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THE YEAR 1874.

IT is scarcely necessary to say much concerning the year that has just ended. A more memorable one has not, it is true, been known since the Mutiny, yet as the story of the great Famine has been repeatedly told we may be excused from noticing it in this place. Only so recently as last month Dr. George Smith in a conspicuously able speech delivered in Edinburgh referred to it, and an extract from what he then said will be found in another column; the observations of the late editor of the *Friend of India* will doubtless be read with interest by that large body of persons in this country who admire his conscientiousness, his talents, his unflinching courage, and his unwearying zeal. That Dr. Smith did a great deal to arouse public and official attention here and in Great Britain to the magnitude of the calamity that twelve months ago threatened Bengal and Behar must be admitted by everyone. The very great service rendered by him at a time when it was absolutely necessary for the salvation of millions that the public press should speak out boldly it is difficult to estimate at its full worth; he did his duty, but it was at no small personal cost in more ways than one. We trust the time is coming when full justice will be done him. His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Richard Temple have made themselves names for all time in Indian History in connection with the Famine of 1874. It is no injustice to them to say that they were backed in their policy by public opinion, and that without extensive moral support they could scarcely have done what they did. As one of the leading writers on the press of India and of Europe, Dr. Smith did great things in winning public sympathy for the starving population of Tirhoot. The journalists of every large city in India ably co-operated with him. The measure of what was thus accomplished is not to be found in subscription lists, but in the fact that public opinion has given its approval to the addition of millions to the taxation of the country for the sake of the famine-stricken. The Government of India, despotic though it may be in form, is as a matter of fact no despotism. Not only is it far from being so in the character of the Viceroy, than whom we believe no humaner, no juster man ever came to India, but it is also far from being so in this, that it can do nothing great for good or evil without public support in this country and in England. That support generally finds its expression in the tone adopted by the Secretary of State. As a member of the Cabinet, as one of the ministry, Lord Salisbury is under a great obligation to work in harmony with the sentiments of the British people. As the mouthpiece of those behind him, as well as from a conscientious conviction of duty, he endorsed fully and emphatically Lord Northbrook's famine policy. To have done otherwise—we feel morally certain that he had not the slightest wish to do otherwise—would have involved the ministry in ruin, the mind of the British people being fully made up that no expense should be spared in the saving of life. What we now feel bound to declare is that the condition of the public mind on this great question was due in no small degree to Dr. Smith and his co-labourers. They battled with the famine, after the fashion of journalists, by exciting the public conscience to a sense of the infamy that would result from the neglect of a great national duty.

During the past year there were many occurrences of importance. Very early came the disgraceful Bombay riots, which could easily have been prevented, yet were not effectually checked for some days. English opinion in India has never forgiven the timidity of action shown by the Bombay Government, and there is reason to believe that there is not a town in this part of the world in which Mahomedan *budmashes* have not drawn a mischievous inference from the feebleness of Sir Phillip Wodehouse. The successful mission of Mr. (now Sir Douglas) Forsyth to Kashgar has opened a new market for English goods, if it has not done more. The Foreign department of the Government of India is to be congratulated upon its enterprizing spirit. To its enlightened policy we owe the Bhamo expedition to China which is now bravely making its way Eastward. An event in the year was the separation of Assam from Bengal, which followed the visit of the Viceroy to the former province. It is impossible not to regret the decision of the High Court in the case of Mr. Meares, a decision which was upheld by Sir Richard Temple. The case was not one of law, but of fact, and public opinion was the best possible guide to a correct appreciation of the evidence. We shall probably soon hear that the Secretary of State, who has had all the papers sent him, has condemned the course pursued by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The discovery of a gold field in the Wynaad, the completion of the Hooghly bridge, the settlement of the great question as to the broad and narrow guage, and the success of the Bhamo expedition are all subjects for congratulation, and show us that India is progressing, that the Government is in capable hands, that the resources of the country are being developed, and that there is abundant cause for hopefulness. Our retrospect of 1874 is intentionally a brief one, and it can therefore have no claim to completeness, but while omitting much that is undoubtedly worthy of notice we cannot pass by the remarkable circumstance that a few months ago there was good reason to believe the British Government had the rebel Nana in safe-keeping. It is truly surprizing that Colonel Willoughby Osborne and the Maharaja Scindiah should both have been completely deceived.

DR. SMITH ON INDIA.

THE last overland mail has brought the report of a very interesting speech delivered in Edinburgh on the 9th ult. by Dr. George Smith, who, as our readers are aware, is now editing the *Daily Review*. The large Hall of the Edinburgh Literary Institute was crowded with the respectability of "Auld Reekie," it being well known that there is no one in Great Britain more competent to speak on Indian affairs than Dr. Smith. We are glad to find that his great abilities as a lecturer are highly appreciated in a city which it is simply just to say is one of the most critical in Europe. It is to be regretted, that it is out of our power to give the whole of Dr. Smith's address; it was throughout full of the most valuable detail in reference to the present position and future prospects of this country, the vastness of the subject demanding an amplitude of treatment that left the speaker no alternative but to deliver an oration of considerable length. We must necessarily limit ourselves to a few extracts. Dr. Smith, who was received with loud applause, gave his hearers, at the outset of his observations, some idea of the various languages, creeds, and stages of civilisation of the 240 millions of people entrusted to our care in India, as well as the responsibility of the Viceroy and the eleven Governors, who have first of all to keep the peace internally and externally, then to tax the people, then to educate them in the widest sense of that word, and at the same time to prevent periodical famines among them.

The lecturer said—After some twenty years' intimate contact with all classes of the population, after living among the great Bengalee race, and going to and fro among the others, alike in ordinary British and in feudatory territory, north, south, east, and west, I must pronounce them a loveable people. They are loveable to those who know them, not always in the ordinary sense, for the customs which spring from caste and the position of the ruling race forbid that, on either side, save in rare instances. But their poverty their ignorance, their fatalism, on the one hand, and their grace, their courtesy, their gratitude—born of an ancient, though now *effete* civilisation on the other, call forth a mingled admiration and pity, which, in every well-regulated mind, will stimulate to action for their good, and a desire to learn from them, so that such action may be sympathetic and successful. (Applause.) Especially for the multitude is a feeling of compassion created. For centuries they have been the patient victims of an oppression which, in northern lands, would have been impossible long ago, under successive governments which have failed to give them even the rudiments of a secure administration, such as would save their souls from death, or deliver them from famine, in return for severe exactions. Under our own rule this feeling of compassion is extended to the old, the hereditary aristocracy, whom our land-laws first separate from the soil, and our civil courts then hand over to the tender mercies of the usurer, which are cruel. Whatever of rebellion there was, as distinguished from mutiny in 1857, was due to *these* laws and courts. Between the mass of the poor and the old families whom our administration has failed to attract, and who frequently, in whole households, become the victims of famine, there is the direct result of our rule—the smug, prosperous, oppressive *novus homo*, be he landowner, trader, official, or professional man educated in English, who enjoys and makes no adequate return for all the fruits of our administration, kept up at a cost of 50 millions sterling a-year, which is provided chiefly by the masses who pay the land, the salt, the stamps, and the customs taxes. There is much that is attractive in them, too, but, as a rule, where we do not directly interfere, this class in transition, as we may describe them, are the oppressors whom our system has created and fails to control, thereby perpetuating injustice to the mass of the people, and laying up a store of political discontent as well as moral wrong, which a second Fifty-seven may be required to sweep away—and many of them, as in the mutiny, with it. This prosperous, educated middle class, rejecting Christianity for Theodore Parker in a few cases, and for Comte or Huxley in the majority of instances, Hindoos in profession and self-indulgent in practice, require excessively severe pressure from high officials and public opinion to do their duty in time of famine, and many may be charged with provoking or intensifying famine by their rack-renting and usury. Whatever may be the respective advantages of the *grande* and *petite culture* in Europe, there can be little doubt that in India a freehold peasant proprietary would avoid the extremes alike of that periodically increased land tax on the people who, receiving no right of property, are unable to withstand either dearth or usury, and of that perpetual settlement which has handed over the millions of Bengal to a few landholders who steadily ignore the duties of property.

The learned lecturer having described in eloquent language the way in which the people of India live and die, referred in the following terms to the nature of the climate, and the characteristics of the rainfall.

A poor, scantily-clad, imperfectly-housed and somewhat under-fed agricultural people, such as we have described, depend for their comfort, their health, and their very life on the climate to which they may be exposed. In its normal condition the climate of India is, fortunately, most favourable to its inhabitants. There are all varieties, even on the plains, from the northern districts which are out of the tropics and contain a hardy, tall race, to the eastern deltas and

southern tracts of palm trees, where a cold season is unknown, but the equable sea breeze tempers the excessive heat to the diminutive races. As a rule the native of India dislikes that cold winter season to which the panting, wearied European looks forward for new vigour. To the native the heat is grateful, except when in May it becomes excessive, and his whole mode of life is regulated by it. His village is buried in unsanitary vegetation, and beside the pools from which he has dug the mud required to make his house. This hut is shut in by leafy walls, roofed by thick thatch, and supplied with small verandas. The peasant toils in his fields before the sun is very high in the heavens, and again before it sets, shutting himself up in his own privacy when its rays are most deadly. And, at the worst which to him lasts only a few weeks, the life-bringing, life-giving rain is at hand, heralded by the early showers which sometimes make May as tolerable as cooler months. With good reason have the Aryan children of nature, in the absence of any revelation, deified the rain-god Indra, who seems to have taken the principal place in the Vedic ritual so soon as the Hindoos forgot the splendour of the heavens as witnessed in their ancestral seats and typified by Varuna, the Greek Ouranos. Indra held his place before even the sun-god, the fire-god, the wind-god, as the anthropomorphic process went on, till we find a comparatively late poet like Kalidas thus apostrophising the Lord of Rain:—

> "Who is this that driveth near
> Heralded by sounds of fear?
> Red his flag, the lightning's glare
> Flashing through the murky air,
> Pealing thunder for his drums,
> Royally the monarch comes.
> See he rides amid the crowd,
> On his elephant of cloud,
> Marshalling his kingly train,
> Welcome, O thou Lord of Rain!"

(Applause.) To appreciate the truth as well as the beauty of this description one must have panted, as I have done for eighteen years, through the heats of April, May, and half June, while all nature is burned up, and life becomes a burden. To feel it as the peasant does, who watches the heavens hour after hour as June comes on and vanishes into July, one must know that very life depends on the showers of heaven falling not merely plenteously, but at the right season—not in a continued deluge, which is often as dangerous as the opposite extreme of drought: but in gradually slackening and often repeated falls interspersed wtih intervals of sunshine. Then you may see the green blade of the food crops growing before your eyes with a rapidity, a strength, and a promise unknown outside the tropics. The land which was a sandy plain yesterday, is green to-day, and all nature lives again. (Applause.)

No one can be better entitled to speak on the scarcity of 1874 than Dr. Smith. The early visit paid by him to Tirhoot, and the deep study he has bestowed on every question connected with the famine-problem make all his utterances in relation to the by gone year, peculiarly important. He thus traced the history of what would have been a great calamity, but for the unexampled exertions of Government.

Towards the end of September 1873 the great rains ceased so generally all over Behar that a telegram appeared in the *Times* vaguely suggesting danger. All circumstances conspired to quicken the authorities and the public. The latter could not so soon forget the mortality of 1861, the indignation caused by the failure of Government to do its duty in 1866, or the victims of drought and the locust in 1869. As to the officials, Sir George Campbell, who had reported so well on the Orissa famine, was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and he happened to be living in the uplands of the threatened country in 1873. When October came, and the heavens were still as brass, two telegrams appeared in the *Times*, telling England that a famine like that of 1770 threatened Bengal if the rain continued to hold off, and that Behar especially was menaced. In India itself, as the calamity centred more and more on the fine indigo and rice districts of Tirhoot or North Behar, where there are so many Scotch planters, the Press urged the immediate construction of a light railway from the Ganges north to the county town, at once to give labour and means of transport. This was considered officially, and condemned. November came, and, in an evil moment, as I believe, the Government of India took the management of the matter out of the hands of the responsible Bengal Government. Except, perhaps, the Governor-General himself, who had quickened his departure from Simla on receiving the warning of Sir George Campbell, no member of that Government believed in the probability of a calamity, and their subordinates publicly ridiculed those who did. As a Governor-General comparatively new to office—as a financier who had abolished the income tax, and whose Budget was based on the idea that India will always be peaceful and prosperous, Lord Northbrook was in a most difficult position. Personally most humane, shrewd, and indefatigable, he yet proved to be like Lord Canning, who early in 1857 would not believe in mutiny till it nearly mastered him. The Viceroy's relations with the Government of Bengal had been far from cordial on other matters, and on this he totally differed from Sir George Campbell as to the necessity of stopping the export of rice from Bengal at least. So, on the plea that it would be cheaper for one authority to purchase the requisite imports of rice secretly, his Excellency took this into his own hands This was the second blunder. The Bengal Government was still responsible for providing means of transport, but it was denied the information necessary to arrange for such means, and relief was further hindered by the want of a cordial understanding and co-operation between the two. The third mistake consisted in the Viceroy's speech at Agra, in which, before the evidence could be all before him, he publicly deprecated the action of the Lord Mayor of London in proposing to raise subscriptions as premature, and thus sought to neutralise the appeals of the *Times* and the *Spectator*. Many, Sir George Campbell especially, would pronounce the refusal to stop the export of rice from Bengal the greatest mistake of all. Believing that the then threatened calamity, as interpreted by subsequent facts, was of that urgent and serious character which Adam Smith expressly excepts from the ordinary laws of free trade, I thought, in common with the Lieutenant-Governor and the principal merchants of Calcutta, that the unanimous cry of the people and the local Government on this point should have been heard. In November there were no contracts for export to speak of, and very slight compensation could have met such cases. The producers and traders in the interior would not have suffered, for higher prices than they got for their export cargoes were afterwards offered to attract the food naturally from the surplus eastern to the starving western districts. The colonies and foreign purchasers would not have been affected, for they could much more easily have gone to the Burma and Madras markets than Lord Northbrook did. The result of these four mistakes, pointed out and protested against at the time, was an enormous addition to the cost of transport, unnecessary delay in reaching the starving with loss of life and intensified suffering, the substitution of an inferior and unpopular food grain from Burma for the favourite rice of the starving people, and the creation of an official opinion that there was no famine, and if there was, that it was the beneficial means by which nature disposes of a surplus population, and should not be interfered with! How this affected the subscriptions you all know.

But to have done with controversy, of which we are likely to hear enough when the official report of this famine appears, the end of 1873 came without rain, and only half the great food crop of the year was gathered in all Bengal. Had the people stores of their own? All recent experience was against Government trusting to that. January was drawing to a close, and now the spring rains held off. The Government of India became alarmed at last, summoned the public aid which it had formerly prevented, hurried up Sir R. Temple to Tirhoot, hitherto as Finance Minister, the most incredulous on the subject, and hastily ordered the construction of the railway urged by me four months previously. From that hour to this both Sir Richard Temple, as Sir George Campbell's able successor in the Government of Bengal, and the Governor-General have sought to atone for their previous delay. All that man can do to save the people has been done, and with success. For not only has money flowed like water, but Providence has co-operated with man, sending down spring rains which, though late, gave partial crops to supplement the December failure, and again blessing the year by the great rains which have been unusually seasonable, and prolonged even to last month. This has proved a one year's famine, lasting over the nine months from February to October inclusive, affecting more or less 30,000,000 of people, and requiring Government to feed daily in four different forms, numbers rising from half-a-million in February to 4,000,000 in the first fortnight of June, and then gradually falling to half-a million again in October. Government has spent, chiefly of money specially borrowed for the purpose, at least £6,000,000 sterling on food, transport, relief organisation, and public works—half of which, I believe, would have been avoided if the early and urgent recommendations of the Indian and English Press and the policy of Sir George Campbell had been allowed to prevail. It purchased half- a-million of tons of rice 100,000 of which was as a reserve for a second year of famine, and the greater portion of that reserve has been consumed in the one year. The public in Bengal have subscribed £100,000, that of Great Baitain £130,000, and Government has made loans to landholders and traders to the amount of £400,000.

Dr. Smith referred to the local officials as follows.

No eulogy can be too high for the heroism of the men, chiefly young civil servants, who, through nearly all this year, have worked night and day, in heat and cold, in rain and deadly sunshine, to save the millions. I saw them, all too few at that time, in tents and huts in the open and under mango groves, themselves often without supplies of the food to which they were accustomed, and sometimes borne down with the expensive duty of hospitality to others who might be passing through their stations. The Bengal Government, from the highest to the lowest, has, in this famine, nobly atoned for its *laches* in 1866. Nor do I wish to leave the impression that the British Government in India has been always culpable in its relations to the people under famine. Up to 1861 it was; in 1866 it undoubtedly was. In 1874 the controlling power was slow to move, and the result was unnecessary expense. But first in 1869, and then in 1874, Government has publicly proclaimed its sense of its responsibity for human life, and it has saved its subjects to an extent no one expected, at whatever cost. (Applause.) That cost involves questions of finance and administration, dealing with which the Government may seem weak or wise, but we have a right to rejoice that, by whatever means, the British Government has been led to publicly recognise for the first time its duty to the people of India.

The address concluded with the following reference to the proper means of preventing famines.

"This is one of those severe inflictions of the Almighty by which offending creatures who forget their Maker are reminded of His being and of his government of the universe. Nature being on so grand a scale in the tropics, man there will probably always be more the victim of physical calamity than elsewhere. But whether ruled or ruler, he is called on to anticipate as well as mitigate such judgments. First of all, in a summary of preventives, I place this—that the people shall not be obstructed, but as far as possible be aided, in striving to withstand famine. The root of the question lies there. Now I can only categorically assert it as the result of twenty-one years' experience of India and study of four famines on the spot, that the land tax, by its severity, by its interference with the structure of society, by its periodical assessments, by preventing accumulation, the sense of property and thrift, hands over the population to the money-lender and the courts, and prepares it to succumb to natural calamity. (Applause.) We must fall back on the teaching of Baird Smith and the policy of Lord Canning. My second remedy flows from this—the extension of vernacular education, which has been fully conceded after years of fighting for it—and, above all, of Christianity as, on the lowest ground, the best means of forming character. Thirdly, let the public works' policy be reorganised, as laid down by the Marquis of Dalhousie when he opened the Ganges Canal a quarter of a century ago, and saved thousands in the famines of 1861 and 1869. Fourthly, let the facilities for the great and increasing population migrating from densely to sparsely inhabited districts be increased. The fears of those who think they are increasing too fast, when vast provinces with their wealth of tea, and rice, and iron have not a dozen to the square mile, seem to me chimerical. Fifthly, let the people be attracted from the land to a new manufacturing system which will take the place of that we have destroyed. There is no problem so great as the Indian question in all its variety, no duty so imperative as that which we are called to discharge to the people of India. The famines of the past century will not have been sent in vain if they stimulate you and me, and every thoughtful Englishman, to seek the solution of that problem, or at least to attempt that duty. (Loud applause.)

MADRAS IN 1874.

WE have at different times during the past year given the latest figures with reference to the population of the Southern Province, but the Sanitary Commissioner has been the first to place those figures side by side with the vital statistics of Madras and otherwise to throw light on them. There is no more important question, among the many subjects presented in the administration of India, than that which relates to the population of the Peninsula. We have for the last two decades been endeavouring to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion, but it is only now that tolerably correct numbers have been obtained, after immense labour and a vast expense. And yet there are those who still challenge the accuracy of the latest enumeration, going so far as to assert that the inhabitants of the Indian, exceed those of the Celestial, Empire.

Be that as it may we are thankful to Dr. Cornish for his latest exposition on the population of Madras as it was in 1874, and for the careful inferences and deductions which he draws therefrom. We find that the total population of the Province is 31,281,177 there being about two hundred thousand

more males than females, or in the proportion of ninety-nine to a hundred. Excluding the population of the areas where no census had been previously taken it was found that the numbers in 1871 were sixteen per cent. above the quinquennial returns taken in 1866; but as it is unlikely the increase would be so great in five years, we may assume that the former enumerations were incorrect. The total population is thus divided:

Hindoos, including aboriginal tribes ...	28,863,978
Mahomedans	1,857,857
Native Christians	490,299
East Indians	26,374
Europeans	14,505
Jains	21,254
Others (unspecified)	6,910
Total ...	31,281,177

Generally, those districts on the littoral and the deltas of the large rivers, where the pump and the canal help to produce the food-supplies, exhibit the greatest number of people in a given area, while inland and among the uplands the population is but thinly distributed. For instance, in Tanjore, as a whole, there are only five hundred persons to the square mile, while in the Combaconum talook of that district there are so many as a thousand. Again, the Jeypore hills have twenty-four persons upon a similar extent, and the Neilgherry Mountains sixty-six. The people of the South are not migratory. There is, however, a steady emigration of a temporary character from the more southern districts to Ceylon and Burma; but this, Dr. Cornish states, is much of the same character as the influx of Irish labourers into England during harvest time. There is, moreover, a demand for labour on the coffee estates of Ceylon, met by the migration of coolies from Southern India, but the majority of these return to their villages when they are masters of a few rupees. There are about six and a quarter millions of houses in Madras, containing, on an average, five people each, four-fifths of the habitations being built of mud and thatch. Females are most numerous among Mahomedans, East Indians and Brahmins, and fewest among Rajpoots, and Pariahs. Amongst Europeans, the female population is naturally small, or only in the proportion of forty-six to every hundred men. Children and young people are numerically strong; but as regards adult ages the proportions are not very different from those in England, although in ages above forty there are relatively fewer who survive in India than in Great Britain.

The population of the South is essentially non-Aryan, the number of persons claiming—often without the slightest grounds—to be of Aryan descent being one sixteenth of the whole. The Mahomedans, also, appear to be largely aboriginal and are increasing by the conversion of low caste Hindoos, more especially in the districts of the Western Coast, where the old helot races are treated with contumely by their caste fellows. The Hindoos are classified as Siva, Vishnoo and Lingam, worshippers, the Vishnoo cult prevailing most commonly in the North and amongst the Teloogoo nation, while in the Tamil districts of the extreme south and west Siva is the popular deity; but the great bulk of the Hindoo community adore local gods and have no acquaintance with the niceties of Vedanta theology. The majority of the Mahomedans are Soonees, with a considerable number of Sheeas and a sprinkling of Wahabees. Half a million of the native inhabitants are returned as Christians: they originally belonged to all castes, although the lower strata of society have given the most recruits. Roman Catholic Christians are in the proportion of four to one of Protestants. Sixty three per cent. of the males—rather more than the whole of the people above twelve years of age—follow some employment, two-thirds being connected with the cultivation of the soil. Only a million and a half of the entire population can read and write. A wide difference exists in the degree of education in the several districts: in the capital eighteen per cent. can read and write, but in Ganjam only two per cent. Except in Madras itself and Tinnevelly, thanks to mission efforts, female culture has made little progress. The Europeans and East Indians occupy the best position educationally, then the Brahmins and then the native Christians. Altogether there are 129,686 infirm persons in the Province: 14,000 suffer from diseases of the mind; 100,000 are blind, deaf, or dumb, while 14,000 are victims to that loathsome malady leprosy.

Last year the total number of births was 538,123 and deaths 513,222; but, acoording to Dr. Cornish "we are not registering much more than *one half* of the actual births, and probably not more than *two-thirds* of the deaths"! The village accountants who are required to collect these statistics are the parties primarily in fault: in theory the village commune, with its magistrate, accountant and public servants is a perfect institution for the gathering of statistical data, but, unfortunately in practice it is utterly unreliable. If legal responsibility were made to attach to rural functionaries in connection with the registration of births and deaths greater curacy would be certain, and until the correct collection of the number of persons dying and born is made compulsory we must rest content to see money and labour expended without any adequate results. Curiously, registration is worse in Government talooks than in zemindary estates! A birth of only twenty-six per thousand among an Indian population is ridiculous. If in European countries, where the marriage of females is usually deferred some years after the nubile age, and where many women are content to remain maids, the birth rate ranges from thirty to thirty-five per thousand of population, this ratio must necessarily be higher where the people breed like rabbits. Another strange fact in connection with life and death in Madras is that while the capital had for so long a period cholera domesticated in it—hardly a week passing without several deaths occuring from the disease—during the last two years there have been singularly few cases. The first death in 1873 was that of a Mahomedan horse-keeper who had been employed on the beach and the second, two months later, that of a European seaman. At the end of August the steamer *Assyria* arrived with a large number of emigrants who had suffered severely from wet and exposure on the voyage from Calcutta, and the sick portion of whom, thanks to complicated bungling on the part of the marine and emigration authorities, were allowed to be landed and carried through the town to the native infirmary. Here four of them died of cholera; and yet, although there were rumours of choleraic seizures in Black Town, no evil results followed the landing of the infected persons. This, in a place where cholera has been epidemic time out of mind, is as remarkable as it is satisfactory.

Connected with the public health there is no more important consideration than that which relates to the fall of rain. The western, midland and northern districts of the Madras Province derive their principal rain from the south-west monsoon, while the southern and eastern Coast districts, known as the Carnatic, are watered chiefly by the north-east. The season of the south-west monsoon extends from June to October, and of the north-east from October until February or March, but it rarely happens that any heavy rainfall occurs in the Carnatic after the month of December. January, February, and March are usually clear dry months everywhere. In April and May showers of rain fall in many districts, and this season of the year, which marks the change of the monsoons, is not unfrequently characterised by violent cyclonic storms. The south-west monsoon rains, though setting in at the usual time in 1873 on the Western Coast, were very much later than ordinary in the midland and northern districts; and Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which had 15·2 and 7·8 inches of rainfall, respectively, in June 1872, had only 1·7 and 2·1 inches in the same month of the following year. The rains were very late, also, throughout the whole of the Deccan and Mysore. It is usual for the whole country to be green with grass and young grain by the end of June, but last year the land was brown and bare up to the end of July, and great fears were at one time entertained that the rains would come too late to save the raggy—*eleusine*—crops of Mysore; but, although late, the Heavens opened in time to secure an adequate dry grain harvest. The end of the south-west monsoon in October gave heavy rain in all parts of the country, but the north east rains from the end of October were not so heavy as usual, and in some districts, as in Trichinopoly, failed almost entirely. In Tinnevelly the rice crops would have been lost but for the timely showers in February on the Western Ghauts—flooding the mountain streams, filling the tanks, and giving a sufficiency of water for the ripening of the harvest. The peculiarities of the seasons of 1873 in the south of India seem to have been (1) heavy rainfall in February over most of the southern districts; (2) a late south-west monsoon, with heavier rainfall, usual in October; and (3) a scanty north-east monsoon, with deficient rainfall, in the districts removed from the Eastern Coast line. The heavy rains in February had the effect of diluting the salt water of the lagoons to such an extent that no salt could be manufactured until a much later period in the year than usual. The average rainfall for the whole area was 14·56 inches less than in 1872, and 5·41 and 5·12 less than in 1871 and 1870.

The dealings of Providence differed in the South from the order of events in the North. Notwithstanding grave fears as to the position of the poorer classes early in the year, as the months drew on it became evident that famine had passed by, and that, at the most, a slight remission of the land revenue, a few relief works would tide over the wash of the great famine wave in Ben[illegible]

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN 1750.—I.

THAT prolific writer, Mr. A. Dalrymple, left behind him, among his numerous pamphlets and papers with reference to the affairs of the East India Company, a curious *brochure* entitled "A View of the Antient System of the East India Company," and published in May 1784. As there are only three copies of this interesting document obtainable at the present day, it appears to us that the facts stated therein may have no small interest for our Anglo-Indian readers.

The General Court of the E. I. C. was composed only of the proprietors of stock, every holder of £500 worth being qualified to a vote on all questions, but no one having more than a single vote, however large his interest in the Company might be. "I believe," writes Mr. Dalrymple, "that Lord Clive was the first who introduced the practice of making Split Votes; having such at stake, and great command of money, with a mind fertile in resource, by a collusive transfer of £500 capital stock to various persons, who had no actual interest in the prosperity or ruin of the Company, he commanded a majority, and thus the General Court, instead of being an Assembly of individual proprietors, became the Tools of a Party." This, although an evil, was an evil which in some measure had an antidote arising within itself; for when one party divided their property to make nominal proprietors, the example was followed by others, a "balance of power" being thus maintained in the Court, which was only augmented in numbers. The proprietors were empowered to elect twenty-four persons as Directors, for the management of all affairs at home and abroad, but subject to the General Court in which all questions were to be decided by ballot. The servants of the Company usually began work in their sixteenth year, rising by regular gradation from the position of "writers" to the higher appointments. On their arrival in India the young men were employed in the Secretariat in copying the proceedings of the Governor and Council, the correspondence with subordinate and other settlements—termed "letters received" and "sent"—and correspondence with the natives, called "country correspondence." The writers served five years on a salary of Rs. 50 a year, then for three years as factors on Rs, 150, afterwards becoming junior merchants on Rs. 300. Three years later they were promoted to senior-merchants with the magnificent annual stipend of Rs. 400! A hundred years ago the covenanted servants of the Company when they had reached this height could go no further till they were admitted into the Council. "Antiently the Company kept a Publick Table for all their Servants, but this being abused, a sum was allotted to the Governor, who was to pay to every Civil Servant a monthly subsistence, as diet money, and this was the same to every degree viz. 8 Pagodas 23 Fanams and 40 Cash (about £3-10). All the Servants had apartments to live in from the Company; who also paid Surgeons to attend the Sick to whom Medicines were administered at the Company's Expence." Every covenanted official in those times, except the Governor, regularly sorted the cloth provided for the Company's investments! The Court of Directors were not restrained, by any positive regulation, from appointing persons not brought up in the service by regular gradation; but this power was seldom exerted and ever considered as unjust, when not sanctioned by necessity or the public weal. When persons were sent out as factors from England, they served five years in that capacity, instead of three years as in the usual course. Thus employed, the servants of the Company acquired insensibly, from habit, a general knowledge of the Company's affairs, and being unseduced by those systems of dissipation which prevailed at home, and secure of their promotion by the regulations of the Service, business was regularly carried on, and as every one had a view to the highest station, in his turn, every one, who had the smallest spark of ambition, made it his study to qualify himself for that preeminence, which merit alone could entitle him to, after good service had, at the end of twelve or fifteen years, introduced him into Council. The power, lodged with the Administrations abroad, to set aside from Council any man unfit, by want of ability or general misbehaviour, secured the service from an inundation of fools in the higher offices: and the power of appeal home, prevented—while the Court of Directors remained impartial and independent—any injustice on the part of the Governor and Council. According to the original plan, a fit person from the Council was nominated to the Government, without, however, being appointed in preference to men of ability and good character standing before him on the List. "A Council composed entirely of men of Genius, would be much too refined for business; as one in ten of the Company's servants, may be reckoned a man of superior parts, that will be sufficient for the succession to the Government. Of the other nine, there will always be enough, of *sound understanding*, to conduct the Company's affairs, if men are secured in their rights." The power formerly vested, at least by usage, in the Governor, of allotting their several stations and appointments to the Company's servants under his Government, was admirably adapted to maintain that subordination and dependence necessary to the well-being of the service. When the Court of Directors interfered in the nominations, their action was productive of nothing but disorder. It must be obvious, asserts Mr. Dalrymple, that the "antient mode of providing Governors cannot be improved, and that the education of the Company's servants was admirably adapted to supply the highest offices with wise and able men in due succession. This was proved by experience, in a struggle through difficulties for almost twenty years." On rare occasions the Court of Directors nominated persons serving abroad to posts in India: the men so placed were always distinguished on the list as "entertained." There was, however, no further distinction, the gradation being the same as if they had come out direct from England. In a few instances the Court appointed "fixed" civil servants; that is servants who could never rise to a higher post than that to which they were first appointed. They were generally men sent out to perform particular work; but the plan was sometimes followed in the case of writers who, while not deserving dismissal, had, from incapacity or other causes, shown themselves to be unworthy of promotion. The Company's Administrations abroad had no authority to appoint any one a covenanted servant, but were empowered to grant commissions to military officers, who rose according to seniority in the same manner as if appointed by the Court at home. Such Administrations had also the power of military supersession: they could dismiss or suspend any of the civil or military servants; and in case of suspension they could reinstate, unless the matter was referred to England; but they had no power to restore a civil servant when dismissed.

The Correspondence between the Court of Directors and their "Administrations" in India was carried on under the heads of—Shipping; Goods from Europe, or from one part of India to another; Investments; Country Government and Transactions with European Nations in India; Fortifications, Buildings and Revenues; Company's Civil and Military Servants and their Accounts; Accounts; Charter, and His Majesty's Ships and Forces. There was, besides, a supplement, containing an account of what had occurred since the letter was begun; and a P. S. which gave the list of the bills of exchange. Epistles written under any of these heads were called "General Letters," to distinguish them from letters on subjects of major importance.

AN AMERICAN ON CALCUTTA.

ONE of Cook's tourists, with an inclination towards Methodism and a decided *penchant* for unintelligible writing, has for some months past been occupying weekly two columns of a New York journal with descriptions of a visit to India and remarks on its "benighted" inhabitants. He began with an account of Bombay, which, according to the tourist, is peopled by Parsees who were drawn *thither during the cotton mania-time*, and have remained at the express desire of Government, which wished them to inculcate industrious habits in the natives and otherwise improve the place. The writer then visited Madras, a city where, he stated, the people sleep upon beds cooled with an ice pan, and where snakes are as common as caterpillars. Grass grows in the roads of the southern capital, if we may believe this correspondent, while the lethargy of the citizens is so great that they have never measured their "People's Park", and usually doze for six hours in the day-time to escape the heat. Calcutta has now been honoured with notice, Americans being informed that a battery of artillery is always present near Government House, that the merchants' offices are guarded by sepoys, and that the Maidan was so named because an English girl was murdered there during the mutiny! Jackals run about the streets at night in myriads, and frequently obtain their supper off a drunken man "unable to defend himself."

Calcutta, we are informed, "is a city of churches, mosques, and temples. Christianity has made a greater advance in this city than in any other place in India; but even here Budhism is not dead nor is it sleeping. The temples are thronged with worshippers, and they seem to be serious and intensely in earnest. Their faith demands a pure life, and promises that with great self-denial they may attain to an absorption with the Deity, but it pronounces the most dreadful punishment to the disobedient. The numerous mosques with their marble platforms and gilded domes proclaim the wealth and power

of those professing the Islam faith in this great metropolis of India. They have inscribed over many of their archways, in gilded letters, 'There is no God but God.' That is the first truth they teach, and when a heathen, as they call the Hindoo, comes to say that inscription, and that Mahomed is the prophet of God, they receive that person as a true believer. They are still making converts to their faith."

The English churches are not "generally so grand as the mosques; the "new" cathedral is "beautifully located", and is "quite elegant and grand," but,—does not look well! Its Gothic arches "do not seem in harmony with the palm trees and the great long punkahs inside." This delightful individual was in the city during the week of prayer. "The services were held in a different church each day, and were conducted in the same manner as at home. The natives took part daily in all these services and performed their part quite as well as any one. I think every church that we entered had a marble floor, and elegant mahogany pews or sofas; no carpets are used." Naturally, this seeker after strange things visits Serampore, in order to say that he had stood in Dr. Carey's pulpit, and walked over the same paths that the great missionary trod when in this life. "We walked," he states, "through the extensive grounds sat down under mahogany trees two feet in diameter, which he planted. They look like our black cherry. These grounds are elevated and stretch along the Hooghly. The location is very beautiful. Barrackpore is on the opposite side of the river, in which is located the country residence of the Governor-General." This assertion is not very far from the truth certainly, but the mahogany trees referred to are nearer four feet in diameter than two. Henry Martyn's pagoda is of course visited; and from "this ancient temple we went to the house of Juggernauth, which is located in this village. Juggernauth is a Hindoo god, and is called by them 'The Lord of the world.' The temple of the god is at Orissa. The society has two cars and they are both very large and heavy, and are mounted on twenty-four rude wooden wheels. These cars are about thirty feet square, and high enough for a small church steeple. A strong force is required to move them—each one weighing several tons. They are covered all over with enigmatical characters of all kinds of gods—of which the monkey god seems to be the favourite. These cars are taken out on festival days, and seem to be drawn more for the amusement of the people than as a religious ceremony; but in many other places it is different. The cars are fast going to decay, and no one cares to repair them." This, too, is tolerably correct, although Serampore is not exactly a "village," nor are the great cars worked on a joint stock principle as we are led to infer from the word "society", which in this case is synonymous with "concern;" and then, unfortunately, the cars are to be repaired in March next, and the priests, more generous than we are, have promised to give a European gentleman the two wheels that will be replaced by new ones, for transmission to the British Museum and an American curiosity-shop.

We protest against Bombay being compared to a broken-down manufacturing town which has lost the staple necessary to its existence; to the statement that Madras is a sleepy hollow where nought but snakes and grass thrive; and above all, to the description of the metropolis, which, regarded from an American point of view, is ever in a state of siege. The Jabberwock who limned these three pen-and-ink sketches will, we hope, receive his deserts if not in this world then in the next—for he has told an astounding list of—the alliteration provokes us to continue, but no!—untruths.

CONNUBIAL REFORMATION.

(Communicated by a Hindoo.)

THERE has been of late a great stir amongst the *Sett* and *Bysack* community of Calcutta, who form a respectable portion of its inhabitants. Formerly they have had to undergo immense hardships in marrying their daughters. Without the payment of a certain sum in *cash* varying from Rupees 600 to Rupees 1,500 to the guardian of the bridegroom, the marriage of a daughter could hardly have been settled. This practice, baneful as it is to society, prevailed for years and years together to the great dissatisfaction and oppression of those amongst the sect whose circumstances are limited. We are glad to state, that through the painstaking endeavours of some of the liberal, and well educated members of the class, a practical scheme has for some days past been set on foot. All marriages in the *Sett* and *Busack* families of Calcutta were hitherto confined to their *own* castes in the town. Now they have commenced coming into contact with the inhabitants of other parts of Bengal where the horrid system does not exist. Little had been known before concerning their own sect at Malda, Beerbhoom, Dacca, and Moorshedabad. After local investigation and strict enquiries in the matter, they have lately, for the first time in their history, opened communication with the inhabitants of Malda. Baboo Mohendro Nauth Bysack of Brindabun Bysack's Street (Calcutta) was the first to embark in the reform. Some days past he married his daughter to the son of one Dhookeeram Haldar of that locality, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the orthodox portion of his nearest relatives, and a great many other difficulties. His example was followed by others. The nuptial bargain was a most simple one, anything compulsory being totally avoided in it. Much credit is due to Baboo Mohendro Nauth Bysack for the good he has done to his poor fellow-brethren by his noble and heroic action. Baboos Nilcomul Bysack and Radha Nath Bysack—with their co-labourers in the field—Baboos Nobin Chundro Dutt, Russick Laul Sett, Makum Laul Bhuttacherjee, and Tariny Churn Dutt—deserve praise for rendering invaluable assistance in the matter. The names of Baboos Wooma Churn Sett, Woodoy Chund Dutt, and Burroda Canto Bysack should also be recorded for their hearty co-operation in the cause. They did all they could to enhance the interest of the noble object. But it deserves special mention that matters must have assumed a contrary shape, had not Baboo Rajkristo Haldar, a respectable inhabitant of Pattoriahghatta street in Calcutta lent his powerful aid and stood as the great *Agogos* of the glorious band. Having taken the helm of the ship in his own hand, he guided her to a land freed from all tempestuous breezes amidst the deafening applause and loud cheers of the whole crew. The event, indeed, is a memorable one, and as such will undoubtedly form a bright chapter in the history of the *Sett* and *Bysack* caste of the metropolis.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, *December 11th*, 1874.

THERE is literally no news of any interest except that the Transit of Venus is over, and that in the majority of the positions from which it was observed, the observations have not been successful owing to the haziness of the weather. You appear to have been most fortunate in India. It is to the highest credit of our trans atlantic cousins that they have sent a larger number of expeditions, and expended larger sums of money than any of the old European nations. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this Transit is that whereas, on the last occasion, a century ago, when Captain Cook conducted the expedition for this object to Otaheite two or three months elapsed before any tidings of it were received in England, we have in the present instance news of the result at twenty stations, some at the antipodes, in a few hours.

I think I wrote you a fortnight ago to say that the other Railways which dovetail with the Midland have been under the necessity of adopting its reduced fare of a penny half penny per mile for first class passengers, but intend to retain the second class at the intermediate rate of five farthings, leaving the third class at a penny. This movement has led me to compare the charge for first class on the Midland with that on the East Indian Railway, and I find it is fifty per cent. higher with you than with us, while the returns are a mere bagatelle. It is announced in the papers this morning that the profits on the East Indian line for the half year ending June 30th have been at the rate of ten per cent. per annum which is considered very satisfactory. This is due partly to the receipts from the conveyance of grain, which were exceptionally large, but not less to the economy of working, the expenses being about 32 per cent., a perfect miracle of cheapness. It would be a matter of interest to strike a balance between the sum contributed by the Government in India to the receipts of the line in the half year by its subsidy for the conveyance of rice, and the sum received by Government in its share of the surplus profits.

On the Continent the French Assembly is again at Versailles, but it is impossible from present appearances to forecast the progress of events. It was predicted that the ministry would be outvoted, but the speech of the Marshal President does not give an indication of such a change. Every thing is uncertain, and we read the two columns of daily telegrams in the *Times* without being able to come to any conclusion. The German Parliament opened with a storm. The war between the Vatican and the German Government rages with increasing violence. Prince Bismarck is said to have lost the equilibrium of his temper. He has attacked the Ultramontanes with extreme virulence, asserting that the attempt on his life was traced to their influence. He assured the House that

he had clear evidence that the Franco-German war was the work of the Jesuit curia at Rome, and that Napoleon plunged into it against his own better judgment, under the predominant influence of the Empress egged on by the priests who were omnipotent in her circle. This statement serves to confirm the general impression on the public mind in Europe that it was Rome and the Jesuit cabinet which brought on the war, in the hope that France would be victorious, and paralyze the hated power of the new Protestant German empire, and replace the Vatican in the commanding position which it had lost in Europe. By the wise dispensation of Providence this plan was frustrated, and on the field of Sedan the Pope lost the possession even of Rome itself, and has ever since been most assiduously employed in embarrassing and weakening the German power.

A telegram from Calcutta within this week announces that the man whom Sindia arrested is positively known not to be the Nana Sahib. My friend Mr. W. Edwards wrote to me on the announcement of the arrest that when he was special Commissioner at Cawnpore in 1860 he received information of a very detailed and positive kind that the Nana had died of fever in the Nepal Terai and that Lord Canning considered the report quite conclusive, and had informed the Home Government to that effect. The illustrated papers have embraced the occasion to reproduce the scenes at Cawnpore, and have more particularly depicted the Memorial Church built over the Well. It is greatly to be regretted that it was ever erected. As an addition to the Christian edifices in India it may be all right and proper, but the locality and the designation of it was a great mistake. It is our triumphs not our defeats that we are to commemorate. The Church is a memorial of our disgrace, of which it was not politic to remind our native subjects. So thought one of the wisest of our Governors, General Lord Hastings. After the reconquest of Calcutta by Clive, the President in Council, erected a lofty column over the Black Hole, at one of the corners of Writers' Buildings, with a slab and inscription detailing the atrocities of Suraj-adowlah. Lord Hastings thought it most unwise to perpetuate the remembrance of our humiliation, though amply avenged in our own Metropolis, and pulled it down.

One of the most important events of the day, though comparatively unnoticed, is the abolition of slavery on the Gold coast by Lord Carnarvon. England is thus fulfilling her glorious mission as the champion of personal freedom wherever her influence extends. The chiefs of the provinces which were delivered from the oppression of Ashantee by the success of Sir Garnet Wolsley's expedition, and which were taken under the protection of Great Britain, were assembled by the Governor, and told that the only return the Queen asked for the blessing conferred on them was that they would consent to the abolition of slavery. On that coast slavery appears to be more of a "domestic institution," than elsewhere, and to have emancipated all those held in bondage would have been to introduce universal confusion and break up the bonds of society. The Colonial Office has therefore adopted the plan which was introduced into India by one of the most benevolent and practical of its rulers, Lord William Bentinck. Instead of interfering with every household in which slaves were to be found, he simply enacted, as far as my memory goes, that any bondsman dissatisfied with his situation might apply to a court and obtain his liberty. Many of them preferred the easy servitude of the homestead and chose to remain, but the enactment ensured good treatment to the slaves, and at the same time prevented the increase of their number, and in the course of a few years, the importation and the purchase of slaves being prohibited, the institution died out.

The message of the President of the United States was delivered on Tuesday, and an epitome of it was received in London the same day. It is as longsome as any of its predecessors, but moderate in its tone, and well adapted to conciliate opponents. It is well suited to the singular position in which the President is placed by the late elections, which have given the ascendency to the party opposed to him in the House of Representatives. He, a Republican, has now to work two years with a Democratic Senate, and a Republican Lower House. But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this Message, and, we may say the most remarkable circumstance which has ever occurred in the history of the world, is the celerity which marked the transmission of it across the Atlantic, which almost takes away one's breath. While the President was delivering his message the printers were setting it up in Printing House Square! and it was circulating in England at the same hour that it was hawked about New York! Milton wrote the motto of the Telegraph, two centuries ago, "The speed of God's time counts not."

M.

THE ARMY LIST.

THE quarterly official Army List (No. LI. New Series) corrected to January 1st, has been sent out from the office of the Superintendent of Government printing, Calcutta, with the usual punctuality of that department. Beyond the mere fact of publication there is little to notice in connection with this List. We learn from it that there have been 19 deaths between October 1st 1874 and January 1st 1875; the only dismissals and resignations have been among the hospital apprentices of the Sub-medical department.

*REGISTRATION AND STAMP MANUAL.**

MR. BEVERLEY'S work being out of print it was found necessary a little time ago that there should be a new Manual. Mr. Bignold therefore undertook the task, and a glance at the volume he has compiled suffices to show the careful spirit in which he did so. With the exception of a few paragraphs in which Mr. Beverley's language has been retained, the Manual is entirely new. The Bengal Law Reports, the Weekly Reporters, and Cowell's Digest have been consulted, and abstracts of them are frequently given. The principal novelty introduced by Mr. Bignold is a General Index to both Registration and Stamp Acts and to the Registration Rules. In connection with this subject he tells us, "Two Indexes in one book are a great nuisance; and I have spent some labour in combining the official Indexes to both the Acts, and adding references to the other matter which the volume contains."

* *The Registration and Stamp Manual containing the Indian Registration Act, 1871; With Abstract of Decided Cases and Notes on Procedure; Table of Fees; Revised Rules framed under the Act for Bengal; Rules for Transliteration; List of Districts, Sub-Districts and Thanahs for Bengal; List of Districts and Sub-Districts, N. W. P.; Circulars on Rural Offices, &c. also the General Stamp Act, 1869, With Abstracts of all Notifications of the Government of India relating to Stamps, and a Full Index to the whole.* By T. F. BIGNOLD, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, officiating Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal. Printed and published by Thomas S. Smith, City Press, 12 & 72, Bentinck Street. Calcutta. 1874.

*THE URIYA LANGUAGE.**

IN the preface to his recently published Handbook Mr. Maltby tells us that with the exception of Dr. Sutton's Introduction to Uriya, which was published a generation ago, he knows of no book calculated to assist an Englishman in learning the Uriya language. The public have frequently good reason for smiling when an author professes to supply a "want;" but in Mr. Maltby's case it is a sober truth that he has done so. The wonder is that long ere this no one has addressed himself to meet a great need in Orissa. The Uriya population amounts to *eight millions*, and it is simply astonishing that Mr. Maltby should have been left to grapple with the difficulties of such a widely spoken language. He himself explains the circumstance by the wildness and inaccessibility of the greater part of the country in which the Uriyas live. We learn from him that they are a backward but very interesting people; their language has a resemblance in sound to Italian and Spanish; it presents few difficulties, and has an extensive literature mostly translated from the Sanskrit. The purest Uriya is spoken in Gumsoor. Mr. Maltby resides at *Berhampore, which is not distant from the places* where the language is used with the greatest accuracy, and so far as we can judge he has turned his advantages to good account in producing a truly useful Handbook.

TARRANT'S DIGEST.†

THE learned Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor, Madras, has done good service to the profession of which he is one of the ablest members in this country, by compiling with great care and accuracy a Digest of the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in those cases that have been reported at length in "Moore's Indian Appeal Cases." The valuable series of reports known by that name has apparently come to an end, so that the time has been judiciously chosen for the appearance of Mr. Tarrant's volume. There can be little doubt that the compilation will be acceptable to the profession generally, but it is certain to be found especially useful by Mofussil practitioners, who from the distance at which they reside from the libraries of the Presidency towns are unable at

* *Practical Handbook of the Uriya or Odiya Language*, by J. T. MALTBY, Madras Civil Service. Uriya.—Dhiri páni pothoro kâtoi Calcutta: Wyman & Co., Publishers, Hare Street. Calcutta 1874.

† *Digest of the decisions of the Judicial Committee and the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in cases on Appeal from Courts in the East Indies from* 1836 *to* 1872, *to be found reported at length in Moore's Indian Appeal Cases. Vols I to XIV.*, by H. J. TARRANT, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor, Madras. Madras: Higginbotham and Co., 1874.

all times to obtain ready access to Moore's Reports. The work before us must have cost Mr. Tarrant great labour, and we are glad to say we have scarcely ever met with any thing better done, a circumstance to be accounted for by that gentleman's abundant experience. There is scarce ly any part of India in which he has not practised; familiar with Criminal and Nisi Prius business in Westminster Hall and on the Western Circuit, he has also held briefs in nearly every large city of the East where an English law-court is to be found, Mr. Tarrant was also for some time Acting Recorder of Rangoon. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that he has acquired a large amount of legal lore which has stood him in good stead, while employed in the difficult task of compressing into small compass the lengthy decisions of the Judicial Committee. It gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend Mr. Tarrant's book very strongly. The arrangement adopted throughout is uniformly lucid and serviceable, and without difficulty the most inexperienced practitioner can find cases in point. It is unnecessary to state that the Digest is for all India, and that its issue at Madras is a mere result of Mr. Tarrant holding office in that Presidency.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— In Bengal the rice harvest progresses as before, and the spring crops are flourishing.

— A severe hail-storm occurred in Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon.

— Duplex telegraphy is to be introduced on the line between Calcutta and Burma.

— Mr. Grant-Duff has been on a visit to Umballa and Puttiala, where he was received with much ceremony by the Maharaja.

— Sir Jung Bahadoor, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, was received by the Viceroy in Grand Durbar on Monday afternoon.

— The prospects of the crops in Assam continue excellent, and where reaping has begun the outturn is expected to be good.

— Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Harrison, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeds the late Colonel James as Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal.

— Mr. Cockerell, Commissioner of Dacca, has accepted the duty of investigating the Stevens' murder case.

— On Sunday week last the up-mail train ran into a vagrant truck on the Loop Line, near Balpore. The locomotive went over the bank, and several carriages off the line. No one, strange to say, was hurt.

—The Duffla Hills much resemble the Abyssinian; except that instead of being bare or clad with the everlasting prickly pear they are covered with thick tree jungle and timber-growth.

— From the middle of January or the 1st February the mail train will leave Bombay at six o'clock in the evening, arriving in Calcutta in the morning, thus saving a night's detention in Bombay, and a night's detention in Calcutta.

— The Burmese Embassy was received by Lord Northbrook on Saturday last. After a short stay in Calcutta the members intend to visit a certain Boodhist shrine in Gya, where extensive offerings, on the part of the King of Burma, will be made.

— Nearly all the Duffla Chiefs implicated in the Amtolla, or hooping-cough, raid, have come into the British camp. It looks as if our men would have no fighting after all. One of the female captives brought in bears marks showing that she has survived crucifixion—a favourite form of torture in the Duffla Country.

— The gardens of the Upper Assam Tea Company appear to have been particularly unfortunate as regards the loss of infants; the death-rate among them being 9·56 for the first half of the past year, and 15·96 for the second. In Hoogrejan eight died out of an average strength of 20, giving a death-rate of 40 per cent. In Tiphook the mortality was 25 per cent.

— The new Governor of Mauritius, Sir Arthur Phayre, arrived at Port Louis on the 21st November and was heartily received by the inhabitants. A local paper states that money "cannot be obtained on loan except at high rates of interest; commerce is greatly restricted; and agriculture is suffering. We are not disposed to take a very gloomy view of things; but that some planters and a larger number of retail dealers are very much embarrassed, is beyond doubt."

— For the current year, the grant for the Botanical Garden from Imperial Funds was Rs. 52,500, but this amount will be entirely absorbed in meeting ordinary expenses, and will leave nothing towards carrying out the improvements which it is desirable to undertake. Having regard to the special and detailed recommendations of the Superintendent, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for the year 1874-75 an appropriation of Rs. 10,000 to the Botanical Garden, the amount to be debited against savings under the head of Minor Departments. The outlay now sanctioned is to be expended in adding to the number of plant-houses; in levelling and turfing the eastern portion of the garden; in laying out and paving some of the new roads, of which the earthwork has been previously done; in removing the labourers' huts from their present position to the northern part of the garden, and in improving the condition of several pieces of water.

— Lord Lindsay, with the aid of his splendid instruments, was enabled successfully and completely to observe the second part of the transit of Venus at Belmont, Mauritius. Unfortunately, the important phase, the first contact, was not visible, and indeed about the time when this occurred a drizzling rain and cloudy sky seemed to exclude all hope of any observation being possible. At 6·47 a. m., the sun appeared for four minutes, when some successful photographs and Heliometer measures were obtained. At 7.38, the sun was again visible for four minutes, when nine photographs and Heliometer measures were obtained. From about 8 a. m. up to the end of the Transit, observations of all kinds were continued with occasional interruptions from passing clouds. The last contact was observed under very favourable circumstances. One of the photographs obtained shows the phenomenon of the "black drop" very beautifully.

— Six tea gardens in Kamroop and two in Nowgong are shewn in the returns for the first time this year. Of the net increase of 37 gardens, however, the greater part is due to the extension of tea cultivation in Upper Assam. The Inspector of Labourers states that in 1873 there were 205 gardens there against 174 in the previous year. These figures would, however, seem to require some explanation, as his detailed returns shew that at the close of the year there were, including saw mills and P. W. establishments, only 103 gardens in Seebsaugor and 85 in Luckimpore. A further examination of the returns shews that in Seebsaugor 14, and in Luckimpore 19 gardens, are entered for the first time as employing labourers under contract. To the rapid extension of tea cultivation in Upper Assam, of which this is an indication, is principally to be ascribed the large increase observable in the number of labourers employed in the province at the close of the past year compared with the previous one. This increase amounted to no fewer than 2,860 in Seebsaugor and to 2,489 in Luckimpore. The number of labourers employed in Nowgong similarly rose to 1,195, compared with 672 in the preceding year. For the whole province the figures were 30,676, against 24,002 in 1872.

—The directors of the P. and O. Company propose this year to make two calls of 5*l.* each upon the new shares, which will increase the paid-up capital to 2,900,000*l.*, leaving 600,000*l.* of capital unpaid. It is necessary to make these calls in order to continue the improvement of the company's fleet. The last call was made in April 1868, and, as the directors have repeatedly mentioned in their reports, the company's business has since that date undergone a complete revolution, entailing the necessity of an entirely new class of steamers for its work. Previous to 1869 the company's freight business consisted of carrying by the overland route small quantites of fine goods at high rates of freight, while the commoner description of cargo was sent by the Cape of Good Hope. In the present day the overland trade has almost ceased to exist, the general trade to the East being to a very great extent carried by the Suez Canal, and the company has to compete for its share of it at rates of carriage which are barely a fourth of what was earned before. Consequently, the steamers have to carry nearly four times as much cargo as they did in 1863 in order to earn the same amount of freight. For the purpose of meeting this radical change in the company's position the directors have, since the last call was paid by the proprietors, added to the fleet twenty two steamers, aggregating 66,000 tons, and costing upwards of 2,000,000*l.*, besides contracting for new engines, and the reconstruction of old steamers, at a cost of 400,000*l.*

— The Lieutenant-Governor has discussed with the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Howrah, the proposals made by that officer for rendering the park more accessible to the public, more ornamental in its aspect, and better fitted to fulfil the objects for which it was established. The roads in the garden were planned at a time when visitors from Calcutta ordinarily came to the garden by water. But since the opening of the Hooghly Bridge, most of the visitors enter at the eastern end, from which there is at present no direct road to that part of the garden which lies to the west of the canal. The Lieutenant-Governor approves Dr. King's proposals for laying out new lines of road through the eastern portion, as well as for widening and paving the roads in the other part. The erection of another bridge over the canal would also be a desirable improvement, but this is not a matter of primary importance. Complaints have been made regarding the external appearance of the gardens, as public pleasure grounds, apart from their botanical and scientific interest. But, in justice to the Superintendent, it should be understood that the establishment which it is possible to entertain with the funds available for the purpose, hardly does more than suffice for the primary purposes (botanical); consequently it is not always practicable to provide for what may be termed ornamental uses. The area of the garden is 272 acres, and the amount of the grant allows the Superintendent to employ only 130 labourers, a considerable number of whom are women and boys.

— The establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands, a frequent change of seed, and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market, are three chief points to which the Dunkirk spinners have called the attention of the Indian Government. There is but one opinion with respect to the innumerable marks or brands employed in the jute trade. New ones appear almost every day, and the result is that even the most experienced persons are unacquainted with the half of those in use. The native merchants find their advantage in the present confusing practice, and tax their ingenuity to discover under how many different brands they can classify their crop. To obviate this difficulty, the Dunkirk spinners suggest that the Indian Government should establish a scale of marks which all the native traders should be forced to adopt. In the Russian flax trade this has already been done with success, and it is thought that a similar system applied to the jute trade would be equally

successful. The jute plant is said to be becoming impoverished from the bad system of cultivation pursued by the native cultivators. They appear to be entirely ignorant of the advantages which would result from a frequent change of seed. Again, the colour of the jute sent to market is growing worse and worse every year. This is owing to the careless treatment it receives at the hands of the growers. Apparently, the same water is used throughout the whole steeping process which the jute undergoes, and the result is the bad colour complained.

North India.

— The weather in the Derah Doon is described as "frosty and wintry cold."

— The Rev. E. Gulliver will succeed the Rev. S. Slater as Head-master of Bishop's School, Simla.

— Yakoob Khan arrived at Lahore on the 5th instant.

— Private Burney, of the 11th Hussars, lately tried by Court Martial on a charge of shooting a comrade, has, it is said, been released.

— A defalcation in Government stamps to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has taken place in the Roy Bareilly Treasury.

— A survey of the permanently settled districts of Benares, as they were at the time of Mr. Duncan, will soon take place.

— Gunner John Kane, of the 7th Battery 20th Brigade R. A., Lucknow, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for killing his wife.

—In the match for the Viceroy's Cup at the Northern India Rifle Association, Brigadier-General Hume scored the full number of points obtainable.

— It appears from his own account that the bandmaster recently carried over the frontier from Peshawur was seized while walking within the precincts of the cantonment.

— There were destroyed last year in Oudh 785 wolves and cubs. 21 hyenas, 4 tigers, 1,750 snakes, and 1,023 dogs; the reward given for all of which was Rs. 2,190.

— A number of ladies and gentlemen, on a two horse brake, "carroled" through Allahabad on Christmas Eve, with a view to giving the inmates of the Strangers' Home a Dinner on Christmas day. The result was, we are glad to hear, highly satisfactory.

— A correspondent of *Indian Opinion* asserts that the Ameer of Cabul has imprisoned Ibraheem Khan, his eldest son, for having plotted with Sirdars Yusuf Ali Khan and Hasham Khan, sons of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and Arsulla Khan, the Gilzai Chief, to poison Abdoolla Jan, the heir-apparent.

— The *Pioneer* states that the Ameer of Cabul has acknowledged the message sent him by the Viceroy, through our Resident Agent, in conciliatory and becoming terms. He says that Yakoob Khan's rebellious conduct, and the general state of affairs in Afghanistan, rendered the arrest unavoidable. But the Ameer makes no allusion to any conditions or safe conduct having been promised his son previous to his starting for Cabul.

—M. Victor de Lesseps and Mr. Stuart have printed their report upon the journey they recently undertook for the purpose of tracing out a railway line between Toorkestan and India. It appears from the report that, baffled by the Hindoo Koosh, they turned east, and found Kashghur to be connected by open and very gradually ascending valleys and plateaus both with Khokand and Kashmeer. M. de Lesseps thinks that the most practicable road starts from Lahore, and, reaching Serinagapore by the Valley of the Jhelum, proceeds through the Sotchil and Karakorum Passes to Yarkund, Kashghur, Khokand, Tashkend, Orenburg, Ekaterinburg, and Moscow. The Russian Government are in no hurry to act upon this advice. They will for the present content themselves with constructing a line from Orenburg to Southern Siberia. From this trunk line another may eventually be branched off in the direction of Tashkend. At the same time, the project of a canal between the Caspian and Aral is still under discussion.

Bombay.

— Sir Phillip Wodehouse is now "doing" Kattywar.

— The yacht-owners in Bombay spent their Christmas at sea.

— Mr. Scoble, the Advocate General, has been sent by the local Government to Baroda, in connection, it is supposed, with the poisoning case.

— The delay in the arrival of the last Brindisi mails was owing to the *Hydaspes* having met with a collision. Her voyage from Suez to Bombay occupied thirteen days.

— A desperate engagement is reported to have taken place at Bre-kafeet between the Arabs and the Turks, when five thousand of the latter were killed.

— American sailors are becoming generally mutinous in the Bombay harbour, a ship called *Uncle Toby* having been boarded by sixteen drunken fellows and the Captain virtually imprisoned till he could get help from the police.

— The local Water Police have seized thirty-one match-locks, twenty-three swords and seventeen daggers on board a steam vessel and have sent them to the Commissioner of Police. The arms were intended to be taken to Shahur in Arabia by their consignees.

— The death of Moosa Yussuf, the Regent of Myjertaya country, is reported. It is not known who will succeed him during the minority of the present Sultan. Moosa Yussuf possessed considerable influence among his people, and treated ship-wrecked mariners with kindness.

— The *Rast Goftar* and *Times of India* are, says the local *Gazette*, jointly responsible for the circulation of the following "abominable lie." "We learn that Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, lately went to Calcutta as agent from the Gaekwar, having undertaken to obtain the Viceroy's recognition of Luxmeebaee's son as His Highness' heir. Mr. Maclean has returned to Bombay but we know not what success attended his efforts at Calcutta. The *Gazette* denounced Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, now in England, on behalf of the Gaekwar as a 'hired' or 'paid' agent. It would, therefore, be interesting to know on what footing Mr. Maclean went to Calcutta with the intention of getting a doubtful claim confirmed, and what the *Gazette* has to say about the matter."

— We gather from the "Last Journals of David Livingstone" that after crossing from Bombay to Zanzibar in 1865, the great traveller landed on the main near the River Rovuma. His caravan consisted of thirteen sepoys, ten Johanna men, and thirteen Africans, among whom were Chumah and Susi, who remained with him till he died, and brought his body and his journals to the coast. He went to Lake Nyassa, and soon afterwards his troubles began. The Johannas deserted; the sepoys behaved so badly, and were so utterly worthless, that he had to send them back; two of his negro followers ran away, carrying off his medicine chest and his whole stock of quinine. The animals fell victims to the climate, ill usage, and the tsetse. The natives of the country were friendly, but lived chiefly on mushrooms and orchids, flavoured on great occasions with sauce of putrid elephant. He suffered from continual hunger. On arriving at Lake Tanganyika (2nd of April, 1867) he had a severe attack of fever; sometimes he became insensible; the muscles of his back lost all power, and there was an incessant singing in his ears. He heard of Lake Moero, discovered and explored it, then went to the town of Casembe, a once famous kingdom, which had been visited in olden time by Portuguese travellers, both from Angola on the west and Mozambique on the east. Hearing of a new lake, Bangweolo, to the south, he made a journey to those shores, where afterwards he was to die. This was the fifth and last great lake which he discovered (July 18, 1868). The others were Ngami, Shirwa, Nyassa, and Moero. He went back to Lake Tanganyika, and then proceeded, for the first time, to Ujiji, the well-known Arab settlement, where Burton and Speke first looked on the waters of the lake.

— Before leaving Zanzibar, Dr. Livingstone had made arrangements with a Banian merchant to send goods and stores to Ujiji. In February, 1867, he had sent similar instructions to the Consul at Zanzibar. He hoped, therefore, to find a new outfit at Ujiji, and he did find a few goods, but nearly all had been made away with. It was now 1869. His health was seriously affected. He suffered not only from fever, but had also a severe attack of pneumonia, with spitting of blood. He thus describes his state: "Ideas flow through the mind with great rapidity and vividness, in groups of twos and threes; if I look at any piece of wood, the bark seems covered over with figures and faces of men, and they remain, though I look away and turn to the same spot again. I saw myself lying dead in the way to Ujiji, and all the letters I expected there useless." Yet, in spite of illness and disappointment, he joined a party of Arab traders, and explored the unknown country (Manyuema) lying west of the lake—a land resembling that of the Gaboon—a land of primeval forest, cannibal tribes, and great apes, there called the soko, which Livingstone supposed to be the gorilla but which (as Mr. Waller, suggests) is more probably a kind of chimpanzee. He reached the great river, Lualaba, flowing north, and believed it to be the Nile. It was not till October, 1871, that he returned to Ujiji. During this great exploration, he had read the Bible all through four times; he had obtained, as he thought, the clue to the problem of the Sources of the Nile; he had seen slave-hunting in all its horrors, and had narrowly escaped being speared (twice in one day) in an ambuscade, laid for a slave-hunting Arab, for whom he was mistaken. He had filled up his note books and finished his ink, and was obliged to write his diary on scraps of old newspaper with a substitute for ink made from the juice of a tree.

Madras.

— The coffee crop in the Wynaad is said to be smaller this season than it has ever been.

— The local Fine Arts Exhibition will be held in February. Lord Hobart gives two prizes, and Lady Hobart a similar number.

— Arrangements are being perfected for making another attempt to supply Colombo with a good hotel.

— The Madras Government has declined to accede to the request of the South-East Wynaad planters for annexation to the Neilgherry District.

— The ship *Northbrook*, with a cargo of coals, took fire in the Madras Roads lately. The flames were got under after six hours' pumping.

— Five thousand candidates will appear next month at the General Test Examination. This is, we believe, the largest number that has yet been under examination at one time in India.

— The Madras Chamber of Commerce will have Mr. Clement Simpson of the firm of Messrs. Sims & Co. as its chairman and Mr. P. Macfayden as vice-chairman for the present year.

— The Lawrence Asylum Press was enabled, by efficient management, to contribute ten thousand rupees last year, in aid of the Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherry Hills.

— The *Cochin Argus* protests against the "Janivary" nuisance prevalent in that part of India. On New Year's day the police constables, peons of the Courts, and others go round from morning till night importuning people to give them money.

— Mr. Sydney Craven, late Agent of the O. B. C., Galle, has been finally committed for trial before the Supreme Court, in reference to the recent deficiency in the Bank at that place. Mr. Craven will be tried in Colombo.

— The number of Indian coolies who arrived at ports in the Northern Province of Ceylon during the eleven months ended the 30th November, was 89,086, and the departures during the same period 48,992, leaving a balance in favour of Island of 40,074.

Feudatory.

— Holkar intends to pay a return visit to Scindia.

— There is a report that the Secretary of State has decided against the claimant to the Jaitpore *guddee*, worth a lakh and a half yearly.

— Sir Jung Bahadoor, with seventy-one relations and officials, left Nepal on the 17th December, on his way to England.

— The Sanscrit College of the Princess of Tanjore holds ninety-nine pupils in the English and Tamil department, twenty-five in the Sanscrit, and fifteen in the Teloogoo.

— Luxmeebaee's husband has, it is said, made several ineffectual applications to Sir Lewis Pelly, the Resident of Baroda, for a warrant against the Geakwar, on a charge of unlawfully detaining his wife.

— Scindia held a grand field day on the 26th of last month. The force assembled comprised five batteries of artillery of five 9-pounders and one howitzer each, four regiments of infantry, and three regiments of cavalry.

— An ex-soldier in Holkar's Army was lately hanged at Indore for the murder of his commanding officer. The Maharaja himself addressed the troops on the occasion, advising them to "cultivate good feelings towards their superiors."

— On the 2nd instant the Prince of Arcot, accompanied by a military force provided by Government, and the surviving male relatives, friends, retainers and servants of the late Prince, went on foot to the tomb of the latter, in accordance with Mahomedan custom.

— A telegram in the *Bombay Gazette* states that although the strictest secrecy is enjoined by the Government of India, it has oozed out that satisfactory evidence has been obtained, implicating the Gaekwar in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. His Highness's old courtiers are also concerned in the plot. Malharrao's dethronement is considered imminent. Mr. Souter has fortunately succeeded in obtaining more evidence that it was at first anticipated would be forthcoming, towards unravelling the mystery that had shrouded the attempt to kill the late Resident by means of poison.

Burma and the East.

— In preserving discipline it was found necessary last year to discharge 387 men, including 22 subordinate officers, belonging to the Burma Police force.

— The third Dutch expedition to Achin, consisting of two battalions of troops, has passed through the Straits.

— During the recent expedition from Singapore against the rebels of Sunghie Ujong a petty officer of H. M. S. *Charybdis* received a fatal shot in the spine.

— The quantity of chincona bark collected in Java last year is estimated at about 25,000 kilogrammes, which would have been 30,000 had the weather not been extraordinarily rainy.

— A Borneo correspondent of the *Sarawak Gazette* says: In the village of Santubong, I fell in with a vagrant looking Hindoostanee, whose reasons for leaving his own country were unsatisfactory. His story was, that he had wandered over many islands in the Archipelago, and had travelled a great portion of Dutch Borneo, where after unsuccessfully attempting various trades, had met with no better luck as a diamond digger in Landak, nor whilst digging for gold elsewhere. At length he had discovered a means of keeping flesh and blood together, as a travelling tinkering silversmith, going the rounds of out-of-the-way Dyak houses, where he managed to pick up odd jobs, more or less belonging to his singular profession. The man's wild looks and haggard appearance strongly backed up his tale of woe and vagabondism. A relic of 1857 doubtless.

— Considerable excitement has, the *Straits Times* informs us, been awakened among the Chinese community of Singapore by reports of the kidnapping of coolies for service in Deli, Sumatra. As usual, the reports were greatly exaggerated, but a case which occurred in midday, where an attempt to drag off a coolie was frustrated and one of the assailants arrested, led to a revival of the stories and the posting of an inflammatory placard, accusing the police of complicity with the kidnappers; and during the excitement attendant on the trial of the case in the police court, a mob broke into several houses and liberated all the coolies therein confined. The excitement was, however, allayed so soon as the Chinese became convinced that the Government would lend no countenance to the employment of illegal means by the coolie employers or their agents. With respect to the coolie question, a petition has been sent in to Government by the European merchants and bankers, praying that the proposed Immigration law may not be further proceeded with, as its tendency would be to check the immigration of labourers, whereas the only danger to which they are exposed lies in their engagement for service outside the Colony under false pretences, which might be easily guarded against by supervision over their engagement and shipment for those places.

— The Manila *Comercio* in noticing the visit of H. M. S. *Challenger* to the Philippines, gives some particulars of her explorations on the voyage thither from New Zealand, derived from a member of the scientific corps. The promoters of the submarine telegraphic communication between Australia and New Zealand had to await the arrival of the *Challenger*, to ascertain the depths of the sea between those two countries; data as to which could not be obtained by other vessels, special instruments and a small steam engine for lifting the sounding apparatus being required. These sounding operations were accomplished notwithstanding the prevailing stormy weather; and from them it has been ascertained that the coast of Australia sinks very rapidly until it attains a depth of 2,600 fathoms. Afterwards lesser depths were met with; the coast of New Zealand, which is formed of rocks of volcanic origin, is of a gentler slope. After a short stay at Wellington, the vessel, shaping a northerly course arrived at the Friendly Islands, at the pleasant residing place of George Tubou, King of Tonga; without ceasing a moment to make soundings, she then visited the Fiji islands, which have just been annexed to Great Britain. After a stay of two weeks at these islands, the *Challenger* repaired to the port of Api in the New Hebrides, where dwell tribes of savages whose ferocity has increased since several vessels have been there in search of labourers for plantations in Queensland and Fiji. Britain had to interfere to check this traffic; the British parliament passed the Kidnapping Act, a law which has for its object to ensure a less painful passage for the unfortunates who leave their own country for foreign lands, to seek there three years of life. In reality, cruelties are not now committed on board labour vessels, and the labourers very regularly return to their own countries; the *Challenger* conveyed back to their island homes a number of them, a circumstance which contributed much to her being well received by the islanders.

Asia.

— Another rebellion is threatening in Kweichow.

— Two Chinese shopkeepers have been fined for selling spurious tea in Hong-Kong.

— The members of the Chinese Commission have returned from Cuba to Shanghai.

— Fresh negociations are reported to be in progress for the purchase by China of one or more iron-clads.

— The railroad between Shanghai and Wusung has been actually commenced.

— Nowroze Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, is preparing to oppose Shere Ali's forces, should the latter assail his territory.

— A report from Kioto states that the boiler of a Japanese steamer plying upon Lake Biwa has exploded, and that all the passengers and crew, numbering 100, were either killed or drowned.

— The telegraph line from Foochow to Amoy is being pushed forward, but the mandarins are withholding official protection. It remains to be seen if under these circumstances the work of construction can be carried out.

— Dr. Elmore, *Chargé d' Affaires* in Japan of the Government of Peru, has been received by His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, in private audience. Her Majesty the Empress, the Ladies of the Court, the High Officials of the Imperial Household and the Foreign Department, were also present.

— The surveys for the section of railway in Japan between Lake Biwa and Tsuruga, a port on the West coast, are being rapidly proceeded with, and the section between Osaka and Kioto is advancing rapidly. The department of Public Works is especially relieved by the recent success at Pekin, as the appropriations on which its progress depends were threatened by the exigencies of expected war.

— A native paper says the Chinamen in Japan swallow the humiliation their country has been subjected to in the best manner possible. One facetious "John" consoled himself by saying, "My country very rich, Japan very poor, my country very sorry, so give Japan some taels." Most of the Chinamen, however, have come to the conclusion that the Chinese Government was desirous for peace and therefore paid the indemnity in order to get rid of its troublesome neighbour.

— The dread of conscription is so general among the Tartars of the Russian Black Sea provinces that all the young men have secretly emigrated to Turkey in the last twelve months, and even old men are running away in numbers, the Turkish skippers of the Levant coast giving them every facility for a prompt and secret passage to Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Similar results being apprehended in the western or Polish and half-Polish provinces of the empire, the recruits levied in these districts are immediately placed in the ranks, while those "conscripted" in Russia proper will be summoned this month.

— Two outrages of an alarming kind have been committed in the Shanghai Settlements lately. In one case Captain Pike was struck a murderous blow by a Cantonese rowdy in Hongkew. Robbery is believed to have been the object. In the other, two Chinese policemen were brutally maltreated by a Chinese mob. Both cases were tried at the Mixed Court, Capt. Pike's assailant getting the most severe punishment the Court could inflict—300 blows, then and there administered, and three months' cangue. Of the ten men charged with the other offence only three were sentenced, one to 20 blows and a month's cangue, and the others to 100 blows and a fortnight's cangue each.

— A magnificent gilt carriage sent by the Emperor of Russia to Bokhara as a present to the Emeer has duly arrived there and been received with great ceremony. It arrived in the town of Bokhara on the 11th of October, when, in the absence of the Emeer, who had gone to Yarafshair, the Khoosh Begee went out to meet it. During its journey across the Bokhara country it was received at every stage by the notables and guards of honour, and on the third day after its arrival at Bokhara it was drawn by men through the principal streets of the city, so that the whole population might see it; after which it was finally deposited in a coach-house which had been specialy constructed for it, no carriage having ever before been seen in Bokhara. In short, no coach ever had such honour paid to it, and the Emperor

must be glad to find that his gift has been so highly appreciated.

— The number of Japanese soldiers who died from fever in Formosa was, up to the end of October, about a hundred and thirty. Of the labourers, another hundred had died. In addition to the calamities caused by disease, the Japanese in Formosa were twice visited by typhoons, the first of which destroyed twenty-five houses within the camp. No lives were lost, though several persons were injured. The sick soldiers who have arrived at Nagasaki at different periods have been sent to Kumamoto to recover. At the last advices, all the savage tribes of Formosa, both southern and western, were on perfectly friendly terms with the Japanese. Raikibun, the most powerful of the northern chiefs, visited General Saigo last month, and expressed a desire to put himself under Japanese protection. The Chinese port nearest the Japanese camp in Formosa is just to the south of Takao, about thirty miles away. It is maintained by only a few hundred poorly-armed and undisciplined men.

— Ayoob Khan is stated to have held a Council of Sirdars in Herat, when he spoke as follows:—"The chief object of my troubling you to attend this council is to take your opinion as to what is to be done about my brother, Sirdar Yakoob Khan, who without any cause has been put under surveillance by the Ameer. You all know very well that my brother never acted against the order of his father the Ameer, and (putting a large bundle of letters before them) that Yakoob Khan had been attending to these letters which had been received from the Ameer. Yakoob obeyed the order of the Ameer, went to Cabul alone, leaving all his troops, &c., in Herat, and there he has met with evil treatment. The matter is now before you, please let me know the measures I am to take. As for my going to Cabul, I would rather go to Mecca than to the Ameer." The chiefs conjointly made the following reply:—"You are now the master and governor of Herat; don't think of leaving Herat on any account; we are willing to sacrifice our lives for you. We can bring all we have, that is, our followers and wealth, and can put all at your command."

— The native community of Shanghai have, says the *North China Herald*, been much interested lately in a romantic case of abduction. A Chinese General who had achieved distinction in the suppression of the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunan, was passing through Shanghai on his way to have an audience at the capital, when he somehow had an opportunity of seeing a Celestial beauty of whose graces he became at once enamoured. The young lady was already betrothed, and the happy event of her marriage was within a few days of being consummated; but on his return from Pekin, the amorous General took steps to wrest the prize from the bridegroom expectant. By a liberal use of money he seems to have secured instruments ready enough to work his will. The maternal guardian of the young lady yielded to the influence of sycee, and gave the gallant suitor a preference over the gentleman who, by the sacredness of Chinese betrothal, had the right to the young lady's hand. A *tepao* who had been a detective in the Municipal service, and had become rich by blackmailing among the large class of unprotected Chinese females who live in the foreign Settlements, was bought by the General, and he, it is said, again tampered with one or more other detectives, whose eyes and mouths it was desirable to have closed. On the 11th of last Chinese moon, a carriage took the young lady to the the banks of a creek, when she was handed into a boat which at once set out for Soochow. Since then, however, the gallant General has regretted his ardent haste, paid handsomely for his trifling with the lady's feelings and his breach of Chinese etiquette, and given the betrothed an opportunity of recovering his *fiancée*.

— The following is an interesting document which marks the termination of the dispute between China and Japan: The Ministers of Great Tsing (China) charged with the General Superintendence of Foreign Affairs, namely, The Prince of Kung and nine Japanese Ministers have agreed together upon the following articles, and hereby execute the present instrument in proof of the arrangement determined on. As the people of all nations have a right to protection and to immunity from wrong, it becomes the duty of each State to take its own measures to ensure full protection (within itself) and it is incumbent on the state within which questions (as to protection) may occur, to take its own steps for the settlement of the same. The savage tribes of Formosa having wilfully inflicted injury upon people belonging to Japan, and Japan at first believing that responsibility rested with the said savages, despatched a force to the spot and punished them. Now, however, Japan has distinctly agreed with China to withdraw her troops, and to conclude the following supplementary arrangement in three Articles for the disposal of this question. (1) The proceedings of Japan on this occasion having originally been taken for the rightful object of protecting her people, China does not regard them as wrongful. (2) China shall pay consolation money to the families of the distressed (or shipwrecked) people who were injured on the former occasion, and as she wishes to retain for her own use the roads, houses and other works constructed by Japan at the said place, China first agrees to pay for the same. (3) The whole of the correspondence relating to this question which has passed between the two nations will be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties, and discussion thereon will cease for ever. As to the savage tribes of the said locality China ought of course to take measures for keeping them under proper control, in order that navigators may be for ever protected, and not again exposed to outrage or wrong.

Literary.

— A new weekly paper, called the *East Indian*, will shortly be published in Calcutta.

— The total amount paid by Government on account of Female Education in India during 1872-3 exceeded three lakhs of rupees.

— The journal kept by Mr. R. Bogle, the first Englishman who travelled in Tibet and Lhassa, Has been discovered in the British Museum, and will shortly be published by the India Office authorities.

— The Brahmos have begun the publication of a small monthly magazine called the *Liberal*. It is in English and Bengalee, and the authors aspire to make it "an impartial exponent of Theistic opinion."

— Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the well-known Indian jewellers, have started a little monthly publication, called the *Pearl*, which is to be distributed free. In the first number we find the following "gems of the months and their attributes":

JANUARY.	Garnet.—Constancy and fidelity.
FEBRUARY.	Amethyst.—Preserves against violent passions and drunkenness.
MARCH.	Bloodstone.—Wisdom and courage in danger. Firmness in affection.
APRIL.	Sapphire.—Denotes kindness of disposition and repentance. Frees from enchantment.
MAY.	Emerald.—Ensures happiness in love and domestic felicity. Discovers false witnesses.
JUNE.	Agate.—Gives long life, health and prosperity. Renders invincible in combat and all contests.
JULY.	Ruby.—Discovers poison. Cures all evils arising from unkindness.
AUGUST.	Sardonyx.—Ensures conjugal felicity.
SEPTEMBER.	Chrysolite.—Preserves from despair.
OCTOBER.	Opal.—Denotes misfortune and hope.
NOVEMBER.	Topaz.—Indicates passion and inconstancy.
DECEMBER.	Turquoise.—Prosperity in love.

— At times the Shah indulges in reflections in the Diary of his visit to England. Thus, after being much pleased with the exercises of the Fire Brigade, of which he remarks that the English have invented "a beautiful way of saving life," he adds, "But the wonder is in this, that, on the one hand, they take such trouble and originate such appliances for the salvation of man from death, when, on the other hand, in the armouries, arsenals, and work-shops of Woolwich, and of Krupp in Germany, they contrive fresh engines, such as cannons, muskets, projectiles and similar things. for the quicker and more multitudinous slaughter of the human race. He whose invention destroys man more surely and expeditiously prides himself thereon, and obtains decorations of honour." The valedictory reflections of His Persian Majesty are extremely complimentary to the English nation. "Well; had we the wish to write as they deserve all the particulars of the City of London, or of all England, we should have to write a voluminous history; but, during a stay of only eighteen days in London it really has not been possible to write more than we have done. In justice (we can but say that), the demeanour of the English, and everything of theirs, is extremely well regulated and governed, and admirable. In respect to populousness, the wealth of the people, the commerce, the arts, business, and *dolce far niente*, they are the chief of all nations."

— In connection with the Chinese system of bestowing Government employment only by competitive examination Mr. Thomson, the author of a new work on the East, says: Extraordinary is the honour which the Chinese attach to literary championship and to the achievement of the Chong-ün or Han-lin degree, which is conferred by the Pekin examiners. At the triennial examination of 1871 a man from Kwang-tung province carried off the Chong-ün. His family name was Leung. Now this literary distinction had been obtained by a Kwang-tung scholar some half-a-century before. Mr. Leung reached Canton in May, 1872, and was received there by the local authorities with the highest possible honours. All the families who bore the name of Leung (and who had the means to afford it) paid the Chong-ün enormous sums of money to be permitted to come and worship at his Ancestral Hall. By this means they established a spurious claim to relationship, and as soon as the ceremony was over were allowed to place tablets above the entrances of their own halls inscribed with the title Chong-un. An uncle of the successful Senior Wrangler, uniting an exalted sense of his duty to his family with a laudable desire to repair his own fortune, forestalled the happy Chongeün, and acted as his deputy before his arrival in visiting sundry halls. For such honourable service this obliging relative at times received a thousand dollars, and his nephew, for the sake of the family name, had to sanction the steps thus prematurely adopted to spread his fame abroad.

— It must be very gratifying to Colonel Tennant to know that his observations of the Transit of Venus at Roorkee were the best taken throughout the world. Roorkee was absolutely the finest of all the British northern stations. For though the Sandwich Isles were superior for early ingress, and the Egyptian stations nearly equal to Roorkee for late egress, yet the latter had the immense advantage of showing the whole transit. Nagasaki and Wladiwostock were both superior in value to Roorkee; but were not favoured with equally good weather. The "150 micrometric measures of cusp-separation of limb," and the "31 meridian-transits of both limbs," with the "18 micrometric measures of difference of declination of limbs," are all matters of great moment when rightly understood. They may be thus explained. As Venus is crossing the edge of the sun her edge forms, with his, two corners, which at first separate until half Venus *in* upon the sun, and then draw closer until she is just wholly upon the sun, when they meet. These corners are called cusps. Now, it was early proposed (first by Mr. Proctor, in 1869) to measure carefully the changing distance between these cusps with the telescopic measuring apparatus called the micrometer, and, thus to get rid to a great extent of the difficulty in-

troduced by what is called the "bla ck drop," or ligament, connecting the edge of Venus with the sun's at the moment of internal contact. The fact that 150 measurements of this kind were obtained at Nagasaki is full of promise; for if some of these belonged to ingress and others to egress, then the duration has been perfectly determined despite the apparently doubtful nature of the last internal contact.

— The 31 meridian or mid-day observations at Nagasaki are also of great value, though not so valuable as similar observations would be at a place where the middle of the transit occurred at mid-day. Transit began at Nagasaki late in the forenoon—the sun, with Venus upon his face, crossing the southern meridian, therefore, soon after ingress. The observers timed the moments when his foremost and rearmost edge or "limb" crossed the meridian (corresponding to the central spider line of the transit telescope), and also when the foremost and rearmost edge of Venus passed the meridian, and so learned the relative positions of Venus and the sun as respects east and west. The "18 measurements of difference of declination" are those by which the observers learned the relative positions of Venus and the sun as respects north and south. Thus her position on the sun's disc at the moment of his meridian passage at Nagasaki was perfectly determined, and this is a result not only of great value towards the determination of the sun's distance, but also as respects the motions of Venus in her orbit, a subsidiary matter on which the present transit will give very exact information. However, the observations reported from Kurrachee show that astronomers had already tolerably exact information as to the movements of Venus. From the projections of the transit published so far back as 1869, it can easily be seen that the times of ingress and egress were computed to within a minute; and this implies that the observations made on the present occasion have already justified the recent corrections in the sun's distance.

Ecclesiastical.

— The death, on the 21st. December, of the Rev. Behari Lal Sing is announced.

— A Hindoo lady of the Baidya caste has been admitted as a member into the Free Church, Wellesley Square.

— It is proposed to raise Rs. 5,000 as a fund "to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. J. Long in this country."

— Miss Bernard, a niece of Lord Lawrence, is expected at Bombay to take the position of Superintendent of the Zenana Mission in Poona.

— The Rev. A. N. Sommerville brought his evangelistic services in Calcutta to a close on Wednesday week last. He is now in the Upper Provinces.

— Another outrage on American missionaries, somewhat similar to that which took place at Hoochow lately, is reported from a town near Kiukiang, where the district magistrate appears to have very reluctantly and inefficiently exerted himself in behalf of the gentlemen attacked, and in fact ultimately left them to escape from the mob as they best could.

— On the afternoon of a recent Sunday there was a disturbance in the chapel of the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Soochow. The chapel is situated upon the Yang-Nyoh-Hang, one of the leading thoroughfares of the city; the Missionaries living above and in the rear of the building. A native minister from Hangchow was preaching to members of the church and a large number of women and children came in at the time, as they are accustomed to do, to visit the ladies of the house. Most of them were strangers, but they were brought by some who had been regular visitors. The men in the street, seeing such a number, there being thirty or forty women and children altogether, began to spread the common rumours that the foreigners were collecting children's eyes for medicine. It was too good an opportunity to see all the wonderful things about a foreigner's house, and numbers poured in from the street. The Rev. B. Helm, from Hangchow, who has some years' acquaintance with the language, was present, and all he could do was to go about and urge the people to be quiet and leave. Probably not more than 20 or 30 out of the 400 or 500 rioters were intent upon evil. Several times the rooms upstairs were cleared, but a whole stream would come up by another stairway. At length the police arrived and peace was restored.

— The camp of the Palestine Survey party is now at Yutta, about four miles south of Hebron, a place identified by Dr. Robinson with Juttah, one of the cities assigned to the priests. A few miles farther south is Semua, probably Eshtemoa, also a city of priests. Lieut. Conder has taken the opportunity of his proximity to these two sites to look for indications of the Levitical limits, similar to those found by M. Clermont Ganneau at Gezer. It may be remembered that the inscription found there pointed to the theory that the boundary square enjoined in Numbers xxxv. 4, 5, was to have its angles at the cardinal points. The first thing noticed by the Survey party with regard to both these towns is, that the cardinal points are all on hill-tops. Yutta furnished no inscriptions or other indications of boundary mark. Near Semua, however, a stone was found, which may prove of considerable importance. It is called by the people Hajrel Sakhain and at present forms the boundary between the lands of Semua and those of Yutta. Lieut. Conder describes it as a "soft rock, standing upright, about 3 ft. high"—he does not make it clear whether it occupies its natural position or not. It is a little more than 3,000 cubits of 16 inches each (the exact measurements have not arrived), north of the centre of the modern village, but is not due north, being a quarter of a mile east of the cardinal point. West of this stone there were found three others roughly in line, evidently marking the boundary. It is not stated whether the other sides of the supposed square have been examined. If the line of stones marks the ancient boundary of Eshtemoa then we have the curious fact that, while in staking out the limits of Gezer the ordinance of the Pentateuch was supposed to mean a square whose angles were at the cardinal points, at Eshtemoa it was interpreted to mean a square whose sides ran north, south, east, and west respectively.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following subscriptions to the *Friend of India*:—

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Revd T. Insell, ...	to March,	1875,	6	0	0
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Baboo Buddy Nath Brommo. ...	to Dec.,	1874,	10	0	0
Rev. G. S. Bergen, ...	to Oct.,	1875,	12	0	0
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Baboo K. D. Chuckerbutty, ...	to Sept.,	1874,	11	10	0
Baboo Ram Chunder,...	to Dec.,	1874,	10	0	0
Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy, ...	to Oct.,	1875,	21	10	0
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A. B. (Koteghur) ..	to Feby.,	1875,	6	8	0
Baboo Luckhinarain Roy Chowdry. ...	to July,	1874,	20	0	0
Alex. Skinner, Esq.,...	to Dec.,	1874,	75	0	0
The Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, ...	to Dec.,	1874,	9	0	0
Daniel T. D. Roy, ...	to July,	1875,	5	13	0
Rev. T. Martin, ...	to Dec.,	1874,	37	6	0
Major. Genl. D. M. Stewart. ...	to Nov.,	1875,	21	10	0
The Public Library, Umritsur, ...	to June,	1875,	11	0	0
Hon'ble Baboo Degamber Mitter, ...	to August,	1875,	20	0	0
Hon'ble Rajah Romanath Tagore, ...	to June,	1875,	20	0	0
Rev. Dr. Robert Jardine, ...	to June,	1875,	10	0	0
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Dr. C. T. Peters, ...	to March,	1875,	11	10	0
G. S. Swiney, Esq., ...	to Dec.,	1874,	60	0	0
H. H. Maharajah Holkar	to Dec.,	1875,	20	0	0

TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1ST.

A conference of leaders of parties in the Assembly which was convened by MacMahon, have agreed unanimously to discuss constitutional laws, but have come to no agreement respecting the transmission of power.

Count Arnim has appealed against his sentence.

An Alphonsist *pronunciamente* has been published, proclaiming Alphonso, son of Queen Isabella, King of Spain, which proclamation has received recognition from the armies.

Further particulars concerning the loss of the emigrant ship *Cospatrick* state had only two boats containing 64 persons left the ship; one of these still is missing; the mate and two sailors, the sole survivors in the other boat, were picked up at sea, having subsisted several days on the bodies of their comrades.

A Berlin telegram states that Yakoob Khan has been re-appointed Governor of Herat, on condition of his ruling in conjunction with three dignitaries devoted to the Ameer's interests. It is also reported that relations between Afghanistan and Persia are very hostile. The Russian Press fears that Yakoob intends attacking Persia.

A Chinese Imperial Government 8 per cent. loan of £627,675 sterling has been issued at 95 per cent.

through the Hongkong Bank under imperial authority, and secured by customs revenue of £300,000 sterling.

Inquest on Shipton Railway accident has opened; cause of accident proved to be breaking of tyre not axle; two more passengers have died.

Munguldass Mithoobhoy of Bombay has received the honour of Knighthood.

MONDAY, 4TH.

The Heavy Malis, *vi*a Southampton, which left Calcutta, 24th instant, were delivered on Saturday.

Latest advices report that Alphonso has gone to Spain. Marshal Serrano has acquiesced in the pronunciamento and gone to Madrid, where a liberal ministry has been formed.

50,000 miners in Wales have struck against a reduction of wages.

The supposed Nana Sahib has officially been declared an impostor.

Alphonso has been peaceably recognised everywhere; movement effected without bloodshed.

Obituary.—Ledru Rollin and the Duke of Montrose.

TUESDAY, 5TH.

The Homeward Mails of date Calcutta, 11th, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

Heavy snowstorms reported from Scotland.

Three survivors of *Cospatrick* were picked-up by *British Sceptre*.

A Frigate will convey Alphonso from Marseilles to Valencia. Isabella remains in Paris. The Carlists have agreed to Amnesty, but are, however, determined to continue the struggle.

The German Government has already recognised Alphonso.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH.

The strike in Wales has partially terminated. The men are submitting.

Marshal Serrano and his family have retired into France.

The Pope has issued an Encyclical, proclaiming a Jubilee to be held in 1875.

General Richard Strachey has been appointed a member of the India Council.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

(Correspondent of Pioneer.)

—CAMP No. 6, 21ST *December*.

The whole of the Duffla Field Force, with the exception of the guards at the different stations on the line, marched into this place on Saturday December 19th, having come in from Harjuli with only one night's halt at the top of the hill, it being impossible to wait there longer owing to the absence of water: the only water we had there was what we brought up with us from Harjuli. Rather an amusing incident occurred in connection with this carrying up of water. The 44th Regiment having been at Harjuli for some days with the General and Staff, knew of course that they were to march on the morning of the 18th, and, with that precaution and forethought which has characterized their progress during the campaign, took care to send up plenty of water on the 17th; but when the 42nd and 43rd marched into Harjuli on that day, and, it having been considered advisable to hold the summit in case of an attack in the morning, the 43rd were ordered to proceed straight on to the top. Not having time to make the *chungás* for carrying the water, they were obliged to use the water that the 44th had so carefully stored there for themselves. Captain Evans, however, made the best recompense in his power by sending down his own men the next day to bring up water for the 44th, but owing to some caste differences this water was not so much appreciated as it might have been, and so the men of the 44th had rather a dry night of it on the 19th. The marches of the 18th and 19th, though not long, were very trying owing to the hill being very steep and the road narrow and bad, causing frequent blocks in front with consequent detention behind, so that it was getting late before the rear guard came in on each day; and when it is remembered that after their arrival the men had to build their own huts and collect wood and cook their food before they could turn in for the night, it can easily be understood that their task was not an easy one, and that they fully deserved the tot of rum that was served out to them on these days.

The order of march on the 19th was as follows: first of all the Head-quarter Staff with the 43rd and Sappers, then the 44th, then the Artillery, followed by the 16th and 42nd, after them the coolies carrying commissariat loads, and last of all the rear guard. As it was thought that an attack might be expected on this day perfect silence reigned throughout the entire line, and everything was in perfect readiness to resist attack and conduct a pursuit. The road used on this occasion was an old Duffla path leading down a spur of the mountain, and any obstructions placed here might have caused us some trouble, but none were met with. Through the trees occasional glimpses of the *jums* in the valley below could be seen. About 1 P. M. the advance guard reached the river's bank just in time to see three Dufflas, evidently scouts, running off into the jungle. These men might have been captured had they not been startled by the barking of a dog which ran in front of our men and gave the alarm. The result of this little piece of perfidy on the part of this ungrateful *pariah* is that a Duffla Field Force order has been issued to the effect, that dogs finding their way to the front of the advance on the line of march will be destroyed. A lot of dogs have followed the camp up from Narainpore, and as they are petted and abundantly fed they are much better off than in their own native villages. They rejoice in all sorts of charactertistic names, Dikrung, Harmuttee, Duffla, &c. With the exception of the evanescent scouts, the only signs of the enemy we saw on arrival here were the primitive cane ferry bridge, a couple of fishing weirs, and a bamboo *boska* or hut; the latter, being raised off the ground, was secured at once for the General's residence. Sites were apportioned to the different regiments, and the work of clearing the jungle and erecting huts commenced; and it was perfectly wonderful to see the transformation that took place before night-fall. Great trees were cut down, thick undergrowth cleared away, and what was in the morning a dense, almost impenetrable jungle, was turned into an open space with leafy huts, cheerful fires, and clusters of coolies and sepoys, busily cooking their food, smoking their *hukás* and chatting away to each other. Yesterday the General, taking the 42nd with him, marched to a village about three miles off, but found nothing except a few pigs. It had evidently been deserted only a short time before. In the afternoon Captains Heathcote and Home, taking a few of the Sappers, went across the river to reconnoitre, and got quite close to Pakfi's village; they found that it was only two miles from here with a very good road. Later on an ambassador came to the river's edge, and on being called over he stated that Pakfi had sent him to say that he, Pakfi, would come in to-morrow bringing with him his captives. So about midday to-day several of the Dufflas came over the river, and amongst them Pakfi's own son and another relative, both of them fine looking young fellows, bringing with them one captive, little boy, about six years old, a brother of one of the tame Dufflas who has been in the camp for some time past as guide and interpreter. The meeting between these two brothers, who had not seen each other for nearly two years, was quite affecting. The little fellow, who looked rather frightened at all the strange faces and clung to his captor's hand, as soon as his brother came up and called him by name, threw his arms round him and burst into tears. Pakfi's son said that the old man himself would come immediately, and two of the party remained on this side as securities, while the others went over to bring him; but the shades of evening came on and still he came not. Another man came over, however, to say that to-morrow he would surely come and with him the rest of the captives that he has. So, probably by to-morrow night his surrender will have been made, and then only Nana remains to be dealt with, for Gobind and Aka are minor Chiefs, and will do whatever Nana and Pakfi do. Pakfi's messenger said that not only was he willing to come in, but that he would also help us to make Nana give in, so that it looks very much as if the whole campaign were approaching towards a bloodless termination, but it is by no means certain that such will be the case It is perfectly well known to those officers who have had anything to do with these Dufflas and Abors that a more mendacious class of beings is seldom met with, and it was even predicted that in this expedition the course of conduct pursued by them would be that which has in part been carried out already, *viz.* to appear to submit at first, and then turn round and attack us when we are leaving the country. Time alone will show. Meanwhile the surveying operations are being rapidly pushed on. Major Austen has just completed a small sketchmap of the Duffla Hills with the course of the Dikrung and route of the Force so far, which has been forwarded to the Quartermaster-General to-day. The regiments engaged in this expedition cannot complain that any partiality is shown to any particular one, as all are equally brought to the front and each has its turn. Captain Home, with his Sappers and a party of the 43rd, constructed a very substantial bridge over the Dikrung to-day in five hours. It is built on four-legged trestles with bamboo-boarding, the whole lashed together with cane. Colonel Sherriff and a working-party of the 42nd also built another bridge lower down, where the river is narrower, but with a stronger current. He threw out abutments, and then spanned the river with large trunks of trees, boarding it over with bamboos. Captain Home intends building another bridge to-morrow of bamboo pontoons lashed to canes stretched across the river. When this is completed there will be four bridges in all across the river, counting the one left us by the Dufflas. This is a very simple affair. Two strong canes are stretched across the river, and a cradle made of bamboo and cane is suspended from this; a man gets into this cradle, is either drawn over with a rope by a man on the opposite bank, or draws himself over hand over hand.

Colonel Baigree has been taking a sketch of this station to send home to the *Illustrated London News*. He has already sent home two or three of different places on the way up. This is a very pretty place, but rather too damp to be healthy. Owing to the abundance of tall trees the sun can't get at the ground, and there is a mist from the river every morning. The thermometer here this morning was down to 35°. The cold seems to prevent that briskness of appetite amongst the finny denizens of the river that some of the officers expected to find, judging from the perseverance with which they pursue their fishing. The level of the Dikrung here is 1,000 feet above its level at Borpáni, so that the Force has done wisely to march straight across the hill instead of attempting to follow the course of the river. The river is 50 yards wide from this place. There will probably be a delay here for a few days more to permit of supplies being brought up. One half of the transport corps are employed between Harjuli and the top of the hill No. 5 station, and the remainder between No. 5 and this; at this rate about 250 maunds are daily landed here. The health of the Force still keeps good. There has been a slight increase, however, in the percentage of sick among the coolies, no doubt owing to the hard work they have had of late. Colonel Girdlestone, Commanding 16th N. I., was obliged to go back sick from Harjuli. The dampness of the climate had affected his lungs. He was recommended leave to Europe. Captain Salkeld, Commanding at Narainpore, comes up to take command of the Regiment here, and Captain Michell, from the outpost of Solapore, to command at Narainpore.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The intelligence published by us within the last few days about Baroda affairs has made the bazaar ring with speculations regarding the fate of Mulharrao. Amid the crowd of people who apprehend, and justly, that the end of His Highness as sovereign of a miserable people is at hand, there are loving apologists for him who sagely shake their heads and prophesy that there is no truth in the intelligence about Baroda we published two days ago, and that all will yet be well with Mulharrao. We should be sorry to think these idle prophets were right, that oppression would still continue to be the portion of the Gaekwar's subjects, and that scandalous and outrageous wickedness would much longer grow rank round the Gaekwar's palace. It is seldom that a native Prince's people cry out to a foreign power for justice, and yet this is what has been taking place in Baroda almost since the day Mulharrao quitted his prison. Their "rights," however strong those of H. H. the Gaekwar may be, and however sensitive of the value of the latter a British Resident may be alleged to be, will yet, we are glad to say, be secured to them; for, notwithstanding the hopes and desires and prophecies of the afflicted friends and toadies of Mulharrao, we are confident that ere many weeks are over His Highness will be dragged off a throne which he should never have been allowed to ascend.

After all we are thankful that Mr. Souter went to Baroda. We believed that he had been put upon a cold scent, but thanks to the zeal of himself and his assistants it has turned out warm enough to suit the purposes of British justice. Those who busied themselves in disseminating the hint that Colonel Phayre had "got up" the case of attempting to poison him in order to cast a shadow upon the Gaekwar's reputation will soon be confounded, for even the boldest phase of native effrontery has its limits. We have every reason to believe in the correctness of the information we have published respecting the discoveries made by Mr. Souter, and the unbelievers may as well take warning in good time, for their refusal to look the worst in the face will not keep back the inevitable from running its course. Properly enough, great secrecy has been enjoined on the authorities concerned in the Baroda investigations; but, notwithstanding the vigilance they have consequently exercised, some facts have oozed out which point conclusively enough in one direction. *Ex pede Herculem.* When Mr. Souter received orders to proceed to Baroda, he took with him the two Khan Bahadoors in the detective service, who also took private agents of their own. He was also fortunate enough to secure the services of the Chief Inspector of Police in Ahmedabad—a Brahmin who did good service to Government during the Mutiny, and who, if we are not greatly mistaken, was actually present with Mr. Souter when he captured the chief of Nurgoond, the man who murdered Mr. Manson, the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country. Mr. Souter had a shrewd suspicion that as Ahmedabad and Baroda are closely connected, socially and commercially, the Inspector of Police of the former place would be a valuable man to help in the special work on hand in Baroda, and we believe his suspicion has been verified abundantly. Agents of the police were thrown out over Baroda, who made themselves familiar with all classes in the bazars. Success, we are told, did not seem probable for a time, but a romantic incident occurred which soon gave a clue to discoveries of an invaluable description. One of the agents got into conversation with a bullock-cartman, and the latter becoming garrulous told his new-found friend that he had on several occasions been employed to convey a passenger to the Gaekwar's Palace. Whom had he taken? Well, it was an ayah named so-and-so; in the service of Colonel Phayre. This was enough for the agent. Shortly afterwards the cartman and

the ayah (who has latterly been in the service of Mr. Crawley-Boevey) found themselves in charge of the police. The ayah was frightened, and, we are told, made astonishing confessions about certain interviews she had had directly with the Gaekwar. Large sums of money were found in her possession, or in that of her family; and, as the class of people to which she belongs do not generally possess wealth, doubtless she was indebted for it to the Gaekwar, who obviously must have been taking an astonishing amount of interest in the affairs of the Resident's family. This ayah is not the only important prisoner who has been secured. Two men have been captured by Mr. Souter, and one of them, at all events, must have proved invaluable as he was employed as a "go-between" between the Gaekwar and Colonel Phayre. The Resident had the greatest confidence in this person, whose name is Yeshwunt; and to all appearnce Yeshwunt was an honest man, the sole aim of whose life was to please the Resident and smooth away any little difficulties between him and the Gaekwar. No man could have appeared to be more disinterested than Yeshwunt. "Not for myself but for others" appeared to be his motto. If Mrs. Phayre or Colonel Phayre came to Bombay, Yeshwunt would also go to Bombay to inquire about Madame's health or the Resident's health. Yeshwunt, however, has turned out to be one of the greatest scamps of the whole fraternity of rogues in Baroda. For a long time past he has been nothing more nor less than a spy upon Colonel Phayre, and a tool in the hands of the Gaekwar. The last job he was employed in by the Gaekwar has turned out to be a very serious affair for his master, and so he has confessed a good many damaging facts against that personage. The other prisoner is, we believe, a Jemadar of peons who, we hear, played a more or less direct part in conveying the poison to Colonel Phayre's cup. He also has told some pretty tales about the Geakwar and the immediate associates of His Highness. Altogether we are inclined to think that Mr. Souter has obtained a mass of evidence sufficient to allow no loophole for the Gaekwar to escape from the charge of attempting to murder a representative of Her Majesty the Queen who had been deputed to his Court.

Information we have received from Baroda is to the effect that the Gaekwar already begins to feel uncomfortable upon his throne. But it is improbable that any decided action upon the result of Mr. Souter's investigations will be taken by the Government of India for at least a month yet. The usual formal process will have to be gone through—that is to say, Mr. Souter will have to prepare a report and send it to the Government of Bombay, and the latter will have to forward it to the Supreme Goverment. But, after all this is done, we cannot, believing thoroughly that Mr. Souter's report must be of such a nature as will prove the direct implication of the Gaekwar in an attempt to murder Colonel Phyre, see any room for hoping with the apologists of His Highness that his days as Sovereign of Baroda may be long upon the earth. Justice will yet be done to the multitude who cry for it in the streets of Baroda; and Colonel Pelly's assurance that the Gaekwar has rights will be seen to have a sinister meaning in the light of the British Government proceeding to award to a dethroned criminal that punishment which no one can deny he deserves.

EUROPE.

THE SUPPLY OF MISSIONARIES.

(Spectator.)

The Protestant Churches, Established and Nonconformist, are crying aloud that they cannot get men for Missionary work; and the cry, which was the common burden of all the addresses delivered on Monday, the Day of Intercession, is, we fear, but too well founded. It is not a cry which it is the interest of Missionary Societies to raise without grave cause. That there has been a positive falling-off in the number of men willing to devote themselves to Missionary labour, is as undoubted as the similar falling-off in the number of graduates willing to apply for Orders in the Church of England. The complaint is repeated by the Nonconformist as well as the Established Churches, and is supported by statistics which show that in some important districts of their work the agency employed by the Societies is visibly declining. The *Edinburgh Daily Review*, a journal which on such subjects has especial means of information, publishes the following table, which displays at a glance the gradual decline of the Protestant Societies in their first, though not their most promising field,—the British Indian Empire:—

	MISSIONARIES—	
SOCIETY.	In 1861.	In 1871.
Church Missionary	... 103	... 102
Propagation ...	... 43	... 40
London ...	... 46	... 44
Baptist ...	... 39	... 26
Wesleyan ...	... 31	... 22
Total...	... 262	... 234

Nor is this decline in quantity supplemented by any improvement in the quality of the men employed. It is the testimony of all who are acquainted with the subject that, allowing for an exception here and there—for example, Bishop Patteson will always rank among the greatest of English Missionaries—the Missionary of to-day is seldom quite the equal of the Missionary of a preceding generation; that he is either more of a professional man and less of an apostle; or if he displays equal zeal, has less of the intellectual gifts which make that zeal, effective. Worse educated, worse bred, and less eloquent candidates present themselves, and the Societies are so pressed that they can exercise but a nominal discrimination among applicants, can hardly, indeed, reject any of unblemished character and apparently sincere purpose,—two indispensable but very often insufficient qualifications. In India, in particular, there is a kind of Missionary to whom no Society can take exception at first sight,—zealous active, and fairly trained, who would at home make an excellent pastor, or in Canada a most valuable itinerant, but who, in India, as an evangelist preaching to Asiatics, is as nearly as useless as it is possible for a good man out of his place to be. Such men have been known to exert themselves to the uttermost of their light and strength for thirty years, and then break down, to be consoled with the merest hope that so much earnest and high-principled labour cannot have been spent in vain. It is spent in vain, nevertheless, as so much else is that is good, in the endless wastry of the world's advance. This class from the nature of things, tends to increase, until it may absorb whole Missions, and a body of fervent evangelists may degenerate into a numerous and most respectable, but unaggressive, body of country pastors.

On the causes of the decline in the number of candidates for Mission work we have not much to say. In our belief, that decline arises mainly from the decline in the propagandist enthusiasm which is an inevitable consequence of the prevailing anarchy of opinion, and will ultimately, and possibly after no long interval, with that anarchy pass away. There are subsidiary causes, no doubt, such as the immense growth of the dislike to secluded exile in tropical climates, the decay of imaginative illusion which accompanies the spread of geographical knowledge, and we fear—though the Societies will repudiate this statement—the distaste of old Societies dependent for revenue on very immovable electors for exceptional candidates, for men who are original, or who are suspected in any way of not being quite "safe." The reports of such men sometimes create a clamour, and their speeches, when at home, are not conducive to that steady and equable flowing-in of subscriptions which Missionary Committees approve, and which in honest truth it is their duty to desire. Something is due also, no doubt, to the diminished and diminishing attraction of Missionary work as a profession, to its perceptible fall in public estimation, to the comparative absence of the excitements which once attracted to it the adventurous, and it may even be to the new difficulty, arising from high prices, of providing against constant pecuniary worry; but all these causes, when examined, resolve themselves into one,—a temporary decline in the enthusiasm of the pious men competent for the work. It is the remedy for the falling-off in the supply of men which is important, and not an analysis of its cause, and we believe the former must be sought in a modification of the immediate object which the Societies set before themselves. They care a great deal too much about the "preaching of the Gospel in the market-place," that is, about the one method of evangelisation for which—in India at all events, in Turkey, in Egypt, and indeed everywhere except in Polynesia, where the native recognises his superior in race—foreigners must always form the most imperfect agency. It was quite natural, while men belived, as many of the early Missionaries undoubtedly did, that the heathen must go to hell simply for being heathen, that this form of teaching should be preferred, for one soul "saved" from torture was just as good as another; but now that this belief has died away, a little more attention may be paid to experience and reason. It is not the convert whom the Societies ought to seek to produce through European agency, but the man who can convert. One native of the right stamp, one man who could be for Asiatic Christianity what Gautama was for Asiatic morality, or even what Keshub Chunder Sen is for Asiatic Theism, would effect more than all the European Missionaries who ever preached, and it is for such a man that the Societies should seek. Their Missionaries are thrown away in the streets, where any native Christian, with an eloquent tongue and fervent zeal for the faith, can utterly surpass them, and their demand for an army of preachers of the present kind is a mere waste of power. They do not get many Whitfields, and what could even Whitfield have done if he had delivered to Staffordshire colliers, in the costume of a Turk, the thoughts of Bishop Tillotson, in the accent of a negro from the Southern States. That is the general position of a Missionary in India when not preaching to an aboriginal tribe. The *Times* chooses to say it is very easy to acquire Indian tongues, and the *Times* is right up to a point. But the *Times* should have added that this point is almost impassable, that there are not ten men recorded in the annals of the Empire who could speak any native tongue so as not to be detected, and that the fastidiousness of a Parisian about the English accent, of the Italian about the accent of the Tedeschi, of the English about the letter *h*, is tolerance compared with the fastidiousness of an ordinary Brahmin about the tongue, whichever it may be, in which he ordinarily speaks. The mere difficulty of the language, though not by any means the greatest of the difficulties in the way of the foreigner, is nearly insuperable, and cannot be overcome by any zeal, by any industry, or we might almost add, by any extent of learning. We question if a man like Dr. Wenger, who has preached for thirty years among the natives, to whom natives appeal as an authority on Sanscrit or Bengalee, and who would on those tongues be consulted with respect by Professor Müller or Mr. Cowell, could preach an extempore sermon in Bengalee without a "peculiarity" in every second sentence. Certainly a native of half his attainments, but with the native capacity for debate, narrative, repartee, and illustration, would beat him as preacher out of the field. It is waste to use such men so, and it is waste which involves a multiplication of agents who are to Dr. Wenger what an average High-Church curate is to Dr. Liddon. The Societies should be content with fewer men and fewer reports and fewer converts, if only by limiting their efforts and their inquiries and their resources—we do not mean in money—they can secure a few men of the kind at whose feet native disciples will sit as Oxford students sat or sit at the feet of Dr. Pusey, or Dr. Jowett, or Dr. Newman, or any other teacher of this generation with the genius for propagandism. We are not recommending a resumption of the old experiment of the Propagation Society. Their College produced many most worthy and excellent men, but they were none of them of the wood of which apostles and prophets are carved, and we may doubt whether the Christian teacher of the future can be made by the training which neither Loyola, nor Xavier, nor Carey, nor Ellis nor Judson underwent, and which has been utterly lacking to the dak, half-clad fanatics who in Eastern Bengal are spreading Mohammedanism at a rate which Christian Missionaries, if they could despair, might watch with envying admiration. It is from the leader of thought, and not from the College Don or the unlettered revivalist, that we expect results in India; and it is to men who can be leaders of thought, who can make followers and disciples as Socrates made them or Mr. Huxley makes them now, that the Societies should turn. Twenty men who could found in India five schools of Native evangelists would be worth all the Missionary body, greatly as we believe the work of that body to be temporarily under-rated at home. Such men must, if the quest takes years, be procurable in the end; but they will not be procured either by relaxing the rules about candidates, or by making Missionaries comfortable, or by follwoing the advice of the *Times*, and treating the Mission-field as a place where clergymen should seek an enlightening apprenticeship.

PUBLIC DECENCY AND THE LAW OF LIBEL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The case of Fairlie *v.* Blenkinsop, decided on Tuesday in the Common pleas, raised two distinct questions of great importance. The first related to the limits within which it is lawful for a newspaper to criticise actors and musicians. The second turned on the truth or falsehood of charges which, though brought against a particular performance at a particular theatre, do, in fact, apply to a whole class of entertainments. That actors should be more sensitive to blame than other men is not wonderful. In no other profession is the workman brought into such close contact with the public for whom he works. The painter, the writer, or the politician may be as severely handled in a newspaper, but he does not see the unfavourable comment reflected in the faces of the audience whom he has nightly to confront. This special sensitiveness, however, is only an incident of the actor's calling. Like exposure to draughts or liability to accidents, it is one of the disadvantages which he ought to reckon upon when deciding whether to go on the stage. In the trial Serjeant Ballantine argued that the law ought to protect actors against a kind of criticism to which other professions that do their work in public are exposed as a matter of course. The article which formed the basis of the action described the plot of "Vert Vert" as "an insane jumble of unintelligible incident," and the music of it as "exasperating jingle," and in another part of the newspaper the same piece was said to introduce the "worst orchestra" and "some of the flattest singing" in London. If these remarks had been held to be libellous, it would have been difficult for future critics to express an opinion that any given music is badly played or badly sung. If criticism of other works of art were to be subjected to similar restrictions, it would be libellous to say that a painter did not know how to put on his colours, that a novelist was incapable of conceiving a natural character, or that such and such a bill before Parliament had been drawn by a man who did not understand the subject. There is hardly a week in which every independent journal does not say something of this kind of some incompetent person or other, and if the article in *Vanity Fair* had been held libellous on this ground, the logical consequence would have been that no artistic, literary, or political comments except of a favourable kind would henceforth have been admitted into any newspaper. The critic's function would be suspended for the simple reason that praise loses its value when it is no longer possible to compare it with blame. The productions of art would cease to be divided into good and bad. They would

all be reckoned as good—with some so superlatively excellent as to be deserving of special mention. The public taste would be *left to form* itself; but if the results of the process happened to be unfavourable, it would have to be kept strictly secret. If it had been held unlawful to say in a newspaper that a play is dull and unintelligible, or that a chorus sings flat, it must soon have been held unlawful to say the same thing in a public street or in a room where the statement could be overheard. Probably Mr. Fairlie would have been disposed, provided his own profession had been protected against censure, to leave all others to take their chance. But managers have not a monopoly of sensitiveness. Other people may dislike criticism quite as keenly, and have been just as ready to claim the protection of a jury. Fortunately, the verdict has for the present left newspapers free to say frankly what they think honestly.

The second question stands on a different footing. To say that a dance is indecent either because of the dress of the performers or because of the gestures and motions which they introduce into it is plainly libellous unless it be true. Mr. Fairlie would have been exceedingly ill-advised in bringing his action if the article complained of had related only to the quality of the piece or to the expertness of the performers. These are matters about which newspaper writers must form their own opinion at the risk, if that opinion is not confirmed by the public, of being set down as incompetent critics. But when the dresses and the dincing in an opera bouffe are called indecent, a manager is well within his rights when he calls upon the critic to justify his censure. Supposing, however, that the censure can be justified, it is of great moment to public morals that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of its publication. That at some London theatres indecent dresses have been worn and in decent dances danced is unfortunately indisputable, and there is no duty more incumbent upon the theatrical critic than to say plainly at what houses and in what plays these offences against public decorum are committed. It is true that there is a special officer charged with the supervision of the stage; but, however anxious the censor may be to do his part, it is almost impossible for him to be equal to all the evasions to which an ingenious manager may resort. The Lord Chamberlain may say that a dancer's petticoats are too short, and they may at once be lengthened by a certain number of inches. But at least as much depends on their material, their arrangement, and their management as upon their length, and while the letter of the censor's directions are punctiliously complied with their spirit may be ostentatiously set at defiance. A critic cannot so well be got rid of. He can say, That woman's dress decently exposed her person last week; and, though it has been made three inches longer, it indecently exposes her person this week. The stuff with which she is professedly covered is more transparent or the attitudes into which she throws herself are more shameless. It may be asked what is the good of saying this. It only serves as an advertisement, and there is nothing that some managers more value than publicity of this kind. At this very moment a statement which no decent woman would endure to here made about her is paraded by the manageress of a certain theatre as an inducement to visitors from the country to go and see her exhibit herself very nearly naked. Would it not be better to keep silence about such performances rather than thus play into the hands of persons of this class? The answer to this is that it is a distinct gain to morality if indecent exhibitions can be ticketed as such. The mischief of the present system is that theatres are lumped together in a common condemnation, and that people who do not want to support open indecency are either betrayed into doing it against their will, or have to keep away from the theatre altogether. If theatrical critics are sufficiently outspoken, a line will by degrees be drawn between houses to which ladies can go without their modesty being outraged and houses which are resorted to by persons whose sole desire is to see a number of more or less pretty faces surmounting more or less naked bodies. Even if the latter class of houses cannot be got rid of, it will be an advance to have them marked off from the rest. If decency cannot be enforced by law it is something to force those who defy decency to come forward in their true characters. The difficulty of drawing the line in criticism upon this subject is often greatly exaggerated. The offence is not committed by artists properly so called. Women who can dance really well are more anxious to obtain applause for their grace or their agility than for the shape of their legs or the beauty of their figure. The women who go as near as they can to stripping themselves in public are usually quite incompetent to do anything more than strip. They can array themselves from head to toot in flesh-coloured tights, wrap a small portion of silk or muslin round their hips, and then stand on the stage, with no pretence of doing more than go through the motions which are required to give the audience successive views of their backs, fronts, and sides. But these are not ballet dancers. They need not have even that minimum of intellect which is needed to perform a pose plastique, or that minimum of agility which would enable them to kick up the legs which they are hired to show, not to use. The more clearly it is understood what theatres pursue this class of business the better for public decency; and the verdict in Fairlie *v.* Blenkinsop will contribute to bring about this result.

THE OFFICIAL PRESSURE IN THE ARNIM CASE.

(Spectator.)

It is more like old times to read Prince Bismarck's frank and, from his point of view, thoroughly statesmanlike speeches on Alsace-Lorraine and its deliberative Assembly. The undisguised and even eager announcement that Alsace-Lorraine was conquered in the interests of Germany, and must be governed in the interests of Germany, let the inhabitants feel as they please, is prudent as well as frank. It is a very needless piece of weakness in such cases to affect that it is in the interest of the conquered provinces that the conqueror thwarts their wishes, and such statements only lead to all sorts of false positions and irritating disappointments, which are rendered impossible by keeping steadily before the minds of the inhabitants that they are not to have their own way at all, except so far as that is consistent with the interests of the Empire to which they are annexed. In all this matter, we have the firm, frank, imperious statesman who made Germany showing the very qualities by which he made Germany,—showing, indeed, the same qualities which are very cleverly reflected, if not personally illustrated, in some of the characteristic phrases attributed to the Prince in Mr. Julius Lang's "Revolution von oben." When, for instance, he makes Count Bismarck suggest to the Bavarian Minister Von der Pfordten before the war of 1866, that the beautiful region of 'Gastein' is a 'Paradise lost' at present to Bavaria, but a 'Paradise lost' which many be 'regained' if Bavaria will only side with Prussia against Austria, and when he makes the great Minister point out to the Bavarian Premier the defencelessness of the present frontier against Austria,—'Your fortresses are old, weather-beaten milestones and railway watchmen's cottages; it is lucky for you the people in Vienna never are prompted by ambitious longings to extend their frontiers, revengeful fancies, or indeed any great political ideas whatsoever, for what would become of Bavaria, if they were?'—we see the very qualities which spoke in the Prime Minister of the first comparatively humble days of his *ré ime*, when he declared that what Germany wanted, to make her great, was not fine talk and sentiment, but expenditure of blood and iron. No Minister has ever faced the blank, physical conditions either of national greatness or of diplomatic success with so unshrinking an eye at Prince Bismarck. The nastier the facts, the more steady his gaze upon them. He seems to handle things rather than words in his speeches on policy. For him, as for Luther, though in so different a region of thought, words appear to have "hands and feet" and motions of their own. He lives in no world of shadows. Indeed, the seeming shadows —the ideas that have no physical force behind them —have for him no real existence, and hence his chief weakness. He has something like a coarse contempt for the shades of feeling which bind other men, and deals with persona' rivals as he deals with political enemies, on the mere law of the mailed hand. Strike hard, and strike with all available weapons, is usually a good policy in war; but if adopted in the rivalries of political life, it indicates a sort of overbearingness, a loss of self-restraint, which is very apt to be the beginning of the end.

It seems to us that the efforts now made to crush Count Arnim by the straining of every conceivable political agency are unmistakable signs of this growing overbearingness of Prince Bismarck's. Unscrupulousness towards a natiotal enemy is not admirable, but it has often been the characteristic of great statesmen, who make of their country a more than second self. But the complete want of magnanimity towards a personal foe,—and Count Arnim is that mainly, for even if he has served his king or country badly, which is not yet shown, he certainly has never imperilled them,—is not characteristic of any greatness, though often, no doubt, of a will once grand in its imperiousness, but now indulging its vindictiveness against a rival, till it even becomes mean. No one can watch the development of the Arnim affair without being convinced that every nerve is strained, at the instance of some one or other, to crush that probably erring and rash, but certainly very unfortunate nobleman. The admirably moderate account by the *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent at Berlin, in the paper of Tuesday last, of the threats and the pressure put upon him to make him reveal the origin of a statement confessedly attributed by the authorities to the Arnim family, is the last and most signal proof of the official intensity given to the attempt to crush him. What would the English Press say if the Home Office threatened a German Correspondent, (say) of the *National Zeitung*, with fine and imprisonment, because he would not reveal his authority for a telegraphic statement which appeared to attribute to our Government an animus against a disgraced diplomatic agent about to be put on his trial? A *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent had telegraphed home that the Commissioners despatched to Paris to inquire into the conduct of Count Arnim while in Paris, MM. Pascatore and Tessendorf, had attended at the Foreign Office before leaving Berlin for Paris. The Government professed to feel aggrieved at this telegram, but it came out in the discussion that they thought no one could have been the authors of it but the Arnim family, and that what they really cared for was, not to punish the sender of the telegram, but to extract fresh evidence against Count Arnim. And that, no doubt, was the true drift of the whole business. The *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent himself was treated in the most courteous fashion, but apparently pressed and cajoled by every conceivable argument, some persuasive, some alarming, to reveal the source of his information. He very steadily and honourably declined to do so, and was then summoned before the tribunal, and told he would be fined and imprisoned for refusing; and moreover, when, on the advice of a German barrister, he appealed to a higher Court against such an interpretation of the law, the lower Court sent him word that it could not allow its action to be delayed by such an appeal. On this the Correspondent very rightly appealed to Lord Odo Russell for the protection of the British Embassy, whereupon within forty-eight hours the persecuted journalist received notice that the summons was cancelled. But if ever an illegitimate screw was turned on to worm out a little more information against an official in disgrace it was in this case against Count Arnim.

But this is only the last and worst symptom of a system which has long been going on in Berlin for the deliberate poisoning of the German and European mind through the home and foreign Press on the Arnim Case. Of course we do *not* for a moment attribute the initiative in all these petty efforts to Prince Bismarck himself. But it is known that he is straining every nerve to crush Count Arnim, and the whole power of the Press Bureau has consequently been exerted to impress on the mind of Germany and the mind of Europe the heinousness of Count Arnim's guilt. The *very* official-minded Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*—so official, for instance, that he telegraphed to us in what sense the rebuke administered in the speech from the Throne to the accusers of Prussia, was to be understood,—has now become, of course quite unintentionally and involuntarily, but not the less completely, the instrument of putting the English papers on a totally false scent in this matter, and of convincing us that we ought to attribute to Count Arnim, by his friend's implied confession, before the trial comes off, the very crime which it is the object of the prosecution to prove,—a crime, moreover, the gravity or worthlessness of the evidence for which, if the trial should be secret and the judgment adverse, we shall never know. In the *Times'* Correspondent's Berlin letter of the 17th November will be found a most carefully arranged piece of evidence to prove that the "Memorandum" by Count Arnim as to the danger of the Papal policy and the need of resisting it, published in the Vienna *Presse* about eight months ago,—and the publication of which led to all that has followed,—was an official document, which the Count had no right to publish at all, and was, moreover, sent by him to the paper which published it. Every one in Germany who knows anything about the matter,—we do not *include* the *Times'* Correspondent, who obviously was not misleading, but misled, among that number, —knows perfectly that this Memorandum was a private and unofficial paper, which disclosed no political secret. It was written in June, 1870, during the sitting of the Vatican Council, and was sent with a letter of the Count's to a bishop of the Anti-infallibilist party, as representing his (Count Arnim's) views of the grave political results which the violence of the Papal party was likely to produce. It was not a document of the Embassy, and touched no ministerial question at all. Count Arnim probably did not wish to see it published while he was still in the service of the great Chancellor, for many reasons, one very important one being that it would irritate the Chancellor, as it did irritate him, for the world to see how much more anti-Papal Count Arnim at that time was than Prince Bismarck. But as soon as Arnim found himself thrown over by the Prince, and contemplated a political career which one day might have brought him into competition with the Prince, he may very well have been far from reluctant to see this private and completely unofficial evidence of his foresight published. It was *not*, we believe, sent by him to the Vienna *Presse*, but many copies were taken of it during the Council, and so soon as it was known that Count Arnim was dismissed, some one of these copies found its way into print. And with it, and the letter containing it, was also published a private letter to Dr. Döllinger, written six months earlier, at the very opening of the Vatican Council.—*i.e.*, in January, 1870, to something of the same effect. No sooner had these documents appeared last April, than, as our readers will remember, Prince Bismarck replied to them by publishing an official despatch of Count Arnim's written in the year before the Council met,—in May, 1869,—in which Arnim rather pooh-poohed the risk of any political danger to arise from declaring the Pope infallible, spoke lightly of Dr. Döllinger, whom he did not become acquainted with till some months later, and insisted that the only serious peril to be apprehended was from the attaching of any dogmatic authority to the Syllabus. This despatch was published, no doubt, partly to diminish Count Arnim's weight with the public by showing that he had at one time underrated the danger of proclaiming Infallibility, and partly to make bitterness between him and Döllinger, who was at that time spoken lightly of by him. Of course, on this publication, Count Arnim immediately wrote to Dr. Döllinger to say that when he drew up this despatch he was not personally acquainted with him, and it is Dr. Döllinger's reply to this letter which the *Times'* Correspon-

dent, obviously involuntarily and under more astute guidance, so manipulates, as to make the English public infer that his "Memorandum" published in the Vienna *Presse* was both an official document, taken from the archives of the Roman Embassy, and was published at Count Arnim's own invitation. Dr. Dollinger states that he had availed himself of Count Arnim's permission to publish his letter chiefly because it contained "a passage which proved the authenticity of the Memorandum" (*i.e.*, the Memorandum of 17th June, 1870, then only just published), —and because he thought that Memorandum a highly statesman-like document. And the *Times'* Correspondent remarks on this, that the chief interest of the letter is the evidence it affords that "Count Arnim authorised the publication of the Memorandum," as if this publication were one of the crimes attributed to him by the Foreign Office in relation to the missing despatches,—the fact being, as everybody knows, that though the publication of this private Memorandum was very irritating to Prince Bismarck, since it showed that Count Arnim was then much more disposed to fight the Vatican than he,—no one ever pretended that it was an official document, or that the proof of Count Arnim's authorisation for its publication, even if Dr. Döllinger's letter afforded such proof (which it did not), would implicate him in the least as an unfaithful official. The ignorance of the *Times'* Correspondent, and evidence, indeed, that he was the instrument of some more astute inspiration, is comes out also in his statement that Count Arnim's despatch, published by Bismarck's order, depreciating the danger of the dogma of Infallibility, was written "a few months *after* the Memorandum," instead of thirteen months *sooner*, a blunder tending to suggest that even after Count Arnim had come to fear the political results of the Vatican Council, he went back again and made light of those results. But the real virus of the *Times'* letter, a virus certainly not infused by its writer, was the elaborate way in which it led all casual readers to believe that Dr. Döllinger had furnished ample evidence that Arnim had betrayed to the Press an official document,—the very crime of which he is accused at Berlin, though Dr. Döllinger's letter is precisely as irrelevant to the charge, as if it had been written half a century ago.

The truth is becoming more and more evident that the sub-officials of the German Bureaucracy at Berlin are straining every nerve to obtain evidence against Count Arnim, and what is even worse, to convince the whole press of Europe that that evidence is already not merely in existence, but public, and virtually confirmed by Count Arnim's own friends. This seems to us, we confess, a sign of no insignificant importance that the great statesman who has made Germany is losing the equanimity as well as the wisdom by which he made it. The vindictiveness of the official feud with Count Arnim could hardly be what it is, without very stringent orders from headquarters. For ourselves, we care no more for Count Arnim than we care for any man in misfortune who is at once sick unto death and overpowered by a host of foes. But we do regret to see a really great statesman condescending to such a persecution; and we regret still more to see the ignorance of the English Press made the instrument of spreading against the accused man the false and most damaging impression that Dr. Döllinger has virtually proved his guilt. The Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* deserves great honour, not only for the firmness, but for the clearness of head which foiled a similar effort to turn him to the same account.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CRITICS.

(English Independent.)

As the combat thickens, the importance of the service which Mr. Gladstone has rendered to the cause of freedom, not in this nation only, but throughout Europe, becomes more apparent. It is well enough to say—as some of his detractors among the ranks of Protestantism do say—that his pamphlet contains nothing that everybody did not understand before; that the opposition of Ultramontanism to modern civilisation was a fact so patent that there was no need either to call public attention or to insist upon the perils growing out of this antagonism; and that the Vatican Decrees were already regarded as a mere piece of priestly extravagance by all except the fanatics who submitted to them, and were not worth the serious examination of a great statesman. But every fresh contribution of importance to the controversy—and their number is already legion—only serves more fully to expose the injustice or weakness of a criticism which, under the prompting of personal or party hatred, would pooh-pooh the value of the grand manifesto on behalf of the rights of conscience, whose real value it is unable to understand. It is long since a more severe blow was struck at the insolent pretension of the Papacy, and the bitterness with which it is resented only shows us the keenness with which it is felt. Of course, the various exponents of the Ultramontane theory will, one after another, come forth to do battle on its behalf; but as Monsignor Capel added nothing to what Archbishop Manning had already asserted, so Dr. Ullathorne can only repeat their arguments. Monsignor Capel and Mr. Oakeley help to swell the chorus of asseverations. If it had been possible to deny the authenticity of the Decrees themselves, or to unsay any of the frank and outspoken expositions of their meaning which Dr. Manning himself has given to the world, or even to suggest some plausible interpretation which might modify some of their more repulsive features, the letters of these ecclesiastics would have been of some value. But the attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable; to show how it is possible to give the Pope absolute rule over all "Catholics" in matters within his jurisdiction, and reserving to him also to define the limits of that jurisdiction, and so far to confine that of the State, and yet to maintain loyalty to the Queen, have only confirmed all impartial men in the opinion that Mr. Gladstone is right. It is amazing to see how much mere *ad captandum* talk has been introduced into the discussion, and how constantly it has been sought to raise perfectly irrelevant issues. We are reminded, for example, that Roman Catholics have always shown themselves loyal to our Sovereign, that they have fought in our armies, served in our public bodies, and in various ways discharged the duties of good citizens. Their priests in Ireland, with the sanction and co-operation of the Pope himself, have set themselves against the Fenians, and their conspiracies. We admit it all; but we deny that this disproves the fact of Mr. Gladstone's allegations. It was never suggested that the present Pope had any deliberate purpose of stirring up disloyalty in these islands, or even that if he entered on such an unpromising project his adherents here would obey his commands. We as little suspected the Curia of such blindness to the interests of the Romish Church as to give it any credit for not being seduced into such insanity. What was said is, that if the interests of the Papal See should so cross those of the British Crown, the man who submits to the Vatican Decrees and is resolved to carry them into practice, must obey the Pope rather than the Queen. Possibly there may be very few even among the devoted members of the Romish Church who would thus sacrifice their loyalty; but even that does not touch the point, which simply is as to the force of the Decrees. If in relation to this, Mr. Gladstone was not prepared, as indeed, he might be, to rest his case upon the letters of the ecclesiastics, he may well be satisfied, not only that he is right, but that his work has been well done, when he reads the statements which his "Expostulation" has elicited from independent Romanists, and which have been increased since our last issue. Whether there is room in the Papal Church for those who have publicly repudiated the edicts of the Œcumenical Council remains to be seen; but if we are to judge from the tirades of abuse which have been directed against them, we may conclude that there is no unwillingness to cut them off from the communion of the faithful, even though it may be thought inexpendient to proceed to such extremities. There is, in fact, a general agreement as to the true significance of the Ultramontane pretensions, if we except a few such men as Sir George Bowyer, who is evidently unwilling to admit what is nevertheless sufficiently plain to all who are willing to see. It is curious enough to find a man of his well-known loyalty to Rome objecting to Monsignor Capel's thoroughgoing assertion, that the "ecclesiastical power is superior to the civil, and "defines and limits both the one and the other," but the Baronet is self-deceived, and the Monsignor is unquestionably right in his interpretation of the Papal theory; more indiscreet, but not an iota more pronounced than Archbishop Manning.

To say that no practical result is likely to come out of the controversy is to take a very superficial view indeed. We shall not, of course, repeal the Catholic Emancipation Act, or place any new pains and penalties on our fellow-subjects, because we hold that they cannot be logically consistent and remain loyal to the State, or even issue any Parliamentary manifesto against Ultramontanism, or bring out in this country a revised edition of the Falck laws of Germany. But in the absence of such measures, which, though they might be agreeable to the tastes of Orange Protestantism, would be calculated only to serve the interests of the religion against which they were directed, the "Expostulation" will not fail of its object if it awakens statesmen, only too ready to prophesy smooth things in relation to evils with which it is not absolutely necessary for them to deal, to a sense of the menacing character of the power which is so subtly spreading its net everywhere around us, and entangling so many in its meshes. If Romanism is able to extend its dominions; if among our English aristocracy and gentry there are any prepared to sacrifice their independence and manhood, and submit intellect, will, and conscience to the rule of the priest in that unqualified manner of which we have, in the very nick of time, had an example in the case of that young undergraduate who has given up his hope of collegiate distinction, and withdrawn from that University to which the spiritual despot to whose will he bows owes all his own culture, because the priest so wills it, be it so. We cannot interfere with freedom of conscience, even though some use that freedom to bind their souls with fetters of iron. But it is well that those who are tempted to seek rest for their souls in the assurances of Rome should clearly see what they are doing before they take the decisive step, and it is well also that the country should see what they have done when they have actually taken it. As yet they are not required to renounce their allegiance to the Queen, though, as Lord Camoys well suggested, there is no saying how soon Pio Nono may demand even this, for Protestants certainly can place no limits to the possible extravagances of an old dotard, whose flatterers have taught him to regard himself as a Vice-God; and there are evidently intelligent Catholics who have much the same idea. But even if this madness be avoided, it is impossible not to anticipate that a collision may occur between different European powers, and in which this country may be involved, and in which the Pope may favour her enemies, because of an offer of the restoration of his temporal power. In that case the faithful son of the Church could not be a loyal subject of the Queen. But apart from any such contingency, which is much more than a possibility, it is of the last importance that the clouds of sophistry in which men like Archbishop Manning envelop plain facts should be cleared away, and that it should be seen that he who bends his neck to the yoke of Rome ceases to be a free man; that the priest becomes his guide and ruler in all the practical business of life, for all is included in the region of faith and morals; that he claims to dictate as to his intellectual training, his social intercourse, his political opinions; and that his one duty is submission. If there are those who prefer that condition to one of freedom, we must suffer them to gratify their taste, except, indeed, when their obedience to the priest inspires attempts to interfere with the liberty of others; but a full exposition of the real character of this bondage may deter some who have been fascinated by the serenity and peace which it promises without having duly weighed the price at which they are to be purchased from selling themselves into this spiritual slavery.

It will be a further gain if Protestants, in their dealings with Roman Catholics, are more alive to the spirit by which they are actuated. We cannot do them injustice in taking Mr. Oakeley as a truthful expositor of their views, and it is only necessary to read his letter, in order to learn the need of extreme caution and wariness in watching their political movements. What Englishmen most prize, the Romish Church condemns; what Englishmen bless, that Church curses with bitterest anathemas. There is infinite *naïveté* in Mr. Oakeley's statements. "As to liberty of conscience, we are thankful even to avail ourselves of it" (of course, and to demand a liberty which means the oppression of other people), "although none the less convinced that it is abstractedly opposed to the Catholic theory. As relates again to education, on which subject, more perhaps than any, we are out of time with the maxims of the hour, we act in concert with the Government, and even send our candidates to try for seats on the School Board." Wonderful condescension! They actually consent to use the hands or manipulate the influence of the State, for the purpose of "diffusing principles fatal to the peace and unity of the State." But what is to be said of the Government which put such weapons in their hands? They have got a measure admirably fitted to their work in the Education Act, but it is not surprising when we remember who was the President of the Council, and how ready even good Protestants were to invoke the aid of this priestly power against their own friends, whose one fault was that they believed in the self-propagating force of Christian truth, and the capacity of the Churches to do their own work.

CANADA AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

(Economist.)

We hope the difficulties experienced in negotiating a Commercial Treaty between Canada and the United States will draw some attention to the disadvantageous side of the connection between Canada and this country, in which some of these difficulties originate. The interest of Canada clearly is to have as close a commercial intercourse as possible with its sole neighbour. The frontiers of the two countries are conterminous for thousands of miles, and the highways of communication between them are naturally so close that a large part of the United States finds its best outlet to the sea through Canada, and through Canada also lie several of the best routes of communication between New England and the western parts of the United States. Not only is the closest connection desirable between two such countries, but it is a barbarism that they have not complete Free-trade with each other. The hindrance to trade from the existence of custom-houses along such frontiers is incessant, and the evil is precisely of the same sort as the existence of custom-houses *within* a particular territory, and interrupting the trade between province and province, which have been universally abandoned in all civilised countries. Probably if the United States tariff were not so bad, the desire of Canada to have Free-trade with its great neighbour would be strongly shown. But Canada it appears cannot even make a partial arrangement to increase the extent of its intercourse with the United States, without raising the question of its connection with the British Empire. At present there is a treaty before the United States Senate for ratification, as to which the complaint is made by British manufacturers, that it will create differential duties in favour of the admission of United States manufactures into Canada. Unless Canada by voluntary legislation corrects the difference, the ratification of the Treaty will admit United States goods into Canada at a lower duty than the same goods from England. A deputation which waited upon Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon last week, was assured that Canada contemplated making no such difference, and that when the Treaty was agreed to, the Canadian

tariff generally would be altered so as to give a preference to no particular country. But the mere fact of complaint shows that the Canadians are fettered in negotiation. If they thought it to their advantage to purchase closer intercourse with the United States by admitting goods from it at lower rates than they are prepared to admit them from all the world, they would find the opinion of the mother country opposed to their wish. It is quite manifest that if we are to take all the risk of the Canadian connection, we may fairly ask Canada to put us on the most favoured nation footing in regard to our trade. Logically we might even ask more as the fair price of our protection. But by so doing we impose a burden on Canada which in turn raises the question whether the disadvantage and loss to it are not greater than any possible gain from its connection with us. Canada itself has been exposed by that connection to many dangers from which it would otherwise be free, and could urge the argument that this additional risk more than balances the protection at any time afforded. Why then should it be hindered in its natural development and freedom of intercourse with a near neighbour for the sake of maintaining a connection of doubtful value at best with a distant country?

Such are the questions naturally raised by the present state of the reciprocity negotiations. The tendency of them clearly is to sever the connection beween England and Canada. It is impossible that any people can go on long as the Canadians have done, desirous of close commercial intercourse with their next neighbour, but forced to consider in their arrangements the requirements of a third country which has a peculiar political claim to be placed on the most favoured footing. Sooner or later the existence of the burden must be felt, and will create the desire to break through it. The position of England with reference to Canada must also tend to make the United States more exacting on some points, and so hamper Canada in obtaining a satisfactory arrangement. The United States has to consider its own tariff, and it must always have in view that if it stipulates for low duties on its own goods going into Canada, and Canada in deference to its connection with England admits English goods at the same duties, the result may be a new encouragement to smuggling along the frontier between it and Canada. English goods may thus find their way indirectly into the United States through the very clauses of the Reciprocity Treaty which the United States negotiators might otherwise think most to their advantage. The whole subject is complicated by the high United States tariff, and by the obsolete Protectionist views which prevail both there and in Canada, but in some way or other, it is clear, the burden of the English connection is felt in Canada at every point.

We cannot say that we regret the fact of these topics being forced into notice. It will be a good thing in the long run if the inconvenience we describe continues to be felt, and stimulates the Canadians to desire independence or actual incorporation with the United States. The present arrangement is so unnatural and prejudicial to both Canada and England that the gradual demonstration of its evils is only a cause for satisfaction. Were Canada independent we should not noly be free of a great political risk, just as Canada itself would, but the absence of any special relationship between this country and Canada would facilitate closer intercourse of every kind between it and the United States, which is a far more important matter to us than colser intercourse with Canada. It is important therefore in every way to give full weight to the lesson read to us by the difficulty which has just occurred.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(Athenæum.)

In our number for December 26 we shall publish a series of articles on the Literature of Continental Countries during 1874. Among them will be Belgium, Bohemia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland. Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, and Spain.

Socialism, an essay left by Mr. Mill in an unfinished state, will be published next year.

Lieut. Payer will issue a volume describing the recent Arctic Expeditions, in each of which he has taken part. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

Prof. Willis's 'Architectural History of the University of Cambridge' will soon be in the printer's hands. The editing of the book has been entrusted to Mr. John Willis Clarke, a nephew of the author's who will be materially assisted by some of the most competent archæologists at Cambridge. The work represents the labour of twenty years.

Early in next year will be published a work by Mr. G. H. Chubb, upon the subject of security of property from fire and thieves. Much practical information has, we learn, been communicated to the author by Capt. Shaw, of the Fire Brigade. The volume will be dedicated to Lord Henry Lennox.

The Rev. David Hogg, of Kirkmahoe, is preparing for publication a 'Life of Allan Cunningham.

A Complete edition, to form, we believe, fifteen volumes, of the works of Mr. B. Brierley, is in preparation. Mr. Brierley is one of the most prolific of the prose and song writers of Lancashire, and many of his works, which are popular in the County Palatine, have long been out of print.

Mr. Thomas Parkinson, one of the masters of the Grammar School at Bolton, is preparing for the press 'The Life and Martyrdom of George Marsh.' It is a reprint of an old book, dated 1785, with additions and notes by Mr. Parkinson, and will contain photograph-illustrations printed by the Woodbury process. Marsh was adjudged to the stake, for, as it was termed, heretical opinions, and was burnt at Chester, on April 24th, 1555.

The Ayuntamiento of Granada has, it is said, applied to the Madrid Government for permission to remove the body of Gonzalo Fernandez de Córdova, the Great Captain, to the monastery of San Jeronimo, in that city.

A New American Cyclopædia is, we learn, in the course of preparation. It was projected by the late Mr. Horace Greeley, and begun by him. Since his death, the editorship of the work has passed into the hands of President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, and of Prof. A. Guyot. It is intended to be in three stout volumes, the first of which will be out next month, and it numbers amongst its contributors many scholars of eminence in the United States. A novel feature in the work will be found to be the numerous articles furnished by literary and scientific Englishmen.

M. Odysse Barot, author of the French work on English Literature lately reviewed by us, is engaged on a volume on the social state of England.

Mrs. Lynn Linton will contribute a complete story of considerable length to the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly Magazine*, which will also contain a supplementary and final chapter of Mr. John Latouche's 'Travels in Portugal.'

M. de Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, has made a display of an amount of enterprise seldom, if ever before, seen in the Paris press, though in the case of American or English papers it would not be worth the naming:—he has sent one of his best leader-writers to India to attend the trial of Nana Sahib. What is more, he has not—so far as we have seen—named it in his paper; a singular exception to the usual puffery of the *Figaro*.

M. G. Freytag has in the press the third part of 'Die Ahnen.' Its title is 'Die Brüder vom deutschen Hause.'

The Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M. P., has revised for the press the lecture he recently delivered to his constituents on "Free Italy." It will be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin.

The English colony in Smyrna is now in revolt, as the Consul, without regard to his subjects, has announced for sale the English cemetery in the city. This classic ground contains the tombs of many well-known men, consuls, chaplains, travellers, numismatists, who have contributed by their works to our knowledge of Asia Minor. The subjects of His Mightiness, considering the desecration an act of vandalism, "interviewed" him, and put up one of their *literati*, Mr. Turrell, of the Bournabat College, to deliver an oration, from which, says the *Impartial*, the Consul dissented. They have, therefore, small hope, except in the intervention of the Foreign Office, or, of what is more active, the press and home opinion.

PUNCH.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Greengrocer. "Want a Penn'orth o' coals, do yer? You won't be able to 'ave a Penn'orth much longer. They 're a going up. Coals is Coals now, I can tell yer!"

Boy. "Ah, well, Mother 'll be glad o' that, 'cause she says the last Coals she had o' you was all Slates! !"

HEINOUS ATROCITY.

FROM a statement in the *Times* it appears that poachers and pot-hunters are actually in the habit of using salmon roe for bait, insomuch as to have created so great a demand for it that it fetches from five to six shillings a pound—truly "a most demoralising premium for cutting off the river supplies at the fountain head, and killing the Salmon heavy with spawn." Atrocious! "Yet the preponderance of Border opinion is in favour of repealing the clause" in the Fisheries Act relative to salmon-spawn, "which forbids its employment." This is one phase of the demoralisation prevalent in the North, of which that manifest in the Lancashire kicking and wife-beating is another. Something must be done to check it; and at any rate there can be no doubt as to the preventive that ought to be resorted to for putting a stop to the abuse and destruction of salmon roe. It is obviously the Lash.

ALL ONE.

THE following correction appeared the other day in the *Times*:—

"The Vatican Decrees.—In Canon Oakley's letter in the *Times* of Saturday, for 'according to the recent theology of the Church,' read 'received theology of the Church.'"

Received and recent, if we are to accept the admissions of Canon Oakley and the declarations of Dr. Manning, come to the same thing.

SEASONABLE REMEDY.

THE surest cure for a Wife in London, who is in a fever to go to Brighton, is to order her to pack up.

POLITESSE DE BISMARCK.

SCENE—*The German Premier's Bureau. Enter a Deputation from the Inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine.*

Deputation. Your Petitioners humbly pray your Royal Highness's Excellency that they may be allowed the use of umbrellas during wet weather.

Prince Bismarck. Umbrellas! *Himmel! Ach Gott!* Make the people weak, luxurious, effeminate! No. Not another word. Brrr—— [*Rushes at them. Exeunt Deputies precipitately.*

Enter by another door a Deputation from the Old Rhenish Noblesse.

Second Deputation. Your Highness, we, your Petitioners, pray, on behalf chiefly of the poor peasantry, our tenants, that they may be allowed to bring up their children——

Prince Bismarck (furiously). No. I know what you're going to say. I won't have it. They shall go to *my* schools. Get out!

Second Deputation. But your Highness will remember——

Prince Bismarck. No, I won't. You're all against me. I know. Hang your old Rhenish Nobility. I can make better noblemen than you any day. Boo! [*Exeunt Deputies silently.*

Enter a young Gentleman in Deep Mourning, and very Pale.

Young Gentleman. Your Highness, my poor father has just been imprisoned by your Highness's order. His offence has not been mentioned. Will you allow him, during his imprisonment——

Prince Bismarck (angrily.) Nothing. Go!

Youny Gentleman (imploringly.) But——

Prince Bismarck. Go!!! (*Stamps his foot.*) Go! *will* you?

[*Young Man staggers from his presence.*

Mild Secretary (who has been sitting quietly at side-table.) Does not your Highness think——

Prince Bismarck (savagely). Not when *you're* talking. Here, pull off my boots. Give me my slippers. My pipe. *Potztausend! Himmel!*

[*Sits and thinks about Schleswig-Holstein, the Sea-Board, Russia, Ultramontanism, &c., and finally goes off to sleep with his left eye, keeping his right fixed on the Secretary. Secretary trembles. Scene closes.*

IGNORANCE *V.* IRONY.

MR. PUNCH recently printed some lines on one Wallace, who at Kilmarnock dashed out his wretched baby's brains, and was let off with twenty years' penal servitude. These lines contained an allusion to the Wallace wight,

"Who chased from Falkirk's field the English foe."

A well-informed and sapient reader sends *Mr. Punch* the lines, annotated in the margin, "What wretched ignorace! The English beat the Scotch at Falkirk."

So did the English beat the French at Waterloo. But some Frenchmen take the liberty to doubt the fact, and still describe the Prussians as coming up to save the English from defeat and destruction. Let us assure our kind critic that if there be such a thing as ignorance, there is also such a thing as irony, as when we apply the epithet, "well-informed" to an ass, or "sapient" to a numskull.

SIR WILFRID AT HOME.

ON Tuesday last week, Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave an entertainment to the Whitehaven branch of the West Cumberland Liberal Association by the delivery of an address in support of a resolution, with a digression, as usual, on the subject of his fixed idea. According to report:—

"He said it had been stated that the present Government was a Government of three I's. They had passed a measure lowering the standard of education of poor children: they had passed a Factory Bill professing to benefit female hands, but really to oblige certain men who thought they would get increased wages; and they had passed a measure for increasing the hours of sale in public-houses. They were, therefore, a Government devoted to ignorance, idleness, and intemperance."

These, though spoken, of course, in fun, are the words of truth and soberness. What a contrast between the intemperance which Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues are devoted to and the temperance of Sir Wilfrid Lawson!

LANCASHIRE LADS.

First Lad. Oi say, Tom, what's come o' Bill? Heard he was dead.

Second Lad. Na, na, lad; Bill's alive and kickin'.

BROTHERS IN ART.

Playful R. A. (to his Model, who has been expatiating on the dignity of the Working Man). "I am pleased to perceive, Jakes, that you are content with your humble condition, and do not envy the lot of the Superior Classes!"

Jakes. "Henvy 'em! Why, bless yer, them as belongs to them Classes as you allludes to ain't 'alf so much to be henvied as them as belongs to the Class as *Me* and You belongs to."

NATIVE RACES.—The Oyster Fisheries.

PARIS TRANQUIL.

THE following telegram arrived the other day from Paris :—

"The School of Medicine was opened yesterday.

"No disturbances occurred."

What a wonder! Order must indeed reign in Paris if any event of even the slightest importance has passed off quietly.

IRISH HUNTING TIPPLE.

Englishman (having partaken of his Friend's Flask, feels as if he had swallowed melted lead.) "Terribly strong! Pure Whiskey, is it not?" *Irishman.* "Faith! not at all! It's greatly diluted with Gin!"

INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

SIR,

I have jist come into contact (accidentally) wid a big lump av silver called a Crown-piece of Victoria; and what do I find on the face av it? Why, av coorse, an insult and an injustice to mee unhappy counthry! The glorious harp of Ould Ireland is stuck away down in the lift-hand corner—like a dirty gossoon that has misbehaved himself, wid the Lion of Scotland put over its head. As the discindant of a race of Kings, I'd scorn to be put below the best Scotchman that ever walked, and I protist agin' the insult. When we git Home Rule we'll put Saxon and Scot both in their proper places, for it 's sorra a cross of either we 'll show on our Crown-pieces—at all, at all.

I am, *Mr. Punch*, yours as you use him,

AN INJURED IRISHMAN.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

YOU are quite *right* in your supposition that executions in ancient Babylon took place in its famous "Hanging" Gardens.

VENUS AND VESTMENTS.

A large party of Ritualists are going out to see the Transit of Venus. They will on this occasion be vested in Teles-copes.

PRECAUTIONS.

Farmer Lavender (starting for London with Mrs. L. for the Cattle-Show Week). "My Dear" *(solemnly)*, "I hope you haven't forgotten the Insecticide!!"

MORE FREE THAN EASY.—The Proposed Library at Bethnal Green.

HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

WHAT shall we say of the four magnificent volumes of "National homage to England" presented the other day at Windsor, on behalf of France, by M. d'Agiout and the *Comte* Serrurier, to the Queen? That we are delighted to find ourselves, for once, in the French good books.

A BAKER'S DOZEN.—The thirteen rolls made by the *Devastation* last week at Portsmouth.—*Vide "Times" of 1st inst.*

The European Peace Assurance Society.

President—PRINCE BISMARCK.

Secretary—RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI.

Offices of the Society—The Treasury, Whitehall.

N. B.—Arbitrations conducted on the most reasonable terms, from Ten to Four daily. No extra charge for telegraphing to Berlin. Ring the right-hand bell. No Irish need apply.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Friend of India."

POST EDITION.

		Rs.	As.
In advance per annum, (*postage paid.*)		21	10
In arrear, ... *ditto*		30	0

TOWN EDITION.

In advance per annum, ...		20	0
Per month, ...		2	0

ENGLISH EDITION.

In advance per annum, (*postage paid viâ Brindisi.*) £2-13.

AGENTS.

Madras, ...	... Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
London, ...	... Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C

The Rates of Advertising

In the *Friend of India*, are

Per Line, each insertion.	4 annas.
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By Contract.

Per Page, ...	Rs.	150	per month.
Per 12 months, 1 column, ...	,,	50	,,
6 ditto, 1 ,, ...	,,	55	,,
6 ditto, ½ ,, ...	,,	30	,,
3 ditto, 1½ ,, ...	,,	60	,,
3 ditto, ½ ,, ...	,,	35	,,

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NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the LONDON SPECTATOR *will be received at this office.*

Price, IN ADVANCE ONLY, *Rs. 15 per annum, Postage included.*

(165)

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"LIMITED."

The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during January 1875.

From Calcutta.

For *Chittagong*, *Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 11th and 25th January.

„ *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 18th January.

„ *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 18th January.

„ *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 11th and 25th January.

„ *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 27th January.

„ *Bombay*, calling at *False Point*, *Gopalpore*, *Bimlipatam*, *Vizagapatam*, *Coconada*, *Madras*, *Pondicherry*, *Negapatam*, *Galle*, *Colombo*, *Tuticorin*, *Alleppey*, *Cochin*, *Beypore*, *Calicut*, *Tellicherry*, *Cannanore*, *Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th January, receiving cargo for *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao*, *Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam*, *Coconada*, *Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras viâ* same ports, 20th January.

From Bombay.

„ *Kurrachee* only, 11th, 18th and 25th January.

„ *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*; 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th January.

„ *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 29th January.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 14th January.

„ *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 9th January, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden*.

From London.

For *Aden*, *Kurrachee*, *Bushire* and *Bussorah*, 23rd January.

From Bussorah.

For *Bushire*, *Kurrachee*, *Aden* and *London*, 5th January, touching at *Kurrachee* about 18th January.

With leave to call at *Red Sea* ports carrying passengers and cargo at through rates to *Zanzibar* in connection with the *Aden* and *Zanzibar* Service. The arrivals at *Aden* being arranged to ensure uninterrupted communication with *Zanzibar*.

Agents at Bombay, Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

„ Madras, Messrs. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

(453) Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

30th December, 1874.

The following New books have been received by the last Overland Steamer and added to the Library :—

Baker, (Sir Samuel, W.) Ismailia, 2 Vols
Dalling, (Henry, Lord), Sir Robert Peel.
Past Days in India.
Hackley, (W. B.), Tales of the Zenana, 2 Vols.
Trollope, (Anthony), Harry Heathcote of Gangoil.
Wood, (Rev. F. G.) Man & Beast, Here and Hereafter, 2 Vols.
And the Magazines and Periodicals as usual.

(451)

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

(449) MARTELL & Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, 30th December, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th January 1875 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

(Sd.) R. HARDIE,

Secy. and Treasurer.

(452)

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth, Law & Co., Calcutta, and from every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or Jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

Crosse & Blackwell,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special medal for progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

(350)

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts where medical aid was not available, or when circumstance prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

INFANTILE FEVER POWDER

Of the Greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever*, in consequence either of *cold, derangement of the Bowels or Teething*; as also in various Eruptions of the *Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

TONIC ANTIPERIODIC PILLS.

Invaluable in *Ague Intermittent Fevers* of all *kinds, Ague and spleen*; and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character*. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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More especially suited for acute diseases such as *Continued Fever, Headaches* from exposure, *Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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RESTRINGENT MIXTURE.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels*, certain form of Dysentery, *incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

CHOLERA DROPS.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet, Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

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FAMILY LAXATIVE.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

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FAMILY CARMINATIVE.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa* and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape* ☜

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BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROP.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis*, &c. Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY HAIR TONIC.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT), GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY EMBROCATION.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck. Quinsey, Pain* or *stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c., &c., &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions, will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

(G)

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The National Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	...	5 per cent.
6 " "	...	4 "
3 " "	...	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

(H)

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital £800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Calcutta	Singapore	Shanghai
Bombay	Batavia	Hankow
Akyab	Hongkong	
Rangoon	Manilla	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN CALCUTTA

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection Bills of Exchange; effects, remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice		3 per cent. per annum.
6 "	"	4 " "
12 "	"	5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

(31.) JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £55,000.

Calcutta Branch, No. 28, Dalhousie Square.

The Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts general Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

(108)

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND 170, PICCADILLY.

Works—EUSTON ROAD and CAMDEN TOWN.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa & Condensed Milk).

(369)

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester*; 96, *Cheapside. London*; 35, *Castle Street. Liverpool*: 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL BULLEN & CO.,

(33) *Agents in Calcutta.*

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. ERNSTHAUSEN AND OESTERLEY,

Agents for Messrs. *Giesler and Co.*,

have the CHAMPAGNE of this well known brand instantly for sale at their Godown in cases of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

(E)

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez:—

The following is about the cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *vid* Trieste:—

Passage to Suez, per P. & O. Steamer, ...	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria, ...	£3	0	0
Passage to Trieste, ...	£12	0	0
Trieste to London, ...	£12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows:—

1st Class, ...	£13	0	0
2nd Class, ...	£9	0	0
3rd Class, ...	£6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of, at least, three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,

(F) 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. **GREAT CARE** must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442).

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Out-fitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons. Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers.
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

LONDON.

(402)

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Hardware Merchants and General Furnishing Ironmongers.

Now Ready.

And will be forwarded free to any Part of India on application,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

OF

Steam Engines.
Steam Ploughs.
Horse Ploughs.
Horse Hoes.
Harrows.
Threshing Machines.
Winnowing Machines.
Corn Screens.
Corn Crushers.
Oil Cake Breakers.
Horse Gears.
Chaff Machines.
Flour Mills.
Centrifugal Pumps.
Chain ,,
Portable ,,
Hand ,,
Water Lifts.
Fire Engines.
Garden Engines.
,, Syringes.
Fountain Jets.
Lawn Mowing Machines.
Garden Rollers.
Scales, Weights, and
Weighing Machines.
Cooking Stoves.
H ating Stoves.
Cooking Pots, Warren's Patent.
Lamps, Beautiful Variety.
Galvanized Wire Netting.
Iron Chairs, Tables, and Bedsteads.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

(2)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each— sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

D. S. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Botton & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie & Co.; De Beaux & Co.; Scott, Mascurine & Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(135)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital ...	...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia ...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest ...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds	...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta ...	Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	Madras, ...	Parry & Co.
	Bombay, ...	Remington & Co.
	Colombo, ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
	Singapore, ...	Paterson, Simons & Co.
Sub-Agents	in Mirzapore, ...	Hamilton, Brown & Co.
	,, Agra, ...	T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

Established in 1836 and specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES:

Dale Street, Liverpool; Cornhill and Charing Cross, London.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, held 25th February 1874 in the Company's Offices, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1873 was read, and it showed that

The Fire Premiums were	...	£1,168,732
,, Life ,, ,,	...	£264,831
,, Annuities paid	...	£59,978
,, Assets of Company	...	£4,444,175
,, General Reserve Fund	...	£600,000

For Tables of Rates, and full particulars, both for Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,

(C) *Agents, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in the Year 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq., East Indian Railway Co.
CHARLES FREDERIC BURGETT, Esq., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, Esq., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Adviser:

DR. T. EDMONSTON CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street.
Hour of attendance, 10 A.M.

Bankers:

BANK OF BENGAL.

Agents and Secretaries:

Messrs. GISBORNE & Co., 40, Strand, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE directors have the pleasure to inform Policyholders that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London on the 13th May last, a reduction of Fifty per cent. of the Premium was again declared on all participating Policies on which Six Years' Premiums have been paid, thus reducing the current year's Premium to one-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. Annual Profits, since the first division in 1840, have steadily increased, and the present is the Eleventh Year continuously, in which the reduction has amounted to fifty per cent.

The Invested Funds of the Society now amount to £971,942.

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents & Secretaries,
40, Strand, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 5th June, 1874.
(269)

LEA & PERRINS'

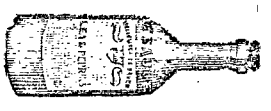
CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

(999) *Calcutta.*

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held on August 6th.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE REPORT ON THE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year 1,406 new Proposals were made to the Company. Of these 1,099 were accepted and completed for 514,638*l.*, the new Premiums thereon being 17,271*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The total income from Premiums, after deducting re-assurances, amounted to 237,415*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the interest received from investments (exclusive of that on the annuity funds) was 64,990*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The claims during the year were:—

By Death: Original sums assured	£117,228	17	6
Bonus additions thereon	7,423	11	2
By Matured Policies (including Children's Endowments): Original sums assured	1,750	0	0
Bonus additions thereon	134	15	0
	£126,537	3	8

The result of the operations for the year is that, after payment of all claims, annuities, and expenses of every description, 158,547*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* has been added of the Life Funds, making the total accumulations of the Life Branch of the Company,

£1,761,523-11-11.

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

CALCUTTA.

(107)

THE SERAMPORE PRESS.

THE Serampore Press undertakes the Publication of Books and Pamphlets in English and Bengalee, and all ordinary kinds of job work in these languages, at moderate rates. The Press also casts founts of Bengalee type of all varieties.

AUTHORIZED UNIVERSITY TEXT-BOOKS.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

Entrance Examination.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA TO THE YEAR 1872.

Price, in Boards ... ... Rs.	**2 0**
„ in Cloth ... ... „	**1 14**

Postage 6 annas.

First Arts and Degree Examinations.

	Rs.
HISTORY OF INDIA, PART II, ...	3 0

Postage 8 annas.

FOR STUDENTS AND LIBRARIES.

Part I. (534 p.p.) and Part II. (818 p.p.,) *last edition,* of Mr. Marshman's unabridged History of India are available, together, for cash at the reduced price of Rs. 4 0

Postage 14 annas.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH AND BENGALEE.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

History of Bengal.

Outline of the History of Bengal, Twentieth Edition, ...	1 2

Elementary History of India.

The History of India, to the accession of the Mogul dynasty. Fifth Edition, ...	1 2

Brief Survey of History.

A Brief Survey of History, to the Birth of Christ, Part I. Tenth Edition, ...	1 2
The same Work with a Bengalee translation, ...	3 0
Part II. of the Work, from the Birth of Christ to the age of Charlemagne. Fourth Edition, ...	1 0

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

(401)

KASIPUR (COSSIPORE.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

CHEMICAL WORKS,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirit of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3/2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

(D)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

R. SCOTT, THOMSON & CO., Calcutta,
J. CORFIELD & CO., 11, Government place, Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for Bengal.

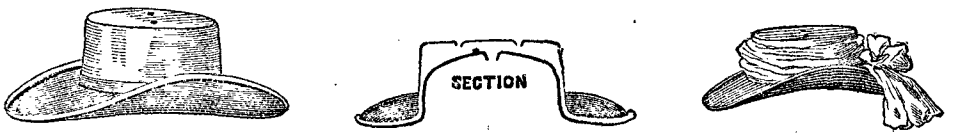
(288)

THE "TERAI" HAT,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.



ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI" Hat, now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your Terai Hat for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your Terai Hat, which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay. I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE, late Secretary to his Excellency the late Earl Mayo.—16*th July*, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON PULLAN, Capt. Dept.-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4*th June*, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

(*Known as Beake's Patent,*) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

(450)

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—A very important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. There is no doubt much illness would be alleviated by the *external* application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup. None genuin without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street." is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9*d.* a bottle.

Agents,

SCOTT THOMSON & Co., *Calcutta.*

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FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN AND CO.'S

				P. doz.
Chateau Lafitte Claret,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs.	25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„	15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„	25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„	15
Proprietaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„	18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„	12
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BRUCE'S

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Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs.	30

F. GIESLER & CO.'S

				P. doz.
Champagne, Star Mark,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs.	44
Do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„	24

Fine Pale Gold coloured Sparkling Champagne, ... in cases, at 1 do., Qts. Rs. 35

A liberal discount allowed on large orders,

(B) LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

(223)

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists, and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

(324½)

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETY-SHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Head Office, 28, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Manager, GEO. TODD CHIENE.

The Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA,

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

(201)

THE MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR PRIVATE SEMINARY.

WILL re-open for the Session of 1875 punctually on the 1st of March. Terms Revised. For Prospectuses, &c., apply pro tem to

REV. J. PARSONS,
Roorkee.

(443)

READING SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER:

THE REV. T. H. STOKOE, D. D.,

LINCOLN COLLEGE: OXFORD.

ASSISTED by eleven Masters, Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

The school has nine exhibitions of between £20 and £30 a year, tenable at any English University, and also three Exhibitions of £10, £20, and £30 a year, tenable in the school. It has also the reversion of two Scholarships of £100, at Oxford.

The Upper School is divided into classical and modern sides. The classical side prepares pupils for the Universities, and for the Indian Service; the modern side for the Army, Navy, and Mercantile Life. Both sides work together in the ordinary Divinity, English, Latin, French, Mathematic, and Natural Science lessons.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER:

THE REV. L. J. PROCTER, M. A.,

WITH ASSISTANTS.

THE Junior School has separate class rooms, Boarding House, Play grounds, &c. The same elementary books and methods of instruction are used as in the Senior School. Parents of boys in the Junior School obtain from the supervision of Dr. Stokoe the guarantee of efficient instruction; and from the constant attention of Mrs. Procter the assurance that due care is paid to the comfort and gentlemanly habits of their children. Every boarder has a warm bath at least twice a week, unless exempted by the medical attendant.

One Exhibition of £20 for boarders, and one of £10 for day-scholars, and day-boarders have been given by a friend to the school and are awarded in July. In accordance with the wish of the Donor, three-fourths of the marks are given for school work including French, Drawing, and Drilling; and one-fourth for industry and good conduct.

TERMS.—School fee £10 per annum (paid over to the Funds of the whole school.) £30, for day-boarders; and £55 for Boarders, including the school fee.

VACATIONS:—Spring, three weeks; Summer, seven weeks, commencing the last week of July; Christmas, four weeks. Boarders may remain during the vacations on payment of vacation Fees. If a sufficient number of parents desire it, their children will be taken in the summer vacation to the Continent to improve them in French or German conversation.

REFERENCE concerning the Junior School may be made by parents in India to H. WOODROW, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, now residing at Queen Street, Norwich.

PROSPECTUSES may be obtained from Messrs. J. H. FERGUSSON & Co., 4, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(294)

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway, Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE. *Agent.*

(218)

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 17th instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE. *Agent*

(22)

WHITMORE'S

Compound Liniment of Arnica.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Confusions, Weakness of the Joints,

Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, small, medium and large.

WHITMORE'S

Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting DIGESTION, strengthening the STOMACH, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c., arising from a COSTIVE HABIT, DEBILITATED STOMACH, or TORPID LIVER.

They require no change of DIET, and those of the MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION may take them with safety.

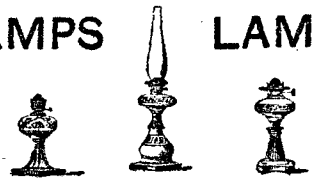
Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

(302½)

LAMPS LAMPS



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KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions.

Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimney is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

(358)

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

(334.)

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons).

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped,	6	6	0

In hunting cases, 10*s.* 6*d.* extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. ...	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes ...	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ...	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ...	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3*s.* extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12 Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

(446½)

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter,

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminister, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

(379½)

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY

REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING

DERINGER,

waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

(335)

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the EXCLUSIVE supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite Comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

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By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, *Secretary.*

(301)

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MILITARY ORDERS.

Yorke, Lieut H A, furlough for 6 months.
Gordon, Lieut J C F, admitted to B S C.
Mackenzie, Surgn G P, furlough for 1 year.
Millett, Lieut Col A H, ditto.
Harrison, Lieut Col T E, to be Controller of Mily Accts.
Rowlandson, Capt M A, to officiate as Depy Pay Master, N W P.
Graham, Lieut-Col A W, to take charge of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his other duties.
Cautley, Capt H G, to officiate as Examiner, Ordnance Department, Bombay.
Howey, Capt J E W, furlough for 6 months.
Lilly, Lieut-Col A C, to be commandant 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Peiler, Major J P, to officiate as ditto, 2nd Infantry, ditto.
Sewell, Capt H F H, to be second in command, ditto.
Goad, Capt F T, to be Offg 2nd in command 5th Infantry, ditto.
Hadfield, Lieut-Col A J, to have good service pension.
Wemyss, Lieut-Col H M, furlough for 2 years.
Walton, Lieut-Col B, for 10 months.
Temple, Capt J A, for 1 year.
Westmorland, Capt J P, for 2 years.
The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—
Osborn, Lieut Col A E, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th Dec, 1874.
Fendall, Lieut Col , ditto.
Webster, Lieut Col R F, ditto.
Furlong, Lieut Col J G R, Madras Staff Corps, ditto.
Rammell, Lieut Col H S, ditto.
Norgate, Lieut Col J T, Bengal Staff Corps, ditto.
Burlton, Capt N R to be Major.
Fraser, Col A, furlough for 9 months.
Cunningham, Surgn Major R W, for 2 years.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Forsyth, Sir Douglas, appointed an additional member of the G G's Council.
Harington, Mr H B, to be a Depy Commr, 3rd grade, Oudh.
Ainslie, Hon'ble W, furlough for 19 months.
Cowie, Capt D, promoted to Asst Supdt, 2nd grade, Rev. Survey, Mysore.

Public Works Department.

Alexander, Col F S C, transferred to Hyderabad as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident.
Brine, Lieut Col F, appointed an Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, N W P, Provincial Establishment.
Henderson, Mr W, Exec Engineer, transferred from State Railways under the Director to Mysore.

BENGAL.

Chuckerbutty, Baboo M M, Depy Magst, Beerbhoom, leave for three months.
Bysack, Baboo G D, Depy Magst, posted to the district of Beerbhoom.
Roy, Baboo P C, Acting Depy Magst, Nuddea, leave for three months.
Mitter, Baboo N C, Sub-Depy Collr, Tirhoot, leave for six weeks.
Drummond, Mr E, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, leave for one month.
Lyall, Mr D R, to act temporarily as Commr of the Dacca Division.
Rampini, Mr R F, to act temporarily as Magst of Dacca.
Beighton, Mr T D, to be an Asst Magst, Hooghly, and to have charge of the Serampore Division.
Atlay, Rev E T, allowed furlough for two years.
Goreh, the Rev N, to act temporarily as Chaplain of Bankipore.
Taylor, Rev F W, to act temporarily as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail.
Beebee, Mr H L, Professor, Presidency College, promoted to Second Class Bengal Educational Service.
Mookerjee, Baboo S, promoted to Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Purves, Surgn H B, to act as Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.
Nicholson, Surgn F C, to act as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr.
Shopland, Mr E R, temporarily to be Naval Store-keeper.
Bowie, Major G McH, to be President of the Committee to investigate the condition of Jails in the Bhaugulpore and Patna Divisions.
Dutt, Baboo K D, Subordinate Judge, Dinagepore and Rungpore, leave for three months.
Cardozo, Mr W, to act as Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, and Second Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.
Sen, Baboo G P, Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, leave for five months.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Robertson, Mr E S, Azimgurh, furlough for 9 months and 25 days.
Halsey, Mr W S, to Humeerpore, on his being relieved by Mr J W Sherer, C S I.

PUNJAB.

Hickie, Mr E, Collector of Customs, Hissar, leave for ninety days.
Bradford, Mr G A, to officiate as Collector of Customs, Hissar, during Mr Hickie's absence.
Ramsay, Capt M, appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawur, but will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer.
Conolly, Capt E B, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawur.
Coldstream, Mr W, Asst Commr, to the Umballa district.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	30, *Lochgirl*,	FROM	Bombay.
	31, Str. *Sultan*,		London.
Jan.	3, *Carnarvon Castle*,		Cape Town.
	— *Arratoon Apear*,		Hong Kong.
	— *Ellen Stuart*,		London.
	4, *Queen of Australia*,		Rio
	5, *Cingalese*,		Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Dec	30, Str. *Curlew*,	TO	———
	31, Str. *Java*,		Chittagong.
	— Str. *Agra*,		Rangoon
	— Str. *Fitzpatrick*,		Rangoon.
	— Str. *Scotia*		Dundee.
Jan.	1, Str *Himalaya*,		———
	— Str. *Quang Se*,		London.
	— *Alabama*,		Moulmein.
	3, Str *Abyssinia*,		———
	4, Str. *Malleh*,		Bombay, &c.
	— *Brechin Castle*,		Trinidad.
	— *Morning Star*,		Dundee.
	5, Str. *Madras*,		———
	— Str. *Patna*,		———

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Hydaspes*:—
From Venice and Brindisi.—Mr J W Ziffo, Mr T D Ingram, Capt and Mrs Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs R W Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss Hawes, Miss Barclay, Mr Barleban, Mr S Gorlitz, Mr G Buckart, Mr R B Reynolds, Mr James, Thorburn, Mr and Mrs Pickering, Mr F W Lawson, Mr R Cooper, Col W Briggs, Mr C E Benn, Mr Risch, Mr Symons, Mr Griese, Mr Allaruckia, Mr Mackenzie, Mrs Tarrant, Mr Apear, Mrs Montgomery and child, Miss Montgomery, Mrs Gibbs, Major and Mrs Rutherfurd, Rev Luke Rivington, Mr F Christian, Miss Jefferson, Mr J King, Mr J D Jenkins, Mr T E Dunn, Mr F Mathew, Mr and Mrs Inglis, Mr L Macdonald, Mr W N Macdonald, and Capt Burgalat.
From Southampton.—Lieut-Col Renton, Mr and Mrs Holdsworth, Mr and Mrs Moffat and infant, Capt and Mrs Watson, Mrs Govan, Mrs and Miss Wright, Miss Irving, Mr and 2 Misses Crawford, Capt and Mrs Comyn, Surg Major Parr, Mr and Mrs Seaman, Mrs Buckle and infant, Miss Millington, Mrs Sullivan, Miss Campbell, Mrs Pigott and infant, Mrs Higgs and child, Mr H Wilcox, Mr H Cameron, Capt Jamieson, Mr G H Madge, Miss Gurr, Miss Mayland, Mr F Lothian, Mr Kelly, and Miss Terrenau
From Ismailia.—H E Lewis Tisza,
From Aden.—Col Clements.

Per P and O Co's S S *Kashgar*:—
From Southampton.—Capt J Laing, Major Hughes, Major and Mrs Penny and two infants, Sub-Lieut Littledale, Sub-Lieut Paemes, Sub-Lieut Jones, Sub-Lieut Carleton, Sub-Lieut Donald, Mr A Devonshire, Surgeon-Major Hefferman, Surgeon-Major Hannah, Surgeon-Major White, Mrs Schmack, Miss Schmack, Mrs Hastings and infant, Mr C Johnstone, Mrs Hannah, Mr Voyle, and Mr and Mrs Marsden and infant.
From Venice.—Mr A Morrison, Mr and Mrs Brathwayt, Mr and Mrs Cowley, Mr J Wright, Mr S Wright, Rev Mr Robberds, Mr J B Wordie, Mr and Mrs Warner, Capt and Mrs Dickson and 2 infants, Col Short, Mr Robinson, Mr W Carr, Rev S Douglas, Mr T Elliott, Col Longmore, Capt and Mrs Greenfield, Mr H Owen, Mr Brighton and Major Holdsworth.
From Brindisi.—Mr Huth, Dr and Mrs Spencer, Mr Raikes, Mr and Miss Raikes, Mr Beverley and Mr and Mrs Lyall
From Suez.—Col Stileman, and Miss Stileman.

Per British S S *Colombo*:—
Major and Mrs A Baker and child, Major and Mrs Proctor, Captain and Mrs Lane, Captain and Mrs Pemberton, Captain Broome, Mr and Mrs Lightfoot and child, Mrs Connor and child, Miss Fairbrother, Miss Parrot, Mr Denny, and Mr Ramge.

CALCUTTA.

Per S S *Arratoon Apear*:—
Mr Manook, Mr Freyberger, Mr Allean, Mr Morrow, Mr McPherson, Mr Vachen, Mr Howell, Mr Moses, Mr P Norwanjee, Mr A F A Mahomed, Mr Jamsetjee, Mr Mahomed Sultan, Mrs Moses and child, Mr D Nothoobhoy, Mr Ameer Rajoedaw and 8 Europeans.

Per S S *Sultan*:—
Mrs Hunter and infant, Mr and Mrs Tuik, Mrs Sockhart, 2 infants and ayah, Mr Douglas, Mr and Mrs Douglas, Captain and Mrs Lowle and infant, Mr and Miss Tayler, Mr Fox, Mr and Mrs Daly, Mr and Mrs Rennick, Mr Lurnbourne, Mr Batley, Mr MacKay, Miss Gordon, Major Welsh, Mrs Turner's ayah, Mrs Points, and Mr and Mrs Clark.

Per S S *Patna*:—
From Southampton.—Mr and Mrs Johnstone Smith, & ayah, Dr Durant, Miss Durant, Mrs Ward, Mr Geekie, Mrs Randell and two infants, and European female servant, Miss Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Russell and infant, and ayah, Mrs Drummond, and two daughters, Mr Bainbridge, Mrs Carter, Mr Storey, Mr Blair, Miss Famin, Mr Binning, Mr Webster and native man servant, Mr James Scott, Meadeen Kalachand, and Mr Thomson.
For Suez.—Mr Penniman, Mr Hallins, and Mr and Mrs Forbes.

From Madras.—Surgeon General Currie, Miss Currie, Mr Elliott, Mr DeClemont, and native servant, Mr Kocrouse, Mr Beaufort, Lord Camperdown, and native servant, Mr Grant's native servant, H M Badshasaib, and native man servant, Mr Pinsent, Mr and Mrs Lyall Grant, and Mr Sewell.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.
BOMBAY.

Per P. and O Co's S S *Nizam*:—

For Brindisi.—Mr Page Brown, Major G Smyth, R E, Captain Hughes, Mr R B Eastnedge, Lieut and Mrs Yorke, Mr Ledgard, and Mr D Cargiee.

For Venice.—Mr J W McNabb Mr J Keith Angus, Mr Cormack, Dr P F M Bellew, and Mrs Mayle.

For Suez.—Dr Robert Reid.

Per Messrs R Rubattino and Co's steam-ship *Persia*:—

For *Naples*.—Mr and Mrs G B Maconochie, and Miss Baker.

For Genoa.—Lt-Col Baumgartner, Mr and Mrs R O Hornby and child, Col Irvine, and Mr Richard Michael.

MARRIAGES.

September 22. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Surgeon THOMAS CHARLES HOWELL SPENCER, Madras Army, to Lydia Waters, youngest daughter of the late Rev. ARTHUR DAVIS, M. A., Rector of Poleroane, County Kilkenny.

November 26. At Kennet House, by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev. Robert Gandell, M. A., Oxford, Mr. CLAUD H. HAMILTON, Preston Hall, Mid-Lothian, to the Hon. Henrietta Annie Bruce, only daughter of the late Mr. ROBERT BRUCE, of Kennet, and sister to Alexander Hugh, sixth Lord Balfour, of Burleigh.

December 15. At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD MEARES, P. W. D., to Rose, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM REED, of Taunton, England.

BIRTHS.

November 24. At Rachan House, Publesshire, Scotland, the wife of Mr. JAMES TWEEDIE, of Quarter, of a son.

December 4. At 17, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. A. SANDERSON, of a son.

15. At Fyzabad, the wife of Lieutenant C. M. KEIGHLEY, 8th Regiment, N. I., of a son

18. At Beaur, Rajpootana, the wife of JAMES SOMMERVILLE, L. R. C. P., Ed., Surgeon, Medical Missionary, U. P. Ch., Scotland, of a daughter.

Dec. 25. At Bhiknapahari, Bankipore, the wife of Mr. ALEX. J. DESSA, P. W. D., N. W. P., of a son.

27. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. F. T. RICE, of Belpahary Factory, Midnapore, of a son.

January 2. At 35, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. P. WOOD, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

December 3. At Edinburgh, Margaret, the infant daughter of Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK.

16. At Dresden, the beloved wife of Colonel WILLIAM BRIGGS.

26. At the Priory, Langley, Bucks. Mrs. Helen Cowie, widow of the late Mr. JOHN COWIE, aged 91 years.

29. At Oxford, of diphtheria, Constance Henrietta, youngest daughter of Major-General SEALY, R. A.

The English Mail of 9th *December was delivered at this office on the* 1st *inst.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 15th October 1874	...	6 per ct.
Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings, 2nd December, 1874, average rate	...	1-10

Exchange on London.

		d.	Per Rs. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1 10 9-16	to 1-10⅝
Ditto, 3 months' sight	...	1-10-5- 6	to 1-10⅝
Ditto, on demand ..	...	1-10-1-16	to 1-10⅝
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅜	to
Document Bills for Acceptance, at 6 months' sight	...	1-10-13-16	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do.	...	1-10⅜	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1-10⅝	to 1-10 11-16

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 220 to

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes ...	...	5½ a 6½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks	...	5½ a 6½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers	...	5
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto	...	4

Gold, 23 carats ...	... Rs.	15-10 a 16-12
Sovereigns ...	... ,,	10-13 a 10-14

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	... Rs.	103 6 a 103 10
5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	... ,,	108 4 a 108 8

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	... Rs.	2 4 a 2 6
4½	Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	... ,,	105 8 a 106 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	... ,,	105 0 a 105 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	... ,,	103 0 a 103 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60	(1879)	... ,,	109 2 a 109 6

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	... Rs.	113 8 a Nom.
6	Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	... ,,	114 0 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	... ,,	114 8 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	... ,,	115 0 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	... ,,	115 8 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	... ,,	117 0 a do.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE ½ YEARS, P. C.		
			BANKING COS. (*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Agra Bank	90 *a*		.....	2	1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank	118 *a*	119	.....	5	5	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank	126 *a*	127	...	5	5	6
3,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1440 *a*		1440 *a*	6	3½	3½
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	125 *a*	126	... ...	6	6	5
£337,625	£25	250	Delhi & London Bank	182½ *a*		.....	6	2	2
2,00,000	100	100	Mussoorie Saving's Bank	119 *a*	120	... ...	6	6	6
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India	115 *a*	116	.....	3	2	3
20,00,000	100	100	Punjab Bank	85 *a*		.....	4	3½	4
18,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank	550 *a*	555	... ...	5	5	5
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank	88 *a*	89	...	...	4	4
			COMMERCIAL COS. (*Limited.*)						
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates	70 *a*	72	.....	..	..	...
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute	2 *a* 3 pm.		1dis	...	...	...
800,000	100	10	Bally Paper Mills	107 *a*		.....	..	...	
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes	135 *a*		134½ *a* 135*	...	10	10
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal	1340 *a*		...	2½	4½	6
80,000	100	10	Bengal Iron	32 *a*	34	.....	...	...	...
4,25,400	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing	280 *a*	283	.....	...	...	...
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills	1300 prem.		.....	...	...	...
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse	445 *a*	450	.....	7R	10E	8R
15,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons	114 *a*		.....	...	8	8
1,50,000	200	5	Ditto (new)	130 *a*		... ...	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes	91 *a*	92	.....	...	...	...
.....	100	...	Ditto New Shares	3 *a*	4	.....	...	..	..
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking	270 *a*	280	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	350	Ditto ½ shares	135 *a*	140	.....	...	...	..
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press	90 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry	11 *a*	12	...	...	...	...
9,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills	250 *a*		.....	...	10	10
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press	55 *a*		... ...	...	2	6
3,60,600	500	450	Chitpore Hydre Prs	... ...		.....	...	...	...
200 000	100	50	Cossipore Hydre Prs	par		... ...	...	...	
100,000	100	70	Dunbar Cotton Mills	2 *a* 3 prem.		.....	...	...	...
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 *a*	262	.....	2½	2½	2½
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 *a*	200	.....	...	...	10
£26,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway	270 *a*		.....	2	2	2½
5,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal	285 *a*		... ...	2	7½	2½
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	107 *a*	108	.....	...	...	9
	100	85	Ditto Contrib	106 *a*	107	.....	6	...	7
9,20,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons	240 *a*		... ...	6	...	7
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares	221 *a*		221 *a*	...	...	...
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore	1300 *a*	1310	...	8	8	6
15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel	157½ *a*	160	.....	3	2	6
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking	190 *a*	195	.....	5	5	6R
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills	25 *a*		25 *a*	...	...	...
29,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.	520 *a*		.....	8	...	2½
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance	10 *a*	11	.....	...	...	*a*
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport	.....		.....	...	...	...
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping	47 *a*		47 *a*	5	3	20
2,20,000	500	500	Mehta's Steam Tug	430 *a*		.....	...	...	7½
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery	105 *a*		.....	...	...	...
1,76,125	500	500	Nasmyth's Press	500 *a*		... ...	12	20	15
.....	50	10	Nauthpore Indigo	33 *a*	34	34½* *a*	...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhooms	109 *a*	110	109 *a*	...	...	5
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New Issue	107 *a*		106 *a*	...	...	...
74,305	100	100	Strand Bank Press	96 *a*	97	.....	...	...	...
15,50,000	100	50	Oriental Jute	102 *a*		... ...	...	...	...
£4,000,000	£10	£10	O. & R. Railway	127 *a*		.....	2½	2½	2½
1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore Press	105 *a*	106	.....	...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge Coals	109 *a*	110	.....	..	...	10 A
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press	80 *a*	82	.....	...	...	...
4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thomson	250 *a*		.....	2½	3	3
1,50,000	100	30	Seebpore Jutes	72 *a*	73	.....	...	...	...
9,89,000	£20	£20	S. P. and D. Railway	238 *a*	239	... ...	2½	2½	2
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press	125 *a*	130	.....	35	35½†	22

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON 71 72 73.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	TEA COS. (*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable	200 *a*		.....	 17
9,33,375	£50	200	Assam	490 *a*	500	.....	17½ 22½ ...
1,10,000	100	100	Adinpore Terai	105 *a*	110	.....	12 12½ ...
8,00,000	100	100	Arcattipore	145 *a*	150	... ...	7½ 15 8a
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun	114 *a*	115	.....	 5
75,000	100	150	Baree	52 *a*		.....	... ...
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal	97 *a*		.....	6 8 4a
1,47,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory)	54 *a*	55	.....	8 6 5
6 35,550	200	200	Bishnauth	360 *a*		.....	15½ 11 11½
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)	90 *a* 91		90 *a* 91	17½ 17 17½
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah	1.5 *a*	106	...	... 82 10
	100	50	Burkola	105 *a*	109	... ...	... ...
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar	151 *a*	155	... ...	5 22 4½
3,92,059	100	100	Central Terai	60 *a*	65	.....	... 2 ...
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore	840 *a*	850	.....	... 6 5
25,000	10	10	Chota Nagpore	53 *a*	54	.....	... ...
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial	106 *a*	108	.....	... ... 6½
2,30,000	100	100	Cuttecherra	95 *a*	100	.....	... 4 ...
2,00,000	100	100	Cooneesla	195 *a*	200	.....	... ... 12a
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh	65 *a*		.....	... ...
8,43,955	200	84	Doeling	68 *a*	70	.....	... ...
8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon	90 *a*		.....	... ...
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt	125 *a*		.....	... 5 10a
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung	87 *a*	88	.....	7 4 2½
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	185 *a*	190	185 *a*	15 15 15
10,00,000	100	100	East India	82 *a*	83	82 *a*	5 6 6
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty	90 *a*	92	.....	... ... 10a
3,00,000	100	100	Hôta	113 *a*	115	113 *a*	 10
4,00,000	100	100	Hoonargooria	84 *a*	85	.....	... 4 8
1,21,500	250	250	Jellalpore Cachar	480 *a*	490	.....	26 14 5
.....	100	100	Jheerie Ghat	105 *a*	106	... ...	... ...
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam)	103 *a*	104	... ...	... ...
2,75,000	100	100	Kalachcrra	124 *a*	126	.....	 8
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley	90 *a*	95	.....	... ...
4,34,787	1,000	1,000	Kunchunpore	880 *a*		.....	 2
.....	100	100	Ditto ditto	88 *a*	89	.....	 2
	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	112 *a*	114	.....	3½ 3½ 2
6,98,076	250	200	Do. (Contributory)	98 *a*		.....	a a 2
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai	95 *a*		.....	... ...
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal	11000 *a*		.....	10 85 25
4,88,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam	35 *a*	37	.....	2½ 4 4
£65,87	£10	£10	Luckimpore (Asm.)	119 *a*	120	.....	6½ 6a 4
1,35,75	100	100	Majagram	110 *a*		.....	... ... 12½
7,29,150	100	100	Monaeherra	87 *a*	88	87 *a*	 5
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)	76 *a*		.....	6 ... 5
78,000	100	40	Mothola	45 *a*	46	.....	... ...
£150,000	100	100	Moungledye	.....		.....	... ...
1,52,275	200	200	Mutruck	80 *a*	85	.....	... ...
.....	200	125	Do. (Contributory)	60 *a*	61	... ...	... ...
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi	119 *a*	120	... ...	... ...
1,60,000	£10	£10	New Goiam Gnat	240 *a*	245	.....	10 12½ 20
1,17,750	30	30	New Mutual	215 *a*	216	.....	30 30 35
4,00,000	200	200	Nuriwanpore	200 *a*		.....	5 5 ...
£160,000	100	40	Phœnix	par		.....	... ...
75,000	100	100	Punganaree	105 *a*		.....	11 4 4
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	100 *a*		... ...	... ...
6,25,000	100	100	Singell	125 *a*	126	.....	11½ 9 10a
3,00,000	100	100	Soom	85 *a*	86	.....	3 ... ...
1,40,000	100	100	Springside	140 *a*		.....	... ...
60,000	100		Sungoo River	80 *a*		.....	... ...
.....	100	100	Teendarrea	128 *a*	130	.....	... ...
7,34,300	200	£10	Tucvar	132 *a*	133	.....	5 ... ...
£189,224	£10	£10	Upper Assam	26 *a*	27	27 *a*	... ...

*—*Time-bargain.* X—*Ex-dividend.* *a*—*ad-interim.* R—*Rupees per share* cent. for 4 months. N—*Nominal.* †—*Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.*

☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition of Calcutta continues to be a great attraction. We would call attention to an advertisement in the latter part of this issue informing the public that the Exhibition will close on the 16th instant. During the last three days it will be open from 8·30 A. M. to 1·30 P. M., and from 3·30 P. M. to sunset. The rate of admission has been fixed at the low sum of four annas; but for schools special tickets can be obtained which will admit 12 pupils of the same school, with one teacher or other person in charge, at the price of one rupee. These arrangements are so considerate that the Exhibition will probably be thronged to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday. The whole affair has been most creditable to Bengal, and we are sure that the valuable services of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H H. Locke, deserve warm recognition.

THE Northern State Railway from Lahore to Wuzeerabad is said to be ready for traffic, but is not being worked because the line is a single one, and the telegraph has not yet been completed. If the fact is as represented, we must regard the whole affair as very discreditable. In the first place, a telegraph is so easy of construction that one ought long since to have been ready in anticipation of the completion of the line; and in the second place a telegraph is by no means necessary to the proper working of a short single line; the system known as "the train staff system" is far safer than an electric telegraph, and can be organized in an hour or two. It would certainly seem that some one is blundering.

A correspondent who is possessed of much experience in regard to the administration of Oudh has obligingly called our attention to some remarks in the *Indian Observer* having reference to that province. Our contemporary is always particularly well informed on matters connected with the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, and in the opinion of our correspondent has hit the right nail on the head in these and other observations: "The one point in which the Oudh administration has hitherto shown its most lamentable weakness is the Revenue Department." "The Oudh Land Revenue Bill is now at a stand still; the settlement of the Revenue in half-a dozen districts needs revision, and year by year fresh arrears of uncollected land-tax are accumulating." The *Pioneer* has recently exposed the *fiasco* to which Land Revenue affairs have been brought in Oudh, and looking to the consensus of opinion on the point, it is to be hoped that the Government of Oudh may be speedily amalgamated with that of Allahabad.

MR. BAYNES, Secretary to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, has had printed a comparative statement of the expenditure and earnings of the Guaranteed and State Indian Railways in 1873. From it we learn the gross receipts of each Company; the one that has done best is the Eastern Bengal which has obtained *s*11.5 per train mile; the next best is Mr. Baynes's own Line whose earnings were *s*11·4 per train mile. The East Indian earned *s*9·1 on the main Line, and *s*7·9 on the Jubbulpore Branch. The Great Indian Peninsula did not do badly, having received *s*9·4 per train mile. The Madras Line appears with an earning of *s*6·2, and the Great Southern with *s*6·4. The average gross earning per train mile in India was *s*8·52, while that in England was *s*5·85.

IT seems from Mr. Baynes's figures that the passenger traffic is greater in the United Kingdom *in* proportion to goods traffic, than it is in India. Taking the total traffic in each country as 100. the following is the apportionment of the receipts: Indian passengers 32·8 and British passengers 41·4; Indian Goods traffic 63·3 and British Goods traffic 55·1. The miscellaneous traffic in each country is strangely on a par, the figures being for India 3·9 and for the United Kingdom 3·5.

Coming to *net* earnings per train mile we find the East Indian Main Line *s*5·9, East Indian Jubbulpore Line *s*3·4, the Eastern Bengal *s*5·6., the Bombay and Baroda Line *s*5·1, the G. I. P. Railway *s*3·3, the Great Southern of India s3 3, and the Madras Railway *s*2·7.

WE learn from the local press that an important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has been held to consider a new tariff list, and the question of abolishing or retaining import duties. The chairman, Mr. Watson of Messrs. Watson Bogle & Co., submitted the following resolutions.

"I.—That this Chamber would urge upon the Government of India the abolition of the following duties:—

1. The import duty on Cotton Goods and Yarns.
2. The import duties on Sugar and Dates—articles which are only imported into the Presidency of Bombay and which really are a necessary of life with large portions of the population.
3. The import duty on all articles for which Bombay acts more as a depôt than as a place of consumption,—the gain to Government being small, and the trouble both to them and the merchant, and the hinderance to trade, great.
4. The import duty on many small articles which give little return to the Revenue.
5. The export duties on all articles except those on Rice, Indigo, Lac and Seeds.

"II.—That the Chamber is aware that all these reductions can only be made subject to the needs of the public revenue, but would suggest that the loss be made good from the following sources:—

1. Increased economy in public expenditure.
2. Diminished expenditure for a time on Public Works.
3. The institution of an excise tax on Tobacco, in addition to the import duty,—or, if more practicable, the establishment of a Government monopoly in the articles.
4. All imports on tobacco, as well as on Spirits and Liquors, including licences to sell, to be taken out of the hands of Municipal and local bodies, and carried to the general revenues of the country.'

The chairman proceeded to make an able speech in the course of which he observed that there were nearly half a million spindles at work in Bombay, and that a hundred thousand more were working in country districts, while nearly a hundred thousand more will shortly be in working condition. He contended that the abolition of an import duty on cotton goods would not do harm to native manufacturers; he said "remove protection and they will find that they can compete with England in all those manufactures for which their mills and appliances are specially adopted."

A most animated and protracted discussion ensued, and was continued on the following day. Mr. Kittredge was especially pertinacious in opposing the will of the Chamber, but was unsuccessful. There is only one ground on which the import duty on manufactured goods into Bombay can be justified, and that is, the exigencies of taxation.

IT has been arranged that the morning mail train on the North East Line of the G. I. P. Railway is to be discontinued in favour of a train which will leave Bombay at 5·30 p. m. Bombay grumbles at this, as it wanted a night mail starting at about 10 or 11 p. m. Calcutta will be to some extent a gainer since letters will be delivered immediately on their arrival in the morning, instead of being detained through the night in the General Post Office. It is said that the G. I. P. Company must slacken the speed of the mail train in consequence of its going up the Thull Ghaut at night. The E. I. Company will run between Jubbulpore and Calcutta at higher speed.

CAPTAIN George Bain, late a manager of the P. and O Company, has issued a pamphlet entitled "False Statements in the Accounts of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company." Captain Bain urges that dividends are paid out of Capital, and he tells us the crucial test between the Board of Directors on one side, and the proprietors and himself on the other side, is the valuation of the fleet. His idea is that the fleet is over-valued a million and a half to three quarters sterling.

AN "Indian Disestablishment Society" has been formed in Calcutta, of which the Rev. James Ross has been appointed Secretary. The objects are thus stated—

1. The abolition of all laws, regulations and usages, which may inflict disability or confer privilege, on ecclesiastical grounds, on any subject of the empire.
2. The discontinuance by the Government of India of all payments from the public funds for ecclesiastical purposes.

The Society's proposed modes of action are thus defined.

The Society shall seek to attain its objects—
By collecting and diffusing information illustrative of the tendency and results of supporting Ecclesiastical Establishments by public funds.
By making use of the press, holding public meetings, and delivering lectures on all questions within the scope of the aims of the Society.
By organising the friends of the Society in such a manner as will best enable them to exert their combined influence on the public mind, and on the Legislature.

THE *Indian Charivari* has greatly improved. The first issue for January is accompanied by a lithographic sketch of His Excellency the Viceroy, concerning which we are glad to say that we had no idea India could turn out anything so well done. This cartoon is accompanied by the following letter-press:

Believers in Mr. Galton's theory of hereditary talent may find "confirmation strong" of their doctrine in the present Viceroy of India. The family of Barings made their money and reputation by business-habits and talents, and the present head of the family is true to the family traditions. Lord Northbrook is essentially a business man, his most ardent admirers would never venture to call him a brilliant man or a genius. With great capacity for work himself, he also possesses the tact of being able to get a great deal of work out of those with whom he comes in contact, and on whose brains he must to a certain extent rely for information. By no means a fluent speaker, he generally manages to convey what he has to say in well-chosen words, and the matter of his speeches is better than the manner. The management of our Finances is, perhaps, his strongest point. Naturally of a quiet and retiring disposition, he succeeded in the Viceroyalty a nobleman distinguished for his genial habits and unbounded hospitality, and this at first produced an unfavourable impression on those who are most about our petty Court. But when the famine threatened, and real hard work and responsibility in prompt action were necessary, the true worth of the Viceroy was better appreciated, and all are now willing to admit that in a time of trial India has never had a more sagacious ruler. Foreign affairs are now the most engrossing subject of the consideration of our rulers, and His Lordship seems disposed to show equal firmness and judgment in the administration of, what must be to him, almost unknown problems.

A pamphlet has been printed in Bombay proving to the satisfaction of the author that "famines are mainly the result of the existence of the British people in India." Moral and material prosperity have been lost, we are distinctly told, owing to the connection of India with England. We cannot for one moment agree with these radically erroneous notions, and are sorry they should be entertained; but their refutation is a task on which there is not space now to enter, and we feel assured our readers would scarcely thank us for doing so. The *brochure* is no contemptible production; on the contrary, it is a very elaborate affair. Should any pamphleteer or article writer at any time attempt to cope with our theorist, it would be well to adopt a temperate tone.

A correspondent writing from Azimgurh tells us "the Commissioner of the fifth division, Benares, is about to come here on a tour of inspection; he is an intelligent officer, and it is to be hoped he will direct his attention to checking the corruption now prevalent." Our informant draws a sad picture of the state of affairs in his town generally, and if he is not taking too gloomy a view of the situation, there is a strong *prima facie* necessity for every branch of the local administration undergoing a thorough over-hauling.

A gentleman interested in Coolie emigration tells us "there is a return coolie re-emigrant by the *St James*; he has paid his own and his wife's passage, and that of four of his relatives who have not yet been to the West Indies. He also takes bills on the Colonial Government for Rs. 1500 and has deposited in an iron chest a box containing gold and silver ornaments which he values at Rs. 1000. He returned from Trinidad in 1872 by the ship *Pandora* with savings as follows, 18 sovereigns, 380 gold dollars, and 5,956 rupees, the total amount being equal to 6.902 rupees." We conclude the coolie went into trade on the expiration of his first term of indenture, but in whatever way he got his money, it is certain India could not have afforded such a man any avenue to a like success.

THE London *Spectator* makes the following observations in regard to the alleged falling off in the number and quality of the Missionaries now sent from Great Britain to India.

The Wesleyan and Church Missionary Societies question the accuracy of the figures we quoted last week from the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, but the gentlemen who write on their behalf appear to miss our point. Dr. Boyce writes that the Wesleyans had indeed 31 Missionaries in India and Ceylon in 1861, but had 30 in 1871 *instead of 22*, the number we quoted; but he omits to say whether they were all Europeans. We purposely excluded both Americans and Natives—including Eurasians—as beside our point, which was to discuss the main thesis of the Intercession Day, the supply of more men from this country. The Rev. T. D. Harford Battersby, again, affirms, that the European Missionaries connected with the Church Missionary Society in British India increased from 116 in 1861 to 126 in 1871,—a statement to which, we doubt not, the paper we gave as our authority will reply, as if correct it entirely vitiates the figures. We suspect the corrected figures include men absent on leave or for health. Mr. Battersby's statistics of native missionaries, however, have nothing to do with the question, which is not the energy or success of the Societies, but the number of competent Englishmen who now volunteer for mission-work. The dispute as to the comparative capacity of the elder and younger Missionaries, which Dr. Boyce also raises, is one of opinion chiefly, though we admit that historians are apt to remember only the captains and forget the rank and file, while observers of to-day see chiefly the latter.

THE *Englishman* published the following startling telegram on Saturday: "Mr. Souter, with all the detectives, returned to Bombay last night from Baroda, and left for Calcutta this morning, having been telegraphed for by the Government of India. He took the depositions and papers connected with the poisoning enquiry. The troops in different parts of the Presidency have received orders to keep ready to move on Baroda, if needed. Four hundred Europeans and one battery of Artillery have arrived in Bombay from Poona, and are reported to be going to Baroda. More are expected. Considerable excitement prevails. The rumoured insubordination amongst native troops produced by the Gaekwar's agents is contradicted by the Military authorities. It is not apprehended that the Gaekwar will attempt resistance; but the Government consider precautionary measures necessary.

THE tournament at Belvedere seems to have been decidedly successful. In a letter to the Director of Public Instruction Mr. Reynolds tells him that the Lieutenant Governor hopes that another tournament will be held next year, and that should it be determined on, certain *suggestions which have* been made by the Tournament Committee will be adopted. Mr. Reynolds continues: "In conclusion Sir Richard Temple desires to congratulate the winners of the prizes, and those who have obtained honourable mention for their proficiency. He trusts that the young men of these provinces will more and more recognize the advantage of exercising the body as well as the mind, and of making it their object to maintain both in a condition of vigour, health, and activity." Mr. Buckland last week read to the prize-winners the following remarks which His Honour was unfortunately unable to make on the spot.

"YOUNG MEN, "I regret I am prevented from giving you the prizes in person. I congratulate you on your success. You may be sure that the efforts made by my predecessor, Sir George Campbell, for the encouragement of gymnasic exercises will prove permanently beneficial. As a proof of my desire to continue that encouragement. I have arranged this meeting, and have offered some of the prizes which have now been distributed. These exercises improve that physical vigour which will prove so useful to you in your mental duties, and will confirm you in strength of will and purpose. Moreover, aptitude and activity of body will be of the utmost service to you in whatever career you enter, whether official or non-official, whether public or private. And lastly, the instruction of Bengali youth in calisthenic skill and power will add to the capacity of the nation. I hope that this important subject will receive more and more of your attention."

THE Tournament Committee's suggestions, which Sir Richard Temple has intimated his intention of acting upon, are all of a practical kind. We are glad to notice that, in future, competition will not be limited to the boys of Government Schools, but will be thrown open to the students of all schools in which gymnastics are practised. There can be little doubt that the encouragement given to physical training will in this way be greatly increased. In future there will be preliminary meetings for the purpose of selecting representative champions, so that an embarrassing number of candidates for the final competition need not be expected.

AT a recent meeting of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the President, Mr. J. C. Murray, referred to the fixing of the terminus of the new railway in Eastern Bengal, at Julpigoree, instead of Silicooree, a distance of about 30 miles from the proposed site. The extension of the line for this short distance will give the large and growing tea-planting interest in Darjeeling and the Terai the benefit of railway communication, from which it would be practically debarred if the present proposed terminus is maintained.

SOME of the inhabitants of Calcutta are not pleased with the fact that the bridge over the Hooghly is officially called "the Howrah bridge." The structure is certainly quite as much a "Calcutta bridge" as it is a Howrah one. The nomenclature seems to be definitively fixed, however, for a Legislative enactment speaks of "the Howrah bridge," and there we suppose the matter must rest.

THE NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP ON OUR NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

A recent *Gazette of India* contains a Government Notification prescribing the scheme of administration decided on for the newly formed chief Commissionership of Assam. We have perused it with interest as the proposal for forming the outlying districts on the Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier into a separate administration was strongly urged by us many years ago, and received our persistent advocacy until it became an established fact about the early part of last year.

We are not satisfied that in assigning the limits of the new Chief Commissionership the Government of India have gone far enough. There seem no valid reasons why any of the Cooch Behar Non-Regulation Districts should have been retained in Bengal. The supervision of the semi-independent state of Cooch Behar formed in former years a portion of the charge of the Governor-General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, whose office has now merged into the Chief Commissionership just formed. Sound policy would indicate that the required supervision could be more effectually carried out by a strong Government in proximity to the State than by the distant administration of Calcutta. The Western Dooars and Darjeeling are also essentially political charges intimately connected with our relations with the Bhootias and Thibetans, a fair intercourse with whom is most desirable in order to develope the resources of Assam. On the south bank of the Berhampooter, also, there are portions of Mymensingh which might advantageously have been divided between the Garo Hills and Sylhet districts to avoid future complications, and to assimilate their administration to that of the districts of the new Government to whom by population, geographical position and conditions they properly belong.

A glance at the Map of Bengal will show what ought to have been the territorial limits of the New Chief Commissionership. They would include the amphitheatre of hills, terais and vallies which form our Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier. These tracts are inhabited by races towards whom a common policy is desirable and they appear marked out naturally for a separate Government. It might have remained an open question whether, after a few years' experience of the new Government, Hill Tipperah and Chittagong should not be added to it, thereby prolonging the Southern end of the semicircle above described to the seashore, and maintaining a strong administration all along our frontier with Burmah.

But if the boundaries of the New Chief Commissionership have been unnecessarily restricted, the scale of establishment sanctioned for its administration appears still more so. The new scheme makes no material difference in the strength of the Staff which was formerly maintained. It merely changes the designations of Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-Eastern Frontier, which hitherto belonged to the head of the Province to that of Chief Commissioner. His office establishment has been strengthened by the appointment of a Secretary in place of a Personal Assistant. And an Assistant Secretaryship has been added. No provision has been made for a superior officer to administer the Police force of a charge which on three sides passes along tracts inhabited by turbulent and savage hill tribes No staff has been appointed to introduce an efficient Revenue system into a country which of all others in British India is most in need of it. The Judicial Administration is left with the defects which hitherto existed. A single Sessions Judge is retained for seven districts scattered over a length of 500 miles of territory. No special scheme for fostering immigration, the great want of the Province, has been even referred to. Altogether the notification (which in parts is singularly ill-worded and wanting in clearness) takes some pains to show that Assam is not in need of any change. It is described as a "province with little revenue, a scanty population and light general work." The departments of *Jails, Education and Registration* are spoken of as undeserving notice. The important Tea interest in which so vast an amount of British Capital and enterprize is now embarked does not claim even a passing remark, and as we read the Notification it seems strange that even the comparatively nominal changes which have been made should have been deemed necessary.

We think, however, that the Government of India has greatly under-rated the importance of the newly formed administration. Its population, scanty as it is said to be, is nevertheless (including Sylhet and Cachar) considerably more than double that of British Burmah. The revenue certainly is not much now, but is susceptible of being greatly improved, and has shown itself to be marvellously elastic, as it was doubled without any trouble in 1868 merely by an order of the Bengal Government. There can be no doubt also that a proper Settlement of the Lakheraj question, which has now been pending for an interminable length of years, would add materially to the Revenue, and would relieve Lakhirajdars from a perpetual source of worry and litigation. The alleged backwardness of education and insufficiency of Jail accommodation are legitimate grounds for endeavouring to promote the one and improve the other, but they can scarcely be accepted as justifying indifference on these important subjects.

As regards public works the allotment to the newly formed Government for last year was absolutely less than that which used ordinarily to be assigned in former years to Assam, when it was under the Bengal Government. We are afraid that this ill-timed parsimony is calculated to retard materially the interests of the province, as of all its wants the most pressing is caused by the present absence of proper internal communications.

In only one respect can we congratulate the Supreme Government in its scheme for the administration of Assam, and that is in the admirable selection it has made of the officer who is now the head of the Province. Colonel Keatinge. The new chief Commissioner possessed already a well-deserved reputation for administrative capacity earned in a similar position elsewhere, and he has during his short tenure of office in Assam introduced many useful changes and reforms. He has shown a laudable desire to make himself personally acquainted with the wants of his charge, and in order to do so thoroughly has consented for a time to work without the intervention of Commissioners, but the readiness which he has evinced to undertake subordinate duties at a saving of cost to the State was deserving of adequate and voluntary recognition. His Secretariat Staff might have been strengthend on a liberal scale, and he might have been allowed at least one senior officer of the rank of Commissioner to be utilized, for the present, in the administration of Jails and Police. When Colonel Keatinge has secured the knowledge of his charge which he desires to obtain, there appear no legitimate grounds why the original scheme of appointing subordinate Commissioners should be delayed, and the additional staff meanwhile allowed him could be absorbed on the introduction of the permanent scheme.

We have been induced to make these remarks merely with the view of drawing attention to points in the new scheme, which, unless they are more carefully considered, appear likely to prove material defects in the administration of a province possessed of very strong claims to the fostering care of Government. We are sensible that the late famine renders it most necessary that the Imperial Government should study strict economy but we think that it need not descend to parsimony, especially in supplying a want which has been long felt, and which intimately concerns an interest that is daily assuming more important proportions. We are satisfied that Lord Northbrook is not likely to allow departmental considerations, however pressing they may be, to interfere with the original design of giving Assam and the Eastern and North-Eastern Districts a really vigorous administration.

A FRENCH COLONY.

Not very long ago we gave a historical sketch of Chandernagore, the little colony of the French on the right bank of the Hooghly. This interesting town which has a population of 24,000 souls is 20 miles North of Calcutta, and the level of the railway passing near it is 46 feet above the sea, whereas, according to an authority open before us, the plain on which Calcutta is built is only 18 feet above it; the situation of Chandernagore for this and other reasons may be regarded as a good one for Bengal. The river makes a bold sweep in front of the French settlement, describing what the inhabitants call an "arc." and as the town is on the indented bank there is a fine view in two directions, viz down the stream and up it. On the opposite shore, which is a sort of promontory, there are few houses, but a good many brick kilns, yet these latter objects are sufficiently distant to be picturesque, and are backed by a dense wall of green vegetation. Along the stream, at a distance of two miles or so, the eye can detect the upper portion of a stately pile. This building is the far famed Hooghly College; it stands in the southern quarter of Chinsurah, north of which lies the "Hooghly town." The two places, Chinsurah and Hooghly, are so close together that they are practically one. Chinsurah, which is a neat open place, was made in 1675 the seat of a Dutch factory, but the Hollanders being defeated at Bidera, four miles to the West, in an engagement with the English, were compelled to quit Bengal. In exchange they received Java in 1815, and, it must be confessed, did not do badly. Hooghly was the first English settlement in Bengal; but it was not a suitable position, inasmuch as every

ship coming up from the sea had to pass Danish, French, and Dutch towns. The removal of the English head-quarters to Calcutta was a change for the worse so far as salubrity of site went, but was much for the better in this, that rivals could no longer obstruct or supervise the English trade. Hooghly is still the chief town of a district, a collector (Mr. F. H. Pellew) having his cutcherry there.

Chandernagore is rather a handsome place, the streets being laid out at right angles, and some of the principal houses being ornamented with little towers or turrets that break the roof-line as seen from the water; but the chief glory of the colony is the fine promenade on the bank of the river. This walk follows the natural curvature of the situation, and has been adorned, and at the same time protected from any encroachment of the stream, by masonry. The foot-path is broad; on one side of it are massive pillars of granite breast-high supporting a stout railing; and on the other side of it is a good road running in front of the best houses. Among these buildings is to be found the Governor's residence; it is honoured with a "tricolor" floating from a flag-staff, and is protected by a sepoy in a showy French uniform. In line with Government House stands the convent; it is no gloomy looking edifice, but has open doors, as if all restraint were out of the question, and it is, notwithstanding its name, a cheerful home for many young ladies who are being carefully educated in English and other accomplishments. Whatever nunneries may be elsewhere, that at Chandernagore is no prison-house. The pupils are invariably to be met with at all respectable social gatherings, of which there are many, the town being decidedly lively; in this respect it is said to be more truly French than Pondicherry. English is, however, more generally spoken in Chandernagore than at the other settlement, as the French residing on the Hooghly naturally feel the proximity of Calcutta a powerful incentive to the study of a language which is the most widely useful of all the tongues now employed in India. It is something remarkable, the correctness of accent and idiom with which the French of Chandernagore, for the most part, speak English.

Along the river road the visitor will find the arsenal, the court-house, the public offices, and a note-worthy building called the Hotel Courjean, an abode which has been rendered unique by the care and taste bestowed on the grounds. The promenade terminates towards the south with two Hotels, one under English management, the other under French; the former is named the Strand Hotel, the latter the Sans Souci; each establishment has its merits, but to our mind the French hostelry has by far the better *cuisine*; indeed so well does the proprietor cater that people stay for days together simply from the temptation of a good table. Among the advantages of the English Hotel are its larger size, and the possession of a billiard-table: a chance visitor is also more likely to obtain good rooms in it, for the smaller French Hotel is, as a rule, rather closely packed. The table at the Strand Hotel is purely Anglo-Indian; you have chops and steaks, and heavy *pieces de resistance*; everything is good of its kind, but an Englishman does not obtain any change of cookery from the old-established routine which has now become firmly rooted from one end of the country to the other. It would pay, we are inclined to think, were it feasible for the French Hotel to be enlarged. There must be many business-men in Calcutta who would be delighted to reside occasionally in the little French town, if they could find a truly excellent table, supplemented by cool and spacious sleeping rooms with bathing accommodation attached.

There is almost a superabundance of trains morning and night on the East Indian Line, and they are largely patronized by Frenchmen and Hindoos whose daily occupations take them to Calcutta. We have seen a statement thus worded, "nearly all the native population is employed in Calcutta or elsewhere, either in trade or in English Government and Agency offices," and our idea is that improved Hotel accommodation would bring occasionally, for temporary sojourn in Chandernagore, many men of greater standing than those referred to. If subordinates find that the train service is suitably arranged, as it is clear they must do, their principals could probably make use of the railway without practical inconvenience. The returns of the East Indian Railway Company show that 1320 trains arrive at and leave Chandernagore monthly, and that about 11,000 passengers *per mensem* go to and fro between Calcutta and Chandernagore. This speaks well for the facilities afforded by the East Indian Railway, but if we are correctly informed the Eastern Bengal Company contemplates offering advantages to the public in connection with the Calcutta and Chandernagore traffic. It will not be long, we are told, before there is a special station for Chandernagore, not very far from that now existing at Echapore. If in addition to stopping the Eastern Bengal trains opposite Chandernagore, the management could provide a light tramway to the water's edge, it would perhaps be an improvement; we have not been over the ground, and do not therefore suggest the idea with any great confidence. There should, however, certainly be a little steamer on the river in modest imitation of the great vessels plying between Howrah and Calcutta, since many people would prefer crossing the river at Chandernagore to doing so at the Armenian Ghaut, and, for some folks, alighting at the Sealdah terminus would be preferable to being set down in the Calcutta Strand. There is an expectation that, considering the distance of the present Chandernagore Railway station from the town itself, the journey to Calcutta viâ Sealdah will be cheaper than that viâ Howrah. However that may be, since the Eastern Bengal is such a popular Line it will inevitably share the Calcutta traffic of Chandernagore with the East Indian Railway, when once the management has fairly made up its mind to compete with the leviathan Company.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages likely to accrue from a friendly competition between the railways on the two banks of the Hooghly river. There is, it is true, little to complain of in connection with the East Indian Company; and were not a neighbouring line already in existence we should deprecate any effort to provide the public with an alternative route. The people of Chandernagore have a few grievances, but not weighty ones; they feel themselves, for example, badly treated in not having an over-bridge from one platform to the other. At present there is a tunnel under the line; but it is such a tunnel! At Serampore a similar sub-way has been made, and it is for some part of the year comfortable, but there are times in the rainy season when it is a receptacle for pools of water. A tunnel in this country is not equal in utility to a roofed bridge, but as a sub-way has been made at Serampore the public are not, we are inclined to think, much disposed to grumble. But at Chandernagore the case is different; there the sub-way during the rains is converted into a deep water-cistern, and it is impassable except in a carriage. An attempt is now being made to prevent, by a corrugated iron lining, the dripping of water from the roof, but this proceeding only attacks a minor grievance and leaves the greater untouched. Rain collects on the path of the sub-way, not only from the roof, but by the natural lowness of the ground, which renders the place a trough for water to flow into. There cannot well be any other suitable remedy for this unfortunate state of things than to supplement the sub-way with a bridge.

It is much to be regretted that the French Government does not lay down a tramway from the town to the railway station, as unfortunately for the inhabitants the railway has been taken completely out of French territory. Who is responsible for this we do not happen to know. It is no new thing to hear of engineers avoiding the towns their railways ought properly to serve. Chandernagore, though sinned against in this respect, is not nearly so badly off as some British towns; but still the railway goes so far from it that there should be a tramway from the line to a central point on the river; the construction of such a tramway would properly rest with the local French authorities, but looking at their position in regard to Pondicherry and France one can scarcely expect them to be active in promoting such a scheme. The fact is either the colony is not well treated, or at all events it fancies it is not. Every year it has to transmit money to Pondicherry, and this is, not unnaturally, a perennial grievance. The inhabitants are always sighing over the deficiencies of their town which might, they think, possess far greater municipal vigour did not Pondicherry drain its life-blood. The cleanliness, the prettiness, the Parisian air of Pondicherry are not admirable in the eyes of a good Frenchman of Chandernagore, inasmuch as one town is embellished at the expense of the other. In a future article we will return to this subject, as it is in our power to show how Chandernagore has suffered from the present system in a variety of ways; education has been neglected, the necessities of the sick and dying have been ignored, the ministrations of religion have been impaired, sanitation has been allowed to take care of itself, in fine all sorts of evils have resulted to Chandernagore from the financial relation in which it stands to Pondicherry.

THE TAMRAPARNI IRRIGATION SCHEME.

A few weeks ago we discussed Mr. Markham's project for turning a certain river of South Western India (the Periyar) across a mountain ridge lying between

it and the Madura Zillah on the Eastern side of the peninsula. It was shown how practicable the idea was, how small the expense would be, and how enormous a gain might be anticipated to a district which sadly needs a better water-supply. We have now to call attention to a second scheme which has been promoted by the editor of the *Geographical Magazine*, who takes great interest in the utilisation of rivers. In the December No. of his periodical he has entered upon the necessities of an adjoining district to that of Madura, viz. Tinnevelly. The latter Zillah is better off than the former, for there is no need in Tinnevelly to cut through a mountain. Tinnevelly, which is the Southernmost of all British collectorates, is sufficiently blessed with rain, and the question, to which Mr. Clements Markham has been addressing himself, is the preservation of the advantages given by the South West monsoon. The mountains that intervene between Travancore and Madura arrest the clouds brought by this monsoon, and turn the down-pour from them into the well-watered plains of the Native State; but between Travancore and Tinnevelly the hills are not so high, their peaks are not so numerous, and their superficial area is not so large, so that it is not unusual for heavy clouds to be carried over them, and the fatness dropped by them is bestowed on the Eastern side of the water-shed, or rather on a part of it, for some *talooks bordering on* Madura have all the aridity of the latter district.

The area of Tinnevelly is 5,176 square miles, and the population is 1,693,959 souls. The fertility and prosperity of this part of British India is dependent on the rivers Tam*raparni and Chittar, which fortunately never* cease to pour their magnificent cataracts down the slopes of Paupanasum and Kurtallum. These rivers unite in the neighbourhood of Palamcottah, some forty miles from the mountains. From their junction the two rivers go under the name of the Chindinthoray, and some thirty miles from Palamcottah that stream disembogues into the Gulf of Manaar.

What Mr. Markham asks is that Government should prevent the mountains near the Tamraparni and the Chittar from being denuded of their forests. While the water-supply of Travancore is so abundant that any amount of felling and clearing may be judiciously allowed to go forward, the case is otherwise on the Eastern slopes of the ghauts. It is true that the planters of Travancore are very busy; not a year ago they were clearing 10,000 acres; but there is no occasion to check them, for they are doing the country good in every way. In Tinnevelly, however, since not a drop of water can be spared, it is necessary to bid the woodman withhold his axe. This is what Mr. Markham says:

> Indiscriminate felling on these eastern slopes would lead to most deplorable results, and the evil has already been partially felt. As long ago as in 1865 it was urged that too much felling must lessen the rainfall; and that, in clearing for coffee or other cultivation, 50 yards of forest at least should be left on the margins of streams. The work of destruction went on. The forests were thrown open to charcoal-burners and firewood-cutters, and any one who obtained a license might cut and hack as he pleased. People stripped certain trees of their bark, and cut down others to get the honey that might hang on the branches. The net annual forest revenue in Tinnevelli is only 340*l.*; a sum which, even from the lowest point of view, can scarcely be put in comparison with 100,000*l.* of revenue derived from the water supply that depends upon the due conservancy of the forests.

It would seem that Mr. Puckle, the Collector of Tinnevelly, has been actively repressing the tendency on the part of villagers and other to destroy timber wastefully. The way in which he has proceeded has been to mark out certain tracts from which firewood might be freely obtained, but it was strictly forbidden to fell trees in the heart of the forests. Owing to this judicious firmness there is a prospect of the water supply yielded by the Tamraparna and Chittar remaining undiminished. Mr. Markham well observes, "there can be no more short-sighted policy than to allow villagers to waste and destroy forests on the preservation of which not only the prosperity but the very existence of the population of a whole district may be involved. It is perfectly true that the forests are the property of the people; but for the very reason that they are the property of the whole people, and not of the few villagers and wanderers who happen to live in or near them, it is right and just that they should be preserved and protected from waste and destruction." It seems to us that this is sound philosophy, and though, looking to Mr. Puckle's proceedings in regard to the forest-lands of Tinnevelly, there is no special necessity to urge Mr. Markham's views in connection with that district, we have reason to be glad that he has spoken as he has done, as there are other parts of India in which the lesson he has given may well be put in practice.

Mr. Markham tells us that in the forest where the Tamraparni rises there is a rainfall of 200 and 300 inches. In the plains near the foot of the hills the rain-fall is only 30 inches, and near the mouth of the river the quantity is lessened to 18 and 20 inches. The infant stream flows rapidly for eleven miles, when it falls suddenly 100 feet; thence by minor falls it descends 200 feet in 4½ miles to the Vanathirtam cataract which is 150 feet high. The final cataract is that at Paupanasum which we have already mentioned; the drop is here 250 feet into a basin. The Chittar is rendered famous by the great repute of its waterfall at Kurtallum. The Hindoos of Tinnevelly regard the stream as holy, and they bathe in it under the impression that by doing so they become purified from the taint of original sin. But not only is the romantic glen into which the Chittar comes pouring downward—one mass of foam—a favourite resort of natives; it is also frequented largely by the Europeans of the District. From time to time many picturesque descriptions of the Kurtallum falls have appeared in the *Madras Mail*, and they are clearly well worth going a long way to see. We may soon expect to hear that they are accessible with comparative little difficulty. The South India Railway is being rapidly pushed forward into the Tinnevelly district, and it will not be a great while before the beautiful mountain scenery of the Pulnies and neighbouring hills is within easy reach of Madras.

In 1801 Mr. Casamajor formed a garden at Kurtallum in which he planted coffee, nutmegs, and other trees, and Mr. Markham tells us that the lovely scenery at this spot has been delineated by Thomas Daniell, an artist of uncommon merit. We would ask whether *Thomas* is not a misprint for *William*. William Daniell R. A. came to India when a lad of 14 with his uncle Samuel Daniell; this was in the year 1783 or thereabouts; and from that time his great work, "Oriental Scenery", was expedited with the most persevering ardour until its publication in 1808. Daniell was one of the most gifted of the many gifted men who have set foot in this country; his ocean pieces were the work of no ordinary pencil and his landscapes were simply splendid. Yet we find no record of him in "Higginbotham's Men whom India has known." This is an omission which should be repaired in the next edition of that useful work; we merely call attention to the oversight in the hope that it may be so.

"SPEED THE PLOUGH."

MADRAS manages its affairs so quietly that the rest of India is frequently in the dark as to what is being done in the South. During the past year Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Government Farms there, has been carrying on a series of singularly novel experiments in relation to native agriculture, and yet beyond his own immediate neighbourhood the world has known little of them.

At Sydapet a body of Hindoo and Eurasian young men are being educated as farmers. The latter are generally the sons of old soldiers who have taken up their residence at St. Thomas' Mount or Palaveram; and the youths are active and intelligent. A few lads, of a similar class, were obtained from the Military Orphan Asylum in Madras, but with the exception of one, they remained at the farm only a short time. This result is attributed rather to the injudicious interference and advice of their relatives than to any defects in the capabilities of the boys themselves. The Hindoo youths are obtained from the villages in the neighbourhood of Sydapet, and in most instances are sons of ryots. In selecting young men for employment as Sydapet Farm Apprentices, it is usual to choose those who appear to possess the best physique, and who produce the most favourable testimonials as regards character, and then to subject them to a competitive examination, in writing from dictation and elementary arithmetic. All the youths in this class are regularly employed in the ordinary work of the farm. During the first and second year they are engaged in manual employment in the same way as the regular field hand; but if before the expiration of the second year, any lad is found to possess the necessary qualifications, his services are at once utilized. Those who have thus been in the class for two years, and those who are found competent, are employed each with a gang of field labourers, over whom they exercise limited control under an overseer. A second and somewhat different class was begun about twelve months ago, it being intended to provide the necessary agency for carrying on the District Farms. Four apprenticeships were at first established, but the number was shortly afterwards increased to six; to each apprenticeship is attached a salary of Rs. 40 monthly, with a free residence. The Government Order directed that the youths were to be selected from Coimbatore, Bellary, and Tinnevelly in which collectorates it was then intended to begin the first District Farms; it further directed that the youths should be chosen from among the peasantry, or from some other class connected with the land; that they

should be between 18 and 20 years old, strong and healthy, possess a colloquial knowledge of English, and be willing to enter into an engagement to serve in the Agricultural Department. Some difficulty was experienced in meeting with young men of the necessary qualifications. The salary offered was sufficiently attractive; but it was found that there were only a few youths of the ryot class sufficiently well educated, in the districts from which they were to be selected. Had there been no limit as to place, there would have been no difficulty in securing a large number of suitable young men for the appointments, even at a smaller salary. At the close of the year the class numbered six. Though the students are not put to the same work as the Sydapet Farm apprentices, they are expected to take part in what is going on; to work any of the implements and machines used, and to keep a Farm Journal, in which is entered daily all the various employments on which the men and cattle are engaged. Examinations are occasionally held; and the result, altogether, is satisfactory.

To test the qualifications of the youths a ploughing match was recently held on the Experimental Farm. As it was the first public competition of the kind ever held in the South, it created a large amount of interest, especially amongst cultivators living in the neighbourhood of Sydapet. These visited the farm in great numbers during the competition, and seemed to be much interested in what was going forward. Only iron ploughs were allowed to compete in Class A; ploughs made partly of wood and patly of iron and all descriptions of native ploughs competed in Class B; and Class C was open only to ploughs worked by Farm Apprentices. The competitors had each a plot of ground measuring 600 square yards, the soil being a free sandy loam. Four prizes were offered for competition in each class, and were awarded for (1) depth, (2) regularity and straightness of furrow, and (3) speed. The best man showed himself equal to ploughing nearly two acres in eight hours, and the others did their work fairly. The winners of the first, the second, and the third prizes worked ploughs made by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich; the man who gained the fourth prize also worked a plough of a similar kind, made, however, in this country; and the fifth and sixth men used instruments manufactured by Messrs. Howard and Co., of Bedford. The average depth of the ploughing was about six inches. A large number of ryots competed in class B: but the result was generally poor in comparison with that performed by the iron ploughs; and neither was it completed so rapidly, half the number of iron ploughs having ended their allotted task before a single plough in this class had finished. Three of the prizes were carried off by men who used combined ploughs made in the Implement Workshops at the Farm. The third prize, was awarded to a cultivator, who used a country made implement. The competitors in class C. were put to a harder test than the rest. Till the men were on the field none knew what cattle or instrument would be used, this being decided by lot; but the judges and spectators expressed themselves highly pleased with the result.

Mr. Robertson has come to the conclusion that the best plough for general use is one constructed entirely of iron. It is true, he says, that an iron plough must always cost more than one made partly of iron and partly of wood, or than one made of wood; but in its extra durability and greater efficiency, the iron plough possesses advantages which are cheaply purchased at a little expense. "The combined plough we make up in our workshops is certainly a good and useful implement, and one of these will cost only a little more than half the sum that an iron plough would cost; but, if I was engaged in farming on my own account, I shou'd certainly much prefer to pay Rs. 33 for an iron plough, than to pay Rs. 18 only for a combined plough. I have recommended these combined ploughs, and would still recommend them; they are good ploughs, and perform their work much more efficiently than any ordinary plough now used by the ryot, while they do the work at a less cost; and, as they are more like the country plough in shape, the ryot takes to them more readily than he does to the iron plough." The question for the consideration of the ryot when about to buy a plough is not so much the price that must be paid for it, as the cost of the work that the implement will perform: thus, if he can with an iron plough—making allowance for labour, keep of cattle, and for wear and tear—turn over his soil at the rate of sixty cubic yards an anna, while with a country plough the cost of doing the same work would not be less than two annas, it is evident that the extra cost will be recovered in a very little time on a farm of moderate size, indeed, the ryot who cultivates a holding with but twenty acres of arable land can, by substituting an iron plough for his native plough, save, in a single season, a sum equal to its first cost, and it will, with ordinary care, last many years. But there are a vast number of poor peasants who cannot afford a good plough; and Mr. Robertson, we are glad to find, has during the past year devoted some attention to the improvement of the ordinary native plough, chiefly with the view of lessening its draught, since, although its weight is less than that of any other, its draught is exceedingly heavy from the very defective plan on which it is constructed. The following are some of the experiments made:—

1. An ordinary native plough, the dead weight of which was only 32 pounds, needed a force equal to 309 pounds to drag it through the soil when working.
2. An ordinary native plough, with some slight improvements, the chief of which was the removal of the upright flat surface behind the share by cutting down both sides. The dead weight of the plough was 36½ pounds, and the force needed to drag it when working was 336 pounds.
3. An ordinary native plough, improved as in No. 2 experiment, and fitted with a wooden mould-broad. The dead weight of this plough was 57 pounds, but for dragging it when working a force equal to 280 pounds only was required.

In these experiments the three ploughs performed the same amount of work, and were all dragged by coolies. The improvement made materially lessened the draught, and it is also worthy of notice that the heaviest plough did its work with an expenditure of nearly thirty per cent. less force than a far lighter instrument.

The efforts made by Mr. Robinson are deserving of much praise. We trust that he will continue his experiments and that good will come out of them.

EDUCATION IN OUDH.

FROM the Administration Report of the Province of Oudh for the year 1873 74 it appears that in twelve months the number of schools has risen from 1290 to 1326, and the number of scholars attending (reckoning only the average daily attendance, not the average enrolment,) from 39,826 to 43,651. The average daily attendance per school increased from 31 to 33. We are sorry to say, however, that there has been a falling off in female schools and primary town schools. In addition to the Government schools, and to establishments which, though unaided, are connected more or less closely with the Educational Department, there are in Oudh somewhere about 553 indigenous schools, numbering 4,865 scholars, with an average attendance per school of 9. The quality of the teaching in these 553 schools is very inferior. The boys have no other instruction than a daily religious course consisting of recitations from the Koran or from the Sanskrit Shastras. In this part of India, as in other parts, an unsupervised native teacher concerns himself very little with a pupil's understanding; it suffices that a lesson has been said, and that the exercise was religious. There are, however, here and there, a few *patshalas* in which arithmetic is taught for bazaar purposes in addition to a little reading and writing. A scheme for aiding and inspecting these schools was under the consideration of the local Government last year, but the Administration Report tells us that, owing to a change of Director, the scheme has been laid aside. The whole subject is now being re-investigated. The most advanced districts of Oudh in an educational point of view are Lucknow, Bara Bunkee, and Unao; the most advanced of all is Lucknow, and the most backward is Kheree.

The total sum spent on education by the educational department or under its supervision in 1873-74 was Rs. 5,25,614; the sum spent in the previous year was Rs. 5,43,392; so that there is a decrease of Rs. 17,778. In this expenditure that on account of the Martiniére College has been included on the ground that, though unaided by Government, the institution is open to inspection, and is managed by a Committee every member of which, except the Principal himself, is a Government official. Female Schools have had expended on them Rs. 29,445 or 5 72 per cent. of the sum above mentioned. There were 100 such schools altogether, of which 81 belonged to Government, 16 were aided, and 3 unaided. The curriculum of studies is, we are told, nominally much the same as that pursued in boys' schools, but the only subjects in which the girls take any interest is reading and writing; arithmetic, it appears, is studied to some extent, but geography is found absolutely repulsive. The writer of the Report regards

this distaste for geography as natural in those who have no opportunities of seeing anything beyond the four walls of their houses. He observes, "The demand for female schools among the natives seems to be almost *nil*; they remove their daughters on the most trivial grounds, and contribute nothing towards the expense of educating them."

What must be regarded as the chief feature in the history of education in Oudh during the past year was the opening of the Bulrampore Medical School, the attempt being the first of the kind to provide medical instruction in this part of India. The new school, which is not connected with the Educational Department, was instituted on the 14th April 1873, under an annual endowment from the Maharajah of Bulrampore of Rs. 10,000. Concerning this interesting institution the Report speaks as follows:

The staff consists of a Principal and 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. It was at one time proposed that instruction should be given in the Vernacular; but it was finally decided by the managing committee that the English language should be adopted, and that no candidate should be admitted who could not pass a preliminary examination in English, Urdu, and arithmetic. The curriculum will extend over three years, and new admissions will be made every year on 1st July (when the new session commences), should any stipends be vacant. At the end of the course the final examination for the diploma will be held by medical officers selected from the Oudh commission. The first preliminary examination was held in March 1873; out of 42 candidates, 37 were elected, but of these 10 changed their minds soon after, and thus the school opened on 14th May with only 27 students. The number of scholars gradually fell from 27 to 15; 11 resigned and 1 was dismissed. Of 10 Brahmins who joined the school, only 1 remained. The remaining students have, however, made fair progress. Considering that the school has been barely open for a year, and that an institution of this kind has always to encounter at first a good deal of prejudice on the part of those for whose benefit it is intended, the results are not discouraging. According to the scheme of the school, the stipends of the students are paid from local funds in each district, and every district is expected to send as many candidates as it can. The object of this system is to extend the benefits of improved medical skill as widely as possible throughout the province; but in selecting candidates it is generally found that those who are taken from large cities, such as Lucknow, are the least prejudiced.

It is to be hoped that the munificence of the Maharajah of Bulrampore will find many imitators over the whole of India. The extension of medical schools cannot fail to be productive of a great deal of good. It is a trite observation to make, that sound medical knowledge must necessarily carry with it the emancipation of the Hindoo mind from many superstitions. The great cause of sanitation must at the same time be furthered; while the means of relieving suffering will be placed within easier reach of the masses.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN 1750.—II.

BEFORE 1702, when the two establishments of the East India Company united, the General Government was at Bombay, the Governor of Madras was a Lieutenant-General, and the Bengal factories were subordinate to Madras. The affairs of the Company were then arranged by the President and Council at each settlement. The members were summoned by their chief from time to time, whenever he wanted their advice or co-operation; but, by the Company's standing orders, a Council should have been held every Monday. These orders comprised all the rules laid down by the Court of Directors for the conduct of the administration. A secretary, who was sometimes also a member, usually attended the Council to take minutes of the proceedings. When the President desired the help of his colleagues in any important matter he first obtained the opinions of the youngest of them, the question being settled by the majority of votes. All correspondence with the native powers was carried on by the President alone. The Council, as a rule, comprised the Governor and ten others. The chief military officer on the Madras establishment, long after Mr. Dalrymple's arrival in India, was only a Major, and commonly placed third in rank. But the Governor was in reality the Commander-in-Chief, he alone being able to grant commissions to subaltern officers.

Naturally, the members of council held the principal appointments. The Governor was cash-keeper and mint-master. Very frequently, however, the duties of the latter office were performed in the Governor's name by the assay-master; but this, saith Dalrymple, was "very improper, the assay-master being intended as a check on the mint-master." Samples of the money coined were periodically sent to England to be assayed, for in those days the highest English official was not exempt from suspicion. The cash-chest, the key of which always remained with the Governor, could contain only a certain sum. When that was exceeded the money was lodged in the Treasury under three keys. The Governor and the two senior members of his council formed the Committee of Treasury, with a junior servant as clerk. The other offices belonging to members were that of export-ware-house keeper, who had particular charge of the Company's investments for Europe; accountant, whose deputy was entitled after balancing three sets of the General Books to choose any vacant appointment not pertaining to the lot of a Member of Council; import ware-house keeper, who had charge of the woollens, lead and copper from England; store-keeper; sea-customer, as he was termed; land-customer; grain-keeper, who had charge of the rice laid in stock for the garrison when the rates were low, the remains at the end of the year being sold and the amount of profit and loss entered in the books; rental-general and scavenger; paymaster; and commissary. Sometimes the same individual filled two or three offices at once. The President and Council were Justices of Oyer and Terminer at the Quarter Sessions, and the secretary usually was Clerk of the Peace; the President and Council were also judges in the Court of Appeals on civil suits, and the Members acted by rotation as Choultry Justices to superintend the Police, and in turn visited the Hospital weekly to see that the sick were properly tended. The monthly accounts in every department were laid before the Council in the beginning of the ensuing month, when the balance in hand was reported by the Head of each Department, and regularly minuted in consultation: if greater than the current demand the overplus was paid into the Treasury; and if the expenses were likely to be more than the sum in hand, an advance was requested. The Governor's account of receipts and disbursements, called the cash-account, was not only read monthly, but entered on consultation, as was also the treasury account, the mint-master's account of coinage, and the Paymaster's monthly account of extraordinary disbursements. The balance in the cash-chest was compared with the account monthly. Besides the book of consultations, letters received, letters sent, and country correspondence, there was another book kept in the Secretary's office of cowls (or contracts and grants) and commissions; and a ship book, or register, of all vessels arriving at, or sailing from, the port. A copy of each was sent to the Court of Directors annually, in addition to lists of the covenanted servants, inhabitants, and the amount of revenue received. Yearly, also, each subordinate settlement sent to Madras an "Annual Letter," giving an account of every important transaction that had occurred. The letters and papers from England were pasted into a book—"a much safer way" writes Dalrymple, "than that practised at home, of tying them up in bundles whereby papers are liable to be mislaid or lost."

When Clive had obtained for the Company the Dewanee of Bengal, in 1765, Parliament interested itself in the welfare of the Great Corporation. In 1766 it was agreed that the Legislature should be allowed time "to enable them, on so important a concern, to form such resolutions, as became the guardians of the public welfare: unfortunately an annual sum was exacted from the Company, which satisfied Ministers so long as they could get that; and no competent resolutions were ever taken; had the dividend to the proprietors been restrained on the one hand, and the Government taken nothing, but directed the whole of the surplus, after paying the usual dividend, to be applied to discharge all the Company's debts, at home and abroad, probably the Company's affairs would have then been put on a stable footing, equally beneficial to them, and to the public." Knowing that the Dewanee would rapidly improve Lord Clive and his friends made extensive purchases of Indian stock. In 1769 Clive sold out at an enormous profit, thus giving the credit of the Company a staggering blow which he followed up by a report that "our army was going to Delhi." The fall threatened ruin to those who had entered into the unequal contest with his Lordship, and drove them to desperation. To silence all insinuations which might keep down the stock, the General Court were unanimous in opinion "that the Company's affairs were in a flourishing situation." However, this declaration not having the expected effect, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Colonel Forde were sent to India as "supervisors," on a Commission of Inquiry. Whether their action would have improved things is a problem which can never be solved as the *Aurora*, the ship in which they embarked, was not heard of after leaving the Cape of Good Hope. Anyway, the Company was in such distress a few years later that Parliament had to be appealed to, the outcome being Lord North's Regulating Bill or Anarchy Bill, as Mr. Dalrymple terms the measure which, he says, threw all things into confusion. "The Anarchy Bill was the Offspring of Folly and Injustice. During a Whig Administration, the East India Company was left to administer its own affairs; and flourished to the astonishment of the World! A minister never interfered, but to protect or assist them: and, with pleasure, saw a source of employment for the younger sons of the middle ranks of the community, uninfluenced by the Crown: and consequently saw a rising Column of Independence in the Kingdom, essentially necessary to preserve

Publick Liberty, by limiting to just bounds the influence of the Crown, and tending to secure the independence of Parliament." The Anarchy Bill "sent everything running to ruin" and introduced "play houses, horse-racing and other dissipation within the Company's Settlements."

Mr. Dalrymple seeing all this attempted to provide a remedy, and his suggestions, looked at under the light of a hundred years, are most interesting. He was "perfectly convinced, that any Attempt, to introduce a Code of Laws for the Indians, will be ruinous: The Indians are so devoted to their own customs, which they enjoyed many ages before we, in this Island, had even painted Ancestors, that the English Laws are not suited to them: and although in criminal cases, they may, in general, be introduced, they are not by any means applicable to common government, and will tend naturally to destroy that principle of benevolence, which is the link of Society amongst them; every conqueror of India must follow the example of former conquerors, and leave the Indians to themselves, who have existed, as a civilized and polished people, many thousand years, without any laws but religious, and without one lawyer by trade amongst them: so long as the Natives continue to be governed by manners and not by Laws, India may easily be preserved under our Dominion; if the Hand of Superintending Power is made strong to punish delinquents. We have therefore nothing to do but to see that they are protected; and encourage the introduction of the English Language, which will establish our Empire for ever." Mr. Dalrymple was of opinion that the "number of servants to be sent abroad should always be regulated by the requisition from the Company's Administrations in India. I remember when I was a boy at Madras, to have read, in the old records, with a glow of pleasure, a letter from the Court of Directors. When they appointed Mr. Higginson a Factor, they said 'They hoped none of their Servants would take this amiss; for that his Father had been a good and faithful Servant, and that they considered the Son, as a child of the Company's.' This is engaging the virtuous passions on their side, and virtuous passions will do more than all the penal laws which can be conceived: it will be highly proper to establish it as a fundamental rule, that the son of any man who has served the Company with integrity for twenty years, or died in their service, shall be entitled to an appointment in that Service." And now the sons of Anglo-Indians are debarred from earning a living in the East, simply because of their parentage!

INDIAN MISSIONS.

THE learned agent in Tinnevelly of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Revd. Dr. Caldwell, read not long ago a valuable paper before the Church Congress, in which he discussed the subject of Foreign Missions in relation to Oriental systems of Religion. His reason for doing so was that at the International Congress of Orientalists an obnoxious view had been expressed by one of the most distinguished scholars and men of letters of the time—a view which in Dr. Caldwell's opinion was bound to lead to the abandonment of Missions altogether, or to their being left exclusively in the hands of people possessing "a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge." Dr. Caldwell is impressed with the conviction that should Christianity come to be regarded not as a divine gift to mankind, not as a divinely ordained remedy for human sin and sorrow, but virtually as a human invention, and as springing, equally with other religions, from what is termed "the sacred soil of the human heart," the result must be that missionary zeal will decay, and that where there are ten missionaries now it will be difficult to retain one. In combating the view of the distinguished Orientalist to whom he referred, Dr. Caldwell made the following pointed observations.

> The amount of what is good in Hinduism, as in the character of the Indian people and the structure of Indian society, is often at present exaggerated; and we are called upon, not only to respect that which is good, which is perfectly fair and right, but also to ignore that which is evil, or to forget that the evil is greatly in excess of the good. We seem sometimes, also, to be called upon to regard evil not as evil, but as goodness of a grotesque or unusual type. A very misleading impression might be produced by a series of extracts taken skilfully from the sacred books of the Hindus. It would be easy to select—say from that great storehouse of Indian traditions, the Maha-Bharata—a series of extracts which should contain moral and religious teaching of a very high order; but if it were desired that a perfectly fair estimate should be formed, it would be necessary to explain that such extracts represented only an exceedingly small proportion of the contents of the book, and that much that it contained was so bad—so deeply tinctured with low, tricky morality and indecency—that it has been found to be a practical difficulty—as is the case also with many other similar books—to select any consecutive portions suitable in length, and not morally unsuitable, for the Indian University examinations. I recognise in Hinduism three elements which have contributed in various degrees to make it what it is. First, there is the merely human element, which manifests itself in principles, sentiments, and practices, which appear to be the legitimate outcome of Indian human nature. Our estimate of this, the preponderating element in Hinduism, will depend very much on the estimate of human nature we are accustomed to form. One estimate of the heart, man's moral nature, is that it is "a sacred soil" from which everything that is good and lovely, including the Christian religion itself, naturally springs. Another estimate of the heart is that "it is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked," and may I not add that if we look around us and look within, this is the estimate which we shall find to be correct? As water, therefore, cannot rise above the level of its source, so we may reasonably conclude that the merely human element in Hinduism will not be found to rise above the characteristics—good in part, but evil in the main—of the source from which it emanates. I recognise also in Hinduism a higher element, an element which I cannot but regard as divine, struggling with what is earthly and evil in it, and frequently overborne, though never entirely destroyed. I trace the operation of this divine element in the religiousness—the habit of seeing God in all things, and all things in God—which has formed so marked a characteristic of the people of India during every period of their history. I trace it in the conviction that there is a God, however erroneously His attributes may be conceived, in or through whom all things have their being; in the conviction that a religion is possible, desirable, necessary; in the conviction that men are somehow separated from God, and need somehow to be united to Him; but especially in the idea I have found universally entertained, that a remedy for the ills of life, an explanation of its difficulties and mysteries, and an appointment of a system of means for seeking God's favour and rising to a higher life—that is, a revelation—is to be expected; nay more, that such a revelation has been given, the only doubt being as to which of the existing revelations is the true one, or the more directly divine. Nor need we hesitate to recognise in such ideas a divine origin, seeing that in human society, and especially in the domain of morals, we may always and everywhere see a Divine Purpose working itself into shape. But irrespective of such considerations, I am persuaded that much of what I have referred to may be traced to a distinctively Christian source. When I look at some of the secondary developments of Hinduism, as, for example, the doctrine of incarnations, the incarnation especially of Krishna, which is so evidently founded on a distorted version of the gospel history of Christ, the doctrine of faith, of grace, of the relation of faith to works, of the relation of divine grace to the human will in salvation—it appears to me in the highest degree probable that we have before us a result of the contact of the Indian mind with the Christianity of the West at some period commencement of modern missions, though when and how this contact took place is at present uncertain.

Dr. Caldwell proceeded to tell the Congress that missionaries have long used extracts from Indian books of authority, not merely for the purpose of showing that those books in many important particulars contradict one another, but also for the much higher purpose of showing that Christianity is not, as Hindoos are apt to fancy, an outlandish novelty, but is in reality in accordance with the best sentiments of India's best minds. In the learned missionary's opinion the late author of that interesting book, "Dravidian Folk Song", fell into the error of over-estimating the proportion of what was good in Hindoo writings; Dr. Caldwell appears to be convinced that evil preponderates in them, and under that persuasion he has not the least objection to the application of the comparative method to the study of religions. He is convinced that whatever religion may suffer Christianity will not do so, but will gain. The objectionable way in which the comparative method may be used is to prove the absence of essential differences between the things compared, by the easy process of omitting essential differences. A comparison of religions cannot be fairly conducted when Christianity is denuded of its most important features.

Dr. Caldwell's idea seems to be that the best way of spreading Christianity is to use its internal evidences. Whatever a missionary may know of philosophy, whether Eastern or Western, the sooner he sets philosophical questions aside and grapples with the conscience the better. This opinion coming from so distinguished a scholar carries with it much greater weight than if it had been advanced by one ignorant of Hindoo systems. It has been found that evidences and arguments from history fall flat on the ear of the masses in this country. The people of India are not, and never have been, fond of fact as such, and they care little about the history of the Church, or the history of the Bible and Christianity. In connection with this topic Dr. Caldwell says:

> It requires no acquaintance with Hindu philosophy on our part, or of history on the part of the Hindus, to enable us to make use of some of the internal evidences of Christianity. It will be possible to show that Christianity is the most reasonable religion in the world, the religion which is most conducive to enlightenment, progress, order, and peace, the religion which is professed by the most cultivated nations in the world, so that civilisation and Christianity are almost conterminous. We get upon higher ground when we show that Christianity is the only religion which is suited to every country, race, and class; that it aims at the peaceful conquest of the whole earth; and that now, nineteen centuries after its first appearance in the world, it is as full of missionary zeal as it was during any previous period of its history. We may dwell with still greater advantage on the high moral teaching contained in the Holy Scriptures—the zeal for righteousness which breathes and burns in every portion of the Old Testament; and which, instead of waxing cold in the New, burns therein with an intenser fervour and with a radiance which is all the lovelier because it seeks to save, not to destroy. Never perhaps is the immense superiority of Christianity to Hinduism more distinctly apparent than when we compare the Hindu incarnations—the best of them incarnations of manly courage, the worst of them incarnations of lasciviousness—with the incarnation of moral goodness, the incarnation of truth and purity, the incarnation of self-sacrificing love, exhibited to the world in Christ. We are on safe ground also, as well as on high ground, when we show that Christian teaching is the only moral and religious teaching in the world which rises above the level of ordinary human nature. It does not swim with the stream of human ideas and inclinations, but firmly resists that stream. It gives us a higher purpose of life and higher motives, and sets itself thereby to raise us to a higher level. It is so much higher than anything we suppose to be high in ourselves, and so

much better than anything we suppose to be good in ourselves, that we cannot but conclude that it must have proceeded from Him from whom we ourselves proceeded, and to whom we have to prepare to return.

Eclecticism has its good features, but missionary zeal would be sadly impaired were those whose business it is to proclaim "glad tidings of great joy" to allow the eclectic spirit to be their animating one. Dr. Caldwell has uttered a timely warning—a warning which becomes his missionary character, for narrow is the path of safety; it is the broad way that leads to destruction.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— The Assam harvest is expected to be satisfactory.

— Sir Richard Temple left Calcutta for Chittagong on Monday.

— A Commission is now inquiring into the excessive mortality in the Behar jails.

— The Fine Arts Exhibition will close on Saturday next.

— Sir Salar Jung and the Maharaja of Joudhpore left the Metropolis on Sunday night.

— Mr. Grant-Duff is expected to visit Calcutta in a fortnight.

— Admiral Cumming has arrived in the flag-ship *Glasgow*, on a visit to the Viceroy.

— Dancing in Calcutta is said to be fast becoming a vice, there being only half-a-dozen rosy faces in the place!

— Two Duffla Chiefs, named Nanang and Gobind, have confessed to General Stafford that they were the authors of the Amtolla raid.

— Mr. Levien, late Judge of Rungpore, will be allowed to draw Rs. 400 a month, till his time for pension.

— Mr. E. Lethbridge, M. A., Principal of the Krishnaghur College, has been appointed Inspector of Schools in the Behar Division.

— The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

— The death of Mr. M. L. Beebee, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Presidency College, is announced.

— The total number of cow-hides exported from Calcutta last year was 5,346,306, as compared with 5,162,713 in 1873.

— A student of the Dacca College carried off the first prize at the gymnastic tournament held lately at Belvedere. The Hooghly College was well represented.

— Later intelligence informs us that of the forty-five captives taken during the Amtolla raid by the Dufflas, thirty-one, and not twenty-seven, have been recovered.

— During the blowing-up of the *Calcutta* near Baboo Ghaut lately, the houses close at hand are said to have been visibly shaken. At first the concussion was ascribed to an earthquake.

— The total demand of land revenue for the past year, in all the territories administered by the Government of Bengal, was Rs. 3,95,43,642, from 2,36,355 estates.

—It is rumoured that the Government intend to demolish the block of buildings known as Spences' Hotel, and to erect new public offices of a permanent character on the site.

— Five-and-twenty years ago, Calcutta boasted of the best race-meeting in India; now, says the *Englishman*, we have a dozen spectators in the race-stand, and races that are worthy of the numbers that come to see them.

— A large number of natives have already been fined by the Magistrate of Howrah for attempting to cross the Hooghly Bridge without paying the toll. A hackney carriage driver has been fined so much as Rs. 50 and also sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

— The Money Order Offices in active operation decreased during the past year from 300 to 293. The reduction is due to closure of offices where the business was insignificant, or where proper facilities could not conveniently be arranged. The number of orders issued (245,879) fell below the number issued last year by 23,556 and the amount (Rs. 1,07,20,240) by Rs. 22,01,393.

— The sub-divisions of Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee, and Tajpore, in the district of Tirhoot, have been formed into a new district, to be styled East Tirhoot, with head-quarters at Durbhunga. The remainder of the present district of Tirhoot, comprising the sub-divisions of Mozufferpore, Hajeepore, and Seetamurhee, will formed into a district, to be styled West Tirhoot, with head-quarters at the station of Mozufferpore.

— There has been a very brisk trade going on between the Dafflas of Pakfi's village, and the sepoys and followers of the camp, ever since the amicable settlement was come to. The Dafflas bring in Indian-corn, or *bhootas*, sweet potatoes, green ginger, and squashes, and barter them for salt or pice. They are also glad to get cloth and rum. Men and women come in alike. The men do the bartering, and the women carry the loads.

— The total revenue from postage stamps in Bengal is a little over fifteen lakhs; but though this is not a very large total for the population and size of the province, the increase for years past has been steady, and the percentage of increase is now larger than has previously been the case. Telegraph stamps amount to Rs. 14,30,620—an increase of Rs. 1,32,000 over last year's receipts, which is attributable to the new telegraph offices that were opened in the famine districts.

— The Governor General has received information that the Secretary of State has invited tenders for bills upon India to the amount of seventy lakhs of rupees, to be opened at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 20th instant. It is the present intention of the Secretary of State to invite tenders for the same amount (seventy lakhs of rupees) on the first and third Wednesdays of each succeeding calendar month. But he reserves to himself full liberty to make any change in the arrangement thus notified that he may consider expedient in the interests of the public service.

— The transfer of rent suits to the Civil Courts has, throughout the greater portion of the Lower Provinces, withdrawn this important class of cases from the direct supervision of the Revenue authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor has been sorry to find that there is much difference of opinion both among our officers and the people as to whether this transfer is proving satisfactory in its effects. Notices of enhancement and relinquishment are still served through the district Collector, and the number of these affords some index of the state of the relations between landlords and tenants. The Commissioner of Dacca has remarked that in those districts of his Division in which rents are highest, notices of enhancement have been most numerous, and he attributes this to the fact that the royts are more inclined than others to resist the payment of irregular cesses, and that consequently landlords are driven to raise their rents. But the facts appear to admit of a simpler explanation. Where rents are low, it is probable that there is much unoccupied land, and landlords are ready to bid down to the terms which the ryot will accept; but in a thickly populated district the competition for land is keen, and the ryot is forced to bid up to the terms which the landlord may demand.

— The year just closed will occupy a position of some importance in our financial history. The Bank's rate of discount fluctuated between the extremes of 3½ and 11 per cent., having touched the highest point in March and the lowest in July. Only in times of severe monetary pressure, almost allied to panic, has the change been so marked and rapid. In 1857, when the first thunderclap of the Mutiny broke forth, the rate reached no higher limit, and in 1866, in the great commercial panic, the more powerful remedy of 12 to 13 per cent. was applied for a short period only. The year 1874 opened with signs of ease and prosperity in the financial world. Before the 15th of January, however, a great change was manifest, the famine pressure was keenly felt, the market became agitated, securities of all kinds drooped, and in the space of a month or six weeks the Bank's rate rose from 4½ to 11 per cent. The announcement of a new loan had a marked effect on Government paper, which fell from Rs. 104-8 to Rs. 102; speculators subsequently stepped in, and the rate advanced to Rs. 105-6 in July, the highest quotation ever known for Indian 4 per cents. With the rise in Government paper, sterling exchange exhibited a marked depression, and in the same month (July) the demand rate was 1-9¾ involving a loss to remitters of 11 per cent.

— In 1868, the number of lunatics in Bengal was 652 only. The average of the five years 1868-72 amounted to 739; while at the close of the past year it amounted to 1,093, compared with 972 at its commencement. Of the 394 males and 120 females who were admitted to the Dullanda asylum, the majority were drawn from the cultivating and labouring classes, or were beggars, shop-keepers, or domestic servants. 70·6 per cent. of the whole were Hindoos; 26·1 per cent. Mahomedans, and the rest Christians or other castes. It is remarked that the districts where the asylums are situated are those which contribute the most insanes, because probably the residents of remote districts are unaware that provision is made by Government for the custody of lunatics. It is to be remembered, however, that the asylums are all situated in large towns, where cases of insanity are likely to attract more attention than among an agricultural population. Of the exciting causes of insanity, ganjah-smoking is still shown in the returns for the whole of the Lower Provinces as one of the most frequent; and it is observable that in many cases of re-admission the patients are said to have been confirmed smokers. The Lieutenant-Governor is giving special attention to the best means for further augmenting the check (which has been imposed of late years apparently with some success) on the consumption of this most deleterious drug.

North India.

— Sir John Strachey has decided to take measures for the preservation of the Taj Mahal.

— The Yarkund Envoy will stay at Agra for a few days.

— There are now in Lucknow eight barristers, four European pleaders and about 100 native vakeels.

— The Hon'ble Mr. Turner, Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, has accepted the office of vice-president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

— The reason said to have been given by the Afreedees for abducting the Peshawur bandmaster is, that the Deputy Commissioner would not receive certain petitions which they had sent in.

— The Northern State Railway is at last ready for traffic from Lahore to Wuzeerabad; but there will be a further delay before the line is opened to the public, as the telegraph is not yet completed, and the single line cannot be worked without it.

—A *fakeer* lately visited Aboo, attended by a score of disciples dressed in pieces of wood suspended by chains from their waists. Their chief is reported to take his repose upon a couch studded with three-inch nails.

— There have been slight falls of rain in Satara, Chota Nagpore, the Patna Division, and several districts of the North-Western Province and Oudh. In the Punjab the showers were confined to Umballa

and the Delhi Division, and to only one or two districts in the Central Province.

— The quantity of coal at Warora, where a colliery is worked by a Government establishment of trained European engineers and workmen, has been estimated at 20 million tons, which, at an output of 500 tons a day, sufficient for all probable demands, will last 130 years. This is independent of the fields further north where by borings sunk at a place called 'Bundur" a coal field of considerable extent has been proved, one of the seams being 18 feet in thickness.

— Comparing the results of the month of October, in the year 1873 and 1874, the public health of the Punjab appears to have been strikingly better in the latter. In October 1873 the total deaths registered were 42,749; in October 1874 they were only 32,919. The death-rates of the large towns deserving notice are in Mooltan suburbs, 106; Palwal, 60; Dera Ismail Khan, 60; Umballa, 58; Delhi, 57; and Umritsur, 53.

— The *Simla Gazette* believes that the desire of many residents in India to revisit England for a brief period of twenty-one days, may be rendered perfectly feasible by a little arrangement and concerted action on the part of those whose co-operation is necessary to its accomplishment, without detriment or loss to the State, the Railway Companies or the P. and O. Company. The journey from London to Bombay is now frequently performed in twenty-one days, and, vice versa, the transit from Bombay to London can be accomplished in the like number of days. But it is possible that the distance to and fro may be accomplished by *special arrangements* in thirty-eight days: this would admit of a stay in London of twenty-two days by officers and others to whom sixty days' privilege leave is available in the year.

— A European private has nearly died at Subathoo from the effects of eating a telini fly. When questioned by the doctor he could not, or would not, give any account of himself, but inquiry among the men of his company elicited the information that he had been drinking the previous evening; that before going to bed he went to his box, in which he had a collection of insects (soldiers when located in the hills are in the habit of making such collections), and took out two and ate them. Specimens of what he had eaten were produced and recognised as the telini-fly. The patient, himself, subsequently, made the following statement:—"When I have a pint or two of beer I would eat anything. I have done strange things that way before. It must have been between 8 and 9 p. m. when I ate the beetles." The *Mylabris cichorii* (telee tellenee of the Bazaars) is well known throughout India as a substitute for cantharides.

— The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab considers that the recent foundation by the District Committee of Peshawur of some scholarships at the Lahore College for the maintenance of Pathan students indicates a dawning appreciation of the value of modern instruction. It will, however, it is almost needless to say, be necessary to proceed in this matter with extreme circumspection. In the indigenous schools of the Peshawur district, of 2,570 pupils 2,016 are under instruction in Arabic,—a proof, otherwise abundantly corroborated, of the general reverence accorded to the teaching and literature of Islam. In the Government schools of the lower class the number of pupils is only 752, and among these there are very few Pathans, Sayads, or Mullazadas. There is indeed a strong religious prejudice against the Government scheme of education. On other grounds, the Khans object to their tenants going to school, and parents of the agricultural class desire no instruction of children already useful in the fields. In the presence of such obstacles the most cautious and conciliatory mode of action is required. But inquiries personally instituted by the Lieutenant-Governor lead him to believe that some of the existing teachers are willing to accept grants-in-aid on the departmental terms; to those—and there are several—who teach Persian well, rewards might be given; and by others presents of Persian and Arabic school books would be willingly received. The exertions of leading men in the promotion of education should always be liberally acknowledged.

— The experimental opening of schools in Oudh has resulted in the discovery that fathers do not object to send their daughters to school, provided the strictest precautions are used in the management of the school and the custody of the girls, and provided they (the fathers) do not contribute one pie toward the expense. If, however, the schools can do little or no good after all, as some imply, it seems to Mr. Nesfield that there is not much value in the above discovery. It has been proved that Female schools are possible; but it has not been proved that they are useful. The education of girls or women, who are kept in the strictest seclusion after their schooling is finished, and who cannot even go to the school-house except in a doolee paid for by Government, or under the closest escort, is scarcely a matter in which the State is called upon to interfere. In Burma, where all girls and women, from the highest to the lowest, are perfectly free, and have threefourths, or more of the bazaar trade entirely under their control, and therefore exercise great influence for good or evil upon the material prosperity of the province, the education of women becomes a public question, and the State is justified in taking steps to promote the cause as far as it is able. But in Oudh, where women are not free, and where they have nothing whatever to do with the progress of trade, or, in fact, with any other pursuits, except what are purely domestic and secluded, the education of women remains a strictly private and domestic question, and should therefore be settled, not by the State, which has no interest in the matter, but by fathers, husbands and guardians. As long as the men keep entire control over the thoughts and actions of women, it is for them, and not for the State, to decide what education, if any, their women shall receive.

Bombay.

— An officer has accidentally shot a native dead at Lanowlee. Deceased was mistaken for a pig.

— The monthly Rubattino service between Genoa and Bombay will in future be fortnightly.

— The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has notified the abolition of the carting agency from the 1st of February.

— The excessive duty on salt is driving shipmasters to load vessels in Portuguese territory.

— At a recent show in India, a broken-down old Arab, of no particular breeding, took the first prize for stallions!

— The Government of India has sanctioned a pension of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. J. C. Hall, who, while labouring under temporary insanity, shot several natives in Goozrat last year.

— The continued drought is causing serious apprehension at Bushire, and it is feared that, should the fall of rain be much longer deferred, another famine may ensue.

— Some excitement was caused at Matheran lately by the statement that a gentleman staying there was missing. He was subsequently found in the jungle, having lost his way while on a shooting expedition.

— Another "Coram-street murder case" has occurred in Bombay. Fortunately, the poor woman is recovering from the wounds she received, but the would-be murderer, a Mussalman, has not been discovered.

— Dr. MacGregor, of the P. and O. steamer *Australia*, has accidentally shot an Egyptian nautch girl in a Suez *café*. Fortunately the wounds were only flesh ones, and the sufferer was content to receive compensation in cash.

— Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who has recently received the honour of knighthood, is, says a native paper, a "self-made and self-taught" man. He is one of the largest landholders in Bombay and, at different periods, has given away about two lakhs of rupees for charitable and other purposes.

— H. M. S. *Vulture* returned to Aden on the 19th December. While in the bay of Rasal Shurmah, ten war dhows belonging to the Nukeeb of Maculla and seven in the service of the Jemadar of Shuhur arrived and anchored on either side of the *Vulture*, both parties appealing to the commander to decide their claims to the above named bay. The dhows of the Jemadar stood out to sea on the departure of the *Vulture*.

— It appears that the Bombay City Missionary, Mr. Kobke, who interested himself in the case of fifteen men belonging to the ship American *Sagamore* did so on good grounds. While on the high seas the captain and his officers treated the men with the utmost cruelty, and on arrival in Bombay harbour they were confined in a veritable "black hole", because they desired to go on shore and lay their complaints before a magistrate. Unfortunately for the poor fellows, their case cannot be recognised as the *Sagamore* is an American ship. Mr. Kobke deserves all praise for the kindness he has shown the miserables.

— A special meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce has been held to consider the propriety of memorialising the Government of India to abolish the import duty on cotton goods and yarns and other articles. The chairman advanced the argument that if the import duty were abolished local mills, by the extra zeal competition would rouse in them, would be able to compete with Manchester in the Levant and elsewhere, and that outside of Bombay was really the field which the local mill-owners would be compelled to enter if they wished to thrive; urged the right of the consumer to have all the benefits derivable from free trade competition; called attention to the evils inflicted upon trade in India by Municipalities being permitted to levy taxes on goods upon which the Government of India alone should have a claim; and contended that the Government of India would act more wisely if instead of having import duties it abolished these and raised its revenue from articles produced in India.

— The *Gazette* of the 9th instant says: The pitching of tents on the general Parade Ground yesterday morning excited a good deal of curiosity in Bombay, and it soon became known that orders had been sent to Poona late on Thursday night for a wing of a European Infantry Regiment, and a battery of artillery (guns and horses), to be despatched without delay by special trains to Bombay. In the evening the Head Quarters wing of the 7th Fusiliers arrived at Boree Bunder station, and marched to the Parade Ground, where an immense crowd of natives assembled round the camp. The battery of artillery was expected to arrive in the course of the night. Speculation of course is busy with the cause of this movement of troops, which was so sudden that we understand the Fusiliers only received orders to march at half-past four yesterday morning. One rumour is that the reinforcement of the garrison of Bombay has been made with a view to the approach of the Mohurrum. If this opinion be correct, the Bombay Government is evidently determined to take time by the forelock, for it is still a month till the Mohurrum begins, and all was so quiet yesterday that the 100 men of the 20th kept under arms as is now usual on Fridays, were sent off duty at an earlier hour than usual. Certainly, if the troops had only been sent for to prevent the outbreak of fresh disturbances between Parsees and Mussulmans, there could have been no need for sending to Poona for them in such a violent hurry. There are other rumours about the state of affairs in Bombay which we do not think it advisable to repeat. Our own impression is that these troops have been brought down to Bombay as a precautionary measure, in case their services should be required elsewhere, possibly in Goozerat. We called attention a day or two ago to

the fact that Ahmedabad is at present left without artillery; and perhaps the battery from Kirkee may be ordered to move on from Bombay in that direction.

Madras.

— The local Bank has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

— The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris is about to open a branch at Madras.

— The Vizagapatam District is said to be swarming with man-eating tigers.

— While fighting with a polonga snake a cobra, resident at Paliagoda, Ceylon, managed to swallow its opponent's head and five inches of the body.

— It is proposed to establish a Company in Madras to be called the Napier Foundry Company, for extracting iron from the ores which abound in the neighbourhood of the city.

— A European adventurer, calling himself "Mr. Colebrook Rutherford," and passing himself off as a capitalist interested in tea planting, has been arrested by the Ceylon police for fraud.

— A peculiarity about the Colombo Christmas is the immense amount of drinking carried on by the lower classes of the native community—not the moderate enjoyment which should characterize a great festival, but drinking with a resolute intention to become drunk as soon as possible.

— A few months ago the Madras University prescribed a portion of an erotic poem for the Matriculation Examination in 1875, viz., "Yousuff Zalikha—from the Dastan-i-Shama-i-Jamal-i-Yûsuff to the Chapter Dar chah, and Aklitam Yousuff-ra, inclusive." Dr. Murdoch tells us that the very subject is sufficient to condemn the selection. It is a long Mahomedan poem on Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, and the story is so ardent in its descriptions as to make the Song of Solomon seem like snow in summer. It is true that the love and sufferings of Zulaikha are intended to represent not alone an earthly passion for a lover, but the aspiration of a human soul after its Maker. Still, this "deep mystic meaning" will not be caught by young men, and its effects can only be corrupting. We believe that the poem has been changed for another.

— On Saturday week last a grand procession went on foot to the tomb of the late Prince of Arcot. According to the *Mail* five Government camels, with handsome furniture and trappings went in front; a number of native musicians, in red uniform, followed amid a roll of drums and braying of horns; a gilded "punjab" (the image of an outstretched hand) was borne after, by mounted men; His Highness's battery of three brass guns, with ammunition came next, drawn by bullocks; then came three troops of the Governor's Body-guard, under the orders of the Commandant, the Commander-in-Chief's Native Aide-de-Camp, with the Prince of Arcot's troopers, followed by the band of the 17th. N. I., playing a march; eight Companies of the Regiment, under command of a Field Officer; a long retinue of men bearing coloured flags followed by four led horses, richly caparisoned, and protected from the heat of the sun by silk umbrellas and sun shades, accompanied by swordsmen with shields; a number of *fakeers* dancing and shouting and blowing horns; a camel with a silken covering for the grave, and lastly the Prince of Arcot and other chief mourners marching on foot. These, including His Highness, carried a silver pot containing sandal-wood powder, on their heads by turns. On arriving at the tomb, the procession was reversed, the troops facing inwards. The Prince and mourners marched to the grave, which they anointed with sandal-wood paste, besides performing other ceremonies. The silk covering was then thrown over the tomb, and the concourse feasted with sweetmeats.

— A singular custom prevails throughout Southern India. If a young woman does not become a mother for several years after the consummation of her marriage, some matron interested in her sets about ascertaining the future prospects of the young lady by the following method:—On a given lucky day, early in the morning, the mother or other relation, having a husband living at the time (for widows cannot take part in any auspicious ceremonies), takes kunku (red powder with which Hindoo females mark their foreheads), powdered turmeric, betel leaves and nut, with an offering of jagery or a couple of plantains, to the plant called *Unmatti* in Kanarese (*Datura fastuosa*). Sweeping the spot on which the shrub stands, and spreading thereon cowdung and water, the stem of the plant is rubbed with the coloured powders, and betel, with a couple of fruits or a piece of jaggery, as the case may be, is offered to it; and it is invited to attend the house of the hostess for meals, as if it was a sentient being or human guest capable of responding to the call. After this preliminary, a few raw fruits of the plant are plucked and brought home with all possible haste. One or more of the fruits are cut with a knife. The right halves are thrown away as unlucky, and a small quantity of the seeds of the left halves, say a teaspoonful, is taken out and ground with fresh milk. This is then strained in a clean cloth, and kept ready to be swallowed off in a draught.

— The woman or girl to be operated upon anoints herself and takes a warm bath, and before her system has cooled down from the effects she is made to sit on the threshold, and in that posture to drink off the draught prepared for her, the female friend taking care to pour it down her throat, and to put a betel-leaf over her tongue, lest it should be hardened by the touch of the draught. This done, the patient is served with *kichadi* without salt or milk, and also saltless brinjal curry, and is immediately put to bed. Her sleep does not last long, and, the preparation having by this time operated on the system, she gets up and begins to rave and play the pranks of an insane person, using, however, only words peculiar to her sex. Her hair is combed, she is dressed with a fresh *sádi*, and is decked with ornaments as on a festive occasion. Female relations successively mount guard over her, lest she should run about mad. She catches hold of anything, often a doll placed at her disposal by sight-seers, and calls it her child, and often plays the part of a mimic mother, not unaccompanied with incoherent expressions. If the actions of the patient are so directed, they are taken for a propitious sign of her becoming a prolific mother eventually, but if, on the other hand, she weeps, as some often do, or performs other inconsistent actions, they are taken to augur ill. In this state of mind the patient is consulted as an oracle by credulous and ignorant neighbours, who assemble on the occasion, as to whether they will obtain the object of their wishes. Any replies the patient gives are often regarded as a prophecy.

Feudatory.

— Holkar's State Railway is said to be insufficiently ballasted.

— Sir Philip Wodehouse formally opened the High School at Rajcote on the 9th instant. All the chiefs and officials were present.

— Sir Salar Jung has contributed Rs. 500 to the fund of the Female Normal School of the India Reform Association.

— The Resident at Hyderabad has issued orders for the assemblage of a small Camp of Exercise at Aurungabad. The troops will be wholly contingent.

— Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has resolutely declined to resume office as Dewan of the Gaekwar. No new Dewan has been appointed.

— Mr. Souter and his detectives have again visited Baroda. In addition to the evidence already obtained, some fresh documents have been discovered, still further compromising the Gaekwar.

— A native of Travancore asserts boldly that, if an honest and liberal observer "comes to the conclusion that the present state of affairs in Travancore is such as to necessitate the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, all the Native States in India—not one excepted—are not worth two hours' existence. I fear that some of the rulers in Central India and Rajpootana deserve a greater puishment than mere dethronement."

Burma and the East.

— The chaplain of Rangoon has been fined Rs. 40 for assaulting a petty native official.

— A native of Moulmein has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for cutting off his wife's ears.

— The total prison population of Burma during the past year was 13,043, excluding civil, under-trial, insane and transferred prisoners, and consisted of 4,554 in jail at the close of 1872, and 8,494 imprisoned during the year. In 1872 the number sent to jail was 7,488, so that the number in 1873 increased by 1,006.

— We lately gave particulars of the seizure of the French steamer *Avenir* by the Spaniards, for alleged breach of blockade in the Sooloo Sea. In the Batavia journals appears an extract from a Macassar paper, which states that a month after being made a prize, along with her cargo, and sent up to Manila under the command of a Spanish naval officer and crew, the vessel was released by a junta, but her cargo was detained. Captain Bachelerie, who considers that he has been treated extremely illegally and arbitrarily, has complained to the French consul at Manila, and has made a considerable claim for compensation, which claim the consul will endeavour to lay before the Court at Madrid, by means of the French Government.

— There were six cases of murder in the Akyab district last year. In a dispute about an old debt of four annas, a man was cut down and died in two days; the accused was found to be insane by the Sessions' Court. A man who had an intrigue with a woman, was murdered by the husband, wife, and two men, and all of whom were sentenced to death; the two latter were acquitted on appeal and the former executed. In a quarrel at the funeral of a priest, one man killed another with a stick, absconded, and has not been since heard of. A thief, on being discovered in a house, stabbed a woman who had seized him; her son on coming to her assistance was also stabbed; the woman died immediately; the murderer was not recognized and has absconded. A man who had come from a neighbouring village to look after land, was speared to death on his bed; an arrest was made, but the evidence was insufficient. In November, a man way-laid and beat another who had given evidence against him in court, death ensued in a few days, the accused was arrested and the case is now pending. Thus, two cases have been detected; in one the accused was acquitted as insane; in one the accused persons have been convicted; in a third the accused is under trial; in a fourth the accused has been discharged; and in two cases the murderers have absconded. Of the six cases, one was committed by an insane person, one from causes in connection with women, three from causes arising in enmity, and one for plunder.

— British Burma generally was in a prosperous state during the past twelve months. The rainfall of 1873 was heavy, yet well spread over the wet season, so that there was but little inundation; and the rice harvest was the largest ever known, yielding not only an ample supply of food for the inhabitants of the province, but also upwards of 800,000 tons for export, of which about 290,000 tons were shipped to Calcutta for the famine districts of Bengal, while the European markets were amply supplied, and several thousand tons forwarded to Upper Burma. Cattle disease, one of the greatest drawbacks to agriculture, still prevails, and in some districts of the province, especially in Henzada, whole herds of ploughcattle were swept off during the year under report. Steps have been taken to alleviate the losses from this cause by the employment of a Veterinary Surgeon, who is deputed from time to time to places where

disease breaks out, and endeavours to show the people how to adopt remedial measures, and who is also instructing in veterinary practice a number of young men selected from the various districts and sent up with scholarships to Rangoon with a view to their being ultimately employed as district cattle doctors. The chief causes of the disease are, no doubt, want of shelter and bad water. The latter is being remedied in some parts of the country by the reservation of tanks and other small sources of water-supply which have hitherto been let as fisheries, and the cultivators are encouraged to join together and form small reservoirs of water. In course of time they will no doubt see that it is to their advantage to provide shelter for, and take better care of, their cattle than they do at present.

— The authoritities are agreed in estimating the construction of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway at someting less than £5,000 a mile, or at £800,000 altogether, on which latter sum interest at 4 per cent. would amount to £32,000. The highest estimate for annual expenses of maintenance and working is £85,000, and consequently the total annual charge will not exceed £117,000. Against this is to be set an estimated gross revenue of £126.000, made up of passengers' fares, rates for rice, and rates for through traffic of miscellaneous goods, in regard to each of which components, very commendable care has evidently been taken to avoid over-calculation. The passenger traffic, reckoned at £42,000, annually, represents 900 daily journeys each way, averaging 16 miles, and charged at one penny a mile, and since, even now, as has been ascertained by actual enumeration, 1,800 passengers on an average pass daily between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., over a bridge 60 miles from Rangoon, it seems moderate to assume that not less than the same number will, at different places on a line of 160 miles in length, be prepared to avail themselves daily of the railway for journeys of so short an average as 16 miles. That the railway would obtain the whole of the through miscellaneous goods traffic can scarcely be doubted, and that traffic, even though it should remain stationary at the present quantities of 35,000 tons up, and 13,000 tons down, would, at the rate of three farthings a ton for the former, and three half-farthings a ton for the latter, represent the total assumed, viz. £41,500. There remains the estimate of £43,000, for conveyance of rice. Mr. Molesworth, who previously had been entirely sceptical on the point, since going in person over the ground, and seeing what amazing progress rice cultivation has made within the last two or three years, no longer questions that the railway would obtain at least 130,000 tons, the quantity required to pay £43,000. The calculations furnished by Mr. Eden and Colonel Oliphant fully justify this estimate.

Asia.

— The Shah of Persia is said to have offered pecuniary help to Ayoob Khan, of Herat.

— The Russian campaign against the Toorcomans has begun. While the Tchikishlor columns are marching up the Attreck, the Petrolovsk force has crossed the Amoo Darya and is operating in Khiva.

— It is rumoured in Cabul that Khan Aka, of the Emak tribe, and father-in-law to Yakoob Khan, has attacked Furrah with 3,000 sowars, and taken it after three days' fighting.

— The Japanese Government has issued a proclamation requesting the provinces to give information of all important events that have happened within their limits since the revolution, in order that they may be recorded in the History of Japan, now being compiled.

— Yakoob Beg, the Ameer of Kashghur, appears to be quite convinced that it will be advantageous to his interests to assume a friendly attitude towards Russia. He is preparing an Embassy to General Kaufmann at Tashkend, and a letter from that place states that the 12,000 roubles claimed by the Russian merchant Somoff as compensation for his losses at Kashghur, last year, are to be paid to him without deduction by the Ambassadors.

—An insurrection in the native city of Foochow has been averted only at the eleventh hour by a timely concession on the part of the authorities. The Toutai had by proclamation prohibited a monster Joss procession, at which the people became very excited, and threatened to close their shops and resist the Mandarins to the uttermost unless the procession was allowed. Troops were called out, but the people were firm, and ultimately carried their point.

— The master of the British barque *Corinne* reports that on his passage from Port May to Chefoo on 10th October, when in the West Corean Straits, he passed close to two small islands about three quarters of a mile apart and about seventy feet high, and as large as little Green Island. Sentinel Island at the time bore S. S. W., distant eight miles or there-abouts. As these islands are not marked on the Admiralty charts corrected to 1870, the captain thought their existence should be made known.

— The Ameer of Cabul is said to have received the following urzee from Mohamed Ayoob Khan, brother of Yakoob Khan: "When you sent for Yakoob Khan, you gave your word and took an oath on the Koran that you would not ill-treat him, but you did not keep your word: you imprisoned him. Yakoob Khan is your son, you should not have rewarded him by putting him to the sword. As for your thinking to take Herat, I warn you beforehand that if thousands of men are killed and wounded under the fort, you will not be able to take Herat."

— While in the time of Iyeyas the Japanese state records gave the rice crop of the entire country as 28,900,000 *kokus*, the present estimate for an average year is under 30,000,000—and this notwithstanding an increase in population and acreage under cultivation of far greater ratio. With nearly nine millions of acres in tillage the country supports only 3½ persons to the acre, while Belgium, which contains 25 per cent. more inhabitants to the square mile than England, not only supports in comfort and independence five millions and a-half, but actually exports more food than she imports.

— General Kaufmann's elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the whole military and civil administration of Russian Toorkestan is now before the Council of the Empire, where it is being examined by special committees. It is notorious that this outlying Province by no means pays its way at present, but it is very improbable that any change in the administration will ever effect an alteration in this respect. The expenses in Toorkestan as a frontier Province are to a great extent of an Imperial nature, and the outlay there will bear ample fruit in extending the civilizing influence of Russia among the Central Asian tribes.

— The Finance Department of Japan has been making up the accounts of the Formosan Expedition, and it appears that very nearly ten millions of dollars have been expended from first to last, less the three-quarters of a million which China has engaged to refund, subject to a payment of 100,000 taels to the surviving families of the massacred Lewchewans. Of the total expenditure, less than one-half remains in the shape of transports, arms, and miscellaneous supplies deemed essential for the prosecution of the campaign. Altogether, it would be within bounds to say that the sum spent, for which there is nothing whatever to see, is more than six millions of dollars.

— The news of the settlement of the difficulty between Japan and China has as yet had no apparent effect on the warlike preparations that have been the rule for some time past. In the North and South Chinese Camps the troops are undergoing daily drills with occasional field days. In the latter camp a body of five hundred picked men are being put into shape according to western ideas, and already make a very good show. Were it not for their being badly armed, they would form a tolerably efficient battalion. As it is, however brilliant an appearance they may put in on the Parade Ground, a hundred breech-loaders would, it is to be feared, mow them down by scores.

Literary.

— The Duff scholarship for languages has been, for the third time, carried off by a student of the La Martiniere College, Calcutta.

— The graduates of the Calcutta University intend starting a College Reunion, on the principle of that at Oxford. The first was held on New Year's Day and was very successful.

— The *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, of which only two numbers have yet been published, reflects much praise on its originators and editor. Its articles are eminently suited to the class for whom the journal is intended, and the "get-up" of the whole is equal to that of a district paper in London. We hope that the *Gazette* will prosper, as it certainly will do if the care bestowed in the issues we have seen is continued.

— Some waggish individual lately sent the *Deccan Times* Tom Moore's "Minstrel Boy" as his (the waggish individual's) own production. This is what the Secunderabad paper says about the poem:—

"We have just received the following feeble production from the pen of a would-be-poet. He styles it an Irish Melody, the idea evidently being taken from the charming Nigger Melodies of the Great American War songster, and with a refreshing confidence in his own abilities he asks us to look it over, and publish a critique on it. It is not pleasant to have to dim the brightness of this rising star, but we cannot conscientiously pursue any other course:—

"The Minstrel Boy to war is gone.
"In the ranks of death you'll find him."

Shall we?—We think not—Reckless, dare-devil fellows as we doubtless are, we should scarcely venture into such imminent peril in search of the corpse of an idiot boy. We use the expression "idiot boy" advisedly; for who but a youth of weak mind would, having previously slung a *wild* harp behind him, supply the term, "Land of Song" to a country which has been notably deficient in the production of musical genius, and in whose metropolis, a few month ago, a well-known Prima Donna was during the performance of "Il Trovatore" interrupted in the middle of the Miserere scene by loud groans and cries for the "Last Rose of Summer;" an air which would never have been known to the musical world had it not been taken in hand, refined and improved upon by a second-rate Italian composer. Passing over the wonderful self sufficiency with which he hints at the possibility of *the whole world* being interested either one way or the other in his potato field of an island, we come to the melancholy truism at the beginning of the second verse—

"The minstrel *fell!*"

Of course he fell!—Let any one of our readers sling behind him an ordinary sized harp, (either a tame or wild one,) and then try and run away, as the idiot boy probably did, and we don't mind laying him odds that he'll fall—

"But the *foeman's chain*
Could not bring his *proud soul* under."

Who said it could? Who would ever suspect a foeman's chain of either bringing a proud soul under, or of subduing a harp?—But to proceed

"The harp he loved ne'er spoke again
"For he tore its chords asunder."

The meaning of these two lines is veiled in mystery. Does the writer mean that the idiot boy struck a chord on his instrument? Or does he mean that; having like a modern prize-fighter strengthened his body at the expense of his intellect, he seized all the chords or strings of his harp, and by a gigantic muscular effort broke them? We incline to the latter reading, and if this was all that he did, the first intelligent foeman who picked it up probably had it restrung at a trifling cost. But why say more?"

— The following are selections from a series of religious and moral sentiments freely translated from Indian writers, by Dr. J. Muir, and published in the *Indian Antiquary*:—

Mahabh. XII., 12084, and 9. "*Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where thieves do not break through and steal.*"

Before decay thy body wears,
And with it strength and beauty bears;
Before disease, stern charioteer,
Thy frame's dissolver, death, brings near.
Those noblest treasures hoard in haste
Which neither time nor chance can waste.
With ceaseless care amass that wealth
Which neither thieves can filch by stealth,
Nor greedy tyrants snatch away,—
Which even in death shall with thee stay.

Sanitisataka, 3, 5. *Remember thy mortality.*

Thou hear'st that from thy neighbour's stores
Some goods by theft have vanished; so,
That none of thine by stealth may go,
Thou sett'st a watch, and barr'st thy doors.
'Tis well: but know'st thou never fear,
When thou dost learn that every day
Stern death from many a dwelling near
A helpless victim tears away?
Deluded mortals, warning take,
From such insensate slumber wake!

Chanakya, 5. *Knowledge a treasure which cannot be lost.*

With knowledge, say, what other wealth
Can vie, which neither thieves by stealth
Can take, nor greedy kinsmen seize,
Which, lavished, suffers no decrease?

Mahabh. V. 1474. *Never do what would distress thee on a sick-bed.*

Such deeds as thou with fear and grief
Would'st on a sick-bed laid, recall,
In youth and health eschew them all,
Remembering life is frail and brief.

Mahabh. XIII. 5572. "*Do to others as ye would that they should do to you.*"
Whene'er thy acts the source must be
Of good or ill to other men,
Mete out to them the measure then
Which thou would'st have them mete to thee.
Mahabh. XII. 5528. "*If thine enemy hunger, feed him.*"
That foe repel not with a frown
Who claims thy hospitable aid;
A tree refuses not its shade
To him who comes to hew it down.
Pref. to Halhed's 'Gentoo Code.' *Forgiveness of injuries.*
A hero hates not even the foe
Whose deadly bow is 'gainst him bent;
The sandal-tree with fragrant scent
Imbues the axe which lays it low.
Drishtanta Sataka, 76. "*A prophet has no honour in his own country.*"
A man in whom his kindred see
One like themselves, of common mould,
May yet by thoughtful strangers be
Among the great and wise enrolled.
While herds a herd in Vishnoo saw,
Gods viewed the lord of all with awe.

— The Rev. T. P. Hughes tells us that prayer (Arabic *Sula*, Persian and Hindostanee *Namaz*, Pushtoo *Nmuz*) is the second of the five foundations of Islam. He translates the words *Sula* and *Namaz* by the English word *prayer*, although this "second foundation" of the religion of Mahomed is something quite distinct from that prayer which the Christian poet so well describes as the "soul's sincere desire uttered or unexpressed." It would be more correct to speak of the Mahomedan *Namaz* as a service; "prayer" being more correctly rendered by the Arabic *du'a*. In Islam, prayer is reduced to a mechanical act, as distinct from a mental act, and in judging of the spiritual character of Islamism, we must take into careful consideration the precise character of that devotional service which every Muslim is required to render to God at least five times a day, and which, undoubtedly, exercises so great an influence upon the character of the followers of Mahomed. It is absolutely necessary that the service should be performed in Arabic; that the clothes and body of the worshipper should be clean, and that the praying place should be free from all impurity. It may be said either privately, or in a company, or in a mosque—although services said in a mosque are more meritorious than those said elsewhere. In addition to the daily prayers, the following are special services for special occasions: *Sālat-i-Juma'*.—"The Friday Prayer." It consists of two rikats after the daily meridian prayer. *Salāt-i-Musāfir*.—"Prayers for a traveller." Two rikats instead of the usual number at the meridian, afternoon, and night prayers. *Salāt-i-Khauf*.—"The prayers of fear." Said in time of war. They are two rikats recited first by one regiment or company and then by the other. *Salāt-i-Tarāwih*.—Twenty rikats recited every evening during the Ramazan, immediately after the fifth daily prayer. *Salāt-i-Istikhāra*.—Prayers for success or guidance. The person who is about to undertake any special business performs two rikat prayers and then goes to sleep. During his slumbers he may expect to have "*ilhām*" (*lit* inspiration) as to the undertaking for which he seeks guidance! The *Azan*, is the summons to prayer proclaimed by the *Muezzan* (or crier), in small mosques from the door or side, but in large mosques it ought to be given from the minaret. The following is a translation, "God is great! God is great! God is great! God is great! I bear witness that there is no God but God! (repeated twice) I bear witness that Mahomed is the Apostle of God! (repeated twice) Come to prayers! Come to prayers! Come to salvation! Come to salvation! God is great! There is no other God but God!" In the early morning the following sentence is added: "Prayers are better than sleep." The Wahabee *Azān* is just half the length of that commonly used. The sentences generally said four times they say only twice, and those repeated twice, they recite only once. The summons to prayer was at first the simple cry, "Come to prayer." In this, as in most of his ritual, Mahomed has not much claim to originality, for Bingham tells us that a similar custom existed at Jerusalem (*vide* Antiquities, Vol. II., p. 489)—"In the monastery of virgins which Paula, the famous Roman lady, set up, and governed at Jerusalem the signal was given by one going about and singing *hallelujа*," for that was their call to church, as St. Jerome inform us.

Ecclesiastical.

— Speaking of the visit of the Rev. A. N. Somerville to Calcutta, the *Christian Intelligencer* says: Mr. Somerville's energy has taken the inhabitants of Calcutta by surprise, and has in itself produced an effect on some who would otherwise scarcely have been much affected by his teaching. We hear that some of the native pastors have been much affected by the earnestness and zeal displayed by him, and have been led to ask themselves whether they too cannot do more in their Divine Master's cause. Mr. Somerville's advanced age, combined with his wonderful activity, cannot fail to impress all who hear and see him preach. His manner and his gesture is sometimes most vehement, so much so indeed, that it has given offence in some quarters: but it is, at the same time, so manifestly the result of an earnest heart, that most of those who hear him, though there may be certain things about his style which are not quite in accordance with their taste, are constrained to overlook such minor defects, feeling, as they cannot but feel, the power of his solemn and earnest appeals. His meetings have been carried on with sustained good attendance, and there has not been wanting evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit, accomplishing a true work of grace in many hearts. Perhaps great and striking effects such as would make a fine figure in a report cannot be said to have been yet produced, but we believe the work is none the less real on this account, and will probably be found to be none the less permanent.

— Dr. Mullens and Mr. Pillans have written marvellous histories of success, with prospects of yet greater prosperity, in Madagascar. As a specimen of what they saw we give Mr. Pillans' account of a visit to a town called Trabonjy:—After crossing the desert we came to a line of country near the coast, where there were large towns and some exceedingly interesting churches. One of these towns, Trabonjy, is about five or six miles from the junction of the Ikiopa and the Betsiboka rivers. We went in the evening to the chapel—a large building capable of holding 1,200 or 1,500 persons. The people began to flock in, and a short time afterwards the Governor came in; after shaking hands with myself and Dr. Mullens, he said, "Let us pray," and offered thanksgiving to God for having brought us there, saying that it was not by our own guidance we came, but by God's good guidance. Next morning the governor, the pastor, and a great many elderly matrons, came and asked some of us to stay, as they wanted to hear a missionary. I do not know if ever they had seen an English lady before, but they pressed my wife very much to stay. My brethren and myself had a good deal of talk with them as to the need there was for prayer, but they said, "We do pray." The governor said that every evening he had worship in his house, and the people outside were invited to come in. Here there is no Christian missionary. All this is the outcome of the spontaneous action of the people, who are constantly pleading for some one to guide them.

— A Missionary whose home is in Gonda writes as follows to the *Lucknow Witness* from the farther side of the Nepal boundary:—"In company with a Native helper I have been spending several days here on the border of Sir Jung Bahadoor's territory. The country is dotted with villages, in all of which we find attentive hearers, and hundreds who have never heard of Christ. Lately we visited Nepalgunge at the foot of the Nepal Hills, perhaps the most important station along the Oudh portion of the boundary. The Nepal Government is represented here by a captain, with whom we had an interview. We stated that we had come merely to see his city and preach in the bazar: but frightened perhaps at the sight of a missionary, he was not willing that we should preach. As we came back from his residence the people flocked around us beseeching us to stop and explain our religion to them. Our mouths were closed, however, as we did not deem it best under the circumstances to provoke hostility. Nepalgunge is a large trading town, and during January is crowded with Oudh merchants and the mountain people bringing ores, birds, spices, &c. I trust it and the passes beyond will soon be open to the missionary, and meanwhile have arranged to have a colporteur and Native preacher labour in it during a part of this cold season. From what I have seen of the people of this and the higher regions, I am convinced that they will readily be reached by the Gospel message. So may it prove."

— The *Mission Field*, the organ of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, gives the following interesting account of a Chinese church in Guiana: From the time of the first introduction of a small body of Christians sent to the colony in 1863, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Lobschied, there seems to have been a quiet work going on, mainly through the energy of the converts themselves. At first the work was confined to the Skeldon estate in Berbice, where Mr. Lobschied's people were located, but after serving the term of their indentures, these people gradually migrated to other parts of the colony, and carried with them the desire to impart to their countrymen the knowledge they had themselves gained. In this way alone can we account for the considerable progress already made among these people. The Chinese converts recently announced their wish to provide themselves with a small church in which services might be held in their own tongue. The governor took at once a lively interest in the project. It was arranged that the laying of the foundation stone should be preceded by a solemn service in the church of St. Philip. Long before the hour appointed this spacious building was filled; and certainly a strange sight it was to see in a Christian congregation nearly 300 Chinese faces. The Bishop expressed the great pleasure it had given him years ago to receive from China the first Christian immigrants, who came with letters of recommendation to himself. From that time he had been in constant communication with the different Christian settlements that had been formed, and could bear testimony to the steadiness and high conduct of the converts. He expressed a hope that this was the commencement of a larger ingathering of the heathen of all races, and that native ministers would, in a few years, rise up to spread the Gospel throughout the land. A procession was then formed, consisting of the choir and a large number of clergy, with the whole body of Chinese, accompanied by their catechists, from the church to the *site of* old St. Philip's, where the foundation stone was laid.

TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH.

MacMahon has addressed a message to the Assembly asking them to vote for the bill in favour of a first and second chamber. The Assembly rejected the proposal by 420 against 250 votes. The ministry consequently resigns. Relative to the petition of 62 Frenchmen resident in Egypt the Duc Decazes has announced in the Assembly that Government will shortly introduce a convention relative to jurisdiction in Egypt, which will be submitted for the approval of the Assembly. The yellow book, he stated, would be shortly issued, and will contain documents relative to this affair. The Assembly will decide the matter. The Duc Decazes at the same sitting referring to the petition of three French merchants of Alexandria who complained of acts against them by the Egyptian Government said that the matter should be one of constant attention on the part of the Government.

Advices from Rome state that the Italian Chamber have decided upon making a national donation to Garibaldi.

It is reported that the Carlists have fired on a Mechlinburg vessel, which had taken shelter at Guetaria.

Mr. Bristowe, Secretary to the American Treasury, has suspended monthly sales of gold, owing to the limited amount in the Treasury.

An embroglio has taken place in connection with the New-Orleans Ministry. General Sheridan intervened. The conservatives have constituted a separate legislature. Sheridan recommends that the white leaguers be declared banditti.

The Grand Opera at Paris was opened yesterday. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London attended the ceremony in the English state carriages and official robes, and were received with the greatest honour by Marshal MacMahon in the Champs Elysees.

Another colliery explosion, causing the loss of seven lives, has happened near Rotherham.

Don Alphonse starts from Marseilles to-day for Spain.

Obituary—Colonel Milward.

SATURDAY, 9TH.

Marshal Macmahon has requested the Ministry provisionally to remain in office.

The *Lord Strathnairn*, homeward bound from Calcutta, has stranded on the Goodwin Sands, and is discharging her cargo.

MONDAY, 11TH.

British exports for December amount to £17,875,000 sterling, showing a decrease of £1,375,000 sterling.; imports for the same month £28,625,000 sterling, showing a decrease of £4,500,000 sterling.

M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has produced his budget for 1876, according to which the revenue will be 2,528 millions francs and expenditure 2,616 millions. The deficiency will be covered by a revision of existing taxes. The Ministerial crisis continues, and great difficulty is experienced in the formation of a new ministry.

TUESDAY, 12TH.

The next biddings for Government Bills on India will be for £700,000.

Marshal MacMahon's endeavours to obtain a new ministry have failed; the present cabinet have agreed to remain in office provisionally.

Don Alphonso landed at Barcelona yesterday amid great enthusiasm; a most imposing religious procession was formed; Prussia, Germany, and Austria have agreed to recognize Alphonso.

The intervention of General Sheridan at New-Orleans has caused great indignation throughout America; the Senate have requested President Grant to furnish a full explanation.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH.

The Homeward Mails, *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta, 18th December, were delivered yesterday.

The statement that Germany had recognised Alphonso is premature. Germany defers her recognition until decrees suspending two Protestant Journals and closing the Cadiz Chapel have been rescinded. The German gunboats have returned to Santander.

A disruption of the Cabinet is threatened in consequence of President Grant's policy regarding Louisiana.

The ship *Lord Strathnairn* from Calcutta has been towed into the Downs disabled.

The steamer *Surat*, in dock at Malta fitting propeller, will be detained five days.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

CONNUBIAL REFORMATION.

SIR,—Such formed the subject of a communication by a Hindoo, which appeared in your last issue. The writer seems to be the advocate of the body therein represented as the "liberal and well educated portion" of the Sett and Bysack families of Calcutta. I wish it were so. But what connection have education and liberalism with a class or sect of people, according to Hindoo ideas and customs? I would fain ask the writer for a reply. I think it needs no demonstration from me to prove, according to the Indian point of veiw, that to do a deed and pass it off as that of the whole class or sect, must inevitably be with the consent and confirmation of the class, whose deed it is intended to be. Anything falling short of it, can never be designated as done by a class, but by a small fractional part of the class, who have either been excommunicated or otherwise debarred from the privileges of the class. Education and liberalism with all its catholic phases, such as are known in England and in other lands, are of no avail when a question connected with an Indian caste or sect is at issue, according, as I have already said, to the Hindoo point of view. Such may very properly be said of those Setts and Bysacks who unjustly designate the "reformation" as one of the whole class, when the members forming such class can be counted on the fingers' end.

I do not for a moment hesitate in admitting that the "connubial" rites among Setts and Bysacks do require reformation, but would to Heaven! the reformation such as the writer speaks of would ever take place. The miscalled reform does not meet with our wants and will, I apprehend, take us a thousand paces backward in the scale of advancement. The celebration of marriages with the people of Maldah will do us no good: on the contrary, it is feared, it would take away from us what we have established our claims to, by more than a century's residence in the metropolis. The thoughts, ideas and wants of the two people are so varying that it would not be quite amiss if I say that there can be no mutual understanding between the two; the happiness and welfare of families where there is no mutual understanding can be more easily conceived than described. I would therefore entreat the so-called "liberal and well educated" band to desist from the temptation of achieving a great work when in reality it is not so. As for the causes that are alleged to give rise to the "reformation" the writer speaks of with his trumpet tongue, I would repeat the well known adage here that "examples are stronger than precepts." and if these engaged in making the "reformation" would screw somewhat less the parents of brides at their sons' wedding, then on no distant day the evils so loudly talked of, would, I dare say, want a name.

Calcutta, 9th *January*, 1875. } Yours, A CANDID CRITIC.

MARRIAGES.

December 26. At Kennet House, by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev. Robert Gandell, M. A., Oxford, Mr. CLAUD H. HAMILTON, Preston Hall, Mid-Lothian, to the Hon. Henrietta Anne Bruce, only daughter of the late Mr. ROBERT BRUCE, of Kennet, and sister to Alexander Hugh, sixth Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

28. At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Poona, by the Rev. D. O. Fox, Mr. G. WALTER WINCKLER, Mysore State Railway, to Fanny Ruth Anding.

29. At Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M. A., Mr. REGINALD JAMES, to Elizabeth Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. G. BURNETT, of Mynanuggur Factory, Purneah.

30. At All Saints Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. Geo. English, Mr. CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE, Madras Civil Service, to Marie-Eugenie Emma Baber, only daughter of the late Mr. HENRY FEARON BABER.

January 2. At the Catholic Church, in Serampore, by the Rev. Father Cavalieri, S. J., Mr JOHN JAMES DOYLE, of Moorshedabad, to Miss Catherine Jane Holguette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. HOLGUETTE.

6. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Rev. ROBERT MUCKLESTON STEWART, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, to Millie, youngest daughter of the Rev. K. M. BANERJEA.

At St. Andrews's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, M. A., Mr. WILLIAM HAY, of Glasgow, to Elizabeth Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. PETER MORTON KILGOUR, of Edinburgh and Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

December 11. At Mozufferpore, the wife of Mr T. A. LAMB, Beylah, of a son.

28. At Belmont, Rangoon, the wife of Mr. J. M. LEISHMAN, of a son.

29. At Burtoll, Cachar, the wife of Mr. JAMES L. FORBES, Tea Planter, of a son.

At Kohat, the wife of Captain J. R. CAMPBELL, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

30. At Tanjore, the wife of Lieut. T. GREENAWAY, S. C., of a son.

January 2. At Dacca, the wife of the Rev. R. BION, of a daughter.

3. At Lucknow, the wife of Mr. C. W. KINLOCH, of Bholee Factory, Etawah, of a daughter.

At Deolalee, the wife of Captain WETHERALL, Adjt. Depot Deolalee, of a son.

4. At Benares, the wife of the Rev. M. A. SHERRING, of a son.

At Neelgunge Factory, Purneah, the wife of Mr. R. S. PYNE, of a daughter.

7. At No. 3/1, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH P. YAKCHEE, of a son.

8. At No. 93, Clive Street, the wife of Mr. H. H. GOWENLOCH, of a daughter.

10. At No. 10, Middleton Row, the wife of Mr. R. S. T. MACEWEN, of a son.

DEATHS.

December 8. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth Lindsay, widow of the late Mr. W. M. DIROM, B. C. S., and daughter of the late Mr. W. A. PRINGLE, B. C. S.

30. At Shapore, Tirhoot, the infant son of Mr. JAMES SMITH, aged three months.

January 6. At Maldah, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. FREDERICK WYER.

At Byculla Club, Mr. A. C. HALL, Resident Engineer, Bombay and Baroda Railway.

At Rampart Row, Dr. A. FITZPATRICK, Surgeon Dentist, aged 67 years.

10. At Cachar, Mr. G. J. OLIVER, Attorney-at-Law.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	5. Str. *Socotra*,	FROM	Bombay.
	— *Duke of Argyll*,		London.
	6. Str *Meinam*,		Galle
	— Str *Teviot*,		Aden.
	— *City of Manchester*,		Liverpool.
	— *Albuka*,		Aden.
	— *Muzuffer*,		Moulmein.
	— Str. *Duke of Lancaster*,		London.
	— *H. M.'s Glasgow*,		———
	7, Str *Oriental*,		Rangoon.
	— *Livorno*		Genoa.
	— *Stowell Browne*,		Aden.
	— *Palmyra*		Rangoon.
	8. *Harwarden Castle*,		Melbourne.
	— Str *Java*		Kyouk Phyoo.
	9, *Cutch Merchant*,		Muscat.
	— Str *Capella*,		London.
	— *Blair Athole*,		Bombay.
	— *Canterbury*,		New Zealand.
	10. Str. *Mirzapore*,		Southampton.
	11, Str. *Arcot*,		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	5. Str. *Madras*,	To	———
	— Str. *Patna*,		———
	7. Str *Pilot*,		———
	— Str *Chyebassa*,		London.
	8, *Winona*		Boston.
	9, Str. *Curlew*,		———
	— Str *Canara*,		Bombay.
	— *Lady Allan*.		Dundee.
	— *Sir John Mandeville*,		———
	11, *Wide Awake*		———
	— *Lord Canning*,		New York.
	— *Waterloo*,		———

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Sumatra*:—

From Venice.—Mr and Mrs Mannel, Mr and Mrs H B Goch, child, and European female servant, Mr C J Schjoth, Mr and Mrs Payne Mr E W Ravenscroft, Capt and Mrs Cruickshank, Dr G A Watson, Mr Dumbell, Mr O'Hadelbauer, and Mr G W Goddard.

From Brindisi.—Captain Ridgway, Captain and Mrs O Harris, Mr and Mrs J S Campbell and servant, Mr Micrunchi, Mr Robertson, Mr J Watson's native male servant, Major O B C St John, Lieutenant Ingersole, and Mr and Mrs Whyte.

From Southampton.—Mr S Carver.

Per S S *Mirzapore*:—

From Southampton.—Mr and Mrs Carrington, two children, infant and ayah, Mr A Gladstone, Mr H Butcher, Mr J Melville Mr C Edward, Miss Haband, Miss Cartwright, Mr B Schofield, and Mr Woodward.

From Brindisi.—Miss Brittain, Miss Marston Miss Kimball, Miss Woodford, and Mrs A C Littlefield.

From Venice.—Mr Davidson, Sister J Cerny, Sister J Barsonzie, and Sister H Sivraga.

From Galle.—Sir B Seeton, Mr and Mrs B Smith, and Mr G L Reid.

From Madras.—Mr J Smith, Mr R Sturt, Mr Colmitz, Miss F Walker, and a native maid servant, Mr Oliver, Mr Maltby, Mr J Higby. Mr Sturt's native servants, Mr Mangles, and Mr A C Mahomed.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY

Per P and O Co's S S *Geelong*:—

For Southampton.—Mr and Mrs J B Hennessey and child, Mr, Mrs and two Misses Young, Mr A Ledgard, Surg G Lloyd, Mr J J H Gibbins, Mr A Young, Mr A MacIntyre, Mr J Crossan, Mr J Thompson, Mr F Street, Mr J H Grant, Mr W C Dibblin, Mr P McDougal, Mr G Wilkins, Mr H Peacocke, Mr F M Smith, Mr E Slight, Mr E Craske, Colonel Combe, Master Beale, Mr and Mrs Thompson and child, and Mr T Tomlinson, Mr A C Anderson, Mr. Farrar, Lieut Col Purvis, Mr W G Gibb, Dr Roberts, Mr Macdonald, Mr Billington, Lieut Morgan, R E, Mr and Mrs Magrath, and four children, Miss Pocock, and Mrs Smith and two infants.

For Brindisi.—Mr W B Jones, and Captain T T Carter.

For Venice.—Mr B T Ffinch, Colonel F E Francis, Mr T E Hill, and Mr J Morgan.

Per S S King *Arthur*:—

For Liverpool, *via* the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr and Miss Watling, Mr Shortland, Major and Mrs Bynd, two children, an ayah, Mr James, and Mr Brooke.

CALCUTTA.

Per S S *Dacca*:—

For Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.—Mr John F Ogilvy, Rev and Mrs W McCarthy, Mr G Janiin, Mr B Ribbentrope, Mr E Chrestien, and Mr T Kingsley.

EUROPE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DIPLOMACY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The Teutonic races have always had an especial admiration for frankness of speech. Such popularity as it is open to a diplomatist to attain in England has always been gained in this way. The expert is more

Journal, and whole masses of Baron Stockmar's letters, disposed to admire the dexterity with which an awkward question is evaded, or an assurance which means nothing made to do the work of a binding promise. But the English Foreign Minister who was most in favour with his countrymen was Lord Palmerston with his bluff declarations and his unmistakable warnings. It is natural that this tendency to set the outspoken man above the diplomatic man, even in matters which are supposed peculiarly to belong to the latter's province, should be more marked in Germany than even in England. Germany is a young Power, and there is something specially delightful in the first stials of a new faculty. She is for the time an unassailable Power. She may say what she likes without running any risk of being called upon to make good her words. And then her principal statesman has developed the art of plain speaking to an extent never dreamed of before. Putting these things together—Prince Bismark's extraordinary skill in this particular direction, and the keen appreciation of it likely to be felt by a nation which has not had time to grow weary of self-assertion or to discover that it may some times prove a dangerous pastime—there is nothing surprising in the popularity which the publication of Prince Bismarck's despatches have gained him in Germany. "The country," cries the Berlin *National Zeitung*, "has reason to be proud of this disclosure. . . . It was a glorious fact that these despatches, which by enemies were expected to betray secret schemes and plots, displayed nothing but the triple armour of German policy—truth, candour, and judgment." Probably this criticism has been echoed in hundreds of other journals throughout the empire, and we can easily believe that for once the Government has been able to leave the press to speak its mind without inspiration. The audacity of the despatches and the infinitely greater audacity of making them public have for the time won all hearts. Even Englishmen cannot refrain from paying something of the same tribute to the great German hero. They are not excited by these revelations as the Germans are, and their breath is consequently taken away by the suddenness with which the innermost secrets of Prince Bismarck's counsels have been laid bare, and all the world has been allowed to see the man as he is. But their astonishment is mixed with a good deal of wondering admiration. It is startling to see the German Chancellor touch successively the shields of every Continental Power, and then proclaim to Europe that he has done so. But they cannot help feeling a certain sympathy with so bold a combatant. His conduct must strike a chord which is common to the two nations, and while the politicians of other countries may be wondering at his imprudence or taking offence at his total disregard of all Ministerial proprieties, Englishmen envy as well as wonder, and are half inclined to think that one hour of such glorious self-abandonment is worth a life-time of polite and smirking diplomacy.

As the breath that has been so suddenly taken away returns, other considerations arising out of the despatches read at the Arnim trial begin to present themselves. And here two distinct questions at once arise—Prince Bismarck's policy in publishing his despatches to Count Arnim, and his policy in originally writing them. To take the latter first, it is impossible not to feel that a nation whose forces are at the disposal of the author of these despatches can never be a good neighbour. Prince Bismarck's attitude is one of universal suspicion, and we all know that nothing is so well calculated to breed suspicion in others. The best way to make men do what you wish, often is to behave yourself towards them as though you believed that they were going to do it. It is impossible to accomplish this if you are always reminding yourself and your servants of the certainty that they will do nothing of the kind. It is this latter course which Prince Bismarck takes throughout the Arnim correspondence. He cares for nobody, no, not he, and nobody cares for him. France is going to begin a war of revenge the first moment that she can. Austria would like to see Germany lose some of the milliards she has so suddenly gained. Russia is not to be trusted an inch beyond the point up to which it is her interest to keep faith. This is the moral of Prince Bismarck's letters. Every man's hand is against Germany, and therefore her hand must be against every man. To wish to see France prosperous and tranquil is high treason in a German. He is bound to desire, so far as his native philanthropy will allow, that France should go on convincing Germany of the blessing of Monarchical government by herself reproducing the Commune at the earliest and at every succeeding opportunity. So long as these views were confined to a confidential circle of German ministers abroad they only influenced Prince Bismarck's own policy. But when these views are made public without necessity and without provocation we are led to ask what end the Prince can possibly propose to himself by thus taking Europe into his confidence. It is intelligible that he should feel a conviction that the unsleeping watchfulness guarantee against any dangerous supineness on the part of Germany. But why should the fact be forced on the notice of Europe in this unprovoked manner? There has been no disposition on the part of any other Power to presume on the pacific intentions of Germany. The increase of the army has prevented any fear on this head. There is not the least danger that any Power will be betrayed into war with Germany as the Emperor Nicholas was betrayed into war with England. Still, however assured foreign Powers may be of Germany's resolve to remain fully prepared against attack as the surest means of warding off the attack when it comes, they can hardly help being unpleasantly impressed by this public proclamation of it. Announcements of this kind always excite alarm, and when an Austrian or a Russian Minister finds a statesman of Prince Bismark's eminence suggesting that attempts will probably be made "at no distant future" to bring about a grouping of Powers which may be very inconvenient to Germany, they will almost necessarily be set meditating upon the possible forms which such a grouping might take, and upon the amount of inconvenience which it would inflict upon Germany. It must be remembered that both Austria and Russia have been at great pains since these despatches were written to convince Germany that no grouping which could under any circumstances annoy her is in contemplation. It is not encouraging to the statesmen who have been working towards this end to find that all their labours have been thrown away, that Prince Bismarck's reply is, in effect. Thank you for nothing; so long as it suits your own purposes I know you will keep on good terms with us, and so soon as it ceases to answer your own purpose you will break with us. It may be said that these despatches were written three years ago, and that the foreign relations of Germany have greatly changed during that time. The meeting of the Emperors at Berlin has taken place since then, and the jealousy with which Austria and Russia may have regarded the German victories in the first instance has now been replaced by a clear understanding of the importance of German greatness to the maintenance of order in Europe. But the unprovoked publication of a despatch makes it do the work of a commentary upon what has happened since it was framed. By telling the world what he thought of his neighbours in 1871 he as good as says, What I thought in 1871 I think in 1874. These despatches have not come out by accident. It was not the least necessary to the conduct of the Arnim trial that they should be read at a public sitting of the court. When despatches which Prince Bismarck wished to keep secret had to be laid before the court the public were excluded, and it was notified that, if any report of what was read appeared, the newspaper printing it would be subject to the penalties of high treason. The same course might have been taken with all the documents concerned If they were suffered to appear in the journals of every European country, it was because Prince Bismarck wished them so to appear. Their publication is as much his own deliberate act as though he had laid them on the table of the German Parliament.

Those who are most ready to admire the magnificent audacity of this proceeding must acknowledge that it has its disadvantages. For many years the supremacy of the French Empire in Europe was maintained by a somewhat similar policy. Napoleon III. deliberately assumed an arrogant tone in speaking of other powers which impressed both his own subjects and foreigners with a sense of the strength which lay behind these boasts. We know how ill this policy paid in the end, how completely it alienated those who might have been friends and exasperated those who might not have been enemies. Prince Bismarck's despatches are a far more striking exhibition of the same temper. What can be the motive that has led so shrewd and far-seeing a statesman to overlook the obvious lesson of his fallen adversary's errors?

THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.*

(*Spectator.*)

Mr. Theodore Martin was entrusted by Her Majesty with the task of writing the Life of the Prince Consort and the first portion of the work—the life of the Prince from childhood to 1848—has been completed, has been given to the public, and excites a strong and justifiable hope that the next portion will fill a volume of most unusual interest. The first portion, a few pages towards the close excepted, does not. Mr. Martin has in many respects performed his task exceptionally well. He writes with dignity and grace, he values his subject, and treats him with a certain courtly reverence, yet never once sinks into the panegyrist, and while apparently most frank—so frank, that the reticent English people, may feel the intimacy of his domestic narratives almost painful—he is never once betrayed into a momentary indiscretion. The almost idyllic beauty of the relation between the Prince Consort, and the Queen comes out as fully as in all previous histories of that relation,—and we have now had three,—as does also a good deal of evidence as to the Queen's own character, hitherto always kept down and, as it were, self-effaced in publications written or sanctioned by herself; but Mr. Martin has either been reluctant to use, or failed to use, the great mass of material in his hands for the elucidation of the inner character of the Prince. The stream of the narrative flows on unbrokenly. We see something of the child at Rosenau, with his abiding love for his elder brother, his habit of study, and his self-restrained, cautious, and high-purposed temperament; we read long extracts from the Queen's most of them lectures somewhat in the Sandford-and-Merton style, their pedagogic tone relieved only by their courage in advice or admonition; but of Prince Albert as a man, an individual with separate tastes, habits, and ways of thought we see, till the end of the long, and we fear we must add, somewhat tedious volume, next to nothing, or at all events, nothing to be considered in any degree new. We perceive that he was fond of his brother; that he was penetrated through life by the idea of duty; that he had a full sense of his responsibility as virtual King Consort, that his position, at first an irksome and hampered one, was gradually made easy to him by his complete conquest of his wife—one may say this, for the Queen herself says it much more energetically and frankly than we do—and that though a bold rider, he was by nature a melancholy, low-strung man, with a feeble pulse, prompt at the call of duty, but inclined to weariness of duty; given by taste to art studies, to country solitude, and to reflection on somewhat abstract politics;— we see all this, but of the intellectual man, of his opinions, or purposes, even of his artistic character, we see, till the end of the volume, far too little. No one with any idea of Prince Albert will gain from the first three-fourths of this volume any further idea of his personality, unless, indeed, it be from the fact that it gradually inspired most English statesmen—the exception seems to have been Lord Palmerston, though that is never clearly stated—with a very unusual confidence and regard. That Prince Albert did in some way win this regard is now certain, and that he won it by his capacity and character may be taken as fully proved; but of the way in which he showed this capacity we have, in the first portion of the "Life," little evidence, less than in Baron Stockmar's book, where the Prince's plan for reforming the preposterous abuses in the Royal household is given much more clearly and ably than in this, which adds to that account only the name of the *gouvernante* with whom it was, years before the reform was fully accomplished, necessary for the Prince to contend:—

"A mistake, it was soon found, had also been committed in not establishing the Prince from the first as Private Secretary of the Queen, and placing the internal arrangements of the Royal household under his immediate control. These functions had, since the Queen's accession, been to a great extent discharged by the Baroness Lehzen, her Majesty's former governess, and they invested her with powers which, however discreetly used, were calculated to bring her into collision with the natural head of the household. It is due to this lady to say, that genuine affection for her Majesty, who for so many years had been the object of her care, and who was attached to her by ties of gratitude and regard for kindness and counsel in her girlhood, when they were most needed, very probably blinded her to the obvious truths, that her former influence must, in the natural course of things, give way before that of a husband, especially of a husband so able and so deeply loved, and that, in the true interests of her Royal pupil, she should herself have been the first to desire that the offices she had hitherto filled should be transferred to the Prince. The painful situation in which he found himself through this not having been done is indicated by a passage, quoted in *The Early Years*, from one of his letters to Prince von Lowenstein so early as May, 1840:—'In my home life I am very happy and contented; but the difficulty in filling my place with the proper dignity is, that I am only the husband and not the master in the house.'"

We weary a little, we confess, of the Court record of journeys, and visits, and readings, and long for evidence to prove, what we have always maintained, that Prince Albert was something besides the husband and lover of the Queen,—a singularly thoughtful and studious politician.

There is some evidence, however, on this point in the volume before us. There is no question in English politics so difficult or so much debated as the position which England should assume in Europe if she intervenes at all in Continental affairs, and none upon which the Prince Consort has given so clear, or in our judgment so wisely moderate an opinion. This letter, addressed to Lord John Russell on September 5, 1847, is the letter of a statesman, and a statesman of the first class:—

"Our policy towards Italy has hitherto been a passive or negative one, on general principles of European policy, preferring Austrian supremacy to French supremacy. We now enter upon an independent line, and one which will not admit of our remaining passive any longer. It is therefore desirable that the first step, which will give the impulse and direction to the rest for times to come should be the right one; I mean one based upon the principles of justice and moderation, and intelligible to all Europe. I think further, that *this* is the right moment and opportunity for correcting a great many misapprehensions existing about the object of English policy in general, and of setting this in its true light before the world as an explanation of the past, and a declaration for the future which will enable all Governments and nations to understand what they have to expect from us. My notion is this:—England has, by her own energies and the fortunate circumstances in which she has been placed, acquired a start in civilisation, liberty, and prosperity over all other countries. Her popular institutions are most developed and perfected, and she has run through a development which the other countries will yet in succession have to pass through. England's mission, duty, and interest is, to put herself at the head of the diffusion of civilisation and the attainment of liberty. Let her mode of acting, however, be that of fostering and protecting every effort made by a state to advance in that direction, but not of pressing upon any State an advance which is not the result of its own impulse. Civilisation and liberal institutions must be of organic growth, and of national development, if they are to prosper and lead to the happiness of a people. Any stage in that development missed, any jump made in it, is sure to lead to confusion, and to retard that very development which we desire. Institutions not answering the state of society for which they are intended *must work ill*, even if these institutions should be better than the state that society is in. Let England, therefore, be careful (in her zeal for progress) not to push any nation beyond its own march, and not to *impose* upon any nation what that nation does not itself *produce*; but let her declare herself the protector and friend of all states engaged in progress, and let them acquire that confidence in England, that she will, if necessary, defend them at her own risk and expense. This will give her the most powerful moral position that any country ever maintained."

The Prince held this opinion, be it remembered, not as a mere counsel of perfection, but as one on which

* *The Life of H. R. H. the Prince Consort.* By Theodore Martin Vol. I. London Smith, Elder, and Co. 1875.

England should be prepared to act, and wrote on August 29, 1847, when Austria was threatening Italy with occupation, these words to Lord John Russell :—

"What is it we apprehend? That Austria might be tempted to commit an open assault upon her neighbour, in order to prevent her carrying out her political changes, should advice and remonstrance not succeed in stopping them. Is it the right remedy on our part for preventing this palpable breach of the laws of nations and the complications arising out of it, to urge the Pope to defy Austria and not to let himself be intimidated? Or will it not be more to the purpose, and certainly more honest and friendly, to address ourselves to her, and to say:—'We have no hand in what is going on in Italy; though we think the Italians are acting wisely, we have not lent them any assistance. But we consider that every independent State has a perfect right to manage its own internal affairs, and that if Sovereign and people in a State are united in their determination to introduce certain reforms, and another State attempts an armed invasion to stop these reforms, merely because it considers them dangerous to the maintenance of its own established system of government, we shall look upon that act as an act of aggression upon the independence of the other State, which Europe and the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna cannot look upon with indifference.'"

Nor can we agree with the popular judgment on the Prince's plan for the revival of Germany. He drew up in 1847 a Memorandum for submission to the King of Prussia, which lacked merit only in this, that he had underrated the pride and obstinacy of the reigning German Houses. He advised that every German Prince should grant a Constitution—advice fulfilled last week by the vote of the Reichstag, compelling the Mecklenburg dynasty, the only absolute one, to establish a Parliament—that Austria, if she could not be expelled from the Bund, should be neutralised within it; and that a Parliament should be called at Frankfort, with control over commerce and inter-State affairs and foreign affairs, and with the charge of slowly building up a central Administration—advice which, if we substitute Berlin for Frankfort, and Bismarck plus Parliament for Parliament alone, has been exactly followed. The Prince's idea did not approve itself to Stockmar, who had not seen the Memorandum, and who had, like all men deep in the confidence of Kings, a contempt and hatred for the caste, though he loved individuals in it; but the correspondence brings out perhaps the finest trait yet observed in the character of the Prince Consort. He was supposed, while alive, to be very tenacious of etiquette, and somewhat frigid in his intercourse with inferiors; and Mr. Martin hints that he was a little wanting in personal attention to those about him, especially towards women of high rank. But when he was sure of his correspondent's good faith he could stand advice. The Earl of Portland never was ruder to William III. than Baron Stockmar was on this occasion to his "beloved Prince," whom he told, without circumlocution, that he knew nothing about the matter, and that he was too much of a Prince to understand it, and with some circumlocution that the German people wanted to be rid of their dynasties :—

"The question arises, Does your Royal Highness possess the requisite knowledge for dealing with the subject thoroughly and to purpose; and also such a standing-point as will enable you to give a practical application to your theoretical views? To speak frankly, I feel bound to answer both these questions in the negative. You left the Fatherland eight years since, and when you were very young. How could you have gained a thorough insight into things as they are, or into the country's present and immediately pressing wants? The bare possibility of such knowledge was denied you; and conversations with Prince Charles (Leiningen) could furnish you with only very limited, and probably very one sided results. Not that, in my doubts as to your qualifications for this task, I am likely to overlook the fact that, with the great advances you have already made in the knowledge of the general political condition of Europe, you would be in a position to form a correct judgment on German affairs both at home and abroad (for my opinion is precisely the reverse). All I doubt is the existence of an intimate knowledge of these affairs, while at the same time I dread your committing the mistake, which you might easily do, of applying to Germany the standard (a just one, in its place) with which your intimate acquaintance with Anglo European relations has made you familiar, without due regard to the peculiar characteristics of the German people. With this doubt as to your proper qualification, on the score of intimate knowledge of the facts, goes the further apprehension that the standing-point which, as a German Prince, you cannot fail to adopt in considering it will present the subject to you in a cross light, and thereby lead you to distorted views and conclusions. In dealing with the German question, your Royal Highness can scarcely look at it from any other point of view than that of a German Prince; and however acute and accurate your observation of all details may be, still they cannot possibly be seen by you but in the colours of German dynastic interests. And it is just this colouring which makes me believe it improbable your Royal Highness should rightly grasp and appreciate the actual present condition and wants of the German people; and still less that you are able to frame any practicable scheme which will meet the exigencies of the case."

The Prince sent back a reply cordially thanking the Baron for his letter, and acknowledging "the weight of his reasons as to his own [the Prince's] qualifications for calling such a plan into existence," and *requested Herr Bunsen*, then Prussian Ambassador, *to recall the courier who carried the Memorandum.* The request arrived too late, but the fact that it was made is conclusive evidence of the Prince's readiness to consider advice, even when offered in the frankest, not to say the bluntest possible tone. We expect fortitude of that kind in Premiers, but in Princes. The following will be less clearly understood, but it shows great breadth of view. The reigning Grand Duke of Coburgh had complained of his peasantry for marking their liberation by giving up their distinctive costume, and the Prince writes :—

"My uncle is right in his regret that Radical tendencies and modern reforms bring all things to one level (*Alles nivelliren*) destroy much national and local individuality would everything upon one last (*alles über einen Leist schlagen*) and thereby prepare the way for French absorption against which a national character is the strongest safe-guard. But he forgets that epochs have a physiognomy, as well as countries and peoples, and that the transition from one epoch to another, though it may destroy what we formerly regarded as individual and essential, does not at the same time necessarily destroy nationality. It is so even with the matter of dress. The alteration of the Coburg peasant's dress (the men's, for example) will seem, as far as feelings go, to be a decline of individuality, but what gave that costume individuality was only the fact, that it dates from the last century; then however, it was *universal*, and simply a copy of the dress of the upper classes, and this dress of the upper classes is what the peasantry of the present day are bent on assuming *at once*."

There is great keenness and a good deal of *bonhomie* and humour in the Prince's sketch of the late King of Prussia, the weak Prince who rejected the Crown of Germany offered him at Frankfort :—

"The King lets himself be misled by similes which captivate his fancy, which he carries out only so far as they suit his purpose, and which frequently by no means reflect the true state of things, but satisfy because they are clever and suggestive (*geistreich*). This makes close discussion with him impossible. . . . . Then the King runs another risk in this, that he adopts *subjective feelings* and opinions as the motive principle of his actions, and then not only acts upon them, but also desires that, as these feelings and opinions are dear and sacred to him, they should be the same to everybody else, no matter whether they are not even affected by them in the slightest degree or not, nay, although to carry them into effect would operate a probable injustice. To this class belong those feelings of piety towards the late King, which only the son can feel, and those favourite maxims, which have a special truth for *him*, springing as they do out of certain favourite studies and lines of thought. Herein is to be found the key to his strange address from the throne. It is a purely subjective Bradenburg, Hohenzollern, Frederick-Wilhelmish opinion."

His religious belief is not so distinctly outlined as it must be whenever a complete history of the Prince's life comes to be written, but it is evident that the Prince was a Broad Churchman of the Hampden type; that bigotry was the one thing which made him bitter; that he disbelieved in the utility of dogma, but that he did not, as so many Germans do, replace it by a mere religion of goodness. His faith appears to have been—subject always to further revelations—that the religious emotion is essential to elicit the only true Cult, that of goodness based upon the persistent sacrifice of self.

It is curious to trace in these letters perhaps the first authentic hints the British public has yet had of the character of the Queen, which, except as regards her domestic affections, is not known, as it will be one day, to the bulk of her people. The terrible explosion of the year 1848 overwhelmed the Prince, and found the Queen just recovering from a confinement, yet her Majesty writes on April 4, 1848, to King King Leopold of Belgium, a curious little morsel of self-criticism. "From the first, I heard all that passed; and my only thoughts and talk were politics. But I never was calmer and quieter, or less nervous. Great events make me calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves." There is keennes, too, and a trace of sub-humour in the Queen's sketches of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who seems to have been nearly as formidable a personage to her Majesty as to the majority of mankind :—

"I will now (having told all that has passed) give you my opinions and feelings on the subject, which I may say are Albert's also. I was extremely against the visit, fearing the gene and bustle, and ever at first I did not feel at all to like it; but by living in the same house together quietly and unrestrainedly (and this Albert, and with great truth, says, in the great advantage of these visits, that I not only *see* these great people, but *know* them), I got to know the Emperor and he to know me. There is much about him which I cannot help liking, and I think his character is one which should be understood, and looked upon for once as it is. He is stern and severe, with strict principles of *duty* which nothing on earth will make him change. Very clever I do not think him, and his mind is not a cultivated one. His education has been neglected. Politics and military concerns are the only things he takes great interest in; the arts and all softer occupations he does not care for; but he is sincere, I am certain sincere even in his most despotic acts—from a sense that it is the only way to govern. He is not, I am sure, aware of the dreadful cases of individual misery which he so often causes; for I can see by various instances that he is kept in utter ignorance of many things which his people carry out in most corrupt ways, while he thinks he is extremely just. He thinks of general measures, but does not look into details; and I am sure much never reaches his ears, and, as you observe, how can it? . . . . . He is not happy, and that melancholy which is visible in the countenance made us sad at times." ["I dont know why," says Her Majesty's *Journal*, "but I can't help pitying him; I think his immense power weighs heavily on his head."] "The sternness of the eyes goes very much off when you know him and changes according to his being put out (and he can be much embarrassed) or not, and also from his being heated, as he suffers from congestion in the head. He never takes a drop of wine, and eats extremely little. Albert thinks he is a man inclined to give way too much to impulse and feeling, which makes him act wrongly often. His admiration for beauty is very great. . . . . But he remains very faithful to those he admired twenty-eight years ago."

Elsewhere her Majesty says that the anxiety of the Emperor to be believed was "very great," an anxiety habitual with men so *rusés*, and comments on his eyes, which had a trick of showing the whites, and were anything but the "mild eyes" which took in poor Mr. Sturges and the Quaker deputation. And, finally, even if the Queen did not herself entirely frame her letter to the Queen of the Belgians, daughter of Louis Philippe, upon the Spanish Marriages, her acceptance of its tenor is no slight evidence of mature political judgment. The King of the French had broken his word, personally pledged to her Majesty, and his daughter, of course, sought to explain away his perfidy. The Queen replied on 27th September, 1846, eighteen months before the fall of the Royal intriguant, in terms of which the cool hauteur and even menace will not escape attention :—

"My dear Louise,—I have read and re-read with the greatest attention the King's explanation of the recent events, and his statement of the motives which have governed the course of the French Government in regard to this unhappy Spanish affair, and I am deeply pained to have to declare that the perusal of his letter has in no way altered the opinion which I had previously formed, nor the pain I feel that these events should have occurred to trouble our cordial understanding—an understanding which was so useful and so precious. . . . . The one simple fact which governs this whole affair, is that the King declared that he would not give one of his sons to the Queen of Spain and that on this declaration he based the right to limit the Queen's choice to the family of the Bourbons descendants of Philip V. We disputed and denied this right; still we consented to the choice being so restricted, and even promised to recommend it to Spain; and to this we have most scrupulously and religiously adhered, without swerving one hair's breadth. What the King desired has taken place; the Queen married a descendent of Philip V, and of his descendant's just that one whom he knew we regarded as the least eligible. The same day the King gives his son to the heire s presumptive to the Crown, not only without previous concert with us, but contrary to the pledge which he gave me at Eu last autumn, when with the question of the marriage of the Queen he for the first time mixed up that of the marriage of the Infanta. This pledge was, 'that he would not think of this marriage, so long as it was a political question, and not until the Queen was married and *had children*.' . . . . 'I have then, thoroughly considered the whole matter by myself, and looking at it with eyes but my own, and I *cannot* possibly admit that the King is released from his pledge. Nothing more painful could possibly have befallen me than this unhappy difference, both because it has a character so personal, and because it imposes upon me the duty of opposing the marriage of a prince, for whom, as well as for all his family, I entertain so warm a friendship. My only consolation is, that as what is proposed cannot be carried out without producing grave complications, and *without even* exposing to many dangers a family whom I hold in high regard, they may even yet retrace their steps, before it is too late.'"

Everything in this volume tends to raise the character of the Prince, and if in the next Mr. Martin will be a little less and a little more reticent—will give us more of the Prince's mind and less of his domestic affections—he will make of the whole what the Queen desires, a monument of her husband which will help to secure him in English history a place that cannot be finally secured until that place has been scanned, as it never has been yet, by an inexorably just, but nevertheless slightly hostile eye. Mr. Martin says, and we fully believe, that such an eye would discover nothing to the Prince's discredit, but at least it would ascertain why up to the hour of his death the Prince was so deeply distrusted not only by the English aristocracy—which was merely offended by a pride of caste visible even to Baron Stockmar—but by the masses of the English people, who, as they show in the case of the Princess of Wales, are not instinctively hostile to the "foreigner." Was the cause mere insularity, or was it as in the case of William III., a well-founded suspicion that the man who served them so well never loved or liked them, that outside his own household, his heart was with his own people, that Windsor was no more a compensation for Rosenau than it had been for Loo, and that everything except the welfare of England was subordinate to a desire for the prosperity of the House of Coburg? It would be no discredit to the Prince if such were the case, for there can be no question of his utter fidelity to England, but it would explain much that has always puzzled those who, like ourselves, hold him to have been the *greatest*, except William III., acquisition ever made by the British Court.

THE SHAH ON ENGLAND *

(Athenæum.)

It is no disparagement to Mr. Redhouse if we say that, in spite of his linguistic attainments, we regret very much that the task of translating this book was imposed upon him. One would have thought that it would have been obvious that something more than a knowledge of the Persian language was requisite for discharging the duty of presenting this work to the English public, and that an editor should have been sought out who knew Persia as well as Persian, and, what was vastly more important, also knew the Shah. Had that been done, there would have been a clearer recognition of the royal author's true character, and we should have heard less about "the odd mingling of childishness" in it, and more about the "sound sense." But, first, as to the expediency of selecting an editor well acquainted with Persia; let us begin by establishing that point. The first stage of the journey is said to be "the village of Kan," and this word so written occurs six times in the second and third pages; but any one who has been to Tehran will know that the name of the place is *Kand*, and if he looks on the map will see it written with a slight change of the vowel, Kend. But if he will turn to page 420 of this very translation, he will find the word twice written correctly in the following sentence, "It much resembles the village of Kand, near Tehran; but the gardens of Kand are more numerous and extensive than these." Kand is, in short, a well-known spot, about eight miles from Tehran, where the Shah has not "a royal palace," but a small shooting-box, and where, as the hills near are well looked after, he often shoots *mouflons* and other game. The Anisu'd daulah, who, we are told, came to Kand, is, we believe, the lady who accompanied the Shah to Russia. "Familiar of Royalty" is a strange translation of her title, and is certainly rather indifferent English. Prince Wajihu'l-tah's name, which occurs first after the mention of Kand, is written once correctly, once incorrectly; and to render Murad Bey, Na'ib; Lieut. Murad, a Bey; and Ikbal Mahdi-kuli Khan; Gentleman of the Chamber, Mahdi-kuli, a Khan, is really too absurd. At p. 5 we have Dfaugiana for Drangiana; and we ought to have, but have not, a note to explain that the palace at Karj is

* *The Diary of H. M. the Shah of Persia, during his Tour through Europe, in* A. D. 1873. By J. W. Redhouse. A Verbatim Translation, with Portrait. (Murray.)

really a palace, and not a shooting-box, built by Fath Ali Shah in 1808, and containing two very interesting pictures of great size, one of the Court of that monarch, and the other of the Court of Agha Muhammad. There are other places on the road to the Caspian which deserved a foot-note. But passing over these, we would ask why is no explanation given of the long list of titles and names at pp. 18, 19, and which to the English reader must be utterly unmeaning? Why again is" (uncle to the Shah)" written after the title Nusratu-'d-Dawla, and not after Husamu's Sultana, and why is nothing said of the remarkable man who bears the latter title, the only man in Persia (the Shah himself always excepted) who has carved out for himself a place in history, the captor of Marv and Hirat, the worthy son of a noble father, whose name was once dear to Englishmen, Abbas Mirza. The eldest brother of the Husamu's Sultana, Bahman Mirza, is mentioned at p. 411, but all that is said of him is " a fugitive uncle of the Shah, though State papers have been written about him, and though but for his age he might even yet play an important *role.*" It would surely have made the work more interesting to Europeans had a brief account been given of the principal Persians mentioned in it. Again, who that has been at Sultaniyyah would speak of it only as a village half-way between Tehran and Tabriz, or have any doubt about the rat mentioned at p. 160, which with its burrowing has made the vast plain of that well-known place so treacherous to the rider? As to the very natural mistakes which occur here and there in these pages in writing European names and in recording European matters, we quite agree that it was right to leave them, and that they add piquancy to the text. We should be sorry to part with Prince Linoge, Lord Choseby, and the gallant Admiral Fibbs Hurubi; and we are willing that Charlemagne should be credited with the brevet-rank of "Emperor of the whole of Firingistan"; but if quotations are introduced, they ought to be correct, and we think that the defeat of Crecy should not be referred to the time of a prince who had been for more than thirty years in his grave when it took place. At p. 147, the statement about the Nuwab Nazim being a grandson of the renowned Tipu Sahib should have been omitted, or, at all events, corrected in a note; and as the word Sahib is correctly written, it was quite unnecessary to invite the English reader to pronounce it incorrectly, as Sa'eb. At p. 348, the reader ought not to be left in ignorance as to who Qastigar Khan is, but should be told that he is the Austrian officer, H. Gasteiger, who did such good service to us in putting up the telegraph under Col. Goldsmid. To put "hole" for "tunnel" once might have been endured as a small joke; but the incessant repetition of it throughout the book is, without an equivoque, a continuous bore.

But all this is unimportant compared with the real injury that has been done by not confiding the work to some one, like Sir Henry Rawlinson, really acquainted with the Shah. Such a person would, we think, have availed himself of the opportunity to remove a false impression which we regret to observe has been made in some quarters, as to the want of seriousness of purpose in undertaking the journey, and the improbability of real advantages being derived from it. The Preface should have pointed out that for a Shah of Persia to leave his country in order to visit foreign courts, was not only an unprecedented event, but one that required great moral courage and most careful forethought. It is the strongest possible argument as to the moderation and popularity of the Shah's rule that he could quit his kingdom and be absent from it from the 12th of May to the 6th of September without one breath of sedition disturbing the political calm that reigned there. Elements of danger are never wanting in Muhammadan States, and the simple fact of their prince going to visit the courts of unbelievers and conforming, in some degree, to their customs, would in itself be most repugnant to the feelings of the orthodox professors of Islam. Then it must not be forgotten that, not to mention other royal princes, Abbas Mirza, the Shah's brother, who would probably have succeeded to the throne had his father, Muhammad Shah, lived, is residing on the south-western frontier of Persia, and that Bahman Mirza, the Shah's paternal uncle, a prince of great ability, great wealth, and at one time, perhaps, of ambitious views, is an exile, living not far from the north-western border. We may be quite sure that had there been any real disaffection in Persia, there would have been mutterings of a storm, if not an actual outbreak, before the Shah's return; and that there was nothing of the sort is the best possible refutation of the calumnies which have been sometimes uttered against the Government of Persia, as against all governments. In the next place, it must not be supposed that the Shah's journey could be lightly undertaken, nor must the long and anxious preparation for it, which issued in complete success, be under-valued. First of all, the ways and means were to be provided, without incurring debt, for t[illegible] Shah is one of the few princes who have avoide[illegible] rowing. The sum expended on the journ[illegible] appear small to those accustomed to t[illegible] bursements of European States, but it [illegible] large one for Persia. We do not p[illegible] sufficient data for calculating [illegible] think that, including prese[illegible] bably exceeded 150,000[illegible] which had to be solve[illegible]

whom to leave behind, and the care of the splendid jewels and the large sum of money the Shah had with him, say 100,000 tumans; besides. the jewels and cash brought by the princes and nobles were in themselves no slight matter; and it speaks well for the carefulness and integrity of the household that no such accident occurred as that which has just befallen an English nobleman, on a much shorter and easier journey. Again, we see proofs of the Shah's forethought in the way that he worked up to what has been one of the great designs of his life. He began by visiting all the important places in his own dominions, or on the frontier, Khurasan, the Caspian provinces, and above all the Holy Places of the followers of 'Ali at Kerbela and Najaf. It could not be said that he postponed the claims of his own people, or of his own religion, to the allurements of the voluptuous capitals of European States. He had also to acquire some knowledge of French and of European history, and he neglected neither. He at all events knew French well enough to make a pointed reply in it, as when a noble statesman was making excuses for the smallness of his house, the Shah said, " Petite maison, grande ame." The journey itself was well conceived and well carried out; the time was judiciously apportioned, and every effort was made to derive as much advantage as possible from the visits to the different countries. In four months the Shah crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, crossed by rail to Berlin and Cologne, ascended by rail to Wiesbaden and Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe and Baden, turned northward to Biberich, descended the Rhine to Bonn, took the rail to Spa, where His Majesty had the only illness he suffered during his tour, and that a brief one; went on to Brussels, crossed from Ostend to Dover, visited London. Portsmouth, Liverpool, Trentham, Manchester, Windsor, Woolwich and Richmond: crossed to Cherbourg, visited Paris, Geneva, Turin, Milan (which the Shah found hotter than Tehran), and Verona; crossed the Brenner to Salzburg and Vienna, returned to Italy, crossed from Brindisi to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Poti, took rail to Teflis and carriage to Baku, and thence returned by steamer to Enzeli, the Persian port at which His Majesty had first embarked in May. During the whole of those four months the Shah might truly have said of himself, *Nulla dies sine linea;* and perhaps no one ever saw so much in so short a time, for few that have the will have the same facilities, and still fewer that [illegible] facilities have the will. From the game of [illegible] to the magnificent array of embattled hosts, nothing failed to interest the royal traveller. Dukes plied the labouring oar to please him; and even the gravest of assemblies executed one of its cumbrous movements to gratify his curiosity. And what has been the result of all this earnest inquiry and all this wealth of information? It would be a mistake to suppose that it is totalled up in these pages. A statement had to be made in the *Tehran Gazette*, the *Court Circular* had to be written up to date, and it was requisite to do it in a way to give offence to no one. There is first of all, a bouquet of compliments for the Foreign States. The Emperor of Russia is majestic and stately, and the Heir Apparent is graceful; the Russian troopers are handsome, with choice and beautiful uniforms. "All passed off, in Russia, very pleasantly." The Emperor of Germany is perfect in health and strength; his great officers are very celebrated, and much spoken of; and his troops are well armed and beautifully clothed. France is "the most powerful of States." "Austria, in point of beauty and engagedness, is the queen of all lands." "The position and site of the city of Constantinople are without rivals in the world." The sovereign of Italy has similar tastes to those of the author of this book: "He told me that he held the town and palace in detestation; that he always wished to be in the hunting-grounds on the mountains." "It is some time since the death of the sovereign's royal consort, and he has not again married a royally contracted State-wife, having taken a privately wedded consort (an Anisu 'd daulah), in like way with myself." As to England, there is, in addition to other descriptive sentences, the following: "the demeanour of the English and everything of theirs is extremely well regulated and governed, and admirable. In respect to populousness, the wealth of the people, the commerce, the arts, business and *dolce far niente*, they are the chief of all nations." But, "after compliments," there is a word of consolation for Tehran readers very subtilely administered. "The Gobelin tapestry is fine, but it has a defect, the sun causes the dyes of the tissues to fade; whereas the dyes of Persian carpets are not easily deteriorated by the sun." The Alps are high, "but the Persian mountain of Damavand is considerably more lofty and more picturesque." The tour had bee[illegible] pleasant one; but the Persians were all e[illegible] to their native country, love for [illegible] the European reader migh[illegible] nite satisfactory t[illegible]

if it could contain the thousands which would, in that case, assemble there. The cannon exhibited to the Shah "had newly arrived from India, and were to return thither," and, consequently, it might be inferred that the forces of Great Britain were astonishingly few and her military equipment not very alarming. The Shah is much too shrewd to be under any such delusion. No one knows better than His Majesty what the military strength of England is, if for no other reason than simply because no one has more cause to be interested about it. "We have not seen the American navy, and, therefore, we can give no opinion about that, but, with that exception, England has the greatest naval force in the world. The English army is most excellent, but in point of numbers it is so immensely exceeded by the Russian, that, single-handed, it could have no chance against it in Asia." That, we believe, would be found to be the real view of the matter held by the Shah; and if these pages seem to disclose a different opinion, there is no difficulty in finding the explanation.

But passing from these grave matters, and waiving all conjectures as to the purport of the serious discussions which, we may be quite sure, were held by the Shah with the ministers of the states whose capitals he visited, and more especially with our own, we must invite attention to the kindly spirit which shines throughout this volume, to the zeal for knowledge of all kinds which it exhibits, and the quiet way in which disapprobation of unbecoming things is evinced, without any unnecessary strictures on those who indulge in them. "It was a great piece of folly" is the strongest expression used in the book, and that of a thing which must have been odious to an Oriental. The judgment of the writer is one

Which oft rejects, but never once offends.

The Shah's journey was, in every sense, we believe, a successful and a satisfactory one, but, as if to stamp *vanitas vanitatum* upon it, as upon all human undertakings, it ended disagreeably. He was about to disembark once more on the shore of his own beloved Iran. The anniversary of the Prince of Believers, 'Ali, was at hand, a Russian man-of-war had come to do him honour, and he and his staff had donned their State uniforms:—

"Well, we reached the anchorage, and the man-of-war with great difficulty fired a few guns. The Tower of Enzeli and the people on the beach were all visible; but as large ships cannot go closer in, and enter into Enzeli itself, it was a matter of necessity for lighters and our own small steam yacht to come out and carry us in. With this storm that was not practicable, and we, therefore, despondingly left the deck of the steamer, where we could no longer stand upright, went into our cabin, took off our state clothes, and resigning ourselves to God's decree, sat down. The others, who had put on all their orders, in like manner threw off their finery in the midst of heavings and vomitings, casting themselves down in the first corner, from whence they had no power to move. It was now two hours to sunset, and heavy rain began to pour. The waves rose so that we could not bear to look at them, and the ship rolled to that degree that the yard-arms touched the water each way. The sea broke over the vessel, and she heaved over so fearfully that we thought she would capsize and shoot us all overboard. At each roll, the chairs, tables, and other furniture of the cabin were upset with frightful clatter; and the hull of the ship, with straining, groaned again. Little did it want for her to go to pieces. Thus with fierce rain from above, and a raging sea below, the ship became full of water; and it was impossible to walk about, by reason of her violent movements, and also because the planks were so wet that one's feet slipped and could not retain their hold. 'Such is the end of our tour in Europe! To be so near home—for our Tower of Enzeli to be within sight, at a distance to be measured by feet, and for one to be in this condition! Should this go on for three days, we shall surely drag our anchor, and then there is no port except at Langaran! All these servants, and others who have come to Enzeli, what will they do?' Such were our thoughts; and so much bitterness did they engender that I cannot describe it. I also felt indisposed; I perspired from agitation and t[illegible] the wind struck to my chest [illegible] I cough[illegible] was there a chance of sle[illegible] by reason of the storm. Th[illegible]

"*Saturday, 6th S*[illegible] storm and motion o[illegible] worse. The othe[illegible] had also co[illegible] went on th[illegible] about tw[illegible] boat [illegible]

distance. They then brought our barge alongside, and somehow or other I got into her, pulled to the yacht, and then I was hauled on board by hand. Once on deck, I felt safe; and, immediately offering up my thanks to the Creator, whose name be glorified, arrived at Enzeli. Those who had come from Tehran were admitted to an audience; after which we went to our tower, mounted to our apartments, and there again poured out our hearts in thanks to God. At night there was a general illumination, and we slept in peace. Praise be unto God Most High!" Amen!

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(Athenæum.)

In the next number of the *Fortnightly Review* will appear the first of two articles by Prof. Cairnes on Mr. Herbert Spencer's Theory of Social Evolution, and also a reply, by the author of 'Supernatural Religion,' to the criticisms of Canon Lightfoot. 'Supernatural Religion' is now said to be by Mr. Pusey, a nephew of Dr. Pusey's.

The English version of the 'Biography of Michel Angelo,' by Mr. Charles Heath Wilson, will be published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, simultaneously with the publication of Signor Gatti's work in Italian, and with the French and German translations.

The monthly issue of Parliamentary Papers for November has sunk, not quite to zero, but to a minimum. The Reports and papers are fourteen in number, and include a Return of all Joint-Stock Companies formed from June 1, 1872, to December 31, 1873; and a Report on the rule of the road at sea, and the proceedings of the French Conseil d'Amirauté. The Papers by Command are thirteen; including a Return of Wrecks, Casualties, and Collisions during the Year 1873; the Report of the Army Medical Department for the Year 1872; and the General Report by Cap. Tyler on the Share and Loan Capital, Traffic, Working Expenditure, &c., of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the Year 1873.

The literature of the Church Disestablishment question in Scotland bids fair to assume as large dimensions as did that of the memorable disruption struggle. About a dozen pamphlets have, within the past few weeks, been published on the subject, and fresh ones are being almost daily announced.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. V. Fausböll, of Copenhagen, well known by his edition of the 'Dhammapada,' is engaged upon a collected edition of the Pali text of the entire Buddhist Jâtaka, to be completed in five volumes. A first instalment of 224 pages, containing the Nidâna (or introduction) and the first thirty-eight Jâtaka tales, will be ready shortly. A translation, uniform with the above, by Prof. R. C. Childers, is in progress, and will be published in the course of the coming year.

In an article on French biographical dictionary, a contemporary seems to express wonder at Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., and Mr. Henry Cole being described, among other things, as literary men. Mr. Baxter has published enough to give him, we think, a claim to the title, and Mr. Cole, under the name of Felix Summerley, wrote, in his early years, a number of works full of charm.

Mr. W. de G. Birch is engaged upon an English translation of the 'Commentarios do Grande Afonso Dalboquerque' for the Hakluyt Society.

The new French Congress, that of the Americanists, to be held at Nancy, has been so well supported, that already seven hundred members are enrolled. Mr. William Bollaert, the writer on Peruvian antiquities, is a delegate for England.

The Congress of Orientalists has so far been fortunate, that Mr. Trübner has devoted to its proceedings a special number of his *Literary Record*, or rather a small volume, for it is published in a separate form. This compact memoir, which contains a great mass of matter compressed together, will probably be sought for in India and the East, for it will give information much earlier than will be obtained from the volume to be issued to members. The magnificent first part or volume of the Paris Congress has only just appeared with profuse Chinese and Japanese illustrations; a second volume is in the press.

Gotha. which appeared on amusing misprint. The il of India appears as "Sir

in the Lancashire les, of Rochdale, Mr. Scholes ces which l form. his

was well known in society. An excellent *raconteur* and mimic, the memory of Peter Fraser will not soon die in his native city. He who, as a contemporary of Wilson and his two sons-in-law, Aytoun and Gordon, and of Lord Robertson (all great Table-Talkers), could make himself the centre of attraction in whatever company he appeared, must have had no ordinary powers."

The little fairy romance, called 'Prince Perindo's Wish,' just published, is from the pen of Mr. Thomas Constable, the printer, and the son of Sir Walter Scott's "Prince of Booksellers," and is illustrated by his son and partner, Mr. Archibald Constable.

A posthumous contribution by the late Tom Hood will appear next month in *Belgravia*, and his sister, Mrs. Broderip, has supplied materials for a notice of him, which is to be published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1875.

THE RAILWAY CLASSES.

First Passenger (affable Parson, who always travels Third Class). "O yes, I've noticed lately a great many Respectable People in these Carriages."

Second Passenger (a dirty chimney sweep). "Yes, Sir; so many people yer see, Sir, whose position in Society ain't so well defined as yours an' mine are, can't afford to travel Third Class without loss o' Respectability!"

WARNING TO THE NEWLY-MARRIED.

(Benedict) "WHOSE plump 'ickle Partridge is 'oo?" *(Wife)* "Oors!—Hubby's!"

[*Our Bachelor Friend in the Ulster coat, who overhears this fragment of dialogue as he awakes from his slumbers, is much interested to learn the kind of talk new-married folk indulge in when they think themselves unheard.*

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

(Little Girl) "IT's a lovely Doll, dear Grandpa and Grandma—but—but—I'd been hoping it would be *Twins!*"

THE SWELL'S STORY.

Little Hornblow (of the W. X. T. Y. C., who had been to Norway in his Yacht.) "It blew a Hu[illegible]ane. Ladies, from the Sou'-West! Sea mountain[illegible]. But, lashed to the Mast, I seized the helm, and broached her to beautifully, and away she flew before the wind down the North Sea, and brought up here Last Night at Six Bells all standing!"

THE SAILOR'S VERSION.

Old Sailing Master. "'Urricane'?! We 'ad a light air o' Wind off Yarmouth. 'Lashed to the Mast'? Well, all I know is, when I went below to ast for the Brandy Bottle, the Gov'nor he only p'inted!"

ACUTE CHINAMANIA.

May. "Mamma! Mamma! *Don't* go on like this, *Pray!*"

Mamma (who has smashed a favourite pot). "What have I got left to Live for?"

May. "Haven't you got *me*, Mamma?"

Mamma. "*You*, Child! *You're* not Unique!! There are Six of you—a Complete Set!!"

CHRONIC CHINAMANIA (INCURABLE).

Pale Enthusiast. "This is the Cream of my Collection, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is quite Unique. It was made by the Fallowbrook Pottery that was started in 1870. It took them Three Years to produce this Plate, their only one, and then—and then——"

Ruddy Philistine. "And then they shut up, I suppose?" *Pale Enthusiast.* "Er—yes!"

Ruddy Philistine. "And I don't wonder!!"

AN ALARMING INTRUDER.

Little Boldwig (he had been dining with his Company, and had let himself in with his latchkey—to Gigantic Stranger he finds in his hall). "Come on. I'll fight you!" *(Furiously.)* "Put your Shtick down!!"

[*But his imaginary foe was only the new Umbrella-Stand—a present from Mrs. B.!*

BABY WORSHIP.

Military Adonis (to Clerical Apollo). "Haw! Stwikes me wather forcibly that [illegible] tter hide our diminished H[illegible] hed fwom the Scene!"

PUNCH.

AN APOLOGY.

MR. PUNCH has to apologise for having, with too much trust in the good faith of a Correspondent, accepted as original the subject of one of his last week's illustrations, which had already appeared in the columns of a contemporary. Homer sometimes sleeps, and even *Punch* cannot be always on his guard against such dishonest palming off of old jokes for new ones.

PROPER ACCOMPANIMENTS.

A Book about the Table is announced. May we dare to ask whether it has clean plates and good cuts?

A MAN'S REVENGE.

OUR Gallant, though middle-aged, Friend, has great pleasure in introducing his *Second Love* (whom he is going to Marry next Week) to his *First* (who jilted him just a quarter of a century ago).

AS EASY AS LYING.

THE *Times* asks if any man can pronounce the word "Eupion." On behalf of those concerned, *Punch* would reply "U" "P" *on* a large scale.

ENGLAND'S HEART DISEASE.

LONDON is the heart of England. The bigness of London is the cause of the stoppages of the circulation on London Bridge. They thus arise from hypertrophy of the heart of England. London is getting bigger and bigger every day. England has got increasing hypertrophy of the heart. If that goes on, what must it end in? Could nothing be done to check the growing hypertrophy which England's heart is labouring under? Unless that is managed, it will be merely administering a temporary palliative to take any measure for doctoring London Bridge, in order to relieve it from stoppages of the circulation.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

"Consignee wanted for two Elephants, arrived in S. S. *Queen Anne*, from Calcutta."

It is incredibly reported that a few unclaimed rhinoceroses are also lying in the Docks; and an authority, whom we have no reason to believe, has offered to escort us to a warehouse, where a steam-launch, a lighthouse, a temporary iron church, and a pack of fox hounds, are all anxiously awaiting their owners.

VERY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We look for the fullest accounts of the Transit of Venus in the *Sun* and *Observer*.

"FAHRENHEIT."

Rector (looking at the thermometer). "Ah, we shall be comfortable this morning, Gruffles, I see you 've got the Temperature up nicely. Sixty, I declare!"

Clerk. "Yes, Sir, I allus hev a trouble to get that thing up. I took and Warmed it jest this minute!"

THE COMING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT (EUROPEAN).—The "Woolwich Infant" school.

QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

THE Jesuits disloyal? Why they can challenge any community, however loyal its principle, to deny that their Society is founded upon Loyola!

STALL-FED, BUT NOT STALL-CLAD.

Box-Keeper (to Country Visitor, who, on removing his Overcoat, reveals the glories of his Vest). "Beg pardon, Sir, but I 'm afraid your Waistcoat ain't quite the thing for the Stalls."

Country Visitor (with indignant surprise). "Not good enough for a Theyater! Why, I had that Waistcoat made o' purpose for Cattle Show week!"

ROYAL AND LOYAL STOCK.

AT the great Cattle Show the champion Short-horn Cow was the property of the Prince of Wales. Another feather this in the Prince's cap!

SEASONABLE ENTERTAINMENT.—Waits playing [illegible]cales.

FOR VENUS IN TRANSITU.—"The observed [illegible]rs."

[illegible] SINEWS OF SPORT.

[illegible]d Keeper). "Now, Grandi-[illegible]l be tired of waiting, why [illegible]"

Head Keeper (aotto voce). "Beg pardon, My Lord, the London Train's late this Morning with the Pheasants—we must have Half an Hour to get 'en into the Coverts!"

SWEEPING THE STAGE. ("NEW BROOMS.")

BOX BOOK-KEEPER. "Stalls, Madam? Well.—Really,—The Fact is, the Lord Chamberlain,—That is—Ahem!—We 're just now *Cleaning the Stage*, Madam, and hope to have the Theatre quite fit for Ladies by Christmas."

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. —I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during January and February 1875.

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For *Chittagong*, *Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 25th January, 8th and 22nd February.

" *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 18th January, 1st and 15th February.

" *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 18th January, 1st and 15th February.

" *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 25th January, 8th and 22nd February.

" *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 27th January, and 24th February.

" *Bombay*, calling at *False Point*, *Gopaulpore*, *Bimlipatam*, *Vizagapatam*, *Coconada*, *Madras*, *Pondicherry*, *Negapatam*, *Galle*, *Colombo*, *Tuticorin*, *Alleppey*, *Cochin*, *Beypore*, *Calicut*, *Tellicherry*, *Cannanore*, *Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 14th, 21st and 28th January, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th February receiving cargo for *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao*, *Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam*, *Coconada*, *Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras viâ* same ports; 20th January, 3rd and 17th February.

From Bombay.

" *Kurrachee* only, 18th and 25th January, 1st 8th, 15th and 22nd February.

" *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*; 15th, 22nd and 29th January, 5th, 12th, 19th and 25th February.

" *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta; 16th, 23rd and 30th January, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 29th January and 25th February.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 14th January and 11th, February.

" *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 6th February, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden*.

Agents at Bombay, Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

" Madras, Messrs. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

(455) Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

Billiard Table Manufacturers,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, *and the public in general, to this* wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction, that an Amateur can put it together in half an hour, without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months, without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time, for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co., are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this Country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

Plate Glass Mirrors,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

Ever imported into this Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—An opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturer's prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burma, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

(213)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London,) to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868 :—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *Communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera :—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient.

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork :—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland :—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta :—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

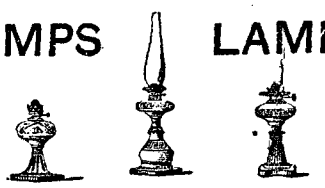
From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle :—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to—See *Times*; July 13, 1864.

Sold in Bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

(447) Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

LAMPS LAMPS



FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions.

Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimney is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner, same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

(358)

NOTICE.

I James Emlyn Jones Missionary of the London Missionary Society at Pareychaley near Trevandrum Travancore leave off the surname Jones this 24th day of December 1874; my name henceforth therefore will be James Emlyn.

(454)

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons).

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, 6*s.* 2*d.* per oz.
Ditto, ditto, Queen's ditto, 6*s.* 6*d.* „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	6 6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7 0	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons				2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7 0	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0
				£61	19	0

	ozs.	£	s.	d.	
Silver Tea Pot, with Silver Handle	27½	16	15	0	Complete £51 16 0
Silver Sugar Basin, gilt inside	14½	9	10	0	
Silver Cream Ewer, gilt inside	9½	6	10	0	
Silver Coffee Pot	31	19	1	0	

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY, & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta.;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

(446)

THE MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR PRIVATE SEMINARY,

WILL re-open for the Session of 1875 punctually on the 1st of March. Terms Revised. Special attention is paid by Mrs. Parsons to YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to

REV. J. PARSONS,
Deyrah Doon.

(443)

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS

And every Disorder depending on either *Functional Derangement* of the LIVER or *Obstruction of the Hepatic* or *Biliary Ducts*, such as INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, BLOTCHES, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, OFFENSIVE BREATH, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., &c., have their appropriate Remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only Preparation that has a *really beneficial* influence on the LIVER has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 CASES in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives [*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*], and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the Original Receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors at 4 Rs. each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an indubitable proof of its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bottle is capsuled, and bears on its labels the facsimile of our signature.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. **GREAT CARE** must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442)

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

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ESTABLISHED 1843.

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Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
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Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

LONDON.

(402)

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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Hardware Merchants and General Furnishing Ironmongers.

Now Ready.

And will be forwarded free to any Part of India on application,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

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Steam Engines.
Steam Ploughs.
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Harrows.
Threshing Machines.
Winnowing Machines.
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Corn Crushers.
Oil Cake Breakers.
Horse Gears.
Chaff Machines.
Flour Mills.
Centrifugal Pumps.
Chain ,,
Portable ,,
Hand ,,
Water Lifts.
Fire Engines.
Garden Engines.
, Syringes.
Fountain Jets.
Lawn Mowing Machines.
Garden Rollers.
Scales, Weights, and
Weighing Machines.
Cooking Stoves.
Heating Stoves.
Cooking Pots, Warren's Patent.
Lamps, Beautiful Variety.
Galvanized Wire Netting.
Iron Chairs, Tables, and Bedsteads.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

(2)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(135)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
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Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia	...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest	...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds		...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta	... Colvin, Cowie & Co.
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	„ Agra,	... T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

The great Eastern Remedy

for all

Diseases of the Skin,

such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, PUSTULAR ERUPTIONS, ACNE, RINGWORM, LICHEN SCALDHEAD, SCALY ERUPTIONS, LEPRA, ELEPHANTIASIS, FRECKLES, SYPHALITIC ERUPTIONS, BOILS, BLANES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FOUL ULCERS, CANCER, INDOLENT TUMOURS, CANCEROUS TUMOURS, &c. &c. — is

Dr. E. J. Lazarus

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious imitations.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the orginal receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D. and sold by them and by all Medicine Venders at 4 Rupees each bottle.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in profits.

ASSURERS under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past eleven years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premia*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £34,065.

The Invested Funds of the Society now amount to £971,942.

Reduction to English Rates during residence in Europe.

Premiums payable Annually, Half-yearly, Quarterly or Monthly at the option of the Assured.

Medical Officer:

Dr. T. E. CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street.

Hour of attendance, 10 A.M.

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the Mofussil, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, Strand, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 5th June, 1874.

(269½)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,
Calcutta.

(339)

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held on August 6th.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE REPORT ON THE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year 1,406 new Proposals were made to the Company. Of these 1,099 were accepted and completed for 514,638*l.*, the new Premiums thereon being 17,271*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The total income from Premiums, after deducting re-assurances, amounted to 237,415*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the interest received from investments (exclusive of that on the annuity funds) was 64,990*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The claims during the year were:—

By Death: Original sums assured	£117,228	17	6
Bonus additions thereon	7,423	11	2
By Matured Policies (including Children's Endowments): Original sums assured	1,750	0	0
Bonus additions thereon	134	15	0
	£126,537	3	8

The result of the operations for the year is that, after payment of all claims, annuities, and expenses of every description, 158,547*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* has been added of the Life Funds, making the total accumulations of the Life Branch of the Company,

£1,761,523-11-11.

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

CALCUTTA.

(107)

THE SERAMPORE PRESS.

THE Serampore Press undertakes the Publication of Books and Pamphlets in English and Bengalee, and all ordinary kinds of job work in these languages, at moderate rates. The Press also casts founts of Bengalee type of all varieties.

AUTHORIZED UNIVERSITY TEXT-BOOKS.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

Entrance Examination.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA TO THE YEAR 1872.

	Rs.
Price, in Boards	2 0
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Postage 6 annas.

First Arts and Degree Examinations.

HISTORY OF INDIA, PART II., ... 3 0

Postage 8 annas.

FOR STUDENTS AND LIBRARIES.

Part I. (534 p.p.) and Part II. (318 p.p.,) *last edition*, of Mr. Marshman's unabridged History of India are available, together, for cash at the reduced price of Rs. 4 0

Postage 14 annas.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH AND BENGALEE.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

History of Bengal.

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Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application and for fixed periods as follows:—

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12 " "	5 " "	

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Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

(108)

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The S.S. "SULTAN."

of Messrs. Green's line, commanded by Captain W. F. OWEN, late of the "NILE," will leave for London about the 12th January next.

Passage rate, First class single Rs. 550.
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WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway. Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,

Agent.

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 17th instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,

Agent.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

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Works—EUSTON ROAD and CAMDEN TOWN.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa & Condensed Milk).

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted, at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. **Crosse & Blackwell**, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. **Crosse & Blackwell**, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate *at Sealdah, to*

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every Respectable Dealer in India.

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FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

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Chateau Lafitte Claret,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 25
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Proprietaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 30

BRUCE'S

			P. doz.
Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 30

F. GIESLER & CO.'S

			P. doz.
Champagne, Star Mark,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 44
Do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 24
Fine Pale Gold coloured Sparkling Champagne.	... in cases, at 1 do.,	Qts.	Rs. 35

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

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HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, London. ALEX. ROSS' Depilatory removes superfluous Hair from the Face and Arms without injury to the skin. Had of Chemists, and of SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co., 9 Dalhousie Square.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite Comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

N. B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest HOMŒOPATHIC advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NUT.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest Manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London.

EXPORT CHICORY MILLS, BRUGES, BELGIUM.

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CHEMICAL WORKS,

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Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirit of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

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Terms Cash.

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Reference is kindly permitted to Rev. J. WILSON, D. D., F. R. S., Bombay.
Rev. G. COOPER, Nagpore.
Rev. J. FORDYCE, Simla.
George SMITH, Esq., LL. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL. D., Ditto.

Prospectuses with further references, &c., on application to the Printer.

(429)

LAST THREE DAYS

OF THE

FINE ART EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA.

Held in the Indian Museum New Building, Chowringhee.

Open from 8-30 *a. m.* till 1 30 *p. m.*, and from 3-30 *p. m.* till sunset.

ADMISSION FOUR ANNAS.

Special School Tickets (each ticket admitting twelve pupils of the same School with one Teacher or other person in charge) One Rupee.

The Exhibition will close on Saturday the 16th inst.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process,

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE

are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

(401)

THE MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR PRIVATE SEMINARY,

WILL re-open for the Session of 1875 punctually on the 1st of March. Terms Revised. Special attention is paid by Mrs. Parsons to YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to

REV. J. PARSONS,
Rajpore, Deyrah Doon.

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*** *This cancels the Advertisement at page* 46.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Girdlestone, *Lieut Col W B, furlough for 2 years.*
Ryan Major W C B, ditto.
The following promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the army Commissariat Department:—
Macbean, Col G S, to be Depy Commissary Genl.
Roberts, *Lieut Col G B, to be Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class.*
McKenzie, Lieut Col A, to be Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.
Mills, Col H, to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class.
Burlton, Major N R, to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.
Bunbury, Capt W R, to be Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class.
Hallett, Capt C E, to be Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.
Graves, Major R S, to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.
Patch, Lieut R, to be Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class.
Burlton-Bennet, Lieut J R, to be Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.
Logan, Capt G, *furlough for 6 months.*
Angelo, Capt R F, to be Major.
Loughman, Capt A R, ditto.
Snow, Lieut Col T R, to be Col.
Wilkinson, Major O, to be Lieut Col.
Harrison, Capt T B, to be Major.
Shubrick, Major Genl R, placed on list of Lieut Genls.
Tulloch, Col J S D, ditto, Major Genls.
Blakeney, Major W, ditto, Lieut Cols I G L.
Bayley, Major Genl J W, ditto, Lieut Genls.
Vincent, Col H T, ditto, Major Genls.
Currie, Major A A, ditto, Lieut Cols I G L.
Chalon, Capt T R, to be Major.
Rochfort, Capt T F C, ditto.
Browne, Capt M G, Adjutant, (C Brigade,) to Australia, for three months.
Pocklington, Lieut F C, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Gardner, Lieut H, ditto.
Rose, Col J, to England for one year.
Allen, Lieut F S, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Leckie, Lieut Col W, to England, for fifteen months.
Hayward, Capt H B, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Powys, Capt L A, to England for nine months.
Stokes, Capt G B, to England, for six months.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Marsden, Mr D W, extension of leave for 6 months.
Millett, Mr F G, ditto.
Singh, Ressaldar M, to have title of "Rai Bahadoor."

Compigne, Surgn H D S, to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.
Thornton, Lieut A P, to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to Rajpootna.
Buckle, Mr H, to officiate as Supdt of the Hill Tracts in Northern Arakan.
Biss, Mr T W, Offg Depy Comptroller Genl, furlough for 2 years.
Biggs, Mr T H, to be an Asst to Acct Genl, Punjab.
Maclean, Mr J D, to be Secy to Committee for revision of Customs Tariff.

Public Works Department.

Meares, Mr W E, appointed an Asst Engineer, 2nd Grade, N W P, Provincial Establishment.
Lamb, Mr G F, promoted to Asst Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Joll, Mr H, Executive Engineer, leave for six months.

BENGAL.

Ellis, Mr, of the Telegraph Account Department, transferred to Bogra.
Hopkinson, Capt W, Dinapore, leave for three months.
Monro, Mr J, Judge of Rajshahye, furlough for two years.
Kaye, Mr E St G, to act as Depy Magte, 24 Pergunnahs.
Peacock, Mr F B, to act as Commissioner of Dacca.
Rees, Mr F W J, to act as Magte of the 24-Pergunnahs.
Haggard, Mr A H, Asst Magte, to have charge of the Buxar Division of the Shahabad District.
Mullick, Baboo K, Depy Magte, to the Dacca Division.
Sen, Baboo K C, ditto.
Ahmed, Moonvi, Depy Magte, to have charge of the Patwakhally Division.
Bayley, Mr S , Commissioner of Patna, leave for three months.
Ghose, Baboo K P, Depy Magte, leave for three months.
Fisher, Mr O A, to act temporarily as District Supdt of Police, Hooghly.
Kilby, Mr S J, Asst Supdt of Police, transferred to East Tirhoot.
Bayley, Mr H, Acting Asst Supdt of Police, to the district of Tirhoot.
Robberds, Rev F W, to be Chaplain of Berhampore.
Doss, Baboo N K, appointed Joint-Inspector of Schools in the Orissa Division.
Mitter, Baboo T N, appointed temporarily to act as Second Subordinate Judge of Burdwan.
Roy, Baboo R C, to act as Moonsif of Bishenpore, West Burdwan.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Saunders, Mr R F, District and Sessions Judge, Ghazeepore, furlough for eight months.
Edwards, Mr R M, to officiate as Commissioner, Rohilkhund.
Corbett, Lieut Col A F, District Superintendent of Police, to Jhansee.
McConaghey, Mr M A, Settlement Officer, from 3rd to 2nd grade.

PUNJAB.

Stogdon, Mr A W, Asst Commr, Rawulpindee, furlough for 2 years.
Stephen, Mr C, Judge Small Cause Court, Simla, leave for forty-five days.
Shortt, Lieut Col, posted to the Bunnoo district.
Davis, Surg G McB, 4th Sikh Infantry, appointed Civil Surgeon of Kohat.

The Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions, consequent on the retirement of Colonel H W H Coxe :—

Young, Lieut-Col R, to be Commr and Supdt.
Hawes, Lieut-Col H J, to be Depy Commr, 1st class.
Smyth, Mr J W, to be Depy Commr, 2nd class.
Sandeman, Capt R G, to be Depy Commr, 3rd class.
Beadon, Capt C, to be Asst Commissioner, 1st Class.
Beckett, Mr H B, to be Asst Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Nicholls, Rev W W, Chaplain of Kasaulee, leave for ninety days.
Morrell, Rev B, to officiate as Chaplain of Kasaulee.

The English Mail of 18th *December was delivered at this office on the night of the* 19th *inst.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 7th January, 1875 ... 5 per ct.
Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings, 6th January, 1875, average rate ... 1-10⅛

Exchange on London.

	d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1 10⅛	to 1-10.9-16
Ditto, 3 months' sight ...	1-10⅛	to 1-10-5-16
Ditto, on demand	1-10	to 1-10-1-16
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10⅝	to
Document Bills for Acceptance, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10⅞	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do. ...	1-10⅞	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1-10⅛	to 1-10-9-16

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 220 to

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes ...	...	6½ a	7½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks	...	6½ a	7½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers	...		6
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto	...		5

Gold, 23 carats ...	...	Rs.	16-12 a 16-14
Sovereigns ...	...	„	10-13 a 10-14

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	103 6 a 103 10
5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	„	108 4 a 108 8

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	Rs.	102 2 a 102 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	„	105 8 a 106 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	„	105 0 a 105 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	„	103 2 a 103 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60	(1879)	„	109 2 a 109 4

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

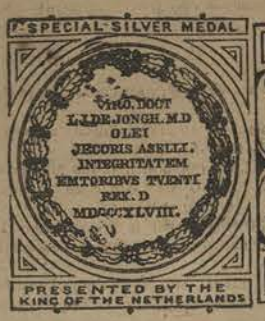
6	Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	Rs.	113 8 a Nom.
6	Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	„	114 0 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	„	114 8 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	„	115 0 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	„	115 8 a do.
6	Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	„	117 0 a do.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.		DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE YEARS, P. C.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BANKING COS. (*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
£1,000,000	£10	£10	Agra Bank..	90 *a*		.....		2	1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank.....	118 *a*	119	.....		5	..	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank.....	126 *a*	127	...		15	5	6
2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1397½ *a*		1397½ *a*		6	3½	3¾
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	125 *a*	126	... ...		6	5	5
£337,625	£25	25	Delhi & London Bank.. ..	182½ *a*		... ...		6	½	2
2,00,000	100	100	Hussoorie Saving's Bank.	119 *a*	120	... ...		6	6	6
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India,	113 *a*		113 *a*		3	2	3
20,08,000	100	100	Punjab Bank,...	85 *a*		.....		4	3½	4
13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank.....	550 *a*	555	.....		5	5	5
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank.....	88 *a*	89	... ..		...	4	4
			COMMERCIAL COS. (*Limited.*)							
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates...	70 *a*	72	... ...		..	..	...
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute.....	disct. to par.		.....		...	...	...
8,00,000	100	10	Bally Paper Mills.....	10. *a*	101	...		...		
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes.....	133 *a*	134	133 *a* *135		...	10	10
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Iron.....	1340 *a*		...		3½	4½	6
80,000	100	10	Bengal Iron..... ..	32 *a*	34	.....		...	...	...
4,25,400	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing.	275 *a*	280	.....		...	...	...
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills	1300 prem.		.....		...	...	...
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse.....	445 *a*	450	.....		7R	10R	8R
15,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons.....	113 *a*	114	.....		...	8	8
1,50,000	200	5	Ditto (new).	110 *a*		..		...	...	..
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes.....	91 *a*	92	.....		..	..	...
.....	100	...	Ditto New shares.... ...	2 *a* 3 prem.		2 prem.		...	...	..
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking.....	270 *a*	280	.....		...	...	..
.....	...	350	Ditto ¼ shares.....	135 *a*	140	.....		...	...	..
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press.....	90 *a*	95	.....		...	..	..
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry.....	11 *a*	12	...		...		...
9,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills.....	248 *a*	250	.....		...	10	10
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press.....	55 *a*		... ..		...	2	5
3,60,800	500	450	Hispore Hydre Prs.....	.....		.....		...	...	...
200 0,0	100	50	ossipore Hydre Prs.....	par		..		...	...	...
100,000	100	70	unbar Cotton Mills.....	par *a* prem.		.....		...	...	...
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 *a*	262	... ..		2½	2½	2½
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 *a*	200	.....		...	...	10
£26,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway.....	270 *a*		...		...	2	3½
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal.....	285 *a*		.....		2	7½	2½
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	107 *a*	108	.....		...	...	9
	100	85	Ditto Contrib	105 *a*		.....		...	...	7
9,20,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons.	240 *a*		...		...	...	7
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares.... ...	221 *a*		.....		...	...	..
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore.....	1225 *a*	1250	.....		8	8	8
16,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel.....	157½ *a*	160	.....		3	2	6
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking..	190 *a*	195	.....		5	5	6R
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills.....	25 *a*	26	...		...	...	...
29,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.....	495 *a*	500	500 *a*		8	...	...
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance.....	10 *a*	11	.....		...	..	2½
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport.. ..	.....		...		...	...	...
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping.....	45 *a*	46	45 *a*		5	3	20
2,20,000	500	500	Mohn's Steam Tug.....	430 *a*		.....		...	..	7½
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery.....	110 *a*		...		...	...	...
1,76,125	500	500	Nasmyth's Press.....	500 *a*		...		12	20	15
.....	50	10	Nanthpore Indigo.....	33 *a*	34	.....		...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhooms.....	109 *a*	110	109 *a*		...	...	5
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New issue.....	107 *a*		...		...	...	...
2,4,3,5	100	100	Straud Bank Press.....	96 *a*	97	.....		...	...	...
15,50,000	100	50	Oriental Jute.....	102 *a*		... ..		...	...	...
£4,000,000	£10	£10	Oude & Rohilkund Railway	127 *a*		... ..		...	...	2½
1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore Press.....	105 *a*	106	.....		...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	Rane-gunge Coals.....	106 *a*	108	.....		...	...	10 A
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press.....	80 *a*	82	.....		...	...	...
5,67,000	500	500	Scott Thomson.....	235 *a*	240	...		2½	3	3
1,50,000	100	30	Seebpore Jutes..	70 *a*	71	*72½ *a*		...	...	...
9,39,000	£20	£20	S. Pand D. Railway...	238 *a*	239	... ...		2½	...	2½
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press.....	125 *a*	130	.....		35	35½T	29

PAID UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON '71 '72 '73.		
			TEA COS.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable.....	200 *a*		.....	...	...	17
9,33,375	£50	200	Assam	500 *a*		.....	17½	22½	...
1,10,000	100	100	Aduipore Terai..	105 *a*	110	.....	12	12	...
3,00,000	100	100	Arcuttipore..	145 *a*	150	... ..	7½	18	20
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun.....	115 *a*		... ..	...	...	..
75,000	100	50	Baree	52 *a*	53	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	100	Benga.....	96 *a*	97	97 *a*	6	8	10
1,47,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory).....	55 *a*	56	.....	8	6½	8
6,85,550	200	200	Bishnauth	362 *a*	365	.....	17½	17½	17½
	200	50	Do. (Contributory).... ..	91 *a*		.....	17½	17	17½
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah.....	105 *a*	106	...	...	85	10
	100	50	Burkola	108 *a*	109	... ..	...	...	...
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar.....	151 *a*	153	(151 *a* 152	5	25	45
3,92,059	100	100	Central Terai.	70 *a*		.....	...	...	...
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore.....	825 *a*	830	.....	...	6	5
25,000	10	10	Chota Nagpore.....	53 *a*	54	.....	...	...	...
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial.....	106 *a*	108	.....	...	...	5½
2,30,000	100	100	Cuttleecherra.....	195 *a*	199	.....	...	4	...
2,00,000	100	100	Cooceneea	195 *a*	200	.....	...	...	12 *a*
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh.....	65 *a*	70	.....	...	...	...
8,43,965	50	50	Deeing.	68 *a*	70	... ..	...	...	X
8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doot.....	90 *a*		.....	...	...	
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt	140 *a*		.....	...	5	10a
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung.....	84 *a*	85	.....	...	4	2½
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar.....	185 *a*	190	.....	15	15	15
10,00,000	100	100	East India...	80 *a*	81	... ..	5	6	6
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty.....	95 *a*		.....	...	...	10 *a*
4,00,000	100	100	Holta...	113 *a*	115	.....	...	...	15
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria..... ...	84 *a*	85	.....	...	4	8
1,21,500	250	250	Jellaipore Cachar.....	480 *a*	490	.....	20	15	...
.....		100	Jheerie Ghat.	105 *a*		...	...	...	...
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam	103 *a*	104	... ..	...	...	...
2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra.....	124 *a*	126	.....	...	...	8
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley.....	90 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
4,34,787	1,000	1,000	Kunchunpore.....	880 *a*		.....	...	...	8
.....	100	100	Ditto ditto.....	88 *a*	89	.....	...	...	8
6,96,076	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling.	112 *a*	114	.....	3½	5½	5
	250	200	Do. (Contributory).....	98 *a*		.....	3	4.0.	5
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai..... ..	95 *a*		... ..	...	...	...
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal.....	11000 *a*		...	.0	85	25
4,98,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam.....	35 *a*	37	.....	2½	4	4
£65,87	£10	£10	Lockimpore (Asm.).....	121 *a*		.....	2½	...	4
1,55,75	100	100	Majagram.....	110 *a*		... ..	...	...	12½
7,29,150	100	100	Monaeherra...	87 *a*	88	... ..	...	...	...
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)	76 *a*	77	.....	6	...	...
78,000	100	40	Methola.....	95 *a*	96	.. ..	...	...	...
£150,000	100	100	Moungledye.....	.....		.....	...	...	...
1,52,275	200	200	Muttack.....	80 *a*	85	.....	...	...	...
.....	200	125	Do. (Contributory)....	65 *a*		.....	...	...	...
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodh.....	119 *a*	120	... ..	...	...	...
1,60,000	£10	£10	New Golan Gna.....	240 *a*	245	.....	10	22½	20
1,17,750	30	30	New Mutuni.....	215 *a*	220	... ..	37½	...	40
4,00,000	200	200	Nuiwanpore.....	200 *a*		... ..	...	...	...
£160,000	100	40	Phoenix	par		.....	...	...	...
75,000	100	100	Pungaboree..	105 *a*		.....	11	...	...
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	100 *a*		... ..	...	...	...
6,25,000	100	100	Singel	124 *a*	125	125 *a* *126	11½	9	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Soom..	85 *a*	86	.....	5	...	...
1,40,000	100	100	Springside, ...	140 *a*		.....	...	...	...
50,000	100	100	Sungoo River.....	30 *a*		.....	...	...	...
.....	100	100	Teendarrea	128 *a*	130	.....	...	...	2
7,34,300	300	£10	Tuckvar.....	130 *a*		.....	...	5	...
£189,324	£10	£10	Upper Assam.....	25 *a*	26	.....	...	...	...

*—Time-bargain. X—Ex-dividend. a—ad-interim. R—Rupees per share cent. to 4 months. N—Nominal. and 2nd bonus.



DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHEBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

General Debility and Emaciation.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effect after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility, I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed. I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents, the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and, from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who, in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Esq., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would become into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

The Wasting Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being oftentimes so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hope of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT Esq., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STORE-KEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

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☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

ON the 13th inst. the following Extraordinary Gazette was issued by the Government of India, stating that evidence had been adduced to the effect that the Guikwar had instigated the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, and that the Guikwar was suspended from the exercise of his power, in order to give him every opportunity to clear himself, and to enable the British Government to enquire into the truth of the charge.

Be it known that *Whereas* an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., the late British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guikwar, and evidence has been adduced to the effect, that His Highness Mulhar Rao Guikwar instigated the said attempt to administer poison to Colonel Phayre;

And Whereas to instigate such attempt would be a high crime against Her Majesty the Queen and a breach of the condition of loyalty to the Crown under which Mulhar Rao Guikwar is recognized as ruler of the Baroda State, and moreover such an attempt would be an act of hostility against the British Government, and it is necessary fully and publicly to enquire into the truth of the charge and to afford His Highness Mulhar Rao Guikwar every opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him;

And Whereas in consequence thereof it is necessary to suspend Mulhar Rao Guikwar from the exercise of power and to make other arrangements for the administration of the Baroda State:

It is hereby notified that from this date the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council temporarily assumes the administration of the Baroda State, and delegates all the powers necessary for the conduct of the administration to the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda. The administration will be conducted as far as possible in accordance with the usages, customs, and laws of the country.

All Sirdars, Inamdars, Zemindars, and inhabitants of the Baroda territories, and all officers and persons whatsoever in the civil and military service of the Baroda State, or liable to be called upon for such service, are hereby required to submit to the authority of and render obedience to the said Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner during such time as the State may be under the administration of the British Government.

In accordance with the gracious intimation made to the Princes and Chiefs of India that it is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that their Governments should be perpetuated, and the Representation and Dignity of their Houses should be continued, a Native Administration will be re-established in such manner as may be determined upon after the conclusion of the enquiry and after consideration of the results which such enquiry may elicit.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, 15*th January*, 1875. } C. U. AITCHISON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

THE following business was transacted at the Meeting of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, held on Tuesday, the 19th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Distresses for Rent in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration, and also that the *Bill* as amended be passed. The motions were agreed to. The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority, was then taken into consideration, Mr. Hobhouse moving that the Bill as amended be passed; which was agreed to. The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of Act I of 1859 (*for the Amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) and for other purposes, was presented, after which the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis represented that he would postpone making his contemplated motion for leave to introduce a Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

THE arrest of the Guikwar has been contrived with considerable skill and executed with remarkable celerity; so excellent have been all Sir Lewis Pelly's plans and proceedings that Mulhar Rao has been made a state-prisoner without the least public disturbance, and with scarcely any excitement. The Guikwar had issued invitations for a large hunting expedition to Etola, eighteen miles south of Baroda, to take place on the 14th inst. Colonel Pelly had himself been invited; but it is by no means certain that the expedition had not some more important object in view than mere sport. However that may be, on the morning of that day a very different scene took place. Troops having been collected and massed, the cantonment of Baroda was quite animated; at a very early hour Sir Lewis Pelly intimated to General Devine, commander of the Guikwar's forces, that he had taken over the administration of affairs in the Baroda State on behalf of the Governor General. This announcement was received without protest. At a quarter past 8 o'clock the Guikwar arrived at the Residency and surrendered himself a prisoner. He is now carefully guarded pending his trial. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* thus describes the prince as he appeared at the moment of his arrest. "The Gaekwar is a man about five feet nine inches high, and thin. His eyes are large and afflicted with strabismus. His mouth also is large, and filled with a set of black teeth which have a startling effect when His Highness essays a smile. The first impression you receive of his character is that he is a fool, but a closer acquaintance with him shows you that his eyes can be bent upon an object in more ways than one—that in fact His Highness is a man of great cunning, but wanting in breadth of judgment or decision. He wore his Mahratta turban of yellow intertwisted ropes which was thrown well back upon his forehead; a large cloak like a dressing gown with green flowers upon a dirty white ground, and fastened with thread of gold; and long white cotton gloves."

THE *Englishman* is of opinion that the enormous accumulations of the Guikwar, currently stated at £600,000, stowed away in various Banks and investments in British India, will enable him to secure such a force of legal talent on his side as has never yet been arrayed in an Indian state trial. In anticipation of the catastrophe that has now happened, the Guikwar has withdrawn large sums from the banks, and lodged them in secret and official hands. Our contemporary, as will be seen from the following extract, is in no way uneasy in regard to the condition of the political horizon. We heartily coincide that the presence of Mr. A. C. Lyall in Rajpootana is a guarantee for the good behaviour of the Native States in that part of India. At a conjuncture like the present it would be impossible for the interests of those States to be confided to better hands.

There seems very little chance of anything like an attempt at political resistance on behalf of the deposed Prince. The Rajputana States to the north have abundant historical grounds for antipathy to the representative of the Peishwa's power, and a few months ago they were placed under the firm hand of the very ablest civilian on this side of India. The Kathiawar States, once the hereditary territory of the Gaikwar, and still guarded by his Contingent, were in like manner placed last year under the strongest Political Officer on the Bombay side. With Mr. Alfred Lyall in Rajputana, and Mr. Peile in Kathiawar, the good behaviour of these two great sets of Native States may be considered as secure. The interests of Holkar and Sindhia would array them on the British side in any struggle on behalf of the Guikwar. His own subjects in his capital and the surrounding territory have had sufficient ground to hate and detest his Government, and will welcome the change of rulers.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* in a judicious article expresses confidence in the straight-forward character of Lord Northbrook's administration, and feels assured that the integrity of the Baroda State is perfectly safe in his hands. The *Patriot* remarks:

Of course the British Government as the Paramount Authority ought to keep the power of regulating the Raj in its own hands, but one thing seems to be certain that there shall be a Native Raj. This assurance ought to allay all apprehensions as to the revival of the annexation policy. So long as Lord Northbrook holds the sway we need entertain no such apprehension. We have been reminded of the struggle made to keep the Fort of Gwalior and the Assigned districts of Berar in the hands of the British Government, but on the other hand we may point to the restoration of Dhar and the resolution to restore also Mysore. We feel confident that Lord Northbrook will not destroy the integrity of the Native Government of Baroda, whatever the safeguards and restrictions he may put upon it, which we need hardly say he would be perfectly justified to impose after the discreditable disclosures made.

It is truly satisfactory to find the Native Press so thoroughly loyal at this conjuncture. Nothing could indicate more plainly the condemnation the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre has excited throughout the whole of India, than the fact that the strong measures which have been taken by the Supreme Government are concurred in by all classes of the community.

THE *Pioneer* regards applause of the step taken by the Viceroy as quite unnecessary, there being nothing else for him to do. Our contemporary tells us:

The only criticism on our past relations with Baroda which their present aspect suggests is that we might just as well have taken over the State much sooner. Mulhar Rao's recognition was perhaps a mistake from the first. He was under a cloud, the shadow of which recent events will not serve to lighten, when his brother Khunder Rao died, and the proclamation we publish this morning would not have required a very different wording if put forward in 1870. The people of the Gaekwar's dominions have been the only sufferers by the delay, however; and

as they do not complain, we need not grudge the Government the satisfaction of reflecting that all the expedients which could possibly have averted the necessity for a temporary annexation were tried in turn before that final remedy was applied.

WE have made quotations from the Calcutta, the Bombay and the Allahabad press to show our readers the unanimity which prevails in regard to the necessity for deposing the Guikwar. Our own opinion is that every thoughtful person ought to be convinced by the whole *modus operandi* in this important affair, that Lord Northbrook is following a safe policy in the Foreign Department of his Government. He has under him in Sir Lewis Pelly, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. A. C. Lyall, and other officers connected with that Department, a remarkable body of men whose efficiency has never been surpassed by any of their predecessors during the whole period of British rule.

ON Monday last at 11 A. M., His Excellency the Viceroy received the Yarkund Envoy in the Throne Room of Government House, Calcutta. Mr. Henvey, the officiating Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, accompanied the Envoy in a carriage to the entrance door, where Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, was in readiness to welcome the visitor. A procession was then formed, and the party proceeded to the presence chamber. Lord Northbrook stood on the dais while the Envoy saluted him, and submitted the letter with which he had been entrusted. When the letter had been read there was a presentation of some handsome gifts, after which the Envoy retired under a salute of fifteen guns.

LAST week we noticed the discontent in Bombay in reference to the unsatisfactory manner in which the change in the departure of the Mail train for Calcutta had been carried out. The *Bombay Gazette* is continuing the discussion; in its issue of Tuesday it says:

In a country in which the Railways were independent, they would know better in their own interest than to make changes in the time of starting their trains without having assured themselves beforehand that these changes would command public approval. But a guaranteed Railway is quite independent of public support. All that the heads of Departments need care about is to organize the working of the line in such a way as to satisfy the Government officials; and the testimony borne by Mr. Ormiston, at the G. I. P. meeting in London, to the admirable way in which that line is worked, is well deserved. Nothing, in fact, could be better than all the arrangements for the conduct of such traffic as comes to the line. But, as for showing any enterprize in attracting either passengers or goods, that is a different affair. Unguaranteed Companies can attend to such vulgar considerations; but a Company supported by the State naturally cares only to please great officials.

Too true; and yet there are people who want the guaranteed railways to be handed over to officialdom entirely.

FEW letters to *The Times* have excited so much attention as that from Calcutta dated the 27th November. The writer reviews our military position in India most unfavourably, and he is especially strong in his condemnation of the staff corps. The Native Army is described as being in a deplorable state of inefficiency. *The Times'* correspondent asks concerning it:

Is there any other army or institution in the world in which a service of three years (that is the period of probation a young officer must pass through) enables the neophyte to rise, without further effort or participation in its duties, to the highest grades and largest pensions? Another result of the present state of the Native Army is that in Bengal alone there are no less then 51 Field Officers, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors doing nothing whatever. They are entered in the Army List as "doing general duty," which means that they are doing nothing beyond drawing their pay, and waiting to be bought out. Every year sees them decrease in military efficiency, and increase in their money value. A Major "doing general duty," who might consent at present to retire on £400 a year, six years hence would not sell his valuable services under double that sum. It is generally supposed that the wretched men who have been consigned to this Slough of Despond owe their fate to some marked inefficiency on their part. This is an error. It is the natural working of the present system. It is a doom that may fall upon any officer holding an appointment on a tenure of five years, and, as a matter of fact, has fallen upon many most efficient officers. A young officer, for example, gets an appointment in the Quarter-master-General's Department. At the end of five years his time of service terminates. He has no regiment to return to, and unless he has interest to press his claims at Army Head-Quarters, he sinks, as a matter of course, into an officer doing general duty. There is no doubt that the process of deterioration becomes, then, fearfully rapid. But what wonder? Every incentive to zeal and energy has been taken away from the luckless victim. There is for him no career in life more. All that he has to wish for is to live until he becomes ripe for a pension.

WE have the pleasure to take the following extract from the *Spectator*, and are glad to find that the figures given in the *Edinburgh Daily Review* in relation to the present position of Indian Missions have been proved to be accurate.

As we expected, the figures we quoted from the *Edinburgh Daily Review* as to the decrease of English Missionaries in India turn out to be official, and the correspondents who impugned them are in the wrong. They have no doubt unintentionally, included the returns from Ceylon, which is a Crown colony, and has no more to do with India than Hong Kong has, in the Indian returns. The figures we quoted are confirmed by the "Statistical Tables of Protestant Missions in India, Ceylon, and Burmah for 1871," and by the "Report of the General Missionary Conference held at Allahabad, 1872-73." The returns for the Church Missionary Society submitted there were prepared by the Rev. H. W. Shackell, of Benares, formerly a Fellow of St. John's; and were supervised for the general report by the Rev. Mr. Sherring, of the London Missionary Society. The only question on which there is some doubt is whether our figures are not too favourable, as Eurasians are considered Europeans, and their number may be slightly increasing.

WE are glad to learn that the bonds of the Indian Guarantee and Surety Association (Limited) are being accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the Holkar State Railway, and the Indus Valley State Railway. The funds of the Association are lodged in Government securities only, and its head quarters are in Bombay. Since the commencement of this undertaking in 1872 the average dividend has been 9 per cent. after making payments to the reserve fund.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* does not think the recent changes in connection with the Irish legal advisers of Mr. Disraeli's Government at all surprising. The new Attorney General for Ireland is an uncle of Dr. Ormsby, Judge of the Native State of Travancore. Looking to the high character and attainments of Dr. Ormsby, we should be glad if his relative's distinguished position should prove potential in inducing the British Government to employ his talents and Indian experience to greater advantage than they can well be turned to in the narrow sphere at present assigned them.

WE are indeed glad to be able to praise the recent action of the Supreme Government in relation to Foreign affairs, but when we turn to the Legislative Department the case is greatly altered, for in the conduct of that branch of the public business there is much to condemn. Mr. Whitley Stokes draws with great ability all the Bills entrusted to him, but those Bills from time to time contain much perilous stuff for which his chief, and his chief alone, can be held responsible; and further, not only is there a want of consideration on the part of Mr. Hobhouse for the feelings of the public, in the subject-matter of his enactments, there *is also something indescribably offensive to the public* in the tone used by him when addressing the Legislative Council; there is a *littleness*, a selfishness, and a dogmatism which are most unpleasant. We have given above an outline of the Legislative business transacted on Tuesday, an outline sadly too meagre to satisfy ourselves, or to enable our readers to understand the pass to which legislation has come. Mr. Dalyell made, that day, an able and courageous speech opposing the adoption of the Bill for diminishing the multitude of Law reports; and he is, we think, entitled to the thanks of all interested in the proper administration of justice for the spirited endeavour made by him to gain attention to the representations of the High Court judges; but he was most improperly treated by Mr. Hobhouse, who could think of nothing else but the value of his own time. Lord Northbrook backed his legal adviser, and the proceedings of the day were characterised by an amount of unfairness that must necessarily tend to bring the machinery of our legislation in this country into serious disrepute.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court wrote to Government on the 16th July, "We agree in the opinion of the Government of India that it is desirable to diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the reports published for forensic use in British India; but while perfectly satisfied of the excellence of the intentions and single mindedness of the Government of India in the matter, we think that the proposed legislation is unnecessary, objectionable in principle, and unprecedented." In another part of the same letter it is stated, "A proposition more completely contrary to sound principle than that the reporters should be either under the influence or control of Government, it is difficult to conceive. It is most undesirable to leave room for the belief that the Government has secured to itself or its nominees, the power of preparing or suppressing the reports of decisions which it may suppose to be hostile to its influence or policy. It may be said that it is not to be supposed that Government would stoop to make an improper use of such opportunities. We ardently hope that would be so; but if there be any part of the British Empire in which such a power would be objectionable, it is in India, where the Government is more completely despotic than in any other country under British rule, and where it has not always the most favourable construction placed upon its acts."

THE letter from the Bombay High Court, from which we have quoted, passes on to the use of arguments of great solidity and weight; but not only is that letter full of important considerations for delaying the progress of Mr. Hobhouse's bill, the other letters, which have been received from various parts of India by the Supreme Government, are also full of equally influential reasoning. Under any circumstances there was no need for haste in dealing with Mr. Hobhouse's measure; it could very well have been allowed to stand over for months or years; yet it was hurried forward on Tuesday in the most unseemly way possible, merely to give that gentleman perfect leisure for dealing with other matters of business, he being unable to think of two things at a time, or to give his attention to other Government measures until old ones have been passed into law.

WHEELER'S HISTORY OF INDIA.

THE time has come when we are called upon to notice the third volume of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's great historical work, concerning which we may truly say that any thing equally comprehensive has rarely been attempted. When we consider the vast range of the subject, not only in relation to the epochs it embraces but also in regard to territorial extent, when we remember the endless varieties of religions and races that have occupied the field surveyed by Mr. Wheeler, when we count the numerous languages that have been and still are spoken in India, and when we reflect upon the intricate and labyrinthine character of all historical investigation among the Aryans of Asia, we can only wonder at the great success that has attended Mr. Wheeler's attempt to evolve light and order from darkness and chaos. Turning over the pages of his last and greatest work we are reminded of the professor spoken of in Disraeli's "Contarini Fleming" who discoursed on an early portion of history "entirely unknown." Contarini Fleming says "I was astonished at the fulness of his knowledge. That which to a common student appears but an inexplicable or barren tradition became in his magical mould, a record teeming with deep knowledge and picturesque interest. Hordes, who hitherto were only dimly distinguished wandering over the deserts of antiquity, now figured as great nations, multiplying in beautiful cities, and moving in the grand and progressive march of civilization; and I listened to animated narratives of their creeds, their manners, their philosophy, and their arts. I was deeply impressed with this mystical creation of a critical spirit. **** The curtain was removed from the sacred shrine of antique ages."

Mr. Wheeler broke ground in his first volume with a philosophical analysis of the Vedic period and the Maha Bharata. In his second volume he subjected the Ramayana and the Laws of Manu to a similar process; and now, in his third volume which is dedicated to the memory of Lord Mayo, Sir Henry Durand, and Professor Goldstücker, he takes a complete survey of India from a Hindoo, Boodhist, and Brahmanical point of view, as the country existed prior to the arrival of the British. In some subsequent volume we shall be introduced to the Mahratta, Mahomedan, and English dynasties; at present Mr. Wheeler has been clearing the way for them, by showing the nature of the country and the character of the people. The third volume, with which alone we have now to do, has been made by a happy arrangement perfect in itself; it can be read alone, or in connection with the preceding volumes, as the reader pleases; if he passes them by he will miss much that is of value; he will probably fail to realise the shadowy yet magnificent proportions of the dim poetical traditions that possess such a powerful charm for the Hindoo mind; he will thus be unable to understand as fully as he might the imaginative character of the population, and that passionate feeling of patriotism which finds its expression among them in ardent admiration for the heroic achievements of ancient demi-gods who were purely Indian in origin and stand-point; but though the reader must lose all this by passing over the Maha Bharata and the Ramayana, an acquaintance with which is the proper prelude to Mr. Wheeler's third book, he will find that book so constructed as to be a harmonious and rounded compilation; and no mere literary fragment. It starts with a retrospect of the Vedic period, and assigns the years 623—543 B. C. as the first chronological stand-point in Indian history. Beginning with that epoch the historian discusses the fortunes of dynasty after dynasty, until finally the prowess of the Portuguese and their great successes in Asia have been fully told.

Mr. Wheeler's idea is that though the history of India may be fairly mapped out into three eras, viz. Hindoo, Mussulman, and British, the first era in reality overlaps the two subsequent ones, while the second era overlaps the third. The Hindoo era is synchronous with every other, and the Mussulman with the British. This principle having been carefully acted on, the History has thus far been made a Hindoo one, though it has been brought down to the seventeenth century. In describing the theatre in which the Hindoos have lived and moved, Mr. Wheeler speaks of it as a triangular tract bounded on two sides by the sea, and on the third side by the Himalayan wall. Between the mountains and the sea there are two entrances into the plains, viz., from the North East and the North West respectively. Mr. Wheeler calls one of these passes the Aryan gate and the other the Turanian gate. The latter is formed by the valley of the river Brahmaputra, which is poetically described as coiling round the Himalayas like a huge [illegible] from a period long prior to the [illegible] the Aryans in the opposite direction [illegible] Turanians from high Asia followed [illegible] course of the Bramahputra into Ben[illegible] is easy to conceive that the ear[illegible] of immigration followed the two m[illegible]. The two streams met in the plains of Central India, and after many years of conflict the Aryans became the paramount power. The Turanians, however, never fell into total insignificance. In the present day they cover an area corresponding pretty closely with the limits of the Madras presidency. Known to philologists as the Dravidians of India, they comprise the Telugu, the Tamil, the Kanarese, and the Malayalum speaking people of the peninsula. Mr. Wheeler thus hopefully regards them: "The Dravidian people are endowed with a latent vitality which stands out in marked contrast to the lassitude of the Bengalee; and when they have thrown off the Brahmans, and subordinated their caste-system to the interests of the common weal, they will begin to play an important part in the regeneration of the Indian world."

Mr. Wheeler gives his readers a graphic picture of Hindoo modes of life in every part of the country, not only as they now are, but as we have reason to believe they formerly were; as an illustration of this we would say that the extinct rite of suttee is described in powerful language. "It elevated," we are told, "the helpless concubine into a self-sacrificing heroine; the distracted widow into a joyful and triumphant bride." We are inclined to object to the use of the word "concubine" in this connection, for if we do not mistake, suttee was peculiarly the privilege of a wife. Goethe, in his beautiful poem entitled "The God and the Bayadere", represents the concubine of Mahadeva as having been refused the rite; the Brahmans tell her:

> "To thy priests' commands give ear!
> This one was thy husband never.
> * * * * * * * * * * *
> To death's silent realms from life
> None but shades attend man's frame,
> With the husband none but wife,"
> That is duty, that is fame."

Mr. Wheeler has done well to extract from Dr. Pope's edition of the "Description of India by the Abbé Dubois (Madras, Higginbotham & Co.)" the beautiful song of Pattanatta Pillie, which runs thus;

1. In which future birth shall I see Her, who for ten moons, burdened, bore me, and when she heard the word Son, lovingly took me up in her rosy hands and fed me from her golden breast?
2. Shall I kindle the flame to consume Her, who for three hundred days of weariness and longing, morn and evening imploring Siva's grace, was borne down by me a burden?
3. Shall I place her on the pile and kindle it,—Her who in the cradle, on her bosom, on her shoulder, caressed me, fanned me, singing soothing lullabies?
4. Shall I put the rice into that mouth, my mother's, with which she was wont to call me her honey, nectar, her only wealth, her boy?
5. Shall I heap up rice on the head of Her, and place the firebrand, with unflinching hand and steady eye: who softly raised me, pressed her face to mine, and called me oft her son?
6. Formerly the fire was kindled, in the three towns, then it was kindled in Lanka's isle? Sorrow for my mother kindles the fire, deep within, and I too have kindled the fire! See it burns! it burns!
7. It burns! It burns to ashes—Alas!—the hand which soothed me, and reared me, and led me so tenderly that its touch would not have frightened away the timid bird!
8. Is she ashes now? Hath she come already to thy feet, O wondrous Lord of Sona's hill? Hath she, evermore gazing on thee, rejoicing, forgotten me, her son?
9. She was erewhile! She walked in the way! She was here but yesterday! To-day burned, become ashes! Come all, unlamenting, sprinkle milk, all is in Siva's power!

Mr. Wheeler speaks of these verses as expressing the feelings of a "son whilst firing the funeral pile of his living parent," and he says they "furnish a powerful illustration of the inhumanity of the practice." We may be wrong, but a careful scrutiny of the verses fails to convey to our mind an impression that the disconsolate poet was performing suttee.

In the preface to the volume under notice Mr. Wheeler represents it as opening with retrospects of the Vedic and Brahmanic ages by the light of the materials already brought under review in the two former volumes; it then brings every other available authority, excepting that of the Mussulman historians, to bear upon the general subject. Mr. Wheeler thus proceeds;

> The life and teachings of Gotama Buddha, the evidence of Greek and Roman writers, the edicts of Priyadarsi or Asoka, the Buddhist chronicles, the recorded travels of the Chinese pilgrims in the fifth and seventh centuries, the Hindu drama, the traditions of the Rajpoots down to the seventeenth century, the travels of Marco Polo and others between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, and Faria y Sousa's history of Portuguese Asia during the sixteenth and greater part of the seventeenth centuries, have all been laid under contribution for every variety of information, and have been further illustrated by the experience derived during fifteen years' official residence in India and Burma. In this manner the attempt has been made to throw every light upon the history, the religion, and the civilization of the people of India before the coming of the English upon the scene.

We have already hinted that in the next volume of Mr. Wheeler's History of India he will relate the Mahomedan conquest; the forthcoming volume will also be devoted to the history of Mahratta and British India. In mentioning the importance of the Mussulman annals Mr. Wheeler tells us it is increasing day by day, "for few impartial observers will deny the fact that to all appear.

ance the people of India are drifting slowly but surely towards the religion of the prophet of Arabia, rather than towards that Christianity which is freely offered, but which they are not prepared to accept." We were unprepared for such a discouraging anticipation as that which we are sorry to find has been adopted. It would not have surprised us to be told that the people of India are drifting from polytheism to a recognition of the divine obligation "Thou shalt have none other gods but Me;" yet we did not expect an impression to be entertained that the Koran was destined to become the sacred volume of the greater portion of the Indian people. Mr. Wheeler's next volume will probably contain an endeavour to make good his position; that there has already been a large Mahomedan conversion cannot be denied, and we shall be sure to find process, which has become historical, lucidly developed; the doctrines of the Koran and the accretions derived from various commentators will certainly be set forth in graceful and fluent periods, and we may confidently rely on a further instalment of that patient research which has placed Mr. Wheeler in the front rank of philosophical historians; but we hope and trust he will succeed in finding little justification for his gloomy vaticination.

To recur to the volume under notice, we cannot do otherwise than commend very heartily the third chapter which sketches the life and teachings of Gotama Boodha. Mr. Wheeler, as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has seen not a little of Boodhist communities; and we are inclined to think that contact with the followers of Sakya Mooni must have left an agreeable impression on his mind. The following description of the scene, which takes place when a Boodhist priest is made, is probably the more graphic from the circumstance that the learned author must have seen many such initiations:

> The admission of a convert into the priesthood is to this day one of the most striking ceremonies in the Buddhist religion. The neophyte is dressed in his gayest attire, and carried to the monastery in a procession of friends and relatives in festal array, accompanied by a band of musicians playing all the way. This is done in commemoration of the procession which accompanied Gotama, when he drove in his chariot from his garden to his palace on the evening before he entered upon his religious career. The moment the neophyte enters the doorway of the monastery his secular life is brought to a close. His hair and beard are shaved completely away. His fine clothes are taken off, and he is invested with the three yellow robes,—the shirt, the petticoat, and the mantle. He then prostrates himself before the elder priest who is about to admit him, and assumes the attitude of worship, and exclaims aloud three times:—"I adore Buddha, the Law, and the Assembly." Finally he takes the vows of poverty and celibacy, and henceforth conforms to monastic rule. Every young man is supposed to be admitted at least once into a monastery; it may be for a short time, as a matter of form, or for only a year or two to finish his education; or, if he has completed his twentieth year, it may be for life. But however this may be, so long as he wears a yellow robe, he is invested with a sacred character. A minor offence might be expiated by confession and penance; but for any of the capital sins, such as murder, theft, or unchastity, the vile apostate is expelled from the monastery, and regarded with general horror and detestation.

The conquest of the Punjab by Alexander the Great is briefly but accurately told. Here again Mr. Wheeler's Indian experience has stood him in good stead. The interview between the Macedonian, Onesikritos, and the Brahmans is realised with great vividness. We seem to see the whole party and to hear the haughty language of Kalanos as he thus addresses the Greek warrior, "Your clothing is contrary to nature and offensive to the deity; by such pride and luxury, want and misery have been brought upon mankind. In former days grain was as abundant as the dust, and milk and honey, wine and oil, flowed as freely as water; but the deity grew angry at the luxury of the human race, and withdrew the abundance, and if such luxury continues, famine and drought will follow. If therefore you would learn wisdom, you must return to a state of nature, and lie down upon these stones." This speech shows us how very old are the doctrines of Rousseau, and how prone to fallacy is the human mind in every age and clime. Political Economy has probably done more than any other branch of philosophy to overthrow the ancient superstition that a state of nature is the proper end of man.

It is high time that we should now conclude a notice which has already become too lengthy; in bringing to an end this reference to Mr. Wheeler's great historical work, we cannot but regret that want of space compels us to refrain from all allusion to the very interesting chapters connected with Portuguese India; this is a highly entertaining section of Indian history, and we cannot do better than recommend our readers to peruse it as given in Mr. Wheeler's own pages.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

WHILE in Scotland last year Surgeon Major Pringle read a valuable paper on Asiatic Cholera. Few men have had more experience of that disease than himself; he has in his own person suffered from it, and has witnessed its ravages in nearly every [illegible] as it has developed itself among p[illegible]ed pilgrims, among well fed Bri[illegible]diers on the march, and among the [illegible]ably situated occupiers of bungalows [illegible]cks in military cantonments. Dr. [illegible] has also seen outbreaks of the disease [illegible]ations, as well as in the plains; and as he has undoubtedly been a cautious observer his conclusions generally must be regarded as of no slight importance. As a case in point we would cite his view that seventy-two hours is the limit between exposure to cholera poison and the first symptoms of the disease. From personal observations at Mussoorie and Landour in the Himalayas, over a period of seven years, during which two cholera epidemics occurred, he is quite satisfied that he has discovered the exact time necessary to develop the full force of the noxious agent. In making this statement Dr. Pringle has guarded himself against implying that the period he has adopted would suffice for the quarantine of a ship from an infected port, unless there have been no cases of disease on board during the voyage. Should such cases occur, three days should be spent where, as far as can be ascertained, no cholera poison is believed to exist.

While Dr. Pringle was in the Himalayas not a single case of cholera was met with either in the civil sanitarium of Mussoorie, or the military convalescent depôt of Landour, in which a visit to the cholera infected plains could not be traced to within a period of three days. Dr. Pringle says, "I can write with some confidence on this important point, as I made particular inquiries into these cases of cholera, and indeed attended some of them. In the cholera epidemic of 1872, it was thought that an exception had been found to this rule, and a case of true cholera originating in Mussoorie was believed to have been met with. The man was a cow-feeder, living in the centre of Mussoorie, who was stated never to have left the station; on making close enquiry, however, I found this man had gone to his village in the plains, where cholera was present, with some cows which had gone out of milk, to be replaced by others in full milk; this the man did without, however, even staying a night in his village, but returning at once to Mussoorie. Within three days of this visit to an infected locality, the poor man was seized with cholera and died."

In bringing to notice his theory as to the time necessary for the cholera-poison to take firm hold of the human frame, Dr. Pringle has earned the thanks of the public. His lecture, however, contains many other suggestive ideas; for instance he submits several good reasons why what is called the premonitary stage of cholera should no longer be regarded as such. His argument is, a certain poison has found its way into a human being, and purging and vomiting ensue in consequence of the system making an effort to get rid of the poison; how then can such symptoms be termed premonitary when they really appear subsequent to the beginning of a diseased condition, which of course began with the admission of the poison? This would seem to be an irresistible blow at the nomenclature found fault with; yet we imagine the term *premonitary* will endure; it is convenient, if not accurate, and further on, in the course of his lecture, Dr. Pringle makes use of it in the most natural way, as if he had never condemned it. We find him speaking of "cases of true Asiatic cholera cured in the premonitary stage by narcotic and astringent remedies." Nor is this the only case of inconsistency noticeable in the lecture; Dr. Pringle shows good reason why the phrase "British cholera" should be abandoned. British cholera is only ordinary cholera attributable to over-indulgence in unripe or unwholesome fruit or vegetables. If there be such a disease as British Cholera then Dr. Pringle has met with it among the natives of India. Unwholesome fruit and vegetables are among the most active agents in the spread of cholera at the great temple of Juggernath, by producing diarrhœa and bowel complaints. The "holy food" of the shrine is chiefly a sort of melon in various stages of decomposition; this dangerous fare is carried by ignorant pilgrims over the whole of India; in some cases the decaying vegetable is weeks in arriving at its destination, and in this way cholera is widely spread. Independently of its own intrinsic defects the "holy food" probably contains at times the germs of the cholera poison introduced into it by the impurity of the water in which it has been cooked in Pooree. Although British cholera is a phrase which ought to die out, yet we find Dr. Pringle using it throughout his lecture; indeed the subject of the lecture, "Asiatic Cholera," inferentially implies other types; our objection may possibly be regarded as hypercriticism, and indeed we are ready to admit that the true value of Dr. Pringle's lecture is not impaired by his want of adhesion to his own canons.

When a person is attacked with cholera, common-sense would suggest the elimina-

tion of the poison; this result may be aided by the use of warm-water as an emetic and as an enemata; in rare cases castor-oil may be used; but Dr. Pringle points out the risk of promoting natural elimination when it reaches an excessive degree; nature too frequently causes death by the energy of her own efforts, and it would be gross folly to promote the mischief she may be doing. One thing, however, is clear, according to Dr. Pringle, viz. that all medicines which tend to check vomiting and purging, and which are of the nature of narcotics, such as opium, together with all remedies which act like ice, are injurious. Dr. Pringle is further strongly opposed to the administration of spirituous stimulants, until convalescence has set in; yet cholera-patients certainly stand in need of a fillip. Many have been the victims to neglect after the worst stages of the disease have been surmounted; when the battle has apparently been won, it is the right time to guard against the effects of exhaustion. Dr. Pringle thus expresses himself: "Nature has, so to speak, thrown off the poison, but the struggle has nearly ended in death, and we are now called upon to aid nature in rallying from the fight. And how is this to be done? Mainly by restoring heat to the body and tone to the circulation by means of warm application, and frictions, and sinapisms, with, if necessary, large turpentine poultices, in the hope of acting on the capillary circulation; by the cautious administration of food in the form of soups; and if any stimulant is required, carbonate of ammonia with sulphuric acid and nitric ether in camphor-mixture." In nothing that Dr. Pringle has advanced is there any wildness or extravagance; all *his conclusions bear the impress of close thought and careful observation; and* it is with a belief that his lecture is a public benefit, that we have felt called upon to refer to it.

BURMESE BRUTALITY.

THERE is something fearfully attractive in the criminal annals of British Burma. Murder there seems to have been reduced to a pastime, being apparently committed with the sole view of enlivening the hum-drum existence of the inhabitants of the rural districts. A woman, say, bids a male neighbour good-morning, and before nightfall her husband has chopped into mincemeat the unfortunate object of her civility. A sulky son, a hard landlord, an importunate beggar, are all liable to similar annihilation, without a moment's warning, thanks to the omnipresent *dao*.

Look at the *following long list*, pertaining to one year only. In Kyouk-Phyoo a thief, who had recently returned home from prison entered a house for the purpose of robbery, and the owner happening to bar the way, the burglar made his exit as a murderer. In the same district a quarrel took place at a toddy sale, and a man died from the effects of the blows he received; a gambling party, also, broke up with a like result. In Pegu a "petty trader with his nephew had engaged boatmen for a trip; suddenly these boatmen, natives of Upper Burma, seized and murdered their employers. Some days after, two constables proceeding on duty up the Prome road in search of two men in another case, got into conversation with three men whose conduct roused their suspicion, being questioned they showed signs of alarm and one was seen to be getting rid of something; this article, a knife, was picked up and the three men secured; the property found with them proved to be that of the murdered men: they were convicted and executed." A Chinaman, named Koo-Wun, "formerly of the Topai-Kong sect, latterly of the Ghe-hins, took to himself a wife who had been married to a member of the Hosa-ings allies of the Topai-Kongs. Nine men of these sects came to the house he, Koo-Wun, was staying in at night, and, dragging him out, beat him to death. This was on 7th March; on the 9th information reached the police, but not till the 22nd March was the body found. It was then discovered buried in a small nullah. Five men—all Chinese—were tried and transported for life for the crime. The police had great difficulty in bringing this case, where secret society influence was at work, to a successful issue." The third case in the same district was connected with a dacoity. The police having obtained information of the intended crime surrounded the house where the robbers were concealed, and in the *melee* a constable was cut down; in the fourth case a farmer while pursuing a cattle-lifter was stabbed; in the fifth the body of a man was found in a nullah near his home, owing to an intriguing disposition; in the sixth case two rascals quarrelling one cut the other down, and in two others wives were savagely murdered by jealous husbands. One of the most curious cases, however, was that wherein a number of Chinamen assembled together with a view to smash an excise officer who *had given information against them. An axe was hurled at the intended victim*, but instead of striking him it hit a brother Chinaman, who died on the spot! In Rangoon a convict, without the slightest provocation, struck another prisoner on the head, death ensuing immediately. The defence of the culprit was that he was tired of jail life. At the same place the European steward of a ship stabbed his chief officer with a carving knife; and a Chinaman, after a petty squabble with his wife, struck her till she died in a boat on the river. At Bassein a native of Madras quietly murdered his wife and three children, at the same time severely wounding his mother-in-law and a fourth olive branch. In Henzadah a man who had a quarrel with a village policeman was waylaid at night by four men, and beaten so severely that he died in a few hours; while two men were quarrelling in a native theatre a third—a friend of one of the parties—rushed in and stabbed his friend's assailant, who died in two days; a man who had given evidence in court, was deliberately cut down in his own house with an axe, his daughter and daughter-in-law suffering a like fate; a Karen murdered a woman and hanged himself close to the body of his victim; a Burman in a quarrel with another was beaten, and although he succeeded in procuring the man's judicial punishment, he waylaid his enemy and killed him with a bludgeon. In Prome a young man, during an altercation with his step-mother regarding the sale of certain lands, cut her over the neck, attacked and killed his father who interfered, and then finished off his first victim. This is the list for the Amherst district—

A man who suddenly became insane killed his wife and committed suicide. A Shan induced a Burman to accompany him under the pretence that he had an elephant for sale; being joined by two companions they murdered the Burman, took his money, and fled across the frontier. The police of a frontier post hearing of the assembly of a party of dacoits, attempted to capture them, but were fired on and had one man—a Karen constable—killed on the spot; the dacoits however paid dearly for this, as two were killed and a third died of wounds. A Yooa Goung, or village policeman, had incurred the enmity of the Karens who composed nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the circle; seven men attacked his house and shot his wife, but the Goung escaped. A Burman, in a fit of anger, brutally killed his step child, only 18 months old; he was sentenced to transportation for life. A Karen, engaged in procuring evidence in an elephant theft case, was shot from behind a tree close on the frontier; no doubt was then entertained as to the identity of the murderer, who was arrested and brought to trial. Before the Sessions Court the chief witness gave evidence which was directly at variance with his statements in the lower Court, and thus the case failed. The trial of this witness for perjury has been instituted. A Karen was found murdered on his farm by some person then unknown. A party of four Karens called at the house of another of the same race, and desiring the inmates to come out, they deliberately shot the owner's wife. A family feud regarding the possession of an orange garden is believed to have been the cause.

In Shoay-Gyeen the body of a Shan was found in a river near a rest-house; he had evidently been murdered and the body thrown into the water. Four Shans were known to have passed the place about the time the murder was committed, but as the deceased was a stranger the body was not identified nor was any clue obtained. A man quarrelled, with a girl, cut her down, and then nearly killed himself; another man murdered his mother because his dinner was cold, and a third expressed his thanks to a body of elders, who had volunteered to settle a difference between him and his wife, by suddenly thrusting his *dao* into the breast of his best friend.

We might extend the tale still further, but the subject is not a very pleasant one, and the cases given will suffice to show our readers the value put upon life by the brutal Burmese. If we could make the Burman change his deadly knife for some more peaceful instrument, and could make him say with truthfulness *nil mihi fuerit unquam uxoribus, cum alienis*, we might hope for a better state of things, but so long as the *dao* is regarded as an indispensable article of dress and the feelings of husbands are so grossly outraged, we are afraid that the hangman will be a very necessary adjunct of the British Burma Government.

THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB.

TWELVE months ago, under a heading like the above, we gave a description of several of the principal places in the land of the Five Waters. With the help of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1873 we are now able to enlarge upon the subject. Dr. DeRenzy spent more than half the year in visiting eighty-eight towns and villages, being everywhere hailed by the people as a great magician, who with a word could change a foul tank into a silvery lake, and a withered arm into a stout, strong limb. Wherever he went he was attended by a crowd of people who anxiously listened to his suggestions as to house-building, the removal of refuse and the construction of wells. "Much that I said," Dr. DeRenzy observes, "will no doubt be as seed that falls on dry stony ground. It will bear no fruit, but in some places where the people were suffering from grievous sickness, where their *Jawans* (young men and women) had

died in great numbers, my words seemed to make an impression and to excite a spirit of observation and reflection, which will I hope be productive of good."

The general ignorance and apathy of all classes of the native population have hitherto prevented Government interference in small towns removed from European supervision. English towns are composed for the most part of artisans, mechanics, and persons following professions, but the great majority of Punjab towns are little more than aggregations of farm-steads. In England the agricultural population live on their respective holdings; and the effect of this arrangement is that very little agricultural produce is brought within the town limits, and consequently the refuse matter to be removed is comparatively small. In the Punjab the case is very different. The insecurity of life and property has been for many ages so great, that the people of all classes, including the agricultural, have been driven to live together for the sake of mutual protection; and as the agricultural communities greatly outnumber the other classes, the towns have come to be mainly deposits for agricultural produce, cattle, and little more, in fact, than large farm yards. Cattle in hundreds, or, in many cases, thousands, are stalled inside the walls at night, the litter and fodder for them is strewn about, the manure collects, grain is stacked, the sugarcane is pressed, within the village enclosure. Nor are the different farmyards, which compose the town, spacious and airy; on the contrary the necessities of village defence have rendered it necessary that the habitations of man and beasts should be as compact, and cover as little space as possible. Such, in a few words, is Dr. DeRenzy's estimate of the habitations of man in the Punjab, and such being the constitution of native towns it would be folly to expect to find in them that cleanliness which is maintained in Great Britain. "It is too much the fashion for English people to speak of natives as a naturally uncleanly people, but those who do so, know little of the obstacles to cleanliness which exist in the structural arrangements of every native town. It is unfair to compare a native town with an English town; the comparison, to be fair, should be between a native town and an aggregation of English farm yards, if such can be conceived at all." This is very true and should not be lightly passed over.

Delhi receives both praise and censure from D. De Renzy, who noticed in all parts of the city an entire disregard of building regulations. People appear to build where they please, without any regard to order or arrangement. The houses are heaped upon one another with dark narrow passages between them, inaccessible to light and air. This want of arrangement greatly enchances the cost of conservancy and makes supervision difficult. In many places the houses are placed back to back, although "it is a fundamental principle in town building, that every house should have access to air in front and rear and a small piece of ground behind entirely unoccupied. I believe that this principle cannot be neglected in towns without most serious injury to the health and physique of the population." The greatest importance is attached to such an arrangement in Europe, and an earnest effort should be made to enforce it in the towns of the Punjab. Dr. DeRenzy has a strong impression, that of the many causes which combine to produce the physical degeneracy that forms so marked a characteristic of the town populations of the province, the neglect of the principle we have mentioned is the most important. It would not be possible at present to alter the house arrangement of the older portions of native cities, but an endeavour should be made to prevent an extension of the evil in the houses springing up under our own rule. Ferozepore, in Gurgaon,—a town that has been less than forty years under British dominion—is said to have the appearance of a thriving prosperous place. There are some very good streets, straight, moderately wide, well metalled and provided with side drains. There is a large number of well built houses, the building material being stone brought from the adjacent hills. They have a neat, tidy, substantial appearance, very unusual in native cities. Ferozepore has been very prosperous until lately, but the opening of the Rewaree Railway affected business injuriously, and the merchants, who seem to be an unusually energetic, clear sighted body of men, assert that they will be ruined unless the town is connected by either a metalled road or a Branch Railway with Gurgaon or Ulwar. Noh, another town in Gurgaon, and once the seat of a flourishing trade in salt, also appears to be rapidly degenerating, the inhabitants leaving their ruined huts daily. Last year the death rate was 69 per mille. Rewaree is filled with mud hovels four feet high, and in a state of dilapidation from the heavy floods of last year. The following may be taken as a specimen of the condition of a town occupied solely by natives, Gohanah, in Rohtuk being referred to. "I found quagmires of filth in many places. When going into the mohallah (ward) Hathai Rajputana, I was stopped by a person, who stated that that mohallah was *pardo* (excluded from inspection). After little parley, however, I was allowed to go in, and at once saw the reason why inspection was disliked. The filth of the place was indescribable. There were cart loads of filth in the streets, and the cess-pools were full to overflowing with black fœtid slush." Soneput in the Delhi district is a strange-looking town. It appears to be built to a great extent on the summit of an old brick kiln, raised about sixty feet above the level of the plain; many of the streets are consequently very steep, and the general surface of the place is irregular.

Loodiana is in a frightful condition, if what the Sanitary Commissioner says is correct. Immense open drains run in all directions and produce the "most abominable stench." The sewage system, created by the British Government, is a "curse to the town", the drains being so badly constructed that the largest amount of flushing cannot keep them clean. Simla is almost as bad. The meat market is situated close to one of the most offensive sewers, and the water spring at Combermere bridge emerges from the rock through a compost of bones, sardine boxes and old shoes! This is what Dr. De Renzy thinks of the Governor-General's summer retreat. "As it is impossible to provide a sufficient water-supply of pure quality, Simla is not a suitable habitation for the Government of India. The presence of the Government of India at Simla naturally attracts there a very large population, who, from the scantiness of building ground have been compressed within the narrowest possible limits: the crowding, the scanty and impure water-supply, and a system of sewerage of the worst possible kind form a combination of circumstances attended with great danger to the public health."

Startling as the statement may seem, it is a fact that there is hardly a town in the whole of the Punjab the water-supply of which does not furnish the most unmistakeable evidence of being largely contaminated with sewage, and a sewerage system in the English sense of the term does not exist anywhere. There are open drains which carry away a portion of the fluid refuse, but most of even this sinks, from generation to generation, into the soil on which the people live. The dry air and bright sunlight, which form so constant a distinctive character of the Punjab climate, go far to neutralise the offensive results of the wholesale gross pollution of the soil. In dry weather—and, as a rule, the weather is dry—the streets of the larger towns are not very offensive to the sense of smell. It is otherwise, however, on the occasions when the air is damp and rain has recently fallen, and it is impossible for any one, not hardened by habit to endure foul smells, to go into the back streets of cities like Dehli, Lahore, Umritsur, and Loodiana without experiencing a sense of depressing and sickening nausea.

PONDICHERRY.

(From a Resident.)

THE good inhabitants of this town are quite delighted at the prospect of losing their present Governor, who is going home in March next on leave, and will never return to India. The last mail brought the news that there are already two or three candidates for the soon-to-be vacant post, and the one most likely to succeed is the Baron Textor de Ravisi, who was lately one of the Members of the Oriental Congress in London. The Baron was formerly Governor of the French settlement of Karikal. With Mr. Faron will go away Mr. Cremazy, his son-in-law, who has succeeded in showing that he has more vanity than brain. As President of the Tribunal he is a very hard working man, and his judgments are impartially rendered, but having married the daughter of the Governor he thinks himself above all other mortals, and lets his pride have the better of his good sense. The last mail brought also very good news for the colony in the shape of a subsidy of four thousand pounds to the spinning and weaving manufactories of the place, three in number, to enable them to compete with the manufactories of France. What would Manchester say to this? The French policy is diametrically opposed to its claims.

They say the Railway from this town to join the South India line from Madras to Cuddalore is also sanctioned, and the agreement has been signed in London between the English Railway Company and the French representative of the colony.

General Ferrier, the author of the Affghanistan War, is proceeding to take the acting appointment of Governor in Chandernagore. As he had been very ill-treated by the *Courrier de l' Inde Francaise* he says that newspapers are at the bottom of every possible mischief, and without the press the people would be very happy. A rich man is always inclined to find it very foolish on the part of the poor to try to get some money! They say he has many heavy peccadilloes on his conscience; but it is no

business of mine; his confessor must know more about it.

The Comptoir has made an agreement in Paris with the Government for the starting and management of a large French Bank for the colony of Cochin China. It will be a Bank of Issue, and its success is more than probable, as the importance of the colony is daily increasing. After all expenses are paid, and certainly they are heavy, as the colony has to pay for the maintenance of the French squadron in the Chinese waters, the French Government receive annually more than 15 lakhs: the only drawback is the unhealthiness of the interior. A French admiral, Baron Duperré, has just been appointed Governor of Cochin China. But let us return to the outs *and ins of this place*; the Governor left the town last evening to go to Cuddalore, a distance of 12 miles, when he was invited by the Collector of South Arcot and the Civil and Sessions Judge to two balls to be given successively. I am afraid the balls will be rather dull if they expect the good people of this town to enliven them, as they have invited the old people only, who must be on the pension list as regards dancing.

They have no theatre here, but the church does most advantageously replace the same by its gaudy ceremonies. Ladies here in gay attire go morning and evening to Church, the Roman Catholics I mean, and the confessor plays a conspicuous part in the lives of the ladies whose husbands frankly declare that they would have preferred their wives to have been Protestants.

The convent school for girls is managed by the sisters of St. Joseph Cluny, and the education given is very good, but for fastness the future mothers of the colony can vie with any *fashionable boarding* school in France or England.

The weather is delicious just now, and were India as cold all the year round, it would soon become crowded, as all Englishmen would come to this splendid country, which in a few years will be able to manufacture cloths for the clothing of the inhabitants, and produce iron for the machines, while the underground regions contain the coal necessary for its wants. Will not some enterprizing firm start a paper manufacture; dirty rags will not be wanting for the same, and it will be a source of revenue for our municipalities!

OBITUARY NOTICE.

INTELLIGENCE of the sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Church Mission, Benares, from a fall occasioned by his foot slipping on the frosty ground, has been telegraphed from England. Mr. Smith was the oldest missionary in the North Western Provinces. Coming to India in the year 1831 he had spent upwards of forty years in actual residence in the country. His principal vocation was that of preaching; and his knowledge of Hindee was such that natives listening to his words without beholding him were entirely ignorant of the fact that it was a European speaking, and imagined that it was one of their own countrymen. Not only were his idioms correct, but the intonations of his voice, and the peculiarities of his accentuation, together with singular turns of expression harmonizing with the niceties of native thought, most difficult for a foreigner to catch and reproduce, were almost perfect as though, indeed, he had been born and brought up in the country. Mr. Smith was also a diligent writer of vernacular books and tracts on Christian subjects. His chief work is entitled Sat Mat Nirupan, and is devoted to a thorough investigation of Hindooism, and to an elaborate exposition of the claims of Christianity. He was a man of considerable natural ability, of intense earnestness, and of unflagging enthusiasm. Of a melancholy disposition, and often greatly depressed at the slow progress of Christian truth in Benares and its neighbourhood, nevertheless his zeal never for an instant faltered. In this respect, and in the lofty spirit with which he engaged in his noble enterprise, he was truly apostolic. Although constantly dissatisfied with the measure of success which attended his unceasing labours, yet that success was of no mean character. It was his happiness to see the Mission, in which he was the foremost worker, increase and develop until it became one of the most flourishing in Northern India, while its college, schools, orphanages, and Normal Institutions, both for numbers and efficiency were unsurpassed. Mr. Smith was a missionary of the old school, a school characterized by thoroughness and entire self-consecration, qualities not always so eminently manifest among missionaries of a later date.

*SUNDAY SCHOOL MANUAL.**

THE author of this little Manual tells us in a modest preface that he does not claim originality for his work. He merely makes suggestions, and hopes that he is clearing the way for something better. It is not attempted to teach experienced missionaries, though here and there some hints are scattered which are calculated to be advantageous to everyone interested in Sunday instruction. Putting old missionaries aside, there can be no doubt that new missionaries must find the publication of very great service. There are many such men in out-lying stations where they are cut off from all European Society. Isolated from their professional brethren they have a hard time in many ways. They have much to learn and much to unlearn. To workers so situated the Manual we are now noticing must be a great boon. But there is another feature of the publication on which we would lay particular stress. By means of it many Christians who are not identified with Missions may be enabled to commence classes of their own. There is reason to apprehend that ignorance of the *modus operandi* is a deterring influence in regard to a great deal of good that might otherwise be done in this country; inertness is not always the result of a want of will, a consideration which is perhaps not sufficiently borne in mind. It is hard for men fainting with a weighty burden, which there is apparently none to help them to bear, to realise that they have warm sympathisers, and that were there better knowledge there would be readier aid, yet it is our belief that such is really the case, and that ignorance of the proper way in which to come to the rescue is the cause of many people being left to fight the good fight in solitude. The following interesting chapter is devoted by Mr. Badley to what is called "the Berean Lesson."

This excellent system, which during the past few years has grown so popular both in Great Britain and America, and which is fast becoming, as it has already been called, "International," has been sucessfully introduced into the Sunday schools of India. Without stopping to point out its merits it may be briefly said that this system with adaptation and care can be profitably used to a greater or less extent in all Indian Sunday Schools. The Lesson Leaves are published in English and translated and published in Hindi, Urdu and Roman Urdu by the American Mission Press, Lucknow. They are prepared in advance and are dispatched the middle of each month, for the following month, so that schools in other stations may be regularly supplied. The Lesson Leaf is self-explanatory and is very simple. The Subject, Topic, Golden Text and Outline, should be thoroughly committed to memory by those who can read, and taught to others by the teachers. Other portions which may be designated should also be committed, proper credit being always given to the scholars who take pains to do it. As the lessons of this series are systematically arranged and connected, it will be found profitable in beginning one lesson to have some scholar to give a brief review of the preceeding lesson and also anything else he may be able to tell concerning the subject not found in the lesson. For example, if the lesson one Sunday be the "Birth of Moses" and the following Sunday the "Call of Moses at Horeb," the scholar might tell of smiting the Egyptians by Moses and his flight into the land of Midian. This will help explain the lesson, and will encourage the scholars *in reading the Bible—as the worthy Bereans did of old.*

The International Lesson Committee have adopted the following schedule of Berean lessons for the year 1875:

FIRST QUARTER.

1. Joshua Encouraged—Josh. i, 1 9.
2. Crossing the Jordan—Josh. iii. 14 17.
3. Memorial Stones—Josh. iv, 4-9.
4. Preparation for Conquest—Josh. v, 9 15.
5. Jericho Taken—Josh. vi, 12-20.
6. Achan's Sin—Josh. vii, 6-15.
7. Eoal and Gerizim—Josh. viii, 30-35.
8. Caleb's Inheritance—Josh. xiv, 6-15.
9. The Land Divided—Josh. xviii, 1-10.
10. The Cities of Refuge—Josh. xx, 1-9.
11. The Altar of Witness—Josh. xxii, 21-27.
12. Joshua's Warning—Josh. xxiii, 11-16.
13. Joshua's Resolution, (Review)—Josh. xxiv, 13-15.

SECOND QUARTER.

1. Judges Raised Up—Judges ii, 8-16.
2. Deborah and Barak—Judges iv, 1-9.
3. The Call of Gideon—Judges vi, 11-18.
4. Gideon's Army—Judges vii, 1-8.
5. The death of Samson—Judges xvi, 25-31.
6. Ruth and Naomi—Ruth i, 16-22.
7. A Praying Mother—1 Sam. i, 21-28.
8. The Child Samuel—I Sam. iii, 1-10.
9. The Death of Eli—1 Sam. iv, 12-18.
10. Samuel the Judge—1 Sam. vii, 5-12.
11. A King Desired—1 Sam. viii, 4-9.
12. Saul Chosen—1 Sam. x 17-24.
13. Samuel's Parting Words, (Review)—1 Sam. xii, 20 25

THIRD QUARTER.

1. The Word Made Flesh—John i, 1-14.
2. Following the Lamb—John i, 35-46.
3. Jesus at the Marriage—John ii, 1-11.
4. The New Birth—John iii, 7-17.
5. The Water of Life—John iv, 5-15.
6. Jesus at Bethesda—John v, 5-15.
7. The Bread of Life—John vi, 47-58.
8. Jesus the Christ—John vii, 40 46.
9. Freedom by the Truth—John viii, 28-36.
10. The Light of the World—John ix. 1-11.
11. The Good Shepherd—John x, 1-11.
12. The Resurrection and the Life—John xi, 34-44.
13. Christ Rejected. (Review)—John xi, 47-53.

FOURTH QUARTER.

1. Jesus Lifted Up—John xii, 23-33.
2. Washing the Disciples' Feet—John xiii, 1-9.
3. Many Mansions—John xiv, 1-7.
4. The Vine and the Branches—John xv, 1-8.
5. Friends and Foes of Jesus—John xv. 11-19.
6. The Work of the Spirit—John xvi, 7-14.
7. Jesus Interceding—John xvii. 15 21.
8. Jesus the King—John xviii, 33-38.
9. Jesus on the Cross—John xix, 25-30.
10. Jesus and Mary—John xx, 11 18.
11. Jesus and Thomas—John xx, 24-31.
12. Jesus and Peter—John xxi, 15-22.
13. Review.

And now as some of our readers may ask who were the Bereans, we would say a few words about them. They are an almost extinct sect of Christians. Their name is derived from the circumstance that the inhabitants of Berea "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily" (vide Acts xvii. 11.) The founder of the Scottish Bereans was the Revd. John Barclay, a native of Perthshire, born 1734, died 1798. Some persons have called his followers Barclayans after himself. Chambers' Encyclopædia informs us that these people believe that the knowledge of God's existence and character is derived from the Bible

* *Sunday School Manual: adapted to Northern India.* By Rev. B. H. Badley. Lucknow: Printed at the American Methodist Mission Press, 1874.

alone, and not from reason or nature; that the Psalms of David do not relate to David at all, but exclusively to Christ; that assurance is of the essence of faith; and that unbelief is the unpardonable sin. In the ordinary points of doctrine they are Calvinistic. To some minds there may be something to object to in Mr. Barclay's views, but if so, there need be no offence in the system of Lessons known by the name of Berean, for the word is only applicable to that system in the sense that the Lessons originate in the practice adopted by the Bereans in apostolic times of searching the Scriptures daily.

INDIAN MAPS.

THE following interesting cartographical notice is extracted from the December issue of the *Geographical Magazine*. It is gratifying to realise from it how successfully Colonel Thuillier is conducting the work of his office, but we think it scarcely likely that Government will increase the funds at his disposal simply in order that nothing may be left to be accomplished by posterity.

The last parcel of maps received from India clearly proves that Colonel Thuillier is pushing forward the publication of the surveys with unabated energy. There are not wanting instances in which the results of a season's field work are published within a twelvemonth of its completion. This speedy publication is highly to be commended, for a map, not accessible to the public, represents so much capital locked up without bearing interest. The longer it is withheld from publicity, the more will it deteriorate in value, for though the main features of a country may not change, this cannot be said of minor topographical details. Old maps, therefore, assume more or less the character of historical documents, and cannot be trusted for information respecting the present condition of a country. We are glad to find that the Government of India fully appreciates the value of good maps, and nothing would please us more than an increase in the funds placed at the disposal of the Surveyor-General, as well as at that of his able co-adjutors, Colonel J. T. Walker, Superintendent of the great Trigonometrical Survey, and Colonels J. E. Gastrell, F. J. B. Priestley, and W. [illegible]. Anderson, of the Revenue Surveys, in order to enable these officers to make even more rapid progress than they have done hitherto, and that as little as possible of what we can perform ourselves may be left to be accomplished by posterity.

It is our pleasant duty to record the publication of thirty-two sheets one-inch Topographical and Revenue Maps, in addition to a variety of others on a larger or smaller scale. The Trigonometrical Survey Office furnishes two new sheets of the map of Guzerat, and four (with hills) of that of Kumaon and Ghurwal, all resulting from surveys made in 1872-73, Major C. T. Haig being in charge of those carried on the Guzerat, and Lieutenant J. Hill in charge of the surveying party stationed in Kumaon.*a*

None of the new topographical survey maps *b* call for particular notice, and we will therefore confine ourselves to mentioning the officers to whose labours we are indebted for them, and the years in which the surveys were made. The two sheets of Chota Nagpore are from surveys made by Captain G. C. Depree, as far back as 1863-4. The sheets of Simla and Jutog are by Captain G. Strahan (1872-3), and two editions of the map have been photozincographed from the same original. It is to be completed in twenty sheets, of which thirteen have now been published. The four new sheets of Rajpootana are from surveys by Capt. G. Strahan, 1870-73, those of Bhopal and Malwa are by Capt. R. N. Riddell, 1872-3 (who likewise supplies us with a plan of the environs of Bhopal), and those of Ganjam and Orissa by Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Saxton, Captain G. C. Depree, and Mr. J. Dyer, 1856-65. The delay in the publication of the latter can be explained, no doubt, as arising from exceptional circumstances.

The Revenue Survey Maps are more numerous than usual, and include some fine specimens of photozincography. The officers of the North-West Provinces Revenue Survey *c* supply us with the new sheets of the one-inch map of Bijnour, surveyed in 1868-71, by Major A. D. Vanrenen, and with a plan of Nynee Tal, and environs, surveyed by J. Campbell and G. H. Cooke. This plan is exceedingly minute. Some idea of the nature of the country delineated may be gathered from the fact that, in order to get from the "Cart Bridge" to the "Cemetery" above, it is necessary to travel some 8 miles by road, although the direct distance between these two places is less than half a mile. The existence of features such as this would hardly be expected if we trusted to the delineation of the ground in *forming* our ideas of the nature of the country, and we are decidedly of opinion that in maps, drawn on so large a scale, and referring to a country presenting such differences of level, equidistant contours, or at all events a large number of altitudes ought to be inserted if they are fully to answer the purpose for which they are intended. The hill shading, in its present state, is only calculated to mislead.

The new sheet of the map of Oudh is by Major E. C. Anderson (1870-1).*d* The officers of the Panjab Survey *e* supply us with a capital plan of the cantonment and environs of Mooltan, in two editions, both photozincographed from the same original. Proceeding to the Central Provinces *f* we meet with a new map of Bhundara, in five sheets, and with three sheets of the map of Chanda, both from surveys by Captain F. Coddington (1867-71). There are, besides, plans of the cities of Hoshungabad and Dumoh, the former surveyed in 1863-4, the latter in 1864-5, and a very neat and handy map of the district of Dumoh, reduced from the Revenue Surveys to a scale of 4 miles to the inch.

From Bombay we have received a new edition of Colonel Laughton's plan of Bombay, first published in 1866, and two new sheets of the map of Sind, surveyed, in 1868-9, by Captain D. Macdonald, who still moves amongst the interminable ranges of sandhills, where we left him last.*g*

We have likewise received for the first time a number of maps resulting from the Madras Revenue Survey, which has been in progress since 1857, under the superintendence of Colonel Priestley. This survey, like that of the rest of India, is based upon the great triangulation, a circumstance for which we are mainly indebted to the earnest remonstrances of Colonel Thuillier, who succeeded in convincing the Board of Revenue that a map of permanent scientific value could be produced only in this manner, and that the additional expense involved by following his advice would be comparatively trifling. The survey has been carried on without interruption since the date mentioned, and out of twenty districts, four (viz., Nellore, Madras, Trichinopoli, and Tinnevelly), have now been surveyed completely or nearly so, whilst in eleven others more or less progress has been made.

Government villages are surveyed on a scale of 16 inches, Zemindari villages on that of 4 inches to the mile, and the plans, together with area books and other information respecting the nature of the land, which enables the revenue officers to make fair and just assessments, are published on the original scale. The village plans are combined into Taluk maps, on a scale of 1 mile to the inch, and the latter into district maps on half that scale.

The village plans are plain and unpretending in appearance, but fully answer the cadastral purposes for which they are intended.

The system of publishing them on an uniform scale strikes us as being far preferable to the spasmodic publication of isolated cities and cantonments, on a variety of scales, frequently unnecessarily large, which prevails in Northern India.

The Taluk maps are produced by a photographic process, but the names are printed from type, which detracts largely from their appearance. In the production of district maps a more elaborate system of colourprinting is applied. The map of the district of Nellore.*h* now before us, is probably a fair type of that class of map. The outline is printed in grey, the roads in red, and the names, from type, in black. Town and villages are classified according to their population, irrigated and unirrigated lands are distinguished, district roads and cart-tracks shown, and the orthographical features are fairly attended to. We do not doubt for a moment that these Madras maps are as correct, and their value intrinsically as great, as that of the maps published at Calcutta, but they are certainly inferior to them as respects technical execution. There are, however, exceptions to the rule, and the map of Horoornoorakul (we adhere to the rather inconsistent spelling of the original) with parts of adjoining Taluks is undoubtedly a very pleasing specimen of colour-printing.*i*

We now turn to maps on a smaller scale, amongst which the Indian Atlas *j* deservedly holds the first rank. It has been increased by three quarter-sheets since our last notice, that representing a portion of the Himalaya (64 S. W.) being a very fine specimen of hill engraving.

The sketch-map of India and that of the Bombay Presidency *k* both on the same scale, must be looked upon as preliminary or rather temporary maps, which will be withdrawn as soon as more complete and satisfactory maps of this kind shall be ready for publication.

The sketch-map of India, however, though rather rough looking, is stated to embody the results of all surveys up to date, and more than fulfils the promise held out by its title, for in addition to the political boundaries it gives the railways and numerous altitudes. Of really permanent value is the new map of Western Bengal *l* on a scale of 4 miles to the inch, which is based exclusively upon the revenue surveys. We hope the publication of this map, as well as of that of Eastern Bengal, will be pushed forward with due diligence, for, on account of its scale and its very ample detail, it is eminently calculated to meet the requirements of the public.

Two maps extending beyond the British boundary remain to be noticed. The first is described as transfrontier map No. 9,*m* and contains the whole of Nepal and Sikkim, with a considerable portion of Tibet. The native explorations conducted by Major Montgomerie, up to 1872, as well as Dr. Wright's sketches of Nepal, E. T. Johnson's map of Sikkim, Captain Carter's sketches, and Dr. Hooker's map, have been embodied in it, but we cannot help thinking that if existing materials had been used more exhaustively, certain portions of it might have been made more complete. But even now it abounds in useful information, and affords the readiest means of gaining a cartographical knowledge of Nepal, whose ruler has hitherto excluded English surveying parties from his territories.

The last map to be noticed is one of the frontier districts of Assam, *n* to the E. of longitude 92° 30′, and has been prepared for the use of the Duffla Expedition. The British territory is delineated fully, but the intelligence department has evidently not succeeded in gaining much information respecting the territory beyond it, which is almost a blank.

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a Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Guzerat. Scale 1 m. = 1 inch. Sheets 8 and 9. Dehra Doon, 1874. 3s. each.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Kumaon and Ghurwal. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch. Skeleton sheets 32 and 34, sheets 25, 26, 33 and 34 with hills. Dehra Doon, 1874. 3s. each.

b Chota and Nagpore Topographical Survey. Scale 1 m. = 1 inch. Sheets 12 and 15. Calcutta 1874. 2s. each.

Topographical Survey of India. Simla and Jutog. Scale 16 inches = 1 mile. Sheets 6, 7, 12 and 16. Calcutta, 1874. 2s. each.

The same map, scale 24 inches = 1 mile. Same sheets. 3s. each.

Preliminary Index to the sheets of the Topographical Survey of Simla. Scale 3 inch = 1 mile.

Rajpootana Topographical Survey. Scale 1 m. = 1 inch. Sheets 39,44,48,49. Calcutta, 1874. 2s. each.

Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey. Scale 1 m. = 1 in. Sheets 10, 12, 14 and 16. Calcutta, 1874. 2s. each.

Bhopal and environs. Scale 6 inch = 1 mile. 2 sheets, Calcutta, 1874.

The same map, 12 in. = 1 mile. Calcutta, 1874.

Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey. Scale 1 m. = 1 in. Sheets 34, 35, 36, 37, 68, 84 and 86 of the old series. Calcutta, 1874. 2s. each.

c North-West Provinces Revenue Survey. District Bijnour. Scale 1 m. = 1 inch. Sheets 2, 5 and 7. Calcutta, 1874. 3s. each.

North-West Provinces Revenue Survey. Cantonment and Settlement of Nynee Tal, 1872-3. Scale 6 inch = 1 mile. Calcutta, 1874.

The same map, 10 inch = 1 mile. 2 sheets. Calcutta, 1874.

d Oudh Revenue Survey. Scale 1 inch = 1 mile. Sheet 39. (District Gonda.) Calcutta, 1874. 3s.

e Punjab Revenue Survey. Cantonment, city and environs of Mooltan, 1871-72. Scale 6 inch = 1 mile. Calcutta, 1874.

The same, 12 inch = 1 mile. 10 sheets and index. Calcutta, 1874.

f Central Provinces Revenue Survey. District Chanda. Scale 1 inch = 1 mile. Sheets 2, 3 E. and 10. Calcutta, 1874. 3s. each.

Central Provinces Revenue Survey. District Bhundara (Pergunnahs Pertabgurh and a portion of Komptha Tehseel Sakolee). Scale 1 inch = 1 mile. 5 sheets. Calcutta, 1874.

Central Provinces Revenue Survey. District Dumoh, Scale 4 miles = 1 inch. Calcutta, 1874. 3s.

Central Provinces Revenue Survey. Civil Station, City and Cantonment of Hoshungabad. Scale 8 inch = 1 mile. Calcutta, 1874.

Central Provinces Revenue Survey. Civil Station and City of Dumoh. Scale 10 inches = 1 mile. Calcutta, 1874.

g Map of the southern portion of the island of Bombay reduced from Colonel Langthon's general map of 1872, with subsequent alterations 1873. Scale 1 : 9600. Poona 1874.

Sind Revenue Survey. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch. Sheets 80 and 81 (Oomerkot). Calcutta, 1874 3s. each.

h Map of the Nellore District, reduced from the Revenue Survey Maps. Scale 2 miles = 1 inch. Sheets 2, 3 and 6, Madras (Chepauk), 1873.

i Combined Map of Horoornoorakul, and a portion of Madikeri-Haleri Nadu Merkara Taluk. 1 sheet. Scale 2 m. = 1 in. Madras (Chepauk), 1873.

j Indian Atlas. Scale 4 in = 1 mile. Quarter-sheets 9 N.W., 64 S.W., and 128 N.E., Calcutta, 1874. 1s. 6d. each.

k Sketch map of India, showing political and revenue divisions. Scale 32 m. = 1 in. 6 sheets. 5th edition, with additions to January 1872. Calcutta, 1874. 12s.

Preliminary map of the Bombay Presidency, compiled from the latest materials, and from information furnished by the Bombay Revenue Survey and Settlement Department in the office of the Surveyor-General of India, December, 1873. Scale 32 m. = 1 in. Calcutta, 1874.

l Map of Western Bengal, compiled from the revenue surveys, based on the great triangulation in the Surveyor-General's Office. Scale 8 m. = 1 inch. Sheets 12, 16, and 17. Calcutta, 1874.

m Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Transfrontier maps. Skeleton sheet 9. Scale 1 : 1,013,760. Calcutta, 1874. 4s.

n Part of the northern frontier of Assam, comprising portions of districts Darrang, Lakhimpur, and Sibsagar. Prepared for the use of the Duffla Expedition in the office of the Surveyor-General of India. Scale 4 in. = 1 m. Calcutta, 1874.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— Several cases of cholera have occurred on board the *Glasgow*.

— The total rainfall at Cherrapoonjee last year was 429·92 inches.

— The Chief Justice of Bengal will be President of the Commisson for trying the Gaekwar.

— Ten sales of Bengal and nine of Malwa opium have produced £710,000 over the budget estimate.

— Four thousand persons in all visited the Fine Arts Exhibition.

— The Tirhoot State Railway was opened to the public for passenger traffic on the 11th inst. The line is only 36 miles long.

— The number of documents registered in Bengal during the past year was 328,369, as compared with 279,080 in 1872-73.

— During the past season, the results of tea manufacture in the Darjeeling districts have been most favourable, the total outturn being 45,000 maunds against 30,000 in 1873.

—The Yarkund Envoy, Syed Yakoob Khan, accompanied by Captain Hunter, of the Guides, arrived at Calcutta on the 15th.

— The hailstorm which visited Calcutta lately appears to have been general in nearly all parts of Bengal. There has been more or less rain throughout, except in Cuttack.

— It is reported that the official designation of the Assam Chief Commissioner will shortly be changed into that of "Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Provinces."

— Henry Warren, the demented ex-school-master, who fired a revolver some months ago at Colonel Wyndham in the tiffin room of Wilson's Hotel, has been sentenced to imprisonment during the Viceroy's pleasure.

— A good fall of rain throughout Bengal is reported: it was heaviest in the central and lightest in the western districts, and has done much good to the spring crops. Rain has also fallen in Assam, and rain with hail in Allahabad.

— Cement, equal, if not superior, to that known as "Portland," can be manufactured in this country at about half the cost for which that cement can be imported: this fact is worth consideration when taken in connection with the fact that considerable quantities of Portland cement are used on Government works here, and that the demand appears to be yearly increasing.

— "We could not," the Indian correspondent of *The Times* says, "put 30,000 men into the field. What we call our native army is merely an aggregation of men that could not stand the stress of the briefest campaign. And not only this, the machinery of the army, such as it is, has fallen out of gear. The officers are hopeless and discontented, the men have but small liking for the service, and the method of recruiting is such that if symptoms of mutiny did appear, we could not isolate it. It would rapidly leaven the whole army."

— The importance of providing insanes with industrial employment both as a preservative of health and as an effective aid in maintaining discipline is not lost sight of in the Dullunda asylum. On an average, all the patients present, except 48 including the sick, were last year engaged in some useful occupation. The total cash outlay in manufactures amounted to Rs. 21,826. The cash sales outside the asylum amounted to Rs. 11,339 only; but including the value of articles made over for asylum use, of those in store, and of the labour employed in repairs and petty constructions, the year closed with a balance of profit of Rs. 5,783.

— Although there appears to have been a certain amount of fever amongst the officers, troops and coolies connected with the Duffla expedition, the *Pioneer* says there have been but few casualties, which speaks well for the medical arrangements, as the force is entirely without tents. Bivouacking on newly cleared forest land is not, as a rule, conducive to good health; but taking example from the Ghoorkhas, and men accustomed to an out-door life in those parts, all hands turn to and manage to get under cover of some sort—chiefly using sheds made of boughs and leaves—in a wonderfully short space of time.

— Garden operations in the Bengal jails are cramped by the strict incidence of the rules, which prohibit the employment of able-bodied prisoners except those of good character, who have nearly completed the term of their sentence. Isolated experiments on special plants have, however, been made, and the extraction of fibres has occupied some attention. The jailor of Jessore has succeeded in turning out an excellent fibre from the Ramturai (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), and further inquiries are being made to ascertain whether the cultivation of the plant for this purpose is likely to prove remunerative. The jailor of the Hazareebagh Penitentiary has invented a method of cleaning aloe fibres, which seems likely to have important results, and to furnish a prominent industry for the Hazareebagh Jails. In several jails, attention has been directed to the rhea and other fibre-producing nettles, but as yet without any special result. At Rungpore, also, attention is being paid to the improvement of the indigenous tobacco, and, at Midnapore, the Inspector General hopes to make experiments with flax.

— Thirty estates, the property of Government, with an average area of 100 acres each, were sold during the year, and fetched about 10 years' purchase of the Government demand. It is presumed that these sales were made subject to a revision of the revenue at the end of the term of settlement. The whole question of the policy of selling estates of this kind is still under the consideration of Government: but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that eventually it will be found desirable to sell all estates which are not of sufficient value and importance to pay for the cost of a thsildaree establishment. In the opinion of Divisional and District Officers the working of the Sale Laws does not lead to hardship or injustice, the stringency of the law being tempered by the exercise of a judicious discretion in its application. At the same time cases of hardship occasionally come to light, and it appears to be generally believed that estates are sometimes brought to sale with the object of cancelling the tenures of subordinate proprietors. Sir Richard Temple feels some doubt whether it might not be possible, under certain safeguards, somewhat to relax the rigour of some portions of the present law, and to provide that notice of an arrear shall be given to those proprietors whose names are registered in the Collector's books.

North India.

— Rain is much wanted in many parts of Northern India.

— Small-pox is again becoming generally diffused throughout the Punjab.

— Memorials to General Barrow and Colonel Thompson are being got up by the Oudh Talookdars.

— A Russian traveller, M. Pierre Pachino, is now at Lahore, collecting information before proceeding on a journey to Tookestan *via* Chitral.

— It is said that diamonds are occasionally found in the Sumbalpoor district, and that about five miles from the county town there is a place called Hirakhuda, or the Diamond Isle.

— An officer of the 32nd Pioneers, at Umballa, has formed a dramatic *troupe* from the sepoys in his regiment. They are said to perform Hindustanee pieces very intelligently.

— Mr. Grant Duff arrived at Sealkote on the 11th and proceeded the following day to Jummoo to visit the Maharaja at Kashmeer. He returned on the 13th and left the same evening for Rawulpindee and Peshawur.

— Evil times have fallen upon Gónda. Its teeming population has been visited with two bad seasons—first deluge, then drought. The choukeedars are criminally inclined and discontented; and the vicinity of Nepal offers a ready asylum for the refugee murderer or robber and to the six or seven thousand released offenders.

— The combined road and Railway Bridge over the Jumna at Agra, the local paper says, shows sign of rapidly approaching completion. With the exception of a few wells, the foundations of all the piers have been secured, and some of the piers themselves are approaching completion. Large quantities of stone are ready stacked on the sandbanks near the bridge, which in the space of a few months will be converted into substantial blocks of masonry. The ironwork of the superstructure is also being erected.

—The military correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the programme of Indian reliefs for the year 18-75-76 may be considered to be settled as follows: The 14th Hussars, from England, will replace the 18th Hussars at Bangalore; and the 2-16th, 1-25th, 33rd, and 34th, will proceed to India to replace the 36th, 2-25, 76th, and 107th, proceeding to England from India. The 1-10th, now at Singapore, will probably take the place of the 31st at Gibraltar, in which case the 80th, now at Hongkong, will proceed to Singapore.

—The following news has been received by the *Delhi Gazette* from Toorkestan:—"Naib Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Toorkestan, having called the chiefs, residents and merchants of Tajkurghan to a meeting, desired them to collect ten lakhs of tunkas and fifty thousand tillas, and to lend the amount to the Ameer as a loan, as the money was requried to defray the expenses of the Herat expedition. The Governor assured them that as soon as Herat affairs were settled the money would be re-paid them. All those present were very much displeased at the sudden demand made by Naib Ullum Khan. The merchants replied that they had no cash to lend the Ameer, and the chief citizens said that they could not comply with the Governor's request. In vain did the Governor try his best to assure them that there was no fear as to their money, as they could easily realize the sum from the duty they generally have to pay on their goods; but to no effect, as no one came forward to lend any money."

— Mr. Bauerman, the metallurgist deputed by the Secretary of State for India to examine and report on the feasibility of establishing Iron works in India, writes, "The most important deposits of iron ores that I have seen are those of Lohara in the Chanda District, and these would be better adapted for development than the Bengal ores, if they could be brought into communication with the Chanda and Berar coal fields * * *; and if the coal should turn out well, the locality seems to promise fairly for the introduction of iron making on a large scale." The quality of the Lohara ore having been placed beyond doubt by analysis separately conducted in England and India, and the existence of valuable limestone as a flux in the vicinity of the field in any quantity being also certain, it only remains to decide whether the coal now being raised from the Warora pit is of a kind to ensure the successful manufacture of iron. Mr. Ness, the Mining Engineer at Warora, is of opinion that a large proportion of the coal is too friable to stand "burden" in the furnaces, but this defect he proposes to remedy by making it "into blocks of fuel" after a process devised by himself and which has stood successfully the tests applied. Writing at a later date and after further trials of the coal he estimated that the quantity of friable coal would be between 30 and 40 per cent. of the out-put, the other 60 to 70 per-cent being large coal, having the quality of standing "burden" in the furnaces; and he recommended the erection of "two medium sized furnaces capable of producing, say, 150 tons a week of pig iron, and converting the greater portion of it into steel by the Bessemer process." An

expenditure of Rs. 5.000 for this purpose has been recommended to the Government of India. The experimental furnaces will be erected at Warora where the suitability of the "large coal," and the "patent fuel" made up of the small coal and slack, can best be tested, and then it will be time enough to decide on the most suitable site for an iron manufactory with reference to the several localities where the ore, the flux, and the fuel are found in closest proximity.

Bombay.

— The tour of Sir Phillip Wodehouse has been stopped by the Baroda crisis.

— The captain of the American ship *Sagamore* has been fined Rs. 150 for assaulting one of his crew.

— A Mussulman boy of Poona was recently sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to a month's rigorous imprisonment, for gambling at the road side.

— The Directors of the new Bank of Bombay have declared a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the last half of 1874.

— The *Committee of* the Famine Relief Fund established in Bombay have in hand a balance of Rs. 19,000, which will remain in deposit as available at the discretion of the trustees in any future case of famine or other local or general calamity.

— A few nights before Christmas, the Sheik of Kesom, a small island about ten miles distant from Bunder Abbas, made a raid on that place, attended by some twenty followers, and carried off a woman. The matter having been reported to the Shah, His Majesty despatched Hassan-es-Sultana, Governor of Shiraz, with 500 Infantry, 2 field pieces, and some cavalry to call the Sheik to account. Hassan-es-Sultana halted his followers at a little distance from Bunder Abbas, and, proceeding there himself, summoned the Sheik to appear before him. On arrival he was made prisoner and ordered to pay a fine of 20,000 krons, equal to about Rs. 800.

— It is stated, asserts the *Bombay Samachar*, that Mr. Souter has discovered a sunnud or document signed by the Gaekwar, purporting to grant to a person, now in custody, the enjoyment of a village worth Rs. 10,000 a year. Mr. Scott, who accompanied Mr. Souter to Baroda, examined all the papers in connection with the affair for two days, with a view to give his opinion as to whether there was any case against the Gaekwar. It is also reported that Mr. Souter has prepared a charge against the Gaekwar, in which he has cited the alleged attempt of Mulhar Rao to poison his brother Khunder Rao. Hints are also thrown out with reference to the sudden disappearance of the late Gaekwar's favorites. Avela, the favorite spy of Mulhar Rao, and his servant Salem, have been arrested.

— Lieutenant Cameron has sent to Lord Derby a despatch dated Kawele, Ujiji, May 14, 1874, in the course of which he says:—The efforts of England will, I trust, be successful in putting down the slave trade by sea; but at present they leave untouched an equally crying evil, the internal trade, which is rapidly depopulating vast districts. In going round the lake I was constantly shown places where villages had been, and when I asked where the former inhabitants were, invariably received the same answer, 'Killed, or carried off for slaves.' The price of a slave is only 5 dotis (20 yards) of calico, while the hire of a passage is 5½ from Unyanyembe here, so that it is far cheaper to buy slaves than to hire porters, besides which no porters are obtainable in Manyuema, and the whole trade there is carried on by means of slaves. Lieutenant Cameron has no hope of putting down the traffic until the internal communications of the country are improved.

— The Khedive recently received at Cairo a deputation of merchants and bankers of Alexandria, who presented an address from the European colony of Alexandria expressing their thanks to his Highness for his exertions during the late inundation of the Nile, and asking his consent to the erection of a memorial in consequence, and said that for this about £13,000 had been subscribed. The Khedive replied that it was a real happiness to him that heaven had given him the power of being useful to the country, and he would do all he could to ensure the prosperity of Egypt and of the European colony. He then spoke of the recent successes of the Egyptian arms in Darfur. That country was now, he said, annexed to the Egyptian dominions, and thus the population over which the Khedive ruled had been increased by 5,000,000 souls; for such was the population of that country, according to the reports his Highness had received from the officials and travellers who had visited it. In the course of five to six years he hoped that Darfur and Central Africa would be united with Egypt by a line of railway, but the cost of its construction would be defrayed by the resources of Darfur and Central Africa alone, without any recourse to foreign capital. His Highness declined to allow the proposed memorial to be erected, but said, with the approval of the deputation, he would appropriate the money subscribed to the foundation of a public school for boys of all creeds at Alexandria.

— Lieutenant Cameron has examined the western side of Lake Tanganyika, and has discovered the long-looked-for outlet which all physical geographers had agreed must exist, as in no other way could the sweetness of the water be accounted for. This outlet, it appears, is called Lukuga, and is situated five miles south of the islands explored by Speke. It had actually been passed by Livingstone, though in the night time, which might account for his having somewhat hastily concluded that the waters flowed into, instead of out of, the lake. Lieut. Cameron proceeded for about four or five miles along the stream, the current of which runs from one to two knots per hour, but further navigation was impeded by floating grass and large rushes. He believes, however, that it eventually reached the Lualaba. The Lualaba itself, according to Arab report, flows into the Congo, and not into the Albert Nyanza, as asserted by Livingstone and Stanley. This intelligence can hardly cause much surprise to those who read Dr. Behm's exhaustive essay on the subject, published two years ago, in which he arrived at the same conclusion in the most unmistakable manner. One Arab had gone fifty-five days' journey from Nyangwa down the Lualaba, which he stated was as broad as Tanganyika, and studded with inhabited islands, and had arrived at the sea, where white men had ships and factories. Lieut. Grandy, exploring from the West Coast of Africa, by way of Ambriz and Bembe, has found greater difficulty in penetrating into the interior of the country by that route and from his comparatively early recall on account of the death of Livingstone, he has been unable, apparently, to achieve any great geographical discovery. His opinion of the Congo is, that there are two main branches, the southern one draining Angola, and the northern one being, apparently, identical with the Lualaba. It is a matter of congratulation for geographers that sufficient funds have been collected to enable Lieut. Cameron to prosecute his discoveries. According to his last advices he will write from Nyangwa, and thence make his way down the Lualaba to the sea, and thus complete a journey of the very highest interest.

Madras.

— It is stated that steps are being taken to build a tramway in Bangalore.

— The weather in Madras is reported to be unusually cold.

— The Hon'ble J. D. Sim, member of the Madras Council, retires from the Civil Service in March next. He came out in 1842.

— An attempt at acclimatization is being made by a Dimbula planter, who has taken into that district three Australian pheasants.

— Mr. Sydney Higgs Craven, the late manager of the Galle Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation, has been found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for embezzlement.

— A "Manager of Schools" in Ceylon proposes the adoption, by the Educational Department of that Colony, of the following rule: "that none should be admitted into schools, to begin to learn English, after the age of nine years"!

— Ceylon has been famous for its elephants for ages, but with the advent of civilization and gunpowder herds of these animals are becoming very scarce, and under orders from home, the Governor is issuing stringent directions for the prevention of the wanton destruction of elephants.

— The waters of the Cheyair, Papugnee, Chitrauvitte and Penair having subsided, temporary lines have been laid upon the now dry, sandy beds of these rivers, so that communication between Madras and Bombay which has so long been interrupted owing to the washing away of the bridges spanning the rivers during the late floods, has been restored for the present.

— A small reform, but likely to be exceedingly useful to planters and beneficial to coolies, is about to be made, in the effort Government is making to institute a Money Order system between Ceylon and India. When coolies are able to remit money safely, expeditiously, and without a liberal percentage for bribes, to their relatives in India, Ceylon will become increasingly popular with the inhabitants of the densely-peopled districts of Southern India.

— The Governor of Ceylon in his address on the closing of the Legislative Council for 1874 remarked that it was the duty of Government to make an effort to preserve the ancient records of the Island—a duty owed not merely to the large and annually increasing number of students of Oriental history and of Oriental philology, but to the natives, many of whom have already widely distinguished themselves by antiquarian research, many more of whom will devote themselves to it if facilities for study be afforded. With this object, for some time past, the Government has annually spent a small sum in procuring copies of all books of interest which are still in existence in the Temple libraries. But, in addition to this, the Governor has thought it advisable to take immediate steps to obtain reproductions of all the other records which are to be found on rocks and detached stones, and which are gradually perishing by the action of time and weather and the ravages of man. Some of these inscriptions are almost perfect, and have already been translated; others are, however, in worse condition, and require the eye of a scholar to be reproduced with any approach to accuracy. The Secretary of State, Lord Carnarvon, has warmly approved of the proposal to form a complete and systematic collection of these inscriptions, and has secured the service of Mr. Goldschmidt, an eminent Orientalist, at a salary of Rs. 4,800 per annum, and has also procured a thoroughly well-trained photographer to accompany him. Ere long the Government will be in a position to publish a "Corpus Inscriptionum Zeilanicarum," which, while throwing light on the ancient history, religion, and customs of Ceylon, will be of the greatest value to students of philology.

Feudatory.

— The marriage of the heiress-apparent of the Begum of Bhopal will take place on the 24th instant.

— The Neemuch line of Railway is to be amalgamated with the Holkar line, under Colonel Pollard.

— The Rajah of Pertabghur, accompanied by his Ranee, intends visiting England shortly.

— The military warrant for the arrest of the sham Nana having expired, a fresh warrant has been issued through the Foreign Office.

— It is said that among the new charges brought against the Gaekwar is one of having had murdered, in his own presence, a man who had come down to Bombay to see the government on behalf of the person who styles himself Luxmeebaee's first husband.

— Among the claimants to the *guddee* of Baroda is a nephew of Siajee Rao Gaekwar, the father of Mulhar Rao. Of the five sons of Siajee, three became Gaekwars,—Gunputrao, Khunderao and Mulhar Rao. The last named Prince is the fifth and last surviving son of Siajee.

— Sir Lewis Pelly discovered forty lakhs of rupees in the Palace of the Gaekwar on Monday. The Sirdars denied all knowledge of the money. The Commission which will try the accused consists of Sir R. Couch, as President; the Hon'ble Mr. West, Judge of the Bombay High Court; Sir Richard Meade perhaps, Sir Dinkar Rao, and Mr. Jardine, Registrar of the Bombay Appellate Court, as Secretary.

— The *Bombay Gazette* asserts that there is not a Native State in India which is not a hot-bed of intrigue, and which does not cause the Supreme Government ceaseless anxiety. It is in the nature of things that this should be so, and that the Mahratta princes in particular should be unable to forget the comparatively recent glories of their race, and to reconcile themselves to the irksome task of playing subordinate parts in a new imperial system. Lord Dalhousie's maxim, that the English Government in India ought to avail itself of every fair opportunity to consolidate its empire by the absorption of the remaining native states, still embodies a wise principle of policy; and the only question that ought to be considered is, whether such opportunities of annexation as present themselves from time to time can be fairly made use of or not.

— The following is a copy of the latest telegram about affairs in Bardoa: Perfect quietness reigns in the city. No disturbance whatever has occurred excepting that one Arab soldier through bravado threatened to fire his matchlock. Sir L. Pelly is busy arranging a new native administration. The Gaekwar's accounts were found in confusion, only one responsible treasurer is to be appointed, while Sir L. Pelly will rigorously superintend all the departments of the administration. The Gaekwar's two gold and two silver guns have been brought into camp, followed by a great crowd. The Gaekwar is reported cheerful to-day, though yesterday he was much depressed. Crowds of natives watch his place of confinement. The Viceroy's detailed instructions have not been received at the Residency yet. None of the Gaekwar's troops have been disarmed. The British troops will be withdrawn from the city and the preservation of peace entrusted to the Gaekwar's regular force.

— Early on Thursday forenoon last the presence of Khan Bahadoor Meer Acbar Ali, the native head of the Detective Police in Bombay, in a dirty street situated in the native town, might have led, the *Gazette* says, a careful observer to infer that he was after some "big game." And so he was, for at the time he was quietly gleaning particulars connected with the internal economy of Mulhar Rao's branch firm in Bombay. It was the subject of talk that the Moonim of the firm, acting upon instructions, had within the last few days converted spare cash into currency notes for some lakhs of rupees, which were kept in a treasure-chest on the premises occupied by him. Be that as it might, the information collected by the Khan Bahadoor was considered sufficiently definite to allow action to be taken in the matter. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, attended by Mr. Crummy, Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, and a few detectives, paid a visit to the premises of the firm. Mr. Edginton was closeted with the Moonim, with whom he had a long conversation. The result was that seals were placed upon the treasure-chest and boxes supposed to contain valuable property; and measures were taken to maintain a strict watch upon the place and to see that nothing was removed.

Burma and the East.

— A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Akyab on the night of the 31st December.

— Mr. Mark Fryar, the mining geologist, has gone to the Shew Gyeen District to report on its mineral resources, which are said to be considerable.

— News from Mandalay has reached Rangoon that Colonel Horace Browne and Dr. Anderson arrived there on the 23rd December, and were well received by a deputation sent by the King.

— Apes are said to be trained as cocoa-nut reapers in the Straits. They go up the trees with a line attached, and obey the command of their owners like human beings. They twist the nut round and round till it falls down, when the feat is hailed by a jump and a chuckle of evident satisfaction.

— The results of the late expedition to Sunghie Ujong fully justify the decision of Sir Andrew Clarke to make a display of force, although the immediate object of the expedition was previously attained without its assistance. The Datu Bander and Rajah Mahmood had made their way to the Sultan of Salangore, but afterwards came to Singapore, under the escort of Captain Dunlop, to make terms with the Governor. This action on their part augurs well for the future peace of the petty States.

— The news from Achin is not encouraging. The neighbourhood of the Kraton had been flooded, and after the water subsided the exhalations from the wet mud seriously affected the health of the Dutch troops, no less than 1,100 of whom were under medical treatment on the 10th December. H. N. M. S. *Watergus* had been despatched to the West Coast with an ultimatum to the refractory petty States there, which are nominally under the Dutch flag, but returned to Great Achin on the 16th of last month with an unsatisfactory report of the results of her mission.

— A Teheran correspondent of the *Times of India* gives the following account of the presents made by the Shah of Persia to the Burmese Minister and suite:—"The Burmese Ambassador has received a first-class order of the Star and Lion, a diamond waist-belt and a diamond ring; his Secretary a second-class Order and a diamond ring; the Burmese Interpreter a fourth-class order and ring; others, inferiors in rank, shawls and rings. Mr. A. D. Cohen, of the firm of Cohen and Company, Bombay, the late Secretary to the Persian Consul-General, who accompanied the Embassy as Interpreter, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, has also received a fourth-class order of the Star and Lion and a ring."

— On the 28th October the following incident happened at Achin according to Colonel Pel, the Dutch commander: "From our fortifications at Langkruk much activity was perceptible after midnight in the enemy's campongs and forts lying to the S. and E. Now and then musket and also lilla shots were fired upon our fortifications. About 3 A. M one of the sentinels at Kotta Petjoet, being favoured by moonlight, saw a person on the opposite bank of the Kurung Daru creeping towards Kotta Petjoet, and wounded him with a musket shot. The Achinese thereupon furiously ran into the river, which he forded with incredible swiftness, and notwithstanding a second and a third shot fired at him, rushed straight at the sentinel on the breastwork. Being checked in his course by pieces of glass lying outside that work, he ran round eastward and endeavoured to make his way through the entrance, but owing to the thorny bamboo obstructions, he failed in this also, after which he went further on along the brick portion of the works and concealed himself under a shed outside the N. side of the latter. The outpost commander, in the meantime, went out with 4 men along the W. side; when they came to the N side, the Achinese caught sight of the patrol and set out to meet them, sword in hand. Two bullets in the breast, and a thrust from a bayonet he had laid hold of, brought him down. He was young, well dressed, and had been often in fight to judge from scars on his body. Six to eight persons were with him on the opposite bank of the Kurong Daru, but had gone away when discovered by the sentinel."

Asia.

— A severe winter is expected in Japan.

— The Mikado is learning German and is said to be making satisfactory progress.

— Khilluts have been conferred on those who assisted the Russians during the late Khivan Expedition, by the Governor of Tashkend.

— An Envoy from the Sultan of Kashghur has arrived at Tokmak, and will proceed ty Tashkend if he obtains the requisite permission.

— The Japanese authorities are carrying out a scheme of coast fortification, which, it is said, "will involve the removal of the English and French troops."

— A Russian officer informs the Bokhara correspondent of *Indian Opinion* that the Shah of Persia has assisted Ayoob Khan, brother to Yakoob Khan, pecuniarily, and it is believed that he has instigated the Toorkomans to assist him also.

— The first railway accident, involving considerable damage to rolling stock, and some to limb, though fortunately none to life, occurred on the Kobe-Osaka railway on the 2nd December. It was occasioned by a bullock straying on the line.

— One of the retainers of the Japanese minister was struck and wounded by a stone while on his way from Pekin to Tungchow. At Tientsin the wounded man was visited by the Taotai and a letter of apology was sent to Mr. Yanigiwara announcing at the same time the capture of the offender.

— The Russian *Invalide* says that Yakoob Khan during his involuntary stay at Cabul was forced to consent to the succession of his younger brother, Abdcolla, and that his imprisonment and return to Herat would lead to fresh dissensions even were he not accompanied by and under the control of two generals.

— The branch of the Russian Imperial Bank at Toms, in Siberia, has been robbed of 340,000 roubles. The thieves excavated an underground passage to the vaults of the bank, effected an opening in spite of the strength of the masonry, and carried off all the cash. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the deed.

— General Lomakin has returned from his expedition on the Attreck without any hostile collision. The Tekke Toorkomans of Merv have given up voluntarily 32 prisoners, and have promised to release the remainder by the end of the year. Satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the Khans about the pasture-grounds.

— The American ship *Horatio*, Capt. Hardy, which arrived at Shanghai on the 1st December from New York, with kerosine oil and a general cargo, was totally destroyed by fire, in the harbour, on the 16th. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a Chinese tinsmith who was repairing some kerosine tins on deck. The Captain and chief officer were severely burnt.

— A lawsuit, showing a peculiar Japanese custom, has been decided against the native Governor of Nagasaki. It appears that certain people were desirous of changing their church and asked the Governor for permission to do so. The request was not granted, and an application was made to the Judicial Court for redress. The judge decided in favour of the people, and ordered that the Governor, who was represented by two Japanese officers, should pay the whole of the costs of the proceedings, and grant the request of the people as well.

— Monte Christo's escape from the sack in which he was flung into the sea from Chateau d'If has, according to the *Graphic*, been imitated by an ingenious Persian. Having incurred the displeasure of a high functionary at Shiraz, Mahommed Mirza was condemned to be fastened up in a sack with a viper, a cock, and a cat, and after an hour's time, when this happy family had improved their acquaintance, the sack and its contents were to be thrown into the river. Fortunately for Mohammed Mirza, his executioners forgot to search his pocket—which contained a small knife. Directly the mouth of the sack was closed upon him and his companions, he cut in half the viper, which was already encircling his leg, the cock and the cat were next despatched, and our Persian occupied the remainder of his hour by simulating a violent fight of the three animals, and giving forth the most

excruciating cries of agony. In due time sack and all were consigned to the water and then Mahomed Mirza, speedily freeing himself from the prison, gained the other side of the river, and went post haste to Europe, for the future a voluntary exile from his fatherland.

— There is one curious point in the recent settlement between China and Japan which seems to have escaped notice, viz. the suzerainty hitherto claimed by China over the Lewchoo islands. It appears remarkable that during the whole of the negotiation, no claim to this suzerainty, which if acknowledged would have completely barred the demands of the Japanese Government, was set up; so that the Chinese Government may be said to have *de facto* retired from an untenable position, without waiting as usual for the mortification of a defeat. Still, at one time, the suzerainty was a thing something more than nominal, and the Chinese did exercise considerable power or influence in the affairs of the Lewchoos. This is the more remarkable, as the Chinese never conquered or occupied the islands in force. It is indeed recorded that in the seventh century a war broke out with China, in which the latter country was successful, but it does not appear that any attempt to extend Chinese dominion over the islands was made till the time of Kublai Khan, at the close of the thirteenth century. An expedition was then fitted out, but met with no better success than other naval attempts of the Mongol rulers of China, and Lewchoo retained its nominal as well as actual independence till the ambassador of Hungwu, the first of the Mings, in 1372, persuaded the King of Lewchoo to acknowledge the supremacy of the empire and place himself under the protection of China. A Chinese colony was then introduced, and the island formally declared tributary to China.

— A letter from Constantinople in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that alarming intelligence has arrived there from the Turco-Persian frontier. Hadji Djaber, the Sheik of the town of Mohammera, on the left bank of the Tigris and Euphrates, which is in Persian territory, is endeavouring, "with the help of the English," to make himself independent. He was opposed by a portion of his tribe, who attacked him with troops and guns; but they were obliged to retire, as Hadji Djaber was assisted by numerous allies. Naziv Pasha, the Sheik of the Muntefik Arabs, and Cassim Tchelebi, one of the wealthiest of the citizens of Basra, sent him 5,000 armed Arabs, and thirty ships were placed at his disposal by the Sheik of Kuet. The English vice-consul of Basra and the English consul of Bagdad also proceeded to the scene of action. Seeing that further resistance was fruitless, Hadji Djaber's adversaries made peace with him, and he will probably now declare himself independent. "The English," adds the correspondent, "take every opportunity, both here and elsewhere, of showing themselves in the Persian Gulf." The other day they attacked a party of travellers from Nedjid under the pretext that they were contemplating a revolution, and twenty-two of the travellers were either killed or wounded in the struggle. In fact, the English are already practically the rulers of the Persian Gulf, of the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, and in Nedjid and Muscat; and if the Turks in Yemen wished to attempt a new demonstration against Aden, England would be able to retort very effectively in Babylonia. Events are preparing in these regions which have a very different scope and significance from the small diplomatic squabbles with Spain and Italy; and here at Constantinople the seriousness of the situation is fully appreciated, while in the rest of Europe no notice whatever seems to be taken of it."

— Two curious articles have been published by a Shanghai native newspaper, the *Hwei-Pao*, protesting against the construction of railways in the Chinese empire. *Hwei-Pao* is of opinion that the existence of railways in Europe is too recent to admit of a judgment being formed as to their practical utility, and, moreover, that there is not sufficient business in China to render them profitable. The Chinese journal goes on to say that "tea and silk are the principal objects of commerce, and these have hitherto been forwarded to the treaty ports by river steamboats. A substitution of railways for steamboats would not effect any saving in point of time and could not therefore, even from the point of view taken by the foreigners themselves, be of any service to China. Admitting that a little time was gained, the Chinese would not be benefited, for the goods would not be exported more rapidly. Thus the railways would only lead to an accumulation in the ports of vast quantities of goods which, as they could not be shipped off all at once, would fall considerably in price." The *Hwei-Pao* also says: "The accidents on the railway lines are very numerous, caused by collisions, by the engines or tenders taking fire, by the trains running off the lines, or by the bridges giving way and the trains being precipitated into the rivers below. In other cases the carriages are injured by the great speed at which they are hurried along, and the accidents are so numerous that it is often impossible to ascertain the exact number of dead and wounded. All the foreign journals are full of details concerning these accidents. But, admitting that most of the casualties are preventable, and that the trains follow their regular course, they travel quicker than the thoroughbred horse. and the people walking on the lines would have no time to get out of their way. From this cause alone the number of fatal accidents would be enormous. In all countries where railways exist they are considered a very dangerous mode of locomotion, and, beyond those who have very urgent business to transact, no one thinks of using them." This latter statement cannot as yet be accepted in its entirety; but, unfortunately, we have every reason to know that so far as England is concerned travelling by railway is "a very dangerous mode of locomotion."

— Over four hundred people are supposed to have perished by the burning of the S. S. *Japan*, one of those huge vessels which carry a population equal to that of a small town, across the Pacific. The *Japan* left Yokohama with a crew, including captain and officers, of 128 men, 2 cabin passengers, 2 European steerage passengers, and 425 Chinese, making a total of 557 souls on board. There were 620 tons of cargo, $358,508 worth of treasure, and 7 packages of mails. At the time the *Japan* was abandoned, the sea was very high, and a strong current was running, so much so that numbers of the people in the water drifted by the boats with such rapidity that all attempts to rescue them were useless. The following is the statement of the captain of the vessel: "The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Japan* 4,851 tons, E. R. Warsaw, Commander, left San Francisco on Saturday, November 14th, 1874; had pleasant weather with variable winds during passage to Yokokama; arrived Dec. 10, at 10 a. m., landed 22 cabin passengers, 4 European steerage, 8 Japanese, 400 tons cargo, 16 packages mails. Received on board 1 European steerage passenger, 3 Chinese, 45 tons cargo, 600 tons coal, 1 bag mail, stores, &c. Sailed from Yokohama, Dec. 11th, 1874, at 4 p. m. for Hongkong. Experienced pleasant weather up to noon Dec. 17th when the wind freshened into a strong breeze from N.E. rough sea. At 9 p.m. passed Lamock light distant 5 miles, ship under sail and steam. At 11.25 p.m. Breaker Point bearing West ½ South distant 26 miles. Strong N. E. monsoon with rough sea. Fire first discovered, engines stopped, ship headed in shore, ventilators turned from wind, all fire engines working in perfect order, every effort made to subdue the fire, at same time officers detailed to swing all boats preparatory to saving life. All efforts to save the mails proved useless. Finding it impossible to subdue the fire, abandoned the ship with last boat at 1 o'clock a. m., December 18th, the ship then being enveloped in flames amidships, directly in engine and fire rooms, all communication being cut off between forward and aft part of the steamer. Remained until noon in the vicinity of the wreck, saving life. Engaged a fishing junk to assist. Cruised in the vicinity of the wreck, and succeeded in saving 117 souls from boats and water. Seeing no more life stood in for Cap Chi point. At 6.30 p.m. intercepted English steamer *Yottung*, Captain Kock who kindly took us on board, and conveyed us to Swatow: thence transferred to steamer *Yesso* for Hongkong."

Literary.

— A new postage stamp of the value of one rupee has just been introduced into this country. Supplies having been received by the Superintendents of Stamps at the three Presidency towns, are now in course of issue to all local depôts.

— In the first number of a new Punjab native paper published in English at Lahore and called the *Punjab Intelligencer*, the following are given "as the causes which have originated lying in India:" (1)—Absence of morality; (2)—Absence of reprimand or punishment, whether social, scholastic, or parental; (3)—Bad society; (4) Cowardly revenge; (5)—Solicitude for evasion of punishment; (6)—Poverty; (7)—Cupidity; (8)—Law." The paper remarks that "Unless these causes are uprooted, lying will run on to perpetuity."

Ecclesiastical.

— The Rev. Mr. Burgess, of the Wesleyan Mission in Madras, has obtained Rs. 35 as costs from a native who charged him with abducting a boy and endeavouring to make him a Christian.

— The eleventh annual Session of the India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began at Shahjehanpore on the sixth of January and continued until the twelfth. Thirty American Missionaries were present and eight or ten other members of the Conference, born in this country.

— After long discouragement, the Baptist Mission among the Chinese in Siam reports six-five baptisms in two weeks. Twenty-five of those converted were baptized at Ku-Buang, where a congregation consisting of thiry-four members was organized on that day. The converts at once made their subscriptions for the support of the Gospel.

— The late Missionary difficulty at Hoochow has been successfully adjusted by H. M.'s Consul, a sum of $200 having been paid as indemnity for the personal losses of Messrs. Meadows and Douthwaite, a proclamation issued, and a promise given that other premises will be provided as a preaching place, when the ill-feeling against the Missionaries has somewhat subsided.

— The whole number of Church members in North India is 1,889, a gain over last year of 332. According to the *Lucknow Witness* of the total, 261 are connected with the three English Churches in Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, and of the year's increase nearly fifty was at these places. The remaining 270 were added from the Hindoos and Mahomedans. During the year 253 adults and 244 infants were baptized.

— In India, the American Board pay their Missionaries $1.000; the Presbyterian $1,000 to $1.080; the Reformed (Dutch) $1,100; the Methodist, $1.200. In China the American Board pays $900, and in southern China, $800; the Presbyterian Board, $1,000, except in Canton, $900; the Methodist, $950; the Baptist $900 and house; the Episcopal, $1,000. In Bulgaria and Western Asia, the American Board pay, according to size of family, from $650 to 750; the Presbyterian Board from $800 to$1, 500 and no house; the Presbyterian Committee, $900 and a house; the Methodist, $850. In regard to single missionaries the American and Presbyterian Boards each pay two-*thirds* the salary of a married missionary; the Methodist pay in China $550, and in India, $1,000: the Baptist, $800 and no house; the Episcopal, $600; the Reformed (Dutch), $600. For an unmarried female missionary the American Board pay one-half the salary of a married man; the Presbyterian Board,

from $280 to $600; the Methodist, to China, $475, and India, $750, including outfit; the Baptist $400 to$500; the Episcopal, $450; the Reformed (Dutch) $600; the Reformed Presbyterians, $400.

— A body of German Prostestant dissenters, who call themselves the "Templars," and have their chief seat in Wurtemberg, have established a number of colonies in Palestine, which, to judge from a report lately published in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, enjoy a prosperity denied to the now abandoned American and German settlements. The colony at Haifa, though only founded in September 1869, already numbers 300 members, who devote themselves chiefly to agricultural pursuits. About 17 acres on the slope of Mount Carmel have been converted into vineyards, and a terrace at the foot of the mountain has been planted with olive-trees. The colonists have purchased *300* acres of arable land near the village et-Tineh, 4 miles to the south of the town; and the grassland in the plain of Esdraelon supplied them last year with 60 loads of hay. The Governor of Damascus has promised to present them with 3000 acres of land, but has not yet done so. There is a congregational hall, which is also used as a school, a store, an hotel, and a windmill. The colony of the west of Yafa had 232 inhabitants in March last, amongst whom there were many masons, carpenters, smiths, and other mechanics. Most of the colonists inhabit the timber houses left by their American predecessors, but several stone-houses have lately been erected. There are a church and school, a hospital, a flour and wood store, a grocery store, an hotel, a steam-mill, and a laundry, with washing machines imported from Stuttgart. The third colony, Sarona, lies about 5 miles to the north of Yafa, on a height not far from the sea. It contains already fourteen flat-roofed stone houses, one and two stories in height, and is abundantly supplied with water from draw-wells, 70 feet in depth. The space behind the congregational hall has been planted with 1200 acacias, eucalypti, and other trees, and it is proposed to create similar plantations to the west of the village. The colonists own 310 acres of land, 80 of which lie in the valley, and the sandy soil along the sea-shore is said to be particularly favourable to the growth of vines. At Ramleh there are two Templar families, who manage an hotel and a treadmill, and at Jerusalem there are nine families, mostly mechanics. The "Colonization Fund" had an income, in 1873, of 10,451*l.*, and its accumulated capital, resulting from the investments of the colonists, amounted to 12,722*l.* in the beginning of the past year.

TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH.

A defiant proclamation has been issued by Don Carlos against Don Alphonso.

The latest advices from Constantinople state that the Sublime Porte has declined England's counsel, with regard to granting Roumania the right to conclude commercial treaties direct.

The Reichstag have voted the Landsturm bill, the fifth clause of which authorises the drafting of men, in case of need, from the Landsturm into the Landwehr.

The return of the German gunboats to Santander is attributed to the Carlists having attacked and plundered a Mecklenburg vessel, which stranded off Guetaria.

FRIDAY, 15TH.

The New City of Paris Loan for 220 Million Francs will be issued immediately, in bonds of 500 Francs, with interest at the rate of 20 Francs on each. The issue price is not yet fixed.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress in which he vindicates the intervention of General Sheridan in the late embroglio at New Orleans, on the ground that lawlessness prevailed at the time. The President asks Congress for instructions in the affair.

SATURDAY, 16TH.

The German Government is acting most energetically to obtain satisfactton for the outrage lately committed by the Carlists at Guetaria. The Madrid Government have promised reparation for the insult to the German Flag. The German Gunboat *Nautilus* has gone to Zaranz to demand satisfaction of the Carlists.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Earl Granville resigning the leadership of the Liberal party, but stating his intention to remain in Parliament.

Doctor Newman has fulfilled his intention of replying to Mr. Gladstone's expostulation, and has published a pamphlet in which he admits that some Roman Catholics have overstretched truths; but declares that the Pope has never contemplated any interference with the loyalty of the subject.

Don Alfonso entered the city yesterday. His reception was most enthusiastic.

MONDAY, 18TH.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress, approving the bill for the resumption of specie payments, and recommending the resumption of tea and coffee duties.

TUESDAY, 19TH.

The Reichstag have voted a bill rendering civil marriages obligatory.

Alfonso will at once assume the command of the army of the north. He has declared in Council his desire to maintain religious liberty.

The *Times* announces that in consequence of the Shah of Persia, notwithstanding existing concession to Baron Reuter, having granted a railway concession to Russian General Falkenhagen, Baron Reuter has lodged a protest at Teheran and Earl Derby has instructed the British Minister at Teheran to support the protest officially and formally.

The Chinese imperial loan has proved a great success: no less than 20,131 bonds have been applied for from all quarters, being about sixty-two times the number offered.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH.

Baron Rothschild has issued a Brazilian loan of five millions sterling.

The verdict in the great city libel case of Rubery versus Sampson and Grant has been delivered, awarding plaintiff five hundred pounds damages against Sampson; Baron Grant has been acquitted.

The steamer *Faraday* has returned, having failed in her attempt to complete the Atlantic cable.

Spain has announced her intention of sending three war vessels to the Biscayan coast to obtain satisfaction for Germany for the recent outrage committed by Carlists in firing on a German vessel. Germany has accepted the promises of reparation made by Spain.

M. Cazeaux, the Bonapartist candidate, has been elected for the department of Hautes Pyrenees. This result has been totally unexpected, and has made a great impression at Versailles. The Committee appointed by the Assembly to enquire into the validity of the election for Nievre of Baron Bourgoing, Bonapartist candidate, have announced their resolve to extend enquiry into Bonapartist manœuvres throughout the whole country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FATHER O'NEIL'S MISSION.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue for December 31st just come to hand, I observe under the head of Ecclesiastical Intelligence a para to the effect that 'Father O'Neil' is about to conduct a Mission at Lahore, which is further stated to be *the first of its kind ever held in India.*

Unless by the term 'India' is meant the Bengal Presidency only, this statement does not quite represent the actual facts of the case, inasmuch as, so far back as July of last year, a very successful Mission was held at Coonoor and Ootacamund (the two well-known Sanataria on the Neilgherry hills,) under the immediate direction of the Bishop. So marked indeed was the interest manifested by the European community generally in their services, that the question was asked on all sides whether a similar movement could not be initiated elsewhere; and one practical result has been that at this moment an English clergyman, the Rev. S. D. C. Douglas, vicar of All Saints, Derby, who has obtained considerable reputation at home as an experienced and able "Missioner", is on his way to Madras to hold a similar series of services here. My chief object indeed in now addressing you is not so much to correct the error into which your informant has led you, as to make known through your widely read columns to the many whom it will specially interest, the fact of the Rev. S. D. C. Douglas's visit. He is to commence his labours here next week, and after remaining with us a few weeks, he hopes to go on to Calcutta, and will possibly also visit Secunderabad and Bangalore.

There are, I feel persuaded, not a few of your readers who will join me in expressing the hope that the coming among us of such faithful single-minded servants of the Lord as Mr. Douglas and Mr. Somerville will lead to results of the most beneficial and lasting character. If, as some of us are often made painfully conscious, India is pre-eminently a land where Satan's seat is, how much the more need have we of those reviving quickening influences from on high by which alone we can be kept from yielding to the depressing influences which surround us, and be made worthy consistent followers of Him whose name we bear.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

MADRASSEE.

MADRAS,
6th January, 1875.

MOORE'S MINSTREL BOY.

SIR,—Have you or any of your readers come across the extraordinary bit of criticism that figures conspicuously in the columns of the *Deccan Times* for January 6th. No provincial journalism, we are sure, has ever sunk to such depths of gross ignorance.

A correspondent—one, perhaps, whose poetic effusions have been rejected by the infallible discrimination of the paper in question—has, probably in revenge, perpetrated a hoax on the Editor, by sending, as his own production, two well-known verses of Thomas Moore's.

Listen to the blissful ignorance of the *Deccan Times*: "We have just received the following feeble production from the pen of a would-be poet. He styles it an Irish Melody . . . . and with a refreshing confidence in his own abilities, he asks us to look it over, and publish a critique on it." The critic then gives us the two verses—

"The Minstrel Boy to the war is gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him, &c.

and continues:—"It is not pleasant, to have to dim the brightness of this rising star, but we cannot conscientiously pursue any other course." So the critic proceeds to do his duty, stifling all kindly feelings in the interests of literature. Poor Tom Moore! How he must be writhing in his grave!

The following are the remarks on the first two lines we have quoted above:—"Shall we? We think not. Reckless, dare-devil fellows as we doubtless are, we should scarcely venture into such imminent peril in the search of the corpse of an idiot boy. We use the expression "idiot boy" advisedly; for who but a youth of weak mind would, having previously slung a *wild* harp behind him, apply the term "land of song" to a country which has been notably deficient in the production of musical genius."

The two verses are, in themselves, perfect. Great feeling combined with exquisite rhythm would be sufficient to deter even superlative hyper-criticism from attempting to detect flaws. But our critic, as he himself says, is a reckless, dare-devil fellow. Indeed his recklessness in putting in print such jargon is simply astonishing. He finds fault with the epithet 'wild,' as applied to a harp, an epithet elegantly transferred by a common poetical figure, from the sounds the harp gives forth to the harp itself. But we are presupposing some small amount of literary knowledge in the mind of the writer. But further depths of degradation are reached.

"The minstrel fell! but the foeman's chain
Could not bring his proud soul under:"

"Who said it could?" asks the *Deccan Times'* critic. "Who would ever suspect a foeman's chain of either bringing a proud soul under or of sullying a harp?" The only answer that can be given to this very weak remark is that no one said it could; but the poet who wrote the lines said it couldn't.

No doubt the critic, unlike Byron, does not think that

"'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article,"

for he evidently intends to snuff out these verses of Moore's.

Only listen to his peroration, ye who have the "Dura ilia messorum," and still are strong enough to read on. "But why say more?" Why indeed, we ask, have said so much? or rather, why have used so many words in saying so little? "We think" the article continues, "that we have already proved to our readers" (we wonder how many there are of them) "that each verse of this eccentric rhyme teems with absurdities, that every line is replete with nonsense. If we have hurt the feelings of the writer we are sorry for it; but we had a duty to perform, and we have endeavoured to perform it truthfully, and impartially; and to show that we do not bear any ill-will towards the author, we shall be delighted to dine with him, smoke his cigars or ride his favourite screws."

We are heartily glad to see that the editor does not bear any ill-will against poor Tom Moore. By all means let him feed, and smoke, and ride screws: at any rate that will keep him employed, and prevent him from soiling his "gray goose quill" (or steel pen, if he uses one) with such absurdities.

Terse and apposite was Bacon's remark (Adv. of Learning, Bk. i. viii. i.) on Ovid's often quoted distich;

"Scilicet ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

"But indeed the accent had need be upon *fideliter*; for a little superficial learning doth rather work a contrary effect."

Truly may we say with Pope

"A *little learning* is a dangerous thing."

In conclusion, we hope Moore will survive this formidable attack; and we would advise all aspirants to literary honours to keep in mind the following epigram, written by a rising poet of the day.

"There stands a man—and 'critic' is his name—
To guard the path that mounts the heights of Fame:"
If any man to glory wish to pass,
He must not mind the braying of the ass!

Yours, &c.
MÆCENAS

Balasore, January 14, 1875.

[*We cannot but think that the Deccan Times* was indulging in an elaborate joke.—ED. *Friend of India.*]

THE ARREST OF THE GAEKWAR.

The special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* gives the following interesting account of the arrest of Mulharao: On the left of Colonel Pelly sat Colonel Jacob, Major Watts, Captain Jackson, General Devine, and his friend the magistrate. Mr. Richey, the Assistant Resident, was also in the room. Behind Colonel Pelly stood Bapoobaee and Govindrao Mama. Out of a window in a room at the further end of the drawing-room the men of the 2nd Cavalry could be seen distinctly; while facing the drawing-room door a very good view could be obtained between the pillars of the portico, and, through the trees in the garden beyond, of the movements of the British troops, whose encampment teemed with soldiers on the alert. An interpreter named Muncobaee was called, and after a pause of a few seconds, during which the Gaekwar stared eagerly at Colonel Pelly, the latter said to the interpreter:

Tell His Highness that, as I have already told the Viceroy and all my personal friends, I am really personally much obliged to His Highness for the aid he has always given me, and the cordial manner in which, since my arrival, he has conducted his affairs.

The interpreter spoke in Guzeratee, and His Highness received each part of the sentence with what I can only describe as a sound resembling a grunt. But there was no mistaking the intense earnestness of the man.

Colonel Pelly continued—I have not a single complaint to make against His Highness personally regarding matters which have transpired since I came to Baroda. I believe that he has faithfully done everything which I desired.

The Gaekwar spoke earnestly to the effect that he had always received kindness from Colonel Pelly.

Colonel Pelly continued—Tell His Highness that if I had only had to deal with affairs which have transpired since I came here, I sincerely believe I should have been able to see him through his difficulties and restore order to the administration of this State. I have acted towards His Highness with perfect good faith ever since I arrived here.

The Gaekwar again protested, in tones of great earnestness, his regard for Colonel Pelly.

Colonel Pelly—But a man cannot guide the events of his own life, and circumstances arose which, in spite of myself, compelled me to look into the past so far as the administration of this State by His Highness was concerned.

The Gaekar protested that no one in Govindrao's line of family could be found who would be guilty of disloyalty to the British Government.

Colonel Pelly—And tell His Highness that His Excellency the Viceroy and I will do all that can be done to secure justice for him.

The Gaekwar spoke his assent.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is aware that about a year ago, a Commission assembled here to inquire into the state of his affairs.

The Gaekwar signified his assent.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is further aware that two or three months ago an attempt was made to poison the representative of the British paramount power, Colonel Phayre.

The Gaekwar intimated his assent.

Colonel Pelly—Under the order of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council an inquiry was made into that case, and in the course of that inquiry the name of his Highness was brought into connection with the crime.

The Gaekwar folded his hands, and protested his innocence, repeating that none of Govindrao's family would be guilty of any form of disloyalty to the British Government.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is further aware that immediately when I became aware that his name had been brought into connection with the crime, I took an opportunity within half-an-hour of intimating to His Highness that such was the case.

The Gaekwar assented.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that it is the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy that His Highness should have full justice, and His Highness may be assured that such shall be accorded to him.

The Gaekwar said something excitedly. What it was I could not catch, but he was very earnest, drawing quite close to Sir Lewis Pelly.

Colonel Pelly—I have an exceedingly painful duty to perform; but nevertheless it is my duty, and I must carry it out. Tell His Highness that when the investigation was concluded, all the papers were forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. Last night I received by telegram a reply from the Government of India, in consequence of which I am compelled to take certain measures.

The Gaekwar asked that this statement should be repeated, and apparently weighed every word.

Colonel Pelly—Among these measures is the issue of a proclamation by order of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. That proclamation is as follows in Guzerathee.

[Here the interpreter read the proclamation in Guzerathee. The Gaekwar listened attentively. Then after a pause His Highness asked that he might be allowed to employ barristers in his defence.]

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that every opportunity will be afforded him to clear his character, and he may consult any law officer or barrister whom he chooses to consult. The inquiry will be a full and public one. His Highness may have every confidence in me that I will not lower my estimation of his dignity or treat him with less consideration on account of the unpleasant duty which I have this morning to perform. Although it is my duty to arrest him, tell His Highness that I shall see that he is placed in a comfortable dwelling, wherein he will be afforded every facility of consulting his legal advisers; and that he shall remain there, attended with every comfort, until the inquiry into his case shall take place with due publicity.

The Gaekwar folded his hands appealingly and exclaimed that he had many enemies. His family were against him, and it seemed as if even the ground he was resting upon would cry against him. There was no one in the world in whom he could look for favour excepting God, the Viceroy and Colonel Pelly. He had told Colonel Pelly from the beginning that he was surrounded by enemies; and now he would see it was true.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that yesterday evening I would have received him, but Bapoobee met me as I was going to the telegraph office to receive my instructions from the Viceroy, and I had to remain there a considerable time.

The Gaekwar said he had intended to speak on the previous evening of the very matters which Colonel Pelly had alluded to.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that I would have been happy to receive his visit if circumstances had permitted. I am well aware of his desire to see me last night and now to shrink from this ordeal.

The Gaekwar—You need have no suspicions about me. I would have come here last night, and I come to-day.

Colonel Pelly—We are all aware that His Highness has many enemies, and for that reason we shall send out our troops to-day to keep down disturbances or attacks upon his property. We shall send His Highness to the best house in camp in order that he may be safe from his enemies, and that we may see that he is treated with every consideration. One of my greatest fears is that the badmashes with which the town abounds may, when they become aware of the events of to-day, think that the time has come for disorder and plunder, and if His Highness were placed in the town I do not think his person would be so safe as it will be in camp.

Colonel Jacob concurred with Colonel Pelly in thinking it advisable to place the Gaekwar within cantonments, in order that His Highness might be treated with all the leniency and courtesy which the circumstances would permit of.

Colonel Pelly (to the interpreter)—Tell His Highness that this room being under the British flag, and considering that he has come to pay me a visit here this morning, I can not arrest him here; but with His Highness's permission I will accompany him to his own territory and there perform the necessary ceremony.

The Gaekwar wished to be arrested at once.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that I do not wish the arrest to take place in the city, as it might be exceedingly unpleasant there, and at the same time I cannot arrest him in the Residency, and if His Highness is agreeable, I shall accompany him to the verge of the British cantonments and arrest him on the confines of his own territory.

After reading the proclamation, Colonel Pelly turned to Bopoobaee and told him he would expect him to look to the peace of the town, for which purpose he was to communicate with the various authorities. At this moment Dr. Seward, Cantonment Magistrate and Residency Surgeon, arrived, and Colonel Pelly told him that his bungalow would be required for the accommodation of the Gaekwar, and invited him to come and stay at the Residency. Turning to Colonel Jacob, Colonel Pelly said, it would be necessary to have a strong European guard over the Maharajah. Free access to His Highness by his counsel would be permitted, but persons whom it might be inconvenient to permit to see His Highness during his period of surveillance—such, for instance, as persons suspected of having complicity in the attempt upon Colonel Phayre's life—should not of course be permitted to approach the Gaekwar. He (Colonel Pelly) would inform the officer of the guard what persons should be admitted to see His Highness and what persons should be excluded. Colonel Pelly then rose, a signal that the unpleasant interview was over. He accompanied His Highness down the room, the Gaekwar drawing his cloak tightly around him and walking with a quick shuffling gait. He explained to His Highness that he was expected to proceed to the verge of his own territory, and there be formally arrested. The Gaekwar seemed bewildered, or very reluctant to get into his carriage; but when Colonel Pelly had driven off, His Highness got in and followed, and the company whirled out of the Residency gate with considerable *éclat*, the musical branch of the saluting party rattling their drums and blowing their flutes as the cavalry which preceded Colonel Pelly cantered past, and a native galloping by the side of His Highness, crying out his titles probably for the last time. A few minutes brought the party to the limits of the British cantonments on the way to the city; and just beyond a little white bridge and under the shadow of two handsome trees, the carriages were stopped, and Colonel Pelly advanced to the Gaekwar. After the exchange of a word or two the Gaekwar's carriage was wheeled round, Dr. Seward got into it, and His Highness was driven rapidly back to cantonments—a prisoner of the British Government. Few quieter or more rapid transitions from sovereignty to imprisonment have ever taken place. If we except the 9th Native Infantry, who were drawn up in line on the maidan at some distance from the road, only a few natives saw the actual ceremony of arrest take place, and probably they did not comprehend it. Accompanied by a cavalry escort, the Gaekwar was taken into Dr. Seward's house, a European guard of fifty men and an officer quickly surrounded it, and then Col. Pelly, the Assistant Resident, Mr. Richey, and other gentlemen who had attended at the ceremony, returned rapidly to the Residency.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR BARODA.

(Bombay Gazette)

On the afternoon of the 12th the troops which arrived here from Poona on Friday night left Bombay for Baroda. Mr. Souter reached Calcutta on Monday evening, and late the same night orders came to Bombay from the Governor General that the troops were to be moved on without delay to Baroda. It is inferred from the issue of these orders that the dethronement of Mulharrao has been resolved upon; but the proclamation will probably not be published for a day or two yet. The special trains with the troops will reach Baroda early this morning, and the force will then be ready for work; but it is not considered likely that there will be any disturbance, as Mulharrao has already, it is understood, intimated to Sir Lewis Pelly his readiness to give himself up. What he may do, however, when he sees his chief courtiers arrested, and when he himself is told to leave Baroda, is another matter; and the Government has acted wisely in taking precautions, for, although the people of Baroda long for a change, there are thousands of desperate characters who would like nothing better than a row. The two Railway Companies were warned a few days ago to have rolling stock in readiness for the conveyance of the troops, and we understand that the B. and C. I. Company have had guards put on all the bridges in the Gaekwar's territory, and that from Surat to Baroda a pilot engine will precede the first of the four trains from Bombay to see that the road is clear. It is not forgotten that the late Gaekwar was nearly killed at a bridge near Baroda by the train in which he was travelling being thrown off the line; and that Mulharrao, then the next heir, was suspected of knowing more than could be brought home to him of this attempt to open for him a short cut to the throne. Another precaution taken by the Railway Company is the supersession of the station master at Baroda by the station master at Surat.

Early yesterday morning an experiment was tried at Boree Bunder to ascertain how long it would take to put the men in the trains. Brigadier General Gell, commanding the Presidency Division, attended by the Divisional Staff, rode on to the General Parade Ground on the Esplanade punctually at 6.30 A.M, when "the alarm" was immediately sounded. The troops were promptly under arms, when a Division of D Battery 9th Brigade R. H. A. and a detachment of H. M. 7th Fusiliers were told off for service, and immediately marched to the Railway Station at Boree Bunder, where a train was in readiness for their reception. The men were all in full marching order, and the horses, baggage, and all other equipments accompanied them. In exactly three quarters of an hour from the time of the alarm being sounded the whole force was embarked. The guns, it may be mentioned, were already in the trucks as they arrived from Poona. The time occupied may be thus divided; 15 minutes in getting saddled, accoutred, mounted and reaching the Railway Station, and 30 minutes in loading up men and horses, for two guns complete with waggons and carriages, 44 men, 45 followers, besides 145 Infantry with, their baggage, &c. The Division of Artillery was under the command of Major Hall and Lieutenant Sharland, R. A., and the Infantry under Colonel Herbert, Colonel Maude and Captain Clarke, and the arrangements for embarking the troops were under the immediate supervision of Major Sexton, assistant Quarter Master General.

The experiment was considered satisfactory by the Brigadier General, and it was deduced therefrom that, as the 15 minutes occupied between the camp and the Railway Station would not be required for the remaining two Divisions of the same strength (they would have arrived while the first was loading up), the whole Battery and Wing of Infantry with all their belongings might be despatched in an hour and a half from first to last. The result of the afternoon's operations did not quite justify this expectation, but we believe that some extra time was consumed by delay with the first train and by Commissariat arrangements which, perhaps, could not well be avoided on so short a notice.

The following memorandam shows the arrangements made in the afternoon for the despatch of the Troops, the composition of the several trains, and the troops convoyed by each :—

1st train consisting of—1 saloon carriage, 5 second class. 5 compartments, 12 horse-boxes, 1 third class. 2 gun trucks 2 waggon trucks, 2 brakes total 25 vehicles; accommodating 5 officers and 145 men of the 27th Fusiliers, and 2 officers and 55 men of the Royal Artillery 36 horses and 40 followers.

2nd train consisting of—1 large composite carriage, 5 second class of 5 compartments. 12 horse-boxes, 1 third class. 2 gun trucks. 2 waggon trucks 2 brakes—total, 25 vehicles; accommodating 2 officers and 160 men of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and 1 officer and 44 men of the Royal Artillery, 36 horses and 40 followers.

3rd train consisting of—1 large composite carriage. 2 second class of 5 compartments 1 ditto of 4 compartments 13 horse-boxes. 1 third class. 2 gun trucks. 2 waggon trucks 1 forge truck, 2 brakes—total 25 vehicles; accommodating 2 officers and 89 men of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and 2 officers and 44 men of the Royal Artillery. 39 horses and 40 followers.

4th train consisting of—1 small composite carriage. 1 third class carriage. 11 waggons camp equipage 1 ammunition van, 1 spare waggon, 1 store waggon 1 store cart. 2 cattle vans. 2 brakes—total 26 vehicles; accommodating 1 officer, 16 men and 40 followers.

Total strength leaving (men only)—2-7th Fusiliers—20 officers, 409 men. 1 apothecary, 3 horses. Royal Artillery —5 officers. 143 men, 1 apothecary. and 108 horses.

The news soon spread abroad in Bombay that the troops were on the move, and crowds of people gathered about the terminus to see them start. Four trains had been got ready, each composed of 25 vehicles, or 100 vehicles in all; and the troops were a complete battery of field Artillery, with its Field Service equipment of horses, guns, waggons, and followers complete, and a full wing of British Infantry, strength as given in the foregoing memorandum, with followers, hospital equipments and medical stores, commissariat establishments, and rations for men and horses for one day. A Reserve of Ammunition for Artillery and Infantry, besides Commissariat Porter for the troops, accompanied, and also camp equipage for the whole force. The order for the move was issued in the Camp at 2 P. M., but there was a delay on arrival at Boree Bunder, owing to the first Train not being ready; notwithstanding this delay, the first Train started at 3-10 P. M., the 2nd Train at 4, the 3rd at 5, and the 4th Train at 5-55 P. M. The Horse platform is very limited and indeed so is all the space at the disposal of the military authorities at Boree Bunder, thus necessitating a good deal of shunting and allowing of only 8 Horse-boxes being loaded at the same time. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it will be seen that the work was done under four hours. The expeditious manner in which the troops were despatched reflects the highest credit on General Gell and Major Sexton, A. Q. M.G., who were both present till the last train left the station. Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Keily, personally superintended the work of preparing and dispatching the troops. Mr. Currey, Agent B. B. and C. I. R., was also present on the platform, and Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I., went on with the first train from Dadur Junction to Baroda. The camp on the Esplanade was in the meantime struck, and the tents removed into the Grand Arsenal, so that it is certain no more European troops are under orders for Bombay. Simultaneously with these movements a Native Infantry Regiment from Ahmedabad was moving on Baroda, distant only 4 hours by rail. Colonel H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps, now commanding at Baroda, will be senior officer of the whole force. Lieut-Colonel Herbert commands the Fusiliers, and Major Hall the Artillery.

EUROPE.

"ROCKS AHEAD" IN INDIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The great Mahratta feudatories of the Government of India will have rendered that Government a most valuable service if by their unexpected activity and their ostentatious reconciliations they fix the thoughts of those who rule our empire in the East upon the possibility of another struggle on the part of the natives to shake off the English yoke. There is, we admit, nothing more than a possibility—the very barest of possibilities. All the probabilities of policy are opposed to such a remarkable combination of scattered, heterogeneous, and often antagonistic forces as a national insurrection in Hindostan would be. But, nevertheless, the possibility, such as it is, involves consequences altogether too momentous to be left out of the calculations of Anglo-Indian statesmen. It is not more remote than the possibility of an invasion of England, and yet this latter notion tacitly underlies the whole scheme of our military organization at home. Does a similar conception of the reality of dangers which are apparently out of the range of likelihood inspire and govern the military policy of the Indian Government? We have no means of judging except from the external, and it may be superficial, meaning of the facts, but from these it certainly appears that the contingency of another outbreak like that of 1857 has not been practically allowed for. If the estimate of the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta be, we do not say accurate, but anything approaching to the truth, the British power in India is now feebler in point of physical force than it has been at any time since the news of the mutiny suddenly roused Englishmen to a sense of the precarious tenure on which our Oriental dominion was held. Is it anything like the truth to say that with all the long roll of our Indian forces, European and native, we could not upon any sudden emergency place 30,000 effective soldiers, fitted for instant and active service, in the field? Is it true, or near the truth, that the native army, a costly, a troublesome, and frequently a dangerous establishment, is so rusty and rotten in all the machinery of its organization that it can count only as an aggregation, to use Prince Bismarck's familiar but forcible phrase, of "armed persons"? Is it the fact that the large body of English officers in the Indian service, who constitute so heavy a charge upon the Treasury of India, are, with a few exceptions, useless for military command or organization, and are merely contributing to the illusion of an efficiency that does not exist? These are questions which the information furnished and the apprehensions expressed by the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta oblige us to ask, and we should like to be quite sure that the Government of India has already applied its mind to them. The thunderbolt of 1857 came upon the Administration of the East India Company not without many warnings, yet it found the Indian Government wrapt in self-confidence, and the military organization of the empire ready to snap under the strain that was put upon it.

The lessons of that terrible time were too frightful to be easily forgotten, and we do not suppose that Anglo-Indian officials will ever again be lulled into the same apathy. But there are degrees of intellectual indolence, and the "let-alone" feeling may have gone far without carrying Lord Northbrook and his advisers to the height of arrogant self-confidence that prevailed before 1857. It has gone far enough, we are sure, if all the questions we have asked above cannot be answered, promptly and without qualification, in the negative. The importance of maintaining our military strength in India in such a state of efficiency and accessibility that our Government may always be able to put its foot without an instant's delay on the first tongue of flame that may leap up out of the obscure seething mass of native hopes and fears is too vital, too paramount, to be supplanted by that easy-going assurance with which England has advanced upon most dangers. An implicit faith in English luck and English pluck, a rooted conviction that whatever stumbles and hard knocks we may meet with at the outset we are sure to pull through in the long run—these are principles on which possibly it may be safe to regulate our military policy in Europe or to organize campaigns against semi-barbarous enemies. But in providing for the contingencies which our military force in India is intended to cope with, the risks are too tremendous to allow of any reliance on national good fortune, or on the inherent qualities of the English race. The mutiny of 1857 was an enormous peril; but the ruin it brought upon our civil and military administration in Bengal might have been multiplied fivefold if the flame had spread into other provinces which remained loyal, or were held to their loyalty by strong hands, such as those of Lord Lawrence; if the great native feudatory princes had been daring enough or impolitic enough to place themselves at the head of the insurrection; if the Nizam had chosen to kindle Mahomedan fanaticism in the Deccan; or if Scindiah and Holkar, laying aside, as they formally did the other day, their traditional hostility, had aroused the dormant spirit of the ancient Mahratta Confederacy. The peril of the mutiny fell short of its possibilities in so far as none of these developments of the original conflagration occurred. But if a new danger resembling that of 1857 were to arise next year, what reason have we for supposing that it would not be complicated and aggravated by events which were absent from the crisis that threatened our power seventeen years ago?

There are unmistakable signs of agitation among the native populations of India which give point and force to the doubts that have been suggested touching the efficiency of our military organization. It is not satisfactory to learn that these signs have shown themselves specially among the Mahrattas, our rivals —and at one time not unequal rivals—in the struggle for empire, and even now much less effectually broken up as a nation and recast in the mould of Anglo-Indian Government than any other of the sometime ruling races of India. The arrest of the supposed Nana Sahib by Scindiah, whatever the real history of that obscure transaction may be, had unquestionably moved the popular mind in Western India very profoundly. The emotion of this event had not died away when the almost incredible story of a public reconciliation and alliance between the two greatest of the Mahratta Sovereigns provoked speculation. The attempt of some persons connected with the Court of the Guicowar of Baroda to kill the British Resident, Colonel Phayre, by poison has added to the mental perturbation of the Mahratta country. All these vague alarms may contain the germ of wild and dangerous hopes, and we never can tell how such perilous stuff is propagated in the bosoms of a reticent and suspicious people. The wave of troubled feeling may subside, but then it may not; and if it should rise higher we must be prepared to meet it. If we are not ready to confront a swelling agitation with an overwhelming power and a sense of calm superiority, we have quitted the attitude in which alone it is safe for us to stand as the rulers of India. It is idle to calculate what force of soldiers this or that native potentate could bring against us, what national insurrection the alliance of Scindiah and Holkar could call to arms, what might be the discipline, the armament, or the spirit of the insurgents. It is mere waste of time to frame ingenious theories to prove that the great Mahratta feudatories are probably sincere in believing that their dynastic interests are bound up with the British authority, and that their present excitement arises from the apprehension of a movement as menacing to them as it could possibly be to us. Our policy is, or ought to be, a plain straightforward pratical one, dependent on no political guesswork whatever. We know for certain that agitations are continually arising among the Indian populations, and we are justified in considering every movement of the kind as dangerous as the striking of a match in a powder magazine. It is our duty to calculate carefully the worst that may result from such an explosion and to provide the means for putting down the conflagration at once. It is because doubts have been cast upon the sufficiency of the means at present provided by the Indian Government for dealing with such a crisis that we think public opinion at home is justified in reminding the Viceroy and his advisers of what England expects them to do and to see.

MR. DISRAELI'S INFLUENCE IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

(Spectator.)

Mr. Disraeli's repeated returns of ill-health have caused his party to be visited by great searchings of heart. What are they to do, supposing he should be too unwell to hold on his way as Prime Minister? When the master retires from the school, who would carry on the work of Conservative education? Would it be Mr. Gathorne Hardy, whose sympathy with the hearts of country vicars and country squires almost rivals that which the motherly head of the schoolhouse should display with the tender fears and anxieties of the mothers of the pupils? Or would it be Sir Stafford Northcote, whose studies under the great rival schoolmaster have taught him something of the secrets of the foe, and whose serious and didactic candour is eminently adapted to keep before the slower pupils of his class the useful though humiliating lesson that Conservative convictions are neither intuitions of the conscience nor distinctive characteristics of patriotism, but only arguable opinions, though with perhaps more to recommend them just now to British constituencies than the convictions of the opposite party? These are anxious, though at present, fortunately, only hypothetical, questions; and they have been eagerly debated lately in many a Conservative group, not perhaps the less eagerly that a political party has, except in very rare cases, little or no freedom of action in such matters,—the etiquettes of political precedent exercising, as they must do, a very much more paramount influence than the wire-pullers of the party are ever willing to admit. But though the succession to Mr. Disraeli's place in the House of Commons is not a matter, we suspect, on which political discussion, even within the Conservative party itself, is likely to take much effect, it is natural, and may be useful, now that the moment of special anxiety about him has passed away, to examine what his peculiar function in political life has been, and how far it would be possible or impossible to supply it from the other political resources of his party.

It seems, then, to us that Mr. Disraeli's chief characteristic as leader of the Conservative party has been that, in mind, he has never been a Conservative. With equal truth, of course, it may be said that in mind he has never been a Liberal,—nor a Radical, nor a Tory,—nor anything but a keen and critical observer of the strife, who has lent his counsel to the Conservative side. His views have at least tended to dissolve all the different political cements by which party unity is created. His own party have been chilled by his didactic expedients into distrust of themselves; his opponents have been puzzled into distrust of themselves and their leader. Both parties alike have learnt to expect that under the spell of his enigmatic influence all sorts of reversals of the ordinary rules of politics might take place,—that the brier might spring up in place of the myrtle-tree here, and the rose instead of the thorn tree there,—indeed, that the worst rule for judging correctly of the true character of modern political influences would be "By their fruits ye shall know them." Both Mr. Disraeli's mistakes and his successes have been due to his entire intellectual disembarrassment of anything like interior party prepossessions. He has taught his own party that all its own instincts are tainted with a sort of original sin of dogmatism, which it may often be quite necessary to expose and even

to cauterise; and this is always a kind of lesson which paralyses party earnestness. Moreover, he has also taught his own party that, under that new dispensation wherein it is not considered in any way discreditable to it to outbid its opponents in the appeal to ignorant sympathies and blind habits of thought, great victories are possible for it which it could never have won by acting on the old traditions and treading in the old ways. And this, again, is another bewildering lesson which is apt to bring about, amongst the first learners of it, a fit of political giddiness. On the other hand, he has succeeded almost equally well in the last year or two in bewildering the party of his opponents. They have begun at last to connect popular power with reactionary tendencies, and to associate the notion of democratic institutions with measures intrinsically hostile to the people's welfare.

If, then, Mr. Disraeli were to resign his place, we cannot doubt that he would leave a very different political world behind him to that which he found on assuming the post of tutor to the Conservative party. But we are strongly inclined to think that the most permanent effect of his influence would be its effect not on the party of his friends, but on the party of his opponents. The prepossessions of landowner and the country clergy are too strong to have been very profoundly affected, even during the thirty years or thereabouts during which Mr. Disraeli has contrived to keep their minds at a somewhat painful stretch for the reception of new ideas. When the pinching boot is taken off the last, the leather too often shrinks back to its old dimensions; and were Mr. Disraeli removed, we are sure that the first observable effect on the Conservative party would be a similar shrinking-back into something approaching at least to its old dimensions of thought. As a carefully cultivated type of flower is always tending to revert to its wild character, so an artificially-produced type of Liberal Coservatism is always tending to recur to its hereditary stock. It takes a good deal of "pressure," as Mr. Disraeli himself told a Scotch audience some years ago, to keep the mind of the Conservative party open to new conceptions, especially to the idea of its own possible short-sightedness. Mr. Gathorne Hardy would not even attempt to use that pressure, for he himself has often resented its application. His innate sympathies have always been treacherous to his probable sincere efforts to learn Mr. Disraeli's lessons. He belongs by nature to the very type of Conservatives which Mr. Disraeli has been striving by new grafts, and new soil, and new modes of training, to modify and expand. Sir Stafford Northcote, on the other hand, would try hard to discharge the task of his present chief, but he would hardly succeed in the attempt. He does not possess the resources, and pertinacity, and weight of character for discharging such a task in his own,—that is, the best,—way, by persuasion, by exhortation, by illustration, by line upon line, and precept upon precept of mild and yet earnest exposition of wider thoughts; and still less does he possess the gift for discharging it in Mr. Disraeli's fashion, by making his party from time to time feel to their very hearts the intellectual indifference, and sometimes even the scorn, with which their own most precious ideas inspire their leader and master. Mr. Disraeli once gone, both the genius of the single genuine Tory in the Administration, and the complete inability of the party to furnish anyone able to keep both his own mind and that of his colleagues above the under-currents of the old party ideas, would combine to bring back the character of Conservative statesmanship in some degree towards that of the old days, when it meant the supremacy of squirearchical habits and proprietary prejudice, the adhesion to the old institutions in their old forms, the enthusiasm for the privileges of caste, and the resistance to innovation. Even last Session, with Mr. Disraeli at the head of affairs, it was hard, it was only just possible for him to neutralise this tendency towards a reversion of type to the Conservatism of the old *regime*. If his 'detached' intellect were to disappear from the supreme place, we should very soon find the hereditary habits of generations exerting, not indeed, their old force, but a very considerable force, and completely predominating over those feeble and alien influences which would then have lost their chief spell. The wild crab-apple of natural Conservatism would reassert itself once more, even in the very tree grafted by the present Premier's genius, with the view of producing the elaborate Disraeli pippin of Tory democracy. Mr. Disraeli only just keeps down the influence of the wild stock by all his tending, and digging, and manuring, and succeeds more because he really does not himself recognise the force of the old influences, than because he effectually subdues them. He is like the captain of the ship which carried Ulysses past the abode of the Sirens. His ears are deaf to the sounds which charm his party. He does not even catch the strains which strike to their very heart, and so he can keep the helm down and avoid the rocks on which they would run the ship But is there any one who could in this respect take his place? Mr. Gathorne Hardy has not unfrequently been heard to utter something very like maledictions on the insensibility of his chief to those sweet, squireen strains of custom and tradition. Even Sir Stafford Northcote catches the notes of magic now and then, and even when he does not, he is hardly *proof against the passionate entreaties of* those who do. No statesman left in the Tory party would be strong enough to prevent at least a very considerable reversion to the old influences and ideas, if once Mr. Disraeli were removed. At the same time we must remember that though a very decided reversion of type must be expected, there would be no danger of a complete return to the Toryism of thirty years ago. The great social changes, the vastly greater permeation of one class by the ideas of the others, would itself prevent that. Mr. Disraeli has not been the only, nor perhaps the most powerful monitor of the Tory party. Time and culture have worked on his side. Statesmen like Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote, though they do not at all represent the average views of the party, are much more intelligible to the average Conservative than they were. There was a time when Lord Stanley was regarded by his party as little better than a Radical in disguise. Now, though he is probably thought unsound, he is looked up to as a real, though too Liberal, Conservative. Even when Mr. Disraeli retires, the reversion of type in the Conservative party will be comparatively moderate to what it would have been ten years ago; and it would be quite conceivable that with a leader of rather more force holding Sir Stafford Northcote's views, the Conservatives would be much safer in their tenure of power, than they ever will be under a chief so incalculable in his ways of thought, so apt to blunder from sheer ignorance of English feeling, and from scorn for the pettiness (as he conceives it) of the issues put before him, as is Mr. Disraeli. Under Liberal Conservatives who shared the feelings of the party while commanding a wider intellectual range, it is quite likely that the present Conservative party would be far better satisfied, far less uneasy, far more united, than they can ever be while they are led by a finite political incarnation of the Unknown and Unknowable.

We suspect, however, that one real change would be likely to result from Mr. Disraeli's retirement, namely, a change in the Liberal party caused by the relapse of Conservatism into a moderate form of its old type, as we have been anticipating. Hitherto, for some time back, the extreme Radicals have always cried out that, if they cannot mould their own leaders to their own views, they are pretty sure to get from Mr. Disraeli what they cannot get from Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Forster. That state of mind,—which has led to a good deal of captious strategy,—would probably disappear directly we had a known statesman, instead of an embodiment of the unknown, at the head of the Tory party. And it would be an additional reason for the moderation of the Radicals that they have learnt so uncomfortable a lesson lately from Mr. Disraeli himself, as to the previously unsuspected affinities of "the Residuum" with Conservative institutions. A great element of chaos has been introduced into party relations by the ambiguous purposes and character of the Tory chief; and that element of chaos has been exaggerated by the discovery that democratic institutions may be made under clever management to lead to very much the same class of results as oligarchical institutions The undefined hope which Mr. Disraeli has excited in Radical breasts, has tended to demoralise the revolutionary wing of the Liberal party; but the lesson as to the Toryism of mobs, has probably tended to sober and restrain it. And with Mr. Disraeli's retirement, we think we might expect not only a more intelligible, though probably a duller type of Conservatism, but also a better disciplined and more coherent loyalty among the genuine Liberals. We do not regard Mr. Disraeli as in any way necessary to the success of his party. We are not sure that—at all events if there were one or two really strong men of Sir Stafford Northcote's and Lord Derby's type to succeed him,—the Tory party would not gain indefinitely in strength by his retirement. But we do believe that the effect on the discipline of the Liberals to be caused by his retirement would be a good one, especially after the lesson they have recently learned of the veins of Conservative feeling running through the class of household voters. Mr. Disraeli has acted on both parties as all great uncertainties are said to act on human character,—by exciting unreasoning expectations, and leading men to hope for incalculable results from incalculable causes. We shall be much duller, but perhaps also not a little soberer, whenever his disturbing and eccentric influence is removed.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

(*Economist*).

Prince Bismarck probably finds the political advantage which the internecine war between himself and the Roman Catholic party of the Empire produces, too considerable to be at all anxious to let party feeling on the subject subside as much as it otherwise might. Certainly he never loses a single opportunity afforded him by the folly of his antagonists for lashing the Papal party into a fury, and the National party into an opposite fury. We cannot altogether wonder at his policy. No doubt his own temper is gratified by the enthusiasm in the National Liberal party which his taunts provoke; but that is not all. Moreover, so long as he can keep this partizan temper up to boiling point, he has exceedingly little to fear from endeavours which would be more worthy of the Liberals, for guaranteeing the liberty of the subject and the liberty of the press in a sense in which at present it can hardly be said that either of these liberties has, as yet, any proper existence. Again, so long as that fever of suspicion prevails, which in all countries is apt to affect the reason of persons who devote themselves to the absorbing occupation of scenting out Jesuitic intrigues, Prince Bismarck need not fear that the Reichstag will sanction any serious inroad either on the strength of the army, or on the central power which controls and administers it. These are conveniences so substantial that Prince Bismarck may well find excuses for indulging his certainly very remarkable talent for exacerbating the temper of his antagonists and stimulating the anti-Papal fury of his friends. But he must at least remember that while he continues to play this game, he will be undermining his enduring fame as a statesman, even though he gains cheers a thousand times more enthusiastic than any which rent the Chamber on the 4th or 5th December. If Mr. Newdegate had anything like Prince Bismarck's talents, and could find materials in the British Parliament for setting the Liberals and the Catholics upon each other such as unfortunately exist in the German Reichstag, he could hardly go farther than Prince Bismarck in attributing all the mischief that is made in the world, and much of which is due directly to Prince Bismarck's own policy, to the malign agency of the Roman Catholic propaganda. Thus, in the outbreak which caused so strange a scene in the Reichstag on the 4th December, after Herr Jörg's speech, when Prince Bismarck declared that, however much the Roman Catholic and particularist party might disown all responsibility for the assassin Kullmann, he would still hang on to their skirts—and quoted Kullman's own reason for his attempt, namely, that Prince Bismarck was the author of the ecclesiastical laws, and had injured the fraction of the Chamber to which he (Kullman) gave his adhesion—the Prince really made capital out of the morbid excitement which his own repressive policy had engendered. He knew, and did not pretend to deny, that the Centre party which he was thus irritating and upbraiding, thought of the attempt on the Minister's life, much as all other parties thought of it, namely, as a shocking crime and a still more monstrous folly. But being able to say, as of course he could say, that the attempt was due to the revengeful feelings of a rabid Roman Catholic and particularist, he managed to saddle the party itself with a sort of impersonal responsibility for the crime of an assassin. He might just as well have saddled Italy with the crime of Orsini, or the Southern States of America in general with that of Booth. There is a sense in which the responsibility for Orsini's crime was really traceable to the Powers who stifled all the hopes of Italian patriots, and another in which the steady resolve of the North not to permit the secession of the South was really in some measure responsible for the fanaticism and madness which this resolve, perfectly legitimate as it was, produced; and in such a sense, it would be true to say that Bismarck's policy of severity towards the Church, and of absorption in relation to the petty States of Germany, whether partially unwise or perfectly wise, was really responsible for the outbreak of murderous passion against him. But there is hardly any sense in which it is fair to say that a failing cause is itself responsible for the futile vindictiveness of its morbid adherents, unless it can be shown that the rank and file of that cause lend any sanction to this vindictiveness. Statesmen who put their "foot down," as Mr. Lincoln used to say, on vivid prejudices and passions, whether reasonable or unreasonable, have to make their account for a certain amount of venom from the most narrow-minded of the victims whom they thus crush. But all really great statesmen will face this openly, and where they see the natural issue of what they deliberately resolved upon, they will not use it to render the chasm between the crushed and the crushing party still wider; on the contrary, they will have the magnanimity to say that this was a phenomenon fairly to be expected, and that they are very far indeed from wishing to cover with the odium of such outbursts those who, though ranked on the same losing side, yet disapprove and openly censure the violence displayed. Prince Bismarck is, perhaps for reasons, perhaps also partly from defect of temper, unequal to such magnanimity, and thinks it preferable first to put his foot on a powerful party, and then to justify what he has done by holding up to ignominy as almost a collective act that attempt to bite which the pain and pressure have elicited from one of the most ignoble of the party. He would drive the Jesuits to extremities, and then prove that he was right by pointing to the passion which his policy had elicited from the most miserable of the creatures of the Jesuits. That is a course which may answer its purpose for a time, but it is not one which can bring any permanent credit to the most brilliant and successful statesman of his day. It is his highest duty to smooth, not to embitter, the anger which his policy has necessarily engendered. We believe that he is great enough to be aware of that duty, and that but for the unfortunate advantage which this course secures him in diverting Liberal energy from less convenient enterprises, he would be disposed to take it. Still it is impossible for onlookers not to find the spectacle which they now witness in the German Reichstag a melancholy one.

The ablest statesman of his day—the statesman who has made the external unity of Germany a reality,—ought not to be the first to make the internal discord of Germany a reality too. Yet that is what is really happening. The fierce strife within the house is being fed by the very man who has built the house.

And Prince Bismarck's achievement on the 5th December was, though not so immediately productive of violence, little less unfortunate than his achievement on the preceding day. On the 5th of December he seems to have directed his efforts to sowing broadcast the same kind of superstitious belief as to the universal efficacy of Papal intrigues as those which Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley propagate with a remarkable want of success in our more sceptical land. He told the Reichstag that he had adequate proof that the weight which turned the scale for war with the reluctant Emperor of the French in 1870 was cast in by the Papal intriguers, who hoped to extract from the war a great religious profit for the Pope and the power of the Pope. Well, we have no doubt that Prince Bismarck can really produce evidence that the Catholic party favoured the war—which, however, there is too much reason to fear that the *secular* party in France also favoured. It was the vanity of France, not her religion, which led her into that unhappy struggle. And no doubt the religious people were as vain as the secularists, and contributed as many councillors to the war party as did the latter. But Prince Bismarck's evidence must be of a very exact kind indeed to persuade us that the late Emperor Napoleon was influenced exclusively by any advice of this sort in taking the fatal step. The common belief that he was determined greatly by the urgent advice of his ministers, who believed that a war-like attitude was then absolutely essential to the popularity of the Ministry, seems to us to have had a vast amount of evidence in its favour. No one pretends to suppose that Paris was much influenced by Jesuits or by the Pope, yet it was the mad cry of Paris which, as we all knew at the time, had most effect in precipitating France into war. The Emperor himself may no doubt have been influenced to some extent by his wife, and his wife was certainly more or less under the influence of the sacerdotal party. But no one had less belief in the astuteness of the sacerdotal politicians than the Emperor, and had he not felt keenly the pressure of his constitutional ministers, of his capital, and of the Opposition, who taunted him with lowering the flag of France, he would never have yielded to the advice of cardinals or priests. The circumstances of the declaration of war of 1870 are far too well known in their general outline to admit of such sensational interpretations as Prince Bismarck wishes to put upon them, and which the great National Liberal party of Germany is credulous enough to accept *with open mouths*. Indeed, if any minor event could be credited with the responsibility for the war, it would probably be that false account of M. Benedetti's hectoring conduct to the Emperor and peremptory dismissal by him, which certainly found its way into print through German, and, indeed, *official* German organs. We in England have lived through the phase of referring all the evil of the world to Jesuits or any other devil's advocates. We no longer ascribe to them that semi-preternatural power which would be necessary to justify such a hypothesis. We leave these wild ideas to Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley, and an occasional crowd at Exeter Hall. We find the Popes usually blunderers, and their agents habitually clumsy. We believe that the power they wield is mostly due to the folly of those who persecute them, and so give them a fictitious popularity. And it is to us matter of sincere regret to see a party so generally intelligent and so powerful as the National Liberal party in Germany spending its enthusiasm on a wild-goose chase after these phantoms of the mythic age of politics; and to see Prince Bismarck encouraging them—though by no means, we suspect, sharing their fears—partly out of a personal resentment which a great statesman ought to repress, and partly out of a politic liking for a political conflict in which he can gratify the deepest feelings of the Liberal party without really enlarging the bounds of constitutional freedom, or sacrificing any of the force that has raised the great military monarchy he serves to its present pre-eminence among the great powers of Europe.

DARK AND BRIGHT SIDES OF INDIAN PROGRESS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

No fault can be found with the writer of the highly interesting "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India," which has just been printed, if his pages are rather largely suffused with rose colour; for Parliament, when it provided for an annual report on the subject, must have expected something of the kind. But the English public is not likely to forget that just about twelve months ago a certain gloomy and terrible side of Indian affairs was imperiously commanding its attention. The report does not deal expressly with the year of the famine in Tirhoot and Bengal, but it is impossible for a reader to go through it without scrutinizing every page to find its bearing on the famine. The people of India may as the report seems to indicate, be getting improved justice and better education, more roads, more railways, and more canals; the aggregate wealth of the country may be greatly increasing; yet we cannot forget that but for one effort on the part of the Government, which if once or twice repeated would reduce it to bankruptcy, some millions of men would have perished from simple want of food. Such multitudes of them were collected together in the afflicted districts, their earnings were so small and their savings so scanty, that a simple accident of climate, known to occur almost at fixed intervals, was on the point of producing in a month or two the effects of a dozen years of pestilence and war.

It is astonishing to reflect on the nearness to ourselves of a period at which this country was menaced by the worst of the dangers which impend over mankind in India. At a time so recent as the accession of the Queen the terror of all thoughtful Englishmen was the apparently deepening pauperism of the great mass of their countrymen. There was great wealth in the country, but it was in few hands, and there was only too much reason to think that the multitude of agricultural labourers and of the artisans of towns were earning so little and multiplying so rapidly that we should soon be in face of a swarming underfed population, which, if it did not break out in wild anarchical revolt, would from time to time perish in crowds from scarcity, probably through the agency of deadly epidemics killing human beings by wholesale, as if they were vines or potatoes grown on ground too narrow for their nourishment. To such a pass had we been brought by the clumsy communism of the old poor-law system, by the protectionism of our tariffs, and by the religious opinions inculcated by the clergy of all descriptions on the subject of marriage and birth. To what, then, are we indebted for a deliverance—not, indeed, total, but partial, for it has barely extended to the agricultural labourer—from so terrible a national destiny? In the first place, we owe it very slightly to the cause on which most reliance was placed by the great writers who first set the problem of population in its true light. In some countries, as in France, the proper proportion between food and consumption is mainly preserved because human beings are not brought into the world in excessive numbers; but there is no reason to think that any such rule obtains among the great majority of the inhabitants of these islands. The true causes which have enabled large sections of the vast population of this country to multiply and yet to live in increasing comfort are so plain that it is a pity to disguise them in the technical language of political economy. In the first place, we have lived on our coal. The extraordinary progress of mechanical invention in our day has enabled us to convert our coal beds into power on the most enormous scale and to give it the most various applications; and by the aid of our skill and of the power stored under our soil by nature we have been able to manufacture a prodigious variety of commodities which, dispersed over the world, have *sent* us back their price principally in the shape of food. A second alleviation of our condition has been through the continued emigration of adventurous Englishmen and to a far greater extent of Irishmen to the partially tilled and partially peopled regions of the world. Englishmen, then, have multiplied with all the alarming rapidity which was expected from them forty years ago, but the mouths to be fed have been fewer than might have been looked for through the flight of emigrants to all quarters of the globe; and those that remained have used more coal, converted it into manufactures with more skill, and sold them for food, since the establishment of free trade, with more success than anybody could have supposed possible in the first year of the Queen's reign, and thus considerable numbers of them have contrived to live, and to live in greater comfort than their forefathers.

If we take our key from the economical history of Great Britain during the last forty years, we shall have little difficulty in separating those portions of this report which throw light on the gravest of Indian questions from those which merely tend to show that the generation now living in India is free from some of the evils to which its ancestors were exposed. The improvement of administration and justice, the diffusion of education, the suppression of exceptional crimes such as infanticide, the beneficent pressure exercised on native States, are all subjects of considerable interest; but many of the measures described, while they make life undoubtedly happier and softer to great numbers of people, not only do not diminish but actually help to augment the dangerously growing disproportion between food and men. The points to which too much attention cannot be directed are such as these. How much coal is there in the country, and of what sort? It appears from the Report (p. 101) that India contains far more coal than was once supposed, but the area within which it is found is small for so vast a country, and therefore not accessible from the greatest part of it, and the coal, though about equal to Australian, is considerably inferior to English coal. The limited extent to which it is at present applicable to economical purposes may be inferred from the fact stated in the report, that though it is largely used by the railways, it cannot as regards other objects compete with coal imported from England through the Suez Canal, even at the prices which were beginning to range in the year 1872-73, to which the report refers. It would be most interesting to trace a connection between the recent discoveries of coal and the new industries of spinning and weaving by machinery which are rising at various points of Indian territory; but opinion seems divided on the question whether these undertakings have their origin in the protective operation of an import duty, in the fraudulent adulteration of English cottons by the Lancashire trade, or in natural causes of local growth. On the whole, the report points to the conclusion that for the purpose of supplying the population with sufficient food an almost exclusive dependence must for the present be placed on the greatest and oldest of Indian industries—agriculture. There are obviously two modes in which the productive capacity of the soil can be turned to most account. One is by directly extending and improving the cultivation of food grains; and with reference to this the chapter of the report on irrigation is of the utmost importance; since there is no sort of doubt that of the two elements essential in India for the production of food, earth and water, the last runs to waste at present in enormous quantities. But at least as much interest belongs to the description given in the report of the success of certain staples which, though not directly consumable as food, may, like English coal, be sold for food. Thus jute, which a few years ago was hardly known in England and but scantily cultivated in India, is now, next to rice, the greatest crop produced in Bengal proper, and one of the chief articles of Indian commerce. A similar success, according to the reporter, is probably in store for rhea, or China grass, a fibre for which there is an almost unlimited demand, and of which India can furnish an almost unlimited supply, but which does not at present enter into trade for want of suitable separating machinery, which invention has not hitherto been equal to devising. There is no question that the fund for the purchase of foreign food which the profitable exportation of such fibres furnishes is greatly more effective than would be the cultivation of food crops on the soil which the industrial products occupy.

Nevertheless, let the amount of food produced in India be increased to its furthest limit, there is the terrible certainty behind that population will increase up to precisely the same point. To act directly on population, as the school of Malthus proposed, is apparently even less possible in India than in England. Among the few facts popularly known about the constitution of native Indian society is its organization in families and castes, to which the rule of "increase and multiply" is of religious obligation. Still, there is that resource which has thinned, so greatly to their advantage, the crowding multitudes of his country—emigration. There are parts of the world which ought to be to the dark-skinned natives of India what the temperate regions of North and South America, of South Africa, and Australasia are to be fairer races. A few pages of this report are devoted to Indian emigration; but much of it is an account of the precautions and restrictions with which emigration has been fenced round by the Indian Government. Undoubtedly such safeguards against abuse are needed, if only because the industrial system which Indian labour would naturally take the place is the system of negro slavery. But it is quite possible to misconstrue the lesson of slavery. It was a method of conferring a great advantage on the world as a whole which was excessively clumsy and cruel in its initial stage. After all that has befallen the Southern United States, the West Indies, and tropical South America, they are of infinitely greater service, both to the human race as a whole and to the portions of it now living in them, than if no negro had ever entered them. Even the very black men who dwell there, cruel as were the sufferings of the first generations from whom they are descended, are happier in co-operating with the carpet-bagger and the scalawag than if they were practising obi or joining in human sacrifices in Dahomey and Ashantee. The situation of the redundant labourers of India is, in fact, very much that of the rhea fibre described in this report. The grass is in Asia; the demand for it is in Europe; all that is wanted is a machine to get over a particular difficulty at starting. There are enormous tracts of hot country in the world which might be turned into gardens by Indian labour. The Indian labourers suffer from perennial poverty, and stand in danger of periodical extermination through the multitudes in which they are crowded together. All that is required is some administrative machinery which would take the labourer to his work under a system less coarse than servitude. No worthier object than this could engross the attention of the Indian Government, which has not been slow to boast of its administrative skill and success.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS EMPEROR.

(Spectator.)

Nothing can exceed the interest of the documents which Prince Bismarck has allowed to be published during the progress of the Arnim Trial. More than any despatches yet given to the world, more than the conversations he has held with interviewers, more even than his speeches in the Reichstag, these papers reveal to mankind the complex character and motives of the German Chancellor. Throughout the correspondence he appears always the same man—a statesman of the first class, superior in force to any rival, better informed as to facts than his own agents, fearless to foolhardiness, skilful to wiliness, and al-

ways patriotic to the bone, yet mixing up with his patriotism a sort of imperial selfishness, and a deep jealousy of any possible rival; despotic to oppressiveness towards his agents, yet capable, when they are supported at Court, of stooping to taunt them into giving him the opportunities of dismissal which, had he been unfettered, he would himself have made. Throughout nothing can be more decisively lucid—we do not say more accurate—than the Chancellor's views of foreign affairs as they existed during the occupation of France, nothing more patent than his anger that the Emperor should receive official reports penetrated by any other ideas than his own, nothing more irritating than the contemptuous irony with which he strives to goad his overpowerful agent into resignation.

The inner conviction which pervades his whole correspondence is clearly that Count Arnim is a dangerous opponent, whose Reports reveal opinions sure to make him acceptable to the Emperor, who is backed by influences in Berlin which make him irremovable, and who must therefore either be compelled to cease from "argumentation"—that is, to report as he is bid—or driven by rebukes of the most savage kind into throwing up his post. That Count Arnim was for years able to bear such letters proves of itself his possession of more character and determination than some of his later acts have made the world believe. Throughout there is evidence of a double anger in the Prince,—anger that his instructions, even though acted upon, should be criticised, and anger that his opponent should make himself so acceptable a rival. The Prince detests Arnim for his views, but detests him more from a suspicion of his motive in insisting on those views, and scolds him for failure in statecraft with an inner jealousy that in abusing M. Thiers, in complaining of his own treatment, in deprecating the Republic, in extolling the Duke d'Aumale, in petting the Monarchists of all parties, in depreciating the French Army, the Ambassador in Paris is always trying to carry favour with the Emperor. The Prince tells him, with a vehemence which suggests that the letters were shown to the Emperor, that on each and every point he is in the wrong. The business of Germany was to obtain her indemnity, and M. Thiers would pay it, while other persons might not,—a curious intimation, levelled apparently not at M. Gambetta, but at the Bourbon Princes, for whom, and not for the ex-Dictator, a Hohenzollern might have sympathy. The danger of Republican opinions spreading to Germany—which would strike the Emperor—was in the Prince's judgment *nil*, for the Commune had created in Germany a reaction among Germans towards the institutions already existing, and the Republic would but serve the part of a *corpus vile*, experiments on which would show all Germans the valuelessness of that mode of Government; while as to material danger, a Monarchy might find in monarchs friends which a Republic would seek in vain. They might press for easy terms to a young Monarchy, and (*subaudi*) the Emperor might yield. There were combinations which, were a monarch on the throne of France, might be inconvenient to Germany,—Austria, for instance, "being jealous of our milliards," and Russia (again *subaudi*) envious of our strength—and therefore let the Republic live, though even to suggest in an official report that some Frenchmen believed that the German Government could be in relations with Gambetta was, until proof was forthcoming, an insult to the Emperor himself,—a sentence surely meant, not for Arnim, not for the public, but for the one man in Europe whose fiat could arrest even Prince Bismarck's strong career. Whether these letters, which, be it remembered, the Foreign Office insist were "despatches," were shown to the Emperor, or were only meant to be read by him afterwards, or were summaries of arguments used in conversation between the Prince and his Imperial master, when the latter was half convinced by his Ambassador's reports, we shall perhaps never know, but their tone throughout is that of one answering, always with immense force, occasionally by most secret revelations, and once or twice by most needless accusations of ignorance about German opinion, arguments of such moment that the burden of contending with them almost overweighted the strong Chancellor. Why, except that he was taxed by the worry of refuting these arguments in the Imperial closet, worry produced by Count Arnim's Reports, was the Chancellor so annoyed by argumentation which he might so easily have disregarded? The Count never disobeyed instructions. The prosecution implies that he did, but no particle of evidence is produced, and it is evident that he did not, for if he had, the Chancellor would have instantly laid before his Sovereign complaint of an indiscipline, a direct breach of hierarchical subordination, which the Emperor William would have been the last man in his Empire to condone. He might have forgiven the man, but he would infallibly have punished the official. It is the arguments, not the acts, of the Ambassador which inflame the Chancellor, though he tries hard to find acts for condemnation; and they inflame not because he dislikes them, but because they weigh deeply in the mind of the Prince, "whose vassal, after all, I am." Without remembering this great personality, which Prince Bismarck never for an instant forgets, this Sovereign, whose prerogative is real, and to whom even the servant who has made Germany is ultimately responsible, it is impossible to understand thoroughly the Chancellor's communications.

Apart from Count Arnim and the overwhelming desire to prove him in the wrong, which, as regards the immediate future, no doubt he was, nothing can be more definite than Prince Bismarck's line. He would, first of all, have his indemnity, M. Thiers would pay it, and he should therefore support M. Thiers, a calculation which so far proved correct. As to possible danger from a successor to M. Thiers, from the accession of a stronger Republican, the Chancellor hates and despises Republicanism, till he disregards it, till he honestly believes that Republican France would be so weak, and so disorderly, and so Communard that it would serve as a drunken Helot to keep the Germans from political intoxication. M. Paschal Grousset, a Red dyed in the wool, in a most able letter in the *Times*, suggests that Prince Bismarck has published his denunciations of the Monarchists because he now believes that France, with super-subtlety, will think that the party which he then praised, but which he now secretly dreads, viz., the Left Centre, must necessarily be bad; but Prince Bismarck's wiles are not of that literary order. He was, we believe, telling his correspondent, and in some indirect way his Emperor, the actual fact; he thoroughly believed Republicanism a bad form of government for France; and he was cynical enough, or narrowly patriotic enough, therefore to wish for its continuance, to sneer at Germans who "are always thinking for the world," and to take credit for absence of selfishness in not desiring the Republic to be Communard. We do not believe he has altered his opinion now, unless, indeed, he has altered it since the Czar, it may be in reply to all this, and to the strange letter in which Prince Bismarck tells Arnim not to distrust Count Orloff, for he knows him to be a friend—a letter unconnected with the case, and intended to make Frenchmen despair of Russian aid—sent to Marshal MacMahon every Order of Russia except the military one, the Order of St. George. The Bourbons Prince Bismarck hates *as* Ultramontanes, and he fears their monarchical relations, and therefore, alike for the sake of the foreign policy of Germany and of the Monarchical organisation of the Empire, he prefers the continuance of the Republic he despises. Whether he is wise in this preference history must decide, but there is one ground of consolation for French Republicans more substantial than that of M. Paschal Grousset. Prince Bismarck, throughout his career, with all his intellect and all his strength and all his marvellous success, has shown an inability to comprehend the depth of purely spiritual, we do not mean religious, but spiritual forces. He has no more notion of the force Republicanism, if time is granted it, may evoke than he has notion of the fervour which may be evoked in quiescent or indifferent minds by religious persecution. He no more sees why France after her Revolution swept over Europe, than why Rhinelanders once enthusiastic for the Empire now regard him almost as a foe. He hates and loathes Democracy, and does not see what English Tories almost as fierce as he acknowledge every day, the nearly irresistible strength which Democracy derives from its spiritual power, from the hopes and the longings and the aspirations which it kindles in the imagination of those "common millions" without whose devotion the Army of Germany and the diplomacy of Bismarck, and the stone throne of Charlemagne, on its feet of cannon-balls, are but the shadowy instruments or symbols of a quickly-vanishing power.

We have touched but a portion of this Correspondence, which will yet afford material for historians, but we have touched the two portions of most interest,—those which reveal the double action upon the Chancellor's mind, his hatred of opposition even on paper and his dread that this opposition might influence his Emperor,—and those which display his view of the true policy of Germany in regard to France. We are bound to add, however, one more word. It has always been supposed that Prince Bismarck at heart desired a renewal of the war with France, but the despatches make this exceedingly doubtful. It is probably true that Count Arnim gave Dr. Landsberg, his agent in German Press affairs, reason to believe that he thought so, and that he held the policy one which ought to be exposed in Germany; but it is quite possible that the Ambassador—whose advocate, Dr. Dockhorn, argues in Court that truth is not the essential quality of diplomatists—wanted the German Press to frighten the French into submission about the Pastorals. Nothing would do that more effectually than a German protest against a coming war, and that protest apparently did its work, the Bishops being very severely cautioned and their dioceses subsequently revised by Rome. Whether that be so or not, however, the Chancellor distinctly repudiates any wish to see France and Italy in collision, because Germany could not desert Italy, and the war would therefore involve her. One pretext for Hostilities was therefore consciously passed over, and though the Chancellor may have modified his policy since, he is entitled to the benefit of this unexpected evidence.

PARTIES AND THEIR LEADERS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The moment when the announcement is made with some show of authority that Mr. Disraeli is steadily recovering at Bourne-mouth from his severe illness is the moment at which the statement can be made with least offence that the condition of the Prime Minister's health has for some time past caused great anxiety to his friends and to a portion of the public. The uneasiness on the subject began in the later days of the last session of Parliament, it certainly was not diminished by the spectacle of the physical difficulties under which the successful speech at the Guildhall was delivered in November, and it has been naturally much increased by the attack which has brought about Mr. Disraeli's temporary retirement from the conduct of public business. Mr. Disraeli's political youth, for he is now for the first time the head of a Government formed under regular conditions, and the vigour and vivacity of speech which never fail him, have disguised from public attention the slow advance of time and the fact that the Prime Minister has neared his seventieth year. Many English statesmen at that age might have looked forward to some years of office, and it is not at all impossible that the alarm of which we have spoken may be groundless; but when a man of Mr. Disraeli's years suffers from impaired health during a period of six months, it is not unnatural that the contingency of his proving physically unequal *to the labours and responsibilities of* his position should have a place in political speculation. But the managers of the Liberal party are at least as uneasy about their leader as the Conservatives can be about theirs, though it is not Mr. Gladstone's physical but his mental and moral health which is in question. Mr. Gladstone has not at present made the smallest sign of an intention to resume his place at the head of his followers. There are some indications, not necessary to mention, which rather point to the contrary determination; and, indeed, no great sagacity is needed for the suggestion that Mr. Gladstone, once deep in theology, will not be easily restored to politics. He has for the first time in his life struck upon a vein of theological argument which is not only congenial to his own tastes, but in harmony with the opinions of the great majority of Englishmen. He is no longer engaged in explaining away by endless distinctions and subtleties his sympathy with sacerdotal practice and doctrine; he is fighting, though on a very narrow standing ground, for civil life and country against the despotism claimed by a foreign priest over mind and conduct. This occupation, probably felt by Mr. Gladstone himself to be all-absorbing, happens to furnish him with a plausible plea for persevering in withdrawal from political leadership. He may reasonably reply to the urgency of the Liberal spokesmen who have recently been declaring him to be indispensable that the Opposition cannot muster respectably in a division without the Irish Roman Catholic contingent, and that it will be very long before the Roman Catholics in the House of Commons vote again with the author of the Irish Church and Irish Land Acts.

The mere *suggestion that* neither *of the great political parties* is very sure of having its present leader to lead it opens up a wide prospect of difficulties and uncertainties. The disadvantages under which the Conservatives would be placed by the retirement of Mr. Disraeli are manifest enough. The party has, in fact, suffered from two sets of causes, one permanent and the other accidental. It naturally has its deepest roots among the same classes which supply the members of the House of Lords, and though entrance to parliamentary life is easier to young men of these classes than to others, the advantage is much more than compensated by the liability of successful Conservative politicians to be banished from the House of Commons by the lapse of lives in the peerage. Then, again, the exile of the Conservatives during so great a length of time from office, which is attributable to the mistake of Protectionism, has had its effect upon the class, much larger than is commonly admitted, which consists of persons beginning public life without fixed opinions, and many politicians of eminence have taken their place among the Liberals who might just as well have been Conservatives. Thus, the Ministerial party, strong enough in the House of Lords, is by no means equally strong in the House of Commons as regards the persons upon whom the brunt of political conflict must fall when Mr. Disraeli is no longer in the front. On the other hand, the strength of the Opposition in debaters of the second order is not to be questioned. Their is no longer any breed of young Liberals, or at all events it is to the last degree scanty; their place has been taken by the provincial alderman or mayor, or by the valuable Dissenting preacher. But Mr. Lowe, Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Goschen are some of them men of great, all of more than respectable, parliamentary capacity. But how is a Liberal leader to be found among them? There is not a single name which does not represent an enormous amount of jealousies and animosities arrayed against the politician who bears it, and if all of these public men are not equally unfortunate in this respect, those who are least disliked or distrusted are least equal to the position.

The Liberal party, however, labour under one special difficulty from which the Conservatives are free. If Mr. Disraeli at any time renounces office, it will be because his retirement is unavoidable and final; no statesman of our day can be more thoroughly depended upon to struggle to the last against the necessity of withdrawal. Not so Mr. Gladstone. No purpose of his, however sincerely formed or obstinately persisted in for a while, can be regarded as absolutely fixed and final. No calculation can be made on the footing of his retirement which his sensitive con-

science, eager temperament, and irritable nerves may not eventually disturb. There may always be some Public Worship Regulation Bill which will be too much for his resolutions. Now, no words can express the confusion introduced into the political arena by Mr. Gladstone's sudden descents into it. He is still, if not the first statesman in the House of Commons, its first member: first in fluent, impressive, and often eloquent speech, and first in dialectical resource. When a public man of this order suddenly joins in a debate without concert with his political friends, the effect is always in the highest degree embarrassing; but when he drops into the House of Commons from a distance and takes a course which he has had no personal observation to guide him in choosing, he produces utter disorder, and often quite as much among his adversaries as among his nominal following. It is no mere conjecture that Mr. Gladstone acting as a free lance will go far to render all government impossible. The most sagacious statesman of the day made up his mind on this point at the most important crisis in Mr. Gladstone's political history. There was probably no public man then living of whom Mr. Gladstone had a higher opinion than Sir George Cornewall Lewis, but Lord Palmerston was *so impressed with the formidable* character of Mr. Gladstone's attacks on the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he determined to have the assailant at any risk among his colleagues, and on the first opportunity he made offers which put an end to Mr. Gladstone's attempt to hold a middle position between the Conservatives and the Liberals. If the present Prime Minister were no longer able and if the late Prime Minister continued unwilling to remain at the head of their respective parties, no words would be too strong to describe the confusion which would follow. The most probable result of such a state of things would be some wholly new political combination. Meantime, so long as it is uncertain whether the opening of the next session of Parliament will find Mr. Disraeli thoroughly restored to bodily and and Mr. Gladstone completely reinstated in mental and moral health, the sanguine hopes which some persons seem to entertain of a long period of political tranquillity must be considered to rest on very slight foundation.

PUNCH.

CHRISTMAS.

ICICLES, and frost, and snow;
Holly green, and mistletoe;
Hasty kisses—
Stolen blisses—
Blushing *misses*, whispers low.

Blazing fires within the grates;
Lads and lasses on their skates;
Careless sliding,
Graceful gliding,
Pairs colliding, broken pates.

Laughter, which unceasing flows;
Welcome, wheresoe 'r it goes;
Slipp 'ry places,
Footstep traces,
Glowing faces, frozen toes.

Nipping breezes from the hills;
Robins upon window-sills;
Toil forsaking,
Pudding making,
Pastry baking—Christmas bills,

Pantomimes on Boxing-night;
Princesses in dazzling white;
Goblins scheming,
Fairies dreaming,
In a wondrous blaze of light.

Children's parties, where the fun
Knows no end when once begun;
Childish fancies,
Timid glances,
Dainty dances—over-done.

Christmas trees all hung with gold;
Nuts and oranges untold;
Fond caresses,
Well combed tresses,
Thin white dresses—deaths of cold.

Joyful bells, that gaily ring,
And the gladsome tidings bring,
"Christmas morning,
Carol-borne in,
Heed the warning! Pray and sing!"

CANINE PROCLIVITY.

ONE of the gentlemen, of whom, "Every one," say Lord Bacon, generalising rather widely, "doth love a dog," and one who seems to love a dog rather overmuch, is Mr. James Holdon, a pitman, of Rainton, near Durham. Would not Holdon, by the way, be a somewhat apt name for a dog, particularly a bull-dog?—and Mr. Holdon appears to have a good deal in common with the fiercer bulldogs. Mr. Holdon so loves his dog that he feeds him on mutton, which he refuses to his wife and children. He came home drunk the other night, and asked for the dog's supper. According to the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, in the report of an assault case, in which Mr. Holdon was the defendant and the complainant one Robert Stokoe, heard before the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates:—

"His wife told him that the mutton he had purchased for the dog had been cooked for the children and herself. Upon hearing this he knocked his wife down, and commenced kicking her, when the complainant, who was in bed, got up for the purpose of rescuing the poor woman from further injury, when the defendant struck at him with a chair, inflicting severe wounds. Afterwards he took the complainant's silver watch, to which was attached a silver guard, a half sovereign, and a gold lion, and threw them into the fire, in the absence of the complainant, and they were, with the exception of the silver, burnt."

The foregoing statement was attested by the defendant's wife; and it also appeared in evidence that Mr. Holdon was accustomed to buy the best of mutton for his dog, never letting his wife and children have any, but, whenever his wife asked for a piece, knocking her down, whence, then and there, before the Bench, Mrs. Holdon appeared with a black eye.

In justice to Mr. Holdon, it is fit to say that it further appeared that, while he gave his dog the meat he denied to his wife and *family, he ate nothing of it* himself except the offal. But perhaps Holdon prefers paunch to leg of mutton. Then, too, his dog is described as a "racer." It may pay him to keep a winning dog in high condition with prime mutton; so that Mr. Holdon is a gentleman whose love for a dog may not be wholly disinterested. The Magistrates considered his partiality for his dog and his conduct towards his wife and family and fellow-lodger altogether to constitute "a most disgraceful case." They fined him two pounds ten shillings, and costs, or two months' imprisonment; and perhaps it is to be wished that Mr. Holdon may have been unable to pay the money, and is now in gaol.

A WISE PRELATE.

THE genial Bishop who excused himself from coming up to Town to vote on the Public Worship Bill, because he had got "a garden party," should have said "a lawn party." Nobody then would have felt the least surprised.

"CHLORAL" CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,

I have read in the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* the delightful effect of a dose of Syrup of Chloral on any one about to take a sea-voyage. Soothing Syrup! It will be lovely of course at sea, but, O! how charming on land! for directly my wife——. But no matter, I shall use it on myself: and I shall hear, see, say nothing, and feel nothing. How aggravated she will be!

Yours, in high spirits,
A MEAN-SPIRITED CREATURE.

The Birdcage, Henpeckham Rys.

Welcome, Chloral! with all my heart. Now I *can* go to a Concert of the highest Art and most classical music, and "smile and smile, and be a villain"—I mean deceive my worthy relative, for whose opinion I have a pecuniary respect, into thinking that I am, what I am not,

AN ARDENT ADMIRER OF BACH & CO.

DEAR SIR,

MY only reason for *not* going much to Church is on account of the Sermons to which I am compelled to listen. Now, however, away I 'll go with my little bottle of Chloral and sleep snugly all through it. Aha! Glorious! With my little bottle of Chloral—sounds like an old-fashioned comic song chorus, doesn 't it?

With my chloral loral, chloral loral,
Chlorallylora!
Ri tol chlorali do!

Yours ever,
A LOVER OF COMFORTABLE DOCTRINE.

SIR,

Let me recommend every householder to take a strong dose of Chloral on Boxing-Day. I shall, not being

A TIPPER.

SIR,

Will the London Chatham and Dover and the Steamboat Companies generally supply "Chloral" regularly to the Passengers? They *ought*. If so, let 'em advertise at once, "A Full Chloral Service twice a day" between England and France. This will catch the Ritualists.

Yours sincerely,
ONE OF THE SURPLICE POPULATION.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

(*By a Growler.*)

THE Christmas Snow and Rain in the streets.
The Christmas Coals.
The Christmas Rates and Taxes.
The Christmas Boxes.
The Christmas Waits.
The Christmas Annuals.
The Christmas Country Cousins.
The Christmas Amateur Theatricals.
The Christmas Children's Parties.
The Christmas Turkeys, Mince-pies, and Plum-puddings.
The Christmas Champagne of economic dinner-givers
The Christmas Nightmare after.
The Christmas Doctor's visits.
The Christmas Family Quarrels, Buried Friendships, and Mournful Memories.

PLEASANT FOR HIS PA.

Anxious Parent. "Well, Arthur, were there many Faults in your Latin Exercise?"

Arthur (just out of School). "O! Lots!"

Anxious Parent. "Did the Latin Master ask if I'd Helped you?"

Arthur. "Yes; and I told him that Papa had!"

Anxious Parent. "Why did you say *Papa*?"

Arthur. "*Well*, you know—I wasn't going to expose *your* Ignorance, Mamma dear!"

A MINE OF WEALTH.

LADY DUDLEY has been robbed of one of her jewel-cases; but while Lord Dudley retains his "black diamonds," the loss is not irreparable.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR LODGERS.—*Border*-land.

INCIPIENT CHINAMANIA.

"O, Mamma! O! O!—N-N-Nurse has given me my C-C-Cod-liver Oil out of a P-P-*Plain White Mug!*"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Friend of India."

POST EDITION.

		Rs.	As.
In advance per annum. (*postage paid.*)		21	10
In arrear, ... *ditto*		30	0

TOWN EDITION.

In advance per annum, ...		20	0
Per month, ...		2	0

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In advance per annum, (*postage paid vid Brindisi.*) £2-13.

AGENTS.

Madras, ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
London, ...	Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

The Rates of Advertising

In the *Friend of India*, are

Per Line, each insertion.	4 annas.	
The third and subsequent insertions.... ...	3	,,

By Contract.

Per Page.	Rs.	150	per month.
Per 12 months, 1 column, ...	,,	50	,,
6 ditto, 1 ,, ...	,,	55	,,
6 ditto, ½ ,, ...	,,	30	,,
3 ditto, ¼ ,, ...	,,	60	,,
3 ditto, ½ ,, ...	,,	35	,,

(208)

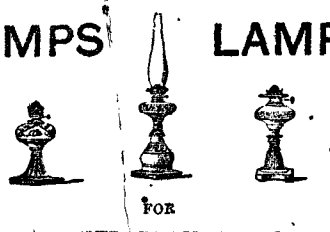
NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the LONDON SPECTATOR *will be received at this office.*

Price, IN ADVANCE ONLY, *Rs. 15 per annum, Postage included.*

(165)

LAMPS LAMPS



FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions.

Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimney is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner, same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

(358)

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The National Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	...	5 per cent.
6 " "	...	4 "
3 " "	...	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

(H)

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital £800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Calcutta	Singapore	Shanghai
Bombay	Batavia	Hankow
Akyab	Hongkong	
Rangoon	Manilla	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN CALCUTTA

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection Bills of Exchange; effects, remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	4	" "
12 " "	5	" "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

(31.) JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £55,000.

Calcutta Branch, No. 48, Dalhousie Square.

The Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts general Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

(108)

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth, Law & Co., Calcutta, and from every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or Jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

Crosse & Blackwell,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special medal for progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

(350)

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the 450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

(335)

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts where medical aid was not available, or when circumstance prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

INFANTILE FEVER POWDER

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever*, in consequence either of *cold, derangement of the Bowels or Teething*; as also in various Eruptions of the *Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

TONIC ANTIPERIODIC PILLS.

Invaluable in *Ague. Intermittent Fevers* of all *kinds, Ague and spleen*; and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character*. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

More especially suited for acute diseases such as *Continued Fever, Headaches* from exposure, *Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

RESTRINGENT MIXTURE.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels*, certain form of Dysentery, *incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

CHOLERA DROPS.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet, Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY LAXATIVE.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY CARMINATIVE.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa* and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape* ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROP.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleaurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis*, &c. Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY HAIR TONIC.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT), GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY EMBROCATION.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c., &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions, will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

(G)

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their *decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing* fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. **GREAT CARE** must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442)

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Out-fitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cur' .y,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

LONDON.

(402)

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Heating Stoves for Churches, Halls, Parlours, Bed-rooms, Offices, &c.

	Prices.
President	Rs. 58 0 each.
International	„ 115 0 „
Doric Office	„ 18 0 „
Admiralty Excelsior	„ 44 0 „
Triumph	„ 46 0 „

	Nos. 0	1	2	3	4
Paragon	Rs. 46	58	70	...	...
New Sun	„ ...	82	90	98	...
Excelsior	„ ...	22	27	31	...
Hall Franklin	„ ...	...	...	35	44
Fame	„ ...	40	50	...	...
Belle	„ ...	28	33	...	...
Fire-fly	„ ...	4	5-8	6-8	...
Tray Fenders	„ ...	9	11	13	15

	Nos. 6	7	8
Sylph...	Rs. 21	26	30
Queen	„ 17	22	...

Piping for carrying away the smoke made to order, from Rs. 1-0 to 2-8 per foot; Elbows, from Rs. 1-8 to 4-8 each.

10 per cent. discount off all the above prices for cash.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded free on application.

March 1874.

(2)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

D. S. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Botton & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie & Co.; De Beaux & Co.; Scott, Mascurine & Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(135)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital ...		£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia ...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest ...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds ...		£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta ...	Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	Madras, ...	Parry & Co.
	Bombay, ...	Remington & Co.
	Colombo, ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
	Singapore, ...	Paterson, Simons & Co.
Sub-Agents	in Mirzapore, ...	Hamilton, Brown & Co.
	„ Agra, ...	T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

WHITMORE'S

Compound Liniment of Arnica.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Confusions, Weakness of the Joints,

Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, small, medium and large.

WHITMORE'S

Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting DIGESTION, strengthening the STOMACH, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c., arising from a COSTIVE HABIT, DEBILITATED STOMACH, or TORPID LIVER.

They require no change of DIET, and those of the MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

(30½)

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons).

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped,	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10*s.* 6*d.* extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. ...	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes ...	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ...	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ...	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3*s.* extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

(446½)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

(339) *Calcutta.*

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held on August 6th.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE REPORT ON THE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year 1,406 new Proposals were made to the Company. Of these 1,099 were accepted and completed for 514,638*l.*, the new Premiums thereon being 17,271*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The total income from Premiums, after deducting re-assurances, amounted to 237,415*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the interest received from investments (exclusive of that on the annuity funds) was 64,990*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The claims during the year were:—

By Death: Original sums assured	£117,228	17	6
Bonus additions thereon	7,423	11	2
By Matured Policies (including Children's Endowments): Original sums assured	1,750	0	0
Bonus additions thereon	134	15	0
	£126,537	3	8

The result of the operations for the year is that, after *payment of all claims,* annuities, and *expenses of* every description, 158,347*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* has been added of the Life Funds, making the total accumulations of the Life Branch of the Company,

£1,761,523-11-11.

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

CALCUTTA.

(107)

THE SERAMPORE PRESS.

THE Serampore Press undertakes the Publication of Books and Pamphlets in English and Bengalee, and all ordinary kinds of job work in these languages, at moderate rates. The Press also casts founts of Bengalee type of all varieties.

AUTHORIZED UNIVERSITY TEXT-BOOKS.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

Entrance Examination.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA TO THE YEAR 1872.

	Rs.
Price, in Boards	2 0
„ in Cloth	1 14

Postage 6 annas.

First Arts and Degree Examinations.

HISTORY OF INDIA, PART II., ... 3 0

Postage 8 annas.

FOR STUDENTS AND LIBRARIES.

Part I. (534 p.p.) and Part II. (818 p.p.,) *last edition,* of Mr. Marshman's unabridged History of India are available, together, for cash at the reduced price of Rs. 4 0

Postage 14 annas.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH AND BENGALEE.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

History of Bengal.

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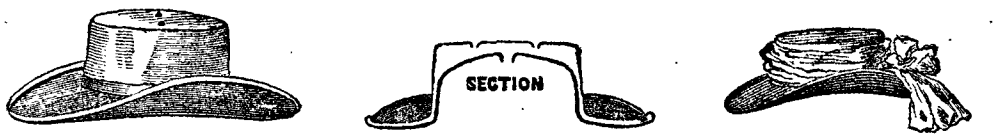

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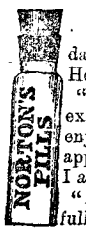

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This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway, Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

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Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

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CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

15th January, 1875.

The following books have been added to the Library:—

Sampson, (Henry), History of Advertising.
Black, (William), Maid of Killeena.
Thackeray, (Miss), Bluebeard's Keys.
Men and Manner in Parliament.
Saunders, (Katherine), Joan Merryweather and other Stories.
Thornbury, (W.) Old and New London, 2nd Vol.
MacDonald, (Geo.) Malcolm, 3 Vols.
King, (R. J.), Sketches and Studies.
Hardy, (Thomas), Far from the Madding Crowd, 2 Vols.
Thomson, (F.) Malacca, Indo-China and China.
Johnny Ludlow.
Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, Pt. I.—Ancient Indian Weights.
Index to Cal. Review, Vol. I to [illegible]
[illegible] Peals

(457.)

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"LIMITED."

The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during January and February, 1875.

From Calcutta.

For *Chittagong*, *Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 25th January, 8th and 22nd February.

„ *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 1st and 15th February.

„ *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 1st and 15th February.

„ *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 25th January, 8th and 22nd February.

„ *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 27th January, and 24th February.

„ *Bombay*, calling at *False Point*, *Gopaulpore*, *Bimlipatam*, *Vizagapatam*, *Coconada*, *Madras*, *Pondicherry*, *Negapatam*, *Galle*, *Colombo*, *Tuticorin*, *Alleppey*, *Cochin*, *Beypore*, *Calicut*, *Tellicherry*, *Cannanore*, *Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 28th January, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th February receiving cargo for *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao*, *Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam*, *Coconada*, *Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras vid* same ports; 3rd and 17th February.

From Bombay.

„ *Kurrachee* only, 25th January, 1st 8th, 15th and 22nd February.

„ *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*; 29th January, 5th, 12th, 19th and 25th February.

„ *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta; 23rd and 30th January, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 29th January and 25th February.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 11th, February.

„ *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 6th February, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden*.

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The existing Endowments of the University of Edinburgh are totally insufficient to afford necessary encouragement to the cultivation the higher learning. A resolution was passed by the General Council of the University, in October 1863, that measures should be adopted for supplying this deficiency. A public meeting was held in Edinburgh, in May 1867, under the Presidency of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, supported by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lord Justice General, and other influential persons. Since 1861 capital to the amount of £60,771 has been given or bequeathed to the University and the interest is applied to scholarships or fellowships. Much of this was secured through the formation, in April 1864, of the Association for the better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh, the objects of which are,—to circulate information regarding the insufficiency of the endowments of the University; and to collect funds by means of Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Bequests which may be appropriated (1) to the Foundation of new Scholarships or Fellowships; (2) to the augmentation, where necessary, of the incomes of the Principal and Professors; (3) to the Establishment of new Professorships or Lectureships and (4) to other purposes tending to promote the efficiency of the University as a seat of learning.

The income of the Association from annual Subscriptions now amounts to about £245. Considering, however, the large number of old Students and others who may be expected to take an interest in the improvement of the University, the Committee think it might easily be raised to such an amount, at least, as would enable them to establish, in every year, *one Fellowship of £100 a year, tenable for three years.*

Subscribers of One Guinea per annum are Members, and Donors of Ten Guineas and upwards are Life Members of the Association; but Subscriptions and Donations in excess of these sums are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

Donations and subscriptions, from India and the East, will be remitted to Edinburgh *at par*, if paid to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Calcutta, to the credit of

GEORGE SMITH, LL. D.,
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Turnbull, Lieut Col M J, furlough for 2 years.
Eckford, Major A H, for 6 months.
Reid, Surgn R, for 2 years.
Ommanney, Capt E P, for 2 years.
Perreau, Major M C, for 12 months.
Dodgson, Lieut Col D S, for 1 year.
Conway-Gordon, Capt C V, to be Major.
Turner, Capt I, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Thornhill, Capt C, (Adjt 6th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months.
Hickson, Lieut R A, to England, for fifteen months.
Doncaster, Lieut and Adjt J B, to England, to appear before a medical board.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Roepstorff, Mr F A, de Port-Blair, 2 month's leave.
Robb, Surgn J, to officiate as Political Agent at Zanzibar.
Wright, Surgn-Major D, ditto, Resident in Nepal during absence of Mr C E B, Girdlestone.
Campbell, Major J A, to be a Commr in Mysore.
Mangles, Mr H A, to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

Public Works Department.

Conway-Gordon, Capt L, to act as Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

BENGAL.

Cornish, Mr R, Asst Magst, leave for one month.
Ali, Moulvie T, Depy Magst, posted to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.
Davies, Mr W S R, Depy Magst, Goalundo, Fureedpore, posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.
Nugent, Mr J, Asst Magst, Fureedpore, to have charge of the Goalundo division of that district.
Wintle, Lieut-Col E H, temporarily to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Court of small Causes in that Cantonment.
Hewitt, Mr J F E, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, leave for two months.
Samuell, Mr C A, to act as Magst of Chumparun.
Allen, Mr D B, Asst Magst, temporarily to have charge of the Bettiah Division, Chumparun District.
Chuckerbutty, Baboo D, Depy Magst, transferred to the Shahabad District for regular work.
Chowdry, Baboo J N, Acting Depy Magst, transferred to Beerbhoom.
Simson, Mr H B, to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of all the districts in the Patna Division.
Allen, Mr T T, to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge and Jessore.

The following officers are appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Fisher, Mr C A, Asst Superintendent, Jessore.
Roberts, Mr H V H, Assistant Superintendent, Lohardugga.
Mackay, Rev J A, to act as Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of General Hospital.
Rouse, Rev G H, of the Baptist Mission, authorized to solemnize marriages between Native Christians.
Partridge, Surg-Major S B, to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and ex-officio First Surgeon to the College Hospital.
Palmer, Surgn-Major W J, to be Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, and ex-officio Second Surgeon to the College Hospital.
Davis, Mr H M, Medical Officer, Pubna, furlough for two years.
Yates, Mr R B, to act as Government Prosecutor for the trial of Pilots under Section 4 Act XII of 1859.
Bose, Baboo G C, to be Second Sudder Moonsif of Berhampore.
Chatterjee, Baboo B D, to be Moonsif of Azimgunge, but to act as First Sudder Moonsif of Berhampore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Matthews, Capt C R, to be a Cantonment Magst, 2nd class.
Tucker, Mr W B, to officiate as Junior Asst Commr, Almora.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to declare the undermentioned officers to have passed the prescribed examination for police officers:—

Hennessy, Mr R L, Wallace, Mr E A, Davis, Mr A H, } Officiating Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

PUNJAB.

Simpson, Rev W, appointed Chaplain of Dugshai.
Anderson, Mr H A, Asst Commr, from the Gurgaon to the Rohtak district.
Riddell, Capt H V, Asst Commr, from the Jullundur to the Karnal district.
Henderson, Mr E P, Asst Commr, from the Jhung to the Dera Ismail Khan district.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	13, *Kenyon*,	FROM	London.
	— *Susan Gilmore*,		Liverpool.
	14, Str. *Madras*,		Rangoon.
	— Str. *Enterprise*,		Port-Blair.
	— *Lord Ashburton*,		Plymouth.
	— *Bedfordshire*,		Liverpool.
	15, Str. *Arabia*,		Moulmein,
	— *Codabux*,		Mauritius.
	— Str. *City of Baltimore*,		Liverpool.
	16, *Dilbhur*,		Liverpool.
	18, Str. *Ethiopia*,		Bombay.
	— Str. *Moulmein*,		Singapore.
	— *Bolton Abbey*,		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	13, Str. *Curlew*,	TO	
	— *Coringa*,		Boston.
	15, Str *Thales*,		Straits, &c,
	— *Lady Melville*,		Muscat.
	— *City of Lahore*		Demerara.
	16, Str. *Arratoon Apcar*,		Straits, &c,
	— Str. *Socotra*,		Bombay.
	— Str. *Pekin*,		Southampton,
	— Str. *Sultan*,		London.
	— *Mary Stenhouse*,		Bombay.
	— *Patrie*		Bourbon.
	17, Str. *Sir John Lawrence*,		———
	— Str. *Historian*,		Bombay.
	— Str. *James*,		———
	18, Str. *Arcot*,		———
	— *Dunloe*.		Demerara.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Sunda*:—

From Southampton—Lieut and Mrs Dunlop, Miss Bainbridge, Mrs Peart, Miss Richardson, Mr T Langford, Mr and Mrs Urquhart and child, Mr F Greaves, Miss Holland, Mrs Bonner, Ezikiel Duggal, and Col Travers and native male servant.

From Brindisi—Col and Mrs Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mr and Mrs Knowles, Mrs Richardson, Mr A Hardie, Mr R Richardson, Capt H Kerr, Mr G O Buby, Lieut E Lushington, Mr H Blanford, Mr H Muller, Lord Mark Kerr, Major Genl; Capt A D Taylor, Staff Commander Ellis, and Mr J Blant.

From Venice.—Lieut Milford, Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Miss Bernard, and Mrs Wilmot.

From Suez—Mr Cruickshanks.

CALCUTTA.

Per S S *Mongolia*:—

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs Stewart, Miss Robertson, Miss Mills, Mr Maclagan, Mrs Lingham, Mr E P T d, Major Parson's ayah, Mr L King, and Mr Sheik Abdoolah.

From Venice to Calcutta.—Captain C Forbes.

From Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr A Robinson, and Mr G Keith.

Per S S *Scotia*:—

Mr F P Hainworth, Mrs A Gray, Mr H T Robinson, Lieut Banon, and one servant, Dr J S Gunn and two servants, Mr W Napier Campbell, one Commissariat Sergeant, one Subadar, two Havildars, two Naiques, 30 Privates, one follower, one Chief Police Constable, 36 Policemen, three natives and three children, five Commissariat Cattle Attendants, four Jail Warders, and four time expired convicts.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per S S *Pekin* :—

For Madras.—Mr G D Turnbull, Lieut Hewitt and native male servant, Mr W Lloyd, Mr W Halbert, Mr and Mrs John Wheal, Mr R Macalpine and native male servant, and Mr Downall's native male servant.

For Suez.—Dr J F S Wise.

For Malta.—Misses Grant and Sewell, and Mr and Mrs W R Brown, infant and ayah.

For Brindisi.—Lieut Col H M Wemyss.

For Venice.—Rev F R Mitchell and child, Rev and Mrs B T Atlay, and Miss Rolfe.

For Southampton.—Colonel Turnbull and native man servant, Mr W Drummond, Mr and Mrs J Munro, child and ayah, Mr Robertson, Mr and Mrs William Carpenter, Mr James Yeates, and Major Perreau.

MARRIAGES.

November 16. At St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Chaplain, Mr. ALEXANDER BURNETT MACTAVISH, Commander, S. S. *Arratoon Apcar*, to Emily, fourth daughter of the late Captain E. M. HOGGE, Royal Navy.

December 8. At 7, Brunswick Street, Hillside, Edinburgh, (the residence of the Bride's Brother), by the Rev. W. Lockhart, of Colinton, assisted by the Rev. J. McMurtrie, of St. Bernard's, Mr. ANDREW WILLIAM BREMNER, of Bankshall, Calcutta, to Jeannie, youngest daughter of Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Mount Pleasant, Juniper Green, near Edinburgh.

January 5. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A., Mr. GEORGE M. REILY, of Muddenderry, Jessore, to Mary Christopher, only child of the late Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, C. E., Islington, London.

14. At Purneah, by the Rev. J B. Archer, Mr. E. S. MOSELEY, C. S., to Esmay Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. RICHARD CRUISE.

16. At St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, Mr. A. B. MCKEAN, of Tittaghur, to Annie Louisa, second daughter of Mr. E. W. HART, of Howrah.

BIRTHS.

December 17. At 96, Leeson Street, Dublin, the wife of Mr. J. F. RUTHERFOORD, of a son.

January 1. At Rawulpindee, the wife of Mr. E. R. ELLES, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son

3. At Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. B. DAVIS, M. A., C. M. S., of a son.

13. At 21, London Street, the wife of Mr. H. F. WILSON, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. WALTER BOLST, of a daughter.

At Agra, the wife of the Rev. M. LAMERT, of a son.

15. At Dehra, the wife of Mr. DIETRICH BRANDIS, of a son.

16. At Serampore, the wife of Dr. GREENE, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

January 9. Fanny Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. JOHN SHERRIFF, aged 31 years and 11 months.

10. At Calcutta, of cancer on the stomach, Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON ROSS, of Invercarron, Bonar Bridge, Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 61 years and 16 days.

The English Mail of 25th *December was delivered at this office on the night of the* 17th *inst.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 7th January, 1875 ...	4	per ct.
Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings, 6th January, 1875, average rate ...	1-10½	

Exchange on London.

	d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1 10-9-16	to 1-10-11-16
Ditto, 3 months' sight ...	1-10-½	to 1-10-7-16
Ditto, on demand	1-10 1-16	to 1-10-3-16
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10⅜	to
Document Bills for Acceptance, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-13-16	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do.	1-10⅜	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1-10⅜	to 1-10-11-16

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 220 to

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes	6½	a	7½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks ...	6½	a	7½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers ...			6
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto ...			5

Gold, 23 carats	Rs.	16-10	a 16-14
Sovereigns	,,	10-13	a 10-14

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	103 8	a 103 10
5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	108 4	a 108 8

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Co.'s Rs. ...	...	Rs.	102 2 a 102 6
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	...	,,	105 8 a 106 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	...	,,	105 0 a 105 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1877 (1879)	...	,,	103 2 a 103 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60 (1879)	...	,,	109 2 a 109 4

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	...	Rs.	113 0 a 113 8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	...	,,	113 8 a 114 0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	...	,,	114 0 a 114 8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	,,	114 8 a 115 0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	...	,,	115 0 a 115 8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1893)	...	,,	116 8 a 117 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE ½ YEARS, P. C.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BANKING COS. (*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	7½s.		
£1,000,000	£10	£10	Agra Bank	90 a		.....	2	1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank	118 a	119	.....	5	...	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank	126 a	127	.....	5	5	6
2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1392½ a	1395	1392½a 1395	6	3½	3½
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	125 a	126	.....	6	5	5
£357,625	£25	250	Delhi & London Bank	182½ a		.....	6½	½	2
2,00,000	100	100	Mussoorie Saving's Bank	119 a	120	... ...	6	6	6
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India	113 a		.....	3	2	3
20,00,000	100	100	Punjab Bank	85 a		.....	4	3½	4
13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank	550 a	555	.....	5	5	5
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank	88 a	89	... ...	...	4	4
			COMMERCIAL COS. (*Limited.*)						
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates	70 a	72	.....	..	..	...
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute	disct to par.		.....	...	...	...
800,000	100	10	Bally Paper Mills	100 a	102	... ..	..	...	
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes	131 a	132	131 a	...	10	10
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal	1340 a		... ..	2½	4½	6
80,000	100	10	Bengal Iron	32 a		.....	...	...	...
4,25,400	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing	375 a	380	.....	...	...	...
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills	1300 prem.		.....	...	...	...
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse	445 a	450	.....	7R	10R	8R
16,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons	111 a	112	.....	...	8	8
1,50,000	100	5	Ditto (new)	109 a		.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes	87½a		87 a	...	...	...
.....	100	...	Ditto New Shares	1 a 2 prem.		... ..	...	...	..
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking	270 a	280	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	350	Ditto ½ shares	135 a	140	.....	...	...	...
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press	90 a	95	.....	...	...	...
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry	11 a	12	... ..	...	...	...
9,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills	240 a		.....	...	10	10
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press	55 a		.....	...	2	5
3,60,600	500	450	Chitpore Hydre Prs	... ...		.....	...	...	...
200 000	100	50	Cossipore Hydre Prs	par		... ..	...	...	..
100,000	100	70	Dundar Cotton Mills	par a 1 prem.		.....	...	...	...
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 a	262	... ..	...	2½	2½
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 a	200	.....	...	...	10
£26,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway	270 a		... ..	2	2	2½
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal	287½ a	290	... ..	2	7½	2½
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	104 a	105	.....	...	...	9
	100	85	Ditto Contrib	103 a	104	.....	6	...	7
9,20,000	200	200	Gossery Cottons	240 a		.....	6	...	7
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares	221 a		.....	...	...	..
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore	1225 a	1250	.....	8	8	6
16,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel	160 a		.....	3	2	6
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking	190 a	195	.....	6	6	6R
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills	23 a	24	.....	..	...	...
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.	500 a		.....	8	...	2½
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance	10 a	11	.....	...	..	2a
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport	.....		.....	...	...	...
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping	46 a		.....	5	3	20
2,20,000	500	500	Mchnt's Steam Tug	430 a		.....	...	...	7½
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery	110 a		.....	...	...	...
1,76,125	500	500	Nasmyth's Press	500 a		.....	12	20	15
.....	50	10	Nauthpore Indigo	33 a	34	.....	...½	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhoomes	112 a	113	111 a 112	...	...	5
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New issue	109 a	110	109 a	...	...	...
74,305	100	100	Strand Bank Press	96 a	97	... ..	...	...	...
15,50,000	100	50	Oriental Jute	102 a		... ..	...	...	...
£4,000,000	£10	£10	O. & R. Railway	127 a		.....	2½	2½	3½
1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore Press	105 a	106	.....	...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge Coals	105 a	106	.....	...	...	10 A
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press	80 a	82	.....	...	...	...
4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thomson	235 a	240	.....	...	3	3
1,50,000	100	30	Seebpore Jutes	85 a	86	... ..	...	...	...
9,89,000	£20	£20	S. P. and D. Railway	238 a	239	... ..	2½	2½	2
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press	128 a		*125 a	35	35½†	29

PAID UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON 71 72 73.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	TEA COS. (*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable	195 a		195 a	...	...	15
2,38,375	£50	200	Assam	500 a		.....	17½	22½	...
1,10,000	100	100	Aquipore Terai	105 a	110	.....	12½	12½	...
3,00,000	100	100	Arcuttipore	145 a	150	... ...	7½	15	20
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun	115 a		... ..	...	...	...
75,000	100	50	Barua	52 a	53	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal	96 a	97	.....	6	8	4a
1,47,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory)	56 a		.....	8	6½	8
6,85,550	200	200	Bishnauth	362 a	365	.....	17½	17½	17½
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)	92 a		92 a	17½	17½	17½
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah	115 a	106	... ..	...	8½	10
....	100	50	Burkola	108 a	109	... ...	...	...	...
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar	151 a	152	151 a	5	2½	4½
3,92,059	100	100	Central Terai	70 a		.....	...	...	..
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore	825 a	830	.....	...	6	5
25,000	100	10	Chota Nagpore	53 a	54	.....	...	...	...
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial	106 a	108	.....	...	...	9½
2,30,000	100	100	Cutleecherra	95 a		.....	...	4	...
2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela	125 a		.....	...	...	12a
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh	70 a		.....	...	...	...
8,43,365	200	82	Dehing	68 a	70	... ..	...	...	
8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon	90 a		.....	...	...	
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt	145 a		.....	...	5	10a
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung	83 a	84	.....	7	4	2½
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	185 a	190	.....	15	15	15
10,00,000	100	100	East India	79 a	80	.....	5	6	6
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty	95 a		.....	...	...	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Holta	113 a		.....	...	...	15
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria	84 a	85	.....	...	4	8
1,21,500	250	250	Jellalpore Cachar	480 a	490	.....	26	14	5
.....	..	100	Jheerie Ghat	105 a		... ..	...	...	...
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam)	103 a	104	... ..	...	...	...
2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra	123 a	124	.....	...	...	8
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley	90 a	95	.....	...	...	...
4,34,787	1,000	1,000	Kuncnunpore	880 a		.....	...	...	3
.....	100	100	Ditto ditto	86 a	87	86 a	...	...	3
	1250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	110 a	112	.....	3½	3½	3
6,96,076	250	200	Do. (Contributory)	92 a	94	.....	9a	9a	2
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai	85 a		.....	...	...	...
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal	11000 a		.....	10	8½	25
4,98,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam	35 a	37	.....	2½	4	4
£55,875	£10	£10	Luckimpore (Assm.)	121 a		.....	2½	3a	4
1,55,750	100	100	Majagram	110 a		110 a	...	...	12½
7,29,150	100	100	Monaeherra	87 a	88	... ..	...	...	5
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)	77 a		77 a	5	...	5
78,000	100	40	Mothola	95 a	96	.....	...	...	...
£150,000	100	100	Moungledye	.....		.....	...	...	...
1,52,275	200	200	Muttuck	80 a	85	.....	...	...	...
.....	200	125	Do. (Contributory)	65 a		... ..	...	...	...
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi	119 a	120	.....	...	...	...
1,60,000	£10	£10	New Goiam Ghat	240 a	245	.....	10	12½	20
1,17,750	30	30	New Mutual	215 a	220	.....	5a	5a	5a
4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore	200 a		... ..	5	5	...
£160,000	100	40	Phœnix	par		.....	...	...	...
75,000	100	100	Punkaparee	105 a		.....	11	4	4
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	100 a		.....	...	...	...
6,25,000	100	100	Singell	125 a		125 a	11½	9	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Soom	85 a	86	.....	3	...	...
1,40,000	100	100	Springside	140 a		.....	...	...	...
50,000	100	100	Sungoo River	30 a		.....	...	...	...
.....	100	100	Teendarrea	128 a	130	... ..	...	...	...
7,34,300	200	£10	Tuckvar	130 a		.....	3	...	...
£189,224	£10	£10	Upper Assam	25 a	26	.....	..	..	..

*—*Time-bargain.* X—*Ex-dividend.* a—*ad-interim.* R—*Rupees per share* cent. for 4 months. N—*Nominal.* :—*Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.*

☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta for the North on the 15th March; he will enter Delhi two days later, afterwards visiting Puttiala, and reaching Simla early in April.

DURING the last few days Sir Lewis Pelly has been as active as ever in pushing forward the difficult task he has undertaken of getting the affairs of Baroda into good order. He has continued to display a courage, tact, and self-control beyond all praise. By courteous firmness, accompanied by a frank expression of his will, he has succeeded in keeping the Sirdars in a docile frame of mind. We are glad to learn that the King's Own Borderers have been brought to Bombay from Jubbulpore and Saugor. The Mahratta country is peaceable enough, but the continuance of such a satisfactory state of things cannot fail to be promoted by the presence of a strong European force.

SIR RICHARD and Lady Temple reached Chittagong on the 13th instant. In reply to a memorial presented to him by the inhabitants His Honor congratulated the people of Chittagong on the number of vessels moored in the river, sixteen of the number belonging to European ports. He then imparted the gratifying information that the Government of Bengal had applied to the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 90,000 for carrying out improvements in the port, and that, as there was already a similar sum of Rs. 90,000 at the credit of the port fund, with the combined sums, amounting to Rs. 1,80,000, much could and would be done. Concerning the request of some of the people for an elective municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor said he doubted whether it would be advisable to introduce such a measure now, but that he had no objection whatever to one or two of the non-official residents being brought into the municipal commission, and that gradually, no doubt, the town would arrive at that state of advancement which would warrant his granting the boon asked for.

OUR London correspondent speaks of the severity of the cold in England at the date of his letter; here, also, the cold has of late been severe for Bengal. During the last day or two we have had a clouded sky with occasional falls of rain; and the consequent chilliness of the atmosphere has been making the thinly clad natives thoroughly miserable. Europeans too have not been particularly happy in their feelings, and have been donning heavy clothing; yet generally the thermometer has been standing only at "temperate," half way between summer-heat and freezing point. There is something in the climate of India (is it that the great heat of May, June, and other months makes a contrast painfully perceptible?) which does not admit of pleasurable sensations, even when the thermometer stands at a degree that would produce no remark from any one in Europe. In London, at the date of our advices, the thermometer was 15 degrees below freezing point, that is, half way between that point and zero. Well may the people have suffered. It is remarkable that the fact of coarse brown paper forming a very warm and inexpensive lining for garments has not yet obtained recognition from the poorly clad classes.

A Pondicherry correspondent has called attention to two good bargains for capitalists. It appears that the *County of Perth*, a derelict vessel, is to be sold within a few days, and that a Pondicherry spinning and weaving factory will be put up for sale on the 10th February. The mills have been worked successfully for some years, and are to be sold by auction simply because the shareholders cannot agree among themselves as to the way their business should be conducted.

WE have received some notes on Balasore and Chandipore, Orissa, which have been printed by Dr. Woodford, and from them we are glad to learn that the latter place is the "Brighton of Bengal." The notes are accompanied by a landscape-engraving and a plan, and from neither should we have derived an idea of the dignity of Chandipore but for an express statement to that effect. The plan shows the site of *the* bungalow of the place, and the sketch presents us with its external features; as Chandipore appears at present to have but one house, it is not unkind to consider it rather early in the day to make a comparison with "London on the Sea," but there is no knowing what the Balasore sea-beach may become hereafter. It is thus described by Dr. Woodford:

> The sea-beach is most enjoyable, and is covered with scarlet crabs on the receding of the sea tide. Chasing them to their holes affords children inexhaustible pleasure and healthful exercise. Time alone is necessary to show the incalculable benefit to be derived by the inhabitants of Calcutta from such a watering place. How many families might be spared the expense and separation of a visit to Europe by a timely resort to Chandipur? an inexpensive change of one, two, or three weeks to this picturesque spot doing wonders, when medicine has failed to restore the flagging energies of vital depression, nor is it too much to expect to see, ere long, two steam vessels carrying weekly numbers of invalids and others desirous of a short change or holiday, as in the hot months there is a cool invigorating S. W. breeze from the sea, the temperature being 8° lower than that of Calcutta, and very often 12° and 13°. Chandipur, however, is not as a rule suited to the Doorga Poojah Holiday seeker, as storms prevail at that season, and there is more or less fever prevailing then on the sea coast. The seasons embrace the cold and hot months *only*, that is from the beginning of November to the end of May, and for the Christmas holidays no more charming place could be found. In a sanitary point of view, there can be no questioning the advantage to be derived from a change of this description over that of a short trip to the hills, which on account of the sudden changes of temperature (from great heat to severe cold, and from cold to excessive heat) is too often followed by organic derangement, necessitating a return to Europe, more especially in the case of old Indian residents. These remarks do not of course apply to those who can afford to remain on the hills during the whole of the hot and rainy seasons, nor to the Neilgherries of Madras, perhaps, as the intervening sea trip gradually prepares the constitution for the changes both in going and returning.

WE would inform those of our readers who are interested in education, that a most useful little work has just been published by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras. It is an Introduction to the study of Geography, and has been written by Mr. George Duncan, whose publications have already obtained for him many favourable notices from the press.

A reader of the *Friend of India* writes as follows: "Mr. Eden in his last Administration report states, 'His Majesty the King of Burmah has had *numerous* young men educated in Europe and Calcutta.' This implies, that a little outlay in education is considered beneficial by the ruler of Burma Proper, and that His Majesty considers the money well spent. I know of one parent who has a large family, and who spends nearly the *whole* of his income in their support and education at one of the hill stations in India, but after all, his boys when they attain maturity, however highly educated, will not be eligible for the Civil Service. The *sine qua non* is a competition *in England*. The salaries given to Eurasian officials in Burmah are not adequate to enable them to send their boys to England, to qualify for the higher appointments in the covenanted service in India. The wealthy Hindoos and Mahomedans of Bengal, the Parsees of Bombay and the affluent natives of Madras are sending their sons to Europe, and Mr. Eden bears testimony to the fact that 'during the last year, two lads [from Rangoon] have been sent to England to complete their education, the first Burman lads ever sent there by their relations unaided by any extraneous help.' Gratifying as this intelligence is, I hope it will prove an incentive to Lord Northbrook, to espouse more heartily the good cause he has generously undertaken, to rescue "*poor whites*" from the obscurity and degradation they have descended to for lack of Government recognition. There are numerous East Indian officials holding responsible appointments in Burmah, who will never rise to anything higher, because

it has not been customary to confer on them appointments in the Commission or Civil Service; and the idea of rewarding men of 20 and 30 years' faithful service by encouraging their children has not been mooted in Burmah, nor thought of by the Governor General. I believe that, if Lord Northbrook cares to do a gracious act, more than six senior officers in Rangoon and Moulmein could be found who are well worthy of promotion by the Government of India. Without opportune relief of this sort, the wealthy Burmese will get the start of the 'poor whites' in Burmah."

THE *Indian Charivari*, albeit it occasionally aims a shaft at the *Friend of India*, is now being conducted in a way we are sincerely glad to commend. Of late there has been a great improvement in the management, and there can be little doubt that our contemporary will rapidly enlarge the size of the subscription-list. With the last issue appeared a capital cartoon of Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by an explanatory notice, so well written that we have pleasure in reproducing it:

Can any good man come out of the Natives of India, is a question which most residents in this country, who have had much intercourse with Natives, must have often asked themselves. We may not be intimate with the domestic life or the natural feelings of our Aryan brothers, so we can only judge of them by what they choose to show us. And what do we find? Pomp and vanity amongst the highest; the shallowest of knowledge amongst those who profess to have been educated; and ignorance and chicanery too prevalent amongst the lower classes. In India, as elsewhere, the exceptions prove the rule. What has been the cause of the popularity amongst all Europeans of our late visitor, Sir Salar Jang, but that, in dealing with him, Englishmen felt that they were dealing with one who had the same feelings as themselves, in fact, with a gentleman. True to his liege lords, the late and the present young Nizam, Sir Salar Jang, has also proved true to those to whom he is, to a great extent, indebted for his present position. As minister to the State of Hyderabad for many years, he has almost solved the difficult problem of serving two masters. Without display of force or bluster he has converted the people of Hyderabad from a nest of gamblers and conspirators into a progressive and trading community. Always hospitable and friendly to Europeans, he has at the same time preserved the friendship and respect of the Chiefs and people of Hyderabad, though not one of them, or to the manner born. The man's disposition is typified by his dress, unostentatious but dignified. He despises the barbaric pearls and gold, and his favourite ornament is that presented to him by the conquerors of his adopted country. Amongst Natives he eminently deserves the title of that badge of which he is so justly proud—"The Star of India."

AT the Trades' Association Annual Dinner on Monday last, Mr. Aitchison C. S. I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, made the following important observations in the course of a speech delivered in reply to the toast, *The Civil Service of India*:

The distinction between regulation and non-regulation provinces is fast becoming a purely historical one, and the military element in the latter must necessarily decrease. Our empire has reached its natural limits of the mountain and sea. The native princes within the boundaries of the empire have received charters of independence, and our armies have now become their bulwark and defence. Our work now is one of consolidation, not of extension. Even in our most recently acquired possessions, the Government is every day becoming less personal, less dependent on the character of individual men, than on the framing of just laws and the impartial administration of them. There are some who consider this a symptom of danger and decay. Undoubtedly, if the transition be too suddenly made, it becomes a real source of danger. Refined laws, too far in advance of the social wants of the people, may become as oppressive in their operation as laws that are bad in themselves. But the gradual substitution of constitutional for personal government is a sign of progress, not of decay. No doubt there is less scope for individuality of character, we may never again have the soldier-civilian and solder-political in the same profession. But our long settled provinces have produced men with qualities equally valuable of their kind—men like Thomason, and Sir John Peter Grant, and Sir William Grey and others, whose achievements, if less brilliant than the triumphs of war, have at all events secured for them an undying place in the history of the country, while more than one of them has been raised to high and responsible offices under the Crown when their service in India was done.

MR. AITCHISON referred as follows to the competition system. It is generally known that this distinguished servant of Government originally came to India as a "wallah;" but we would allude specially to the fact because the writer of an interesting sketch of Simla and its celebrities in *Blackwood's Magazine* has very recently fallen into the error of describing Mr. Aitchison as having been Lord Dalhousie's Private Secretary.

I shall not be expected to say much about the competition system, but for which I should probably never have been in India at all. As a matter of personal opinion, I agree with those who would allot a certain number of nominations to our public schools and colleges, who would raise the standard of age for admission, and would bring the selected men together for a couple of years at some central college. With regard to the existing arrangements, however, I can hardly be wrong in saying that while no one can pretend they have satisfied the hopes the extreme admirers of the competition system had formed, they have not, on the whole, done badly, and have done far better than the enemies of the system predicted. The mixture of fresh blood has undoubtedly given vitality to some branches of the administration. At the same time it is satisfactory to find that men of the old Indian families enter freely by the common door. Indeed, on looking over the Civil Service list, one is surprised at the large number of old Indian names that have come in by competition. There is an Udny, one of the oldest names in India, Harrington, Tucker, Cunningham, Plowden, Beaden, Money, and many others, among whom I would particularlize a Durand, who gives promise of displaying all the virtues that distinguished his father, my lamented friend and master. As regards the admission of natives, I am sure there is no one here who would for a moment wish to deny them a fair field and fair play. We can no more administer India without them than we could have conquered India without the Sepoy Army. It is not fair that natives should do the drudgery, while we reap the advantage. We are bound in honor and in common justice to give them the chance of rising to appointments, for which their abilities and character may qualify them, and if they can beat us in the race, all honor and success to them. But I am not so sure that a competition examination is a suitable door for their admission under present circumstances. I say under present circumstances designedly. The system of selection which was provided for by a recent Act of Parliament, is in my opinion far preferable. I say this from no fear of our countrymen being outstripped in the contest. That would be a most unfair and unworthy reason to assign. But it seems to me that all the objections to the competition system generally, as being mainly an intellectual test, and a very imperfect test of other qualifications that are equally necessary, apply with far greater force to the case under consideration. The chief objection to it in my mind, however, is its unfairness to the people of India themselves. And why unfair to India? Because the state of education in India is exceedingly unequal. As yet competition may be said to be practically limited to men educated in the atmosphere of the presidency towns. In many of our provinces, peopled by some of the finest races under our rule, education is as yet very backward, and must be so for many years to come. The young men of these provinces, although possessing many of the best qualities for successful administration, would be nowhere in a competition examination. The application of a competition test sounds very fair, but instead of giving all an equal chance, it would practically exclude the majority.

BEFORE sitting down Mr. Aitchison thus spoke of the Trade of Calcutta.

I am confident I express the sentiments of the Civil Service, when I heartily wish prosperity and success to our hosts in all their undertakings. The government of the day fortunately seems to be alive to the interests of trade. At present, as you all know, there is a committee *sitting for* the purpose of equalizing and lowering the tariff. I wish they could see their way to abolish it altogether. It may seem Utopian, but I am confident the time will come when the ports of every civilized country will be free ports to which the commerce of the world will flow without artificial hindrances. The Government, too, have been doing what they can to find new markets for our trade. We have been applying the key to the closed gates of Thibet. The recent mission of Sir D. Forsyth was mainly designed to open up the markets of Eastern Turkestan. At this moment a mission of Mr. B. Elias, the distinguished geographical explorer, is examining the commercial *routes* between Burmah and Western China. And in Calcutta, too, much has been done. When last I had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality of the Calcutta Trades' Association—I think it was two years ago—the Lord Bishop compared our fair city to a beautiful woman without a nose. We had no bridge then. Well, Calcutta has now got her nose. It is broken in the middle to be sure, but it is a very handsome nose for all that. Gentlemen, in behalf of the Civil Service, in all its branches, Covenanted, Military, Native, and Uncovenanted, I return you most cordial thanks for the toast you have proposed.

THE following statistical tables have been obligingly furnished by a gentleman who is greatly interested in Coolie Emigration. It will be seen how creditable to the depôts is the ratio of mortality in them as compared with that of the suburbs of Calcutta. It is true that the depôts are situated in those very suburbs, but in making a comparison between them and the neighbourhood it should be borne in mind that the depôts are subject to careful European medical inspection from day to day; the people admitted are also to some extent selected lives.

October 1874.

Localities.	Numbers admitted in Emg. Depôts.	Maximum Numbers in Emg. Depôts.	Daily average population in Depôts.	Actual mortality in Depôts.	Percentages of Mortality: On Numbers admitted in Depôts.	Percentages of Mortality: On daily average population
Trinidad Depôt ...	473	512	262	2*	0·42	0·76
Demerara ,, ...	746	...	433	1	0·13	0·23
Natal ,, ...	274	...	134	1	0·36	0·75
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·29
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·64
Amballa ...		...	...	...	...	8·40
50 towns. in Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·10
	November 1874.					
Trinidad Depôt ...	742	758	379	...	0	0
Demerara ,, ...	500	...	373	1	0·20	0·27
Natal ,, ...	420	...	257	...	0	0
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·93
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·55
	December 1874.					
Trinidad Depôt ...	696	694	380	1	0·14	0·26
Demerara ,, ...	151	...	112	...	...	...
Natal ,, ...	840	...	495	1	0·12	0·20
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	6·47
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89

* In both cases the emigrants were suffering from fever at the time of admission.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have before us the report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as submitted by Mr J. C. Murray, the President, to the half-yearly General Meeting held on the 5th instant, and we are bound to state that it does that gentleman and his colleagues much credit. The report is most interesting; it handles topics that are of the greatest public importance; and it is throughout well and carefully written. We are more especially struck with the manly attitude assumed by the Chamber towards the local Government. Always respectful and temperate in argument the Chamber does full justice to its own influential position as representing the wealthy, enterprizing, and intelligent mercantile community of Calcutta. One cannot turn over the pages of the report without realising that there is after all such a thing in India as public opinion; the fact has often been doubted; but we have no hesitation on the point. In the Bengal Chamber of Commerce there is an enlightened spirit of independence that promises well for the future of the country. The merchants of Calcutta feel themselves free; they address Government from time to time in a manner that shows them to be conscious of knowing their private business better than any paternal authority can do; and they hold their own by virtue of good sense, by the force of logic, by the weight of experience, and by special familiarity with the subjects discussed. Very laboriously is the press of India achieving an equally honorable position; the difficulties thrown in its way have been enormous from the time of James Silk Buckingham to the present date; he was expelled the country by an arbitrary and undisguised exercise of authority, and though since his banishment no act of hostility equally conspicuous has been attempted, pressure has systematically been brought to bear in one form or another on those who have been compelled by the course of events to stand in opposition to an objectionable policy. It is not necessary to refer to the gagging Act; that was the extraordinary measure of an extraordinary period. We allude to those frowns and smiles, to those subterranean modes of attack, which place the freedom of the press from time to time in the greatest hazard. The only guarantee for the freedom of the press is to be found in the existence of a chivalrous spirit in the midst of the community, in the recognition on the part of the public that it is not always the journal which receives the most favours from Government that should be the most trusted or should receive the largest measure of support. A fear of offending ought not to characterise Englishmen anywhere; such a spirit should be alien from the journalist in every part of the world; but here in India where so much remains to be done to "make the bounds of freedom larger yet," the need is especially great for out-spokenness and self-reliance; but it is scarcely possible for men "to have the courage of their opinions" unless they dwell in a congenial atmosphere of thought, and unless they mingle to some extent with those who are like-minded with themselves. It is gratifying then in the true interests of journalism, as well as in the true interests of the community, to have the fact impressed on the mind, after a perusal of Mr. Murray's speech in the Chamber, that there is a circle in India in which men can breathe freely, where they are not afraid to say what they think, where they can admire and contemn in obedience to their own convictions, and where they do not disguise their real feelings in deference to a signal from "superior authority"

CODE TELEGRAMS.

A certain portion of the report submitted to the General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 5th inst. illustrates the sturdy way in which the Chamber can stand to its guns. We are by no means sure that the merchants of Calcutta are altogether blameless; but certainly they have the right to express their views firmly. They are not to be "put down;" whatever rules they obey they intend to do so by virtue of the formally correct manner in which certain principles have been promulgated; they do not intend to act on the *ipse dixit* of an official; they will argue; and the result, in the one particular case which we are about to notice, is a victory to themselves We refer to a correspondence that has taken place between the Director General of Telegraphs and the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the admissibility of code message tendered for transmission under the provisions of the International Convention, as revised at Rome in 1872 by the representatives of the contracting States. The Director General announced some time ago an intention to reject any code messages that might be constructed in a way he did not approve; the Chamber of Commerce, however, believed that such messages were being framed in strict accordance with the Convention rules. The rejection of messages in arbitrary fashion would undoubtedly have proved a most serious inconvenience to the public, and the general question being regarded by the Chamber as of material importance to commercial interests, the Committee did not hesitate to dissent from the official interpretation placed by Colonel Robinson on the language of the Convention, and to press for a withdrawal of his departmental orders, those orders having caused great dissatisfaction and occasioned frequent remonstrance. A lengthy correspondence ensued which terminated in the decision of the Director General not to disturb existing arrangements, and to take no further action until the next Conference at St. Petersburg. The last assurance reads rather like a threat, but the Chamber with much good humour has replied it is confident that Colonel Robinson's efforts, when at the Conference, will be directed towards introducing with success such amendments of the Convention as may tend to the convenience of the commercial public, and promote the development of general telegraphic communication between this and other countries. We hope the Chamber of Commerce may not be disappointed, but we are very much afraid that Colonel Robinson is not in the best possible frame of mind for labouring earnestly after the desired result.

The dispute which has thus been shelved for some months hinges on the Convention of Rome having allowed for the first time in the history of telegraphy the use of what are called "dépêches en langage convenu." Colonel Robinson thinks such telegrams may have previously existed in the shape of ordinary language, but if so they were unauthorised by the rules of the telegraphic service; indeed at the first Convention, that of Brussels, all secret telegrams were absolutely interdicted. It was Colonel Robinson himself who when at Rome carried the day for secresy in the form of words agreed upon beforehand by parties using the telegraph, though it should be stated that at a prior Conference secresy had been allowed in the shape of cypher. It was Colonel Robinson's mission to gain for the public the advantage of being allowed to use words for the purpose of abbreviating the extent and concealing the purport of messages, instead of employing arithmetical numbers with that object. When at Rome the Colonel proposed the Vienna Convention being so amended as "etablir une distinction précise entre les dépêches chiffrées qui seraient composées de chiffres ou de lettres, et entre les dépêches en langage conventionnel consistant en mots de dictionnaire." Subsequent events have caused Colonel Robinson to lay great stress on the expression "in dictionary words." As indicating the true character of the system thus authoritatively established we would quote an observation which was made at the Conference held in Rome by the representative of the Indo-European Company: "Les dépêches échangées entre l'Europe et les Indes sont presque toutes composées de mots appartenant aux langues reconnus, mais rédigées de façon à ne pas offrir un sen compréhensible."

On returning from Rome Colonel Robinson entertained the opinion that the special relief which had been conceded there to "dépêches en langage convenu" was based on the understanding that such despatches were to be composed of commmon dictionary words in one language, as used in ordinary clear conversation but after some time he found that ideas very dissimilar from his own were current in Calcutta. While some of the older firms and banks continued to use short, simple and familiar words, there were other firms which acted on a different plan. One house in particular boasted some time back of using 30,000 quotations. Colonel Robinson says their vocabulary was three times as numerous as the English language, but Marsh tells us (p. 125 of his Lectures as published by Murray in Dr. Wm. Smith's Series of Manuals) that "the number of English words not yet obsolete, but found in good authors, or in approved usage by correct speakers, including the nomenclature of science and the arts, does not probably fall short of one hundred thousand"; and he remarks, in a note, "In this estimate—one hundred thousand—I include technical terms only so far as they have become a part of the general vocabulary of all cultivated persons. If we add all the special terms of every science and art, the number of English words would be far beyond one hundred thousand." Dr. Wm. Smith regards Marsh's figures as excessive, since Professor Max Müller has pointed out that Richardson and Webster give altogether 43,566 words. The truth probably lies between the numbers given by Müller and Marsh; but however that may be, we must regard Colonel Robinson as wrong, unless it be that he would become an authority, and has been busy counting some particular class of words to be found in his favourite Webster. In his vexation at

the conduct of the self-willed firm who were so happy in the use of 30,000 quotations, Colonel Robinson insists upon it that they must have searched nearly all the maps of all the countries in the world to provide their codes with such a string of unpronounceable proper names of persons and places, as those of which he has given the following specimens: Walkinreed, Agostonfalva, Agathee, Agrianonsi, Agvijador, Agnijonaso, Agujetage, Agyajbiborla, Adiaphentic, Aboikna, Abrostola, Aboraca, Alberus, Abisares Acontes, Abiactum, Adranum. Another firm has annoyed the Director General of Telegraphs and his subordinates by using words such as "adiapnensthia" that are to be found in technical books, but are not to be met with in ordinary dictionaries. We have alluded to Webster, and did so knowing that it is Colonel Robinson's authority. When the word "adiapnensthia" was brought to his notice he turned to his author, but the word was not there, and he concludes, not unnaturally, that it is more Greek than English. Such words as these he calls "intolerable," and we think the public will generally sympathise with him in condemning them. One gentleman, we are told, who was shown a botanical dictionary, exclaimed with delight, "What words for my code," but he could never have bestowed a thought on the extra trouble given by such words to the unfortunate signallers of the Telegraph department. Colonel Robinson in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce observes, "Conventional language as used in India is a Frankenstein of Indian origin, which probably grew out of the rule that obtained up to 1869 that each figure in a number should be written out in full and charged for as one word, thus making cypher exceedingly expensive, but now that five cyphers are charged for at the average length of a word, viz. five, cypher is as cheap as ordinary language. Consequently if conventional language codes were suppressed the injury inflicted on the mercantile classes would be only nominal; the only question is how much time should be allowed for the change."

After an interchange of much correspondence with the Director General of Telegraphs the Chamber of Commerce at last took what we must regard as a sensible and conciliatory step; they proposed for Colonel Robinson's consideration that, with the view to such an amendment of the codes used by merchants in Calcutta as would render messages prepared from them admissible without challenge, official intimation should be given as to *what is* and *what is not* a code message. They asked for a clear definition authoritatively pronounced, so as to guide the commercial public in so framing their telegrams as to insure absolute admissibility; for instance, would all the words contained in Webster's Dictionary, and all the geographical nomenclature in Johnston's General Gazetteer, and in the Index to Philip's Imperial Library Atlas, or other standard works of a similar character, be accepted as component parts of a code-message in the English language? The Chamber of Commerce finally placed before the Director General of Telegraphs this concise view of the case; "Without some definite and authoritative statement as to what will be acceptable to the Telegraph department, the Committee need hardly point out that, with every desire on the part of the framers to avoid the introduction of words that might possibly be objected to, codes may be so drawn up as to render them valueless, and the time and labour spent in amending them of no avail." Colonel Robinson had over and over again called attention to the fact that the authorities at a transmitting station have power without appeal to reject messages framed in an objectionable way; it would then have been easy for him to have named some standard work as containing words *to which he would not object*. The desire to be safe would have been an inducement to merchants to have followed the track thus indicated; but instead of meeting the public half-way, the Director General contented himself in his reply to the Chamber, with postponing all authoritative action till the meeting of the St. Petersburg conference, telling the merchants what they already knew very well, "Words in Webster's dictionary and the nomenclature in Johnston's General Gazetteer and in the Index to Philip's Imperial Atlas are certainly admissible." "More than this," continued Colonel Robinson, "any proper names, be they of person, place or things, in England, in India, in China, in Japan, in Kamschatka, or anywhere else in the universe are admissible as code words." We may misjudge, but to us this phraseology looks like a display of temper, and we can only regret to gather from it that the Director General deliberately refused to avail himself of the opportunity afforded him by the Chamber of limiting the unrestrained use of the powers given by the Convention of Rome; at the same time the Director General in perfectly tantamount words admitted the public all along to have been acting strictly within their right, and we are therefore puzzled to find him at one time protesting against a state of things, which at another time he admits to be correct, and will do nothing to alter.

The public must now await the result of the next Conference at which Colonel Robinson will be sure to tell his *infandum dolorem*, and at which, it is to be hoped, certain books in each of the twenty-seven languages that may be used by message-senders will be authoritatively named as those which contain admissible words. Colonel Robinson might have anticipated such a measure, so far as Calcutta is concerned, in the way we have already indicated; but it may have been that Colonel Robinson lost his temper. It is amusing to read in connection with an entirely different subject, *viz.* a proposal to improve the telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, that Colonel Robinson cannot resist the temptation of having a fling at "codes." He says, "irrespective of the difficulties of maintenance, there is another cause which has operated to block this line. Most of the telegrams sent over it are in what is vulgarly called 'Code.' To within the last two years code-messages were charged double and as cypher if the words used were other than ordinary English Dictionary words familiar to the signallers. Unfortunately in view to assimilating our internal to the international rules these restrictions were removed, and now codes consist of all the long words and all the long names of all the towns and villages of all the countries in the world. The result is that a modern code-message such as is used by the advanced (u intelligence) firms occupies the wire at least four times as long as an ordinary English message paying the same price." If we might hazard a guess, it would be that the true nature of the grievance felt by the Telegraph department has not yet been touched on in the course of this long article; in spite of all the stress laid on strange and unpronounceable words, we are inclined to think the objectionable feature of code-messages is of a nature for which the public are in no way responsible. It is customary in the Telegraph department, owing to a want of confidence in the correctness and skill of the signallers, to make them, when transmitting, repeat all proper names, thus giving the men extra labour and occupying the wires twice the time; how delightful would it be then to the department, if code-messages were got rid of *altogether*, consisting, as they do, almost entirely of proper names.

INDIAN DISEASES.

IN Dr. Cuningham's able report on the sanitary history of the European troops in India during the year 1873 we find the following table, from which it will be seen that the ten chief causes of mortality in each presidency stand in the following order:—

DEATHS PER 1,000.

Bengal.

1.	Hepatitis	1·80
2.	Enteric fever	1·53
3.	Heart diseases	1·42
4.	Malarial fevers	1·39
5.	Apoplexy	1·37
6.	Phthisis pulmonalis	1·20
7.	Respiratory diseases	1·15
8.	Injuries	1·09
9.	Cholera	·90
10.	Dysentery	·79
	Total deaths to these ten causes ...	12·64
	Total death-rate of the year ...	15·40

Madras.

1.	Hepatitis	4·0
2.	Dysentery	3·65
3.	Heart diseases	2·18
4.	Injuries	1·92
5.	Cholera	1·22
6.	Phthisis pulmonalis	1·13
7.	Apoplexy	·96
8.	Enteric fever	·78
9.	Malarial fevers	·70
10.	Suicidal deaths	·44
	Total deaths to these ten causes ...	16·98
	Total death-rate of the year ...	18·29

Bombay.

1.	Hepatitis	2·35
2.	Apoplexy	1·41
3.	Enteric fever	1·31
4.	Heart diseases	1·22
5.	Phthisis pulmonalis	1·03
6.	Injuries	·75
7.	Dysentery	·56
8.	Malarial fever	·56
9.	Respiratory diseases	·38
10.	Suicidal deaths	·28
	Total deaths to these ten causes ...	9·85
	Total death-rate of the year ...	11·72

In all three tables hepatitis heads the list, though the death-rate due to it varies greatly in the three presidencies, from 4 per 1,000 in Madras to 1·80 in Bengal, Bombay occupying a middle place. Dysentery, which has an intimate relation to hepatitis, follows a similar order as regards the comparative extent in which it affected the mortality in the three presidencies, for while it stands second in Madras it comes seventh in Bombay and tenth in Bengal. The figures in some respects present a remarkable contrast to those of 1872, during which year both in Bengal and Bombay cholera was in the first rank, occasioning a mortality of no less than 10·66 in the one and 3·33 in the other.

In Bombay there was no cholera, while the amount of that disease was greater in

Madras than Bengal. Looking at the *total* death rate, Madras, it will be perceived, was still unfortunately prominent. It must be remembered that these figures have reference to European troops alone, and that it does not necessarily follow that the Madras Presidency is the most unhealthy for Europeans generally. The habits of the British soldier differ probably to some extent in Madras from those of his class elsewhere. Toddy and arrack are more abundant in Southern India than in the North, and the consumption is much larger. In Bengal, smoking the hookah is an indulgence among all classes of Hindoos from morning to night at every moment of leisure, but as you travel towards the equator the hookah is only to be seen in the hands of Mahomedans or North-country visitors. While *in Bengal* the European soldier may feel little temptation to become a hookah smoker, but in Madras he is greatly influenced by the prevalent passion for toddy and arrack drinking. The climate in the South, too, is not favourable to much exercise and physical exertion, so that commanding officers are not, we imagine, disinclined to be easy-going in regard to the amount of drill imposed on their men. This cautiousness is highly to be commended, for throughout a great part of the year anything like worry to the troops would entail bad results; but it would seem to be plain that in the Southern presidency some step is urgently required to bring the life of the British soldier into a routine more favourable to the healthiness of his liver. This ought not to be difficult; it is well known what causes liver-complaint, and what promotes a healthy action of the system; stimulants and inaction are the great agents for bringing about hepatitis. The craving for drink which is unfortunately so easily gratified in Madras may be hard to combat, yet it should be opposed as much as possible. Temperance societies, for instance, should receive every encouragement; and with regard to inaction commanding officers have it all their own way; whatever the medical authorities recommend they can fully carry out. We should be sorry to venture on anything like "laying down the law" in regard to this subject; but to our mind the conclusion is irresistible from Dr. Cuningham's figures, that it is incumbent on the heads of the Madras Army to make the routine life of the British soldier harmonise better with the climatic conditions of that presidency.

Dr. Cuningham sees no reason to modify the conclusions which were expressed by him a year ago in reference to the cholera-outbreak of 1872, but as those conclusions have to some extent been misrepresented and misunderstood, and as the questions involved are of great practical moment, he has recapitulated the most important of them. He considers that the history of the epidemic of 1872, added to previous experience, seemed to show as regards India:

1st.—That if human intercourse plays any part in the dissemination of cholera, it must be a very secondary part.

2nd.—That the facts of individual outbreaks, and especially the remarkable immunity of the attendants, are altogether opposed to the doctrine that the disease is spread by communication with the sick.

3rd.—That the theory which would explain the phenomena on the supposition that, in a year of epidemic prevalence, very many sources of water-supply over an enormous area had been polluted with cholera discharges, while in a year when cholera is dormant such pollution has either been rare or has not taken place at all, fails altogether to explain the facts either of wide-spread prevalence or of individual outbreaks.

4th.—That there is no evidence to show that a person affected with cholera multiplies within himself any specific poison, or that he disseminates any such poison either by means of the intestinal or any other discharges.

5th.—That cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or of both combined, as yet little understood, which are always more or less present in the Lower Provinces of Bengal—the endemic area—and which appear only occasionally in the Upper Provinces, the intervals between the times of their appearance increasing as we proceed to the North-West, and being so short in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lower Provinces that it is impossible to define exactly where the endemic limit ends.

6th.—That these conditions would appear to be often singularly localized both in the endemic and epidemic areas, as is evidenced by the very local character which so distinguishes outbreaks of the disease.

7th.—That the great danger arises from exposure to these conditions, and not from exposure to any emanations from the sick.

8th.—That even if the contagious character of cholera could be proved beyond all manner of doubt, any general system of quarantine sufficiently strict to be effectual is impracticable, and must do much more harm than good.

9th.—That the great safeguards against cholera are sanitary improvements—the improvement of drainage, of water-supply, of dwellings, of everything in short which can contribute to health. Of water suppiy it may be remarked, not that it may be safe only against cholera evacuations, and the results which have been theoretically ascribed to them, but that it may be safe against every form of impurity.

Dr. Cuningham puts forward his views in regard to the propagation of cholera most unhesitatingly, but it should be remembered that a large body of medical men differ from some of his conclusions *toto cœlo*.

Prior to the year 1871 enteric fever was but little recognised in India; since then its importance has had distinct acknowledgment, and deservedly so, since it produces considerable mortality in persons between 20 and 30 years of age, the period of life when it is most common. Dr. Bryden has shown satisfactorily that enteric fever has been known for many years, although it is only of late that it has received special attention as contributing no insignificant element to the class of disease called "continuous fever." A most remarkable incident of the year 1873 was the total disappearance of dengue as an epidemic fever. It was also a gratifying feature of the year that apoplexy and sun-stroke, taken together, were less prevalent and fatal than they had been in 1872; there were 174 cases and 76 deaths in 1873, whereas in the previous year there were 268 cases and 114 deaths. It is interesting to observe that in regard to apoplexy and sun-stroke Madras, which has shown so badly in regard to hepatitis and dysentery, is better off than the other presidencies; the ratios are 3·2 cases per 1,000 in Bengal, 2·2 in Madras, and 2·8 in Bombay; the mortality from this cause being in Bengal 1·37, Madras ·96 and Bombay 1·41. Of the 76 deaths 55 occurred in the months of May, June, and July; in Bengal 34 out of 50 occurred in May and June. Having already adverted to the evil fame of Madras for hepatitis and dysentery, we regret to observe that Dr. Cuningham states diarrhœa to have been more prevalent in Madras than in either Bengal or Bombay, but it occasioned no deaths in Madras. In the other presidencies there was no great amount of mortality from this cause.

It is satisfactory to learn from Dr. Cuningham's report that the children of European soldiers have suffered much less during 1873 than usual. The statistics of sickness and mortality among them during three years are shown in the following table:

Years.	Ratio per 1,000.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1871 ...	846	39	74·21
1872 ...	946	39	99·08
1873 ...	741	33	60·29

In regard to the mortality of children Bengal is always especially unfortunate, the three presidencies showing these ratios; admissions per 1000, Bengal 822, Madras 671, and Bombay 583; daily sick Bengal 41, Madras 22, and Bombay 25; deaths Bengal 67 97, Madras 51·30, and Bombay 48·50. Dr. Cuningham observes, "The ratios for Bombay are the most favourable. But those for Bengal, lamentably high as they are, still show a great diminution on those of many previous years. In 1872, for example, in Bengal the cases of sickness among children were 990, the daily sick 47, and the deaths no less than 112·95 per 1000." The great proportion of children's ailments is entered under the head of ophthalmia, fevers, general debility, and diarrhœa. It is in the first six months of a child's life that it is more particularly liable to contract disease, and the next six months are very little better; but by and by when the *teens* are reached matters are by no means cruelly bad. The children of whom we have been speaking are the offspring of European soldiers in barracks and cantonments; and we would ask whether the sad mortality to which we have referred does not indicate a need for the benevolent action of the well-to-do classes. Surely some organization might be perfected for watching, to a useful extent, over those dawning lives which are now being sacrificed so fearfully wherever European soldiers are collected.

MYSORE AFFAIRS.

(*Communicated.*)

SOME months back the *Friend of India* referred to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the province of Mysore. It is now the time to chronicle what appears to be the natural result of continued mal-administration. About a year ago the Chief Commissioner, in order, as we are informed, to compensate the provincial exchequer for the declining condition of the land revenue, determined upon enforcing a tax—the levy of which is unprecedented in British India, and which is said to have been first introduced into Mysore under the *régime* of Anche Bukshi, the infamous Dewan of Hús Naick, whose atrocities paved the way for Hyder's ascendancy to power. The impost in question is no other than a tax of sixteen rupees per annum on thatched houses: tiled houses being exempt. As the wealthier classes invariably live in tiled houses, it is not easy to discover the *rationale* of the tax, and the fact that the Jharmalis or high caste Brahmins of Mysore have been excused from payment does not decrease the difficulty. About three months ago the fiat went forth for the adoption of coercive measures towards defaulters. This step was not attended with much danger among the peaceable inhabitants of the lowlands, but any one acquainted with the province ought to have known that trouble was brewing in the highlands of Chitaldroog, a district the inhabitants of which have paid no revenue to Government for thirty years or more. Unfortunately the authorities did not take the trouble to strengthen their hands by calling in the aid of troops, although Colonel Prettyjohn, who had casually heard in Bangalore from a private source of the progress of events, pressed upon the Chief Commissioner the necessity of despatching a battalion of Barr sepoys to the disaffected district. The result of this anything but masterly inactivity was, that on January 8th the whole of the fanatical Mussulman population of Chitaldroog, who have hitherto found peaceable employment in the numerous coffee plantations of the district, headed by a man named Jami Mahomed, and followed by a good many Hindus, assembled undisturbed in the hill fort of Dodderi. Here they remained for three days. On the 11th raising the "Shanbogue" (the old Mysorean war cry) and brandishing their "wurgs" they sallied into the low country, and, it is said, sacked the Taluq cutchery. It is also said that the Taluk Amil was carried off after a promise on the part of Government not to levy the tax had been forced out of him.

The facts are given as they occurred; but it is to be regretted that there are not more minute particulars. One cannot be blind to the discontent with the present administration which prevails in Mysore. This discontent may be indirectly traced to the system which has for some time been followed by the Government of India of appointing as Chief Commissioner of Mysore officers who have had no previous acquaintance with the province. And yet the Mysore Commission is not lacking in able officers. Colonels Elliot and Puckle are both men of considerable administrative talent. But there is one officer whose claims have been systematically passed over, and whose ripened capacity and experience in the province ought at the present juncture to render him a peculiarly useful adviser to Lord Northbrook on Mysore affairs, Lieut. Colonel A. J. Bruce.

A STRANGE PLANT.

IN Bundlekund, Rohilkund and the Doab is to be found a remarkable weed, known locally as "kans," and which in some parts of the country has spread so widely that a radical remedy has been found necessary. Kans is no new thing, notices of it appearing in the oldest Hindoo books, but no man has yet written its true history. Tales of its destructive ravages have been handed down from father to son for many generations, but every one allows that the plant has increased much during the last fifty years, particularly in Bundelkund.

Kans, sometimes termed a weed, has also been described as the *Saccharum spontaneum*, while others call it a grass; yet it seems to be neither a grass nor a weed. Kans has peculiar properties of its own, which are the same wherever it is found, whether in Rohilkund or Bundelkund. It first makes its appearance in small scattered tufts, and looks like coarse grass, but soon grows so strong and thick as often to resemble young wood, and it is very dry and coarse. The roots spread first obliquely, intersecting one another, till, a few inches below the ground, they form a regular network, which effectually chokes all other plants and prevents them from ever reaching the surface of the soil. The roots then strike down a depth of eight or ten feet. In the hotseason partly from being trodden down and eaten by cattle, and partly from exsiccation, the pest becomes thin and stunted in height; but as soon as the rains begin, it at once revives and spreads to a wonderful extent, till the stems are four or five feet high, and so hard and thick that a man or horse can with difficulty walk through them. It continues in this state till the end of October, and remains green a month longer, but after March little remains except the everlasting roots. When once the plant has taken root in the course of a few years it covers whole fields and completely stops cultivation. Mr. F. O. Mayne, the Collector of Banda, has observed that kans "if left alone, exhausts itself in fifteen or sixteen years, but if the land is cultivated or disturbed it lasts longer. After fifteen or sixteen years the land again is fit for cultivation, and kans never makes its appearance again for seven or eight years. After that kans again shows itself, and unless at once checked, the lands must be again abandoned as before for a similar period. There are many old men who have seen kans come and disappear two or three times in the same piece of land within their own memory." In some places, where the peasants have large cattle and strong ploughs, the plague is kept down, while elsewhere a *machine* called a *bukar* is used, which penetrates below the surface of the earth and cuts away the roots, thus leaving the ground partially free for cultivation for that season, but the weed is not permanently destroyed. The machine is very rarely used in Banda, where the people are impoverished, but it is a common implement of agriculture in the Humeerpore District. If, however, kans is once allowed to gain head and its network of roots to spread and thicken, its eradication becomes almost an impossibility. The more you plough the worse the grass becomes, and no crops will grow. Many methods for its destruction have been tried, but all in vain. Flooding, however, is the most successful remedy yet applied, the peasants possessing the idea that while kans is removed from the surface by this means, the soil itself is at the same time so hardened by the trampling of cattle and the heat of the sun that the weeds cannot again break through the crust, and by continuing the process for three successive years the roots are at last smothered and disappear. And that flooding has this effect is borne out by a report that in soils left fallow for some years the land breaks up into large holes, which in the rains are filled with water, that saps and rots the kans roots and destroys them. In marshy lowlands kans has been often known to disappear in five years, owing to the trampling of the surface with cattle. Whilst, however, such means may answer in a field here and there, or even experimentally on a large scale, the process is manifestly too expensive to become of any general use. Where hundreds of acres are covered with kans, who can afford to make bunds for flooding such immense areas, and where are the cattle to trample out a weed covering several square miles? Simple flooding, without trampling, does not answer. Fire has been tried, but it does not touch the roots, and whilst it burns the grass itself, the ashes left behind serve as manure to the kans, which grows more plentifully, higher, and more rapidly the next rains. In fact, Mr. Mayne says, the only true remedy against the spread of kans is a light assessment and light rents. The people can then buy good ploughs and large strong bullocks, and can feed both themselves and their cattle, and they will not then allow the kans to get ahead. On the other hand, if Government levies too high a rate, either the zemindars throw their fields out of cultivation for a time in order to force a fair revenue and meanwhile the kans spreads, or the landholders become gradually ruined, and there is a want of peasantry, want of seed, want of cattle, of ploughs, and of food. The second state of affairs generally follows the first, and so in either case lands get out of cultivation and kans springs up, and the people are not able to keep it down. And when once kans has taken root no available means will rid the people of it: the fields must be left uncultivated for more than a decade.

There is no known plan or process by which this grass can be destroyed. The soil where it is most abundant is marshy and exceedingly tenacious, the depth of the roots rendering eradication impossible. Any partial disturbance of them is found to assist rather than hinder the progress of the plague, which acquires strength alike from fire and flooding.

MOULMEIN TIMBER.

THE teak timber exported from Moulmein for the past half century has had an unrivalled reputation; it is the strongest that is made use of in all Europe, and the most suitable for building durable ships. That Moulmein teak is greatly prized

in the Government, and other dockyards in the United Kingdom, is proved by the testimony of Colonel Beddome, Inspector of Forests in Madras, who says, "the dockyards are well supplied with Burma teak, which is obtained at prices varying from 13 to 16 £ per load of 50 cubic feet. The consumption is very large in the construction of both iron-armour-plated and of wooden vessels, and it would be still more used, if the supply were equal to the demand." Colonel Beddome has done some injustice to Moulmein in publishing a statement that the statistics of the trade of the port give a direct denial to. The exports of Timber from Burma have been as follows

	Tons.
1870-71	81,029.
1871-72	87,545.
1872-73	115,643.
1873-74	116,902.

These figures show that the increasing demand of the European market has been met by an increasing supply from Moulmein and Rangoon. It is a matter of surprise that Colonel Beddome's statement should be printed and published in the British Burma Gazette, and that neither Mr. Eden nor the trading portions of the community should take any trouble to refute an insinuation of a prejudicial nature. There is one good section in Colonel Beddome's report, wherein he condemns the system of using Italian oak (Quercus Sessiliflora) which is "always full of cracks, that have to be filled up with lime and tallow, and has been proved to last, less than half as long as teak." It is added that the only advantage in Italian oak is that it is obtained "with the curve required for frame work." Here is a revelation startling to shipowners and well worthy of Mr. *Plimsoll's* attention. Colonel Beddome states that teak is more durable than Italian oak, and he instances the following cases. "The *Albion* built of Italian oak in 1842 at Devonport, was repaired in that dockyard in 1862. Almost all her timbers were found in a rotten state and new timber to the value of £10 000 was required in her repair. In the same year, the *Bombay*, built in Bombay in 182-, was repaired at Devonport, and there was hardly an unsound piece of wood found in her, or a piece taken out that was not put in again, in some form or other." The demand for curved timber (called crooks in Burma) is increasing in England, and with the view of bringing Malabar teak into notice, Colonel Beddome, a Madras Officer, brings the wood of his division prominently before the dockyard authorities. Natural though it may be for a zealous officer to laud the products of his special province, it should not be done to the prejudice of Burma teak, a wood which is not to be rivalled in any part of India. The Inspector of Forests has suggested that a Scotch forester be deputed to "spend several days in the Chatham and Sheerness dockyards to make himself fully acquainted with the sizes and curvatures required in timber, and to make experiments for creating an artificial curved growth in young trees, such as are carried on with some of the Italian oak-trees." Colonel Beddome says, "all the authorities connected with the building of wooden vessels assured me that it would well repay them to give double the price for teak with the natural curve than for the straight logs as now always supplied from Burma." The Madras Government is to be called upon to secure the outturn of naturally crooked and stunted teak. We shall be very much surprised if we find Mr. Eden slow and unwilling to point out to the Indian and English authorities that crooked timber can be obtained from Moulmein superior to that procurable in the Nellambur forests. A difference is that Forest officers in Burma have not yet learnt to make *crooked* reports! B.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, *Jany. 1st.* 1875.

A happy new year to all the readers of the *Friend*, and many returns of it. While you are enjoying a glorious Christmas, we are suffering from the severest, the most gloomy and the most fatal weather that has been known for a dozen years. Throughout Europe the cold is intense. In England, night after night, ten, twelve and fifteen degrees of frost are registered, and as yet there is no symptom of improvement. The sun rarely makes his appearance, and we have often, to add to our discomfort, a dense fog, and yesterday at midday, in the city, it was nearly as dark as at midnight. Many of the rivers are frozen over. In the country, the snow storms have been peculiarly severe, and many have perished under the pressure of the frost and snow. In the city of Exeter yesterday, the snow was ten inches deep, and where there has been a drift it is often several feet thick. The weather has been particularly fatal to the aged, and day after day the obituary of *The Times*, generally three quarters of a column in length, records the death of from fifteen to twenty between 70 and 90. The condition of London is deplorable. It is under the government of vestries, the worst in the world, and it is a disgrace to civilization. It has also been the most calamitous of seasons, and any thing but a happy Christmas. The *La Plata*, which was overloaded with the submarine cable, has foundered at sea, as it was predicted, and all the lives were lost save two. The *Cospatrick*, with 450 emigrants for New Zealand, has also been lost, with almost every one on board, and on Christmas eve, by the breaking of a tire or axle on one of the carriages of a train not far from Oxford the whole train, with the exception of the two hindmost carriages, was thrown off the line and precipitated down the bank into the stream; thirty-four were killed and more than seventy wounded, some of them very severely. What makes this catastrophe the more melancholy is that the majority of the passengers were travelling for their Christmas holiday. Scarcely a day passes without the announcement of some fresh railway accident, as it is the custom to call these calamities. The Shipton accident to which I have alluded is now under full investigation, and it will be a most searching one; the whole country is agitated to a very extraordinary degree, for there can be little doubt that with a continuous brake, and a free communication between the passengers and the guard and driver, the train might have been stopped in time to prevent the accident. The damages the Railway Company will have to pay will be heavy—the last assessment made by a jury was 80,000 Rupees, for shattering the nerves of a farmer. But there must be some power created by Parliament to compel the Companies to adopt the improvements which have been so frequently urged by the Board of Trade. The whole system of Railway economy requires vigorous and impartial overhauling.

The state of the army here is attracting the serious attention of the country and the ministry. The soldier is now almost the worst paid man in the country, and with the universal rise in wages his pay is disproportionately defective. It is not sufficient to attract recruits, and their character is in every respect becoming more and more deteriorated. The desertions are moreover alarming. An idea is gaining ground that unless the pecuniary position of the soldier is improved, it will be necessary to resort to conscription. At a late public dinner, the Duke of Cambridge distinctly alluded to such a contingency; and it is conjectured that this may have been intended to prepare the public mind for an increase in the army estimates, as it may be doubted whether John Bull, having got rid of the press gang, will stand such a continental measure as a conscription, and would not rather submit to an augmented taxation.

The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*, a fortnight or three weeks ago, brought forward the subject of your Staff Corps in a very elaborate communication, and placed the incalculable injury it had inflicted on the Indian army, in so clear and palpable a light as to attract general attention. It had never been so perspicuously exhibited before. He stated moreover that at the present time the Government could not put more than 30,000 men in the field. The condition to which this precious measure of the Staff Corps has reduced the army appears incredible, and the letter of *The Times* correspondent has done signal service by sounding the note of alarm, which has been echoed through the press, and discussed with judgment, more especially by the three journals which understand Indian questions and take a deep interest in them, *The Times*, the *Spectator* and the *Pall Mall*. There is not to be found on the page of History any record of such an army in which the number of subalterns is exceeded by that of captains, who are fewer than the field officers, and in which the major portion of the officers have no military duty to perform, and are doing what is humorously called "general duty," that is, drawing their military pay until they have served, or rather "lived" long enough to mature their claim to a military pension of £1,100 a year. It is a burlesque to call this an army, and it exposes us to the contempt of Europe. We have committed many blunders in India in the infancy of our rule, while we were serving our apprenticeship to the craft and mystery of Oriental government, but this folly, perpetrated in the maturity of our experience, which compromises the efficiency of the force, and at the same time exhausts the treasure of the State almost surpasses belief. To whose agency this fatal measure is due, I do not exactly know, but it ought to be exposed, lest the odium of it should fall upon some innocent official. It requires a root and branch remedy whatever it may cost.

The papers announce the death of Dempster Heming, the oldest member of the English bar, at the age of 96. Fifty-eight years ago he held the most lucrative offices in the Supreme Court in Calcutta, and was officially allowed the use of the money deposited with him, as Lord Holland—then Henry Fox—was

allowed to employ the sums entrusted to him as Paymaster of the Forces. In both cases enormous fortunes were accumulated, but this source of wealth has long since been dried up by the improved principles of the age.

M.

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*THE RAMAYANA OF VALMEEKEE.**

FIRST NOTICE.

MR. GRIFFITH has now published the fifth and last volume of his excellent translation of the Ramayana, a work which few men would have undertaken and fewer still carried to completion

It may be remembered that at the end of the fourth volume a vast host had assembled together for the succour of Sita, held captive by the Lord of Lunka. They had pressed onward from all parts of the Peninsula in the direction of Ceylon, but their progress had been stopped when the sea was reached. This is the description of the building of the bridge over which the warriors of Rama are supposed to have pressed to Sita and victory—

Unrooted trees to earth they threw,
And to the sea the timber drew.
The stately palm was bowed and bent,
Asokas from the ground were rent,
And towering Sals and light bamboos,
And trees with flowers of varied hues,
With loveliest creepers wreathed and crowned,
Shook, reeled, and fell upon the ground.
With mighty engines piles of stone
And seated hills were overthrown:
Unprisoned waters sprang on high,
In rain descending from the sky:
And ocean with a roar and swell
Heaved wildly when the mountains fell.
Then the great bridge of wondrous strength
Was built, a hundred leagues in length.
Rocks huge as autumn clouds bound fast
With cordage from the shore were cast,
And fragments of each riven hill,
And trees whose flowers adorned them still.
Wild was the tumult, loud the din
As ponderous rocks went thundering in.
Ere set of sun, so toiled each crew,
Ten leagues and four the structure grew;
The labours of the second day
Gave twenty more of ready way,
And on the fifth, when sank the sun,
The whole stupendous work was done.

In the meantime Ravan attempts to persuade his fair captive that her lord is dead, by means of a magic head, stained with dust and blood and purporting to have been severed from the body of Rama. Sita's lament is very impressive—

As lie the dead she lay: at length
Slowly regaining sense and strength,
On the dear head she fixed her eye
And cried with very bitter cry:
'Ah, when thy cold dead cheek I view,
My hero, I am murdered too.
Then first a faithful woman's eyes
See sorrow, when her husband dies.
When thou, my lord, wast nigh to save,
Some stealthy hand thy death wound gave.
Thou art not dead: rise, hero, rise;
Long life was thine, as spake the wise
Whose words, I ween, are ever true,
For fate lies open to their view.
Ah lord, and shall thy head recline
On earth's cold breast, forsaking mine,
Counting her chill lap dearer far
Than I and my caresses are?
Ah, is it thus these eyes behold
Thy famous bow adorned with gold,
Whereon of yore I loved to bind
Sweet garlands that my hands had twined?
And hast thou sought in heaven a place
Amid the founders of thy race,
Where in the home deserved so well
Thy sires and Dasaratha dwell?
Or dost thou shine a brighter star
In skies where blest immortals are,
Forsaking in thy lofty scorn
The race wherein thy sires were born?
Turn to my gaze, O turn thine eye:
Why are thy cold lips silent, why?
When first we met as youth and maid,
When in thy hand my hand was laid,
Thy promise was thy steps should be
Through life in duty's path with me.
Remember, faithful still, thy vow,
And take me with thee even now.
Is that broad bosom where I hung,
That neck to which I fondly clung,
Where flowery garlands breathed their scent,
By hungry dogs and vultures rent?
Shall no funereal honours grace
The parted lord of Raghu's race,
Whose bounty liberal fees bestowed,
For whom the fires of worship glowed?
Kausalya wild with grief will see
One sole survivor of the three
Who in their hermit garments went
To the dark woods in banishment.
Then at her cry shall Lakshman tell;
How, slain by night, the Vanars fell;
How to thy side the giants crept,
And slew the hero as he slept.
Thy fate and mine the queen will know,
And broken-hearted die of woe.
For my unworthy sake, for mine,
Rama, the glory of his line,
Who bridged his way across the main,
Is basely in a puddle slain;
And I, the graceless wife he wed,
Have brought this ruin on his head.
Me, too, on him, O Ravan, slay:
The wife beside her husband lay.
By his dear body let me rest,
Cheek close to cheek and breast to breast.
My happy eyes I then will close,
And follow whither Rama goes.'

The lines—

"Shall no funeral honours grace
The parted lord of Raghu's race?"—

indicate those admirable rites and funeral prayers which Professor Müller has described in his excellent work, *Die Todtenbestattung bei der Brahmanen*. Sita laments that the body of Rama will not be honoured with rites and prayers, nor will the Brahman priest while laying the ashes from the pile in the bosom of the earth, pronounce over them the solemn and magnificent words; "Go unto the earth, thy mother, the ample, wide, and blessed earth..... And do thou, O Earth, open and receive him as a friend with sweet greeting: enfold him in thy bosom as a mother wraps her child in her robe."

Rama's men close round the threatened city:

Some in their headlong ardour scaled
The rampart's height, the guard assailed,
And many a ponderous fragment rent
From portal, tower, and battlement.
Huge gates adorned with burnished gold
Were loosed and lifted from their hold;
And post and pillar, with a sound
Like thunder, fell upon the ground.
At every portal, east and west
And north and south, the chieftains pressed:
Each in his post appointed led
His myriads in the forest bred.
'Charge, let the gates be opened wide:
'Charge, charge, my giants,' Ravan cried.
They heard his voice, and loud and long
Rang the wild clamour of the throng,
And shell and drum their notes upsent,
And every martial instrument.
Forth, at the bidding of their lord,
From every gate the giants poured,
As, when the waters rise and swell,
Huge waves preceding waves impel.
Again from every Vanar throat
A scream of fierce defiance smote
The welkin: earth and sea and sky
Reechoed with the awful cry,
The roar of elephants, the neigh
Of horses eager for the fray,
The frequent clash of warriors' steel,
The rattling of the chariot wheel.
Fierce was the deadly fight: opposed
In terrible array they closed,
As when the Gods of heaven enraged
With rebel fiends wild battle waged.
Axe, spear, and mace were wielded well:
At every blow a Vanar fell.
But shivered rock and brandished tree
Brought many a giant on his knee,
To perish in his turn beneath
The deadly wounds of nails and teeth.

At last Rama launches at his foe a dart "whose fire was kindled by the almighty sire."

'T was feathered with the rushing wind;
The glowing sun and fire combined
To the keen point their splendour lent;
The shaft, ethereal element,
By Meru's hill and Mandar, pride
Of mountains, had its weight supplied.
He laid it on the twisted cord,
He turned the point at Lanka's lord,
And swift the limb-dividing dart
Pierced the huge chest and cleft the heart,
And dead he fell upon the plain
Like Vritra by the Thunderer slain.
The Rakshas host when Ravan fell
Sent forth a wild terrific yell,
Then turned and fled, all hope resigned,
Through Lanka's gates, nor looked behind.
His voice each joyous Vanar raised,
And Rama, conquering Rama, praised.
Soft from celestial minstrels came
The sound of music and acclaim.
Soft, fresh, and cool, a rising breeze
Brought odours from the heavenly trees,
And ravishing the sight and smell
A wondrous rain of blossoms fell:
And voices breathed round Raghu's son:
Champion of Gods, well done, well done.

Mr. Griffith has omitted the canto describing the sights and sounds of evil omen portending the destruction of the giant, but one line—

"His horses poured their burning tears"

is new and is too Homeric to be passed by unnoticed. Read the following extract from De Quincey: "The old Homeric superstition which connects horses by the closest sympathy, and even by prescience, with their masters—that superstition which Virgil has borrowed from Homer in his beautiful episode of Mezentius (Rhœbe diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est, Viximus)—still lingers unbroken in Crete. Horses foresee the fates of riders who are doomed, and express their prescience by weeping in a human fashion." The horses of Achilles weep in Iliad xvii, on seeing Automedon, their beloved driver, prostrate on the ground. With this view of the horse's capacity, it is singular that in Crete the animal by preference should be called the brute, or irrational creature. But the word has, by some accident, been lost in the modern Greek. As an instance both of the disparaging name, and of the ennobling superstition, take the following stanza from a Cretan ballad of 1825, written in the modern Greek: "Upon which he mounted, and his horse wept; and then he saw clearly how this should bode his death." Under the same old Cretan faith, Homer in Iliad xvii. 437, says:—"Tears, scalding tears, trickled to the ground from the eyelids of them (the horses), fretting through grief for the loss of their charioteer."

The meeting between Sita and her lord is powerfully pourtrayed:

He saw her trembling by his side,
And looked upon her face and cried:
'Lady, at length my task is done,
And thou, the prize of war, art won.
This arm my glory has retrieved,
And all that man might do achieved;
The insulting foe in battle slain
And cleared mine honour from its stain.
This day has made my name renowned
And with success my labour crowned.
Lord of myself, the oath I swore
Is binding on my soul no more.
If from my home my queen was reft,
This arm has well avenged the theft,
And in the field has wiped away
The blot that on mine honour lay.
The bridge that spans the foaming flood,
The city red with giants' blood;
The hosts by King Sugriva led
Who wisely counselled, fought and bled;
Vibhishan's love, our guide and stay—
All these are crowned with fruit to-day.
But, lady, 'twas not love for thee
That led mine army o'er the sea.
'Twas not for thee our blood was shed,
Or Lanka filled with giant dead.
No fond affection for my wife
Inspired me in the hour of strife.
I battled to avenge the cause
Of honour and insulted laws.
My love is fled, for on thy fame
Lies the dark blot of sin and shame;
And thou art hateful as the light
That flashes on the injured sight.
The world is all before thee: flee:
Go where thou wilt, but not with me.
How should my home receive again
A mistress soiled with deathless stain?
How should I brook the foul disgrace,
Scorned by my friends and all my race?

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* *The Ramayan of Valmiki Translated into English Verse.* By RALPH T. H. GRIFFITH, M. A., Principal of the Benares College, Vol. V. London: Trubner and Co. Benares: E. J. Lazarus and Co. 1874.

For Ravan bore thee through the sky,
And fixed on thine his evil eye.
About thy waist his arms he threw,
Close to his breast his captive drew,
And kept thee, vassal of his power,
An inmate of his ladies' bower.'

Sita replied—

'Canst thou, a high-born prince, dismiss
A high-born dame with speech like this?
Such words befit the meanest hind,
Not princely birth and generous mind.
By all my virtuous life I swear
I am not what thy words declare.
If some are faithless, wilt thou find
No love and truth in womankind?
Doubt others if thou wilt, but own
The truth which all my life has shown.
If, when the giant seized his prey,
Within his hated arms I lay,
And felt the grasp I dreaded, blame
Fate and the robber, not thy dame.
What could a helpless woman do?
My heart was mine and still was true.
Why when Hanuman sent by thee
Sought Lanka's town across the sea,
Couldst thou not give, O lord of men,
Thy sentence of rejection then?
* * * * *
To Lakshman then she turned and spoke,
While sobs and sighs her utterance broke;
'Sumitra's son, a pile prepare,
My refuge in my dark despair.
I will not live to bear this weight
Of shame, forlorn and desolate.
The kindled fire my woes shall end
And be my best and surest friend.'
His mournful eyes the hero raised
And wistfully on Rama gazed,
In whose stern look no ruth was seen,
No mercy for the weeping queen.
No chieftain dared to meet those eyes,
To pray, to question or advise.
The word was passed, the wood was piled,
And fain to die stood Janak's child.
She slowly paced around her lord,
The Gods with reverent act adored,
Then raising suppliant hands the dame
Prayed humbly to the Lord of Flame:
'As this fond heart by virtue swayed
From Raghu's son has never strayed,
So, universal witness, Fire
Protect my body on the pyre.
As Raghu's son has idly laid
This charge on Sita, hear and aid.'
She ceased: and fearless to the last
Within the flame's wild fury passed.
Then rose a piercing cry from all
Dames, children, men, who saw her fall
Adorned with gems and gay attire
Beneath the fury of the fire.

The restoration of the lady, the reconciliation with Rama and the latter's distribution of gifts to his friends close the volume.

Ten thousand years Ayodhya, blest
With Rama's rule, had peace and rest.
No widow mourned her murdered mate,
No house was ever desolate.
The happy land no murrain knew,
The flocks and herds increased and grew.
The earth her kindly fruits supplied,
No harvest failed, no children died.
Unknown were want, disease, and crime:
So calm, so happy was the time.

In the original there follows an enumeration of the chief blessings which will attend the man or woman who reads or hears read this tale of Rama. These blessings are briefly mentioned at the end of the first Canto of the first Book, and it appeared to the translator unnecessary to repeat them in their amplified form. The Bengal recension (Gorresio's edition) gives them more concisely as follows: 'This is the great first poem blessed and glorious, which gives long life to men and victory to kings, the poem which Valmeekee made. He who listens to this wondrous tale of Rama unwearied in action shall be absolved from all his sins. By listening to the deeds of Rama he who wishes for sons shall obtain his heart's desire, and to him who longs for riches shall riches be given. The virgin who asks for a husband shall obtain a husband suited to her mind, and shall meet again her dear kinsfolk who are far away. They who hear this poem which Valmeekee made shall obtain all their desires, and all their prayers shall be fulfilled."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— The total length of railways open in India on the 30th of June last was 5,822 miles.

— The Burmese envoy left Calcutta on Saturday morning *en route* to Gya.

— The receipts of the late Fine Arts Exhibition amounted to Rs. 2,500.

— Mr. C. E. Bernard goes home on furlough next month.

— The amount of tolls collected by the Port Commissioners at the Hooghly Bridge has fallen far short of the expectations that had been entertained.

— The principal rice harvest has now been completed throughout the greater part of Bengal, and the result has been generally favourable.

— During the stay of the *Glasgow* in Calcutta three of the crew died from cholera and one from heart disease, while five are still in hospital.

— The Chief Justice has nominated Mr. J. B. Roberts to the shrievalty of Calcutta for the next year.

— The attornies of the Calcutta High Court have decided to present the Hon'ble Sir R. Couch with a testimonial.

— A few days ago a boat-load of burning straw passed beneath the Hooghly Bridge, fortunately without doing any damage.

— The Yarkund Ethnological Collection, now being exhibited at the Indian Museum, will be closed on the 1st February, when the articles will be forwarded to Kensington.

— The Annual Dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association took place on Monday night in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Master, Mr. R. Allardice. The guests numbered nearly two hundred.

— The annual Brahmo procession took place, with unusual *eclat*, on Friday last. On Saturday nearly 2,000 persons assembled in the Town Hall to hear Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's anniversary lecture.

— A deputation of Bhagulpore zemindars has presented the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Viceroy with addresses of thanks for their exertions during the recent famine.

— On Sunday evening a shocking accident occurred in Fort William, a private of the Buffs falling from a first-floor verandah on to the road beneath. His head was completely smashed, and he died the following morning.

— The Senate of the Calcutta University have decided that the Tagore Law Professor may be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper in each case, after considering the recommendation of the Syndicate, and that he shall be always eligible for re-appointment.

— The *Bharat Sungskarak* thinks there is much reason for congratulation at the fecundity of the Native Press. "But when the publications are scrutinized we are obliged to hide our diminished heads. There is nothing in them that is worth preserving or showing to others in proof of literary talent."

— The East India Association has presented a memorial to Lord Salisbury praying that the Indian authorities may be empowered to grant appointments in the Public Works Department to natives of India without requiring them to go to the expense of a voyage to England on the bare chance of obtaining a nomination through the Civil Service competitions, and then, should they succeed, to study three years at their own expense.

— Had it not been for the energy and perseverance of Colonel Wyndham the Calcutta "season" of 1874-75 would have been a dull one. He has given us a good Opera, and when that time honoured institution the Annual Fancy Fair was in its last throes he gallantly stepped forward and—what is far better—benefited the Calcutta charities, to a large extent. So far the expenses of the Opera have exceeded the receipts, and it is to be hoped that the Opera Ball to be given on the 5th of next month will improve Colonel Wyndham's exchequer.

— A large and enthusiastic meeting of zemindars and other gentlemen interested in the restoration of the B. A. classes in the Krishnaghur College, was held in the Hall of the College on Saturday last. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that more than Rs. 16,600 was collected on the spot—including subscriptions of Rs. 5,000 each from Coomar Khitis Chandra Roy of Nuddea and Baboo Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry, and Rs. 1,000 from Baboo Surendro Nath Pal Chowdhry. An influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and otherwise to aid in carrying out the intentions of the Lieutenant Governor.

— Mr. English's dramatic *troupe* has now been playing in Calcutta for a considerable time, and appears to be generally approved of, but we are informed that the London Manager has had enough of the east, which is not, he finds, such an El Dorado as he was led to believe. It is probable that Miss Carry George will bring out a first-class company from Australia, for the ensuing season; the last few months have shown that a good colonial *troupe* has no reason to dread comparison with a London one. This talented actress is now in Calcutta *en route* for Australia and will appear in a *recherché* performance at the Opera House on Tuesday night.

— The *Englishman* says that the facts about the Chief Justice's resignation are as follows: In September Sir Richard Couch wrote privately to the Home Secretary, intimating his wish to resign about the end of February, 1875, but reserving the date in view to a decision being come to as to his service for pension. The pension point was examined in the Home and Financial Departments, and the Chief Justice was informed, demi-officially, that until he fixed a definite date for his retirement, nothing would be done. On the 28th December the Chief Justice wrote, fixing a date for retirement, and this was announced to the Secretary of State, both by despatch and by telegram, on the 31st.

— The Government of Bengal has decided not to curtail the Doorga Puja holidays as prayed for by the Chamber of Commerce. At the instance of the Government of India, to whom the subject had been submitted for consideration, some of the most influential native gentlemen were consulted and their replies indicate a unanimous opposition to any proposal for a curtailment of the general holiday during the Doorga Pooja; and as regards the native employés of the Custom House it is suggested that if with a view to meet the wishes of the mercantile community the holidays in that office are to be limited to one close week, the work entailed by the opening of the Customs House during the rest of the vacation should be met by relays of workers to be remunerated by extra fees.

— From the 1st April 1875, the following rates of pay will be allowed to all Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, and from the same date, the special command allwances of Rs. 250 and and Rs. 100 per mensem now given to officers commanding Heavy and Garrison batteries will cease. Majors of Horse and Foot Artillery, with their batteries, will draw Rs. 929-6-4 and Rs. 759-3-0 respectively. This, in assimilation with the rule in force out of India, will include a battery command allowance, which is fixed at Rs. 50. Majors of Royal Engineers, when not in receipt of any staff salary or command money, will draw Rs. 709-3 (the same as Majors of Foot Artillery, less the command allowance), and when in receipt of a consolidated pay, instead of Rs. 140 as at present. Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers in receipt of staff salaries, will draw Rs. 640-14 as allowed to Majors of other branches who draw staff salaries.

— It having been determined that an establishment of seven European officers for each Native Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry should, as a rule,

be present in India, and that the places of certain absentees, though in India, should also be temporarily filled as if they were on furlough in Europe, the Governor General in Council has notified that qualified officers may be appointed as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps temporarily to fill vacancies in Native Regiments, which may be caused by the absence of any of the permanent establishment including the 2nd Wing Subaltern, under the following circumstances, *viz.*:—

I.—On furlough on private affairs or medical certificate out of India (furlough without pay or under Rule XI of the furlough rules of 1868 excepted) unless when Officers are already away on furlough, and one is expected to rejoin within six months;

II.—Officiating in an appointment Civil or Military, when it is known that the Officer will not return to his regiment;—or

III.—Officiating *on probation* in a Civil or Departmental appointment; when the Officer's confirmation in the appointment merely depends on his passing the prescribed tests on completion of the regular period of probation.

But whenever the services of an unemployed Officer are available to fill the vacancy, no fresh appointment to the Staff Corps on probation can of course be made.

North India.

— Two divorce cases will shortly be tried in the High Court of the North-West Provinces.

— The 25th Regiment left Jubbulpore for Bombay on Saturday last.

— The railway bridge over the Chenab is rapidly approaching completion. It is the longest bridge in the world.

— Simla has had a fair fall of snow at last, and there are prospects of the various ice-pits being filled before the winter is over.

— While two European lads were playing with a gun, not knowing it to be loaded, in Lucknow recently, the trigger was pulled "in fun," and one of the boys killed.

— The Governor-General proposes to visit Delhi about the middle of March. He will remain in camp a fortnight, and will hold a durbar for the reception of the native Chiefs in the vicinity.

— The memorial to be erected to the late Colonel Thompson at Khairabad is to take the form of a *bauli*, or staircase well, for the frequenters of the fair and travellers in general.

— While returning from the Allahabad railway station a few nights ago, Lieutenant Hay, of the 2-22nd Regiment, was thrown from his horse and killed.

— The suit of Mulkah Jehan, a widow of one of the late Kings of Oudh, against the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, in reference to certain property valued at several lakhs, has been decided by the Civil Court in favour of the plaintiff.

— The Lieutenant-Governor of the North West has been on a visit to Jeypore and the Sambhur Lake. Sir Henry Davies is now at Dera Ismail Khan, where he intends staying some time. The Commander-in-Chief has lately visited the Maharaja of Puttiala.

— The Governor General in Council has directed the formation of an army reserve of one thousand horses, which for the present will be kept at the Saharunpore and Haupper Stud Depôts. Horses, invalided from corps and batteries under the provisions of the Bengal Army Regulations, will be sent to the former depôt if quartered at and above Umballa, and to the latter when stationed below it, under such instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief.

— It is reported, says the *Pioneer*, that a messenger lately arrived at Cabul from the Akhoond of Swat with the object of interceding for Sirdar Yakoob Khan, but that the Ameer refused in a most summary manner either to see the messenger or read his letter, remarking that such messages were generally false, and should not be allowed to reach him. Nauroz Khan, of Lalpoora, has written a submissive letter to the Ameer, which has been answered in a conciliatory manner. Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has been sending revenue and presents from Toorkestan.

— An amusing story is told by *Indian Opinion* of the Yarkund envoy. During his stay at Lahore, amongst other amusements which were prepared for his entertainment, was the musical performance of a local Patti. Next day he was asked what he thought of the songstress's talent, and he appeared to be somewhat unwilling to express his opinion, but on being pressed to do so, finally stated that he did not care much for it, and that the reason he was so chary of saying anything about the young lady was that he knew the newspapers would be certain to get hold of what he said and thought, and the news that he had wasted his time in so foolish a way would be sure to be read in Toorkestan. He is said to have stated that he felt, in common with all distinguished personages, a strong distaste for being made the subject of newspaper comment, and entertained a decided objection to having his daily doings and movements chronicled in the public press, though he supposed it was one of those inconveniences which always attended greatness!

— A pretty building, called the "Hall of Justice," has lately been erected by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force under the orders of Colonel J. D. MacDonald. The "Hall of Justice" has been constructed by Colonel MacDonald as his orderly-room, in which also he conducts his duties as Cantonment Magistrate. It is built in a picturesque spot and has been most tastefully constructed. The roof rests on a front and rear wall, pierced with artistically designed arches for the doors and windows, and at the sides on two columns. The space between the columns and end walls are filled with handsomely-designed trellis work executed in chunam. The painted windows in the front consist of single slabs of slate cut through in elaborate and handsome patterns. The centre and also the wall in several places are further decorated with various heraldic devices from designs by Lieutenant Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Montague James, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, carved on slate and emblazoned. Amongst these are the arms of the Deolee Irregular Force, of the Agent, Governor General and Political Agents, of Colonel MacDonald and of other officers connected with the station. The ceiling is of lathe and plaster perfectly executed, and is coloured a pale-blue in panels; the panels being enclosed by a narrow gold beading. The blending of the colours in the decorations is most effective and pleasing. A church is also being built by the same workmen.

— Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes and uncertainties which attend this traffic in the hands of dealers having transactions with the European markets, 'cotton continues to take rank in the annual returns of the Central Provinces as one of the principal articles of export, and though not so profitable as in former years to either exporter or grower, it is no doubt still, to the latter, a remunerative branch of cultivation. The area under cotton cultivation for the Province generally was last year 880,315 acres, or slightly higher than it was during the past seven years. The season was on the whole a favourable one for the crop, a deficiency in the latter rains having protected it from discolouration, or what is known to the trade as "black leaf." Steam cotton presses have been set up at Hinganghat and Wurdah, and nearly the whole quantity exported from the Nagpore country has thus been despatched in "full pressed" bales ready for shipment. Cotton presses have as yet no where been set up in the Narbudda Valley and the article still leaves those districts in the shape of "dokras" or unpressed bales. The quality of the Narbudda Valley cotton is comparatively inferior, while that of Hinganghat has a European reputation; the one requiring trade inspection and classification, the other not; and hence probably the hesitation to set up cotton presses in the Narbudda Valley. The importance of a recognized quality, as connected with full pressing, was forcibly illustrated during the year in Berar, where considerable uneasiness among dealers prevailed on its becoming known that a very inferior variety of Hoshangabad cotton seed which was lately eradicated with much difficulty from Khandesh, and which is known commercially as the old Khandesh cotton, had been introduced into East Berar. The seed, it is said, was brought there by a speculative native who was charmed with the large yield from the plants, and other cultivators being equally captivated it has spread to so very considerable an extent that no one who has lately purchased cotton in the Oomraotee market can have failed to have met with it in his selections.

Bombay.

— Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee intends to proceed to England again.

— H. M.'s gunboat *Frolic*, Commander C. E. Buckle, has been ordered to the East Indian from the China, station.

— Eleven lakhs worth of bullion and specie, belonging to the Gaekwar, have been seized in the Western Capital.

— One hundred and sixty-three men of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry have left Poona for Baroda for patrol duty.

— A correspondent of a Marathee paper states that the Gaekwar, in his confinement, is a prey to grief and anxiety. He passes sleepless nights, but sleeps well by day.

— Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, with Mr. Inverarity, of the Bombay Bar, will appear for Government before the Commission in the Gaekwar's case.

— The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by a distinguished suite, was to have embarked at Brindisi on the 15th January. Before coming to India he will make a tour in Egypt.

— The new time-table for the Calcutta mail train will not be brought into force until the 1st March, as the Post Office authorities are not ready with their arrangements for working the evening mail.

— A *chota* cyclone occurred a few nights ago at Bombay. Several native boats were capsized and a large number of lives lost. There was a heavy fall of rain and the temperature was lowered considerably.

— A huge meeting, held at Poona recently, adopted a memorial to the Viceroy, thanking him for his forbearance in not annexing Baroda, and his faithful adherence to the Queen's proclamation.

— The Beloochee Pathan, Meer Ahmed Khan, who was sentenced by Sir Charles Sargent, at Bombay, to six months' simple imprisonment on the 29th June last, on a charge of adultery with Mrs. Lennon, has now been banished to Beloochistan.

— The *Times of India* mentions that two officers of the 66th Regiment, when out shooting lately near Belgaum, met with serious accidents. One was mauled about the head and face by a panther, which he severely wounded; and the other by a bear.

— The services of Mr. F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on special duty connected with the affairs of Baroda.

— The steamer *Cortes* has been wrecked on a reef in the Red Sea. She left the Tyne on the 15th December for Aden with a cargo of coals, after discharging which she was to have proceeded under ballast to Bombay to receive a home cargo.

— The P. and O. mail steamer *Avoca*, which arrived in Bombay lately, suffered no less than four breaks during the voyage, in consequence of mishaps to her machinery. Fortunately the damages were easily repaired, the longest delay being about eight hours.

— Consequent upon the seizure of the effects of the

Gaekwar's firm in Bombay panic prevailed in the Shroff Bazaar at Moombadevi. The firm was in the habit of cashing hoondies and advancing moneys on the security of gold and silver ornaments. Several hoondies drawn upon the firm remain unpaid, and are not likely to be honoured.

—It has now been placed on record that a number of the crew of the American ship *Sagamore* were kept lying among coals in the ship's hold for several days and had only a couple of biscuits each a day to eat; and that the American Consul acted wrongly in saying the men had no legitimate grounds of complaint, and in letting them be turned ashore without their wages and in a state of destitution.

— Miss F. W. Anstey, one of the children of the late Mr. Anstey, has filed an administration suit against his widow, praying for an account of the estate and effects of the late barrister. Mr. Louden the Administrator-General of Bombay, who obtained letters of administration to Mr. Anstey's estate, has been served with an order of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, requiring him not to part with the money until further orders of the Court.

— The profit and loss statement of the New Bank of Bombay during the past half year exhibits a net gain of Rs. 2,83,869-4-11, to which must be added Rs. 34,146-9-9, the balance brought from last half-year, making an available total of Rs. 3,18,015-14-8. The Directors have declared an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. This will absorb Rs. 2,03,125, and leave a balance of Rs. 1,14,890-14-8 to be carried forward. The whole capital of the Bank has been called up, and will amount to one crore of rupees when paid in full. The outstanding calls amount to Rs. 87,850.

— *Native Opinion* does not wish to see the state treasures and valuables of the "Gaekwar pilfered and made away with during the period of uncertainty now prevailing at Baroda. But the manner in which the search is being made at the palace day after day and every valuable 'find' laid hold of is keenly felt by the people. Every rupee or a thing of value found in it cannot be considered state property. It is true that when a native administration will be re-established in Baroda, every pice will be accounted for. We hope more moderation and respect for popular feelings will be shown in searching the palace than appears to be hitherto the case."

— The *Rast Goftar* says that even if Mulharrao should be cleared of the charge hanging over him, it would be a mistake to allow him to regain possession of the Baroda *gaddee*. He may or may not be guilty of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, but he has been proved guilty of other crimes, and the restoration of such a prince to the *gaddee* would be the greatest insult to the subjects of the State. The best plan, says the *Rast Goftar*, would be to appoint a successor under the regency of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. If the Gaekwar is found guilty of the crime imputed to him, the task of appointing a successor from the Gaekwar's family should be left to the British Government: if otherwise, Mulharao should be permitted to name his successor.

— The London correspondent of the *Gazette* says he has received what appears to be special and reliable information with regard to the arrest of Yakoob Khan. His information is that the Khan visited the Ameer because the Ameer threatened to visit the Khan. The Ameer had heard that Yakoob had increased his forces beyond the permitted number, and expressed his intention of seeing for himself whether the report was true or not. Yakoob, to conceal either the excess, as some say, or the paucity, as others believe, of his forces, thereupon himself offered to visit his father. Before doing so he took the precaution of obtaining a safe conduct from the Ameer, as well as the support of many chiefs influential in Cabul. On his arrival in that city, Yakoob immediately became the object of the most bitter intrigues on the part of Abdoolla Jan's mother. She, employing to the fullest the influence she possesses over her husband, represented that, as long as Yakoob survived, she and her son were not secure of their lives, and she removed her son from her own apartments to those of the Ameer. These reports may lose in weight by coming, as they do, from a point so distant from the basis of information, but, as they have emanated from a well-informed quarter, they throw light on a very mysterious business.

— In the course of a very sensible speech in convocation on Tuesday week last, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University stated his belief that the Matriculation test is too severe for the "mass of the rising generation, who are being educated at too high a pressure." A separate middle-class examination should, he suggests, be created for them. Regarding the Matriculation Examination, to which the address was chiefly devoted, the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the number of candidates who passed last December was proportionately very small, because the bulk of those who were presented were very imperfectly prepared. The examiners, who had been unfairly attacked in the press, were painstaking and conscientious, and if a candidate was fit to pass he would, and if he was not he would not. The rawness of candidates was in a great measure owing to their eagerness to get into the public service, to which passing the Matriculation Examination had for the last three years been made a condition of entrance. Still, as the number of passed candidates not going on to College has begun to increase from 20 to more than 40 per cent., the December massacre should, in future, be avoided by establishing a middle-class examination for the "mass of the rising generation," who in the opinion of "one of the greatest benefactors to educational establishments" are destroying their bodies to strengthen their minds, and whose sons at the present rate will have neither bodies nor minds either to strengthen or to destroy.

— The proceedings of the Suez Canal Company are again the subject of complaint. The International Commission which met at Constantinople last year recommend unanimously that, pending the adoption by Maritime States of an uniform international system of tonnage, ships passing the Suez Canal should be provided with an official certificate, to be delivered to them by the competent authorities of their respective flags, determining their net tonnage according to the technical rules laid down by the Commission, and these certificates were to be accepted as proof of the net tonnage on which the Canal tolls should be levied. This recommendation was sanctioned by the Porte, and it thus became obligatory on the Suez Canal Company to respect such certificates. Nevertheless, the Company assumes to itself the right to repudiate them, and every vessel that goes through the Canal is remeasured by its officers. This is an entire innovation on their former practice, under which they were accustomed to accept without questioning the tonnage as described on the register of ships. The present practice is productive of great annoyance to ships, and involves loss of time without really benefiting the Company. It is strange that the intelligent Directors of the Canal Company do not perceive that a vexatious policy towards commerce must be equally injurious to shipping interests and their own.

— But there is another complaint brought against the Company, which is of a serious character, inasmuch as it involves a charge of illegality. The Company has a right to charge towage dues whenever it furnishes to a ship a tug boat to assist in towing her through the canal. It, however, also levies this fee on a vessel which is towed by a tug belonging to her owner. Furthermore, the towage duty is charged if a ship is simply accompanied by her owner's tug or tender without receiving any towage service from it at all. Thus Her Majesty's troopships passing through the Canal, and employing as they do their town steam power, are accompanied by the *Hasty* or the *Prompt*, which are used exclusively as tenders; yet the Company has been charging upon the troopships 50 centimes per ton, in addition to the toll of 10f. per ton, on account of these tenders. Now it is clear the charge of 50 centimes per ton for towage is only leviable for towage services actually rendered, and was never meant as a source of revenue for the Company. The latter is, no doubt, entitled to levy the toll of 10f. per ton on tugs or tender towing or accompanying other vessels, but towage dues can only be imposed when a steam-tug of the Company tows a ship. The proceedings here complained of are in excess of the powers conferred on the Company by the act of concession, and could not be substantiated before any equitable tribual. It rests with the Porte to redress these grievances through the Imperial Commissioner in Egypt, who is placed there to watch the proceedings of the Company and see that the conditions of the concession are not transgressed.

— The Solicitors to the Gaekwar have sent the following letter to the Bombay journals: The papers of late have teemed with accusations and statements against the Gaekwar, his friends, and retainers. Some of these statements have been apparently written with the intention of influencing readers to believe in his guilt; for instance, in a paper this morning, he is spoken of as "a man acquainted with the diabolical arts of the poisoner." As the Gaekwar is about to be tried, the load of prejudice created by this reiteration of charge will weigh heavily against him, and may prevent his having a fair trial. Not that the Judges will be in the faintest degree influenced by anything but the evidence before them, but that witnesses and others will be intimidated from coming forward and giving evidence or supplying information which may be of use to the accused. Those who, like ourselves, are acquainted with the defence of criminal cases, know too well the difficulty of getting witnesses to come forward and give evidence, even of the simplest facts, in defence when there is a strong feeling against the accused. It arises, we suppose, from the desire not to be considered as taking part with the accused, and there is no way of influencing a native's conduct so easily as by working on his fears. We appeal to you to let the Gaekwar have the same fair play you would give to any accused person. We would remind you that evidence which before now, *prima facie*, has borne every appearance of truth, has, under the light of investigation, been found utterly incredible. In this case no man on behalf of the Gaekwar has read the evidence upon which the Government has proceeded; and no word has yet been spoken in his behalf. He has not yet had the common privilege of every accused of having a preliminary investigation before a magistrate, or other authority in his presence, or in that of his advisers.

— Another large haul of treasure was made in the Gaekwar's Palace on the 20th instant. Writing on the following day one special correspondent says: Thanks to the previous discovery of £400,000, the Palace is now being thoroughly searched, and every day Captain Jackson and Mr. Souter, accompanied by some of the best members of the detective police, select a portion of it which they go through thoroughly and systematically. Lately they went to the Gaekwar's dispensary, which adjoins his Highness's bedroom, and is as unlike a dispensary (as you or your readers would understand the phrase) as you could imagine. It is a dark room filled with cupboards and chests and large earthern oil bottles, and the only thing suggestive of medicine is some bottles of pepper-mint lozenges in one of the cupboards. There are a number of "old woman" methods of curing diseases employed in the Gaekwar's palace, but as these are partially incantations and partially absurd preparations, they are not represented to any great extent in the dispensary cupboards. When the troops first entered the Palace they found as chief apothecary an old woman whose qualifications for the post were comprised in the fact that when Mulharrao was in prison she used to cook his food and make herself generally useful. Great reluctance to admit anybody into the dispensary was exhibited, and when at last the *entrée* was permitted to Captain

Jackson, he thought that he was going to be confronted by some terrible examples of occult science, and perhaps his comrades doubted whether he would ever come out again alive. However, he saw nothing more alarming than large earthen jars, some cupboards, and a number of boxes. The great mystery of the dispensary now stands revealed, and though one of the most remarkable and potent medicines in the world has been discovered in it, it is by no means a new remedial agent, having been recognised as an admirable "sovereign specific for an inward bruise" from the earliest recorded time.

Madras.

— The local Government is considering the expediency of constructing a tramway to Coonoor Ghaut.

— It has been decided to appoint honorary magistrates in the mofussil.

— Twenty dacoits have been captured four miles from the capital with a large amount of loot.

— A new Co-operative Society has been started at Madras, under the presidency of the Government Solicitor and Mr. Loch.

— Messrs. Maxwell and Co. have suspended payment. The liabilities amount to above sixteen lakhs of rupees.

— A coffee planter in Wynaad has been charged before the local magistrate with setting fire to the huts of fourteen natives residing on his estate.

— Two East Indian youths of Ootacamund have been each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for window-smashing.

— Mr. Gordon will act as chief Commissioner of Mysore, while Sir Richard Meade sits on the Baroda Commission.

— The *Mail* suggests that, in the event of the dethronement of the Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Vizianagram or some equally eligible prince should be placed on the throne.

— An officer, belonging to a regiment stationed at Secunderabad, has got himself into serious trouble by a too energetic exercise of martial authority, after a ball recently held at the station.

— Mr Lavelle, who some time ago made an application to the Madras Government for a general mining right throughout that Presidency, offering a royalty of 3½ per cent., has again made another application, raising the royalty offered to 5 per cent.

— A school master in Trichinopoly has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, for having falsified his register with intent to obtain a grant for a boy who was not qualified under the rules.

— The Madras trade-returns for last year show a slight decline in the imports of shirtings, but a considerable increase in those of yarns, jacconets, and Turkey red goods. The exports of cotton are somewhat above the average, and those of hides and skin show a steady increase.

— Mr. J. G. Coleman, a successful East Indian, has been appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Coleman has won this distinction by an amount of public spirit unprecedented in the town of Madras, and we are heartily glad to learn that Lord Hobart has recognized the merits of so useful a citizen.

— The *Madras Mail* says that "in one of our southern sanitaria during the Christmas holidays, the resident missionary sent his watch round one Sunday with a list of the names of the parties who were to see it to regulate their own watches, so as insure punctuality in church. Three strange gentlemen, mistaking the worthy parson's meaning, and prompted by the charity peculiar to the season, put their names in the list for 'two tickets each', and added a memorandum asking when "the raffle would come off."'

— Two cases of murder committed in the Island are recorded in the last issue of the *Ceylon Times*. In one of these cases, a woman was hacked to pieces with a hunting knife by her jealous paramour; no fewer than seventeen gashes being found on her body, and her spine being broken as well. Her mother, who went to the house on hearing her cries, was stabbed in the breast by the murderer, and had to be removed to the Hospital where she is now recovering. In the other case six persons have been apprehended in connection with the death of a native who was seriously assaulted and died on the following day.

— *Vanity Fair* thinks it is a pleasing reflection that among the Englishmen who imperil their health and liver in Eastern climes there are still some who have an adequate conception of the importance of their existence for the interests of their country. "Thus Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, spends the greater portion of the year in the Neilgherry Hills, finding that the temperature of the plains does not suit him. Some time since, indeed, he conceived the hardy project of making himself acquainted with the sphere of his Government during the cold weather, and set out on a progress. But unhappily some lively wit without due respect for Governing Powers sent him an anonymous letter, stating that if he visited Negapatam he would be poisoned. It so happened that he received this letter just as he reached the town in question, and had taken up his quarters in the house of a gentleman who had offered him hospitality. With a fitting sense of things, he at once set his body surgeon to examine all the pots and pans in the kitchen, refused to go out to dinner, gave up his tour, and incontinently returned upon his steps with his pockets full of hard-boiled eggs—to the intense satisfaction of the author of the anonymous letter."

Feudatory.

—The liabilities of the Kotah Durbar are said to amount to ninety lakhs of rupees.

— Last year the revenue of Baroda was ninety-four lakhs, and the expenditure a hundred and seventy-one!

— Hyder Jung, the Secretary to the late Prince of Arcot, has appeared before the Insolvent Court, Madras, and stated that his liabilities amounted to a lakh and eighty-eight thousand rupees, which were incurred on account of the late Prince. The Judge ordered the discharge of the petitioner.

— A native paper published at Kurrachee says "that since the return of the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla's son, Alloo Khan, to Lus Beyla, the administration of that territory has improved considerably, and precautionary measures have been taken by him against the rapine and plunder that used at one time to prevail thereabouts."

— A correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the news of Colonel Phayre's removal was known to the Gaekwar and in the native city before the telegram reached Colonel Phayre himself. "Indeed, I am assured, that when the gallant Colonel opened the document, three thousand Brahmins were already feasting in honour of its contents. A new telegraphic staff, which was obviously desirable, has been secured, also a new Post Office staff, and a new station-master."

— Contrary to expectation, the Maharaja of Travancore, with his Dewan and a large retinue, left Trevandrum on the 18th, and arrived at Cochin four days later. He was recieved enthusiastically, a large number of boats with music having been sent to accompany him into the Cochin territory; and, on landing, a salute of 21 guns was fired. At the landing place the Elliah Raja and the Cochin Dewan received his Highness, and at the palace the Raja gave him a hearty welcome. After breakfast, in which both the sovereigns and the Cochin princes joined, the Travancore Maharaja left for Madras and Calcutta via Shoranore.

Burma.

— Burma rice is now largely used in Glasgow in the manufacture of Scotch whiskey.

— Lady Mayo has written to the Chief Commissioner of Burma as follows, with reference to the erection of a building to be named "The Mayo Home for Seamen." "It gives me great pleasure to hear from you, that the Memorial subscriptions at Rangoon are to be appropriated in building a Sailors' Home, as in a place where there is such an increasing trade, it must be much wanted, and will, I suppose, be available for sailors from all European countries. I am very glad you have suggested this kind of Memorial, as it is a charity Lord Mayo considered very essential, and one he took much interest in whilst in Calcutta."

— The quantity of land under rice crops and left fallow assessed in Burma during the past year was 2,061,568 acres, against 1,883,120 in 1872-73,—an increase of 178,448 acres, or 9·47 per cent.; and the revenue demand in the respective years amounted to Rs. 34,62,432 and Rs. 31,19,852,—the increment having been Rs. 3,42,580, or 10·98 per cent. The percentage increase in 1872-73 over 1871-72 was in acreage 3·42, and in revenue 4·35. The production of rice continues on a largely increasing scale. The quantity exported during the year was, by sea 811,106 tons, and to Upper Burma 24,718 tons,—a total of 835,824 tons, or 88,819 in excess of the exports during 1872-73, and almost double the quantity shipped seven years ago.

Asia.

— The absence of all news respecting Yakoob Beg's expedition against the Chinese is much noticed.

— It is reported that the Emperor of China died on the 12th instant of small-pox, and that his probable successor will be the grandson of Prince Tun.

— Six thousand Manchou Tartars have invaded the Amoor Province, wrested some 15 years ago from China. Preparations are being made to drive them back.

— The Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch—whose arrest by the Emperor's order caused a good deal of talk a year or two ago—has been declared insane by a medical committee. An Imperial decree places his person and fortune under the guardianship of his father, the Grand Duke Constantine.

— A portion of the Herat expeditionary force is encamped at Candahar, and the rest at Gurrishk. At Herat troops are volunteering from all places to aid Ayoob Khan. They maintain themselves from their own resources, and are serving the Sirdar faithfully.

— By the new Treaty between China and Peru free emigration is allowed under certain regulations, and a line of steamers will probably convey emigrants, under strict government supervision. It is also provided that a Chinese commission shall visit Peru, in order to inspect and report upon the condition and prospects of the emigrants. The Peruvian Government agrees to give the Members of the Commission the fullest assistance in the fulfilment of their duties, to compel employers to provide passages home to time-expired Chinese labourers, and to place all Chinese subjects on the same footing, in every respect, as those of the most favoured nation. A sort of *avant courier*, in the shape of a confidential agent, arrived at Lima last September. The emigrants, instead of being the scum of Southern China, will now come from the northern provinces, and will be a far superior class. A line of screw steamers, with a guarantee from the Peruvian Government, will probably be established to convey them, and the accommodation and provisions will be strictly regulated and inspected by official agents.

— Mr. W. E. King, Vice-Consul at Kewkiang, says that during a tour on the Upper Yangtsze and in Szechuen he observed that the junk sailors and others smoked opium with impunity. Their constitutions seemed robust, for they had prodigious appetites, and their work was very hard, lasting from 4 A. M. until dark, with hardly any intermission, and constantly requiring them to strip and plunge into the stream at all hours, and often in the most dangerous parts. The two persons most addicted to smoking were the pilot and the cook. On the incessant watchfulness and steady nerve of the former the safety of the junk and all on board frequently depended, and the second worked hard from 3 A. M. to 10 P. M., and often longer, and seemed independent of rest or sleep. This latter had a conserve of opium and sugar, which he chewed during the day, as he was only able to smoke at night. Consul King declares his opinion as to the mischief

of opium-smoking to be much modified. He feels bound to recognize the fact that the habit can and does exist without detriment to health or capability, the opium merely affording a solace and a stimulant.

— The Constantinople correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports that extreme distress prevails in the outlying provinces, while the authorities snatch the last fragments of food from the poor inhabitants for arrears of taxes. Last winter many poor people sold even their children for a few piastres to get bread, and the purchasers are now so reduced that they cannot maintain themselves and get rid of the children, whose parents or relatives have, perhaps, long since perished of cold and hunger. Fifty thousand Mahomedans and 2,000 Christian families have migrated to Adana. About half the former have since succumbed to disease in a strange climate, while the latter have not suffered so much. There are still 200 sick immigrants in the hospitals at Tarsus. The same correspondent mentions that the new Mosque, a costly scheme which appeared very anomalous considering the financial difficulties of the Porte, has been for the present abandoned. He comments on the hostility displayed by the native press towards England and Protestantism at a time when subscriptions are arriving for the famine in Asia Minor. One of the papers lately alleged that England and Russia had entered into a holy alliance to suppress liberty of conscience, affirming that Russia contained 20,000,000 Mahomedans, and that the Indians ought to be represented in the British Parliament.

— The news is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that a mission has arrived from the Atalik Ghazee with the indemnity for a Russian caravan said to have been plundered on its passage through his dominions. Yakoob Beg, in remitting the sum asked on behalf of one of the two first Russian adventurers who appeared at Kashghur, has especially protested against the assumption that there was any real charge against his own Government that could be sustained on evidence. His letter points out that the other Russian merchant found no difficulty in coming or going or trafficking, and was perfectly satisfied with the measures taken to facilitate his trade; that the wares said to have been robbed were never shown to any one, and might not have existed so far as the Kashghur officials were made aware; and, finally, that all local inquiry has failed to obtain any trace whatever of the alleged outrage on the claimant, which was heard of first when he got safely back into Russian territory. Nevertheless, the messengers of the Atalik Ghazee say openly that that Prince has resolved rather to pay the indemnity suggested to him than run any risk of incurring the enmity of so powerful a neighbour as Russia. And as he is at present likely to be involved in a serious struggle with China, hardly less formidable so far as Kashghurian independence is concerned, his conduct under the circumstances is not difficult to understand.

— Hitherto, whenever China and Japan have happened to come to blows, the dependency of Corea has generally been mixed up in the quarrel, and taken sides with the more bulky, if not more powerful, neighbour. In the present instance, however, Corea, departing from her traditional deference for China and jealousy of her insular rival, unaccountably selected the present conjuncture as an opportunity for upsetting the Anti-Japanese Party and the Government, and welcoming the establishment of friendly relations with their ancient enemy in language of the most fulsome flattery. The change was so sudden and complete as to give reasonable occasion for the suspicion that the Japanese had, as a part of their designs against China, cunningly converted their old enemy into an important ally. This clever little bit of diplomacy the Japanese papers state was effected by Moriyama Shigera, an emissary of the Japanese Foreign Office, who proceeded to Corea in June last. He seems to have arrived there at a moment of great perplexity and indecision in the national counsels, and perceiving (so say the Japanese) that the Coreans were in a state of profound alarm, lest, when the expedition against the Formosans returned in triumph it would be turned against themselves, he adroitly used his powers of persuasion to such effect that he succeeded with but little difficulty in dispelling traditional illusions and inclining the national mind in favour of his own country. The Coreans thereupon are reported to have forthwith degraded and thrown into prison all officials hostile to friendly relations with Japan, and to have "uttered sentiments resembling those of a defeated General declaring that he surrenders himself." The very inhabitants, it is said, felt as if the gloom of night had dispersed, and feasts of mutual congratulation became general throughout the country.

Literary.

— The Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Presidency College is to be given to Mr. C. B. Clarke.

— Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has compiled a history of the country over which she rules so well.

— The first number of the *Oriental Figaro*, a weekly serio-comic paper, will appear in Calcutta on the 6th February.

— Only one of the pictures exhibited in the Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition found a buyer among the native gentlemen, and that picture was a daub of questionable decency.

— Russian geographical literature is now unusually rich, Central Asia naturally occupying the prominent place, owing to the recent expedition against Khiva. The official history has not yet appeared, but besides numerous articles and sketches, Dr. Emil Schmidt has published an account of it in German, while Dr. Grimm has given us the 'Impressions of a Military Surgeon,' and Lerch has treated of the history and geography of the country in his 'Khiva oder Kharezin,' with a full discussion of the authorities. Ivanin has related in greater detail than ever before the history of the unfortunate expedition of Perovsky in 1839-40. The third volume of the 'Annual of Turkestan,' besides many articles reprinted from the *Turkestan Gazette*, has an account of the Upper Zarafshan, with an excellent map and a bibliography of books and articles relating to Central Asia, printed in Russian since 1692. Sobolef's 'Geographical and Statistical Information about the Zarafshan District,' which received the gold medal of the Geographical Society, Terentief's 'Statistical Sketch of Central Asia,' and Petrofsky's 'Trade Statistics,' and 'Silk Culture in Central Asia,' are also deserving of mention.

— The capital book, however, is Khanikof's translation of Litter's 'Iran,' which is, nevertheless, a great disappointment. With the wonderful knowledge of this Orientalist, it was expected that the notes would be new and exceedingly valuable, but it would seem as if the translator had done little of the work himself. Much has been translated from Spiegel, valuable, it is true, but attainable elsewhere, and devoid of the comments and corrections which Khanikof could so easily have added. Veniukof's 'Sketches of Contemporary China' is interesting, but consists of articles previously published. Far newer and fresher are Mainof's 'Journey to Onega and Karelia,' the 'Search of the Clipper Izumrud' for the naturalist Miklukha-Maklay, who was pursuing his investigations on the shores of New Guinea, and especially Nemirovitch-Datchenko's 'Sketches of Solovetzky Monastery and the Murman Coast.' Strielbitzky's 'Survey of the Russian Empire,' and Ilyin's 'Statistical Atlas' are valuable, and the huge three volume quarto of the *Compte Rendu* of the Statistical Congress held at St. Petersburg in 1872 is by this time well known to every statistician. Of late, Russian literature has fallen into two camps. For a long time there have been the liberal and reactionary schools in literature as well as in politics; the artistic and the realistic schools; but there are now the schools of Moscow and of St. Petersburg. Strict geographical division is, of course, impossible, as there are journals and writers in St. Petersburg that support the ideas of Moscow, though it would be difficult to say the reverse. The Moscow school is grouped round the *Russian Messenger* and the *Moscow Gazette*, or in other words, about M. Katkoff; while the St. Petersburg school, embracing very different opinions and tendencies, finds its expression in the *Messenger of Europe*, *Annals of the Fatherland*, and *Fact* (Dyelo).

Ecclesiastical.

— The Church Missionary Society spends about Rs. 2,50,000 on its South Indian missions.

— The Bishop of Bombay stated in his recent charge to the clergy of his Diocese that he had confirmed, during six years, 1,700 persons, of whom one-third were natives. During the same period seven persons were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons of whom four were natives. Six of these seven, and four others, were admitted to the priesthood. Rs. 32,500 was contributed in 1874 in the Bombay Presidency towards missionary objects, and about Rs. 40,000 to other purposes, as orphanages and the poor.

— A telegram from Constantinople of the 31st of October stated that the Governor of Syria had ordered the suppression of all Protestant schools in that Province, and had stopped the building of a school at Jaffa. Letters have just been received from Jaffa, dated the 30th of November and the 5th of December, from which it would appear that this statement was incorrect. The Protestant schools in Palestine have not been interfered with, nor has the building of a school at Jaffa been stopped; and both the Governor of Syria and the Pasha of Jerusalem, under whose immediate jurisdiction Jaffa is situated, deny that they have any intention or have received any instructions to interfere with the schools in question.

— The Rev. Robert Bruce, who has been for two or three years resident in Persia, is about to return home, and will carry through the press a revised translation of considerable portions of the Bible into Persian, upon which he has been engaged. Mr. Bruce has been regarded only as a North Indian missionary on leave, for the Church Missionary Society, to which he belongs, has not had a regular Persian mission. The missionary work he has been able to do will not now, however, be suffered to come to an end, as the committee have accepted the offer of Mr. E. Downes, well known for his intrepid attempt to enter Kafiristan, to take Mr. Bruce's place for the time, in the event of no other qualified missionary being found for the post.

— The Christians at Tripoli have lately incurred the severe displeasure of the Moslem community at that place owing to a most untoward occurrence, for which they are unjustly blamed. It seems that a column in the great mosque was one morning found to be adorned with a huge placard bearing some very offensive remarks on the Moslem religion. This document purported to have emanated from the Christians, with a cross marked upon it, and several Christian names, such as "Mr. George" and "Mr. John," added to it as signatures. The indignation caused by this act of sacrilege was heightened by the fact of the day on which the placard made its appearance being a Mussulman festival, and therefore a general holiday. The excitement continued for two days, during which the Christians were severely ill-treated, and would probably have received further injury but that the authorities, having received orders from Damascus, took energetic measures for their protection, and made several arrests. The respectable Turks, to their credit, disapproved of the persecution of the Christians, well knowing that the whole affair was got up by some wily Moslems for the purpose of irritating their community against the Nazarenes. In the

meantime Essad Pasha, the Governor-General, has hurried from Damascus to Tripoli, intent on discovering the authors of the objectionable document, and visiting them with such signal punishment as shall deter others from adopting this ingenious plan of fomenting religious discord. Let us hope he will be successful.

TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21ST.

Prince Leopold is seriously ill. An attack of typhoid fever has been followed by hemorrhage. Doubts exist as to his recovery.

Alphonso has started for the seat of war to assume the command of the army.

MONDAY, 25TH.

The bulletins respecting Prince Leopold report unfavourably. The last accounts state that his weakness is gradually increasing.

The Great Powers are trying to avert a conflict between Montenegro and Turkey; but, notwithstanding all efforts, a collision is apprehended.

The *Jorawur*, outward bound, to Calcutta, has sunk off Falmouth; the crew landed safely.

The *Mecca* has sustained such injuries in a collision that she has put into Lisbon to stop leakages.

In the Assembly the Committee of Thirty's Constitutional Bill, the main features of which are the maintaining of the title of the President of the Republic and establishment of Ministerial responsibility in two Chambers, has been again brought forward, the discussion having been adjourned from last session. After two days' excited debates a large majority decided to proceed with the second reading of the bill. This is a defeat for the Legitimist party, whose motion last session, respecting the suspension of the paper that first published Comte de Chambord's manifesto, brought about the drafting of the Constitutional Bill.

TUESDAY, 26TH.

The Porte has consented to the trial of the Montenegrins by a mixed tribunal to sit at Montenegro.

Prince Leopold is better.

Garibaldi has arrived at Rome, where he has been enthusiastically received.

The associated colliery owners in South Wales have decided on a general lockout on 1st February.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH.

The address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been presented to the Marquis of Salisbury, who, in replying, complimented the Duke of Argyll on his policy, which his Lordship said he would be glad to continue; and that there would never be any break of guage in the lines of the Government of India. He bore testimony to the splendid services which the Indian Government officers had rendered their country in preventing disasters from the famine in Bengal. He believed the financial future of India depended on the due development of Railways, and it was gratifying to find the Native Princes desirous to co-operate with the Government in this direction.

With respect to duties on cotton-goods, his Lordship said he had a strong conviction these ought to go, and was satisfied that the interests of India and Manchester were identical, and that the development of manufactures, which might be legitimately expected to flourish in India, was prevented by withholding English capital.

Obituary:—The Countess of Carnarvon.

A proclamation, issued by Don Alphonse to the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces, summons them to submit to his rule, and promises to respect the liberties of the subject.

The Assembly have resolved to proceed with the second reading of the bill for creating a Senate.

Mr. John Bright, speaking at Manchester yesterday, urged the dis-establishment of the English Church.

Garibaldi has taken his seat in the Italian Parliament.

Mr. Bristowe, Secretary to the American Treasury, has submitted estimates to Congress, proposing the re-imposition of tea and coffee duties.

An expedition is being organised by the English and Indian Governments under the direction of Joseph Norman Lockyer F. R. S. to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 6th of April. The expedition starts in February and will be represented by Janessen for France, Vogel for Germany and Tacchini for Italy.

The principal object of the expedition will be to photograph the spectrum of the sun; it is probable that the four stations from which the observations will be made are the Nicobar Islands, Bentinck Island, Mergui and Siam.

The Gaekwar has retained Serjeant Ballantine for his defence on a fee of ten thousand guineas.

Bright yesterday when advocating the disestablishment of the church deprecated any violent agitation.

MARRIAGES.

January 13. At Bisharatpore, near Goruckpore, by the Rev. H. Stern, Mr. DOMINGO GOMEZ, B. A., Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular Miss. School, Goruckpore, to Kamini, eldest daughter of Baboo PRAN KRISHNA GANGOOLY.

18. At Agra, by the Rev. Fr. Symphorien, Rector of St. Peter's College, Mr. JAMES WELLER MAXWELL, of Eta, N. W. P., to Cora Louise Goutiere, second daughter of the late Mr. A. F. GOUTIERE of Goruckpore.

19. At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. M. Thomson, M. A., Mr. JOHN THOMSON, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. A. BATHIE.

21. At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. ALFRED AUGUSTUS WACE, B. C. S., to Amy Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. H. L. DAMPIER, B. C. S.

23. At St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev. D. B. Morris, Mr. JOHN CALVERT, to Ella Jane, elder daughter of Mr. B. DICKENSON, Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

January 4. At Purneah, the wife of Mr. J. J. MACKAY, of a daughter.

17. At Todgurh, Ajmere, the wife of the Rev. ALEXANDER P. C. JAMESON, of a son.

18. At Singell, Kurseong, the wife of Mr. E. T. PARTRIDGE, of a son.

20. At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. S. S. SAUNDERS, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

December 18. At London, Jean Charlotte, widow of the late Major F. T. BOYD, H. E. I. C. S., of Ballycash, Ireland, in the 66th year of her age.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. JOHN WATKINSON ROBERTS, aged 74 years and 5 months.

25. At Fulham, London, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. NICOLLS, Retired List, Madras Army.

January 12. At Malta, Jane, the wife of Mr. ALEX. MCDONALD, Gourepore Factory.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE CONVERT HUTCHI.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to state that the *point* of Hutchi's case, to which you refer in the *Friend of India* of 4th December, has been misunderstood by many both in India and England.

It is not a case of conversion after a Hindu marriage. The Law of India provides a remedy for such cases (although the act regarding the re-marriage of converts has not yet been extended to Mysore.)

But the grounds on which Hutchi claims her freedom are two.

First, that she was an openly avowed Christian *before* her enforced betrothal, and that therefore such betrothal (though indissoluble between Hindus) was legal and null between a Hindu and a Christian.

2ndly, that Appiah stated in open Court that he did not and could not look upon her as his *wife*, that he only wanted to get possession of her and "would treat her as Soolai" (a prostitute.) It is considered by excellent legal authority here, that this refusal to recognize her as his wife constitutes desertion. Appiah has since married; and the monstrous hardship is evident, that Hutchi should be compelled to consider him as her husband, when he refuses to look upon her as his wife. I consider that the case in India was mismanaged, for it was not tried upon these grounds.

Under the Penal Code it is impossible that a Christian should marry except by Christian rites—and Miss Anstey refused to buy a divorce, 1st because it would have been acknowledging the validity of this illegal betrothal, and 2ndly because Appiah raised his demands, in truly Sybilline fashion. The lad openly stated in court that he had never made any inquiry after Hutchi for nearly a year after she fled to the Mission, and that he never thought of opposing her marriage to Lutchmiah, until he was stirred up to do so by a nominal Christian who did so out of revenge; Miss Anstey having refused his request for Hutchi as a wife for his son.

Hutchi is clearly free "from the trammels of Hindu law," and had she become a Mahomedan she could have married at once.

It is surely an egregious anomaly that Christian law should pronounce her bound to a man whose wife she never could be, and who has a wife already.

Every lawyer who has been consulted both at Madras and in this country is of opinion that no Court would require her to return to Appiah, seeing that it is not the office of British Judges to supply concubines to Hindus. Neither would any Court so far violate the conscience of a Christian woman as to compel her to occupy such a position.

Appiah and his witnesses were guilty of the most barefaced perjury in Court, and ought to have been committed for it. Pray excuse the length of this communication.

I am, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
COLIN MACKENZIE,
Major-General.

BARODA.

The following interesting telegrams relative to affairs in the Gaekwar's capital are taken from the *Bombay Gazette*:—

18th January, 1875.

Here is a characteristic bit of Baroda romance. Sir Lewis Pelly received private advices that, within the last two or three days, forty lakhs of the Gaekwar's money had been turned into Government of India one thousand-rupee notes, in Bombay, and forwarded to Nowsaree. By some extraordinary means, Sir Lewis Pelly secured the receipt for the money, which was in the Senaputtee's handwriting. Colonel Pelly sent for the Senaputtee, showed him the receipt, and demanded the money. The Senaputtee pleaded ignorance. At nine o'clock last night Captain Jackson, accompanied by the Senaputtee and a detective, entered the palace, and, in some boxes in the Ranee's rooms, discovered forty lakhs in Government promissory notes rolled in bundles of cloths. Captain Jackson, preceded by some sowars, drove back rapidly to the Residency with the money. Sir Lewis Pelly expects to recover other forty-five lakhs, eighty-five lakhs, in all, having been missed. A Durbar of the Sirdars is called by Colonel Pelly this afternoon, at which he will remonstrate with them and ask if they were cognisant of this affair.

This afternoon Sir L. Pelly met in durbar a very numerous gathering of Sirdars. He detailed the discovery of the forty lakhs and said he had come to the conclusion that the assurances of the Sirdars on the previous occasion that they would treat him with perfect good faith had not been fulfilled so far as the Senaputtee, or Commander-in-Chief, was concerned. He had therefore determined to put no further trust in their assurances but to depend on himself; he being responsible for the safe custody of the State property. Accordingly, a thorough search of the palace would have to be made, and every article inventoried. In answer to Sir L. Pelly's question whether the Sirdars approved the Senaputtee's conduct, they said they knew nothing about the concealment of the forty lakhs. A further conference upon the subject will be held a few days hence. To-morrow being Buckree Eed Sir L. Pelly visits in state the Mahomedan noblemen in the city. The Maharaja continues well. His chief fear seems to be that somebody may poison him from outside his place of confinement. Mr. Souter has returned to Baroda.

19th January.

It being the custom of former Gaekwars to visit the Mahomedan Sirdars on the Buckra Eed festival, this forenoon Sir L. Pelly drove in state to the house of the Nawab Meer Kamaleedeen Hoossen Khan, the Sirsooba of the Gaekwar's Contingent, and there met the Mahomedan Sirdars. The procession from the Residency was imposing. Sir L. Pelly was in the Gaekwar's State carriage accompanied by Royal Artillerymen, and an escort of the Second Light Cavalry and a Rissala of the Nawab's Sowars. The Gaekwar's troops lined the highways. There was a great crowd of sightseers, but only demonstrations of curiosity were exhibited. Sir L. Pelly was received by the Nawab and his brother. After a nautch, in which two women sang and danced, Sir L. Pelly, according to the custom of former Gaekwars, presented a dress of honour to the Cazee. The Mahomedan Sirdars then presented nuzzurs to Sir Lewis Pelly, who addressed them at some length, urging them to give him their assistance in the good government of the State. The Nawab put flowers round the necks of Sir L. Pelly and other gentlemen, and after a distribution of pan the Durbar terminated. Sir L. Pelly has received the Viceroy's despatches. The treasure captured on Sunday has been placed under a European guard. The Maharaja is very cheerful to-day. Luxmeebaee's husband is in Baroda and frequently visits the Residency. A grand hunting expedition is to take place shortly.

20th January.

The Senaputtee's conduct will be decided upon to-morrow by a committee of Sirdars, and if he be deposed no Senaputtee will be reappointed, the office being considered superfluous. A squadron of cavalry is coming here from Poona for escort duty during the Gaekwar's trial. Kazee Shahaboodeen has been invited to return to Baroda in connection with revenue survey duties.

21st January.

Nana Sahib (Khanvilkur), who was apprehended a few days ago, will be tried by an ordinary court on

criminal charges. Arrears of pay have been ordered for the troops. An important consultation of Sir Lewis Pelly with the head Sirdars was held to-day, at which the Senaputtee was removed and his office abolished. An inam commission is to be constituted. It will first enquire into the Sirdars' claims and debts. The revenue officers have been addressed by Sir Lewis Pelly, and directed to their several districts with detailed instructions. A proclamation for recovering waste land will be issued immediately. A standing committee is to assemble to disentangle the numerous frauds and intrigues with a sub-committee of search for the Palace. Lewis Pelly has selected premises for the sitting of a commission, which will meet on Feb. 18. A large number of guests are gathering at the Residency. No more troops will be brought here at present. The native infantry regiments spoken of as in orders for Baroda have only been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

EUROPE.

THE BAR AND THE REFORM OF THE LAW.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Having reformed the courts of law, it is not at all unnatural that the authors of that operation should propose to reform the legal profession. The proposal to do so was made in a bill which Lord Selborne introduced towards the close of the last session, and which in some form or other will probably be proceeded with next year. The subject is one in which the public at large are far more deeply and immediately interested than is apparent at first sight, and it appears to us to be a matter of extreme importance that the principles on which it depends should be as widely understood as possible, and that the public should not be misled by specious commonplaces and by a mere vague impression that every existing institution is in a bad state and ought to be altered, into inflicting an irreparable injury upon one of the most powerful and characteristic of English professions. We fear that there is considerable danger of this, for there is no Radical like a successful lawyer turned loose on the ladder by which he has mounted to fame and fortune. The general nature of the proposals put before the public in relation to the legal profession is to the following effect: It is said that the Inns of Court are anomalous, useless, superannuated institutions; that the law itself is in an entirely unsatisfactory, unscientific state, and in particular that lawyers are illeducated. The proper remedy for this, it is said, will be found in appropriating the surplus funds of the Inns of Court to the establishment of a legal university in which one common course of education is to be provided for barristers and attorneys—a measure which is advocated upon the ground that it will lead to the removal of the distinction between the two branches of the profession—and in transferring the power of discipline now vested in the benchers of the different Inns to a Council of discipline which, as well as all future benchers, is to be elected by the suffrages of practising barristers of a certain standing, and is to have the powers and procedure of an ordinary court of justice.

It appears to us that the whole of this scheme, plausible as it looks and well as it embodies a number of commonplaces on the subject, is based on wrong principles, and would do great mischief if it were carried into effect as it stands. Some of the premisses upon which it is founded appear to us to be true; but others are, we think, entirely false, and the conclusions founded upon them are unsound. It is undoubtedly true that several of the Inns of Court have surplus funds for which at present they have no use at all, and which in consequence are for the most part spent from time to time in building. It is also true that the law of England is in an unsatisfactory and unscientific state, but it is an entire mistake to say that this arises from the bad education of lawyers, or can be remedied by any improvement in their education.

There are few subjects on which a greater amount of plausible but essentially mischievous commonplaces are current than the subject of legal education. We do not believe that any body of professional men whatever are better educated in their profession than English lawyers, or are less apt to make mistakes in it. Law, it must always be remembered, is not a science arising out of principles inherent in natural objects and independent of human volition. It is a set of definite positive rules enacted by men and dependent on their will. A good professional education is an education which makes the members of the profession acquainted with these rules, and which enables them to apply the rules to given states of facts as they occur. Now, if any one asserts that English barristers and attorneys do not know their business, that they are incapable of giving sound legal advice, that they cannot prepare legal arguments or conduct cases in court properly, his assertion shows only that he is ignorant of the subject. There are quite as many lawyers in each grade of the profession thoroughly well instructed in every branch of it as there is employment for; and we would appeal to the experience of any one who has had any experience on the subject to say whether any considerable proportion of miscarriages of justice occur on account of the incompetence of the professional men engaged in their management.

All that can justly and poperly be said against the education of lawyers is that the system itself in which they are educated hardly deserves to be called a system at all; that it is intricate, incomplete, obscure, in many places uncertain, and in others contradictory and fragmentary; that it does not from a systematic connected whole, and therefore is incapable of being taught as if it did form one, and the result is that a lawyer thoroughly well educated in his profession often has a small, sharp, incoherent, and altogether unphilosophical turn of mind. This, however, is the fault not of the education, but of the subject-matter which is taught, and the defect must be removed not by improving the education but by reforming the law. If you want to raise the mental calibre of lawyers and to give them a more systematic philosophical cast of mind, recast the law itself in a more systematic and philosophical mould. Codify the common law and redraw the statute book, and the study of the law of England will become a liberal pursuit; but so long as the law is what it is, mere improvements in the mode of teaching it will do no good. In the case of the law the old proverb is inverted—the cooks are excellent, but the meat is diabolically butchered, though it is not bad meat.

The mistake of supposing that it will is a very natural inference (though a very ill-founded one) from precedents which really do not apply to the case. If the object were to improve the state of medical knowledge and practice, or to make men better engineers, or to raise the standard of literary taste, the institution of an improved system of education would be a very natural means of gaining that end. The rules of medicine or engineering and the canons of taste have no inherent virtue. They are, and are known to be, mere approximations to or statements of principles inherent in nature itself, and they may be, and are continually, modified by the growth of experience. With law the case is entirely different. All the law professors who ever lived would not be able by lecturing for ever to alter the legal value of a legal rule. They would not, for instance, be able to strike the words "malice aforethought" out of the definition of murder; or to deprive the words "to and to the use of" of their mystical importance; or to cause the word "issue" to be anything but a delusion and a snare to testators, or to alter the doctrine of powers or the law of domicile; or to take away the distinction between chattels real and real property. They would not, in short, be able to simplify materially any one branch of the law. Nothing but the Legislature can do that; and until the Legislature takes the task seriously in hand, all that an army of professors can do will be to explain by historical researches how things came into their present confused condition—a process of considerable value in some points of view, but of comparatively little practical importance to a professional student.

It must always be remembered that law students are men, and not boys, and that they study their profession simply in order to make money by it. To suppose, therefore, that they will pass their time in attending more or less philosophical lectures upon their profession when the law itself is utterly unphilosophical is absurd and contrary to all experience and common sense. Their one object will always be to acquire that practical familiarity with their profession which pays in its actual everyday routine, and no other way of giving their studies a philosophical character can possibly be devised except that of giving the law itself such a character. The real effective education of a lawyer must always in the nature of things be determined by the law itself, and as long as the law is what it is the only possible way of getting a practical acquaintance with it, of learning how to use it, will be by a somewhat servile process of detail identical in principle with apprenticeship.

It must also be remembered that the notion that there is somewhere or other such a thing as a science of law or of jurisprudence, or whatever else you please to call it, which might be taught if only professors were paid to teach it, is a dream. There is no such thing in any part of the world, though there are materials from which such a science might be constructed; and though, as we have pointed out on former occasions, lawyers do in practice proceed upon a method analogous to that of scientific men. There are two, and only two, systems of law with which we have anything to do—English law and its descendants on the one hand, and Roman law and its descendants on the other. German and French writers, and more particularly German writers, have thrown modern Roman law—that part of the Roman law which still occupies in most parts of Germany the same position as the common law of England occupies in this country and America—into a moderately intelligible and systematic form; but to speak of it, as many people do, as if the result was a triumph of human reason, like astronomy, is to speak quite at random. The Roman law has its merits and defects, like has law of England; but each is what it is, and can be altered only by express legislation, and not by paying professors to speculate about it. Books about the common law might be written like the works of German professors on what they call "Pandektenrecht;" but when written they would only be altered and possibly improved Blackstones. They would not alter the law.

As to the bearing of the proposed alterations on the organization of the legal profession, we must reserve what we have to say for a future occasion.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

(Economist.)

It is curious enough to discover that the great Minister who has been supposed in this country to have wielded ever since the war with France almost unbounded influence in the administration of the German Empire, was engaged before the end of the very year in which peace with France was concluded, in vehemently attacking the views held by the German Ambassador in Paris on the policy proper to be pursued towards the Government of France. Moreover, it is evident enough that Prince Bismarck arraigned his Ambassador's views with so much the more acrimony that his subordinate's opinions on these matters were independently communicated to the Emperor, and sometimes even, as it would appear, made known to the Imperial Parliament, though they were in clear antagonism to the views of his chief. On the 23rd December, 1871—the year of the surrender of Paris—Prince Bismarck writes a letter full of angry criticism on the Germano-French policy of Count Arnim, in which the Prince makes it one of the main heads of complaint that Count Arnim's misleading official reports are "communicated to his Majesty, and possibly to Parliament and other Cabinets, as *pièces justificatives.*" Yet for two years more and upwards, indeed till the spring of this year, Count Arnim remained at his post without in any degree learning more submission to the great Chancellor, whose language of reproach continued, and grew, if possible, even more acrimonious, until Count Arnim was at length recalled. It is quite clear that this violent divergence between the views of the Minister and the Ambassador could not have continued all this time, and during so critical a period, unless there had been a good deal of favour shown to the German Ambassador in Paris from the very highest quarter; indeed, the outspoken wrath of Prince Bismarck is itself sufficient evidence that he found the most serious obstacles placed in his way when he tried to reduce Count Arnim to subjection, and that he was hardly powerful enough to venture on the final step of asking his Majesty to choose between his Chancellor and his Ambassador in Paris, or else to reduce, by an exercise of his own royal authority, the rebellious servant to obedience. Any how, the fact is plain enough, and is very significant, that for considerably more than two years the most important by far of the German embassies was quite out of the Imperial Chancellor's hands, and was held by a sort of rival who advised the throne in a sense quite different from that of Prince Bismarck, and was upheld in his contumacy by the profound assurance of some controlling sympathy in the breast either of the Emperor or some of his nearest councillors.

When we come to look more closely at the points on which Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim differed, it is not so difficult to explain the apparent magnitude of the paradox. Confessedly Count Arnim held that anarchy in France was dangerous to the peace of Europe, and even to that of Germany. He seems to have feared that Socialistic or Communistic ideas, if they got the upper hand in France, might spread like a plague to Germany also; he also sympathised with the hereditary principle, and desired to see the Legitimists succeed in restoring the line of the Comte de Chambord; at all events, he held that order in France was essential to the interests of Germany and the full payment of the indemnity, and that order was hardly likely to continue under M. Thiers and the Republic. On the other hand, Prince Bismarck held that it was the first interest of Germany to uphold a weak, though not impotent Government in France—a Government not dignified enough and not powerful enough to command anything like a foreign alliance, and yet not insignificant and not feeble enough to be overturned by a mob. He tells Count Arnim quite frankly that he does not wish to see a French Government with which Austria—or we may presume Russia, though he keeps Russia's name out of the despatch—would be disposed to sympathise; that he does not want to be pressed to overlook failures in the due payment of the indemnity on the plea of the meritorious character of the attempt to establish once more a hereditary throne in France, and of the moral duty incumbent on Germany of fostering such an attempt by showing a certain amount of leniency and favour towards the leading personages in any such endeavour. He declares that he wishes France to remain isolated and weak, though not too weak to go on discharging her obligations. M. Thiers must not be upset by the "revolution," for then in all probability Germany would have to renew the war in order to get her money. On the other hand, M. Thiers must not be overset by any of the "Monarchical Pretenders," for in that case there would be a certain tendency to "a very inconvenient grouping of the powers," to be brought about with the express view of depriving Germany of some of the advantages she had secured for herself. The ill-will felt at Vienna for the conquests and money acquisitions gleaned by Germany from the war, would be pretty sure to take the form of compassion for France, in case any excuse for such compassion were afforded by a restoration of the old reigning House; and, on the whole, take it which way you would, it was for the interest of Germany that France should remain weak, though not too weak: weak enough to disgust the Radicals of Europe with Republics, Republican nough to disgust the Monarchies of Europe with the results of revolution, yet not too weak to collect the taxes

and raise heavy loans wherewith the German armies might be bought off. Now these being the opposite views of Count Arnim and the Chancellor, it is not, perhaps, very surprising that the Ambassador's views found more sympathy at head-quarters than Prince Bismarck approved, or could easily overcome. Kings have always a tenderness for the representatives of belief in hereditary Monarchy, and yet it is very difficult to persuade them that nations which adopt such a Monarchy really become more powerful foes in consequence. They have more fear of the intrigues of the revolutionary societies than they have of the strength of the Monarchical power. They cannot help thinking of a new Monarch as a new friend, and are always disposed to believe that a Monarch will be much more averse to the risk of a possibly unfortunate war, than a Republic which has nothing of so much value to lose; while in spite of their profound admiration for the strength of Monarchical institutions, their fear of Monarchs as open foes is not half as deep as their fear of revolutionary gospels. We are not surprised then that the views of Count Arnim found favour in the highest quarter, in spite of the violent displeasure of the Chancellor. And though we are by no means able to agree with Count Arnim, that it was the interest of Germany to favour a Legitimist Monarchy in France, we are not in the least surprised to find that a favourable ear was lent to those views, even against the most urgent counsels of the responsible German Minister. There was something too artificial, too fine-drawn in the Chancellor's wish to keep at the head of French affairs a Government weak, though not two weak. Diplomacy cannot hit the exact line between wind and water so precisely as all that; and the rather cynical notion, moreover, which clearly pervades Prince Bismarck's despatch, that the communistic *experimentum in corpore vili*, as he calls the interregnum of the Paris Commune, even if it were to be repeated, would be rather useful than otherwise to Germany, as tending to turn Moderates into Conservatives and Liberals into Moderates, is one so threatening to all order in Europe that we can easily understand its exciting a strong dislike in the Emperor's mind, and its seeming to him the conception of a rash and inveterately contemptuous statesman.

We ourselves should be inclined to hold that neither Prince Bismarck nor his contumacious Ambassador were in the right. We should hold with the latter—with Count Arnim—that the strongest Government France could set up, would be on the whole the best for German interests. And we should hold with the former—with Prince Bismarck—that the Government of the Legitimists could, by no possibility, be the best for German interests. It is perfectly true, no doubt, that if you look upon France and Germany as internecine foes, always on the very eve of a new war, it would be for the (military) interests of Germany that France should get no settled Government, but be constantly falling from one revolution into another. But even Prince Bismarck does not venture to say that Germany could look with satisfaction on such a result as that. And even the grim satisfaction with which he provisionally contemplate such a result is not statesmanlike. For nothing can be worse for Germany and for Europe than to have a perpetual state of anarchy in France. Apart from all questions of contracts between the two countries, the life of nations is so closely bound up together that, were France to fall into the condition of Spain, all Europe would suffer from it, and Germany herself would suffer even materially far more than any compensation out of the plunder of the war could by any possibility repay her. We hold it to be prefectly true that the most settled Government France could have would also be the Government least likely to declare war rashly. Settled Governments know that they have much to lose; unsettled Governments only think of what they have to gain. Nothing can be clearer than that Louis Napoleon was profoundly averse to the war by which he lost his throne, and that his safest advisers were as averse to it as he. If Prince Bismarck had been as anxious to avoid it as was the Emperor of the French, that war, we suspect, would never have taken place. Even now the Napoleonic party is the only party which has had the boldness to declare that if it came to power it would wholly repudiate the policy of revenge. And the reason it has had the boldness to make this declaration, is that it knows better than any party the depth and strength of the prudence, caution, and timidity of the peasantry and the merchants of France, the secret delight they would feel in a policy of safety, and the superficial cowardice which prevents them from avowing openly to the French people the feeling which really actuates them. That is the knowledge which emboldens the Imperialists of France at the present time to declare openly that they—who of all others are most responsible for the invasion and dismemberment and heavy mulcting of France—would, if they succeeded to power, make no attempt to revenge these calamities and indignities on the great Power which inflicted them. But a restored Monarch who was—as the Legitimist Monarch would be—in the hands of the sacerdotal party and a small clique of the old nobility, would have no such means of reading the hearts of the people, and of anticipating their secret wishes. Either a Republic truly representing the cautious feelings of France, or an Empire which is by virtue of all its tradition in the closest possible sympathy with the proprietary fears of France, might well appreciate properly the immense risk, the terrible responsibility, of a new war. But the last power to appreciate this risk adequately would be a throne built on obsolete ideas, half chivalric and half sacerdotal, and which must be profoundly out of sympathy with the frugal peasantry and the cautious commercial classes of the French nation. Prince Bismarck was right in fearing a Legitimist restoration. Count Arnim was right in fearing a weak and temporary Government. Whatever the risk of a renewal of strife may be, it would be far greater in the case of any Government which had come by a stroke of luck to the supreme power, than in the case of one vitally related with the pepple, and knowing truly all their weakness and fears. An unstable Government is always likely to be a worshipper of chance, and war is one of the favourite resources of worshippers of chance. But the most unstable Government now possible in France would probably be the Government of the Comte de Chambord. And the least unstable of any such Governments would be, in our opinion, either a very moderate and cautious Republic, or an Empire, resting, like the last, on the votes of the people.

THE CHEQUE BANK.

(Economist.)

The intersting experiment of the "Cheque Bank" has now been tried for more than a year, and the report and accounts which have been issued for the first year, coupled with a supplementary report by the manager, exhibit very clearly what the results so far have been. The object of the bank may be briefly described as that of substituting for small payments a new kind of cheques, which have some of the qualities of bank notes—the bank issuing in exchange for a deposit a book of blank cheques, which can only be filled up for a sum at, or under, a maximum amount named on them, so that the receiver of a cheque, though exposed to some chance of loss by forgery, has always the assurance that the bank has money to meet it. The bank makes its profits by receiving interest from the banks with which it is in association on the amount of deposits undrawn, which must usually be a considerable part of the original deposit, as the cheques are only gradually filled up. The result, as far as the profit of the first year is concerned, is naturally a loss to the shareholders, time being obviously necessary to acquire business. The accounts show that the expenditure and depreciation chargeable to the profit and loss account of the year amounted to 18,164*l.*, and as the gross income is only 4,671*l.*, there is a loss of capital in the first year of 13,493*l.*, exclusive of 4,879*l.* for advertising and minor items, which are to be written off the profit and loss of future years. Of the income, again, the sum of 3,000*l.* may be reckoned as the income from 100,000*l.* consols purchased by way of guarantee to depositors, so that the receipts from the bank's business were only 1,671*l.* in the first year, against 18,164*l.* of expenses. Of course this is no argument that the experiment will not eventually succeed, as the bank must wait till it is known before it can hope to receive a large amount of deposits, and must also spend a great deal during the intermediate period in advertising. And in regard to deposits, there has undoubtedly been a remarkable progress made, which induces us to believe that there is a better chance of the experiment succeeding than we should have been at first inclined to suppose, considering the great facilities offered by existing banks and the apparent smallness of the special field which the new bank occupies. The amounts received from customers and balances in hand increased as follows during the first year:—

Received from Customers.	£	Balances in Hand.	£
From July 22 to September 30, 1873 (60 working days)	40,717	On September 30, 1873	20,736
From October 1 to December 31, 1873 (77 working days)	71,511	On December 31, 1873	35,781
From January 1 to March 31, 1874 (77 working days)	120,564	On March 31, 1874	59,147
From April 1 to June 30, 1874 (76 working days)	162,634	On June 30, 1874	79,694
From July 1 to July 22, 1874 (19 working days)	62,329	On July 22, 1874	87,026

And during the period which elapsed between the 22nd of July last and the 4th of November, the date of the report, embracing 89 working days, the amount received from customers was 238,413*l.*, and the balances then in hand were 103,849*l.*—the amount of progress having thus been at an increasing rate during the entire existence of the bank. Assuming that the average balance on which the bank received income in 1873-74 was about 50,000*l.*, and that the same rate of progress continues in 1874-5, the average balance yielding income in that year will be about 150,000*l.*, so that the present annual receipts from sources exclusive of Consols should, at least, be three times what they were in 1873-4, or about 5,000*l.*, making the total gross income of the bank at least 8,000*l.* This approaches very nearly the amount of the current annual expenditure, exclusive of advertising and depreciation, viz., 10,588*l.*; and in another year the same rate of progress would give a small profit, the staff of the bank, it is stated, being sufficient for a much greater business. As far as can be gathered from the supplemetary report, which contains most ample details, the principal use of the bank is made (1) by large employers who make deposits and give the cheque books of the bank to subordinates for the purpose of "petty cash", and (2) by remitters of small sums, the cheque of the bank being practically taken everywhere throughout the country, as well as in the principal foreign towns, and being cheaper than a Post Office order. The cheques are also employed as a substitute for notes and coin in travelling, and in making purchases at shops where the customer is not known, and in a variety of other ways where an ordinary cheque could not be used. The bank having advanced so far, the progress of the experiment during the next few years may be watched with all the more interest.

THE SHAKERS OR GIRLINGITES.

(Spectator.)

We do not quite agree with Mr. Auberon *Herbert*, who says in his letter to the *Times* of Tuesday that the difference between the poor Shakers, who have just been ejected from their house near Lymington for debt and general incapacity to manage their worldly affairs, and the "respectable" Christian world outside their gates, is chiefly this,—"that they [the Shakers] carried out their superstitions" logically, that is, that "they had the misfortune to believe absolutely in what they professed,"—while the Respectables do not. Nothing is easier, and to our minds, nothing is less convincing to any thoughtful man, than that sort of attack upon a large conception of a very complex matter which consists in panegyrising the earnestness of those who take a small and very fragmentary view of it as if it were the whole, and in condemning by implication the sincerity of everybody else. What do we call the medical practitioners who ride a hobby, like exercise, or cold water, or electricity, or a particular regimen of living, to death, and make health depend on following the prescribed rules, except ignoramuses or quacks? And it seems to us that whatever can be said against Christ's teaching, it can hardly be denied that it is as rich and complex a thing, as much needing study as a whole, and the careful avoidance of fragmentary treatment and caricature, as the principles of medicine. To say that the followers of Mrs. Girling are more like the early Christians,—say, for instance, the followers of St. Paul,—than any of the regular Christian Churches, is virtually to say, we suppose, that the early Christians came to such a dead-lock with the world around them as Mrs. Girling's followers have come to,—which was not the case, indeed if they had, we should probably have never heard either of the Archbishops praying for rain, on whom Mr. Herbert is unjustly severe, or of Mrs. Girling and her friends, to whom he is justly lenient. The early Church at Jerusalem, which had all things common, never seems to have mortgaged its property and forgotten to pay the interest till the mortgage was foreclosed. St. Paul, at all events, was evidently a man of business. He not only made tents successfully, so as to be "chargeable to no man," but he inculcated the most excellent business principles,—principles, indeed, at once of worldly and unworldly wisdom,—on his unknown disciples at Rome:—"Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour. Owe no man anything, but to love one another." But while we do not think Mr. Herbert has had at all a great success in using Mrs. Girling and her followers as inexpensive missiles to cast at the heads of less eccentric Christian Churches, we heartily agree with him that the attempt to make her out insane because she takes up in a somewhat isolated and capricious fashion a knotty fragment or two of the Christian teaching, was a very monstrous one; and also we agree with him entirely that it is exceedingly likely that a new generation may arise which will look on "the superstitions of the educated as even more pitiable than the superstitions of the ignorant," though whether the former superstitions will then be illustrated by the superficial essays of orthodox prelates, or by those of heterodox automatists, we think it might be rather difficult hastily to determine. In any case, Mr. Auberon Herbert has acted with his usual kindliness and keen feeling for misery, in giving the poor Shakers the offer of a large barn and outbuildings for temporary occupation, though he must have been aware that by doing so he was strengthening their belief,—and as he thinks, their superstition,—that God would answer their prayers; indeed, it would probably be a special marvel to them that God should do so by making use of so sceptical and unbelieving an instrument for that purpose as himself.

With regard to the creed itself which has led all these poor people into their very unsuccessful speculations at Lymington, and now got them between the horns of a very disagreeable dilemma,—on the one hand, the disavowing of a faith to which they feel pledged by the loyalty of inward conviction,—and on the other, a very uncomfortable and gradual kind of starvation,— what strikes one most about it is not at all its affinity to the creed of the early Christians as that creed appears in the New Testament, for that was full of depth and spiritual shading, but the crude and hard simplicity it displays, the corporeality without any sensual feature,—in a word, the ten-

dency to degenerate from Christ's Gospel into a creed of the type which we might suppose the "toiling millions of men sunk in labour and pain" to mould for themselves out of the more prominent physical elements of a greater creed. As a rule, of course, the beliefs of men on *all* subjects have been chiefly determined by the inspiration or the genius of the few. The many have been led, not leaders. Life and force, and often youth, and flashes of either genius or inspiration, have been necessary to trace out a great creed on any subject. And for the most part, the dull leaden experience of the masses of men before they grew into the light of such beliefs have not verified such creeds, though the beliefs themselves have often power to transfigure and glorify what was previously leaden-hued experience. It takes a man whose life is more vivid than that of others, whose emotions are more intense, whose imagination is more easily kindled, whose conscience is more powerfully efficient, or whose intellect is more flexible and vigilant, to think-out the great thoughts, or receive the great flashes of illumination, which thenceforward touch the experience even of all the rest of the world with light. It is easier, for instance, for a man to whom all the events of life present some new and striking world of opportunity, to believe in the divine providence which guides his individual life, than it is for the creature of dull routine and wearing toil, to whom labour means weariness, and each new morning means only a new winding-up of the machine. Such a man may accept with joy the great gospel, "Now is my heart troubled, and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour. *But for this cause came I to this hour.* Father, glorify thy name,"—may find it shed a flood of light ever his life; but his own experience, *previous* to such a spring of the soul towards an authoritative announcement of the truth, would never for a moment have suggested it. It would never have occurred to him that the very key of the trouble and difficulty in earthly circumstances was the use of that trouble and difficulty for ends which nothing but trouble and difficulty, nay, nothing but *that* trouble and difficulty, could have answered. It takes either inspiration or the highest genius to find a meaning for ordinary human life which shall not be a depressing meaning. We might almost say that the world would hardly have had a religion, if there had been none but common minds with common experience,—not because the common minds with the common experience are incapable of accepting it, but because it takes uncommon minds with uncommon experience to help them to interpret their own ordinary life rightly. Just as science would be impossible without an uncommon mind and uncommon powers of observation to find a key for common minds and common powers of observation, so the great ideal and religious faiths of the world would be impossible without the same help. Let an ordinary mind try to recast for itself the teaching either of science or of faith,—without constantly recurring to the luminous guidance of men more or less capable of discovery,— and it is sure to show some great degeneration of conception, to grovel toward a dull, unillumined routine notion,— a routine notion that wants all life and vigour. It takes something much above us to show us what is; nay, it takes a constant striving towards that which is above us to keep up the knowledge we have once attained of what is; and nothing is more certain than the tendency in man, after the first great impression caused by a new working of the mind or heart has passed away, rapidly to lose all the depth and vividness of that impression, and quietly to substitute for it something far more in keeping with the dull and spiritless experience which preceded the making of that impression.

Now the creed of the Girlingites seems to us just such a leaden corporeal recast of one knotty bit of Christianity, as would proceed from "the toiling millions of men sunk in labour and pain," though it is brightened up with a marvel or two and a very strong appeal to the faithfulness of honest hearts. Mrs Girling, at least as she appears to have explained her creed in the presence of the *Daily News'* reporter, must have got hold of a very strong impression indeed that the gift of the Spirit of God is accompanied and signified by a complete renewal of the human *body*, so as to set it free from all that is evil and perishable in it, and fit it for the immortal life. All her peculiar creed hinges somehow on the body. The dancing of the Shakers is believed to be the possession of their bodies by the Holy Spirit. Their celibate life is due to the influence of the Holy Spirit on their bodies. It was a vision of Christ in the body from which Mrs. Girling dates her revelation. It has been by miraculous cures of bodily ailments that her belief in that revelation has been sustained and renewed. Here is the account of what she says:—

"She then prayed earnestly for the Spirit of God to enlighten her, and after long and earnest pleading, at the midnight hour, in darkness and solitude, she received the Holy Spirit. She immediately experienced an entire change of body from top to toe. Eight years afterwards, at noonday, she saw a vision. She saw Christ in the clouds, and from Him received a revelation that she should not see death till He came, and also a commandment to preach this to all men. Addressing herself pointedly, she said, with arm and finger extended. 'As clearly and surely as I see you and see your features, so clearly did I see the form and face of Christ, the Son of God. You may think me crazed, or what you like. I care not: but I know as surely as I stand here that my body shall never enter the ground. I do not say Christ will be here to-day, to-morrow, next week, or next year—for I know not when: but I do know I shall be alive when He comes. I have preached the truth to millions of people, and with God's grace will still preach the same to-night. Amongst you, my friends, are doubtless married men. I do not say you are wrong, God forbid. Marry and be given in marriage, but being sons of Adam, all your bodies must see death. Our bodies are already quickened by the Holy Spirit, and will not see death. I do not say you will receive condemnation at the day of resurrection, but each man as he acts in accordance with his conscience so will he receive judgment and have different degrees of happiness. We who follow Christ cannot marry. We must live a celibate life, the same as Christ. I assure you we live in perfect purity when changed by the Holy Spirit. I have experienced many miraculous cures before the revelation of Christ—total paralysis of the body, blindness of one eye, a mouth drawn all on one side—all was cured in a marvellously short space of time."

And yet, as Mr. Auberon Herbert justly says, there is not a sign of insanity about her. She is not very successful, but she acts like successful generals and successful statesmen, in being rather anxious than not to be "interviewed" by newspaper reporters, and very desirous to make public all that she teaches. When she was examined by Dr. Adams in relation to her sanity, her coolness was admirable. She was simply "amused" at the doubt shown of it. She bantered the doctor rather skilfully about the "mesmeric" hypothesis of the Shakers' dances, and remarked that if she had really had any such mesmeric power, he would have been the person on whom she would certainly have displayed it. She utterly repudiated any expectation of a miracle to shelter her Shakers from the weather on the night of their expulsion, or to restore the ejected furniture to the house from which the sheriff's officers had taken it. She did not yet know, she said, what, under the circumstances that had taken place, she and the brethren would do, but "*there were two things she claimed and would have,—religious liberty and justice,*"—a very British sentiment indeed, and not in the least wanting in either reasonableness or *savoir-faire*. In fact, everything seems to show that Mrs. Girling is by no means a stupid person, while the strong attachment to and faith in her of all the brethren, proves in all probability that there is nothing of the impostor about her. It seems to us that this rather ignorant, but shrewd and very earnest person, has just recast an odd corner of the Christian teaching in a very corporeal sense which takes a strong hold of a certain small number of the "dim, common populations," by reason of the very audacious claim it makes to transfigure at once and for ever that toil-worn, much-enduring body which seems so paradoxical an appendage to the spiritual life. Probably no class feels the full "burden of the flesh" like the labouring class. The hard-tasked instrument of labour, weary, soiled, and ill-adjusted to any but strongly-marked efforts, looks exceedingly unlike the temple of a spiritual life. But Mrs. Girling's strange fanaticism takes, at all events, this bull by the horns. It takes St. Paul's teaching that the body is sacred because it is the temple of the Holy Spirit, and interprets it to mean that the Holy Spirit shows its physical dominion over it by shaking it about and impelling it to dance, and so transforming it that it will not pass through death, but be caught up to meet "the Lord in the air." That is an admirable instance of the degeneration of a spiritual truth, but it is hardly a worse superstition than the belief that by mere eagerness to take hold of the proffered merits of Christ a man can secure for himself his salvation. The one is a degeneration due to the spell exercised by the weary body over the imagination of the marvel-seeking labourer, the other a degeneration due to the spell exercised by the keen commercial faculty,—the love of an easy bargain,—over the imagination of the marvel-seeking trader. Both seem to us remarkable illustrations of that lowering of high faiths which must always come from reading them in the sense in which, if we could conceive it, the minds needing emancipation would themselves have tried to imagine such faiths,—in other words, from overlaying the new teaching with the very class of tyrannical conceptions from which it is intended to set us free. There is no doubt a charm for these poor people in the mere idea that the Holy Spirit can directly move their bodies without the co-operation of their own minds,—the fascination consisting in the feeble and superstitious notion that it is to be closer to God to have Him govern the body without the concurrence of the mind than through the mind. Such superstitions are indeed almost always the compounds resulting from the fusion of faith with want of faith. The Girlingites present no exceptional case, though they present a case of a somewhat coarser kind of superstition than in the middle-classes we ordinarily meet with.

MR. CHARLES AUSTIN.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A very short notice in Monday's *Times* stated that Mr. Charles Austin, "well known in legal and general circles," died the other day at Brandeston Hall, in Suffolk, at the age of seventy-five. All that is said of him, apart from a few dates, is that he "acquired great eminence at the parliamentary bar, and obtained the honour of a silk gown in 1841." This is rather a curt notice of one of the very ablest men of our day, though it must be owned that, with all his splendid gifts, there really is little more to be said about him.

Mr. Charles Austin was the younger brother of Mr. John Austin, whose work on the province of jurisprudence has, since his death, obtained a degree of fame and influence which it never acquired in its author's lifetime. The two brothers had (as brothers usually have) much in common and many points of strong contrast. They were two of the very ablest men of the age in which they lived. The elder brother's book shows sufficiently the character of his intellect, and upon the few persons who knew him well his conversation made an even deeper impression than his book. In gravity, force, and accuracy of thought he equalled, if he did not exceed, the writers with whom it is natural to compare him, such as James and John Mill. The whole tone of his mind, his moral sympathies, and his religious feelings, were infinitely graver, deeper, and more manly than theirs. He was, however, languid, low-spirited, and constitutionally indolent, and the results of his thought and labour are in consequence not great, and are instructive to comparatively few. He led the simplest and quietest of lives in a small cottage at Weybridge. "I ought to have been a schoolman. In these days no life would suit me so well as that of a German professor," was his account of himself to an old friend.

Mr. Charles Austin had probably as powerful a mind as his brother, and as much aptitude for abstract speculation; but he was of a totally different temperament. Accounts of his militant Radicalism and his brilliancy in discussion are to be found in the Autobiography of Mr. John Mill and in Mr. Greville's Memoirs. He was one of the eager band of reformers who, when George IV. was king, thought that they had discovered the great secret by which everything might be set right, and who declared war against all existing institutions, in a mild constitutional fashion. The war was never a very bitter one, and as time went on most of the soldiers took service in the camp which they were to have attacked. Charles Austin in particular might be described as the Demas of Benthamism who forsook it, "having loved this present world." A somewhat cynical critic, who, however, was neither unfriendly nor quite unsympathizing, observed upon him and his brother, "They were both very clever fellows. Charles was much the cleverest. John served God, and Charles served the devil and made much the best bargain of the two." "Serving the devil" was a more picturesque than exact manner of describing the fact that Charles Austin got into practice at the parliamentary bar when that singular profession was in its palmiest condition, and that his marvellous gifts as an advocate gave him a position there the like of which was never attained by any other man in any branch of the profession. His income in the year 1847—the great railway year—was something fabulous, nor do we venture to state the sums which we have heard mentioned. His reputation was so great that he received many briefs merely in order to prevent his appearance on the other side, and this no doubt is the origin of the story (mythical or not) of his being met riding in Hyde Park on one of the busiest days in the session. "What in the world are you doing here, Austin?" "I am doing equal justice to all my clients." What Bentham in heaven can have thought of his distinguished disciple it is difficult to imagine. Probably he reflected that as such fees were going it was as well that they should go to a Benthamite.

In 1848, and in the forty-ninth year of his age, Mr. Austin retired from practice, having bought the estate in Suffolk where he died. He was in the full vigour of his life and in the very prime of his powers. He had a well-deserved reputation as the most successful advocate of his age with the doubtful exception of Follett. He was a man of most brilliant talents of all kinds, and of varied accomplishments, and from the day of his retirement to the day of his death, being twenty-six working years, his most important avocation, as far as the public knows, was presiding at the quarter-sessions for East Suffolk.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(Athenæum.)

We have much pleasure in announcing that it has been settled that an official history of the Ashantee Campaign shall be published. It is not yet finally determined to whom the task shall be confided, but it will probably be entrusted to two well-known officers who distinguished themselves in the war.

A handsomely illustrated edition of the Poems of Sydney Dobell will be issued in two volumes early in the present year. As a sample of the posthumous portion of the contents, we are able to publish a short fragment, valuable alike for its seasonableness and its beauty. It is entitled 'New Year's Eve.'—

As when at twelve o'clock strong January
Flings wide the gates of life and we look out
Straight to the primroses, and with the swallow
Skim thro' the dawns of daffodils and up
To bluebell skies, and from the bluebell skies,
Like a wild hawk upon a flight of doves,
Swoop upon June and Paradise, and on
Beyond the bounds of Eden to an Earth
Boss'd with great purples of new-clustered wine
Betwixt the tented harvests red and gold,
And so into a cloud, and know no more——

The volumes will be a welcome gift to an esoteric public. They should do something to spread a knowledge of their author among general readers.

We hear of the deaths of two provincial notabilities, Mrs. Trafford Whitehead, a literary lady, of Manchester, and Mr. Charles Rogers. Some years

ago Mrs. Whitehead contributed a series of poems to the Manchester press, under the *nom de plume* of "A Manchester Lady." Some of these were included by the late Mr. Harland in his 'Modern Songs and Ballads of Lancashire.' The deceased lady also wrote a novel, entitled 'The Grahams of Bessbridge House.' Mr. Charles Rogers was well known in Yorkshire for his writings in the dialect of that country. He was the editor of 'T' Bairnsla Foaks Annual an Pogmoor Olmenac,' which has been published, we believe, annually for more than thirty years. It is written in the Yorkshire dialect, and has considerable popularity in the country.

The Rev J. W. Ebsworth has in the press a reprint of the 'Westminster Drollery' of 1671-1672.

Dr. H. Dunbar, a son of the late Prof. Dunbar, who for many years held the Greek chair at the University of Edinburgh, is engaged upon an Homeric Dictionary.

Mr. John Noble, author of 'Fiscal Legislation, 1842-1865,' has in the press, and will shortly publish, 'National Finance, a Review of the Policy of the last two Parliaments and of the Results of Modern Fiscal Legislation.'

The death is announced of Sir William Boyd, of Edinburgh. He was the author of a 'History of Literature,' 'Lectures on Ancient and Modern Literature,' &c.

PUNCH.

A CHRISTMAS NUMBER A LA MODE.

JOHN SMITH was ill, very ill. He had sent for the Doctor in hot haste. His family (a numerous one) surrounded his easy chair. The poor old man (poor in health, only let it be understood, for he was as rich as Crœsus in pocket) gazed at the assembled throng with eyes dimmed, not by tears of affection. His numerous relatives bent over him to hear what he had to say.

"My friends," he gasped out, "I want you to do me a favour. I cannot last much longer, and before I die I should much like to hear all your stories."

There was an awkward pause, and then one of his relatives advanced. He was a little old man dressed in a suit of seedy black. He cleared his throat coughed apologetically, and commenced as follows:—

The Pew-opener's Story.

"The Church of St. Bunkum is in the ward of Cold Without, in the City of London, &c., &c. One foggy November morning, when the streets were, &c., &c., I was dusting the reading-desk when, &c., &c. The Bride was a timid young thing, and as she stood before the Curate, &c., &c. The Bridegroom was nervous, &c., &c. The young couple drove off in a cab, &c., &c. He tried hard to get work from the editors of the magazines, &c., &c. She pined away, &c., &c. And on New Year's Eve I heard that they both were dead!"

When the little old man had finished his story, John Smith opened his eyes and exclaimed, "Let me hear the next."

Accepting this invitation, a bright-looking young man with curly brown hair and sparkling blue eyes stepped briskly forward, and began—

The Civil Engineer's Story.

"'Charley, old man, you will never do it!' exclaimed my partner. My partner was, &c., &c. In spite of this, I determined to begin the work the next morning, &c., &c. The men murmured, &c., &c. I seized the revolver from Morton's hand, &c., &c. And so he was tried, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life."

The bright-looking young man hastily wiped away a tear, and bowing to the company, left the apartment.

Old John Smith roused himself from a gentle slumber, and cried "Now for the next!"

A pale-faced man, very blue about the cheeks and chin, advanced, and related—

The Story of the Christmas Clown.

"Old Higgings used to work the Norfolk Circuit when me and Sally were engaged at thirty shillings a week as 'useful people.' My wife (she was called Miss Florence Plantagenet in the play-bills) was, &c., &c. Well, one night when we had a good house (it was Signor Tomkins's benefit) we, &c., &c. The rouge was still on her face, &c., &c. 'It is fever,' said the doctor, in a low tone and I, &c., &c. I gave the audience my usual joke (we call it a 'wheeze' in the Profession) before I came off, so that the Signor might have time to prepare for jumping through the paper balloons, when, &c., &c. The audience roared with laughter, &c., &c. 'She 's dead,' said the doctor, as I came off, and poor lass, so she was!"

The Christmas Clown buried his face in his hands, and poor old John Smith (with tears in his eyes) observed, "A sad, sad story. And now for the next."

A gentleman, with a face overflowing with drollery, advanced, and, without any preface, commenced—

The Story of the Man Without a Memory.

"I never could remember anything, &c., &c. When I was a boy, &c., &c. When I was a youth, &c., &c. Well, I was engaged to be married, &c., &c. I was called in the morning, &c., &c. 'The day of your marriage, Sir,' said he, and &c., &c. I looked at my watch, &c., &c. I hurried to the church, &c., &c. The clergyman was very angry; he said, &c., &c. The ring was not on the piano, &c., &c. And to this day I am a bachelor, whilst Mary, (the woman I adored) is married to the hated pork-butcher, and is the mother of five children!"

There was a roar of laughter as the speaker finished. After the merriment had subsided, some one called attention to poor old John Smith. His jaw had dropped, his features were rigid, his eye glazed, his expression one of the deepest dejection. He was dead!—the concluding story (it was a comic one) had finished him without the assistance of a doctor!

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

SIR,

IT must have been! I've got at it. I've only just hit upon it. The story of Brummy and the Dog-fight. I've found out the solution of it all. It was evidently intended, at the commencement of the autumn theatrical season, now over, to draw public attention to *Richard Cœur de Lion* at Drury Lane. Did n't you see the pictures on the walls? "The hound attacking the Knight." Of course. Depend on it, something went wrong, and the scheme was mismanaged somehow, or under that picture we should have seen long ago daily advertised, "The Man and Dog Fight in *Richard Cœur de Lion* at Drury Lane every evening."

Yours,
SLEEPYHEAD WOKEUP.

A WINTRY SECT.—The Shakers.

COCKNEY FURRIN AND 'OME REVIEW.

Horgustus. Rather 'ard of hold Bismarck to be down on Harnim, hain't it?

'Enery. Yes, I'm sorry for old 'Arry Harnim. I wonder if Bismarck 'll hindorse 'is committal with "No Christmas Fare." Carden 'd ha' dun it if he 'd a cot the poor beggar.

CELESTIAL COLD SHOULDER.—A Correspondent suggests, as explanation of the late severe weather, that Venus has been flirting with the Sun, and creating a coolness between him and the Earth.

A NICE DISTINCTION.

Sunday Visitor. "What is that Boy of yours playing at, Mrs. Mullington?"

The Vicar's Wife. "O, well, of course he can't have his Ball to play with on Sundays—so we let him have the Sofa-Cushion to kick!"

GROSS NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Sunday School Teacher. "What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then for you?"

Sunday School Dunce. "Nothing at all, Miss—neither then nor since!"

MOTTO FOR THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—"*Nulli Secundus.*" Second-Class for Nobody.

"FIVE O'CLOCK TEA."

Lady (to Relative from Australia). "Will you take any Refreshment, Cousin George?"

George. "Thanks, Bella. Don't mind if I do. Give us a Handful o' Tea and a Billy o' Water, and I 'll Boil it, while you make me a Damper!"

MOTTO FOR A MANAGER.—"*Cætera decent.*"

A REAL BLESSING TO FATHERS.

A SERIAL on sale at the Railway Bookstalls bears on its front page the following announcement:—

"*Little Folks* Enlarged without Increase of Expense."

If this could actually be accomplished, what a blessing it would be for Paterfamilias, particulary at the present festive season of eating and drinking and growing bills for growing children.

TWO RATES DISLIKED BY DISSENTERS.—Pew-rates and Cu-rates.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. —I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

(379)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Friend of India."

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		Rs.	As.
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In arrear, ... *ditto*		30	0

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In the *Friend of India*, are

Per Line, each insertion, ...	4 annas.
The third and subsequent insertions.... ...	3 "

By Contract.

Per Page, ...	Rs.	150	per month.
Per 12 months, 1 column, ...	"	50	"
6 ditto, 1 "	"	55	"
6 ditto, ¼ "	"	30	"
3 ditto, 1 "	"	60	"
3 ditto, ½ "	"	35	"

(208)

RETURN EMIGRANTS FROM TRINIDAD WEST INDIES.

THE ship "Ganges" from Trinidad with return emigrants is expected to arrive in the Port of Calcutta about the end of February 1875. Part of the emigrants' savings (Rupees 100,133-7-8) has been lodged by direction of the Trinidad Government in the Oriental Bank in anticipation of their arrival. Published for the information of relatives and those whom it may concern.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL,
Government Emigration Agent for Trinidad.

(465)

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in the Matter of the estate of Edward Augustus Slessor deceased and a Cause of King against Campbell.—The CREDITORS of EDWARD AUGUSTUS SLESSOR late of Meean Meer in the Punjaub in India a captain in the Royal Artillery deceased (who died in or about the month of June 1873) are on or before the 1st day of May 1875 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Beaumont Shepheard one of the firm of Shepheard and Sons of No. 32 Finsbury Circus in the city of London England the solicitors of the defendant Florence Mary Campbell the executrix of the said testator their Christian and Surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their Accounts and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any Security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins at his Chambers situate No. 3 Stone Buildings Lincoln's Inn Middlessex England on Wednesday the 16th day of June 1875 at 12 o'clock at noon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 14th day of December 1874. J. A. BUCKLEY chief clerk.

SHEPHEARD and SONS solicitors 32 Finsbury Circus London E. C. England.

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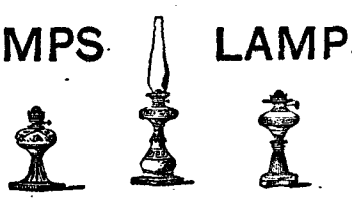
LAMPS LAMPS



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(358)

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"LIMITED."

The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during January and February, 1875.

From Calcutta.

For *Chittagong*, *Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 8th and 22nd February.

„ *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 1st and 15th February.

„ *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 1st and 15th February.

„ *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 8th and 22nd February.

„ *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 24th February.

„ *Bombay*, calling at *False Point*, *Gopaulpore*, *Bimlipatam*, *Vizagapatam*, *Coconada*, *Madras*, *Pondicherry*, *Negapatam*, *Galle*, *Colombo*, *Tuticorin*, *Alleppey*, *Cochin*, *Beypore*, *Calicut*, *Tellicherry*, *Cannanore*, *Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th February receiving cargo for *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao*, *Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam*, *Coconada*, *Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras viâ* same ports; 3rd and 17th February.

From Bombay.

„ *Kurrachee* only, 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd February.

„ *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*; 29th January, 5th, 12th, 19th and 25th February.

„ *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta; 30th January, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 29th January and 26th February.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 11th February.

„ *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 6th February, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden*.

Agents at Bombay, Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

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Managing Agents—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Calcutta.

(464).

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50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

LONDON.

(402)

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

[Second Series].

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ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)

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Billiard Table Manufacturers,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

AND

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THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great *principle of*

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

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A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

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Of every design and size, by far

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Ever imported into this Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London,) to which he gave the name of

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From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868 :—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *Communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

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(461)

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March 1874.

(2)

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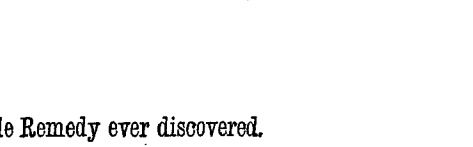

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It Cures old Sores.
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as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

(335)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia	...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest	...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds		...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta	... Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	Madras,	... Parry & Co.
	Bombay,	... Remington & Co.
	Colombo,	... Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
	Singapore,	... Paterson, Simons & Co.
Sub-Agents	in Mirzapore,	... Hamilton, Brown & Co.
	„ Agra,	... T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(15)

The great Eastern Remedy
for all
Diseases of the Skin,

such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, PUSTULAR ERUPTIONS, ACNE, RINGWORM, LICHEN SCALDHEAD, SCALY ERUPTIONS, LEPRA, ELEPHANTIASIS, FRECKLES, SYPHALITIC ERUPTIONS, BOILS, BLANES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES. FOUL ULCERS, CANCER, INDOLENT TUMOURS, CANCEROUS TUMOURS, &c. &c. — is

Dr. E. J. Lazarus

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious imitations.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the orginal receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D. and sold by them and by all Medicine Venders at 4 Rupees each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons).

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto, Queen's ditto, 6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

						£	s.	d.
12	Table Spoons	... 40 ozs.	at	6	6	... 13	0	0
12	Dessert ditto	... 25 „	at	6	6	... 8	2	6
12	Table Forks	... 40 „	at	6	6	... 13	0	0
12	Dessert ditto	... 25 „	at	6	6	... 8	2	6
2	Gravy Spoons	... 12 „	at	6	6	... 3	18	0
1	Soup Ladle	... 10 „	at	6	6	... 3	5	0
4	Sauce ditto	... 12 „	at	7	0	... 4	4	0
4	Salt Spoons	...		...		... 2	4	0
12	Tea ditto	... 14 „	at	7	0	... 4	18	0
1	Pair Sugar Tongs			...		... 1	5	0
						£61	19	0

	ozs.	£	s.	d.	
Silver Tea Pot, with Silver Handle ...	27½	16	15	0	Complete £51 16 0
Silver Sugar Basin, gilt inside ...	14½	9	10	0	
Silver Cream Ewer, gilt inside ...	9½	6	10	0	
Silver Coffee Pot ...	31	19	1	0	

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY, & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta.;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

(446)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

(339) *Calcutta.*

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held on August 6th.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE REPORT ON THE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year 1,406 new Proposals were made to the Company. Of these 1,099 were accepted and completed for 514,638*l.*, the new Premiums thereon being 17,271*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The total income from Premiums, after deducting re-assurances, amounted to 237,415*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the interest received from investments (exclusive of that on the Annuity funds) was 64,990*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The claims during the year were:—

By Death: Original sums assured	*£117,228*	*17*	*6*
Bonus additions thereon	*7,423*	*11*	*2*
By Matured Policies (including Children's Endowments): Original sums assured	*1,750*	*0*	*0*
Bonus additions thereon	134	15	0
	£126,537	3	8

The result of the operations for the year is that, after payment of all claims, annuities, and expenses of every description, 158,547*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* has been added of the Life Funds, making the total accumulations of the Life Branch of the Company,

£1,761,523-11-11.

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

CALCUTTA.

(107)

THE SERAMPORE PRESS.

THE Serampore Press undertakes the Publication of Books and Pamphlets in English and Bengalee, and all ordinary kinds of job work in these languages, at moderate rates. The Press also casts founts of Bengalee type of all varieties.

AUTHORIZED UNIVERSITY TEXT-BOOKS.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

Entrance Examination.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA TO THE YEAR 1872.

	Rs.
Price, in Boards	2 0
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Postage 6 annas.

First Arts and Degree Examinations.

HISTORY OF INDIA, PART II., ... 3 0

Postage 8 annas.

FOR STUDENTS AND LIBRARIES.

Part I. (534 p.p.) and Part II. (818 p.p.,) *last edition*, of Mr. Marshman's unabridged History of India are available, together, for cash at the reduced price of Rs. 4 0

Postage 14 annas.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH AND BENGALEE.

By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, C.S.I.

History of Bengal.

Outline of the History of Bengal, Twentieth Edition, ... 1 2

Elementary History of India.

The History of India, to the accession of the Mogul dynasty. Fifth Edition, ... 1 2

Brief Survey of History.

A Brief Survey of History, to the Birth of Christ, Part I. Tenth Edition, ... 1 2
The same Work with a Bengalee translation, ... 3 0
Part II. of the Work, from the Birth of Christ to the age of Charlemagne. Fourth Edition, ... 1 0

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

D. S. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Botton & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie & Co.; De Beaux & Co.; Scott, Mascurine & Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(315½)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
R. SCOTT, THOMSON & CO., Calcutta,
J. CORFIELD & CO., 11, Government place,
Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for Bengal.

(288)

10335

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

LANDOUR.

Will re-open on the 1st of March, 1875.

Address,

REV. D. HERRON,

Dehra.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite Comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

N. B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The *Globe* says. "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For *invalids and Dyspeptics*, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

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This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest HOMŒOPATHIC advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NUT.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS the largest Manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London.

EXPORT CHICORY MILLS, BRUGES, BELGIUM.

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THE MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR *PRIVATE SEMINARY,*

WILL re-open for the Session of 1875 punctually on the 1st of March. Terms Revised. Special attention is paid by Mrs. Parsons to YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to

REV. J. PARSONS,

(443) *Rajpore, Deyrah Doon.*

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE

are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

(401)

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, London. ALEX. ROSS' Depilatory removes superfluous Hair from the Face and Arms without injury to the skin. Had of Chemists, and of SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co., 9 Dalhousie Square.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—ALEX. ROSS' Chiropo removes Corns in an hour, turns them into pulp, removing the root. Had of ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, and SMITH & STANISTREET, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SPANISH FLY IS THE ACTING INGREDIENT in ALEX. ROSS' Cantharides Oil which quickly produces Hair and Whiskers. Had of Chemists. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England, and of SMITH & Co., 9 Dalhousie Square.

(431)

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

(449) MARTELL & Co.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The National Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100.000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1.000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	...	5 per cent.
6 " "	...	4 "
3 " "	...	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

(H)

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital £800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Calcutta	Singapore	Shanghai
Bombay	Batavia	Hankow
Akyab	Hongkong	
Rangoon	Manilla	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN CALCUTTA

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection Bills of Exchange; effects, remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	4	" "
12 " "	5	" "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

(31.) JAMES SIMPSON,

Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £55,000.

Calcutta Branch, No. 28, Dalhousie Square.

The Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts general Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

(108)

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold on London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

(295)

HOME PARK, BROUGHTY FERRY, SCOTLAND. ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss HISLOP, daughter of the Rev. A. HISLOP, Author of "The Two Babylons," &c.

BROUGHTY FERRY is healthily and pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Tay, and is much frequented by those in pursuit of health.

It is the aim of the Principal to combine the highest possible *gradual* development and culture of the intellect, with the Christian training and watchfulness of a home.

A large staff of Masters and English and Foreign Governesses.

Reference is kindly permitted to Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F. R. S., Bombay.

Rev. G. COOPER, Nagpore.

Rev. J. FORDYCE, Simla.

George SMITH, Esq., LL. D., Edinburgh.

Rev. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL. D., Ditto.

Prospectuses with further references, &c., on application to the Printer.

(429)

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester*; 96, *Cheapside. London*; 35, *Castle Street. Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, Esq.—*Chairman.*

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,

(33) *Agents in Calcutta.*

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted, at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every Respectable Dealer in India.

(86½)

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the 5th December.

Messrs. GREEN'S favourite passenger Steamer

"VICEROY"

2477 Tons, 1200 H. P. Indicated,

J. MURDOCH, Commander.

For passage and plans of Cabins apply to

GRINDLAY & CO.,
F. W. HEILGERS & CO.,
Agents.

(415)

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The S.S. "SULTAN."

of Messrs. Green's line, commanded by Captain W. F. OWEN, late of the "NILE," will leave for London about the 12th January next.

Passage rate, First class single Rs. 550.
Second class, do 350.

For further particulars apply to,

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.,
Agents,
OR TO
MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cacnar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway, Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 17th instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

(22)

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancent.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

(302)

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND 170, PICCADILLY.
Works—EUSTON ROAD and CAMDEN TOWN.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa & Condensed Milk).

(369)

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN AND CO.'S

			P. doz.
Chateau Lafitte Claret,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do.	do., in 2 do..	Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux	do., in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 25
Do. do.	do., in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Proprietaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 30

BRUCE'S

			P. doz.
Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 30

F. GIESLER & CO.'S

			P. doz.
Champagne, Star Mark,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 44
Do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 24

Fine Pale Gold coloured Sparkling Champagne. ... in cases, at 1 do., Qts. Rs. 35

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

(B) LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

KASIPUR (COSSIPORE.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

CHEMICAL WORKS,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirit of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,
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(D)

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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(223)

MILITARY ORDERS.

Cowie, Surgn Major A J, to officiate as examiner of Medical Accts, Bengal.
Boisragon, Col H F M, furlough for 2 years.
Boisragon, Lieut Col F W R, ditto.
Thackeray, Major E F, for 1 year.
Barton, Capt H J. ditto.
Johnstone, Capt J, for 2 years.
Browne, Capt S J, to be Major.
Graham, Capt O M, ditto.
Wood, Lieut H M M, to be Capt.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Henderson, Mr W H, permitted to resign, Bengal C S.
Forbes, Capt W S, to officiate as Depy Commr of Gonda.
Chapman, Mr C, to be Supdt of Encumbered Estates, Gonda.
Robinson, Mr A presented with Rs. 4,000, for Arabic.
White, Mr J, ditto, Rs 2,000, for Persian.
Durand, Mr H M, ditto, Rs 1,000, for Bengalee.
The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces' Commission have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

Higher Standard

IN LAW AND REVENUE.

FOX, Mr F W, C S, Asst Commr.
Berry, Mr F C, B A, C S, Asst Commr.

Lower Standard.

IN LAW AND REVENUE.

Lawrie, Mr L C, C S, Asst Commr.
Obbard, Mr B, C S, Asst Commr.
Kher, Mr V B, Extra Asst Commr.
Blanford, Mr H F, to be Meteorological Reporter to Govt.

BENGAL.

Dempster, Mr T E, to be an Asst Settlement Officer in the Pubna District.
Atkinson, Mr G H, Asst Magst, Cuttack District, leave for one month.
Khan, B A R, Sub Depy Collr, Balasore, leave for six months.
Sircar, Baboo N K, Depy Magst, transferred to Pooree.
Grey, Mr E, appointed District and Sessions Judge of Patna.
Bignold, Mr T F, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya.
Tottenham, Mr L R, appointed District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.
Sutherland, Mr H C, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.
Lowis, Mr E E, to act as Commr of the Chittagong Division.
Westmacott, Mr E V, to act as Magst and Collr of Dinagepore.
Glazier, Mr E G, Rungpore, leave for nine weeks and six days.
Brett, Mr A C, to act as Magst of Rungpore.
Sen, Baboo K C, Acting Depy Magst, posted to Mymensing.
Rattray, Mr H, Depy Magst, to be an Asst Settlement Officer Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Coxhead, Mr T E, to have charge of the Arrareah Division, Purneah District.
Reynolds, Mr H J, appointed a member of the L G's Council.
Wheeler, Rev C E, to be Chaplain of Bankipore.
Croft, Mr A W, promoted to Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Osborne, Mr H, Sub-Deputy, Opium Agent of Azimgurh, furlough for one year.
Zorab, Surgn J M, to be Civil Surgeon of Noakholly.
Ghose, Baboo U C, to act as Moonsif of Pandooah.
Sen, Baboo L G, to act as Moonsif of Muddhoobunnee.
Sen, Baboo O C, transferred to Manickgunge, in Dacca, as Second Moonsif.
Khan, Moulvi A A, to be Moonsif of the sudder Station of Purneah.
Ghuznff, Shah G, to be Second Moonsif of Gya.
Mitter, Baboo B C, to act as Moonsif of Arrah.

Public Works Department.

Maxwell, Mr J F, Exe Engineer, posted to the First Calcutta Division.
James, Mr E, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the East Tirhoot Special Division.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following temporary and permanent promotions in the Provincial Engineer Establishment;—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

TEMPORARY.

From Superintending Engineer, Third to Second Grade.

Isaac, Mr T S, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle.

From Assistant Engineer, First to Executive Engineer Fourth Grade.

Patterson, Mr J, Officiating Executive Engineer, Jessore District.

From Assistant Engineer, Second to First Grade.

Mozumdar, Baboo R., Offg Exe Engineer, Monghyr District.

PERMANENT.

From Assistant Engineer, Second to First Grade.

Mozumdar, Baboo R. mrutton, Officiating Executive Engineer, Monghyr District.
Beatty, Mr T, Officiating Executive Engineer, Dinagepore and Maldah District.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

James, Rev H D, Chaplain of Chukrata, furlough for two years.
Symonds, Rev G D, to be Chaplain of Bareilly, *vice* the Rev W H Tribe.
Lamert, Rev M, to be Chaplain of Agra, *vice* the Rev Ramsey.
Phillips, Rev L F, to officiate as Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra Doon.
Rowland, Rev W J, to be Chaplain of Roorzee, *vice* the Rev C E Wheeler.
Billings, Mr G G, to officiate as Cantonment Magte of Meerut.
Roberts, Mr H C, Extra Asst Commr, from Jhansie to Lalitpoor.

PUNJAB.

Moore, Rev T, appointed Chaplain of Simla.
Silcock, Mr J G, Asst Commr, from the Rohtak to the Sirsa district.
Lang, Capt R T M, to officiate as Depy Commr of Mooltan.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	19.	Str. *Scotia*,	FROM	Camorta.
	20.	Str *Star of India*,		Liverpool.
	—	Str. *Java*,		Kyouk Phyoo.
	—	Str. *Sir J. Lawrence*,		Chaudbaliy.
	—	*Peterborough*,		Melbourne.
	21.	Str. *Patna*,		Monmein.
	—	*Atalanta*,		London.
	22.	Str. *Hutton*,		Jeddah
	23.	Str. *Mongolia*,		Southampton.
	—	Str. *Colombo*,		London.
	24.	Str. *Baghdad*		Singapore.
	—	Str. *City of Oxford*,		Glasgow.
	25.	Str *Asia*		Bombay.
	26.	*James Services*.		Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	19.	Str. *Madras*,	To ———
	—	Str *Oriental*	———
	20.	Str. *Duke of Lancaster*,	———
	—	Str. *Meinam*,	———
	—	Str. *Curlew*,	———
	—	*Otago*	———
	21.	Str. *Teviot*,	Jeddah.
	—	Str. *Pilot*,	———
	—	*Zemindar*.	Demerara.
	—	*Florence Nightingale*,	Melbourne.
	22.	*Thessalus*.	London.
	—	*Bertram Rigby*,	New York.
	—	*Princess Alexandra*,	Havre.
	—	*Hippogriffe*,	Moulmein.
	23.	Str. *H. M. S. Glasgow*,	———
	—	Str *Capella*,	Rice Ports.
	—	*Russia*,	Havre.
	—	*Hindostan*.	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—*(Continued.)*

Jan.	24.	*Thunderbolt*	To Liverpool.
	—	*Lady Rowena*,	Rice Ports.
	—	*Broomhall*.	Dundee,
	—	*Per Ardua*.	London.
	25.	Str. *Ethiopia*,	Bombay. &c.
	—	*Sir J Lawrence*,	———
	—	*Mistley Hall*.	London.
	26.	Str. *Java*,	———
	—	*Hamoody*.	Gulf.
	—	*Stockbride*,	Liverpool.
	—	*Bates Family*,	London.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P & O Co's S S *Sunda* :—

From Southampton—Lieut and Mrs Dunlop, Miss Bainbridge, Mrs Peart, Miss Richardson, Mr T Langford, Mr and Mrs Urquhart & child, Mr J Greaves, Miss Holland, Mrs Bonner, Ezekiel Duggal, and Col Travers.

From Suez—Mr Cruickshanks.

From Venice—Lieut Mitford, Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Miss Bernard, and Mrs Wilmot.

From Brindisi—Col and Mr Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mr and Mrs Knowles, Mrs Richardson, Mr A Hardie, Mr R Richardson, Capt H Ken, Mr G O Buby, Mr E Lushington, Mr Blandford, Mr H Muller, Lord Mark Ken, Capt A D Taylor, Staff Commander Ellis, and Mr J Plant.

From Aden—Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw.

Per P and O Co's S S *Avoca* :—

From Southampton.—Mr C E Smyth, Mrs F O Gage, Mrs Ling and infant, 2 children, Mr C Nicholetts, Mrs Lee, Mr & Mrs Bickerdike & ayah, Mrs M R S Pillay, Lieut Baker, Mr T Greenland, Captain Warren, Mrs Tobin, Miss Minot, and Mrs Wright.

From Brindisi.—Maj Sartorious, V C C, M G Mr A R McDonald, Mr A O Green Mr H Kelly, Mr N J Bhide & native male servant, Captain Filgate, Mr H A Fowler Mr C Wilson, Major B Rogers, and Mr D Macleau.

From Venice.—Capt and Mrs Clerk, and European female servant and Mr and Mrs Stuart.

From Aden.—A Hoosein, Hoodchund, Ahmed and 3 friends, Syed and 2 friends, John Beveridge, Engr, Mr Geo S Westgate, Stewd, and Mr Fred Clark, Steward.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Bangalore* :—

For Southampton.—Major and Mrs Johnstone, child and infant, Mr Belfield, Mrs Holmes, Mrs Elsmie, child and 3 infants, Mrs Hobson, Mrs Kehoe, and Capt Sayer's child, Capt W H Peckley, Mr James Kay, Mr James Stephens, Mr Joseph Mullis, Mr A Cale, Mr and Mrs Hatton, and infant, Mr Hugh Hendry, Mr G W Kidd, Mr W D G Worcester, Mr J Annand, Mrs C R Hawkins and 2 children, Lieut G Shirreff, R A, Lieut W D Mackinnon, Capt J F Free, Mrs Broome, Mr W Coutts, Mr H White, Sergt J Tennant, and Dr and Mrs Cunningham, and 2 children and 2 infants.

For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs Gardner, Mr J Allan, Mr R P Nixon, Mr W H Johnson, Major A H Eckford, Col Gladestone, Mr C R Penniman, Mr H B Hollins, Mr C J Keep and Mr H P LeMesurier.

For Suez—Mr D S Fitzgerald, Mr W T Wilson, and Mr Sevastopulo.

For Venice—Mr W E Purser, Mr J Goddard and Mr Gilroy.

For Malta—Col W E MacLeod.

For Aden—Mr and Miss Ashburner, Mr DeSouza, and Major Gillespie.

The English Mail of 1st January was delivered at this office on the night of the 24th inst.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 7th January, 1875 ... 4 per ct.

Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings 6th January, 1875, average rate ... 1-10-3-16

Exchange on London.

		d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1 10⅝	to
Ditto, 4 months' sight	...	1-10⅝	to
Ditto, on demand ..	...	1-10⅝	to 1-10-3 16
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1-11-⅛	to
Document Bills for Acceptance at 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅞	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do.	...	1-10⅞	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1-10⅝	to 1-10 11-16

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 220 to

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes	...	6½	a 7½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks	...	6½	a 7½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers	...		6
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto	...		5

Gold, 23 carats	...	Rs.	16-12 a 16-14
Sovereigns	...	,,	10 13 a 10-15

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	103 6 a 103 10
5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	,,	108 4 a 108 8

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	Rs.	102 4 a 102 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	... ,,	105 8 a 106 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	... ,,	105 0 a 105 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	... ,,	103 2 a 103 6
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60	(1879)	... ,,	109 2 a 109 4

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	... Rs.	113 0 a 113 8
6	Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	... ,,	113 8 a 114 0
6	Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	... ,,	114 0 a 114 8
6	Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	... ,,	114 8 a 115 0
6	Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	... ,,	115 0 a 115 8
6	Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	... ,,	116 8 a 117 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARES.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.	SALES.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE ½ YEARS, P. C.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BANKING COS.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.				
£1,000,000	£10	£10	*Limited.)* Agra Bank..	90 *a*	.....	2		1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank.....	118 *a* 119	.....	5	...	5	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank.....	126 *a* 130	.....	5	5	6	6
2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal.....	1400 *a*	.....	6	3½	3½	
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	125 *a* 126	.....	6	5	5	
£337,625	£25	250	Delhi & London Bank.. ..	175 *a* 180	.....	6	½	2	
2,00,000	100	100	Mussoorie Saving's Bank.	119 *a* 120	.....	6	6	6	
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India,	118 *a* 119	118½ *a*	3	2	3	
20,00,000	100	100	Punjab Bank,..	85 *a*	.....	4	3½	4	
13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank.....	550 *a* 555	.....	5	5	5	
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank.....	88 *a* 89	... ..	...	4	4	
			COMMERCIAL COS.						
			(Limited.)						
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates..	70 *a* 72	.....	..	..	...	
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute.....	1 disct to par.	.....	...	...	...	
8,00,000	100	10	Bally Paper Mills.....	102 *a* 103	... ..	..	...		
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes.....	134 *a* 135	.....	...	10	10	
22,50,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal.....	1340 *a*	...	2½	4½	6	
80,000	100	10	Bengal Iron.....	27 *a* 28	27 *a*	...	...	...	
4,25,000	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing.	267 *a* 265	.....	...	...	...	
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills	1300 prem.	.....		...	...	
8,80,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse.....	445 *a* 450	.....	7R	10R	8R	
15,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons.....	114 *a* 115	.....	...	8	8	
1,50,000	200	5	Ditto (new).....	111 *a*	.....	...	...	...	
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes.....	88 *a*	.....	.	.	...	
.....	100	...	Ditto New Shares.... ...	1 *a* 2 prem.	... ..	...	...	..	
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking.....	276 *a* 280	.....	...	..	...	N
.....	...	350	Ditto ½ shares.....	135 *a* 140	.....	...	...	..	N
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press.....	90 *a* 95	.....	...	..	...	
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry.....	11 *a* 12	...	.	...	...	
9,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills.....	242 *a* ...	242 *a*	...	10	10	
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press.....	55 *a*	... ..	...	2	5	
3,60,000	500	450	Chitpore Hydre Prs.....	... ..	.....	...	...	...	
200,000	100	50	Cossipore Hydre Prs.....	par	.. ..	...	...		
100,000	100	20	Dunbar Cotton Mills.....	par 2 1 prem.	.....	...	...	...	
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 *a* 262	...	2½	2½	2½	
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 *a* 200	.....	...	...	10	
£26,40,000	£20	£20	East India Railway.....	270 *a*	... ..	2	2	2½	
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal.....	290 *a* 297½	...	2	7½	2½	
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	100 *a* 102	*104 *a*	...	...	9	
	100	85	Ditto Contrib.....	100 *a*	.....	6	...	7	
9,20,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons.	240 *a*	...	6	..	7	
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares.....	221 *a*	.....	...	...	..	
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore.....	1225 *a*	.....	8	8	6	
15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel.....	160 *a*	.....	3	2	6	
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking..	190 *a* 195	.....	5	5	6R	
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills.....	25 *a*	24 *a* 27*	..	...	...	
29,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.	530 *a*	.....	8	...	2½	
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance,....	10 *a* 11	.....	...	..	5*a*	
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport.. ..	.....	.....	...	...	...	
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping.....	47 *a* 48	.....	5	3	20	
2,20,000	500	500	Mehta's Steam Tug.....	430 *a*	.....	...	...	7½	
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery.....	110 *a*	.....	...	...	...	
1,76,125	200	500	Nasmyth's Press.....	500 *a*	.. ..	12	20	15	
.....	50	10	Nauthpore Indigo.....	33 *a* 34	.....	...½	...	...	
6,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhooms.....	130 *a*	124 *a* 130*	...	...	5	
1,40,000	100	10	Ditto New issue.....	127 *a*	.....	...	...	...	
74,305	100	100	Strand Bank Press.....	96 *a* 97	.....	...	...	...	
15,50,000	100	50	Oriental Jute.....	102 *a*	.. ..	...		...	
£4,000,000	£10	£10	Oude & Rohilkund Railway	127 *a*	.....	2½	2½	2½	
1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore Press.....	105 *a* 106	.....	...	...	...	
6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge Coals.....	108 *a* 109	.....	..	...	10 A	
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press...	80 *a* 82	.....	..	...	..	
4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thomson....	235 *a* 240	...	2½	3	3	
1,50,000	100	30	Seebpore Jutes..	87 *a*	86 *a* 88	...	...	...	
3,80,000	£20	£20	S. P. and D. Railway...	238 *a* 239	... ..	2½	2½	2½	
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press.....	127 *a* 128	127½ *a* 13	25½	29†	4	

PAID UP CAPITAL.	SHARES.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.	SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON 71	72	'73.	
			TEA COS.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*(Limited.)*	Rs. Rs.	Rs.				
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable.....	195 *a*	.....	...	...	17	
9,33,375	£50	200	Assam.....	500 *a* 510	.....	17½	22½	...	
1,10,000	100	100	Aduipore Terai.....	105 *a* 110	.....	12	12	8a	
3,00,000	100	100	Arcuttipore.	145 *a* 150	... ..	7½	13	8a	
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun.....	118 *a* 119	.....	...	...	5	
75,000	100	50	Baree	52 *a* 53	.....	...	...	...	
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal.....	96 *a* 97	96 *a* 100*	6	8	4a	
1,47,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory).....	56 *a*	.....	8	6½	8	
6,85,550	200	200	Bishnauth	362 *a* 365	.....	17½	17½	17½	
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)....	92 *a* 93	.....	17½	17	17½	
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah.....	115 *a* 106	*107 *a*	...	8½	10	
...	100	50	Burkola	103 *a*	....	...	...	...	
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar.....	163 *a* 165	.....	5	7½	4½	
3,92,059	100	100	Central Terai.	70 *a*	.....	...	5	..	
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore.....	750 *a* 760	.....	...	6	5	
25,000	100	10	Chota Nagpore.....	51 *a* 52	.....	...	...	...	
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial.....	110 *a*	.....	...	...	5¾	
2,30,000	100	100	Cutleecherra.....	95 *a* 100	.....	...	4	...	
2,00,000	100	100	Goocneela.....	195 *a*	.....	...	...	12a	
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh.....	70 *a*	.....	...	...	...	
8,43,965	200	85	Dening.	68 *a* 70	... ..	...	...		X
8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon.....	90 *a*	.....	...	...		
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt.....	145 *a*	.....	...	5	10a	
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung.....	87 *a*	.....	7	4	2½	
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar.....	185 *a* 190	.....	15	15	15	
10,00,000	100	100	East India...	85 *a* 86	86 *a*	5	6	6	
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty.....	96 *a* 98	.....	...	...	10a	
3,00,000	100	100	Holta...	113 *a*	.....	...	...	15	
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria..... ...	84 *a* 85	85 *a*	...	4	8	
1,21,500	250	250	Jellaipore Cachar.....	480 *a* 490	.....	26	14	5	
.....		100	Cheerie Ghat.....	105 *a*	... ..	..	..	...	
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam).....	103 *a* 104	... ..	...	...	...	
2,75,000	100	100	Kaiacherra.....	128 *a* 129	.....	...	...	8	
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley.....	90 *a* 95	.....	...	..	..	
4,34,787	1,000	1,000	Kuncunpore.....	880 *a*	.....	...	...	5	
.....	100	100	Ditto ditto.....	86 *a* 87	... ..	...	...	3	
6,96,076	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling.	110 *a* 112	.....	3½	3½	2	
	250	200	Do. (Contributory).....	94 *a*	.....	a	a0.	2	
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai..... ...	85 *a*	.....	...	...	...	
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal.....	11000 *a*	.....	..0	8½	25	
4,98,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam.....	38 *a* 39	.....	2½	4	4	
£65,87	£10	£10	Luckimpore (Asm.).....	121 *a*	.....	2½	5a	5	
1,35,750	100	100	Majagram.....	114 *a*	*115 *a*	...	...	12½	
7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra..	89 *a* 90	...		...	5	
	100	90	Do. (Contributory).....	79 *a*	.....	6	...	5	
78,000	100	40	Muthola.....	95 *a* 96	.....	...	...	...	
£150,000	100	100	Moungledye.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	
1,52,275	200	200	Muttuck.....	80 *a* 100	.....	...	...	...	
.....	200	125	Do. (Contributory).....	65 *a* 75	... ..	...	...	...	
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi....	119 *a* 120	.....	...	...	...	
1,60,000	£10	£10	New Golah Ghat.....	240 *a* 245	.....	10	12½	20	
1,17,750	30	30	New Mutual.....	220 *a* 225	.....	37½	35	35	
4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore.....	200 *a*	... ..	5	a	...	
£160,000	100	40	Phœnix	par	... ..	...	...	...	
75,000	100	100	Punkaouree.....	106 *a* 107	.....	11	4	2	
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah.....	100 *a*	... ..	...	...		
6,25,000	100	100	Singell.....	128 *a*	.....	11½	9	10a	
3,00,000	100	100	Soom...	92 *a* 95	92 *a*	3	...	...	
1,40,000	100	100	Springside.....	140 *a*	... ..	...	...	...	
50,000	100	100	Sungoo River.....	30 *a*	.....	...	...	...	
.....	100	100	Teendarrea	128 *a* 130	... ..	...	...	...	
7,34,300	200	£10	Tuckvar...	120 *a*	.....	8	...	...	
£189,224	£10	£10	Upper Assam.....	25 *a* 26	.....	...	...		

*—Time-bargain. X—Ex-dividend. a—ad-interim. R—Rupees per share cent. to 4 months. N—Nominal. †—Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.

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BENJAMIN CLARKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility, I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed. I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents, the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and, from my observation of their mode of action and effects, I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who, in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Esq., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, *especially in that broken down state of health and strength* which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

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In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being oftentimes so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hope of saving life had been abandoned.

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"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold **ONLY** in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

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CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other should therefore be firmly rejected.*

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☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

THE following instructions issued to the Commission appointed to investigate the charges against His Highness Mulharao Gaekwar of Baroda were published on the 15th instant for general information:—

To the Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight Bachelor, and Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal;

His Highness Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, Azeem-ool-ktidar, Rufi-oos-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohtashim-i-Douran, Oomdut-ool-Oomrah, Maharaja Dheeraj-Alijah Maharaja Jeeajee Rao Sindiah Bahadoor, Sreenath, Munsoor-i-Zaman, Fid-vee-i-Huzrut Malikah-i-Mooazuma, Rafi-ood-Durjeh-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of Gwalior, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

His Highness Siramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindoostan, *Raj Rajender Sree Maharaja Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing* Bahadoor, *Maharaja of Jeypoor*, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg;

Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and

Phillip Sandys Melville, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and a Commissioner in the Punjab.

Whereas an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late British Resident at the Court of His Highness Mulharao, Gaekwar; and whereas the following offences are imputed against the said Mulharao, Gaekwar, that is to say:—

I.—That the said Mulharao, Gaekwar, did by his agents, and in person, hold secret communications for improper purposes with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency;

II.—That the said Mulharao, Gaekwar, gave bribes to some of those servants, or caused such bribes to be given;

III.—That his purposes in holding such communications and *giving such bribes were to use the said* servants as spies upon Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre, or to remove him by means of poison;

IV.—That, in fact, an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the said Mulharao Gaekwar;

And whereas the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has temporarily assumed the administration of the Baroda State for the purpose of instituting a public enquiry into the truth of the said imputations, and of affording His Highness Mulharao, Gaekwar, an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him;

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council appoints you the said Sir Richard Couch, you the said Maharajah of Gwalior, you the said Maharajah of Jeypoor, you the said Sir Richard John Meade, you the said Sir Dinkur Rao, and you the said Phillip Sandys Melville, Esquire, to be Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the said imputations and of reporting to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how far the same are true to the best of your judgment and belief. And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appoints you the said Sir Richard Couch to be the President of this Commission, with full power to appoint times and places of meeting, to adjourn meetings, to adjust and arrange the method of procedure, to settle the course which the enquiry shall take, to call for and to receive or reject evidence documentary or otherwise, to hear such persons as you shall think fit on behalf either of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council or of His Highness Mulharao, Gaekwar, and generally to guide the whole course of the proceedings of this Commission as from time to time shall appear to you to be proper for the purpose thereof.

And whereas certain other matters of importance pending between the British Government and His Highness Mulharao, Gaekwar, were enquired into and reported upon by a Commission appointed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council by orders dated 23rd October 1873; And whereas the enquiry which you are appointed to make is not connected with such matters; For the better understanding of your functions, the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby declares his desire that you shall not extend your enquiry to other matters than the offences imputed to His Highness Mulharao, Gaekwar, as aforesaid, and that you shall not permit any such other matters to be submitted to you for consideration or enquiry.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires that, in the event of any of your number being prevented by sickness or other cause from taking his place as Commissioner, or from remaining as Commissioner till the conclusion of your enquiry, you the other Commissioners shall nevertheless conduct and complete your enquiry in the same way as if the number of Commissioners present or remaining were the whole number appointed hereby.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby appoints John Jardine, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be your Secretary.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

THE Mohurrum has commenced for the most part quietly enough. In Bombay the local Government has adopted extraordinary precautions against a disturbance; some of the "roughs" have been compelled to find sureties for their good behaviour, and others are under arrest.

THE *Indian Statesman* gives the following Calcutta police-report, dated the 15th, under the head of "Mohurrum Disturbances." It shows how necessary it is for a sharp eye to be kept on the conduct of the lower grades of Mahomedans at this particular time.

Two respectable Mahomedan butchers, of Gooreahmah's Lane, were charged by two others of the same profession and creed with having assaulted them with sticks, so severely, as to cause injuries to their head, necessitating their removal to hospital. Defendants pleaded not guilty, alleging that the injuries sustained were the result of a violent contact with a water-stand post which happened to be in their way when rushing to assault them. Mr. Inspector Linehan informed the Court that the defendants were the leaders of their clan; that the followers on each side numbered upwards of 300; that he anticipated a disturbance of a serious nature; that he therefore parted them in their procession and told his native officers to follow each party a short distance so as to prevent a second collision. Scarcely, however, had his back been turned than he heard cries for assistance, and on going up saw the defendants in custody. But for the presence of the Police several murders might have been committed.

HIS Grace Archbishop Steins has been seriously unwell of late, much to the grief of those who know him intimately. A few weeks back he had the misfortune to break a blood-vessel, since when, absolute repose has been necessary. This to a man of His Grace's energy and appetite for work has been a great burden, otherwise we believe there have been no serious consequences from the mishap. There is but one feeling among all classes of the community who take an interest in the Archbishop, a very hearty hope that he may soon be completely restored to his usual health.

IT has been rumoured that the indefatigable Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces Sir John Strachey will be obliged to go home on leave for half a year. We are afraid that he has been working much too hard, the fault of many of our leading officials. The Press grumbles from time to time at this measure and at that, but it is rare indeed to hear it said of any eminent civilian that he takes things easily. We notice the *Englishman* denies that Sir John Strachey is going home, but we do not feel quite sure that our well-informed contemporary is right in this instance.

THERE is some dissatisfaction, on the part of the law-agents of the Gaekwar, at Government not allowing them full swing in spending as much money as they would like in conducting the defence. Serjeant Ballantyne will have, however, plenty of assistance, at least so the public think.

REFERRING to the occupation of Herat the *Bombay Gazette* observes, "Sheer Ali's conduct in seizing and imprisoning Yakoob Khan will now probably be accepted throughout all Afghanistan as eminently wise and far-seeing; for with barbarians nothing succeeds like success." The policy of the Foreign Office has been remarkably sound and prudent through the whole of this Afghan business, and if it wanted any justification it has now received it.

WE are truly glad to hear that the natives of Madras intend to do honour to Mr. E. B. Powell, C. S. I., the retiring Director of Public Instruction. From the proceedings at a public meeting it appears to be likely that a statue will be erected in the enclosure of the Presidency College. This is a fine building from a design by Mr. Cnisholm, who has done so much for architectural progress in the South. Fronting the sea, the College is an important object in connection with the fashionable drive along the beach. The position would seem to be an admirable one in every way for the erection of a memorial to a gentleman who has won for himself the love of more than one generation of educated native Madrassees. In honouring Mr. Powell the Tamulians are doing honour to their own qualities of head and heart.

THE appointment of Sir Andrew Clarke R. E. to be Minister of Public Works has been well received by the Indian press and public. It is stated that Sir Andrew's pay as Governor of the Straits Settlements was £5,000 per annum, besides allowances and sundry little advantages. He will not find his new position exactly a bed of roses; but it is satisfactory that he is unlikely to encounter any factious opposition. His connection with the corps of Royal Engineers is in his favour, as it must ensure for him some degree of sympathy from his brother officers.

THE departure of Mr. J. Dacosta from Barrackpore for Europe has caused much regret in many circles of this neighbourhood. Well known, for a good many years past, to all the leading men in India, Mr. Dacosta has been greatly respected for his sound and extensive knowledge of the country, his kindliness of disposition, and his generous hospitality. As a writer on Indian questions Mr. Dacosta has long been prominently before the public. The readers of *Allen's Indian Mail* will miss the judicious letters that went to them from Barrackpore under the initials "J. D."

The Baroda correspondent of a contemporary writes:—

Had Mulharao been blessed with sons—or a son—in the early years of his married life, there would be no difficulty about the matter. His only son, however, is the one now nursed in the arms of Luxmeebaee. There is not only great doubts as to the legality of the marriage of Mulharao with that beauty, but there are those who doubt even the paternity of the child. If native opinion is to be consulted on this question it will be found pretty evenly divided. There are those who believe that if England recognise the claim of Luxmeebaee's child to the gadee, her non-annexation policy is a delusion, a sham, and a snare. Such a policy they maintain would simply be annexation under another name. On the other hand, several influential persons believe that such a policy on the part of England would be the best thing that could possibly happen to the State of Baroda. These would even prefer that the rights of adoption should be exercised sooner than that any flaw in the legitimacy of the child's birth should debar its right to rule. They believed that with an infant Maharajah the wisdom of the Paramount Power would select a regent who would not only rule wisely and well, but would train up the young prince in the way he should go. They refer constantly to the youthful Nizam of Hyderabad and the good fruits resulting from the discreet management of Sir Salar Jung.

Unless Luxmeebaee's child is selected as its father's or reputed father's successor, Mulharao will be in fact the last of the Gaekwars. Of course, on failure of natural heirs there is the right of adoption; but the selection made under this right need not be confined to the Gaekwar's kith and kin. It is quite sufficient if it be from the same caste as that to which the Gaekwar's family belongs. So far as the strict rule of hereditary descent is concerned, the light of the Gaekwar dynasty burns very dimly.

Indeed, it by no means follows that the Paramount Power, in speaking of a "Native Government," necessarily means Government by the Gaekwars. There is a precedent of a stranger being adopted to the exclusion of an immediate heir. When the Raja of Kolepore died, the next heir to the gadee was his brother, Chimna Sahib, who was at the time a State prisoner in Kurrachee for intriguing against the Raja. In consequence of that conduct he was overlooked by the British Government, and the Raja's widow was allowed to adopt a son, who was recognised as sovereign.

It must not be thought, however, that Mulharao has no relations. There are at least seven "distant relations." They call themselves cousins. These, though now in the background, are casting longing glances at the gadee. The natives have no very strong feelings on the subject of their claims. The Princes are quiet persons enough just now they say, but there is no saying what any one of them would do if he had the power. No one is more capricious than he who has suddenly become possessed of power, and it would hardly do to step from bad to worse.

IT can only be regarded as unsatisfactory by the friends of Sir Richard Couch that his term of office should have expired with a manifest understanding on the part of the Calcutta Bar to forbear from any exhibition of feeling on the occasion. His appointment to the dignified office of President of the Commission to try the Gaekwar will probably be some solace to his mind, for it shows that at all events he has the confidence of Government. Valuable as the approval of Government must be to Sir Richard, he would doubtless have been much better pleased, if he could, in addition, have taken away with him from Bengal the approval of a learned and clear-sighted profession, the members of which have had the best possible opportunities of estimating the character of the man.

AN interesting experiment is about to be tried in Bengal and Behar. Lord Northbrook has sanctioned the importation of skilled tobacco growers, and a systematic attempt will be made to improve both the cultivation and the curing of tobacco, under State supervision, in the districts of Rungpore and Tirhoot. In Rungpore land will be selected for the purpose, from one or other of the pergunnahs where the best varieties are now produced, and on one or two farms the imported skill will be concentrated so that there may be the best possible chance of success. It is known that Sir Richard Temple has fixed his eye on the Poosah stud-lands south of the Gunduck.

THE London *Athenæum* calls Mr. Clements Markham's new work, "A Memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon and Vice-Queen of Peru, 1629-39," a dainty little volume. One chapter (that devoted to "The Chinchona genus") which enters into the history of the introduction into Europe of Peruvian bark, is specially worthy of attention from Indian readers. Mr. Markham tells us, "It was not until the French expedition of Condamine and Jussieu went to America in 1735 that the forests of Loxa were visited by scientific men, and a few years afterwards Condamine sent specimens of the quinquina to the great Swedish botanist, Linnæus, who was the first to describe it." Again, he says, "The name of a new and most important genus was then to be given by Linnæus, and he chose for it the most appropriate that could possibly have been selected, namely, that of the noble lady who had first made its healing virtues known, and gave the name of Chinchona to the genus," the word, however, being often mis-spelt and turned into Cinchona. The *Athenæum* fancies that botany and commerce will still adhere to the incorrect spelling, as, "after all, the world has accepted Cinchona as the botanical equivalent of Chinchona"; and our contemporary fears that Mr. Markham's elegant, chivalrous volume will do little more than immortalize the name of the fair Countess of Chinchon, and prove most agreeable reading. In an appendix is given "a complete list of all the species which have been named after the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon," and the number reaches 142.

AT the meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, held on Tuesday, the 16th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Lieutenant Governor be added to the Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Appeals in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William; this was agreed to. Mr. Hobhouse then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts. A further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration was next submitted. The Hon'ble Mr. Eden presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma, and the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872. Mr. Eden then applied for leave—which was granted—to introduce a Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation tax and other taxes in British Burma. On the motion of Mr. Ellis, the Maharajah of Vizianagram was added to the Select Committee on the Madras Salt Bill.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that it is much to be regretted an act of treachery by the Nagas has led to considerable loss of life. Our contemporary suggests that it may have to be avenged in a way that will require another expedition to the Nagas, to teach them a lesson that seems to be still needed amongst them. We believe that this view is a correct one, and that it has become absolutely necessary to punish effectually the inhabitants of a certain village; a strong force will be needed.

OUR attention has been called by a reader to the fact that not long since we used some very unpleasant words in reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse on whom we vented much indignation; he had persisted in carrying through the Legislative Council his Bill on Law Reporting notwithstanding the opposition of Bench and Bar in each district of India; and in justifying his haste he used considerations that were purely personal. It seems odd, perhaps, that we should have spoken of his line of procedure as "selfish," Mr. Hobhouse being beloved for qualities of a totally opposite character by those who know him intimately; but it will not seem so strange when we say that not the least allusion to the nature of the man was intended. Mr. Hobhouse took a personal standpoint, and we regarded that stand point as "selfish." There is nothing ignoble in such an aspect of the case. The most generous, refined, courteous, and enlightened of men may without any great inconsistency look at things from the stand-point of the Ego, when acting as a legislator; indeed the more upright a public man is, the more liable he may be to fall into a personal groove, since the truly conscientious man ever seeks an internal not an external approval.

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

ALMOST daily *The Times* and other home papers give harrowing descriptions of the great Famine in Asia Minor. Although the Ottoman Government has spent considerable sums, and is employing its agents for the purpose of preventing the wholesale starvation of the inhabitants of the important famine districts, yet no less than one thousand families at Cæsarea are being preserved from day to day by charity doled out to them from the remittances sent from Constantinople by the European Central Committee.

The misery everywhere is, in fact, nothing less than dreadful, and, as the present funds of the Committee cannot last much longer, it is clear that unless the Government comes forward in a still more liberal spirit thousands will have died of hunger before the winter is over. The diary kept by the Agents of the European Central Committee show that at Deuek Madein, a village of four hundred families, and the residence of the Governor and Local Council of the Kirskin district, a hundred families only are likely to withstand the present winter, and that with the greatest difficulty. The rest, as well as the inhabitants of three Greek villages in the district, must inevitably perish unless the Government or private charity comes to their immediate relief. The village of Hassandede numbered last year seventy-five houses, inhabited by four hundred and twenty souls; forty-five houses are now left; the rest were pulled down and used for fuel last winter. The village possessed seventy pairs of bullocks and seven thousand sheep and goats. Five pairs of bullocks are all that are left, and only five families have possible means of supporting themselves till harvest time. Ahali was two years ago a well-to-do and comparatively wealthy village, with about one thousand and one hundred inhabitants. Four hundred and six deaths from starvation and the emigration of about one hundred and fifty villagers have reduced the population to little over five hundred. Seven thousand sheep and goats are all gone, and out of seventy pairs of bullocks only four pairs remain. Almost all the surviving inhabitants have nothing but couch-grass, cotton seeds, and dogs and cats to live upon. At Youva only two-thirds out of thirty-six houses have been spared from destruction. Out of three hundred inhabitants one hundred fell victims to hunger and forty emigrated. The rest are as utterly destitute as those of Ahali. The village of Coullow stands in a worse condition; a few houses remain, and most of the industrious villagers have either perished or emigrated. Karadjali numbered, two years ago, eight hundred souls, and possessed seventy-five pairs of bullocks and three thousand sheep. At least three hundred persons have since died of hunger, and one hundred emigrated; the sheep have disappeared, and fifteen pairs of oxen only have been spared. Some four hundred persons are now lingering upon herbs, grass, dogs' and cats' skins, with nothing in their houses which could be exchanged for bread. At Kirik one hundred and fifty persons have perished with all the sheep and oxen of the village.

Writing from Cæsarea an English gentleman states—"The number of families which we are aiding in this city now amounts to about a thousand, nearly equally divided between Turks and Rayahs. As our agents go among the poorer of the people, and search into the condition of the worst parts of the city, they are astonished at the amount and the degree of misery that exists. It is certain that people are actually dying of hunger. Bread is abundant, but prices are nearly four times their ordinary figure, and multitudes have absolutely nothing with which to purchase, were bread ever so cheap. Indeed, there is such an amount of poverty in this city of forty thousand people, that our efforts can be limited only by the means at our disposal. We continue our distribution in Talas and several neighbouring towns and villages, but now there comes to us a fearful cry from the starving in places more remote. We hope to reach some of those places this week. We have determined to aid all, so far as our means will allow, and so far as we have strength properly to oversee the work. We trust to the generous hearted in England and Scotland and the United States to furnish us with all the money that we can use prudently. Where can the money be better expended than in the use to which we would put it?" Think of a hale, strong man going down to the grave by slow but sure steps, and all because he cannot find a few shillings with which to buy bread. Can any torture be worse than this? And yet tens of thousands are so suffering.

Another correspodent writes,

"We are glad to report that the Armenians have been distributing money to the poor of their own community in Talas, and are preparing to do so in Cæsarea and the neighbouring villages. Whether the distribution will be repeated or not we do not know. The Greeks have also made a distribution of two thousand eight hundred and fifty okes of flour in Zinjirdéré, giving six okes to each person enrolled. The flour was furnished by the Greeks of Constantinople, Samsoon, Adana, and other places. In this distribution some twenty houses of Turks were included. The Government promises to make an immediate distribution, but we are still waiting with solicitude for the fulfilment of their promises. We learn, however, from reliable sources that it is contemplated to aid not more than one in four of those enrolled as the very poorest, so that the prospect of relief for the poor Turks is very small. We continue to distribute the funds committed to us very carefully, and only to the very poorest. We have expended in this vicinity this week a little over seventy liras, and have added to our list, to be aided next week, five new villages. We shall then be distributing with our own hands to the suffering poor in Cæsarea, Talas, Stephana, Zinjirdéré, Akja-Kaya, Endilik, Asarjik, Kuran-Ordoo, Erkelet, and Germir. Of these villages two are exclusively Turkish, and in all Turks are found. We can plainly see that the persons who came for aid are becoming weaker from want week by week, and the prospect is sad indeed. We desire to give more to each person, but fear we shall not have the funds. May we rely on the continued assistance of our generous friends in Constantinople, Scotland, and England?"

Can India do nothing for the sufferers?

MR. ROBSON ON HINDOOISM.

LAST week we noticed the important service rendered to Indian literature by the Rev. John Robson who has recently published a work entitled "Hindooism and its Relations to Christianity." We then gave a few extracts from his book showing some of the conclusions at which he had arrived, after a long residence in this country and an acquaintance by no means slight with the people of Rajpootana. We now have the pleasure to add some further extracts; it should, however, be stated that it is by no means easy to make a selection, the book being written in a singularly even style, so that it is almost impossible to say that any particular page contains matter of greater interest or value than another.

Mr. Robson thus describes the Boodhistic system. It appears that the Boodhists hold that it is possible to gain the heavenly state of *nirvana* by good actions, by meditation, and by a triumph over all desires and affections whether for things virtuous or base. The Brahmans, on the contrary, propose Liberation as the proper end of man.

They taught that this end was to be attained by austerity and penance, or by sacrifice and other religious ceremonies, which had become empty forms. Buddha having rejected God, could not accept worship as a means; he therefore adopted works, but he taught that these works were not penance, but fulfilling the moral law—which he taught both negatively and positively,—practising charity and benevolence towards all animated beings; honesty, chastity, truthfulness, and temperance. It is the glory of Buddhism that it has asserted this law as the great law of religion.

Mr. Robson, while narrating the early history of idolatry in connection with Hindooism, throws light on the analogies and contrasts presented by the mythologies of India and Greece.

There is, however, even in this early stage a marked difference between Indian and Greek mythology. In the latter the places and relations of the various gods are distinctly arranged; in the former the sentiment of there being one supreme God, who alone should be worshipped, seems to have remained, and made the worshippers of each god exalt him as such. In each hymn the god who is addressed is often spoken of as though he alone existed, and as though the writer were not conscious of any other. Sometimes he is not expressly identified with others. 'Whatever we offer in repeated and plentiful oblations to any other deity is assuredly offered to thee (Agni.) But, again, several gods are occasionally addressed in one hymn; and by degrees, as the conceptions become grosser, jealousies and quarrels take place among them. This is characteristic of the Hindu religion in the present day. Vishnu, Shiva, Ganpati, and other gods, are worshipped, but each is addressed by his worshippers as the supreme God.

Mr. Robson regards the lot of Soodras in ancient times as having been exceedingly ignominious as compared with that of Brahmans; but we are informed by a competent Brahman authority that Mr. Robson has taken an exaggerated view. In ancient times those Soodras who for good reasons were initiated in the sacred mysteries were allowed the thread of a Brahman. The position of matters cannot, then, have been quite so bad as Mr. Robson has imagined.

The position assigned to the slaves by the laws of the Southern States of America, was noble compared with that, assigned to the Sudras by the old code of Manu. No Southern planter ever dreamt of refusing to allow the negroes to the baptized; but in India, while the lordly Aryas were the *twice-born*, the Sudras were only the *once-born*. They could assume no sacred thread, the symbol of the second birth, admitting them to the privileges and hopes of religion, and they were menaced with death if they dared to engage in any of the acts of worship allowed to their superiors.

The following story from the Ramayana, one of the two old epic poems of India, will show the sentiment with which any attempts of the Sudras to rise into the religious sphere were then regarded. When Rama was reigning happily in Ayodhya, the modern Oude, a Brahman came into his court one day and complained that the kingdom was under a curse owing to his heedless rule, adducing as a proof that his son just five years old had died. Rama, unable to gainsay this evidence, proceeded, sword in hand, to search his kingdom to discover the cause. By the side of a lake he saw a man engaged in intense devotion, who, when interrogated, confessed himself to be a Sudra. For a servile man thus to seek admission to heaven was an iniquity quite sufficient account for the calamity which had befallen the kingdom. Rama by one stroke of his sword severed his

head from his body, whereupon, it is added, the gods expressed their delight by showering down flowers, and the son of the Brahman was restored to life.

It will be seen from this account that the Brahmans were at the head of the social system, and that it was their knowledge of the old hymns which was the foundation of their superiority. This knowledge had different effects, as it always will have on different minds. Some used it as a means of impressing their superiority on the more ignorant. Others were led into deeper speculation as to the meaning of what they learned. Hence arose the two classes, Brahman priests and Brahman sages.

It is well known that once upon a time Boodhism was nearly paramount in India. Mr. Robson thus accounts for the defeat of that religion.

The first step in the establishment of modern Hinduism was the revival of intellectual activity among the Brahmans. Appeal to the authority of the Vedas was now of no use to them. Their Buddhist adversaries required them to prove all things. They therefore strove to combat them with their own weapons, and in succession rose the six schools of Hindu philosophy. These all started with the professed acknowledgment of the Vedas as the rule of faith, but except one (which, strangely enough, while ignoring God, made the eternity of the Word its fundamental principle), they all practically ignore the Vedas, and found their systems on the deductions of pure reason. The Vedas are now, for the majority of the Hindus, only the shadow of a name; so that in this respect Buddhism has practically remained victor, while it again, by accepting a sacred canon of its own, may be said to have been vanquished by Brahmanism,—a fact which its opponents have not been slow to point out. I do not propose to give any account of these various systems, or of the dialectics by which they are supported, but will seek to exhibit their effect in moulding Hindu thought to the form in which we actually find it.

As a proof of the good that may sometimes be found in Hindooism, Mr. Robson quotes a couplet which runs thus:

'The rosary vain, and vain to call "Lord! Lord!" by day and night;
If false the heart, then vain the show; in truth doth God delight.'

Notwithstanding the enormous extent of the Hindoo pantheon it is in two main streams alone that the current of religious thought has found a channel. Hindoos for the most part may be divided into Vaishnavas and Saivas, that is to say, into worshippers of Vishnu, called also Hari, and of Siva, called also Har. This is nothing new; nor is it more so that the former class are distinguished by a *tilak*, or frontal mark, consisting of three perpendicular lines, the latter by a frontal mark of three horizontal lines. Nor does the reader require to be told of specific differences as to the construction of temples, the form of worship, the observance of feasts, &c. What, however, we have reason to thank Mr. Robson for is an explanation of those causes which have produced a strenuous antagonism between the two sects. That gentleman tells us one must have seen the kindling eye and quickening breath of a Saiva teacher when encountered by a Vaishnava teacher, the violent fury to which the preaching of the former excited a Vaishnava audience, exceeding anything which the teaching of Christianity produced, in order to become aware of the latent hostility between these people. The fact is the rival bodies represent those opposite tendencies of the human mind that are to be met with in all countries and in all ages. The Vaishnava looks to God as the author of all good, the Saiva believes that man can himself achieve his own salvation by appropriate works. As there has ever been in the Christian Church a line of demarcation between the upholders of Free Grace and of Works, of Antinomianism and Armenianism, so in India there has been perpetual strife between those who place reliance solely on faith and devotion, and those who build their hopes on a recognition of meritorious action. Certain tracts of Sivaism are shot through with Vishnooism, and *vice versa*. The range of controversy is also much narrower, in Mr. Robson's opinion, than it is in Europe, the extremest supporter "of good works" in India being a more rigid predestinarian than the extremest Calvanist, and the firmest Hindoo believer in the efficacy of "faith" regarding it as, of itself, meriting a recompense from God. In Vishnoo is typified, according to the authority before us, that form of religious thought which starts from God and considers Him the source of man's strength and salvation. Vishnoo worship starts from the idea of God condescending to man; Siva worship, on the contrary, is concerned with the elevation of man to the divinity. Vishnooism is especially employed in tracing out the *pervading* character of Brahmo, and detects the existence of the Spirit who created the world under the form of most of the great Indian heroes. Vishnoo being the sovereign source of power, all that is required from the worshipper at his shrine is a suitable recognition of him. Mr. Robson describes the votaries as going to his temples, and making a presentation there of "wealth, body, and soul." With too many no renunciation of any gain, pleasure, or sin is intended; the main idea is said to be paying to the idol the same respect that would be offered to Vishnoo if he were still incarnate as a prince on earth. "The idol takes the place of the king; the temple is his palace." "One of the worst developments of Sivaism has been the rise of secret, or as they call themselves, left-handed sects. These are sects that meet in private, when all rules of caste are for the time set aside, and all eat and drink together; when they meet in public, caste rules resume their sway." We are not quite certain to what extent Mr. Robson is justified in using the phrase "one of the worst developments." There is much reason to believe that in some cases the left-hand people are only desirous of getting rid of caste; it cannot be thrown off in the haunts of men, but something is gained when even in private it can be dispensed with. The prime characteristics of Vishnooism and Sivaism in relation to idolatry would appear to be on the one side a utilisation of transmigration by making Vishnoo inhabit, consecutively, the bodies of various heroes, whose idols are worshipped by the masses from an instinctive reverence for the sublime in human conduct, and on the other hand an acceptance of the primitive objects of worship among the various tribes, such objects being regarded as manifestations or servants of Siva. It is amongst the Saivas that the ascetics of India are most largely to be met with, self-denial in an exaggerated degree being one of the ways in which the Hindoo endeavours to carry out his doctrine of "good works." We have said enough to show that each sect has something good about it, that each clings fast to an idea which is based on an element of eternal truth, and that the way has been cleared for ascertaining where the strength of Hindooism really lies. We see that "hero-worship," lauded of Carlyle, exists in India largely, and that it forms a main ingredient of the Vishnoo cult. The Saivas wish to rise in the scale of being by a severe discipline. Surely here we have something firm and tangible to build on. Discipline, self-denial, and renunciation are true elements in moral progress. If Christian missionaries can persuade the people of India to recognize more fully than at present, that a religion is offered them which contains an abundant opening for all the hero-worship the human heart is capable of, and that at the same time it affords ample room for the practice of every reasonable kind of "works," something important will have been done.

"A MODERN CRUSOE."

AMONG the most adventurous and successful travellers of the present day may be classed M. M. Maklay, who, thanks to the generosity of the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia, has of late years discovered much concerning New Guinea and the Papuans.

Maklay's journies and doings have from time to time been noticed by the press of South-Eastern Asia, but the *Ausland* has been the first to give us any succinct account of them. At the outset he visited Astrolabe Bay, a recess in the North-East coast of unknown dimensions, which had been discovered in 1825 by the French Admiral, Dumont D'Urville, but which he had not had time enough to examine. Here Maklay hoped to light upon aboriginal Papuans of a purer breed, noticeable for a peculiar type of cranium and for curly hair. Through the help of the Grand Duchess he obtained a free passage on board the screw corvette *Vitas*, and left Russia on the 27th of October 1870. After doubling the southern extremity of South America, the Pacific was crossed, and at Samoa, one of the Navigator Islands, Maklay obtained the services of a Swede named Wilson and a Polynesian lad as servants. In September 1871 the corvette entered Astrolabe Bay, in New Guinea, and found that it extended for about 8 miles only inland. At the further end a protecting row of breakers formed a harbour, and Maklay, accompanied by his two servants, sprang, unarmed, into a boat, and was quickly rowed to shore. In spite of his friends' earnest dissuasion he penetrated into the forest, whither the natives had fled in terror, but it was not without difficulty that he prevailed upon two to accompany them, and those, on coming in view of the vessel, set up such a shrieking that he was fain to let them go. A neighbouring village was quite empty; all the inhabitants having taken to their heels. The place, however, seemed to please Maklay, and a space having been cleared of the ironwood and other trees encumbering it, a hut was erected for him, and at the end of a week everything was ready, not forgetting a series of mines round the hut, which could be fired from the outside in case of a seizure of the premises during the absence of the tenants. A few days afterwards, at daybreak, a procession of natives came down to the shore and brought some presents, including a dog and a porker, some bananas, cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, and other fruits. This token of friendship was accepted by the Russians, and in return they deposited some pieces of red calico, pearls, gold paper, empty bottles, buttons, and similar articles. But though the savages returned to bring fresh presents,

they forbore, with a delicacy which would be incomprehensible among civilized nations, to touch the Russian gifts. On one occasion some of the ship's officers fell in with some natives, and after pacifying them, made them understand by gestures that Maklay proposed to remain in the country, to which the men replied that he would be eaten if he did so. The villages were then visited, and endeavours made to come to some arrangement, but in vain, for the inhabitants had all decamped. Maklay related subsequently that these domiciliary visits were the cause of much unpleasantness being shown to him, for in that country there are neither locks nor doors, and it is reckoned an unpardonable affront for even a father to cross his son's threshold in his absence.

The traveller, after this, was lost sight of for twelve months, when the ship *Izumrud* —or Emerald—was sent in search of the *savant*. According to the *Ausland* an officer who had been on board of the *Vitas*, accompanied the expedition, but no sign of Maklay could, for some time, be seen. Suddenly an officer spied through the glass a Russian flag on a tree, and exclaimed that Maklay must be alive. The ship was accordingly brought inland, and Maklay was soon discovered sitting in a canoe with three natives. "A boat was put off and he was brought on board, and then, for the first time, the Russians saw the deplorable condition of their countryman. Though young in years, he appeared as weak and tottering as an old man; his face was seamed with wrinkles, which bespoke his suffering and ailments; his body and limbs were in wounds, and his clothing in rags. He was forthwith provided with necessaries, and enquiry was made for his servants. Maklay replied that the boy died three months after their arrival, and that Wilson was then lying almost at the point of death, he having rallied slightly on being told by the natives that they saw smoke issuing from the sea, and being assured by Maklay himself that it must be a Russian vessel. Wilson was of course fetched on board immediately, and every care taken of him." For five days the *Izumrud* lay at anchor, and several natives, with Maklay for an escort, mustered up courage to visit her. In deference to the Russians they appeared in European garb, but their costume created much amusement. One appeared in a cocked-hat and sailor's shirt; a second preferred his traditional nakedness, while a third lent striking variety to the group by figuring with nothing on but a highly-ornamented, old-fashioned, officer's tail-coat. The visit, however, went off pleasantly enough, and the Papuans returned dancing and singing to their homes. A little misunderstanding was unluckily created on the occasion of a second visit, by the sudden appearance on the scene of a live ox which was kept on board. The horns of the beast struck the most abject terror into the breasts of the Papuans, who immediately sprang overboard and swam to land. Before the departure of the vessel, however, they brought their wives and children, and showed the Russian officers their villages and houses. On the day of departure they entreated Maklay to return soon to them, and on his being compelled to refuse, sang a funeral dirge, accompanied by drums—an honour of an exceptional character usually paid to deceased chiefs. Maklay related that the same day that the *Vitas* left, the savages surrounded his house in great numbers, and with loud cries, keeping outside the circle of mines. On his pursuing his avocations, however, as if nothing was the matter, they began to disperse. His first overtures of friendship were made in the vicinity of his house and after an exchange of cocoanuts, sweet potatoes, and pieces of roast meat, for strips of red calico or sham pearls—knives and articles of greater value Maklay only parted with on very rare occasions for large accessions to his collections. He then visited their villages, having previously signified his approach by a shrill whistle, which gave them time to conceal their women and children. After three months Maklay had the misfortune to lose his boy, and being unable to dig a grave for him, the body was put into a sack, and with a large stone tied to it, consigned to the deep. He was anxious that the Papuans should not see this, as they would no doubt imagine that he had killed him. It was a dark night that he chose for the task, but he could nevertheless descry a large number of natives at a distance, engaged in fishing by torchlight, but the report of a gunshot effectually frightened them away.

We are told that except at festivals the natives lead a quiet and harmless life. Strangers are hospitably treated and dismissed with presents. The occupation of the men is hunting, fishing, and preparing weapons; that of the women tilling the ground, gathering wood, and looking after the house. Fish are transfixed by arrows, in the shooting of which, as well as of lances, the Papuans show great dexterity, being able to drive a lance two inches deep into a tree at forty paces. The wild boars are hunted down by setting fire to the jungle around them and spearing them as they rush out. Hunting is followed by a grand feast, after which sham fights between two sections of a tribe are not unfrequently got up. The only vegetable which requires cultivation in this productive country is the sweet potato or *taro*. The Papuans have a curious custom of preserving the lower jaw of skeletons and throwing away the upper portion of the skull. Maklay was thus unable to get perfect craniums, which he was especially anxious to obtain for Professor Baer of St. Petersburg; but Dr. Meyer, in his recent travels in the west of the island, has been more fortunate, and he will thus very probably be able to throw light on the ethnology of some of the races. Maklay has rendered important service to future travellers by compiling a vocabulary of no fewer than eight hundred Papuan words, of the correctness of which he has fully satisfied himself. They can only count up as far as six, and in some villages in the interior three is the limit of their arithmetic.

After his dangerous tour in New Guinea Maklay visited the Moluccas, Philipines, China and Batavia, and he is now in the Malay Peninsula, where, on the mountains of the interior, he expects to find a new race of human beings.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Registrar General of New Zealand has obligingly sent us a blue-book containing the statistics of that colony for the year 1873, and we feel bound to notice the publication. As one might suppose it consists mainly of tables, but still there is a fair amount of explanatory matter in the form of a report, and from that portion of the blue-book we purpose taking a few of the more interesting facts. In the first place we are glad to find the period dealt with corresponding with the year 1873 as given in the almanac. Official years that are compounded of sections from two almanacs are a relic of barbarism, and it will be a great boon to the public when some reformer arises bent upon making governmental correspond with commercial and domestic divisions of time. One would have thought that when, a century ago, there was a clamour on the part of a few scientific agitators for the introduction of a New Style, more than that would have been accomplished, and that Parliament would have made an adjustment between the year of Grace and the year of Red-tape. If we do not mistake, such an adjustment, sooner or later, is inevitable, and our hope is that some sensible man in power will hasten the coming of a day which has been too long delayed.

The population of New Zealand on the 31st December 1873 was 295,946. The births registered during the year were 11,222, and the deaths 3,645, giving the natural increase, of population, as represented by the excess of births over deaths as 7,577, or 20·75 per diem. The English Registrar General's report for the year 1870 gives a total increase, by excess of births over deaths, of 277.458, equal to a daily increase, in a mean population of 22,457.366, of 760, equivalent to a daily percentage of increase of ·00338; whereas the daily percentage of increase in New Zealand for the year 1873, on a mean population of 287,753 was ·00721. The Registrar General of Wellington thus shows the relative proportion of increase:

In England and Wales	...	100·00
In New Zealand	...	213·31

One feature is very noticeable in connection with this subject, viz. the relative rates of infant mortality. In England in 1870, the births were 792,787 and the deaths of children, under one year of age, were 126,638; or, in other words, 15·97 per cent. of the children born died before reaching the age of one year. In New Zealand in 1873 only 10·81 per cent. of the children died before attaining that brief space of existence. In Victoria the percentage of such deaths was 11·3. We confess to a feeling of disappointment on reading these figures. Looking at the crowded state of England and the unhealthy conditions under which the lower orders are living, we had expected a contrast much more favourable to New Zealand.

The increase of the population of New Zealand by immigration during the year 1873 was 8,811 against 4,973 in 1872. There would seem to be a considerable emigration from New Zealand; the total immigrants were 13,572, so that a third of that number, or a body of people corresponding with a third, did not like the country, and went away. We conclude they emigrated for Australia or Tasmania. This is a circumstance that conveys an unfavourable impression. It is noticeable that of the 13,572 immigrants Government paid wholly or in part for the passage of 8,754, a figure that nearly corresponds with the balance of emigrants (8,811) staying in the Colony. Ought not one to infer from this that these

people, or many of them, would have left the Colony, like the perfectly free emigrants, if they had not been tied down by an obligation to Government?

One would expect to find in a flourishing Colony that there were numerous marriages; we find that in 1873 there were 2,276, being an increase of 403 on 1872, the number being more in proportion than the increase of population. This is a fact that speaks well; whether or not new arrivals in the Colony suffer from nostalgia, the place is evidently growing in prosperity. Of the 2,276 marriages in 1873, 753 were solemnised by the Scotch Church and United Presbyterians, 625 by the Church of England and Ireland, 300 by the Roman Catholic Church, 211 by the Wesleyan Methodist Society, 211 by registrars, and 177 by other religious bodies. Of the 2,276 marriages 1,924 were between bachelors and spinsters (including the marriage of a divorced male with a spinster), 154 between bachelors and widows, 134 between widows and spinsters, and 64 between widowers and widows. Of the 2,276 women married, 636 were under the age of 21, 854 between 21 and 25, and 394 between 25 and 30. The youngest wife was a girl of between 14 and 15 married to a man between 35 and 40. Two men of 65 to 70 were married; in one case the wife was between 30 and 35, and in the other case the wife was between 50 and 55. Judging from the signatures to the registers, the rudiments of education are more generally diffused among the people of New Zealand than among the people of England. Out of the total number of children registered in the Colony in 1873, 159 or 1·416 per cent. were registered as illegitimate. In England in 1870 the rate was 5·6; and in the six years 1863-68 the rate was 6·2 per cent. The rate of illegitimacy was highest in the Marlborough Province, viz. 4·824per cent.

Coming to deaths we find that of the total number in 1873, 48·42 per cent. were of children under 5 years of age. The Registrar General is concerned by these figures, and remarks, "This rate at first appears exceedingly high when compared with the English rate, which was, in 1871, 41·1 per cent. of the deaths; but in making the comparison it must not be overlooked that there is in England a very much larger proportion of the population over 55 years of age than there is in New Zealand, and that the deaths of persons above that age were in England in 1870 27·3 per cent. of the total deaths, whereas in New Zealand such deaths only comprised 11·41 per cent. of the whole number. If to the total deaths in New Zealand had been added a number of deaths of persons over 55 years, *viz.* 796, increasing the total number of deaths to 4,441, so that the number of deaths of persons over 55 should be in the same proportion to the total deaths as obtained in England, *viz.* 27·3, then the actual deaths of children under 5 years of age would only have been at the rate of 39·74 per cent. of the increased number of deaths, or 1·36 per cent. less than the English rate in 1871." Admitting the validity of Mr. W. R. E. Brown's reasoning (Mr. Brown is the Registrar General of New Zealand), we are still disappointed; the number of children dying in the Colony would appear from his argument to be relatively less than in England, but still the *diminution* is not what we should have expected from a Colony possessing a world-wide reputation for salubrity. Whooping cough appears to be the great bane to infant life in New Zealand; then come Atrophy and Debility; third in order is Diarrhœa; and fourth Convulsions. There is a good deal of diphtheria in the Colony, and much phthisis, but the presence of the latter is accounted for by Mr. Brown who makes the (probably sound) suggestion that it is brought to the Colony by persons suffering from the disease; invalids with delicate chests emigrate in large numbers to New Zealand in the hope of being cured by the sea voyage and a better climate; many of them discover that the step has been taken too late, and that they have reached the antipodes to find a grave. There is a good deal of typhoid fever in the Colony, and much rheumatism. In the Gaols diseases of the nervous system are most numerous, those of the digestive organs ranking next.

Leaving vital statistics we come to the Trade and Commerce of New Zealand, and are glad to find that the Colony, looked at that from that point of view, is in a truly flourishing condition. The total value of imports in 1873 was £6,464,687 against £5,142,951 in 1872, being an increase of £1,321,736, or 25·7 per cent. Direct importations from the Continental States of Europe decreased from £6,464 in 1872 to £924 in 1873. The total value of the exports of New Zealand in 1873 (excluding the value of imported goods re-exported from the Colony) was £5,477,979, against a similar total in 1872 of £5,107,186, being an increase of £370,793. The total value of gold exported was £1,987,425 against £1,731,261 in 1872. The total quantity of gold exported from the 1st April 1857 to the 31st December 1873 was 7,223,587 oz; the total value £28,071,685. There is a great decrease in the exportation of wool as shown by the figures of the year; but on examining the details of the trade Mr. Brown has discovered that, so far from a decrease, there is an increase; this serves to remind us how untrustworthy mere figures are, unless the facts they embody are well understood. The shearing season in New Zealand commences in the last quarter of the year, and the season's clip is exported in two different years; thus, early or late shipments of wool in any one season may disturb the comparison between the exports of wool of one year and another. In reality the actual production of wool for the season 1872-73 was 2,856,931 lbs. increase on the former year. Of the articles exported the pastoral interests yielded exports of the greatest value, amounting to £2,845,434; the mining interests yielded exports to the amount of £1,997,930; and the dairy and preserved meat exports amounted to £175,931.

Turning to Law and Crime we find that 159 Maoris were convicted of various offences during the year. Thirty-nine of the cases were for larceny, 61 for drunkenness, and 27 for assault. There was one case of horse-stealing; the rest were for various slight offences. *One Maori was convicted of lunacy.* This strikes us as being not a little odd. Two Maories, we see, were charged with being guilty of lunacy; one case, however, was dismissed. In the statistical tables, while felony and misdemeanour have columns to themselves. "Debt or Lunacy" (*sic*) are lumped together.

In the Colony of New Zealand there are 680 schools for the education of the European portion of the population, attended by 41,027 pupils, viz. 21,774 boys, and 19,253 girls; the teachers number 1,272 viz., 647 males and 625 females, so that of the population, other than the Maori population, on the 31st December 1873 13·86 per cent. were attending school as pupils. The number of schools established for the education of children of the Maori race amounted to 33, and the average number of Maori pupils attending these schools was 1,041, viz., 809 males and 232 females. It is noticeable how nearly balanced is the education of girls and boys among the Europeans, while there is a discrepancy greatly in favour of males among the Maoris. Such a fact ought to stimulate the native gentlemen of India to attempt more than they now do for the education of girls. It is not creditable to them "to row in the same boat" with a people who were in a savage state in the time of our grandfathers, and did not hesitate to eat one another whenever they had an opportunity. Various tests of civilisation have been proposed; *Punch* some years ago told us that a London cabman is convinced civilisation ends with the disuse of "hansoms." Our idea is that it ends where the education of females is neglected.

THE CHITTAGONG HIGHLANDERS.

SOME months ago we drew attention to the great good that might be done, politically and socially, by holding annual melas, or fairs, at which the hill chiefs of the Kookee, Mugh and other tribes living on the borders of Chittagong might be brought amicably together and in friendly contact with the white man, whom many of them still regard as the greediest and most evil-minded of all God's created things. We are glad to hear that Sir Richard Temple has lately sanctioned a proposal made by Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sungoo Sub-division of the Hill Tracts, to hold a Mela and Durbar of the Kookee, Mugh, and other hill chiefs at Ruma, the head-quarters of the Sub-division, with a view to the establishment of a bazaar at that station, and to the Bunjogee and Khoomee tribes of the Kookees being induced to spread their villages across the frontier east of Sungoo. His Honor has also authorised Lieutenant Gordon to incur, for the purposes of the Fair, an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 500, which will be met from the grant allotted in the Budget Estimate of the Chittagong Hill Tracts under head "Kookee Durbar Presents."

Mr. Power states that that the objects which Lieutenant Gordon has in view in getting up this mela are twofold: (1) to increase the influence he has obtained over the Bunjogee tribe of Kookees, and to obtain some influence over the Khumees, hoping among other things that, by seizing the right moment, he may be able to induce them to spread their villages across the ill-protected frontier country east of his sub-division, and thereby obviate the necessity for a line of police posts, or rather to supply some means of protection where at present there are none, and where, for financial reasons, none can be provided by Government for some time to come; and (2) to lay the foundation of a bazaar at Ruma, and so in time diminish the heavy expenditure entailed on

Government for provisioning that place. The population of the Hill Tracts is scanty and scattered, and the valley of the Sungoo forms no exception to the general rule. Mr. Power promises shortly to deal at length with the question as to the best means of establishing permanent bazars, but at present he thinks it is only necessary to mention that the mode in which the population of the Sungoo is supplied with some necessaries, and almost all the luxuries in demand among them, is by traders taking boats up the river at uncertain intervals, and selling their goods from the boats. Before a bazaar can be established this mode of trading, objectionable in many ways, must be put a stop to, and the traders obliged to sell their goods in a bazaar instead of ranging over the country at will. No opportunity could be more favourable to introduce a change than that presented by the proposed mela, where both the traders and their customers will be present, and where the reasons for the change can be fully explained to both. The change, though it will be unwelcome to both parties, will really inflict no appreciable hardship on either, while the results will be beneficial in many other respects than the mere establishment of a bazaar. If the trade by boats is stopped; it is by no means improbable that some of the temporary shops erected at Ruma for the mela may remain as permanent ones: in any case, the place will become known, and be connected in the minds of the visitors with pleasant associations,—no small matter among an imaginative people. A precedent for such fairs is not wanting. They used to be held annually at Kassalong; and Ruma bears much the same relation to the part of the district in which it is situated as Kassalong did some years ago to the country surrounding it.

Now as to the political object of the fair. Taking into consideration the end arrived at, the money certainly will be well spent. The northern portion of the district frontier is, thanks to the expedition of 1871-72 and the measures since taken for its protection, tolerably safe. The Sungoo portion, however, is exposed to attack by the Shendoos, whom the expedition did not reach, and who actually raided on the Sungoo while our forces were in the Lushai country to the north and north-east of them. Recent events show that some are evincing a desire for reconciliation, but no one really knows what the intentions of the remainder are. The fame of the mela is sure to have reached them through the Bunjogees, and perhaps a number, as Lieutenant Gordon anticipates, may come in to see it. He originally asked for Rs. 1,000, and "sends a list of articles to be purchased. It is certainly good policy to do a thing of this kind well, if at all. The estimate, however, is undoubtedly excessive, I (Mr. Power) have supplied him with some blankets, rugs, beads, &c., &c., from the articles remaining in store at Rangamuttee. Even supposing the mela to be fully attended, and a complete success, I do not think it should cost more than Rs. 700. Any surplus of food or liquor will sell well at Ruma, and the expenditure might thus be reduced. The Kassalong melas used to cost about Rs. 1,500 to 2,000, but they were probably on a much larger scale than that now proposed." There are, according to Lieutenant Gordon, no less than three distinct tribes of Kookees within the jurisdiction of the Chittagong subdistricts, as well as many other tribes of Mughs and Tipperahs, to each and all of whom the general or special orders of Government have from time to time to be made known. Written communications produce nothing but confusion and alarm among the people, for they can neither read nor understand them, and their purport may be, and often is, misrepresented by those entrusted with their delivery for their own ends. It is therefore most desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the chiefs should meet the Government officer at least once a year, when his wishes or commands can be personally, and therefore clearly, explained to them. The good which such meetings may effect cannot easily be estimated. The relation between Government and the border tribes becomes year by year more firmly established; the annual mela grows into an institution of universal popularity; intercourse between the tribes is facilitated and encouraged; the Government officer becomes personally acquainted with each of the motley clans and tribes which constitute the population of the district; his influence is immeasurably increased, and the work of his administration becomes at once more interesting, and more easily performed; itinerant merchants erect temporary sheds for the sale of their wares to the hundreds attending the mela; the foundation of a permanent bazar is thus established, which will receive an annual impetus from the repetition of the gathering which gave it birth. The news of the mela will spread across the hills and reach the Shendoo village, and curiosity alone will tempt that savage tribe to send emissaries to see and bring news of the white man's *Ayu dru* (festival in Kookee). Thus a thin thread of communication will have been established, which by tact and management may be strengthened into mutual confidence, a profitable trade, and perhaps the permanent peace of the frontier.

It is Lieutenant Gordon's opinion that the tributary Kookie tribes of the border—the Bunjogee and Khumees—can be utilized in this matter, and with the best result. They should be induced to settle their villages along the border country—the Bunjogees stretching southward from the Kapitai, their present country, towards Polee guard, and the Khumees, in a like manner, extending northward from the Aracan border, their present country, towards Poleetye. These tribes would not by this arrangement be exposed to any greater danger of attack than has hitherto existed for them, but on the other hand, being in communication with the guard at Poleetye, would give the villagers a feeling of security which they cannot now be enjoying. Their homes are strongly stockaded, and they are always prepared for attack and ready for defence, so that a raiding gang could scarcely pass through them if in an extended line and well stockaded without being perceived. Thus the safety of the defenceless Mughs on the Sungoo and Matamoree rivers would in all probability be secured. To induce the tribes to make a general move of this kind (for to order them to do it would be equally impolitic and fruitless) will be a matter of the greatest difficulty. The proposition, which if made to them in a matter-of-fact-way would be at once rejected and doggedly opposed, will assume a more favourable aspect when contemplated by the bright light of festivity, and surrounded by the magical influences of the platter and the wine cup.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

MR. W. MARTIN WOOD, of Bombay, who has been so long before the Indian public as the editor of the *Times of India*, has published a pamphlet in reference to the position in which the Gaekwar finds himself. The value of the pamphlet consists in its being a retrospect; it contains a selection of letters and articles on the approaching crisis in Baroda affairs, commencing with the 28th July last and ending with the 11th September, and it shows how great has been the *zoolum* perpetrated by the Maharajah's minions. On the 2nd September a writer in the *Times of India* drew up a string of charges of which the following are the most important.

1. That most of the servants of the Gaekwar have not received their pay for many months.

2. That no payments of salaries, &c., have been made to the hereditary Sirdars, Mankaries, Siledars, Darakdars of Baroda, for nearly two years.

3. That the present Gaekwar has entertained in his service men dismissed by the Bombay Government for serious offences in spite of treaty conditions.

4. That the present Maharajah has re-employed persons who were convicted by the former Maharajah on grave charges, and who have no education or character.

5. That the revenues of the State have seriously and suddenly fallen from Rs. 1,50,00,000 to Rs. 86,00,000 through the defalcations, neglect, and mismanagement in the Revenue Departments.

6. That some hundreds of complaints of bribery are lodged with the Resident against the virtuous Dewan Nana Khanvilker.

7. That the daughter of the Moonsiff was detained by the minions of the Maharajah for wicked purposes for five or six days against her will.

8. That two innocent girls, being British subjects, were forcibly detained, and afterwards reclaimed only through the energy of the present Resident. Strange to say, they were found in or near the Maharaja's own palace, although his upright councillors have been steadily denying in writing all knowledge regarding them.

9. That one Vahivatdar is now in prison because he refused to give up a female member of his family.

10. That an exorbitant sum of money was extracted from old Gopalrao's heir as succession money.

11. That two Vahivatdars, Shankar Lala and Dala Khooshal, had given the *nuzzur* of Rs. 6,500 as alleged to the reputed Dewan, but were ousted soon after from their post, and the *nuzzur* money never returned to them.

Mr. Martin Wood concludes his pamphlet with an expression of confidence that under Lord Northbrook we have entered on a career in which the breaking of engagements will be unknown. We entertain precisely the same conviction. That the bold action of Government has been so successful is, we think, largely to be ascribed to the trust reposed in the Viceroy. He has the happy power of imparting to others perfect faith in his own steadiness of action and in his sincere desire to fulfil every binding obligation. In India the personal qualities of men in power are of paramount importance for weal or woe; and it is most fortunate that Lord Northbrook is a thoroughly honourable man, on whose veracity and uprightness there has never rested the shadow of a suspicion. It is not only the European community, but native leaders, also, who feel this moral sway. Napoleon by his mere presence with an army is said to have been an equivalent for 50,000 men. Lord Northbrook by a singularly valuable combination of qualities is in the same way worth any amount of soldiers in this country; only he possesses, what is better than a mere influence on armed followers, the hearts of the people. That his magnificent measures

of relief in connection with the famine, and his self-denial during a trying summer in the plains, account for some share of this great popularity, must be admitted. Again, too, his princely hospitality, the cost of which must reach an astounding figure, and his quiet, unobtrusive, but most expensive acts of charity, are additional reasons why he should be greatly respected. Still further, his unassuming disposition—an exalted position never having in the least degree spoiled his inborn amiability and natural respect for the rights of others, even for the lowest—have made him a host of friends; but, after all, these things, though they have done much, do not explain everything in connection with the potency of his rule. The fact is, he is believed in, every one knowing that the Queen has placed a nobleman at the head of affairs in this country who cannot possibly do a crooked thing, or carry out a deceitful policy. India is well off just now. The Secretary of State, Lord Salisbury, is universally regarded as a thoroughly good man. There is a natural loyalty to such men. That "an honest man 's the noblest work of God" is as apparent to the masses in India as it is elsewhere. True, the millions know little of Lord Salisbury. They are only conscious of the existence of a great Lord Governor Sahib. But the leaders of native opinion are well aware of the power wielded at the India Office, and the confidence they feel communicates itself, in undefined, but none the less effective, ways, to the strata of society below them. It is certain, or should be so, to one and all in this country, in any way interested in the action of Government, that every promise given in connection with Baroda will be faithfully observed. Undoubtedly matters could not have gone off so well as they have done at Baroda, had not Sir Lewis Pelly been a man of the right stamp. With admirable judgment he was selected for a most difficult part, and he has played it with equal brilliancy and skill. The durbars at Baroda are as well-conducted as any in the country; the soldiers have received their arrears of pay; and the faces of the ryots are bright with renewed hopefulness. The ryots have indeed reason for being happier than they were, for this was the condition of things as delineated by an eye-witness last August (we quote from Mr. Wood's pamphlet):

1*st Fact.*—In all the Gaikwari villages I visited, the one great subject of conversation with the topi-walla was their sufferings, of which they had many details to give. But the tale of misery was written in legible characters on their fields, their houses, their cattle, and in their own darkling and shrunk faces "Won't the Angrej raj come?"—"When will the Angrej raj come?" These were their exclamations.

2*nd Fact.*—In the English territory I noticed that, after the cereals had been harvested, a second crop of legumes was raised. These plants, called Popadi, are like French beans, and form a large portion of the winter food of the farmers who grow them. Tons are sent from Guzerat to Bombay in their season. Thus they are a source of comfort and profit, and are very popular. In passing through the fields of a Gaikwari village, I noticed a crop of these vegetables that was a complete failure, and inquired the cause of my guide. *Cause.*—"The poor fellow couldn't raise his rent in time." *Explanation.*—When the crops of these miserable creatures are ready for the sickle, and the time appointed by nature for the laborious farmer to reap the reward of his toil has come, down pounces the voracious Ejardar (farmer of the rents) with a *posse* of Durbari sepoys, and puts his interdict on any attempt at cutting the crops till the rent is in his pocket. Could a more injurious and iniquitous system of rent-collecting be devised? The part of the contractor, it must be said, he has agreed to pay a certain amount at all risks, and the probability is he has already paid the half of this to head-quarters; hence mercy or leniency are quite out of the question, and are neither expected nor granted. The wretched ryot has already run the length of his credit string to get the crops in, and keep soul and body together during the rains while cultivating his fields. If his crops are superior, he may be able to borrow the rent at a smart interest, but all will be swallowed up when he has to pay his debt; and he ends his years as he began it—in debt. But what of the unfortunate wretch whose crops are not particularly good, and who may be on the brink of insolvency? Where is he to borrow from? He sees his crops spoiling from over-ripeness. His wife and he could cut them down in time; but no—he must first pay his rent. In despair he wanders from *sahukar* to *sahukar*, only, perhaps, to be dunned for what he already owes, until he meets with some risking *marwari*, from whom, after pawning his crops, his bullocks, his ploughs, his all, he borrows at 40 or 60 per cent. the amount of his rent. But now it is too late for the cold season crop; he, however, tries it; it fails. While the English ryot has his vegetable curry as a relish for his *rotari*, this miserable Gaikwari serf can procure only an onion or chilli for his dry bread, and on such insipid fare he and his wife and children have to subsist.

His bullocks are sold by the *marwari;* and from a farmer he finds he has become a day-labourer. If prolonged misery has left any hope and energy, he bundles up the few brass cooking-pots he is master of in his *godadun* (quilt or bed), and this he puts on his own head, his wife takes the youngest child on her hip, and the little stock of *jawari* left tied in a cloth on her head (it was the reduction of this to about 20 seers that determined the step now taken), and thus equipped, and under the light of the propitious moon, they leave the sad place, and are off across the border to some English village.

My intention was to state the bare fact, but I have been led on to trace the consequences of it also. Many of your readers could have done this for themselves, but some who are unacquainted with country life need to have them pointed out.

3*rd Fact.*—Near Bardoli, a town not far from Nowsaree, I happened on a hamlet composed entirely of grass huts. It was in English territory. In such huts Kolis and other poor people are often found, but the occupants of these huts were Kunbis, people of a respectable class. They were refugees who had run away from Gaikwari *Zulam*. One man had been well-to-do in the world, but as *Zulam* increased he saw his goods diminish, until the oppression became such that it could be endured no longer. I visited the village from which they had fled. It was not a mile distant. The more respectable people had gone off in a body. The empty and fallen-in houses gave the village a dilapidated and desolate appearance. The bare soot-coloured rafters of the naked roofs looked like the ribs of a well-picked carcase. But one house I saw as it in construction. It was a large house of brick and mortar, and must have cost from 500 to 600 rupees to erect. It was in an unfinished state. The doors had not been inserted, but in their places large gaps were left in the wall through which the interior could be seen. No one was near it, and it seemed abandoned. Its story was that it belonged to one of the men who had fled. Poor fellow! he had, not foreseen the increased extortion (which, perhaps, his new house itself had suggested and warranted) and, after expending five or six hundred rupees, he forsakes all and flees. This, which I saw "with my own eyes," revealed and proved to me tales of oppression and misery it is impossible to learn from report. What must have been the extent of this farmer's sufferings before he abandoned his new house of brick and mortar for a miserable straw hut?—his patrimony of cultivated fields for a tract of jungle?

When a person leaves a Gaikwari village, he is compelled to abandon all his estate. He is not permitted to dispose of his house or to remove one stick from it. His land, of course, he could not sell. Both are given to the next comer. Should the land not be taken up, it is saddled, if possible perforce, on some of the remaining inhabitants. I once fell in with a family of tailors who had fled from a Gaikwari village. What! had the myrmidons of the Durbar increased to such an extent that clothes could no longer be made gratuitously for them? This was not the explanation. Some unfortunate Kunbi had deserted the village and left his land, and the Durbari remedy was simply that these tailors should *nolens volens* take it up!

Mr. Martin Wood remarks that there is one class of writers who, as soon as Baroda or any other native state becomes troublesome, would apply the once popular, and apparently profitable panacea of annexation pure and simple. "They would at once make the map 'all red,' and pension or 'polish off' sulky princes or refractory nobles. This course would speedly settle (for a short period) all troublesome difficulties about treaties or traditional attachment to native princes and indigenous rule. With the large number of easy-going persons who affect this dragoons' version of the *sua si bona norint* policy, Lord Northbrook's careful and explicit declaration that *he will faithfully* observe the engagements spontaneously made by Her Majesty in 1858 and not in any case proceed to annex the Baroda State, goes for nothing. In spite of Viceregal promises and solemn public declarations, they try to persuade themselves that a policy so pleasant to an imperious temperament, and, on the surface, so gratifying to the conquering race, must have revival. Yet those who have studied political history know that the stream of events is not a tide, but a flowing river, and that it is as vain to expect the renewal of the annexation policy, as it would be for Mr. Whalley to move the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act, or for the Duke of Richmond to set about re-enacting the Corn Law. Lord Northbrook has demonstrated—though this should not have been needed—that the British Empire in India has irrevocably entered on a new era, wherein, whatever other mistake we make, we shall not repeat the error of weakening our power by extending our territories or breaking our engagements; and it is high time that all in India who desire to take their share in practical politics should make up their minds to accept the situation, and loyally endeavour to work in it to good purpose." With these remarks of Mr. Martin Wood we heartily concur.

MR. SAMPSON AND "THE TIMES."

A contemporary is of opinion that as regards the famous Rubery case *The Times* has come off clear. "Mr. Grant had nothing to do with Mr. Sampson in the matter. Mr. Sampson denounced a speculation which deserved denouncing, and implicated Mr. Rubery by mistake. *The Times* knew nothing of what was going on, and when it found that Mr. Sampson had placed himself in a false position, dispensed with his services. The really awkward part of the affair is what incidentally came out—the financial relation between Mr. Grant and Mr. Sampson, in which Mr. Grant 'saw no harm,' but of which a different view is taken in the city—to the great discomfiture of *The Times*, as it does not hesitate to confess."

A discomfiture is sometimes a victory, and we do hesitate to say that every right thinking person is bound to sympathise with *The Times*. So far from the integrity of its management being under any cloud, there is so true a ring in the following utterances that they cannot fail to obtain a general conviction of the *bona fides* of the Editor in chief. He says:

"As between the *Times* and Mr. Rubery the recent trial gives us no uneasiness. But there was another

question raised in it—a question between the conductors of this paper and the late writer of its City Article, which we cannot approach without a feeling of profound and unalloyed mortification. The case of the plaintiff was that this attack on his trustworthiness was the result of a conspiracy between Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson; and though the jury did not give him a verdict on this point, the evidence extracted from Baron Grant revealed relations between him and our late *employé* which we have received with mingled astonishment and indignation. It is true that the evidence is that of Baron Grant *alone*; but, as Mr. Sampson had the opportunity, of which he did not avail himself, of subsequently attending and giving his own explanation of the transactions between him and his co-defendant, we are justified in taking the Baron's evidence as admitted by him. What then, did Baron Grant say? It was that in the year 1871—we use the Lord Chief Baron's summary—he had to the extent of £2,500 given sums to Mr. Sampson as *free gifts*, to recoup him for losses: and it must be added that in 1872 he had given him further sums, and could not say whether they did or did not amount to £5,000. The explanation of these gifts, volunteered by Baron Grant, is that Mr. Sampson had adventured in some speculations on his recommendation which had proved unsuccessful, and he had thought it fair to indemnify his friend against the losses he had sustained. The Baron's generosity is high-minded, yet is not indiscriminate. Many persons must have lost money in speculations recommended by him—some who could worse afford to lose it than Mr. Sampson—yet of all the unlucky men and women who had gone through this experience the one he selected to indemnify, was the writer of the Money Articles in the *Times*, he himself being by profession a man who, month by month, and week by week, introduced new ventures to the Stock Exchange. We need say no more. Whether Baron Grant hoped for anything and whether he got anything, we do not inquire. But this much we do feel at liberty and, indeed, under the necessity to say, that in allowing himself to enter into such relations of obligation to a financial agent, Mr. Sampson betrayed the unbounded trust that had been reposed in him, and that had any knowledge of these transactions reached us, there would have been long since a change in the authorship of the Money Articles of the *Times*.

The honour and independence of this paper must ever be above suspicion, and the humiliation we have suffered is hard to bear—a hardship compared with which the damages that have been awarded to Mr. Rubery are as a feather in the air. In connexion with this, too, we must protest against an observation made by Baron Grant in his evidence. Baron Grant said that Mr. Sampson was the Editor of the Money Articles of the *Times*, and entitled by reason of his position to allotments in new undertakings. If this means no more than that the City Editor of the *Times* is presumably a person of careful habits and responsible for his engagements, so that when he applies for shares they may be allotted to him, because he may be trusted to hold them as a *bona fide* investor, we do not know that we can quarrel with the statement,—the City Editor of the *Times* must have the same liberty of investing his savings as other people; —but when Baron Grant goes on to refer to the trouble Mr. Sampson had to undergo in his position we see that there is some ground for the interpretation that has been put on the language of the witness— that he was referring to gratuitous allotments by way of gifts of shares that were quoted at a premium before any allotment had been made. Without imputing this meaning to Baron Grant, we are at liberty to say that if such a suggestion had been made, we should regard it as offensive and insulting, and the acceptance of such benefits would immediately have determined the connexion of Mr. Sampson with the *Times*."

Such observations should be read everywhere, and we hope that one result of them will be increased confidence in the Press. It may be impossible for many editors to command the talents or capital that go to the making of a truly first class organ, but it is in every one's power to be as immaculate in motive as the Editor of *The Times*. It is highly satisfactory that the best of all newspapers leads in morality and tone, as capably as it leads in collecting matter of public interest and importance.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— Sir Richard Couch left Calcutta on Saturday.

— The Maharaja Holkar is expected to arrive with his two sons and Sir Madhava Rao on the 22nd.

— The Maharaja of Vizianagram arrived on Saturday night.

— The total number of officers receiving Colonels' allowances in January 1873 was 112, and in 1875, 184.

— An effort is being made to get up a Scotch Society in Calcutta, and sixty gentlemen have already expressed their willingness to join.

— Mr. Grant-Duff and Mr. Rutson left Calcutta in the P. and O. steamer for Madras on Thursday. They arrived at Madras on the 15th.

— *Captain* Butler's party in the Naga Hills has been reinforced by a detachment of the 44*th* Regiment stationed at Golaghat.

— A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Hazareebaug on Thursday last, at 8-45 P. M. It was accompanied by noise resembling distant thunder.

— The Goalundo life-boat, procured from England in 1874, has rendered excellent service, having been the means of saving 37 lives from drowning.

— The Viceroy has appointed the Hon'ble Arthur George Macpherson to be Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal.

— It is reported that one of the planters in the Darjeeling Terai, in a quarrel with some of his coolies, was pulled off his pony, and severely assaulted.

— The jewels stolen from the Maharaja of Travancore were recovered within two days by the Police. The thief is an old offender.

— The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Mewburn have been elected Directors of the Bank of Bengal, in place of Messrs. Patterson and Ogilvy.

— The last Duffla captive has been recovered, the Abors having given up the girl who was the only living captive remaining.

— The present Raja of Sikkim intends, it is said, to visit *Darjeeling this year*, to pay his respects to Sir R. Temple.

— The station of *Jubbulpore* will henceforth be a separate Executive Commissariat charge, with the stations of Saugor and Pachmuree as outposts.

— The petition to the Bengal Government in favour of continuing the Northern Bengal State Railway to the foot of the hills near Darjeeling, instead of stopping at Julpigooree is being numerously signed.

— The Commander-in-Chief has invested commanding officers of native *Infantry* regiments with the power of selection and appointment of native Adjutants, without reference to army head quarters.

— The Government of India has issued a circular to all local Governments and administrations, proposing to make subscriptions to a Provident Fund obligatory on the part of married Europeans in the Public Works Department, as a condition of appointment.

— Mr. Richard Garth, Q. C., the new Chief Justice of Bengal, is the fortunate possessor of £4,000 a year apart form his professional income, has an estate in the country, and is much addicted to country pursuits, *especially* the breeding of dogs.

— During last year, 31 new Jointstock Companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,12,70,000, were registered, by the Inspector General of Registration in Bengal, while nine Companies increased their capital to the extent of Rs. 16,08,000.

— The Government of India has disallowed the Lieutenant Governor's proposal to raise the emoluments of the Subordinate Executive Service by adding a new grade carrying a salary of Rs. 1000 a month.

— The Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund, Bengal, expect to have a balance of £1,000 to £2,000, after settling with the Government for claims for rice used by the District Committes in charitable relief.

— On Lord Northbrook's leaving Calcutta for the North-West on the 15th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis will be gazetted President of the Council.

— Sir Richard Temple officially records in the warmest terms his high appreciation of the services for more than thirty-three years of Colonel Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who is about to quit India finally. Colonel Dalton's service in India was twice specially extended by the Secretary of State.

— It has been announced that the Government have granted Rs. 10,000 towards the object of securing observations of the total eclipse of the Sun in the East Indies on the 6th of April next. Mr. Hind has calculated that no other eclipse of the present century will be nearly equal to this in regard to length of totality and track, except that of April, 1893, which will be central in South America.

— Sir Richard Couch received the Attornies of the High Court in the Judge's Library, on Friday last when an address was presented to him. The Chief Justice replied in very feeling terms, and said he was glad to find from the expression in the address that he had realized a hope which he had always cherished of spending some portion of his life in this country for the public good.

— It is stated that the Admiralty have refused to accede to the request of Rear-Admiral Macdonald, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East India station, that Capt. E. S. Adeane should be his flag-captain. Capt. Adeane, it may be remembered, was flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Randolph at the time the *Narcissus* and *Endymion*, two of the vessels of the detached squadron, went ashore last year.

— The Government of India has determined to erect a memorial tablet in the Museum at Calcutta to Dr. Stolickza, who fell a victim last year to his too ardent pursuit of science on the return journey from Yarkund of Sir D. Forsyth's Embassy. The Schools of the three Presidency towns will be allowed to compete, and a prize of Rs. 500 will be given to the artist whose design is selected as worthy to be carried out.

— The cocoa plants taken by the Cheif Commissioner from the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, have, on the whole, done badly in Assam. In the Koolsee Plantation there were placed forty-nine plants, which received great care and attention, and for a short time seemed to thrive, but on the 9th of May only half of them were alive, and at the end of the month fourteen alone remained. At present only two are alive, and these are very sickly.

— The supply of pure water from Pulta has been found to be inadequate to the demand for it. Arrangements are being made to convey water for street-watering and conservancy purposes direct from the river, and this will liberate a larger amount of pure water for domestic uses. But it is anticipated that it will eventually become necessary to import a larger amount of pure water into Calcutta. Altogether 1,286 houses were connected with the water works in 1873, making a total of 7,160.

— One result of the geological and mineral survey of the Darjeeling Hill territory and Western Dooars is the discovery of an unlimited supply of lime in the hills which form the boundary of the Julpigoree district between the Rehti and the Teesta rivers. This range, about 20 miles long, and averaging, perhaps, a couple of thousand feet in height, is partly made up of a magnificent band of dolomite, 1,500 or 2,000 feet thick, and large masses of calcareous tufa occur along the base of the hills. The nearest point of the range is less than 35 miles from Julpigoree on the Northern Bengal State Railway, over a flat country all the way.

— In the course of investigations in connection with famine relief operations, it has been found that several villages exist in Durbhanga whose names do not appear on the census registers. It may be that some of those villages were, for the purposes of the census, regarded as part and parcel of other adjacent villages, but on this point no records exist to guide one to a true judgment. Independently of the existence of villages

unknown to the census registers, the result of the village-to-village inspection is such as to convince most of the circle officers that the last census was not, as far as this sub-division is concerned, an accurate one. It is believed that the population of Durbhunga is larger than it is supposed to be.

— Officers obtaining leave or furlough out of India are too much in the habit of overstaying their leave, not doubting that, on an explanation of the circumstances of their detention, an extension of the leave for the number of such days will be easily obtainable. The Commander-in-Chief has several times, in his General Orders, warned all officers against such overstaying of leave; and as the cases of late appear to have demanded still further notice, his Excellency, under instructions from Government, now reiterates his warning and informs all who deviate from the regulations of the service, that they lay themselves open to the penalties therein mentioned as to loss of pay, service and appointment, even if their leave is exceeded by a single day.

— The average rate of road cess hitherto struck by the district committees has been four pie in the rupee, or two-thirds of the full rate. At four pie in the rupee, road cess income on (£12,101,000 -£1,359,000=) £10,742,000 would amount to about £224,000. If to this be added £20,000, the estimated yield from the cess on houses, mines, and quarries, the total yield of the road cess may be expected to average about £250,000 a year at two-thirds of a full rate only. The income accruing to districts from ferries, from provincial grants in lieu of cattle-trespass fees, and from miscellaneous sources, may be expected to bring the total annual local income of the district road committees to about £300,000 for the whole of Bengal.

— The new port of Chandbally seems to be the best port in Orissa for passenger trade, and for coasting trade in country produce. Buoys and beacons have been placed at the Dhamra river entrance to Chandbally port, and the river has been surveyed. The chief port in Orissa for large steamers and seagoing vessels is False Point. Between the 1st January and the 30th June 1874, no less than 52 ships and steamers, aggregating 42,674 tons, visited this port. There is now a regular communication established between False Point and the ports of India by means of the British India Steam Company's vessels, and it is hoped that this will now be made permanent by the completion of the port station and of the Kendrapara and Dullunda canals from Cuttack, which are the necessary feeders for all inland produce.

— The trade in Indian Tea again showed last year decided signs of further development. The course of prices throughout was steady for the bulk of importations, but Fannings and Broken Teas fluctuated, and Green Teas experienced a serious decline. Contrary to the experience of 1873, the supplies of finest were small, and the proportion of Good to Fine very large; perhaps excessive in the case of Broken Pekoes. A noticeable feature was the scant supplies of leafy sorts, under 2/ and the high rates current for them, so much so that a decided falling off in the deliveries was apparent; towards the close of the year the quantity was less restricted, and an increase in the monthly deliveries showed itself. At one time the total export from Calcutta appeared likely to reach a much higher figure than in 1873-74, but owing to bad weather the estimates were reduced, and it seems probable that but little, if any, excess will be shown; exports up to date being on a par with last year.

— It was estimated at the time the last report on Administration of Bengal was written that there might then be about 80,000 Mahomedans receiving instruction in schools connected with the Education Department, and the returns of the last year show that this estimate was not far from the truth, the number on the rolls on the 31st March being 81,222 out of a total roll number of 400,721. These 80,329 Mahomedan pupils were distributed amongst the several divisions as shown in the list below, which also gives the number of Hindoo pupils in the schools of the same districts;

	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
Burdwan Division ...	5,100	82,511
Calcutta ,, ...	589	5,822
Presidency ,, ...	16,928	55,627
Rajshahye ,, ...	23,811	29,706
Cooch Behar ,, ...	1,310	1,411
Dacca ,, ...	13,207	35,094
Chittagong ,, ...	8,535	11,964
Patna ,, ...	4,662	33,883
Bhaugulpore ,, ...	4,233	17,302
Orissa ,, ...	1,299	17,117
Cuota Nagpore ...	695	14,171
Total ...	80,329	30,268

— "A Subscriber" writes to the *Times* to express his dissent from a proposition made by that journal in a recent article on the native army in India, to make superior officers of the natives, or to make each regiment of homogeneous materials. If, the writer says, you raise a native officer to the higher posts, you run the risk of creating another Hyder Ali. A clever native, with the command and confidence of the troops, would be a more dangerous antagonist that we have had yet. The very gist and cause of the mutiny was the homogeneous character of the Bengal regiments, mostly Brahmins; and the main reason why the Bombay and Madras troops did not join, was the various materials of which each regiment was composed. If we wish to restore the native army to a useful body, we must return to the old Company's principles again, giving a full complement of European officers, and recruiting from all castes and creeds, without giving an undue preponderance to any. The allowing a preponderance of one caste and gradually giving way to its prejudices sank the ship; still, taking experience from past errors to remedy the defects in it, a system that won our Indian empire is the right one to maintain the conquest.

— At least three-fourths of the deaths which occur in Calcutta and its suburbs are due to fevers and fluxes. The great majority of diseases falling under these heads come, there is every reason to believe, under the category of preventable disease—and are owing to remediable hygienic defects. It becomes, therefore, a question of immense importance what is the hygienic state of the city and its suburbs, and what is being done to improve it? It must be acknowledged that the sanitary state of Calcutta and its suburbs is in some respects as bad as it can be. Of first importance to the health of a community are the houses in which they live, and in this respect the poorer classes of Calcutta are perhaps worse off than in any other city in the civilized world. The *bustees* or native villages are infamous places of abode for human beings—hovels reeking with damp and filth, overcrowded, ill-ventilated, and poison-saturated. The health officer year by year raises his voice against their fœtor and pernicious stenches, and the chairman of the municipality admits the truth of his representations to the full, and acknowledges that "the existence of these receptacles for filth is most prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of this city." Yet nothing is done, and the poorer natives are permitted to poison themselves and others with impunity.

— That a "three months'" trip to Europe—that is including the time to and fro—is conducive to health the *Indian Medical Gazette* does not believe. That people do so go and return, none the worse or even the better for the trip, is no argument in favour of such rapid changes being ordinarily advisable in a medical sense. It only evidences the inherent power of the European constitution to withstand the influences of such changes. "We will not deny that there are conditions, in which the three months' trip may be beneficial; as, for instance, to the man jaded and worn by sedentary office work, or by great and continued mental exertion. Then, provided the individual is a 'good sailor,' the period of freedom from monotonous occupation, and the mental relief thus obtained, with change of scene and society, probably invigorate and refresh all the powers of life, both mental and physical. But if a person is the subject, or has recently been the subject of any definite malady, the short trip home cannot, in the great majority of instances, be productive of the smallest benefit. We have known men spend their hardened gains in an expensive three months' search after health, which they too late discovered was not to be attained on any such terms. For many sick people life on board a crowded P. and O. ship is *not* the most desirable stage of existence. Then, if in any way able to withstand the fatigue, the short period at home will be spent in rushing at express speed from one part of England to another, visiting family or friends, or seeing sights which one can scarcely go to England without 'doing.' Then there is the rapid journey back again in another crowded vessel, and probably a long run up-country, landing the official at his station, in many instances rather worse in health than when he left it three months previously. It cannot, in our opinion, be too widely and generally known that thorough recovery from almost any malady contracted in India requires a lengthened period. Many of the principal diseases of this country have a decided tendency to recurrence, and this must always be a consideration when the time to be spent in Europe for the purpose of regaining health becomes the question."

North India.

— The working of the Wazeeree Roopee mines is shortly to be resumed.

— Heavy rain in the Punjab has greatly benefited the parched crops.

— Simla was visited by an unusually heavy fall of snow on the 7th instant. It is said that the ground was covered to a depth of from 16 to 18 inches.

— The Government of India has resolved to discontinue the grant for the destruction of venomous snakes in Oudh.

— Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday last.

— It reported from Jhansie that a sepoy of the 25th Native Infantry has shot a native officer dead when at rifle practice.

— Lord Napier returned to Umballa on Saturday week last, accompanied by General Lumsden and other staff officers.

— The Horse Fair at Jhung will be held on the 2nd of March and three following days. Prizes will, as usual, be awarded from Government Funds.

— In the case of Harrington *versus* Harrington and Dunn, a rule *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage has been decreed by the Allahabad High Court; the co-respondent paying all costs.

— In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the pulses have suffered from frost, but except in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where rain is much required, the wheat crop is reported to be good.

— Up to the 8th instant, rain was wanted in the districts of Lucknow, Sitapore, and Kheree. Frost had also caused much damage in the first named district, as also in Barabunkee.

— There are 193 Judicial Officers in Oudh, 52 of whom are unpaid native gentlemen. Of the 61 paid European Officers, 21 are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, 21 belong to the Army, and 19 are Uncovenanted.

— On the 6th instant some robbers entered the house of the Native Doctor of the 12th Native Infantry, Lahore, and after tying his wife down, killed her husband, and took away all the cash and jewels they could find.

— Competitive designs are invited for the Canning College buildings, estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000 and to cover 23,000 ft. contiguous to the Kaiser Bagh; provision will be made for a large examination hall, eight class rooms, and seven other rooms, including a library.

— The Maharaja of Putiala, the Rajas of Jheend, Nabba, and Chumba, and the young Nawab Malair Kotla, will all be present at the coming Delhi Durbar. Each chief is to be attended by special European officers appointed for the purpose. The Maharaja of Kashmeer has been exempted on account of

the distance he resides from Delhi. The Raja of Nahun will not be pressed to attend, as he objects to meeting Putiala on State occasions.

— The murderer of Mr. M. Reade at Goverdhun, near Muttra, has been sentenced to death, and his goods forfeited to the State. He never denied his guilt, and he pleaded guilty to the charge against him. He offered no excuse beyond saying that he had been punished the evening before for a very slight offence, and declared that he was so shocked by the result of his vindictiveness that he had meditated self-destruction, but lacked the courage.

Bombay.

— The unusually cold weather has continued, and the high rate of mortality has become still higher.

— Nearly thirty thousand camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of January.

— One effect of the recent visit of Sir Philip Wodehouse to Kattywar has been that the chiefs have agreed to contribute Rs. 64,900 a year, for ten years, for substantial roads in the Province.

— General Jose Tavaris d'Almeida has been appointed Governor of the Portuguese Possessions in India, and is expected at Bombay on his way to Goa to-day.

— Sir Jung Bahadoor continues to improve under Dr. Anderson's constant and watchful attendance, but it will take some time for him to recover from the shock of his unlucky fall.

— A serious accident has occured on the Sambhur line. A few days ago one of Messrs. Glover & Co.'s material trains accidentally ran off the rails, severely hurting the driver, killing the Christian guard and fireman and fracturing the leg of a kallassie.

— An official news report from Aden, extending from the 21st to 28th January, intimates that the Turks are still engaged in Yemen in subduing the Hashid tribes. Several small forts have been shelled and attacked and many Arabs are reported to have been killed.

— The Commander-in-Chief has returned to the Presidency after his three months' tour, during which time he has visited not only the whole of the stations in Rajpootana and Sind, but also many of the military stations in Bengal.

— Mr. James Flynn, Chief Interpreter and Translator of the High Court, has been appointed by the Government of India to act as Interpreter to the Commission that is to assemble on the 28th instant at Baroda for the investigation of the charge against the Gaekwar.

— The jemadar, to whose pockets the market-venders of Bombay have been made to contribute for five years, has been acquitted, perhaps because the chief part of the spoils accrued to him, while, on the same evidence, another man connected with the arrangement has been found guilty.

— It is reported that Beduwan Pasha has proceeded to Aintered to endeavour to effect a settlement between the Adau Madoba and the Yoosuf tribe at Kurrum. He went in a native boat with an escort of ten Egyptian soldiers, as the *Latief* cannot safely leave Berbera.

— Mr. Walker, C. S., Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, who was spoken of some weeks ago as likely to be appointed Interpreter to the Baroda Commission, has now been appointed by Government to assist the counsel for the prosecution in conducting the case against the Gaekwar.

— During the late cold mornings experienced in the Deccan and Khandish, on many portions of the G. I. P. Railway line, rails were found to be broken, and in some instances the fishplates regularly sheared in two, owing doubtless to the great extremes of temperature, to which they were subjected within the space of a few hours.

— The Raja of Sattara, a nominal prisoner, has arrived from Kurrachee. The *Gazette* says:—"The object of his visit to Bombay does him credit, for he is about to pay his respects at the tomb of his mother the Ranee of Sattara, who died at Ahmednuggur a short time ago. He will be accompanied on his pious errand by a small retinue of retainers and one or two Government officials."

— The Commissioner of Police has been addressing 200 of the leading Mussulman inhabitants of the city, in reference to the preservation of the public peace during the present Mohurrum holidays. Mr. Edginton is said to have delivered a very practical address on the occasion, advising the Mussulmans to behave peaceably with the rest of the inhabitants and the police, assuring them that if they did not molest the police, the police would not molest them in any way in the celebration of their festivities.

— A contemporary writes that "about one hundred Mussulman roughs were called for, and attended before the Acting Commissioner of Police, who told them that, with a view to preserve the public peace during the Mohurrum festival, he considered it necessary that they should furnish securities for their good behaviour. About fifty of the men gave securities, and they were allowed to go with a caution that they would behave well. The rest who were unable to produce securities were not allowed to leave the police office, but they were told that they would be kept at the Mazagon Police chowkey, where they will be provided with everything necessary till the termination of the festival."

— The *Times of India* announces that considerable difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Gaekwar's solicitors, money for counsel's fee having been withheld. Sir L. Pelly requested the solicitors for the defence to send all communications to him through the solicitor for the prosecution, obviously an unfair arrangement. At first documents required for the defence from the Baroda Archives were refused. The Gaekwar's solicitors telegraphed to the Viceroy, and some of them have since been obtained, but several important ones have not yet been given. On Saturday last, Mr. Jefferson, one of the solicitors for the defence, was paid fifty thousand rupees, coupled with a condition that he would sign a receipt which bound his firm to abide by the judgment of the Government of India as to the necessity for the application of any portion of the sums that had been or would be advanced by Government towards the defence. The receipt was signed, but afterwards the rupees were returned, with a request that the receipt that had been passed should be returned. This was refused. All the arrangements for the defence have been most seriously interfered with. The solicitors, having no funds, are unable to retain Mr. Woodroffe. Three men, who were going about Baroda obtaining the signatures of the inhabitants to petitions for the Gaekwar's restoration, have been arrested.

Madras.

— A small reduction in the Madras native army is about to be made. One Regiment of cavalry will be abolished.

— Mr. David Duncan, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Presidency College, has been appointed Registrar of the University, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

— Messrs. Byard, Gair & Co. are closing their business, preparatory to the dissolution of partnership.

— Archdeacon Gorton returns home early in March. His successor is uncertain. The Bishop is still on tour.

— The Pier Committee have submitted to Government a Budget amounting to 2,859-14-6, for repairs actually necessary for the current year.

— In the Kookul Horale, Ceylon, there is still over 12,000 acres fit for coffee, although chenaing and gemming have ruined not a little of the land.

— The dancing season at Madras has been brought to a close by a large and brilliant party given by Lady Hobart at Guindy Park.

— A man has accidentally been shot at Uda Nuwara. He, while protecting his fields at night from the devastations of wild animals, was mistaken for a wild boar by a party of hunters.

— Under the orders of the Supreme Government, a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of the traffic on the Madras Railway.

— The right of electing Municipal Commissioners is to be granted to the ratepayers of Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura, Bellary, Ootcamund, Calicut, Vellore, Combaconam, Negapatam, and Tanjore.

— The special establishment for the destruction of tigers under Major Caulfield, is to be broken up, and the Major has been directed to send in a report of his eighteen months' proceedings to Government.

— A Court of Inquiry, consisting of several military and medical officers at the station, assembled at the mess house of the 19th Regiment N. I., Trichinopoly, lately to investigate a charge of dereliction of duty preferred against Surgeon-Major Fitzgerald of the 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry.

— The crime of perjury seems to be very rife in the Nellore District, judging by the cases that were tried at the Sessions Court last month. There were altogether seven cases committed for trial, and in the whole of them the prisoners were charged with having given false evidence. In two cases the accused were Police Station officers.

— Lady Hobart, in distributing prizes lately to the principal Native Girls' School, founded by a native, said she was authorized to say that any measure proposed to Government to facilitate the training of female teachers will receive the fullest consideration. She further urged the proposition of the scheme to encourage native ladies to become teachers.

— A special telegram from Colombo, dated the 12th February, says: "Governor Gregory, whilst visiting the irrigation tanks in the northern districts, met with an accident. His horse bolted when he was mounting, the Governor being carried against a tree. He has sustained severe contusions, but no bones are broken. No serious consequences are anticipated."

— Mr. W. Clark, C. E., Drainage Engineer for Madras, purposes, from time to time, to send to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department a Memorandum of the progress made with the scheme for the drainage of the city, on which, under instructions from the Government, he is now engaged. He will also give the views which he holds on the subject, in order that he may have the benefit of the suggestions and opinions of others.

— Letters are being received daily from almost every part of Ceylon setting forth the great rapidity with which cattle disease is spreading, and the immense loss and inconvenience that are thereby being occasioned to the planters and others. The murrain is now widely prevalent, and it will be no easy task for Government to stay the epidemic or eradicate the disease. This task it is more and more difficult to accomplish the longer it is delayed, but Government seems in no hurry to discharge its duty. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by planters and others on account of its apathy.

— Sir Coomara Swamy's countrymen in Colombo are bestirring members in the matter of getting a newspaper for themselves. They give their reasons for taking this step *as follows*:—The great weakness, as a class, of the Tamils of this Province, is the want of the means of expressing their opinion publicly whenever any question of importance arises and to make themselves heard by the Government and the people of Ceylon. Politically, therefore, we look very insignificant, though with a population of over 500,000 souls, and with our wealth, intelligence, and industry, we should be the last to occupy as a class such an inferior social position. It is high time that this evil should be remedied and it can be done by a newspaper *only*. It is therefore proposed to start a Tamil newspaper in Colombo, discussing Political, Mercantile and Literary Subjects—religion only being excluded.

— Ninety-three tigers and thirty-two panthers were destroyed in Coimbatore last year. Of those poisoned by baits, only thirty, or nearly one-half, were recovered. The search is generally a most difficult one, owing to the high grass, thick jungle, and other impediments, and consequently many may die without ever being found. The great difficulty the Collector has to encounter in

the destruction of tigers is occasioned by the low-caste carrion-eaters in combination with the herdsmen. There are villages inhabited by "Chucklers" in the neighbourhood of the jungles. These bribe the herdsmen not to report the death of cattle to the Village Magistrate; they come and remove the carcass bodily, and the consequence is that the hungry tiger returns and of necessity kills other cattle in succession and occasionally the herdsman. It is this custom of the country which often tends to produce a man-eating tiger. In one village a tiger has killed forty head of cattle, which were never reported and were probably so disposed of.

— The Madras Committee appointed to draw up a memorial on the improvement of the condition of poor Europeans and Eurasians have agreed upon the recommendations to be made to Government. They begin by asking Government to provide those classes with better means of education than are now available for them. With this object in view, they ask that schools for that purpose should receive exceptional treatment, in the way of regulations that they could not well comply with not being invariably insisted upon, and in the establishment of scholarships; also that industrial and agricultural schools should be established to train poor European and Eurasian boys to the mechanical arts, and to farming of a superior sort. They ask that a local military corps should be established, into which such boys could enlist; and they suggest that the British India Steam Navigation Company, which is subsidized by Government, might be induced to take a certain number as apprentice engineers. The memorialists also propose that a compulsory service fund should be established for the uncovenanted service, and for all military servants whose families are not now adequately provided for; and they also pray for an extension to this country of the system of Government life assurance and annuities for small amounts.

— In the megalithic chambered graves in Coorg it is not unusual to meet with complete sets of pottery of the forms commonly found in them, but all in miniature, giving the idea of toy-pottery. Similar tiny vessels are said to have been found in such tombs in other provinces, but we cannot just now find a reference to any instances. In Coimbatore and southern districts Mr. Walhouse has often found various small vessels, but he cannot say they were so small as to be evidently miniature, or smaller indeed than some occasionally now in use. At page 479 of Rude Stone Monuments, Mr. Fergusson, remarking upon the little box-like sham kistvaens formed at the present day by the mountain tribes of Travancore on occasions of death, observes, "The people having lost the power of erecting such huge structures as abound in their hills and on the plains around, from which they may have been driven at some early period, are content still to keep up the traditions of a primæval usage by these miniature shams. There seems little doubt that this is the case, and it is especially interesting to have observed it here, as it accounts for what has often puzzled Indian antiquaries. In Coorg and elsewhere, miniature urns and miniature utensils, such as one sees used as toys in European nurseries, are often found in these tombs, and have given rise to a tradition among the natives that they belong to a race of pigmies; whereas it is evident that it is only a dying out of an ancient faith, when, as is so generally the case, the symbol supersedes the reality." But there seems room for doubt whether the Coorg vessels really were miniature, or intended to be so; they are not smaller than many tea and coffee cups, especially such as are used by several Eastern nations, and Mr. Walhouse has seen clay and metal vessels almost similar amongst the various Hindoo castes, especially Brahmans. Mr. Fergusson says that miniature utensils have been also found with them, which would certainly strengthen his view; but Mr. Walhouse has not met with any, and indeed the custom appears to have been more or less local. He thinks Mr. Fergusson is mistaken in supposing that this tiny earthenware suggested to the natives the idea that the tombs belonged to a race of pigmies, but that it arose from the holes or apertures so generally occurring in the slabs at one end of the structure, and which are regarded as doors or entrances to what are popularly called houses, for the natives have no idea of their being sepulchres.

Feudatory.

— The health of the Raja of Kuppoorthalla has much improved.

— Sir Jung Bahadoor has had to abandon his intention of visiting Europe.

— The Raja of Bhurtpore will also be present at the Delhi Durbar.

— The Maharaja of Kashmeer will visit the Viceroy at Simla in March.

— The Maharaja of Travancore left Calcutta on Sunday.

— It is reported that matters are still very complicated on the Sind Frontier.

— The Bogties are at their old tricks again, and have lately made a raid into Kutchee, carrying off 100 head of camels and killing 4 men.

— It is rumoured that the man who personated the Nana died at Gwalior a few days after he had been given back to Scindia.

— There will be no festivities at Gwalior on the occasion of the Maharaja's marriage which takes place on the 15th instant at his Camp of Exercise. He leaves for Baroda on the 18th instant.

— It has been ordered that whenever any communication, either verbally or in writing, is made to a Native ruler by an official acting under instructions, a copy of the communication so made shall be forwarded at once for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council.

— Sir Lewis Pelly has received so many applications for employment at Baroda, that he has considered it necessary to intimate to intending applicants "*that there are no vacancies to be filled up*," and advertisements to that effect appear in the Bombay papers.

— The Mahratta agitators, who are getting up a case for the Gaekwar and native administration generally, interviewed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the other day, asking him to join in their cry. But the Parsee Baronet reminded them that when he wanted them to help him in the case of the Parsee-Moslem riots last year they held aloof.

— Sympathy with the Gaekwar is openly expressed at Baroda. Numbers express their willingness to contribute to a defence fund, but are afraid of being arrested. The Sirdars say they could raise sufficient funds in Baroda in one day, but are afraid of offending the Government. The Mahomedan population of Baroda have suppressed their annual taboot procession out of sympathy with the Maharaja.

— Arrangements have been completed for the introduction of gas into Jeypore, while the water-works scheme will be in operation before next July. The cost of this latter project is estimated at five lakhs. A bund has been thrown across the small Amani Shah River, about a mile above the city, whence the water is conveyed in pipes and pumped into a large tank on a hill-top close by, seventy feet higher than the highest elevation in the city.

— The weekly programme of pleasures at Baroda is as follows:—Monday and Wednesday, Band of the 9th N. I., and Badminton at the Gardens; Tuesday and Thursday, Resident's Band and Badminton at the Residency; Friday, Badminton at a private house in Camp; Saturday, 22nd N. I. Band and Badminton at the Gardens. Badminton still holds its fascination through the fact of ladies and gentlemen mingling in the game on equal terms.

— It is rumoured that a survey party, consisting of the Superintending Engineer of the Chanda Railway and his staff, will shortly survey the country lying between the capital of Hyderabad and the British frontier, with the ultimate object of constructing a line of railway to facilitate the interchange of traffic between His Highness's territory and the British possessions on the east coast.

— A correspondent writing from Hyderabad reports that "a wrangle in the city on the night of the 3rd, between an Arab and a Rohilla Sikh, ended in a fray, in which several (it is difficult at present to ascertain how many) lives were lost." The Nizam's police, supported by the presence of a troop of Nizam's Cavalry, restored quiet. Some of the more bloodthirsty, however, went outside the city, and renewed the battle. There is no fear of further disturbance, Sir Salar Jung having taken prompt measures.

— Since Sir Lewis Pelly has taken charge of Baroda, the following individuals have been arrested on one or other charge:—Gaekwar Mulharao Maharaj; Prutinidhee Nana Khanwelker; Sir Sooba Harriba Gaekwar; Khangiwalla Damoder Punth; Nayadhish Bulwantrao Dev; Diwan Bulwantras Rahookor; Napab Sir Sooba Narrayanbhai; Nayadhish Martundrao; Fouzdar Babajee Yeshwunt; Nayab Appa Sahib (his son) Vakeel Govind Rao Mama; Jeweller Martee Nana Vithal; Treasurer Basant Rambhawoo; Naique Yeshwant Rao Shekey; Jailor Bhoozing Rao; Pagadar Bapoojee Suddasive; Narragyn Rao Wankaker; Gojaba Soobedar; Moro Panth Sadreker; Hackemjee; Residency Jamadar Nursoo; Rowjee an Aya.

— This is what a well-known English military paper says about the arrest of the Gaekwar: Temporary deposition! The thing is a mockery of reason and justice. The princes and people, not of Baroda merely, but of all broad India, will believe that *we* have been the base conspirators—*we* the concoctors of this plot—*we* the contrivers of a transparent scheme to get hold of the revenues of the State of Baroda, and fill our coffers with the wealth of another victim to imperial cupidity. If there be any truth in these suspicions, as sure as there is a just God in Heaven, we shall rue the day that our greed tempted us to trample the good name of the Empress of India in the dust, dishonour our race, and cover the Christian faith with degradation. That Lord Northbrook should seek to revive the policy of Lord Dalhousie is not astonishing—that he should be permitted to do so by Lord Salisbury and the Home Government must be deeply deplored. It may meet with the approval of the official classes in India, and may be condoned by those who would be horrified at the idea of sanctioning such violence and injustice in a European State but "the temporary deposition" of the Gaekwar and the assumption of the Government of Baroda by Lord Northbrook on the grounds stated in the telegraphic intelligence on which we are commenting, is a scandalous exercise or perversion of power—it is the condonation of a felony in order to seize the felon's purse and enjoy his gains.

Burma.

— A robbery has taken place at the house of the head master of the S. P. G. Mission School, Mandalay, all the valuables belonging to the inmates having disappeared.

— The King of Burma, in a fit of displeasure, recently gave orders for the construction of a jail near the new fortifications at Amarapoora, into which all Englishmen could be thrown at once at a given signal!

— Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, C. B., is about to exchange the Governorship of the Straits Settlement (£5,000 a year) for the office of Minister of Public Works in India (£9 600 a year). His only war service is that he was employed on special seivice in 1848 in New Zealand, and in command of a party making a detailed reconnaissance within the disturbed districts, in presence of and engaged with the enemy.

— The news from Achin is meagre. The Dutch forces have succeeded in capturing several important stockades from the Achinese at Longbatta, which

were inimical to the safety of the Dutch stronghold. This is now said to have been rendered secure, and the successes of the Netherlanders have, the despatches state, so dispirited the people of Pedir, one of the most hostile states, that they desire to tender their submission.

— A foreign Commercial firm has presented to the King of Cambodia a requisition for the concession of two provinces, subject to eccentric conditions. The petitioners desire to obtain the absolute monopoly of the trade of these two provinces, to the exclusion of all other merchants who might wish to establish themselves there, and those who would be rash enough to compete with them should be liable to be expelled from the provinces without any legal proceedings whatever.

— The latest news from Siam is more re-assuring. It appears that the second King was the only one concerned in the disturbance there and was so badly supported that he was driven to take refuge in the British Consulate. The "Kalahome", who was absent up country when the outbreak occurred, hastened back to Bangkok to the King's assistance. General indignation is said to have been felt in Bangkok at the British Consul's conduct in giving protection to the second King, and it remains to be seen whether our representative was justified in doing what he did.

— The Sultan of Perak, following in the wake of the Sultan of Salangore, has issued a general proclamation inviting people to come and settle in his territory and develop its agricultural and mineral resources, under the protection of the British Resident. Land is offered free of cost or taxes for three years, and minerals may be worked according to the laws and customs of the country,—presumably on paying a royalty of one-tenth of the produce. Recently, the present and ex-Sultan have formally met and amicably adjusted their differences, and great feasts were held in honour of the reconciliation.

— According to private advices from Achin up to the 23rd December, the country in the direction of Longbatta was then still unfit for military operations, owing to its being under water. Colonel Pel's diary of operations comes down to the 10th December, and is chiefly taken up with a description of the ravages of the floods at Kotta Rajah. On the 26th November, a spy brought word to him that vessels arriving at Gighen from Penang had been conveying gunpowder concealed in boxes containing clothing, and that 10 kegs of cartridges had been taken to Qualla Gighen two days previously. On the 12th January the following telegram dated the 9th instant from Colonel Pel, the Military Commander at Achin, was officially published at Batavia :—"In Longbatta on the 31st Dec., nine forts and four pieces of cannon taken. Great resistance. The Pendite Mosque and Lampu-u occupied; a Lieutenant Quartermaster and 21 privates killed, 3 officers and 61 privates wounded. Enemy's losses, 171 killed. Enemy still daily harassing our convoys, 4th January, South Longbatta occupied; . . . . . left for the West Coast on the 2nd January. From 20th to 31st December, state of health improved remarkably. Since the latter date it is somewhat less favourable. Part of Pedir offers to submit."

Asia.

— Attempts are being made to recover the treasure from the wreck of the *Japan*.

— A magnificent tiger has been captured at Ningpo measuring 8 feet 2 inches from nose to tail.

— The attack of small-pox under which the Emperor of China suffered is reported to have been of the mildest character.

— The number of applications for bonds of the Chinese Imperial Government Loan was 20,171, although the number to be allotted was only 3,000.

— An enormous cuttle-fish, the body of which measured 12 feet in length, was recently captured off Yokohama.

— A large harbour is to be constructed at the town of Tuapse, on the north-eastern shore of the Euxine. The excavations by which the harbour is to be formed have already begun.

— From Foochow it is reported that the telegraph line to Amoy is progressing. At Amoy everything is ready to carry a cable from the mainland to Kulangsu Island; the Mandarins await instructions from Pekin.

— The Ameer of Cabul has given notice in his territory that no one is to go to Herat at present. Any one travelling to that city will be shot. Four breach-loading guns, manufactured by the Ameer, have been sent to the Peshawur Commissioner for inspection.

— The Khan of Khiva has sent another instalment of the war contribution imposed on him in 1873. It amounts to 21,400 roubles, and arrived at Fort Petro Alexandrowsky on the 14th of December. The Khan has also promised to send the balance in three weeks. The rumours that the Slave Trade had secretly recommenced in Khiva are officially contradicted.

— It is reported that the son of the Prince Chun has been elected Emperor of China, under the title of Kwang Su. It is possible that the birth of a son to the late Emperor, an event shortly expected, may upset this arrangement. In the meantime the mother of the Empress and Prince Dowager are appointed regents.

— The Central Committee for the Relief of the Famine in Asia Minor begs the English and American Press to draw the attention of their readers to the extreme want of further subscriptions. The £7,000 received by the Committee has been expended, and the distress is still augmenting. Several hundred thousand persons must be provided with clothing, food, and medical attendance until June next.

— The most strenuous efforts are being made to avert the spread of small-pox in Japan, and the natives are now submitting themselves to vaccination and to re-vaccination in large numbers. The prevalence of the disease among the pupils of the Kaiseigakko has alarmed the foreign teachers, who are stated to have "struck" work in consequence. Dr. Ritter, professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Imperial College at Yedo, has died from the disease.

—A proclamation has been issued by the Comptroller of the Chinese Imperial Household, intimating that there would be at the end of last month, "a great concourse of poetry," wishing a happy new year to the Imperial family. Officers, daimios, samurai, priests, peasants, and in general "all who feel themselves capable of writing poetry," were invited to send their contributions, by post, for examination, to the Minister of the Imperial Household, —the sending by post being adopted for the first time.

— A China paper says a gentleman representing the Calcutta Opera Troupe has visited Hongkong to see if arrangements could be made for a series of performances in that Colony. As, however, he wanted a guarantee of $19,000, and the secretary of the City Hall expressed serious doubts of his obtaining it—while the agent refused to consult any of the leading houses on the matter—the idea has been given up. "It was supposed in Calcutta that 300 persons to guarantee $64 apiece could be found in Hongkong without difficulty."

— A memorial in the Peking Gazette of 15th December shows that the Chinese still maintain a semblance of suzerainty in their relations with Loochew, although the Japanese have formally taken the islands under their protection. True, the junk with tribute arrived at Foochow in the end of 1873 before the Formosan difficulty arose; but a year before that it had been officially intimated to foreign powers that the sovereign of the islands had been reduced to the position of an ex-daimio and assigned a residence at Yedo. The departure of the junk on her return voyage is now noticed: and according to precedent, the duties on Chinese merchandise shipped by her have been remitted. In acknowledgment of the graciousness of the "Sacred Ruler" to the man from afar, however, the Envoy, followed by his attendant officials and the crew of the junk, has had to perform the ceremony of the *kotow*, at the Custom house!

— The prevalence of small-pox in Canton is accounted for by the medical faculty (native of course) by the Emperor having it himself. However loathesome foreigners may consider the disease, the Chinese regard it as a matter for congratulation, for they speak of the person affected with it as "Enjoying the felicity of the heavenly flowers." This is the term employed in the imperial Edict announcing the illness of the Emperor with that horrible disease. The small-pox being the "Flowers of heaven" and the Emperor the Son of Heaven, and all his subjects subservient to him, it is only natural to look upon the extensive affection of his subordinates for the disease as a natural sequence. The fact of the eruption of the Emperor breaking out on the day of the transit of Venus is looked upon as significant, he being likened to the sun, as the sun was obscured by a dark spot (the contact of Venus) on the day in question.

— After a temperance meeting held by the Rev. Wilton Hack, at Hiroshima recently, a native was so impressed with what he had heard that he went straight home, emptied the contents of his *saki* bottles on the floor, and then proceeded to smash the bottles. This incident caused Mr. Hack to think that a temperance society might be successfully worked among the natives. The idea was soon practically carried out, and a society formed, conducted by Japanese, for the purpose of opposing the drinking customs of the day. There are at present eleven members. Mr. Hack has preached through a native interpreter successfully, 13 Japanese having professed the Christian religion and been baptized publicly. Negotiations are pending for the erection of a church at Hiroshima, capable of holding 1,000 persons.

— The Chinese army, by the most recent advices is composed of 670 companies of Mongolian Tartars, 106,000 Chinese cavalry, 500,000 native infantry and 820,000 irregular militia—making a total of over 1,500,000 fighting men. This immense army, with little organization and less discipline, is spread over the eighteen provinces constituting the Chinese Empire. It has to do police duty over nearly 400,000,000 of people in a state of chronic anarchy or of open insurrection. Little is known concerning the revenues of the State. According to an official report, published in 1844, they amount to £63,000,000, or over $300,000,000. Of this large sum, however, between the Court expenses at Pekin and the peculation of Mandarins and other subaltern officers, there remained but a small fraction at the disposal of the Army College, or what we should style the War Department.

— The Shah's visit to Europe has occasioned many alterations in the external appearance of the upper and middle classes in Persia. Shoes are worn, the baggy trousers are reduced, the chin is shaven—an innovation obnoxious to the orthodox Mahomedans—the cap is not so high, and the whole dress is a mixture of Armenian and European fashions. But chairs are not adopted; they are used only for European visitors, while the natives fold their legs on the cushion or footstool. In religious matters the old fanaticism is less frequently displayed, and the missionaries enjoy great liberty. The numerous Armenian Christians are conscious of the protection of the Russian Ambassador, and their influence is materially increased by many of the foreign residents marrying their daughters, as European wives often go to Europe, and are a burden rather than a comfort to their husbands, while the Armenian women are not inferior in looks to their English sisters. The old abuses in the Government still exist. The army is a real plague spot. Only day labourers and the poor are enrolled, the rich purchasing exemption by presents to the officers. Three marks a month are punctually paid to the men, but all allow-

ance for clothes is curtailed; so that the soldier in order to live is driven to plunder, in which he only too gladly indulges in the most brutal fashion. The tendency to dishonesty is an ineradicable element of the national character, and is only repressed in Teheran under the immediate eye of the Shah. There alone the lower classes breathe freely, for they do not suffer from the general tyranny of officials of all grades, and the soldiers dare not invade the houses and fields and take what they please without payment. The famine of 1872 has inflicted serious wounds on the country. The English arbitrators who traversed Seistan during the time of the greatest distress to settle the boundaries of Persia, passed days without seeing a child or hearing a song. They estimated the mortality at 1,500,000, more than a quarter of the population. The railway projected by Baron Reuter is at a standstill. It is hoped that an equivalent will be found for it, as the Shah is very anxious for improved communications, and recently ordered a survey for a horse railway from Teheran to Schah Abdul Azim, while he has summoned Post Office officials from Austria to organise a postal service.

Literary.

—It is decided that Dr. Hunter is to carry on the work of compiling the Imperial Gazeteer in England.

— The chief military authorities have at length adopted the Hunterian system of spelling some of the cantonment names.

— Oriental art will, among other things, be represented at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia next year, by a choice collection of jewellery designed by natives of Trichinopoly, and executed under the superintendence of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, of Madras.

— The processes for preparing clays and materials for modelling are simpler and cheaper in India than in England, though the principles are the same both in theory and in the chemistry of the mixtures. One is astonished, however, to find that both the Hindoos and Mahomedans have acquired a good knowledge of the delicate chemistry of clays for modelling, and also for pottery and porcelain, with the colours employed in painting, glazing, and even in enamelling pottery and porcelain. These refinements in the arts were introduced from China about 300 years ago by an enlightened Raja of Amber, who founded the city of Joypore, in Rajpootana, and introduced numerous other improvements in science and education. The art of making pottery and of modelling in clay was known in India before the Christian era. The manufactures of porcelain and enamelled pottery are still kept up in a small way in Rajpootana, Hyderabad, in the Deccan, and in Sinde. There seem also to have been manufactories of enamelled tiles at Golconda, and remains of the art at Bangalore, Seerah, Arcot, and Vellore, for enamelled tiles, pipes, and hookah bottoms are still made in a buffcoloured pottery at these stations.

— A second work of fiction, by the author of *Pandurung Hari*, has been dug out of the submerged forest of circulating-library literature, after having been overwhelmed by the waters of oblivion for nearly half a century. The romance, so full of reality, which Dr. George Birdwood brought to light, and for which Sir Bartle Frere stood sponsor, has led to the resuscitation of *Tales of the Zenana*, published in 1827, and now newly introduced to a discriminating public by Lord Stanley of Alderley. The preface, written by Sir Bartle Frere, to the preceding volume, was in itself a pleasant bit of composition, imparting genuine knowledge, coloured, no doubt, by the accomplished baronet's somewhat optimist views on things Indian, yet, nevertheless, in itself a substantial piece of work. Under the circumstances, a less incomplete account of Mr. Hockley, who wrote these notable books, would have been acceptable. All that is supplied by the noble editor is a dry statement informing us that Mr. Hockley was born in 1792, that he went to Haileybury in 1812, and to Bombay in 1813; that in 1821 he was dismissed from his judgeship; that he was tried at Bombay in 1823, and acquitted; that Mr. Ayrton, father of the late Commissioner of Public Works, defended him, that the East India Company allowed Mr. Hockley £150 a year, and that in 1860 he died.

— Surely the introducer or herald of *Tales of the Zenana* might have informed us what charges were preferred against Mr. Hockley, and why, although acquitted, he was sent away with a paltry annuity. Bombay is not very remote nowadays, and some record must remain among the Government papers, if not on the files of the Court, of the transactions which brought Mr. Hockley under the inquisitive eye of the law. Lord Stanley of Alderley seems to "regret that Mr. Hockley did not serve under some office less vigilant than that of the East India Company;" and we regret that his lordship did not tell the public what the vigilant Company discovered, and alleged, but failed to prove against Mr. Hockley. We quite agree with the remark that the *Tales* are "equal to many in the *Arabian Nights*," and that Englishmen may profit by reading them; but we must still hold that when he complied with a request to write an introduction, he would not have committed any breach of propriety, nor, perhaps, have run any risk of being confounded with the fraternity of authors, had he regarded his task as a duty, and had he brought before us a picture of Hockley himself and his brief career, or at the least, a sufficient summary of the incident which cut short in its prime the official life of a remarkable man.

— The following is a translation of a curious old Kanarese song:

"He who leaves his wife alone (not thinking that she might yield to temptation) is a fool;

He who lends money to relations is a fool;

He who entrusts a person with his money-bag is a fool;

He who is an impudent fellow is a great fool, O master!

He who sells his own daughter to sustain himself is a fool;

He who lives in the house where his wife has been born is a fool;

He who uses bad language when poverty comes on is a fool;

He who has no fixed mind is a great fool, O master!

He who in his old age takes a wife is a fool;

He who plays with a serpent is a fool;

He who does not support the twenty-one families *(kula)* is a fool;

He who does not say 'O father Vithala!' (*i. e.* Krishna) is a fool;

He who milks the mother the calf of which has died is a fool, O master!

He who lends money without a pledge is a fool;

He who is brooding over eighty subjects is a fool;

He who uses bad language against his own mother is a great fool;

He who betrays the house in which he has eaten is a fool;

He who utters calumnies is a fool;

He who sees the glorious Purandara Vithala with the white-lotus eyes and does not worship him is a great fool, O master!"

Ecclesiastical.

— The proposed new Methodist Church in Lucknow is to be neat, plain, and substantial, seating about two hundred and fifty persons, and will supply a great need long left by the English congregration worshiping at the American Mission Chapel in Ghasiyari Mandi. The foundations of the new church will probably be laid during the next rains and the enterprise will then be vigorously prosecuted to its completion.

— The returns of the South India Mission of the Church Missionary Society for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, show the number of European Missionaries to be 30 and Native clergymen 55. The districts embraced are: Madras and Ootacamund, Tinnevelly, Travancore and Cochin, Krishna and Godavery. The congregations are 650; communicants, 12,540; baptized, 46,620; able to read 16,821; contributions, Rs. 15,292; scholars 18,172. The increase in the number of communicants was in 1873, 1,091; in 1874, 899.

— The number of members in connection with the various Methodist churches of this country, organized by the Rev. William Taylor within the past two or three years outside the bounds of the North India Methodist Conference, are given below. In the first column are placed the number of members "in full connection," in the second those not yet admitted to all privileges but still kept for a season on trial to see if they are properly qualified.

Bombay	207 ...	75
Calcutta	92 ...	76
Madras	205 ...	145
Poona	109 ...	32
Sind	46 ...	37
Secunderabad	49 ...	57
Bangalore	0 ...	101
Total ...	708	523

— The Rev. J. Long writes thus about an "Enlightened Monk" at Moscow. "I was invited to attend a meeting in Moscow of the Society for Spiritual Enlightenment. It was held in a monastery; the upper rooms were occupied by a good library, the lower ones by a book-shop, in which the Scriptures and religious books were for sale. I was introduced to the meeting, and I recognized in the President a priest whom I had met nine years before at the Princess Lieven's. A paper of mine, on 'Missions in India,' was translated for the meeting into Russ, by Monsieur Sukhyatin, one of the most distinguished laymen of the Russian Church. After my lecture was finished, I invited the members to ask questions, and I was particularly struck with the intelligence and acuteness of a monk, who put a number of queries relating to the Brahmas and sects of India, and the work of the English Church there. He was head of a seminary in the Donskvi Monastery, and invited me to visit him. I spent several very profitable and interesting evenings with him. He had nothing of the sourness or stiffness of the monk about him. On my going in he said, 'I present you a religious magazine, which I publish in Russian. You will find in it a translation of your Bishop Milman of Calcutta's lecture—'Eclecticism and Brahmoism; or, an Evening at Calcutta'—which I have translated from 'Good Words,' November, 1870, a periodical I regularly read.

— The Rev. A. W. Murray has written an interesting description of the first missionary voyage made by the *Eilengowan*, which steamed away on the 23rd September towards the coast of the mainland of New Guinea. Close to the island of Ugar (Stephen's Island) they passed a wrecked vessel. The crew, ignorant of the improvement which had been recently effected in the character of the natives, had abandoned the ship. "There is not," says Mr. Murray, "at the present date a single island, except, *possibly*, Prince of Wales,' where a shipwrecked crew would be in any danger." On nearing Boera, in Redscar Bay, a canoe with a large crew of natives, and one of the teachers, Rau, came out to welcome them. On Sunday the 27th September a public religious service was held under the shade of a cocoa-nut grove at Anuapart. Mr. Murray found that many of the natives are kind to the teachers, sharing with them what they get in fishing and hunting, and that the desire for teachers continues to spread. On the following day he remonstrated with the chiefs on some violations of the pledge that nothing should be stolen from the teachers; one of the chiefs expressed regret for these occurrences, and in a few hours some of the stolen articles were restored. At Darnley Island he found that the mission had acquired a firm friend in Jack (Amani), the principal man, and liberal presents were brought of sweet potatoes, yams, sugar-cane, and bananas. Speaking of Machik (York Island), Mr. Murray says—"When I visited the island in March last, the Sabbath was only partially observed; now, none of the people go about their ordinary

occupations on that day. All attend the services and school which the teacher holds; and during the week a daily school is held for the children. The bulk of the people live close to the teacher's house, and assemble morning and evening at his family worship. In one case the head of the family conducts family worship in his own house. The people show something of a spirit of inquiry on religious subjects, but nothing indicative of real spiritual concern yet appears."

— We find from the paper on Islam by the Rev. T P. Hughes in the *Christian Intelligencer* that the regular form of Mahomedan prayer begins with the *Niyyat* and is performed as follows:—The Niyyat, said standing with the hands on either side. "I purpose to offer up unto God, with a sincere heart this morning (or as the case may be) with my face—Qibla-wards two (or as the case may be) rikat prayers Farz (Sunnat or Nafl.)" The Takbir-i-Tahrimah, said with the thumbs touching the lobules of the ears—

"God is great!"

The Qiam or standing position. The right hand placed upon the left, below the navel and the eyes looking to the ground in self-abasement. During which the Subhan is said as follows:—

"Holiness to Thee, O God!"
"And praise be to Thee!"
"Great is Thy greatness!"
"*There is no God but Thee!*"

The Tauz is then said as follows:—

"I seek refuge from God from cursed Satan."

After which the Tasmiah is repeated. "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful." Then follows the Fatihah, *viz.*, the first chapter of the Quran.

"Praised be God, Lord of all the worlds!"
"The compassionate, the merciful!"
"King on the day of reckoning!"
"Thee only do we worship, and to Thee do we cry for help."
"Guide Thou us in the straight path,"
"The path of those to whom Thou hast been gracious;"
"With whom Thou art not angry."
"And who go not astray. Amen."

After this the worshipper can repeat as many chapters of the Quran as he may wish; he should, at least, recite one long or two short verses. The following chapter is usually recited, namely, the Surat-i-Ikhlas or the CXII chapter:—

"Say: He is God alone:"
"God the Eternal!"
"He begetteth not,"
"And is not begotten;"
"And there is none like unto Him."

— The Takbri-i-Ruku' said whilst making an inclination of the head and body and placing the hands upon the knees, separating the fingers a little.

"God is great!"

The Tasbih-i-Ruku' said in the same posture.

"I extol the perfection of my God!"
"I extol the perfection of my God!"
"I extol the perfection of my God!"

The Qiam-i-Sami Ullah, said with the body erect but unlike the former Qiam, the hands being placed on either side. The Imam says aloud.

"God hears him who praises Him."

The people then respond in a low voice

"O Lord Thou art praised."

Takbir-i-Sijdah, said as the worshipper drops on his knees.

"God is great!"

Tasbih-i-Sijdah, recited as the worshipper puts first his nose and then his forehead to the ground.

"I extol the perfection of my God the most High!"
"I extol the perfection of my God the most High!"
"I extol the perfection of my God the most High!"

Then raising his head and body and sinking backward upon his heels and placing his hands upon his thighs he says the Takbir-i-Jalsa.

"God is great!"

Then, whilst prostrating as before, he says the Takbir-i-Sijdah.

"God is great!"

And then during the prostration the Tasbih-i-Sijdah as before.

I extol the perfection of my God the most High!
I extol the perfection of my God the most High!
I extol the perfection of my God the most High!

Then, if at the close of one rikat, he repeats the Takbir standing when it is called Takbir-i-Qiam, but at the end of two rikats, and at the close of the prayer he repeats it sitting, when it is called Takbir-i-Qa'ud.

"God is great!"

Here ends one rikat or form of prayer. The next rikat begins with the Fatihah or 1st chapter of the Quran. At the close of every two rikats he recites the Attahiyat, which is said whilst kneeling upon the ground. His left foot bent under him he sits upon it, and places his hands upon his knees and says,

"Praises are to God, and prayers, and good works."
"Peace be on thee, O Prophet, with the mercy of God and His blessing."

Then raising the first finger of the right hand he recites the Tashhaud. "I testify that there is no Deity but God, and I testify that Mahomed is the Messenger of God." The Darud is said whilst in the same posture. "O God have mercy on Mahomed and on his descendants, as Thou didst have mercy on Abraham and on his descendants. Thou art to be praised, and Thou art great. O God bless Mahomed and his descendants as Thou didst bless Abraham and his descendants." Then the Du'a—"O God, our Lord, give unto us the blessings of this life and also the blessings of life everlasting. Save us from the torments of fire." He then closes with the salam. Turning the head round to the right, he says, "The peace and mercy of God be with you." Turning the head round to the left, he says—"The peace and mercy of God be with you." At the close of the whole set of prayers, that is of Farz, Sunnat, Nafal, or Witar, the worshipper raises his hands and offers up a "*Munajat*" or supplication. This usually consists of prayers selected from the Quran or Hadis. They ought to be said in Arabic, although they are frequently offered up in the vernacular.

TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

At the elections for the Departments of Seine-et-Oise and Cotes du Nord, the Republican candidates have succeeded in obtaining majorities over the Bonapartists.

Advances of the Royal troops against Estella have been checked, and operations suspended.

FRIDAY, 12TH.

The Committee of Ways and Means in Congress have agreed upon the draft tariff for taxing cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, steel and sugar, but leaving tea and coffee untaxed.

Prince Leopold is progressing, and has sufficiently recovered to sit up for short time. Daily bulletins to be discontinued.

The Troopship *Jumna* is detained at Gibraltar owing to defect in screw.

Don Alphonso has entered Pampeluna.

Sir Andrew Clarke has been appointed Director of Public Works in India under the act of last Session.

SATURDAY, 13th.

It is announced that Khiva has paid the remaining 18,000 roubles of war indemnity imposed by Russia.

Lord Elcho has introduced into Parliament a bill for creating a county municipality of London.

The Troopship *Crocodile* has left Portsmouth for Bombay.

The Assembly by 322 votes against 310 have decreed that same electors shall choose both senators and deputies. This is considered to jeopardize the constitutional laws.

Don Alfonso has issued an order for the levy of 70,000 troops.

MONDAY, 15TH.

The Government to-day, on behalf of Marshal MacMahon, communicated to the Assembly their condemnation of yesterday's vote. Amid a scene of great excitement the Assembly voted the radical clauses, but ultimately rejected the whole Senate Bill by 357 votes against 345. The motion for dissolution was put forward and rejected by 407 votes against 266.

The House of Commons has refused to suspend the issue of the writ for the Stroud election.

The British Expedition fitted out to observe the forthcoming eclipse of the sun in April sailed last Thursday in the *Surat* for Galle and Singapore.

MacMahon condemned the vote of the Assembly on Thursday, on account of its depriving the constitutional laws of their conservative character. The conflicting votes were owing to the abstention of the Legitimists in the earlier stages of the debate. All the deputies voted at the final issues.

TUESDAY, 16TH.

A *Times'* special telegram announces that Major the Hon'ble Walter Harborel, of the 7th Hussars, has been cashiered for cheating at cards.

The Ministry have tendered their resignation. MacMahon has consulted de Broglie, but the formation of a ministry is impossible until after final vote on the constitutional laws.

Mr. Gorst, a conservative, has been elected for Chatham.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH.

The Lockout of 25,000 weavers is announced from Dewsbury.

England has recognized Don Alfonso who is about to return to Madrid.

Sir Arthur Kemball has been appointed British Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian frontier.

The Assembly has voted revision of all Bonapartists' pensions. Fresh projects for creation of senate are being framed.

EUROPE.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

(Spectator.)

We do not quite see the object of parading long columns of statistics as to the strength of the Armies still maintained by the Native Princes of India. It is quite true that the 120 or so great Mussulman and Hindoo nobles—whom we call Princes, because they retain, as the Duke of Argyll once did, territorial jurisdiction—do maintain among them 350,000 soldiers, though they leave to us the work of external defence both by sea and land; that they have endless cannon of sorts; that they have very excellent cavalry, and that they could, if in revolt, multiply their armies by three. And it is also true that the fighting races of India number fifty millions; that they are all fairly brave, and some as brave as Europeans; that they are accustomed to arms; and that all, if thoroughly united and earnest in the cause, could expel or slaughter the British rulers in a single campaign. But when was not this as true as it is now? We conquered India in spite of all these things, and we *must* retain it in spite of all these things, or consent quietly to depart. To talk as if it were possible to provide against a universal uprising of the Princes and warrior races of India, determined to thrust us into the sea, is to waste breath, to squander brain, to paralyse not to develop energy. We could do no more against such an uprising than we could do against the Atlantic if it rose 100 feet in a night, and it is folly even to think of such precaution. No conscription would give us the men, no taxation the treasure, and no possible cause a moral justification for engaging in such a slaughter of millions. What we can do and must do is, to keep up a force sufficient to meet any usual combination of Indian enemies, any army such as any leader not accepted as Avatar or Imam could, in the best judgment of statesmen, bring to bear against us. According to historians, experts in warfare, and experienced Indians, the force we have is amply sufficient if thoroughly organised for this work, and the single point to be ascertained is whether it possesses the needful organisation.

As regards the White Army in India, we believe it does. We spend on that army somewhat too much, mainly to gratify the Horse Guards. We have composed it too exclusively of general service regiments, mainly to soothe a regrettable, though natural panic, which arose suddenly in high places. We have not provided sufficiently for its hygiene, mainly because we have not learned what the Natives learned long ago,—how to house soldiers in the tropics under the healthiest conditions. But nevertheless the White Army is a good army, sufficiently strong, well commanded, and only too eager to be led against any rebel who may need putting down, or any invader who may require driving out. Whether the auxiliary army of Native soldiers is equally good—as partly from cli-

matic considerations, and partly from the danger which any disorder in our own ranks must always involve, it ought to be—is equally well organised, is the point to be decided, and we greatly fear, decided in the negative. There is much exaggeration, no doubt, in some of the statements on the subject, some trace of panic, and a faint desire, for a reason which we feel sure could be justified, to make the worst of things, but still a large body of evidence points to these two facts. The Native soldier, particularly in the Bengal Army, is insufficiently paid. Prices have risen on him, and wages around him, till the Sepoy, from being the best-paid artisan in India, is paid about 30 per cent. less than his non-military brother. Being a mercenary, or as that word has too invidious a meaning, being a soldier who serves for pay, he is naturally discontented, looks round for better service, is disposed to be querulous about privileges, and does not heartily care to see the system work well. That is not a good condition of mind in any army, and least of all in that of Bengal, where the soldier is to all intents and purposes a free man, who enlists because he chooses, stays at his own discretion, and in peace time goes home with as little trouble as a domestic servant. He can, in fact, strike, though he cannot combine to strike; and if his wages are below current rates, equally valuable men may not be forthcoming to fill his place. Moreover, this man thus discontented is not very efficiently officered. His White officers are seven per thousand, too few to do the actual daily work, as Prussian officers, for example, do it, and too many to allow Native officers to rise to responsible positions. Moreover, these officers are appointed on a system which has by nearly universal consent broken down,—that is, they are selected from a huge body of officers employed on most miscellaneous duties, from governing provinces to weighing rice in a famine, and called the "Bengal Staff Corps." That corps, originally founded to utilise the unemployed officers of the Army which mutinied, is so constructed that young men dislike to enter it, that part of it is never employed, and that at least half the remainder are unsuited, either by too much rank, or fixed habits, or discontent, for the positions they fill. The whole corps is enormously costly; its cost, as its 1,100 members grow older, becomes every year heavier, and it does not provide any youngsters to profit by its experience. The Native Army of Bengal consists in fact, to speak broadly, of 100,000 under-paid men, governed by 600 officers, who are over-paid for being through no fault of their own out of place.

Clearly this state of affairs, if accurately described—and we can hardly doubt the substantial accuracy of the accounts—must be remedied, but how? Certainly not by the adoption of any cut-and-dry scheme improvised by a Member of Parliament or an English politician, or a military or other journalist. We maintain—and that is one reason why we have avoided details—that the remedy can be found only in trusting, the Viceroy and his Council with power to carry through a complete reform, with as little control from Parliament or "opinion," as it is possible to secure. Nobody except the Head of the Indian Government has the knowledge, or the authority, or the means to carry out the plan, which, to succeed at all, must first of all secure his hearty assent. The Commander-in-Chief would be too professional, the Military Member of Council has not the authority, the "Army" itself is too inorganic,—nobody but the Viceroy has all the needful requisites, and the assistance also of his very few possible competitors. He alone is in a position to know what the immediate dangers are, what the Army will stand, and what the Treasury can endure, and he alone has a complete, undivided, and personal responsibility for all three. Even if the Viceroy were only a politician, the task would have to devolve on him, for real power in India can belong to no one else; but as it happens, Lord Northbrook is well fitted for the emergency. If he knows anything thoroughly, it is the organisation of an army; if he cares about anything heartily, it is to carry out reforms in as thrifty a way as possible; if he is anxious about anything, it is to illustrate his administration by founding something which shall stand the test of time. It is the very opportunity for the very man, and he ought, as we conceive, to be allowed to take advantage of it. At all events, if he is not, the work will never get itself done. It is as impossible for Lord Salisbury to do it, as for one painter to tell another in letters how to produce a magnificent portrait of a man whom the first painter has only heard described; it is as impossible for the Cabinet to do it, as for a Cabinet to govern a man-of-war; it is as impossible for Parliament to do it, as for a mass-meeting to carve a statue out of marble. It must be done by a single man, on the spot, with many counsellors and no masters, and able to pursue a plan of which he himself is proud; and there is only one man in that position in India, and that is the Viceroy. How he is to do it, how he is to get rid of that Staff Corps without crushing the Treasury, or cleave it in two, and remodel the lower half into a sufficient frame-work for the Army, we honestly admit ourselves unable to conceive. It seems to us that under Colonel Sykes's proviso, which is law, reform will cost as much as the abolition of Purchase, and still leave the Native Army imperfectly officered but there is no reason why we should see a practicable plan. The broad facts are that a plan must be found, that no one but the Viceroy can find one, and that when found no one can make it useful but the same man. The remedy for the disease of the Bengal Army is to order it to be cured, and make the Viceroy the doctor. The patient may die even then, but he certainly will die if his cure is left to quacks.

CONTINENTAL ARMAMENTS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The German Landsturm Bill has passed its second reading, and in a month, we are told, it will become law. In a month, therefore, the present rulers of Germany will have committed her to an increase of armament which, when effected, will raise the disposable force of the Empire to 2,800,000 men. The nature and contingencies of this new enrolment are, as the *Times* truly observes, no mere "fictions on paper." The Landsturm will be "Germany in arms, as distinguished from the standing army of Germany." The so-called reserve, moreover, are far from enjoying the special immunities and exemptions which England associates with a reserve or a local force; on the contrary, it seems even more at the beck and call of absolute power than the line. "The orders given in the contemplated emergency are not to be published; so that the German malcontents or partisans may know as little as the foreigners and the foe who are called to arms, how many, and where. The Government may call out the reserve of one State and not of the next; the youth of a province immediately threatened with invasion; the older men of one not so threatened; in a word, whatever it pleases, without being bound by any rules of slavish uniformity. The whole reserve is immediately to have its arms, if not the newest, those that were new the other day." Such is the description which the *Times* gives of "the enormous, the preposterous armament" to which Germany now stands committed. The country is to be converted into one vast military machine, terrible alike in its aggregate dimensions and in the perfection of its minutest details, in the overwhelming force which it is able to exercise, and in the complete subordination of that force to the direction of a single hand and the impulse of a single mind. And what Germany is doing that also France and Russia have done and are doing, and the smaller Powers are following in their wake. "France now commands under all heads about a million and three-quarters of men; Russia more than three millions and a third; Austria, Italy, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland are arming as fast as they can."

Such is the spectacle which Europe offers us at the beginning of this year of grace 1875, and the prospect is one which we are not surprised to find, eliciting a note of warning even from an unexpected quarter. The pretence of a defensive necessity as a justification for armaments on so prodigious a scale, and, as it would seem, for immediate employment, is one which, viewing the general condition of the nations which surround Germany, we cannot possibly accept. It is impossible, indeed, to believe that there is not a strain of irony in the plea advanced by the *Times* in the earlier part of its article, to the effect that though "Germans do not generally like fighting, they like it better than being killed in their beds, or made beasts of burden, or carried into captivity." The European burglar who is able and ready to break into the German house and stab the timid inmates in their sleep is a purely imaginary being; the conqueror who is to carry the German tribes into captivity and to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to their captors has yet to be born. No; the real meaning of the "preposterous armament" is less recondite, and the *Times* is not long in applying it. It is that since Germany has "tested the *delights* of riches honour, and dominion," she has become "a different being, with a new and nobler consciousness, and not content or satisfied on the same easy terms as before.' And this truth may be expressed in even plainer language. A man whose head has been turned by, success has acquired a "new" if not a "nobler consciousness," and this is the present condition of those who guide the destinies of Germany. They are mad with the madness with which the conqueror has so many times in history been stricken. The fury of domination is upon them, and they can no more rest content with their present gains than could those nations who have trodden the same path before them. Europe was bidden to rejoice that power had departed from those irascible, domineering French, with their military swagger and offensiveness, so disturbing to homely peaceful Germans and others; what has the conquest of France given to Europe instead? And how much better is the outlook now than in the *time* of Napoleon III. and his military adventurers? Why should Germany "now shrink from an appeal to arms which cannot but give it more than ever"? Why indeed? Why in fact, should it not provoke such an appeal? But if this question can be thus plausibly asked by Englishmen, it surely becomes time for them to look to their own preparations, and ask themselves in what condition the "appeal to arms" will find them? And even the *Times*, the sworn foe of alarmism, cannot but do this in face of the threatening picture which it has just drawn. Military rivalry with the Continental Powers is out of the question: "The navy is our one arm in the scale of Continental war. Here we are beyond rivalry, and have only to remember that we have little else but ships, and must make the best of our single defence. . . . We are, or should be, one great port for ironclads, sufficiently strong and well equipped to maintain the mastery of the sea, not only in our narrow straits, but wherever the British flag marks the path of commerce, emigration, or discovery. We cannot allow jealous rivals or scarcely concealed foes to dictate to us the element or the exact form and manner in which we shall play our part in the great work of the world. The navy is our strong point, and navies, it must be remembered, have often given the command of the land as well as of the sea." Let us take care that this strong *point* of ours is kept up to its proper strength, so that 'the great war, when it comes—*if* it ever comes—may not find us unprepared," but "secure and well guarded at all points, and even able to do some trifling service to our friends." Excellent advice in truth, but—*O si sic omnia!* We can only trust that in future the *Times* will stick to so admirable a text. At no distant date we shall have an opportunity of testing its consistency. We shall have soon to take stock of our naval strength, and to do so in the light of the fact that the very Power which is leading the "wild sword-dance of nations" on land, is building ironclads also, and aiming at a place among the first naval Powers. When that occasion arises we trust that those who now agree with the *Times* will not find themselves rebuked by the *Times* of a month or six weeks hence; that the apprehensions which now are admitted to be just and reasonable will not then be ridiculed as groundless "panic;" that, in a word, that large section of easy-going, comfortable Englishmen whom the *Times* influences may be induced to look a now admitted danger in the face, and not stint their preparations to meet it.

SOLITARY GAMES.

(Spectator.)

Why is a man interested in a game, say, of cards, in which he has no antagonist and no spectators? That is a very curious intellectual puzzle, more especially as it is doubtful whether the fancy for such games depends on any particular quality of mind, while it is certain that it is not quite a universal taste. The writer is acquainted with one man, a politician of the foremost rank, who can wile away half an hour most pleasantly to himself by playing "patience" in the popular form of that game—that is, by trying to place the suits in a shuffled pack of cards in their sequences—and who is quite gleeful if, after three efforts, he can put them down all right. The statesman has a decided sense of victory when he wins, and something of that faint glow which follows the performance of a self-sacrificing, but highly virtuous action. The writer also knows a man of science who can play away at a difficult variety of the same game

with a kind of dry enthusiasm of the most comic kind, who always wants to win, but who gets so excited that he is sure, if half beaten, to ask permission, say of a spectator, or of his own conscience, or of a favourite cat, to "cadge,"—that is, to beg—that is, to break his own rules rather than be beaten by the unseen adversary. And that scientific man, though he cannot bring himself to endure defeat unalleviated by "one more" chance, would probably consider himself a bad form of cheat, would for a moment lose his self-respect, if he condescended to "cadge" more than once. He knows a man also who can play cup-and-ball in a room unobserved with hearty interest, who can keep every rule without compulsion, and who has a distinct interest, which is not scientific at all, in the law which he supposes to govern success, namely, the perfection attained in the weighing of the ball and in the holding of the string. The string ought to be kept straight by the weight of the ball, and ought to be so held that it will of itself, when spun, keep away from the bottom of the toy, which, nevertheless, must be held upright. The popular idea of catching the ball on the turn is, he suspects, a delusion, as anybody can test who tries to catch the ball on the point, not on the cup, without spinning it at all. Again, the writer knows a shrewd old lady who can play that most annoying of games, Solitaire—the gradual removal of little balls by rule from a perforated board till only one remains, and that in the centre—with the most excited interest and enjoyment, generally, as he observes, increased by frequent failure. That old lady, genial always, becomes under that form of torture philanthropic and radiant. She loves mankind best when the little balls positively defy her. And finally, he asserts the following fact. He has seen an old solicitor in a county town, a player of the third force, but as a man of the third force a very good player, play chess with himself for hours, and as far as careful observation could detect, play fairly. A friend who knows chess says this is impossible, as a chess-player would know his own plan, and would never defeat it; but the fact of the play is certain, and we believe that it was fair, the player playing slowly, and conditioning with himself at each move that he would use his whole strength, including his knowledge of his adversary's plan, for that single move on either side. This condition limits the game a good deal, but the mental decision is possible, as any chess-player knows who has ever suffered that intolerable annoyance, a habit of dreaming chess after an evening's play; and to those who can play it, single-handed chess is one of the most fascinating of solitary games. The taste for some of these games, or their hundred variations, is universal, but to three men, say, in every four, they are distasteful; yet still it must be widely diffused, for books have been written and sold upon the laws of such games. One was issued in English only this week, Mr. Pole says he has heard of two in French, and he himself, in this month's *Macmillan*, poses as the "Cavendish" of Patience, describing varieties of that game, and making rules of his own intended to bring them all within the limits of fair-play. Fate, whom he takes for the unseen adversary, is not to win more than two games out of four, if the human being plays properly, an arrangement which, besides being unphilosophic, for the *Adrishta* cannot be controlled, is perhaps a little hard, as Fate, for aught Mr. Pole knows, may be an unequalled player, the Deschapelles of Patience, and entitled to win. We always thought the Italian who, according to Philidor, beat the Devil at chess, for all his wit and ingenuity, was a "mean cuss," fit only to play euchre on a Mississippi steamer, and assassinate his adversary if he lost. He had covenanted for wealth and long life, agreeing in return to surrender his soul in the usual way, but had made a stipulation that before the Devil could claim his bargain he must beat him in three games of chess. The Devil won two, of course, but as the third drew to a close the Italian asked his adversary if he were bound by the rules of the game, and being informed that he was, quietly remarked that the first rule of chess was unmolested time for consideration, and that he should be happy to play the next move ten years hence. A true player of Patience, or Solitaire, or any other exasperating game, would be ashamed of such an excuse as that.

We have wandered, though not from our purpose, which is to inquire why men otherwise sane, and even able, play Patience, or Cup-and-ball, or Solitary Chess, and find in the seemingly useless occupation an amusement. It is not merely to wile away the time, for the practice is usually a practice of the busy; nor is it a development of the taste for guessing by rule, for that is very nearly universal, while the capacity for playing Patience certainly is not. It is not a mere nervous relief, like whistling, or whittling, or twiddling the thumbs, or twisting buttons, or counting objects as you walk, for that impulse is always on you, and is not limited to moments of the day. It is not a form of that desire to contemplate apparently accidental changes which induces many men to watch the sea with a sense of enjoyment that never ends, or to study the strange movements of forests, or corn, or grass under wind, with an interest apart from delight in the picturesque. It is, as we believe, a development in a most bizarre way of the desire for self-conquest which so governs a section of mankind. Mr. Pole argues that the enjoyment derived from Patience is identical with the pleasure derived from all other games of cards, and that the player is so conscious of his adversary, Fate, as to be amused with his never-ending eccentricities. He says, "It may be asked, since the essence of gaming is gain and loss, some players winning what others part with, how a *game* can exist when there is only one person to play, having no adversary? At Billiards, a player may sometimes match his right hand against his left, to compare the skill of the two, but it is difficult to conceive the applicability of such a principle to games of cards. The explanation is, that a card game for one person is, so to speak, a match played with Fate, the adversary being, in reality, the element of chance which enters into the game by the shuffling of the cards." And again, "The player is thus, really, playing against Fate, and the interest of the game consists in the observation of the adversary's tactics, which are often very eccentric and amusing. This sort of interest is by no means unworthy of an intellectual person; we have seen one of the most active-minded men we know, a professional man who has eminently distinguished himself in one of the scientific walks of life, amuse himself at these games by the hour together." This is subtle, and when the player is a man interested in mathematics or the laws which govern accidental combinations, is possibly true; but as regards the mass of those who play Patience is no explanation at all. They are not conscious of any adversary whatever; if they were, they would delight most in games in which chance was the only element, which is notoriously not the case. We do not know a single solitary game in which skill will not make an appreciable difference. Very few could play roulette by themselves with no stakes, and those few would be men interested in trying whether they could, by incessant observation, guess accurately or not. We suggest that the explanation is exactly the reverse, and that the player is delighting not in the eccentricities of his unseen opponent, but in his own perseverance, and in a less degree, his skill. There is in some men a silent delight in perseverance, in, as it were, conquering their own reluctance to go on, which amounts to a distinct note of character, and a very admirable one. A child who enjoys solitary shooting at a mark may be an ordinary child, because he is pleased with success, and hopes by and by to gratify vanity; but a child who, all by himself, can determine to win a solitary and difficult game, say, "old patience," without Mr. Pole's most objectionable improvements—which are calculated to make every player's character pulpy—or to make a cork dance steadily above a quill blow-pipe, or to make solitaire come right, will rarely fail to get on in life, or to develop sufficient of self-sustaining will. The solitary game is not a mode of indulging self, but of beating down self, of cultivating that mastery of instinctive impatience which is the first condition of habitual serenity. The world, our Western world at least, has come to undervalue serenity; but when it rests again, and learns to pay more attention to the science of living, it will seek again for this bliss-giving quality; and we know of no cultivator for it better than the habit of strong self-control which comes from the games Mr. Pole has discussed, and which to those who cannot enjoy them seem almost irritatingly silly. The man who can play Patience may be a fool, but he will rarely or never be found a feeble one.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

As the time approaches when it will be necessary for the Liberal party to choose their leader, the multitude of counsellors, in whose numbers wisdom is said to dwell, is increasing around them. The advice given is, however, of a conflicting nature, and some of it seems to us uninformed by a just appreciation of the political position. We are not, indeed, without a suspicion that this is one of these numerous cases in which the persons most nearly concerned understand their own business best; and that Liberals in and out of the House of Commons are likely to take a more accurate view of the situation than many of their monitors in the Liberal press. We are to a certain extent confirmed in this view by what we think the mistaken tone of much of the criticism upon Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Our own opinion of that step was, and is, that, Mr. Gladstone being what he is, his retirement can scarcely be regarded as a voluntary act. In saying this, we do not mean to imply that Mr. Gladstone was under any external compulsion to retire, or that the position in which he finds himself is one which all statesmen would have considered as a justification for the course he has pursued. On the contrary, there are some statesmen upon whom the situation would have produced an exactly contrary effect. A statesman of less "earnestness" but of more patience and tenacity than Mr. Gladstone might have seen in the broken fortunes of his party only an additional claim upon his services, and would have cheerfully undertaken the troublesome and thankless duty of rallying and reorganizing the forces which he has led. But Mr. Gladstone, as even his warmest admirers have admitted, is constitutionally unfitted even for attempting such a task, and it is more than doubtful whether if he did attempt it he would be successful. He has none of the qualities necessary for playing an uphill game, and it is his impatient consciousness of the fact which has dictated his retirement. The step, we repeat, is, in this sense, a necessity. He and the situation being what they are, it is the necessary result of their interaction.

These considerations, as it seems to us, operate to an extent not sufficiently noticed to restrict the choice of his successor. The question who is to lead the party must not be discussed, as it too frequently is, without constant reference to the state of the party which has to be led; and a glance at its condition will show that the causes which compelled the late leader's retirement conspire to exclude various possible candidates for the vacant post. To select a leader to take the head of a united party is a task quite different from the selection of a leader under whom the two sections of a divided body may agree to serve. Qualities which are the highest recommendation of a candidate in the former case may constitute an absolute objection in the latter. The more prominent a politician is, the more likely he is to be identified with one or the other of the two conflicting sections, and thus to be an object of suspicion to its rival. Mediocrity, in fact, becomes a virtue in such a case as the present, and the less enthusiasm an aspirant excites in any one fragment of the party, the more probable it is that he will be accepted by the whole. If we apply this test to the actual situation it will be found to exclude one at least of the candidates who have been generally mentioned for the vacant post, and another whose claims, though less frequently brought forward, it is not safe altogether to overlook. Whatever other capacities Mr. Forster possesses for the leadership, he fails to fulfil what we hold to be the essential condition of fitness. He is identified with the Radical section of the party; and under him its other sections, the Whig and the Moderate Liberal element, on the Opposition side of the House, could not be brought into permanent cohesion with the more advanced wing. The converse, we believe, would be the case were the choice to fall upon Sir William Harcourt. His recent speech leaves at least no doubt as to his future political action, and it is clear enough that it will be in decided opposition to most, if not all, of the projects which find a place in the Radical programme.

The removal of these two candidates (for we may dismiss the suggestion of Mr. Goschen as a mere *mauvaise plaisanterie*), practically leaves the field open for Lord Hartington; and, in the absence of competitors, it is not worth while to enter upon the somewhat forced encomia which have been pronounced in some quarters on his political capacity. The advantage which circumstances give him is so great as to supersede the necessity of considering his personal claims. It is idle to discuss the proficiency of the "head boy" when he is the only one in

the class. Granting that he possesses all those qualities of "common-sense," "discretion," "aptitude for business," and the rest of that list of cautious compliments which together constitute the analogue of the epithet "amiable" as applied to a plain young lady, it will still remain that if he displayed all these gifts in an infinitely less degree he would still possess that prime qualification for leadership of being a person whom the led will consent to follow, and of being, moreover, the only such person whom it seems at present possible to find. And besides the probability that Liberals and Radicals in the mass may agree to follow a leader who is neither one nor the other very decidedly, there is another circumstance in Lord Hartington's favour in the fact that he will unite individual rivals under him as well as conflicting parties. His position as next in succession to a peerage eminently adapts him for a stopgap under whose temporary rule opposing ambitions may fight it out. Thus while both sections of the Opposition are likely to concur in the selection of a colourless politician as their leader, rival aspirants for the succession may well consent to defer the settlement of their claims until the removal of Lord Hartington to the Upper House. Each party will think that before that time arrives it will have convinced the country that it is the true exponent of the national opinion, while each competitor for the leadership may hope before that time to have proved his superiority to his opponents. It would be affectation to deny that Lord Hartington falls very far short of the standard of English political leadership; but it is useless to dwell upon the defects of the choice when it seems the only choice possible. The claims both of men and parties are as evenly balanced as in France, and the "Hartingtonian Septennate" appears the only solution.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(*Athenæum.*)

We understand that the new poem by Mr. Robert Browning, of which we made mention twelve months ago, is now in the hands of his publishers (Smith Elder & Co.), and will soon be published. The title is 'Aristophanes' Apology,' including a transcript from Euripides, being 'The Last Adventure of Balaustion.'

Mr. Charles G. Leland has in the press a work entitled 'Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century.' It will be published in London and New York simultaneously.

The *Guardian* has thought fit to contradict our statement that Mr. Gladstone is the author of the article on Bishop Patteson, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* last October. We need hardly say that the *Guardian* is mistaken, and that our paragraph was quite correct. So great, we may take this opportunity of mentioning, has been the demand for the present number of the *Review*, that the first edition was disposed of within three hours of its publication last Saturday, and that the second edition was exhausted by Wednesday.

The author of 'Poems by E. S. H.' and 'Nathan the Wise,' a matrical translation of Lessing's drama, two volumes that just appeared, is the Countess of Harrington.

Mr. Hyde Clarke has in the press a volume treating of Prehistoric Comparative Philology, the common origin of culture in the old world and America, and the relations of the Accad of Babylonia to the languages of Inde-China and America.

Mr. Hayward, it is generally said, is the author of the article on the Greville Memoirs in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*.

Sixteen Reports and Papers are included in the Monthly List of Messrs. Hansard for December last, of which the most important are, the Report on the Health of the Royal Navy for 1873, and the Return of Local Taxation for the year 1872-3. The Papers by Command are thirteen in number, comprising the Fifth Report of the Rivers' Pollution Commissioners; the Reports of the Inspectors of Mines for the year 1873; the Eighth Report of the Standard Weights and Measures Department of the Board of Trade; and four thick volumes of Reports on the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, with a volume of maps and plans. A List is subjoined of ninety-two Commercial Reports from H. B.M. Consuls, published during the year 1874; and of three volumes of Reports from H.B.M. Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, and eighteen on Manufactures and Commerce. It deserves note how much fuller are the Consular Reports upon the provinces of the Turkish Empire than upon any other part of the world. Bulky volumes bear the names of Beyrout, Crete, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Salonica, and Thessaly, one of which contains as much matter as all the Reports respecting the United States added together.

Dr. Schneider is the author of the elaborate criticism of Mr. Irving's Hamlet, which appeared in the *Cologne Gazette*, and was reproduced in the *Times* on Monday.

A 'Bibliography of Lancashire Literature,' edited by Col. Fishwick, of Carr Hill, Rochdale, will shortly be ready for the press. Col. Fishwick has been engaged on the work for a considerable period, and has had access to a large number of private libraries, by which he has been enabled to supplement the information obtained from the public libraries, such as that of the British Museum, the Bodleian, &c. In most instances a copy of the title-page of the book recorded is quoted, and when very scarce books are named, it is indicated where they can be seen.

Mr. Mortimer Collins has just completed a three-volume novel, entitled 'Sweet and Twenty.'

Mr. S. R. Townshend-Mayer has become the editor of the *St. James's Magazine*.

A new comic and satirical journal, chiefly devoted to City men and City things, is about to appear, under the title of *Gog and Magog*.

The Paris *Figaro* of January 15 published a correspondence from Madrid, describing the state of parties there, with the (perfectly serious) note, that "the editor had preferred to wait for the post, rather than to invent an imaginary correspondence out of the telegrams."

We may add to the list of Primers, edited by Mr. J. R. Green, which we published last week, 'Primer of Greek Literature,' by Mr. R. C Jebb.

The widow of D. Joaquin Francisco Pacheco has presented to the Spanish Academy a curious catalogue of the Spanish manuscripts in the libraries of Rome, the preparation of which was the work of several years' residence in that capital.

The second volume of Mr. Macleod's *Principles of Economical Philosophy* will be published next week.

The new German periodical, *Deutsche Rundschau*, which has met with such success, announces among its forthcoming attractions not only letters and new communications concerning Heinrich Heine, but actually promises some hitherto unpublished poems. It will also give a life of Heine's mother, and some of her letters.

A volume of sermons preached in Rugby School Chapel by Dr. Hayman, will shortly be published by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. The volume will be dedicated to the Committee of the Hayman Defence and Testimonial Funds.

PUNCH.

TALLEYRAND REDIVIVUS.

Epicurus (dining at his Club, is surprised at the presence of his domestic Green-grocerial Waiter). "Eh! what! Why, is it you, Warts! Well, I'm glad to see you're getting on!"

Warts (unmoved). "Thank you, Sir, yessir, wich I 've 'eard say 'the Man as can Wait, is the successful Man,' Sir. Stilton or Cheshire, Sir?"

Becomes a Licensed Victualler, and dies rich!

IN GOOD COMPANY.

ON his return to London from being present at the great sight in Paris, the Lord Mayor, with peculiar appropriateness, gave an account of his visit at a dinner of the Spectacle Makers.

A LINGUISTIC LIFT FOR DR. LIDDON.

DR. LIDDON is in want of a preposition to express the sense of a word. Would his purpose be answered by the combination "Præadcontrasubantepostobinterultracitraextrainfrasubtersuperstantiation."

CRUEL!

SMITH *(usually a shy, reserved, and silent man) tells a rather long, but otherwise entertaining, story, about an Orange, which meets with great success.*

Brown (when the laughter and applause have subsided). "Bravo, Smith! Capital, old man! But, I say, you told it better one night at Jones's, a few months ago!"

Jones. "No, no! Where he told it best was that morning we breakfasted with *you*, Brown, somewhere about the beginning of the year before last!"

Robinson. "Ah, but don't you recollect the way he told it after that Supper I gave you Fellows at Evans' in 'Fifty-one'? How we *did* laugh, to be sure!"

LIDDON'S MYCOLOGY.

CANON LIDDON has been driven by Monsignore Capel to disclaim certain doctrinal statements occurring in Ritualistic books of devotion as "fungi." A mycologist would perhaps like to know what particular fungi the Canon means. As the statements in question are rank Popery, it may be suggested that they are all so many varieties of the *Boletus Romanus*. Of course Canon Liddon cannot regard them as common mushrooms, or any other sort of esculent fungi, and, if he were a stanch Protestant, would class them with the *Russula emetica*, the *Amanita verna*, the *Lactarius torminosus*, and the other poisonous toadstools.

A CUSTOMER FOR MR. RICE.—A Chinamaniac in the country writes to ask if the Big Bed of Ware is of Worcestershire or Staffordshire, and if it is likely to be put up to auction when the Babes in the Wood have no further use for it?

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

A PIE sat on a pear-tree,
A very shrewd Old Pie,
Watching the little boys and girls
To school go gravely by.

"Those boys," he said, "will mostly be
Conceited little prigs;
And I 'd rather have girls in frocks and curls,
Than in Doctors' gowns and wigs."

II.

O RARE HARRY PARRY,
If ever you marry,
Be sure you don't marry a fool
Who 's cram-full of learning,
And constantly burning
To turn your home into a school.

Æsthetical notions
And psychic emotions
Are apt to be bores in a wife;
Remember Minerva
Was left to preserve a
Sad celibate state all her life.

III.

LITTLE JACK HORNER
Sat in a corner,
Seeking for reasons why
The circle and square
Are *just what they are*,
And can't be aught else if they try.

When, after thinking
Days without winking,
He had not found the reasons why,
From his seat he arose
And cocked up his nose,
And said, "What a wise boy am I!"

IV.

JACK SPRAT
Could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean;
This way went Sprat,
His wife went that—
Both crooked ways, I ween.

To Church Jack went,
As he was bent,
His wife she went to Mass;
That they fell out,
Was just about
What soonest came to pass.

MATTER AND ACCIDENTS.

IN one of the letters lately addressed by Monsignore Capel to the *Times*, the subjoined definitions are quoted from a work whose author was the late Dr. Neale, advanced Ritualist. The Monsignore adopts them as a "clear exposition" of a dogma—with which *Mr. Punch* has nothing to do. In themselves, however, they are simply statements concerning science, a subject which is quite within the province of *Mr. Punch*:—

"All matter is divided into the accidents and substance. Accidents of matter are those which make a thing appear to be what it is. Substance is that which makes a thing to be what it is. The accidents remain; the substance is changed."

Now *Mr. Punch* begs to submit the following questions to Monsignore Capel, or anybody else who thinks he can answer them.

If substance is that which makes matter to be what it is, then is substance anything else than power? And then is not the substance of matter immaterial?

Are accidents of matter absolutely and invariably those which make a thing appear to be what it is? Do not certain Doctors, including Doctor Capel, on the contrary, most strenuously maintain that accidents may possibly, and occasionally do, make a thing appear to be what it is not?

What are the substances, respectively, of a piece of bread and a piece of beef? Is there any such thing as a simple substance of either? Are not the only known or conceivable substances of beef and of bread certain substances supposed to be elementary, principally carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen? What difference is there between bread and beef other than that of the chemical and mechanical arrangement and relative quantities of those substances in the beef and in the bread? If bread is converted into beef, as through being eaten by an ox, what change from bread to beef takes place besides the decomposition of the elementary substances of bread and their recomposition in the form of beef?

Is not the science which divides matter into substance and accidents as above defined, science of the same character as that which once divided it into four elements, earth, air, fire, and water? Lastly, as to the accidents of matter, has matter really any accidents at all, except those which it is liable to meet with, such as the breakage of cups and saucers, glasses, dishes, plates, windows, heads, limbs, ribs, collar-bones, and all the other various casualties too numerous to mention, which are wont to befal, annoy, exasperate, hurt, or damage, men, animals, and things.

SOMETHING LIKE A WORK OF ART.

CANOVA'S is a name famous in Fine Art, but of all Canova's works where is there one to be compared with the re-erection now in progress under the auspices of that famous name at Madrid, with the title of "Government ousting Anarchy."

A RARA AVIS.

Jones. "Who is that Girl all the Men seem so anxious to be introduced to?"

Brown. "O, that's Miss Pynke. Wonderful Woman, Sir!"

Jones. "What has she done?"

Brown. "Never written a Novel, or contributed to a Magazine!"

DIAGNOSIS.

"I can tell you what *you're* suffering from, my good Fellow! You're suffering from *Acne!*"

Ackney? Why, that's just what the *t'other* Medical Gent he told me! *I only wish I'd never been near the Place!*"

Here we Go "Up, Up, Up,!"—The most successful example of "*Levitation*"—the *Daily Telegraph.*

DISCERNMENT.

Young Lady (*who has missed "The Meet"*). "Do you know where the Hounds are, Robins?"

Old Keeper (*compassionately*). "Y'are just too late, Miss,—the Gentlemen be all gone!"

AN ANCIENT CLERK.

LAW.—Wanted by a Clerk with (twenty years' experience), a permanent Situation. Advertiser is acquainted with Conveyancing, Accounts, Book-keeping, and the General Routine of a solicitor's office; also competent to conduct magisterial business in the occasional absence of the principal. Aged ninety-three, married; salary moderate.'—*Law Times.*

This venerable gentleman must have discovered the Elixir of Life, and in the most unlikely place for it—an attorney's office! At ninety-three he *still* seeks a *permanent* situation! He ought, certainly, to be an authority on "long leases" and "life interests." But of all the undesirable "tenancies for life," we should have imagined a managing clerk's stool in an attorney's office about the most untempting. The application is all the stranger as the applicant's experience of similar situations only extends over twenty of his ninety-three years, so that he must have been sixty-three when he began office-work. Perhaps his sense of right and wrong was already too strong to be shaken, or his sensibilities were so blunted by age that he did not feel any conscience-prick from the work he must have had to do.

MEMO.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* informs us that a Form of Prayer is to be read out on the launching of Men of War and a Service specially compiled for the purpose by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. We understand that Woolwich Infants are in future to be christened, torpedoes to be sprinkled with holy water, gunpowder to be blessed by the ton, and shells by lots of fifty.

BON MOT.

(*To be read Sardon-nically.*)

QUELLE bonheur pour la race humaine—
A Paris on supprime *La Haine!*

A FACT FOR DARWIN.

"A fact for Darwin!"—where pray, can one see
Of Man's Development a proof completer?—
By his Infallibility Decree
Peter's Successor has out-Peter'd Petre.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special medal for progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

(350)

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"LIMITED."

The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during February and March, 1875.

From Calcutta.

For *Chittagong, Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 22nd February, 8th and 22nd March.

" *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 1st, 15th and 29th March.

" *Rangoon* and *Moulmein, 1st, 15th and 29th* March.

" *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang* and *Malacca*, 22nd February, 8th and 22nd March.

" *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 24th February and 24th March.

" *Bombay*, calling at *False Point, Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 25th February, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th March, receiving cargo for *Kurrachee, Guador, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras viâ* same ports; 3rd, 17th and 31st March.

From Bombay.

" *Kurrachee* only, 22nd February, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March.

" *Kurrachee. Guador, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*; 25th February, 5th, 12th, 19th and 25th March.

" *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta; 20th and 27th February, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 26th February, and 26th March.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 11th March.

" *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 6th March, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden.*

Agents at Bombay, Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
" Madras, Messrs. BINNY & Co.
Managing Agents—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Calcutta.

(475)

DESIGNS FOR CANNING COLLEGE LUCKNOW.

COMPETITIVE designs are invited for the proposed Canning College at Lucknow, estimated to cost one lac and twenty thousand Rupees, including out-offices. The building, including Verandahs, will cover about 23,000 feet, to be distributed as detailed below :—

	Including walls.	S. feet.
Examination Hall, ...	100 × 60 =	6,000
Eight class rooms	160 × 60 =	9,600
European Professors, ...	25 × 30 =	750
Principal	25 × 30 =	750
Native Professors	25 × 30 =	750
Bath rooms	10 × 30 =	300
Office	25 × 30 =	750
Library	60 × 30 =	1,800
Graduates' room	25 × 30 =	750
Total ...		21,450
Add for Verandahs &c. ...		1,550
Grand total, Superficial feet,		23,000

The building will be erected contiguous to the Kaisur Bagh buildings, and the character of the design must be in general keeping with the architectural features of these buildings.

A premium of Rs. 2,500 will be paid to the successful competitor in one sum on the submission of the general drawings—plans, elevations and sections with specification and approximate Estimate, together with the working and detailed drawings.

The plan of the site, photographs of the adjacent buildings, and other particulars will be available for intending competitors on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Each design will bear a distinguishing mark, device or motto, and the same, with name and address of each competitor in a separate sealed cover, will be forwarded to the address of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Lucknow, with the designs, which will be received up to 1st May 1875, and to no later date.

(461)

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons).

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped,	6	6	0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6*d.* extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. ...	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes ...	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ...	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ...	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

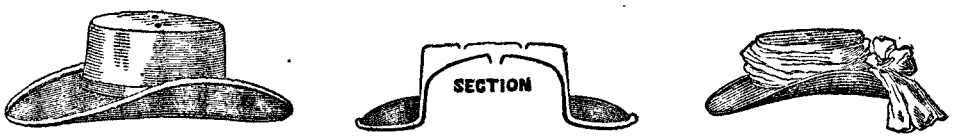
(446½)

THE "TERAI" HAT,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.



ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI" Hat, now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your Terai Hat for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your Terai Hat, which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay. I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE, late Secretary to his Excellency the late Earl Mayo.—*16th July*, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON PULLAN, Capt. Dept.-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 18..

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

(450)

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts where medical aid was not available, or when circumstance prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

INFANTILE FEVER POWDER

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever*, in consequence either of *cold, derangement of the Bowels or Teething ;* as also in various Eruptions of the *Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

TONIC ANTIPERIODIC PILLS

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers* of all *kinds, Ague and spleen ;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

More especially suited for acute diseases such as *Continued Fever, Headaches* from exposure, *Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

RESTRINGENT MIXTURE.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels*, certain form of Dysentery, *incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

CHOLERA DROPS.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet, Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY LAXATIVE.

A safe, certain and useful purgative ; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY CARMINATIVE.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa* and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape* ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROP

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness. Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis*, &c. Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

FAMILY HAIR TONIC.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT), GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

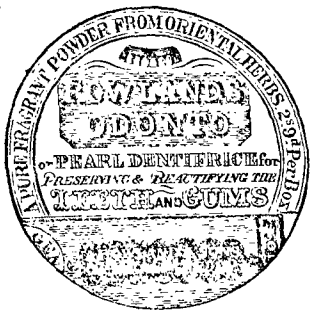
FAMILY EMBROCATION.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c., &c., &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions, will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

(G)



THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

D. S. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Botton & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie & Co.; De Beaux & Co.; Scott, Mascurine & Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(135)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Attention is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

INSURANCES EFFECTED FOR WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, OR SHORT PERIODS,

WITH OR WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS: THE MEDICAL FEE IN ALL CASES PAID BY THE SOCIETY:

PREMIUMS PAYABLE YEARLY, HALF-YEARLY, QUARTERLY, OR MONTHLY, AT OPTION OF ASSURED:

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM DURING RESIDENCE IN EUROPE:

PARTICIPATING POLICIES SHARE IN PROFITS AFTER SIX YEARS:

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED ON SPECIAL TERMS:

MILITARY LIVES INSURED AT SLIGHTLY ENHANCED RATES, WITHOUT EXTRA PREMIUM WHILE ENGAGED IN ACTUAL SERVICE:

AND AT REDUCED CIVIL RATES DURING RESIDENCE IN EUROPE:

FEMALE LIVES TAKEN AT ORDINARY CIVIL RATES:

NO EXTRA RATE FOR UNIMPAIRED WHOLE-TERM LIVES IN INDIA.

Available Funds, £971,942-10-10.
Annual Income, £169,497-15-8.

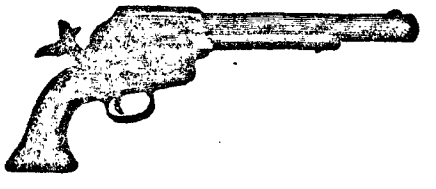
Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

TOTAL OF CLAIMS PAID SINCE 1834, £2,070,348-17-1.

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents & Secretaries,
40, Strand, Calcutta.

(463½)



COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

(335)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia	...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest	...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds		...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta	Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	Madras,	Parry & Co.
	Bombay,	Remington & Co.
	Colombo,	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
	Singapore,	Paterson, Simons & Co.
Sub-Agents	in Mirzapore,	Hamilton, Brown & Co.
	„ Agra,	T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

WHITMORE'S

Compound Liniment of Arnica.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Confusions, Weakness of the Joints,

Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy for stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, small, medium and large.

WHITMORE'S

Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting DIGESTION, strengthening the STOMACH, correcting ACIDITY, preventing or removing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c., arising from a COSTIVE HABIT, DEBILITATED STOMACH, or TORPID LIVER.

They require no change of DIET, and those of the MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

(302½)

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA,

Importers and Manufacturers of Baths, Wash-Stands, Water-Cans, &c., &c.

Open Taper Baths.

60″ × 24″ × 16″	54″ × 22″ × 16″	48″ × 20″ × 16″	each.
55,	50,	45	

Open Oval Baths.

21,	24,	27,	30,	33,	36 inch.
11-8,	13-4,	15,	18,	21,	25 each.

Travelling Baths with Covers and Straps.

21,	24,	27,	30,	33,	36 inch.
21,	25-8	28-8,	32,	35,	40 each.

Oxford Hip Baths.

No.	3,	4	each.
Rs.	30-8,	40	

Admiral Baths ... Rs. 21 each.

Shower Baths, round, 17″ × 15″ 25 each.
Do., square 29″ × 22″ × 15″ 35 each.
Large Copper Roses for Shower Baths ... Rs. 25 each.
Sponge Baths, Straight side, Oak, Rs. 16 each. Registered Lily, ... „ 25 „
O. P. Foot Baths with wire handles, 18-inch ... ... „ 11 „
Economic Wash Stands, No. 593, Rs. 10-8 each Camp Wash-Stands ... „ 22-8 „
Cambridge Wash Stands Rs. 32 each Oxford Wash-Stands ... ... „ 34 „
Triangle Wash Stands Tiptd. ... „ 35 „
Toilet Sets Containing Can, Pail and Bath ... ... Rs. 33-8 and 35 set
O. P. Slop Pails with wire handles „ 8-8 each.
Colored and Tiptd. Basins ... No. 315, 12″ 2, 15″ 2-12 each.
Do. do. „ 316, 12″ 1-12, 15″ 2-8, 18″ 3-8 each.
Brush Trays, Rs. 2, 2-4 each.
Sponge Pans, Rs. 4-8, each.
Soap Trays, Rs. 2-8 each.

	6,	8,	10.	12 qts.
Boiler Fillers ... Rs.	3-8,	3-12,	5,	6 each.
Toilet Cans ... „	7-4,	7-8,	8-8,	10-8 „
	2,	3,	4,	6, 8 pints.
Hot Water Cans Rs.	2-12,	3-4,	3-12,	5-8, 6 each.

Japanned jugs ... ... Rs. 6, 7-8 „
Do, Tipped ... ... Rs. 6 „
☞ 10 *per cent discount off the above prices for Cash.*

(2)

LEA & PERRINS'

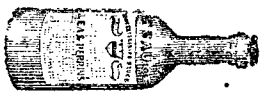
CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

(39) *Calcutta.*

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

"It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal's ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard that it may be added that the Company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman at the Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA.

(107)

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Lightfoot, Capt (Brevet Major) E, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regt of Native (Light) Infantry.

Roche, Captain Charles Sangster DeFermoy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Ruxton, Captain Harry Style, of the late 56th Regiment of Native Infantry.

McKellar, Surgn Major K, furlough for 1 year.

Graham, Major J, to be Lieut Col.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Couper, Sir G, furlough for 9 months.

Blunt, Mr W, permitted to resign the B C S.

Handley, extension of leave for 6 months.

Pemberton, Capt E A, to officiate as Asst Commr 1st class C P.

Ponsonby, Mr C J, ditto, Depy Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Oudh.

Sparling, Mr E, ditto.

Gordon, Mr J D, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, during the absence, on special duty, of Col Sir R J Meade.

Mangles, Mr R L, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

McRae, Capt A R T, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, Meywar Bheel Corps, in addition to his duties as Adjutant.

BENGAL.

Stewart, Mr E, to have charge of the Sasseram Division of the Shahabad District.

Cosserat, Mr A W, to the Southal Perguunahs and placed in charge of the Rajmehal Division.

Robinson, Mr W LeFleming, to be Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

Veasey, Mr J C, to be an Asst Settlement Officer to conduct the settlement of the Noabad talooks in Chittagong.

Anderson, Mr J, transferred to the Sudder Station of Chittagong.

Johnston, Mr W R, to have charge of the Cox's Bazar Division.

Ali, Moulvie F, posted to the Sudder Station of the Patna District.

Deare, Mr W G, to have charge of the Jenidah Division of the Jessore District.

Obedoolah, Moulvie S, to have charge of Magoorah Division.

Geddes, Mr J C, posted to the Sudder Station of Shahabad.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors and Tehsildars in the districts of east and west Tirhoot for the collection of advances made during the late famine :—

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Baboo Gouri Sunker ... ...
" Bemola Nundo Mookerjea ...
" Bipin Behary Pramanick ...

In West Tirhoot.

Moonshee Jogesshur Singh ... } To be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Baboo Bolakee Lal ... ... } To be Tehsildars.
" Thakor Pershad ... ...

Geoghegan, Mr J, to act as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Miller, Mr C, Magistrate of Police and Coroner of Calcutta, leave for 15 months.

Beadon, Mr S, to act as Senior Superintendent of Survey.

Harris, Mr G L T, leave for two months.

Sharp, Mr H G, to act as Joint-Magistrate of Gya.

Tobin, Mr H M, to have charge of the Raneegunge Division.

Chatterjea, Baboo A C, Dept Magt, leave for three months.

Biddyarutna Baboo S C, Dept Magt posted to Balasore.

Parry, Mr R, to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mookerjea, Baboo N K, College of Mohomed Mohsin, Hooghly, is appointed to be also Law Lecturer in the General Department.

Savi, Mr J D, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, leave for three months.

Ryves, Mr N T, to act during the absence of Mr J D Savi.

Miller, Mr C, Magistrate of Police and Coroner of Calcutta, leave for fifteen months.

Public Works Department.

Galiffe, Mr J F, Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, leave for three months.

Windle, Mr J A, will act as Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, during the absence of Mr Galiffe.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Ollivant, Capt A, District Supdt of Police, Cawnpore, three months' leave.

Jan, M A, Deputy Collector, Meerut, two years' furlough.

Rawlins, Mr T W, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, 18 months' furlough.

Hardy, Mr R G, Asst Magst, Allahabad, leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

Davies, Lieut Col W G, to be Additional Commr of the Jullundur Division.

Smyth, Mr J W, ditto, the Umritsur Division.

Nisbet, Capt R P, to officiate as Depy Commr of Lahore.

Roberts, Mr T, Asst Commr, Hoshiarpore, furlough for nine months.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feby. 9,	*Saint Lawrence*,	FROM	London;
—	*Simla*,		Liverpool.
10,	*Phuttel Barry*,		
11	Str. *Rona*,		Cagliari,
—	Str. *Madras*,		Rangoon.
12,	*Challenge*,		Greenock.
14.	*Daniel Draper*,		Boston.
15,	Str. *Almora*,		Bombay.
—	*Compta*,		Barrow.
—	*Dundee*,		Dundee.

DEPARTURES.

Feby. 10,	*Fazel Curcem*,	To Gulf.
—	*Sagof*,	Gulfs.
11,	Str. *Pilot*,	———
12,	*Fearnought*,	———
13,	Str. *Mongolia*,	Southampton.
—	Str. *Curlew*.	———
—	*Carnarvon Castle*,	———
14,	*Rohilla*,	Demerara.
—	*British Princess*,	Dundee.
—	*Shelomith*,	Gulf
—	Str. *Agra*.	Bombay.
16,	Str. *Queen Anne*,	London
—	*Ophir*.	Mauritius.
—	*Glencorse*,	New York.
—	*Euphemia*,	———

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Her Majesty's Indian troop ship *Euphrates* arrived at Bombay on the 10th instant from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 9th January, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez. She brought 66 officers, 9 ladies, 8 children; 1,041 men, 90 women, and 145 children of H M's 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, and H M's different regiments. Two men 1 woman and 2 children died during the voyage. The following is the list of Odicers arrived from England :—

Lieut Colonel H Marshall, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Major J Hardy, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers Captain Hon H Legge, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Captain W C Clayton, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Captain F D Grissell, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Captain F Rabadir, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Captain H A Bushman, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut, (Adjt.) W, Percy, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut J Steward McKenzie, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers Lieut Lord, W Beresford 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut W H Fife, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut S G Button, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut B Gough, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut Hon C G Lascelles, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Sub-Lieut E Vesly, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Sub-Lieut G A Evans, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Surg Major R Lawer, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Qr-master G Fuller, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Vet Surg J P Adams, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieut W Law, R A, Lieut R E Mundy, R H A, Lieut H Lugard, R A, Lieut J H C Harrison, R E Lieut G E Monry 13th Lancers, Captain W H Starkey, 3rd Hussars, Captain F Montague, 4th Hussars, Lieut J C L Kay, 15th Hussars, Sub Lieut F Hawkins, 1-18th Foot Sub-Lieut H Cautley, 2-12th Foot, Lieut T W Penns, 1-14th Foot Lieut M B Luby, 32th Foot, Sub Lieut F H Probyn, 40th Foot, Sub-Lieut C K Spence, 40th Foot, Captain A B Cartro, 51st Foot, Sub-Lieut J E Preston, 51st Foot, Captain C F Perry, 54th Foot, Lieut G Poignand, 59th Foot, Major A H A Gordon, 65th Foot Sub Lieut C H Westmorland, 65th Foot, Captain M J Tighe, 70th Foot, Captain P B Simpson, 72nd Foot, Lieut N J Spens, 72nd Foot, Sub-Lieut C G Gordon, 72nd Foot, Lieut W B Presson, 73rd Foot, Lieut T W Best, 76th Foot, Paymaster H Hignett, 81st Foot, Sub-Lieut E C L Walter, 83rd Foot, Sub Lieut J H W Anson, 83rd Foot, Sub-Lieut C D F Hamilton, 85th Foot, Captain H F Cotton, 92nd Foot, Lieut R F Darcail, 92nd Foot, Lieut D F Gordon, 92nd Foot, Sub-Lieut E Gilpin Brown, 92nd Foot, Sub-Lieut E C Hastings, 107th Foot, Surg Major W H Pollard, 108th Foot, Sub-Lieut G Power, 108th Foot, Sub-Lieut T C M Woolley, 108th Foot, Sub-Lieut W C Aslett, 108th Foot, Sur Major J C Comyn, A M Depart, Surgeon T Kingston, A M Depart, Surgeon A Kirwan, A M Depart, Surgeon G T Langridge A M Depart, Surgeon J A Gountry, A M Depart, Surgeon F C Young, A M Depart, Surgeon T J Gallwry, A M Depart, Surgeon J C H Smyth, A M Depart.

Per P and O Co's *Venetia* :—

From Southampton.—Major Mimmo, Lieut Borrowes, Col and Mrs J Emerson, Miss Lejeune, Mr Hodgkinson, Capt Chalmers, Capt and Mrs O D Twemlow, Mr E. Sims, Mr W Kern, Mr M K Shroff, Mr Pedro da Costa, Major Hon J H Fraser, Mrs G Liddell, Miss Greig, Mr A L P Larkin, Mr J G Wood, Miss White, Mr E Williams, Mr N Garside, Mr E Dow, and Mr M Hill.

From Venice.—Mr and Mrs R Patch, Mr O J Sim, Mr Favre, Mr Caldecourt, Mr and Mrs C Brown, Dr and Mrs W Watson, Mr Cunynghame, Mr and Mrs H Woodrow, Miss Caldecourt, and Mr R Belchamber.

From Brindisi.—Capt A E Downing, Mr R C Noble, Mr T Jones, Mr J Kerr, Col P Mason, Lieut Col G B Roberts, Rev T Carss, Mr J Windram, Baron Larpent, Lieut Col C Armestrong, Mr A B Feilmann, and Mr W R Pratt.

From Suez.—Mrs Dominey.

From Aden.—Major Gillespie.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P & O Co's S S *Hindostan* :—

For Southampton.—Sir B M Seton, Mr H Baker, Lieut, F G Jones, and Mr Draper.

For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs S Bayley and two infants, Capt Cowan, Mrs Bubee and infant, Mr T E Griffiths, Lady Campbell, Capt Best, and Mr J Korpeles.

For Venice.—Mr D Parker, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and three Masters and one Miss Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Waterhouse, Miss Lingham, two Misses Waterhouse, Mr G Steinebal Mr L Broughton, Mr Lam, Mr Preston, Capt J A Temple, Mr H M Walker, Mr A Elliott, and Mr McMullan.

For Suez.—Mr Bock, Mr Kristen, Mr Movroyoni, Mr Schillizi, Mr J R Millar, Mr F D Clermont, and Rev Mr D Kaye.

CALCUTTA.

Per S S *Mongolia* :—

For Madras.—Mr Grant-Duff and European man servant, Mr A Ruston and European man servant, Miss Callaghan, infant, child and ayah, Miss Gordon and ayah, Major Mallock and 2 native man servants and Hajee Sheik Mahomed Shaib Katub.

For Galle.—Ismail Maloone.

For Brindisi.—Colonel Hamilton, Mr Richard Rowe, Mr Otto Weylandt, Mr John Weinholt, and Mr A Carritt.

For Venice.—Mr and Mrs William Smith, Mr and Mrs Leon Douffet, and 2 infants, and European female servant.

For Southampton.—Mr C O Philpott, Mr D Creaton, Dr and Mrs Cowan, Mr Sage and son, two Misses Withereil, Mrs John Stewart, Mr R Murray, infant and European female servant, Mrs Charles Tweedie, two children, and European female servant, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mrs Catliff and infant, Mr and Mrs G H P Evans and European female servant.

MARRIAGES.

January 12. At Calsayseat, by the Rev. Joseph Vickery, Mr. WILLIAM CONNAN, C. E., Public Works Department, Bengal, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. WILLIAM SOUTTAR, Aberdeen.

25. At St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M. A., Mr. ALEX. ATKINSON, P. W. D., to his cousin Constance Linton.

February 3. At Mooltan, by the Rev. Alexander Robinson. A. M., Chaplain, Mr. ARTHUR MACBEAN, Tirhoot, to Lizzie, elder daughter of Mr. D. MACDOUGALL, of Dunolly, Inverness.

8. At Calcutta, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Dhurrumtollah, Mr. ERNESTO CLERICI, to Louise Florence Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. MARTINELLI.

At Purneah, by the Rev. Father Heliodor, of Saint Peter's Church, and Rev. Mr. Archer, of the Protestant Church, Mr. JOHN HOCKADAY, of Cornwall, to Miss Marie Aloysius Dessa, thirteenth child of the late Mr. Deputy Collector JOSEPH PETER DESSA, and step-daughter of Mr. ISAAC ALMEIDA.

BIRTHS.

January 4. At Ayr, Scotland, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE G. GILLAN, M. A., Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, of a daughter.

February 4. At Ranikhet, the wife of Major BIRNEY, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain K. F. STEVENSON, 38th Regt. N. I., of a son.

Feby. 6. At Combermere House, Simla, Mrs. TOM BLISS, of a daughter.

8. At Cuttack, the wife of Dr. W. D. STEWART, of a son.

9. At Fort William, the wife of Mr. DELAHEY, D. W. P., of a daughter.

At Simla, the wife of Mr. ALEXANDER JONES, of a daughter.

10. At Bombay, the wife of Captain GABB, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

13. At No. 4, Alipore Lane, the wife of Mr. C. H. OGBOURNE, of a son.

14. At No. 5, Mango Lane, the wife of Mr. HENRY PRATT, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

February 2. At Burrisaul, of gastric fever, Philip Sidney, the fifth son of Mr. HENRY GLOSTER FRENCH, aged 14 years.

4. Of Intermittent Fever, Roderick Brown, aged 36 years, late an Accountant in the P. W. Department, and only son of the late Mr. HUMPHREY BROWN, M. P., of Tewksbury.

Feby. 9. At Agra, Mr. JOHN YATES, late Indigo Planter, aged 64 years.

At Cuttack, of diphtheria, Mr. William Day, the beloved son of Mr. WILLIAM DAY and Mrs. HARRIET STEWART, aged 4 years and 11 months.

10. At Allahabad, Mrs. Matilda Colliss, relict of the late Mr. JAMES STEPHEN COLLISS, Indigo Planter, aged 63 years, 7 months and 25 days, deeply regretted.

At the General Hospital, Calcutta, of Pneumonia, Mr. Alexander Thompson, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. DARWIN, aged 13 years, 8 months, and 25 days, deeply regretted.

11. At 14, Camac Street, Calcutta, Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr. PETER JOHN, aged 58 years, deeply regretted.

12. At No. 2, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOAKIM D'CRUZ, aged 64 years, late assistant in the Baptist Mission Press, and for many years a City Missionary in Calcutta.

The English Mail of 22nd January was delivered at this office on the night of the 14th instant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 7th January, 1875 ... 3 per ct.

Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings, 6th January, 1875, average rate ... 1-10½

Exchange on London.

	d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10 5-16	to
Ditto, 3 months' sight ...	1-10 1-16	to
Ditto, on demand	1-9-13-16	to
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-7-16	to 1-9½
Document Bills for Acceptance at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-9-16	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do.	1-10-9-16	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1-10⅜	to

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 220½ to

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes ...	...	6½ a	7½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks	...	6½ a	7½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers	...		6
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto	...		5

Gold, 23 carats ...	... ...	Rs.	16-10 a 16-14
Sovereigns ...	... ...	,,	10-13 a 10-14

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	103 6 a 103 10
Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	,,	108 4 a 108 6

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	...	Rs.	103 4 a 103 6
4½ Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	...	,,	106 0 a 106 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	...	,,	106 8 a 106 9
4½ Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	...	,,	104 4 a 104 6
5½ Per Cent. of 1859-60	(1879)	...	,,	109 0 a 110 2

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	...	Rs.	113 0 a 113 8
6 Per Cent. of 1865	(1889)	...	,,	113 8 a 114 0
6 Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	...	,,	114 0 a 114 8
6 Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	...	,,	114 8 a 115 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	...	,,	115 0 a 115 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	...	,,	116 8 a 117 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE YEARS, P. C.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BANKING COS. Limited	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.			
£1,000,000	£10	£10	Agra Bank...	90 a		.....	2	1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank...	118 a	119	.....	5	...	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank...	129 a	130	.....	5	5	6
2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1410 a		1410 a	6	3½	3½
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India ...	125 a	126	.....	6	5	5
£337,625	£25	£25	Delhi & London Bank...	175 a	180	.....	6	½	2
2,00,000	100	100	Hussoorie Saving's Bank.	124 a	125	125 a	6	6	6
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India,	117 a		.....	3	2	3
20,00,000	100	100	Sunise Bank,...	82 a	83	.....	4	3½	4
12,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank...	550 a	555	.....	5	5	5
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank...	90 a	92	... ...		4	4
			COMMERCIAL COS. (Limited.)						
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates...	65 a	70	.....	..	..	...
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute... ...	5 a 3 disct		.....	...	...	...
8,00,000	100	50	Bally Paper Mills...	103 a	104	...	..	..	
30,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes...	134 a	135	132 a *133	...	10	10
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal...	1340 a		1340 a	2½	4½	6
80,000	100	19	Bengal Iron...	27 a	28	28 a	...	...	...
4,25,400	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing.	300 a		.....	...	...	...
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills ...	1300 prem.		.....	...	...	...
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse...	445 a	450	.....	7R	10R	8R
15,00,000	100	100	Bowrean Cottons...	114 a		.....	...	8	8
1,50,000	100	5	Ditto (new)... ...	110 a	111	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes...	90 a		.....	...	...	...
.....	100	...	Ditto New Shares... ...	4 a	5	.....	...	...	...
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking...	270 a	280	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	350	Ditto ½ shares...	139 a	140	.....	...	...	...
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press...	90 a	95	.....	...	...	...
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry...	11 a	12	.....	...	...	...
9,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills...	240 a		.....	...	10	10
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press...	55 a		.....	...	2	5
3,60,600	500	450	Chitpore Hydré Pra...	... ...		.....	...	...	...
200,000	100	50	Cossipore Hyure Prs...	par		.....	...	...	...
100,000	100	70	Dunbar Cotton Mills...	par	21 prem.	.....	...	...	...
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 a	262	.....	2½	2½	2½
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug ...	175 a	200	.....	...	...	10
£26,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway...	268 a	270	...	2	2	2½
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal...	300 a		302½* a	2	7½	2½
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills ...	99 a	100	... ...	...	...	9
	100	85	Ditto Contrib	99 a	100	.....	6	...	7
20,00,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons, ...	242 a		242 a	6	...	7
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares...	221 a		.....	...	...	...
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore...	1225 a		.....	8	8	6
15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hote...	155 a		.....	3	2	6
3,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking... ...	190 a	195	.....	5	5	6R
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills...	25 a	26	.....	...	...	...
29,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N. ...	525 a	530	.....	8	...	2½
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance,...	10 a	11	.....	...	...	6a
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport... ...	103 a	105	.....	...	...	...
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping...	47 a	48	.....	5	3	20
2,20,000	500	500	Mehta's Steam Tug...	375 a	400	.....	...	...	7½
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery...	120 a		.....	...	...	...
1,76,125	500	500	Nasmyth's Press...	480 a	490	...	12	20	15
.....	50	10	Nauthpore Indigo...	31 a		.....	...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom...	133 a		.....	...	...	5
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New issue...	135 a		.....	...	...	...
74,300	100	100	Strand Bank Press...	96 a	97	.....	...	...	...
15,50,000	100	50	Oriental Jute...	92 a	95	.....	...	...	...
£4,000,000	£10	£10	Oude Railway...	127 a		.....	2½	2½	2½
1,30,000	100	100	Ranikistopore Press...	100 a	102	.....	...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge Coals...	112 a	113	.....	...	...	10 A
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press...	80 a	82	.....	...	...	...
4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thomson... ...	230 a	240	.....	24	6	3
1,50,000	100	30	Seebpore Jutes... ...	85 a	86	...	...	...	...
9,89,000	£20	£20	S. P. and D. Railway...	238 a	239	... ...	2½	2½	2
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press...	125 a	126	.....	35	20†	24

PAID UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON 71 72 74.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	TEA COS. (Limited.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable...	195 a		200 a	...	...	17
9,33,375	£50	200	Assam...	500 a	510	.....	17½	22½	...
1,10,000	100	100	Adulpore Tersi...	105 a	110	.....	12	12	...
3,00,000	100	100	Arcutipore...	145 a	160	... ...	7½	13	8a
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun...	123 a	125	.....	...	...	...
75,000	100	50	Baree ...	52 a	54	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal...	99 a	100	.....	6	8	4a
1,47,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory)...	55 a	56	.....	8	6½	5
6,86,550	200	200	Bishnauth ...	380 a		380 a	17½	...	17½
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)...	93 a		.....	17½	17	17½
1,19,000	100	100	Borallah...	105 a	106	.....	...	8½	10
.....	100	50	Burkola	108 a	109	109 a	...	...	...
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar...	167 a	168	..	5	2½	4½
3,92,059	100	100	Central Tersi...	70 a		.....	...	...	...
2,50,000	500	500	Chanduppore...	775 a	780	.....	...	6	5
25,000	100	10	Chota Nagpore... ...	51 a	52	.....	...	...	...
3,60,000	100	100	Colonial...	120 a		.....	...	...	9½
2,33,000	100	100	Cutleecherra...	195 a	100	... ...	...	4	...
2,00,000	100	100	Goochecra... ...	95 a	100	.....	...	...	12a
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh...	96 a	95	.....	...	...	...
8,43,965	200	80	Deeing...	70 a	71	.....	...	...	...
8,78,000	100	100	Denzo Doo...	90 a		.....	...	...	...
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt... ...	125 a	150	.....	...	6	10a
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung...	91 a		.....	7	4	2½
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar...	190 a		.....	15	15	15
10,00,000	100	100	East India...	85 a	86	85 a	5	6	6
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty...	107 a	108	.....	...	...	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Holta...	111 a	112	.....	...	...	15
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria... ...	90 a		.....	...	4	8
1,21,500	250	250	Jalnipore Cachar...	480 a	490	.....	26	14	5
.....	100	100	Jheerie Ghat... ...	105 a		... ...	...	...	...
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam)...	104 a		104 a 105	...	...	...
2,75,000	100	100	Kaimcherra...	128 a	129	128 a	...	...	8
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley...	90 a	95	.....	...	...	...
4,34,787	1,000	600	Kuncunpore...	900 a	910	... ...	...	...	5
.....	100	100	Ditto ditto... ...	93 a	94	.....	...	...	8
6,96,076	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling.	112 a	115	.....	3½	3½	7
	250	200	Do. (Contributory)...	98 a		.....	3	3a	2
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai... ...	85 a		.....	...	...	...
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal...	11000 a		.....	80	85	75
4,98,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam...	47 a		...	2½	4	4
£65,870	£10	£10	Luckimpore (Assm)...	130 a		.....	2½	3a	4
1,55,750	100	100	Majagram...	114 a		.....	...	...	12½
7,29,150	100	100	Monaceerra...	94 a	95	.....	...	...	...
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)...	85 a	86	85 a	6	...	...
78,000	100	40	Mothola...	95 a	96	.....	...	...	...
£.50,000	100	100	Moungledye...	.....		.....	...	...	...
1,52,275	200	200	Muttuck...	90 a	100	.....	...	...	...
	200	125	Do. (Contributory)...	70 a	75	...	...	...	...
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodia... ...	122 a	123	.....	...	...	...
1,80,000	£10	£10	New Golah Ghat...	240 a	245	.....	10	12½	20
1,17,750	50	50	New Mutual...	220 a	225	...	6½	...	35
4,00,000	200	200	Nuriampore... ...	200 a		...	...	...	...
£160,000	100	40	Phœnix	49 a	50	49 a 50	...	...	...
75,000	100	100	Punkaparee... ...	107 a	108	.....	12	8	8
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	100 a		...	...	...	...
6,25,000	100	100	Singel...	139 a	140	...	11½	9	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Soom...	91 a	92	90 a	3	...	...
1,40,000	100	100	Springside... ...	139 a	140	.....	...	...	...
50,000	100	100	Sungoo River...	39 a	40	.....	...	...	...
.....	100	100	Teensurrea	128 a	130	.....	...	...	...
7,31,300	200	£10	Tuckvar...	130 a		.....	...	...	...
£199,224	£10	£10	Upper Assam... ...	25 a	26	.....	...	...	...

*—Time-bargain. X—Ex-dividend. a—ad-interim. R—Rupees per share. Per cent for 4 months. S—Somma... †—Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.

All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR arrived on Monday afternoon shortly after four o'clock at the Howrah Railway Station with his son. In accordance with the official arrangements, he was met there by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and an aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

IT is stated that the train which brought H. H. the Maharajah of Indore to Calcutta on Saturday last had a narrow escape from a serious collision. While travelling through the Raneegunge station the driver saw some waggons ahead. With much presence of mind and activity he succeeded in stopping his engine within a few yards of the obstruction.

LAST week we noticed the illness of Archbishop Steins. The gratifying news now reaches us that all dangerous symptoms have entirely abated, and that there is every probability of the Roman Catholic prelate being able to take his accustomed place in society in the course of a few days.

MR. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, the Agent and Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, leaves India to-day for a visit to Europe. During his absence Mr. Calder will act as chief officer. Mr. Prestage is sure to receive a hearty welcome from the Board of Directors in England. Applying every test to the management of the Line, its position, as vouched for by Mr. Bain's tables, is sound and satisfactory.

A Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* thus describes a remarkable visitor to Madras: "*The Rev. Sholto Douglas, Vicar of All Saints, Derby, who is now on a visit* to Madras, his own church being closed for repairs, has just *held* a week of special mission service at Christ Church *on the Mount* Road. The services commenced on the evening of Sunday, the 10th January, and were continued on eight successive evenings, the final service having been held on Monday, the 18th, when the Holy Communion was administered to a congregation of 87 communicants. The services during the mission week consisted of a short form of prayer, selected from the Prayer-book, followed by a sermon from Mr. Douglas, whose gifts, as a preacher, are extraordinary. He holds a congregation in breathless attention for an hour, or even an hour and a quarter, the prevailing feeling, when he ceases, being one of regret that the address has ended so soon. The characteristics of his preaching are earnestness and point; there is no verbiage; there are no wordy effects, nothing whatever to please the ear; no attempt at finish or elegance. Occasionally he reaches a fine climax, but this is clearly beside his purpose, an accidental episode introduced, as it were, unconsciously, and springing naturally out of the fervency of the thought he is trying to impress home on the hearts of his hearers. The message he has to utter, and the momentous issues involved in its acceptance or rejection —these evidently outweigh with him all desire after mere popularity as a preacher."

DR. CHARLES has made a representation to Government, as to what is essentially necessary in selecting young native women for instruction in practical midwifery. Only Hindoo and Mussulmanee women between the ages of twenty and thirty years are required and not Christians, as the latter can be procured without the aid of district officers. The women are allowed nine rupees a month, and out of this have to pay the rent of a room, their food, and their books. It is absolutely indispensable that they should be able to read in their own vernacular, either Bengalee or Urdoo.

A military officer in a Non-Regulation Province has favoured us with an essay vigorously attacking a public speech which has annoyed him. We have not the slightest objection to publish anything really well written from his particular point of view, but it would be a pity, for the sake of his own cause, to print what he has sent; we feel little hesitation in assuring him that it would not be difficult to handle the subject more skilfully than he has done. No one *exults* that military men, simply as military men, are not needed so extensively, as they once were, in the administration of the country. The fact is India is becoming rapidly reduced to orderly control, and it is a condition of such a state of affairs that civil business should be entrusted to civilians, and military matters to military men. The only justification for civil affairs being in the hands of so many military men as at present, lies in the *fact that* we have scores of officers in India who are military *only* in name, and are just as much civilians, so far as habits and modes of thought go, as any men can possibly be who have come from Haileybury or have passed the ordeal of the Indian Civil Service Examination.

WE have not hitherto noticed the *Calcutta Review* for the present quarter. It is a very good number, and contains interesting articles by Mr. G. R. C. Williams, Captain C. Wodehouse, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Mr. Macauliffe, Major R. D. Osborn, Dr. Clive, Mr. C. A. Kelly, and others. Mr. Gribble writes on the poetry of the Tamulians, and tells us their rhyme is invariably at the commencement of a verse, and that they compress their language so much as not to be easily intelligible even to well-educated men. Mr. Gribble says that at Tamul betrothals the couple walk three times round an altar dedicated to the Unknown God (ariada devanie). We have some doubts whether Mr. Gribble has rightly interpreted this expression; but taking it for granted that he has, we must differ from him when he declares it to be melancholy that the number of idols does not satisfy the people; we should think it melancholy if any number of idols did; but from the context Mr. Gribble's meaning gains in clearness; he is grieved that the longing of the people for something different from their own idolatry remains unsatisfied owing to a non-acceptance of his faith.

THE Governor-General in Council has informed the Government of Bengal that he concurs with the Lieutenant Governor, that the teachers of the Medical College can acquire no better distinction than a Medical degree. Lord Northbrook is of opinion that for special cases no more suitable title could be conferred on these officers than that of Rai or Khan Bahadoor.

THE Governor-General in Council has ordered that Dhoobree, as an experiment, be made an additional place of embarkation for labourers proceeding to the tea gardens in Assam, and that Mr. A. C. Campbell, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division, be appointed Superintendent of Emigration and Embarkation Agent, with a native assistant surgeon as medical inspector.

IN writing to the Government of India in reference to the establishment of Dhoobree as an additional place of embarkation for laborers, Mr. Rivers Thompson made the following observations:

Under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Law (Act VII B.C. of 1873), batches of not more than twenty emigrants accompanied by a garden sirdar, are allowed to find their way to a labor district, without passing through a depot; in cases in which the number exceeds twenty, the emigrants have, after undergoing the necessary medical examination prior to registration, to be passed through a licensed contractor's depôt, and there to be subjected to medical inspection immediately on arrival, and to medical observation for at least four days prior to embarkation for conveyance to a labor district. In the despatches from the depôts too due provision is made for the proper care and treatment of emigrants during their passage to a tea district. If the total number of emigrants and their dependants to be despatched is below fifty souls, the sirdar or agent in charge of the party has to be provided by the contractor with a few simple remedies in cases of sickness on the road. When the number exceeds fifty souls and is below two-hundred, a medical officer duly licensed for the purpose by the Medical Inspector of Laborers, together with a sufficient supply of medicines, accompanies the party throughout its journey from Calcutta; and for despatches of two-hundred emigrants and upwards, a medical officer, who is a licentiate of medicine, or who is declared to be duly qualified for the duty, has to be appointed to the charge of the party. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that with the adoption of the proposed experiment, the number of emigrants with their

dependants proceeding together from Rajmehal to Dhoobree, should not exceed 100 souls in all in any one batch. There are always risks from cholera, especially in the hot season, and as the line of road to be traversed is not much frequented, difficulties will exist at first in providing proper food and shelter for large numbers of coolies at halting places. The Lieutenant-Governor would next suggest that camping places with sweepers attached to them, and with a sufficiency of food and wholesome drinking water should be provided at stated intervals on the road. These camping places should, in the interests of the large towns through which the route lies, be situated outside their boundaries. As in the case of troops on the march, provision should perhaps be made for supplies, fuel, &c., all of which should be ready awaiting the arrival of the emigrants at the stages on the road.

DR. COATES, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, has suggested that it would be easy to bridge the greater number of the rivers between Calcutta and Assam; all indeed except the Ganges and the Teesta. The boat bridges lately used in Tirhoot are easily put together, and are safe and effective. Dr. Coates thinks their presence would greatly increase the traffic of the districts that keep them in order, and there can be little doubt that an advantage would accrue to the public health. Gangs of coolies *en route* have often to stay exposed on river-banks many hours waiting to cross, and either fast altogether, or eat uncooked food, raw vegetables, &c; from these causes they are frequently attacked with cholera.

ONE of the immigrant coolies imported into Trinidad from Bengal, a Mr. Ajoone Saw, has recently won some prizes at the annual races in that island. Some time ago we took notice of the fact that he was the owner of two remarkably fine horses which he contemplated running, and now it appears he has been successful. The Governor, in addressing Mr. Ajoone Saw, when introduced as the owner of the winner of the Governor's Cup, said, "I have great pleasure in congratulating you on being the winner of this Cup, as you have raced simply for the purpose of sport. I assure you that I take a great interest in these Races, feeling convinced that such sports tend to improve the breed of horses. That pleasure, on the present occasion, is increased by the fact that the Cup has been won (here he turned to the assembled crowd)—by one who arrived in this Colony as an indentured Immigrant, and yet has attained such a position as to enable him to participate in this national sport, and (again addressing Mr. Ajoone) I trust it will show to your countrymen in India,—when you write home to them and tell them of this day's proceedings,—that there is a great field for them in this island, and that they are well cared for. I regret, that owing to my recent arrival in the Colony, I have not had time to get out the Cup from England, and am therefore not able to place in your hands to-day, but so soon as it arrives, I shall hope to have the pleasure of presenting it to you" His Excellency's address was interpreted by Mr. Bugros of Chaguanas, and at its conclusion Mr. Ajoone salaamed to the Governor, and, after thanking him, called for three hurrahs for His Excellency which were re-echoed everywhere. The Ladies' Purse, which was collected by Mrs. Bushe, and contained forty-eight guineas, was then presented by that lady to Mr. Ajoo e Saw, the owner of *Wild Dayrell*, Mrs. Bushe accompanying the gift with a few graceful remarks.

AT the Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations held on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be re-constituted. The following gentlemen were made members of the new Committee, Mr Bayley, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Dalyell, Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and Mr. Hobhouse.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ellis presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Inland Customs' Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes, and moved that the Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, be taken into consideration; this was agreed to.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Eden moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma be taken into consideration, and that the Bill as amended be passed; agreed to.

Mr. Eden then introduced the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months; agreed to, Sir William Muir, Mr. Bayley, and Sir Douglas Forsyth being added to the Select Committee.

IN another column we give Lord Salisbury's speech to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The following is the address to which that speech was a reply.

"To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

"My Lord Marquis,—We, the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, having long recognized the great interest in India and knowledge of its affairs which your Lordship has evinced, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our satisfaction that the functions which your Lordship is called upon to discharge in the present Administration have relation to the government of that great Empire.

"Your Lordship's accession to office occurred at a time when the Government was confronted by the famine in Bengal, with all its appalling difficulties and dangers, and we cannot doubt that the people of this country will unite with their Indian fellow-subjects in testifying to the Government, both at home and in Calcutta, their high appreciation of the zeal and ability displayed in lessening to the utmost extent the existence and continuance of human suffering.

"We feel assured that the experience of this as well as of previous visitations of a like nature will demonstrate the necessity of increased means of irrigation and communication throughout the whole of India.

"The paramount importance of agricultural industry to the people of India and the abundant return which rewards its development may be illustrated by the following official returns of exports:—

	Year 1868.	Year 1872.
Coffee ...	33,189,134 lb.	56,817,153 lb.
Tea ...	7,811,429 ,,	17,460,138 ,,
Cotton ...	614,059,049 ,,	809,246,087 ,,
Rice ...	12,257,224 cwt.	16,990,890 cwt.
Wheat ...	299,385 ,,	637,099 ,,
Jute ...	2,057,442 ,,	6,133,813 ,,
Spices (1866) 14,970,973 lb....	(1867-8 no return)	32,279,296 lb.
Indigo ; ...	86,162 cwt.	115,414 cwt.
Hides and Skins	No. 9,487,464	No. 20,043,959

Thus the exports of coffee have increased 71 per cent.; tea, 123 per cent.; cotton, 31 per cent.; rice, 38 per cent.; wheat, 112 per cent.; jute, 198 per cent.; and of hides and skins, 110 per cent. It is indeed a matter of satisfactory reflection that these productions, while employing and maintaining the vast population of India, invite also a profitable interchange of the commodities of other nations.

"We seek, from no selfish motives of local interest, to accord prominence to the commercial side of Indian affairs.

"Your Lordship has said that while 'India is governed mainly or entirely for the benefit of those who inhabit it, the great means to do that, and the great means to unite India and England, is to push to the uttermost the commercial relations between them.' We have pleasure in acknowledging the substantial effect which your Lordship has recently given to these expressions by the appointment of a commercial member of the Council of India.

"Both as guardians of important trade interests and as directors of a Chamber striving to base its actions on sound economic principles, we have received with profound satisfaction your Lordship's admission that the duties now levied on the imports of cotton goods into India are irreconcilable with such principles and also your Lordship's assurance that those duties will be abrogated as soon as the financial exigencies of the country may permit. We acknowledge in these declarations a just recognition of the manufacturing interests of this district, and the best safeguard against loss and disappointment to those who may base their enterprise on the continuance of protective duties.

"In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship of the confidence and satisfaction which the public statements of your Lordship's views and policy on Indian affairs have at all times afforded the directors of this Chamber, and to express the hope that your Lordship's administration may be productive of increased prosperity and advancement both to India and England.

"Signed, for and on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, "RICHARD JOHNSON, President.
"THOMAS BROWNING, Secretary.
"Manchester, Jan. 22, 1875."

THE *Englishman* has the following remarks on Mr. Hobhouse, "The unquestioning obedience rendered by his colleagues to Sir Henry Maine; the enormous dialectical superiority with which all opposition was borne down by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, and the stolid unimpressibility which enables Mr. Hobhouse to defy argument, are but diverse illustrations of the one great drawback attending the appointment of specialists to seats in the Council—the tendency of their department to become, through the awe of their opponents, or their own arrogance, an *imperium in imperio*. There can be no question that the Government Reports Bill was pushed through the Council the other day, not by the force of argument, but in spite of it; and though Mr. Hobhouse had the best of the argument in last Tuesday's debate on the Merchant Seamen's Act Amendment Bill, he displayed a lack of temperance, not to say courtesy, in his treatment of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which was very justly, if not altogether prudently, resented."

FEW caterers for the amusement of the public are better known in India than Dave Carson, and we are glad to learn that he has established his company in Chowringhee. Good singing and clever mimicry constitute the staple of their performances.

NAGA TREACHERY.

WE learn that on the 7th instant Captain W. F. Badgley, of the Staff Corps, who is an Assistant Superintendent of the First Grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and who has charge of No. 6 Khasia and Garo Hill Survey, was at Jyepore, a few marches to the east of Seebsaugor, and about the same distance south-east of Debroogurh. He had with him there the remnant (116) of a party of 196 officers and men, in command of whom he had advanced a short time ago into the hill country lying south of the Bramahpootra river and the Assam valley. From Jyepore Captain Badgley has written a report to the Head of his Department, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, giving most interesting particulars of the wanton and treacherous attack made on him and his party, on the 1st instant, by the Naga occupants of a village named Ninu. In this lamentable affair Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, of the Staff Corps, Officiating second grade Assistant Commissioner of Luckimpore, and also 79 subordinate members of the expedition lost their lives. Captain Badgley and 50 others were wounded, 66 of the party only escaping uninjured. It is worthy of notice that of 16 Nagas, who were with Captain Badgley as guides, no less than 12 were killed and 2 wounded by their countrymen. Prompt chastisement must needs be bestowed on the treacherous villagers. This is what Captain Badgley says:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 1st February 1875 we arrived at Ninu, an Abor village four marches from the plains. I was detained as usual by survey work on the road, and did not pass through the village till some time after Lieutenant Holcombe and the rest of the camp. The people seemed sulky, but Lieutenant Holcombe said they were frightened, and did not come out of their houses at all as he passed through. In the evening some of the headmen brought a small present of rice, fowls, and roots. They were told not to be afraid to bring more in the morning, and that the whole village was to come to see us. About sunrise next morning there were a number of Nagas in camp. Sitting in my tent I heard one of the headmen say to Lieutenant Holcombe—"The Raja (village headman) is there, but is afraid of the gun." Lieutenant Holcombe took the rifle from the sentry and gave it to the Naga, who then began to laugh and dance with the rifle on his left shoulder, while he flashed his dao in his right hand; Lieutenant Holcombe then turned apparently to draw the sentry's bayonet, when one of the young men felled him with a blow from behind on the side of the head: there was a yell raised all through the camp. I sprang up to draw my pistol hanging to the back pole of my tent as several of them rushed in. I fired into them and made my way out behind (my tent providentially being made to open at both ends), and was followed by two of them, whose blows I avoided as well as I could, firing meanwhile, when at the moment I fired the fourth shot I tripped over a stump and fell.

When I got to my feet again the Nagas had disappeared, and a wail was rising from the camp, instead of the cries and shouts of a moment before. Running to where Lieutenant Holcombe lay I found him with two crossed cuts on the right side of the head exposing the brain, the sentry near him with his head hanging by a strip of skin. I ran to the sepoys' lines, where I found a few men firing at the retreating Nagas, and getting a rifle did what I could. I did not know till it was all over that I had not escaped scot-free, so little do sharp cuts pain at first, but I found that I had a cut on each arm and on each leg, the worst on the inside of the right thigh which I expect will keep me quiet for some time to come. My escape I can only suppose to have been through having killed the leading man attacking me with my last shot, when his second, seeing me fall, and thinking I was done for, carried him off according to Naga custom.

I encouraged the men, and the camp was searched for wounded, arms, and ammunition. Each person was told to take a little rice with him. The unwounded carriers were told off to carry the wounded and such things as it was important to save, and I called on the men to advance with me against the village. But they had been too much shaken, and refused, and entreated me to lead them in the opposite direction. As whatever was to be done must be done quickly, I was obliged, which I shall always regret, to give over reasoning with them and to choose to retire (though now on consideration I think that that was the wisest course). We seemed a mere handful overladen with spare ammunition and encumbered with wounded and coolies, and the arguments against attacking the place, that more than half the guns had been taken, that we were nearly all wounded, and that the village would have been specially prepared for defence were not to be answered. There was a spur to the west leading down to the Disang above where we crossed it on our march from Sanua to Ninu, which was for the most part cleared for cultivation, and I saw my way to getting by a pretty open route up to and past Sanua.

The Nagas followed and surrounded us, but we killed some and drove them off, and dispersed a last party who were making a rush at us when we reached the wide bed of the Disang, after which we saw no more of them, which I think proves my suspicion that an ambush was prepared for us on the direct path to be correct.

The march along the winding and stony river was most slow and toilsome, and we did not get to the Sanua spur till nightfall. Two of the wounded had died on the way. We cut our path up for some way through the jungle to where the spur was clear, and after following the cultivation path as far up as was safe turned to the left to pass under the village. All this took much time, the jungle was thick, and the side of the hill very steep and of loose slippery shale, and when the morning star rose I saw that it would be impossible to pass unobserved, so gave the party an hour's sleep.

At dawn we took up a good position near the village and were soon seen from all sides. The Sanua men swarmed down, but I warned them through a Naga with me not to come near, and they gave way as we went on. They tried to persuade me to pass through the village, even going through the pantomime of executing their headman to induce me to do so. Passing round the village we found at our old camp a kalassy and three coolies of the survey who had brought up a post. Here I had intended to have halted and waited for relief, sending off the wounded, but fortunately one of the three coolies was strong enough to carry me (which was indeed most fortunate, as my wounds had become stiff and painful, and had given me fever and a swelling in the groin so that I could not have walked further), so after resting from eight to two we marched and encamped near Bor Bang Sang. On the fourth we passed through Bor Bang Sang and Bormuthun (where we got food for the first time); continuing through the night we reached Borwasali on the afternoon of the 5th and arrived at Jaipoor next day. Here the wounded were attended to by Dr. McKay of the 44th from Debrooghur. One of my kalassies died on the night of the 6th, a sepoy on the 4th, and several other sepoy carriers and a servant are, I am grieved to say, beyond recovery.

The following is a list of the party as it went in and as it is now:—

	1st February.		7th February.	
	No.	Killed.	Wounded.	Unwounded.
Officers ...	2	1	1	0
Jemadar, 44th	1	1	0	0
Havildars „	2	1	0	1
Naiks „	2	0	2	0
Bugler „	1	1	0	0
Sepoys „	36	7	9	20
Havildar Police	1	1	0	0
Sepoys ...	11	7	0	4
Hospital Assistant ...	1	1	0	0
Baboo ...	1	0	1	0
Weighman ...	1	0	0	1
Survey khalasis	8	4	2	2
Khasia carriers	79	37	25	17
Goorkha „ ...	26	4	3	19
Naga „ ...	16	12	2	2
Duasia „ ...	4	2	2	0
Servants „ ...	5	1	4	0
Total	197	80	51	66
			117	

The attack was a preconcerted plan of the Sanua and Ninu people, who were assisted by men from Noka (a Ninu village), and as I hear, when returning, by Niow. My escape without attack by Sanua, I attribute to my having said that I intended to halt at the camp near for several days. I heard that Sanua had sent to a village close by who had agreed to help in destroying us, and they probably considered my march the same afternoon a stratagem. They soon discovered that we had gone and some followed us shouting. I hope that the punishment of these people will soon be taken up.

THE PRESS OF BENGAL.

LAST year the Bengal Secretariat turned out an unusually large amount of work, Sir George Campbell's collection of specimens of Indian languages, including those of several aboriginal tribes, and Captain Lewin's grammar of the Looshai tongue, holding the first place among the philological publications. The provincial dialects of Chota Nagpore have been elucidated by two useful works by Missionaries serving in that division: one, by the Rev. Oscar Flen, is an introduction to the language of the Uraons, or Kurankhs, a tribe belonging to the Dravidian race; the other is a primer of the Mundaree dialect spoken by the Mundas. Both these tribes inhabit Chota Nagpore, and the books are dedicated by the authors to Colonel Dalton, C. S. I., the Commissioner of that division.

In the Statistical Department, Mr. Westland's well-known report on Jessore has been revised and reprinted; and the re-

ports of Baboo Ram Sunker Sen on the agriculture of Bagirhaut and the Sunderbuns, in the Jessore district, and of Baboo Gopal Chunder Das on the statistics of the Rungpore district, have been published. Both these officers were specially deputed to collect the information contained in these volumes. The report on the cultivation of trade in jute in Bengal, by Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, one of the members of the commission appointed by Sir George Campbell to investigate the subject, has also issued from the Secretariat Press. It is a work of much value and interest to the Government, and to the mercantile and agricultural public. On the subject of frontier affairs, an interesting report on a visit to Sikkim and the Thibetan Frontier, by Mr. Edgar, may be mentioned. The results of the investigations of the commission appointed to investigate the subject of snake-poisoning, and its possible remedies, have appeared in the form of a valuable book of reference entitled "Indian and Australian snake-poisoning."

There were fifty-four vernacular papers published during the year, four being daily, one bi-weekly, thirty-one weekly, thirteen bi-monthly, and five monthly. Seven stopped circulation and twenty were started. At present eight are published in the Dacca, two in the Assam, two in the Burdwan, three in the Patna, nine in the Rajshahye, one in the Bhagulpore and five in the Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta); two are published in the town of Chandernagore, two in Chinsurah, and twenty in the town of Calcutta. Sir Richard Temple is glad to be able to say that the general tone of the Vernacular Press (though disfigured by occasional excesses) is decidedly loyal and well disposed towards Government, although the numerous newspapers are distinguished by a "remarkable independence of criticism." It is noteworthy that the Native Press has consistently recognised and appreciated the exertions made by Government in averting famine from the country, and has evinced the utmost gratitude for the results which have been attained in this behalf. In addition to the newspapers mentioned, a *Jewish Gazette*, entitled "*Maebussaer*," or "*Glad Tidings*," was started in Calcutta during the year. It contains general information regarding the Jews and their affairs in all parts of the world, and is circulated among the Arabic-speaking Jews in all parts of Asia.

THE BUTESUR FAIR.

AMONG the many fairs and melas held annually in India that held at Butesur, on the last day or full moon of Kartik, stands prominent. The meeting was originally instituted in honour of an image of Mahadeo said to have been found under a *bar* tree by Sursen, the grandfather of Krishna. From this the place derives its name, the literal meaning of Butesur (Buteswur) being the tree-god. It also has other claims to sanctity on account of the Jumna flowing due west and of its possessing two "okhals." In its religious acceptation, this term is used to designate a spot where bathing has the effect of completely expunging the result of all former actions, whether good or bad. Budun Sing, 13th Raja of the Bhudouria Thakoors, who sat on the *guddee* from 1618 to 1656 A.D, and was contemporary with Jehangeer and Shah Jehan, founded the horse and cattle fair, which is now probably the largest of the kind in India.

In a sketchy report on the mela, drawn up by Mr. F. Baker, Assistant Magistrate of Agra, we find that the village of Butesur is situated on the right bank of the river and is distant 46 miles from Agra by road, and 12 miles from the Shekoabad Station on the East Indian Railway. Soorsen's well and "khera" are still pointed out at an older site some distance off, where there are remains of Jain temples of great antiquity, and the traces of what must have been a very extensive village. A remarkable feature of the place is the Bisranth, or stone embankment, built by the Budun Sing before mentioned along the river side. It is 1,250 yards long, and on it stand 41 temples in all, 38 of which are sacred to Mahadeo. In the chief one in the centre, the image found by Soorsen is placed. It is apparently a block of perfectly smooth stone, cylinder-shaped, and about two feet high. Thirty-six flights of steps lead down to the water's edge, some of which have been seriously damaged by the force of the stream. The fair is held in a long, narrow valley, formerly an old course of the river running from the Bisranth to the Naringhee Bah Ferry, a distance of about two miles. The nature of the ground makes it appear, at first sight, as if the embankment had diverted the course of the Jumna, so as to make Butesur be on the right bank instead of on the left. There is a popular tradition that Budun Singh one day, when intoxicated, told the Emperor Akbar that Butesur was on the right bank, and afterwards built the Bisranth to avoid the stain of falsehood. The real solution is that this valley for about six hundred yards is a cutting made by him through some high ground which alone prevented Butesur from being completely surrounded by the river. The cause of the loop being forsaken by the stream is another cutting made many years after by Aurungzeb, or a daughter of his, at Naringhee Bah (Naringhee is a corruption from Aurungzeb.) In the rains the valley naturally serves as an outlet for the floods, but the water hitherto has always flowed off in a short time without leaving any trace behind it. Last year the rise of the Jumna was quite unprecedented, and the site of the fair cut up so badly as to make it doubtful whether it would be possible to hold it in the usual place. Several large excavations were hollowed out to a great depth, and much of the ground was little better than a mere swamp from which the water kept oozing up to the surface almost as fast as it was carried off by evaporation. The roads were levelled and made even at the expense of the Fair Funds; but it was left to each individual to smooth the space selected by him for his own occupation. Most of the shopkeepers keep to the same spot year after year, and nothing short of absolute necessity would induce them to change.

Before 1866 no attempt was made to preserve any order amongst the horses, and only two main roads, running down each side of the fair, were marked out. Now the ground is divided into parallel plots of 30 feet wide, with a space of ten feet left clear between each. In the former the horses stand in rows and the latter serves as a path, so that each animal can be easily inspected. This arrangement has been found to work admirably and prevents crowding or confusion. The usual attendance is about 1,50,000, two-thirds of the whole visiting the place during the last two days. Mr. Baker says that on the evening before the bathing day all who have lost a relative during the year put three or four oil lamps on a little raft of straw and float them down the stream. The bathing begins when the moon reaches its full and goes on all day. Each bather offers a lotah of water with a mixture of sandal-wood, *dhup*, *nariyal*, *belputr*, and rice to the image in the chief temple, and makes at the same time a small present in money. The Bhudouria Raja's contribution is five maunds of rice and Rs. 25 in cash. The total offerings amount to Rs. 1,500, and are divided amongst the Jogees, who are the hereditary custodians of the temples. A Brahmin family also has a share in defiance of the rule laid down in the Shastras that the offerings to Mahadeo are to be taken by Jogees alone. It is said to have been formerly very numerous in Butesur, but has now dwindled down to a solitary widow, on whose death it will have become extinct. Another story is that a Bhungee once went near the image, which turned yellow, and did not resume its proper color for three months, during which Brahmins kept constantly praying to Mahadeo and reading the Vedas. The horse and cattle fair must have been at first a mere local mart to supply the wants of the Bhudouria Raja and his followers, and then have gradually gone on increasing in importance, especially under the security afforded by the British rule. Formerly horses of the highest breeds used to be brought, which sold for enormous prices, but the fair now is chiefly supported by the Native Cavalry Regiments, who purchase a large number of remounts every year. They require a good strong, sound, serviceable animal, about 15 hands high, from 4 to 6 years old, and at a price of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. A few more valuable horses may still be seen, but the demand for them is very limited. The greater number come from the districts in the Meerut Division and the Punjab; comparatively few are bred in the immediate neighbourhood, and those mostly of an inferior class. At the last fair no fewer than thirteen cavalry regiments were represented, one of which is stationed near Peshawur, and another beyond the Indus, showing the notoriety Butesur has attained. The bargaining between officers and the horse-owners is chiefly carried on through *dallals*, and a great deal depends on securing the services of an efficient one. Native buyers and sellers have a way of their own of setting the price, unknown to bystanders, by putting their own hands under a cloth and carrying on a kind of dumb arithmetic by feeling the points of the fingers. No purchase is considered complete till one rupee earnest-money has been given, when neither party can recede.

The horses, we are informed, are generally fed on drugs and spices beforehand to bring them into condition. Unsoundness in almost every shape and form is terribly prevalent, but more especially from curbs, splints, and spavins. "They originate from the colts being ridden at too early an age, from the sudden and violent turns they are made to go through, and from the way in which they are always kept tightly reigned up and taught to per-

form fantastic tricks. The horses are left entire, which necessitates their being confined and tied up too soon. Fillies, which are allowed to retain their liberty longer, are much more free from defects. At the Rawul Pindee fair prizes are given for the best horses in various classes, and every effort is being made to encourage the practice of gelding colts when young, as in England." Considering the important position Butesur holds as a horse fair, it seems strange that nothing has hitherto been done in this way. Mr. Barker suggests that the example set at Rawul Pindee should be followed, so as to try to induce the natives to adopt a more rational system of rearing and breaking than that which at present prevails.

JEHANGEER'S THRONE AND AKBAR'S TOMB.

In continuation of a very curious collection of inscriptions from Agra—which we noticed at the time—Professor Blochmann has given, before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a number relating to Jehangeer and Akbar.

Jehangeer's black marble throne in the Agra Fort has often been seen and described by travellers, but Professor Blochmann has been the first to give us a literal translation of the inscriptions this strange relic bears. The stone is a historical record of Jehangeer's rebellion against his father. While Akbar was in Khandesh, Shah Selim —the title Jehangeer had as a Prince—proclaimed himself Emperor at Allahabad, and it was there in 1011 that he gave orders for the cutting of the stone. From Allahabad it was subsequently taken to Agra as will be seen from the following passage from the *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (p. 85, Sayyid Ahmad's edition):—"Daulat Khan [a eunuch, who afterwards was Faujdar of Allahabad and Sirkar Jaunpore], whom I had some time ago sent to Allahabad to fetch the black stone throne, arrived on Wednesday, 4th Mihr, 1019 [August, 1610] with the stone all safe and uninjured. It is, indeed, a fine slab of stone, very black, and very shining. Many believe that it is a kind of touchstone *(sang i muhak)*. It is 3⅞ ells *(dara')* long, and 2½ dara' [3½?] 1½ tasu broad, and its thickness is 3 tasu. I ordered clever stone-cutters to engrave upon the sides suitable verses. They have also made feet for it of the same kind of stone. I sit very often on it." The following is a translation of the inscription:

(He is) a king whose sword cuts the head of the enemy into two halves like the Gemini.

May this auspicious throne be a seat (pr. a place to lean on) for the generous king,

A touchstone for the grandees (who form) the basis of the kingdom, and a test for the sun and the moon upon gold and silver.

It is like a shining moon in the darkness of night; a priceless pearl like a unique gem.

I was lost in thought searching for a *tarikh* for it, seeking help from God, the Judge,

And it (my thought) said, 'As long as the heaven ... the throne of the sun, the throne of Shah Salem shall remain.'

"A test for the sun and the moon upon gold and silver," means a test for gold and silver, in allusion to Jahangeer's opinion that the stone was a kind of touchstone *(kasauti)*. The stone is called "a touchstone for the grandees, the basis of the kingdom," because their gathering round it proved, in the eyes of the rebellious Shah Salim, their faithfulness. The above five distichs run round the whole four sides of the thickness of the stone; but they are separated by two hemistichs in the Mujtass metre, one in the centre of the north face and the other in the centre of the south face—

May the throne of his Majesty Sultan Salim, son of Akbar Shah, be for ever illuminated by the light of God's sun.

When the stone was subsequently brought to Agra, Jahangeer, perhaps ashamed of his rebellion, put the following distichs on the right and left pedestals.

When Shah Salim, as heir to the throne and the signet, sat on the throne under the rejoicings of the world,

His name, auspicious like his nature, became Jahangeer, and his title from the light of his justice became 'the light of the faith' [Nuruddin].

Mr. Carlleyle says—"A hitherto unobserved portion of the inscription on this black 'marble' throne occurs in smaller letters below the inscription on the eastern side facing the river. It appears never to have been noticed hitherto, except by the Rev. Mr. Tribe, when chaplain of Agra, and by myself, and is engraved in the stone, while the rest of the inscription round the sides of the throne is in raised letters." Mr. Carlleyle reads—

The illustrious name before the accession (was) Shah Salim, and after it Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir Padishah i Ghazi.

Sikandra, where the remains of Akbar lie, is well known, but the following passage from the *Tuzuk*, however, may be new to some. "On Monday, 17th Rajab 1017 [17th October 1608], I went on foot on a pilgrimage to the Mausoleum of his late majesty. If possible, I would walk on my head and (sweep the road) with my eyebrows; for my august father walked, in order to obtain an heir, *viz.*, me, on foot from Fathpore to Ajmeer, a distance of 120 *kos*, in order to pray at the tomb of Khwajah Mu'inuddin i Sijiz i Christi. Hence, if I walk to my father's tomb, I shall after all not have done much. When I entered, I saw no building over the tomb such as I would approve of; for I had expected to see an edifice which travellers would pronounce to be unrivalled in the world. But whilst the building was being erected, Prince Khusrau rebelled, and I was obliged to go to Lahore. The architects in the meantime went on building after their taste. Afterwards, various sums had to be expended, till the whole amount estimated for had been spent. They had been three or four years at work, when I ordered clever architects, who were assisted by experienced people, to build up several parts as I had before directed. Gradually a noble edifice arose, and a splendid garden was laid out round about the mausoleum. Gates of great height, with minarets of polished (*pardakhtah*) white marble were also made. In all, 15 lakhs of Rupees, *i. e.* 50,000 tomans as current in Persia, or 45 lakhs Khanis, as current in Turan, were spent on the building. People called the building after me." Akbar's tomb is in a vault below the ground floor, and bears no inscription. The mortuary hall is nearly 38 feet square, and is surrounded by other chambers of smaller size containing tombs of less distinguished members of the Imperial family. Mr. Beale mentions the tombs of Aram Banu and Shukrunnisa Begum, both daughters of the emperor; but there are several others without name. The marble enclosure on the top of the building contains the *jawab* of Akbar's tomb, made of a single marble block, with the words *Allahu Akbar* and *jalla jalaluhu* inscribed on the head and foot, and round about it are the "ninety-nine beautiful names of God" (*asma i husna*). The inscription on the walls of the enclosure makes no mention of the Prophet, and thus harmonizes with Akbar's religious views, whilst it at the same time completely refutes the story of Akbar's "conversion on the deathbed." It consists of 36 distichs—

In the name of the King of kings, the ruler of eternity, whose being is exempt from non-existence!

All kings on earth hold crown and throne and signet from Him.

Out of non-existence He produces existence; His nature reveals justice and generosity.

Great and small, in consequence of His goodness, are solicitous of His bounty; His throne is the cynosure of the elect and the people.

He designed the essence of water and of earth; he created the pure nature of the soul.

He created two worlds in His eternal kindness; one He concealed and the other He showed.

At the same time He bestowed the transitory world upon kings together with the crown, the royal cap, and the treasury,

So that through their justice flourishing ages might surpass the bloom of a garden in spring;

And, whilst choosing the path of justice, they might look upon strangers as upon themselves.

A king who in his age lives in this manner, is indeed the shadow of God.

It was in 962, that Shah Akbar, the glorious,

Sat on the golden cushion, which on his throne became a lower heaven.

He adorned the world with his justice and equity, and the hearts of the people of the world became glad through him.

At the foot of his throne eminent men of all nations gathered.

If he cast in love a glance on the ground, its (the ground's) essence became better than that of the pure soul.

He took kingdoms in war on the first attack, and in the twinkling of an eye again gave them away at feasts.

As God's kindness, so was his kindness general; and his eye perceived the end of every affair.

Whoever took refuge at his throne, rose like thought (rises) from the fish to the moon.

His fame filled so entirely the whole world, that no one's heart could conceal a secret.

He rendered the face of the earth so bright, that even the Creator praised him.

He thus ruled for more than fifty-two years on earth;

And because by means of his justice he had rendered this world prosperous, he went a bright spirit to the next world.

Before, he was a king of the seven climes; he has now subjugated the eight paradises.

In the eyes of wise men of sense, this perishable world is a Sarai.

Do not expect to find kindness in fate; for in the end fate shews kindness to no one.

Fate is spiteful, do not love it; for love is wasted on the spiteful.

The world is like the wave you see in a mirage: it can never satisfy the thirsty heart.

Fate has kept faith with no one, but breaks its promise at the time of need.

No one remains for ever in this world, and no one has freed life from death's grasp.

How well said the eloquent sage [the poet Sa'di], in the ewel of whose wisdom he found a treasure,

"The world, O brother, remains with no one: cling with thy soul to the Creator, and that is enough."

But although the age through the justice of Shah Akbar, the fortunate, became like the highest paradise,

And although the world was happy in his time, and earth and age yielded to his rule,

Unfeeling and word-breaking fate spitefully removed its love to him from its heart.

However, fate's want of love led him to eternal life.

May his soul for ever rejoice in his Creator, may the world of holiness brighten through him!

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, *January 29th*, 1875.

MR. GLADSTONE has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party and announced his resolution to pass the remainder of his days —he is only 66—in peace and quiet, and in the walks of literature. He does not, however, relinquish his seat in Parliament, and will appear in the House, occasionally, when there is any question that interests him. His mind has taken a strong polemical turn, and if the session is to be ecclesiastical we shall often have the benefit of his eloquence. The Liberal party, which was dislocated by the dissolution, is for the time still farther weakened by the sudden loss of its leader, and for the last three weeks has been bewildered in searching for one. Lord Granville is, of course, the head of the party, and if he were in the House of Commons there would not be a moment's hesitation in electing him Mr. Gladstone's successor, in every sense of the word. He will, of course, be the leader in the Upper House; but who is to be the head of Her Majesty's Opposition in the most important of the two chambers? Among Mr. Gladstone's lieutenants, there is Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Forster and Lord Hartington. Of these Mr. Lowe is unquestionably the ablest and the foremost, but he is disqualified by his temper and consequent unpopularity. Mr. Goschen has a large support, and is considered as fit as any who could be mentioned, as the Liberal premier, but he does not seem at present to have a preponderance of suffrages. The choice seems just now to lie between the Marquis and Mr Forster. The former is a good man of business, a fair speaker, a statesman of moderate abilities, and above all at the head of the great and powerful Devonshire interest. Mr. Forster seems to have the preference, if any one has. He has done good service in the House of Commons; he is, however, a heavy man, and an ungainly speaker, and as for statesmanship not above the calibre of Spencer Percival or Lord Goodrich, and the mention of his name as successor to two such first-rate men as Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone shews how poor the Liberal phalanx is in talent. Mr. Foster did as much as any man to disintegrate the Liberal party by alienating the Dissenters, among whom he was born and bred, but towards whom he subsequently contracted a very strong antipathy. They objected to the 25th Clause of the Education Act, which was intended to support Denominational Education, and he never would give it up. Last year, four of his colleagues in the late Ministry voted against it, and he was the only cabinet minister to support it. If he is chosen leader, he cannot unite the party while he so pertinaciously insists on maintaining the obnoxious clause. As they say in the Nursery tale, "Sister Ann, Sister Ann, do you see any leader coming?" "Nobody," but doubtless when the five years' lease of power, to which the Conservatives are now entitled, has expired, some strong vigorous-minded leader will arise and secure the support of the Liberal party, and then we shall get into the saddle again. Meanwhile, any choice must be temporary and tentative. Sir W. Harcourt is known to aspire to this high office, and his recent speech at Oxford is considered in the light of a bid for it, but he has not been as yet prominently named, though as a speaker there is no comparison between him and any others who have been mentioned. He is coming on, and it will be no matter of surprize if he should come to the front eventually.

Parliament meets this day week, but the programme of the session has not yet oozed out; only we know that constitutional questions are to be eschewed, and attention will be confined to social and domestic matters, of which there is an abundant crop, which the House cannot evade. To all present appearance it is likely to be a dull session. Without Mr. Gladstone for an antagonist, there will be little occasion for Mr. Disraeli's brilliancy. There is a general impression that polemics will take the place of politics, which all who care for the welfare of the Church deprecate. Mr. Russell Gurney has undertaken to bring the subject of doctrine into the House of Commons, and upon this question there is an irreconcilable difference between the Evangelical party and the High Church and Ritualistic party, and any controversy will be inevitably marked by the odium theologicum in the highest degree. Convocation has received authority from the Crown to revise the rubrics, but even on this question there is a spirit of bitter antagonism in the Lower House, and it is not likely that the two Houses will come to any unanimous conclusion. The probability therefore is that when Lord Penzance comes to open his new ecclesiastical court on the 1st July, he will have to decide the cases which will crowd into it, upon the antiquated and obsolete ritual which is habitually disregarded every Sunday, but which being the law he must rigidly enforce without any compromise. To an outsider, it seems preposterous that there should be all this pother about a few feet of distance at the altar, and the shape of the vestments, and the quantity of ornaments which they may be loaded with,—but then these two points are symbolical. The ritualists are understood to be about to petition Convocation to modify the rubrics, and to sanction the eastern position and the gorgeous sacramental vestments; and 5,300 clergymen, including a great many dignitaries, have on the other hand signed a memorial to the two archbishops deprecating any such change of the ritual. Such is the peaceful prospect of this ecclesiastical session.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantyne has just sailed for Bombay with a fee of one lac of Rupees to defend the Guicowar in the *cause celébre* which is to open on the 15th February; he is accompanied by a whole staff of shorthand writers to take down the evidence. Lord Northbrook has the credit of having acted with the most exemplary justice in this case as in that of the Nana. By the fair trial he gives the Prince in the face of the whole country where it will be universally criticized, he vindicates the honour of the British Government before all the princes and the people of India.

The most remarkable event of the last fortnight, and I may also say the most auspicious in reference to the welfare of India, is the speech of Lord Salisbury at Manchester last week. It is marked by that sound judgment, and by those large and liberal views for which he is pre-eminent, although there were one or two remarks which require reconsideration. I allude to the remark that there was no break of gauge in the Government of India; and whether the Secretary were Whig or Tory there was unbroken continuity in its policy; whereas it was on the question of the break of gauge, that he reversed the proceedings of his predecessor. But it was in reference to the question of irrigation that his speech was most valuable. You are well aware that eight or nine years ago the Government was persuaded by some of its officers, that any amount of expenditure on works of irrigation would be wise and justifiable. Last year's famine was represented as giving ten-fold force to these views, and we were assured that the only way to prevent the calamities of famine throughout India was to embark on a universal system of irrigation works, although it would have brought the empire to the verge of bankruptcy. Lord Salisbury stated that he had imbibed the same opinion, but that both he and Lord Northbrook had now seen the utter fallacy of it, and had abandoned it, and that these canals would, in future, be executed with more jealousy and frugality. This dangerous fallacy may, therefore, be considered as finally and definitely discarded. But you will doubtless publish his speech in extenso; it will be read with avidity, and convince you that there is as much wisdom and vigour at the head of the Government in England as there is in India.

M.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

IN deference to the judicious suggestion of our London correspondent we have the pleasure to give the Secretary of State's speech in extenso. Mr. Hugh Mason, one of the speakers at Manchester on the occasion of its delivery, remarked that "an abler and more statesmanlike speech upon British India was never spoken to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or even to Parliament, and he felt that the noble Lord had laid upon them and upon that great industrial Community the deepest obligation."

Mr. President and Gentlemen, it is, I need not say, a matter of the greatest gratification to me to be so kindly honoured as you have honoured me by the expressions of your confidence and approval—expressions which naturally derive tenfold weight and value from the competence of those from whom they fall. I know that in this room, better than in any other place in the United Kingdom, the policy of the Indian Government can be judged and sympathy with its difficulties can be obtained. You have referred in your address to the recent change of Government. Indian politics, I am happy to say, are different from all other politics in this, that in regard to them we know no distinction of party. A change of Government does not in itself mean a change of policy. Opposition on other matters does not mean opposition on Indian subjects. I was well satisfied with the policy of the Duke of Argyll during the time that I was in Opposition. I never expressed any dissatisfaction with it, and I am glad to be able to follow it out now that I have acceded to office. I observe that in some parts of the country it is now the subject of political comment—in fact, most of the political speeches seem to take it for their basis, that there is no substantial difference between the policy of the present Government and the last, and political controversy is very much becoming a controversy, not as to the future, but as to the copyright of measures that are proposed. This is not a political assembly, and therefore I shall not say what I might in another place have to say on that subject of the copyright of measures proposed. But that which is a taunt with respect to other parts of English policy is our object and aim with respect to Indian policy, and our most earnest desire is—to borrow a figure that has been a good deal in controversy in the consideration of Indian questions—that there will never be any "break of gauge" observed in the Government of India. Refer-

ring to this matter, I must do justice in passing to my predecessor. You have kindly congratulated me upon the efforts which we are making for the improvement of the machinery by which cotton is prepared in India and sent to this country. I heartily join in the interest which you have expressed in those experiments, and I earnestly hope that, through the able agency of Dr. Forbes Watson, we are conducting them to a successful issue. But the credit of them does not belong to me. They were instituted I am not sure whether by my predecessor or my predecessor's predecessor, and I have only come in to reap the harvest which others have sown. One of the first subjects to which the address you have presented to me alludes is the terrible famine by which the district of Bengal and Behar has been recently threatened and the successful efforts which the Indian Administration has made to guard against it. I thoroughly agree with you that this is a matter of deep congratulation for Englishmen; for never were English talents of government more splendidly displayed than they were in meeting this dreadful crisis. Lord Northbrook of course deserves the first praise, but under him men like Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple displayed abilities of which this country may well be proud, and every man throughout the official hierarchy, and many that were without it who were brought in suddenly and without notice to take their part in duties for which they never were prepared, manifested on that trying occasion all those qualities for which in other dangers our race has become so famous, and which were on this occasion displayed, not as formerly, for the destruction, but for the saving of human life. There is nothing to my mind more marvellous than the qualities which are displayed by our countrymen in the East. You have not picked your men with any singular care. You might almost without exaggeration say that you take educated Englishmen at random, and place them in positions of high command, and you find that when the emergency comes nine out of ten, or a far larger proportion—men in whom at home you would have seen no peculiar or conspicuous abilities—will display those splendid qualifications of courage, of calmness, of resource, and of discernment which have justly enabled Englishmen to claim for themselves the title of an Imperial race. This natural power of command we have vindicated for ourselves by a uniform display of command of our countrymen in the East, and I do not think that a more brilliant instance of their exhibition has been yet written in the pages of history than that which has been recorded by the Famine in Bengal. Doubtless, if you ever look at the Indian papers, you have heard suggestions from men who took no part in these exertions that because the crisis had been successfully overcome, therefore its dangers had never existed. I have no doubt that you are sufficiently well-informed to have treated these suggestions with contempt. Lord Northbrook has himself been lately over all the districts that were recently distressed, and he has satisfied himself by close personal scrutiny that the danger was very frightful, and that but for the enormous efforts which the British Government has made, millions of lives would have been sacrificed. Gentlemen, in your address you justly speak not only of the efforts made in the past, but of precautions necessary to be made against future dangers of the same kind. You speak of the necessity of encouraging projects of irrigation and projects of communication. It has been so old and common-place a matter, at least here, to support a policy for the encouragement of works of this kind that it is not necessary I should tell a twice-told tale by recounting their advantages to you. But what, perhaps, it may be desirable that I should do is to point out that, as time has gone on and our experience has increased, our estimate of the relative value of these two means of mitigating distress and promoting prosperity has very much changed. Some eight or ten years ago the belief in irrigation was universal and boundless. Partly led thereto by the enthusiastic representations of some gentlemen of great ability who had made themselves its advocates, we had in this country conceived the idea that it was almost impossible to undertake any scheme of irrigation which should not succeed, and that any expenditure of money on works of that kind was justifiable and wise. That was my own belief eight years ago, but I see that belief is very much shaken in the mind of Lord Northbrook and of the Councillors who surround him; and though, of course, my own opportunities for observation are much smaller than his, still my study of the subject has led me to the same convictions. The difficulties which surround the question of irrigation are very great. We can scarcely yet be said to have had one genuine instance of financial success. The irrigating projects that have been carried out, if they have had for their basis the former works of Native rulers, have in many instances been a financial success; but then, of course, that favourable appearance of the account has been obtained by not charging the former expenditure of the Native Ruler. In those cases where we have begun the projects of irrigation for ourselves we have not reached, I believe, in any one instance the desired result of a clean balance-sheet. At present the Madras Irrigation Company I believe does not even pay its working expenses. The Orissa company pays a little more than that, but something very far short of the interest upon its capital. The great successes of the East and West Jumna Canals were founded in some degree at least upon the works of previous rulers and the same is the case with some works in the Presidency of Madras to which frequent attention has been called. One of the difficulties is a difficulty which, perhaps, we ought to have foreseen, and that is that, although you may provide the water, the cultivators will not take it; and of course irrigating machinery where people will not irrigate naturally does not answer. The people are slow to believe in anything of this kind, and slowest of all to believe in anything that their rulers do. Their first idea—I suppose it is the idea in most countries,—certainly it is in India—that anything that is done by the Government is some subtle device for getting money out of their pockets and they cannot be persuaded—partly their natural torpor, partly their suspicion prevents them—to take the water which is brought to their fields. Of course the suggestion has been made that if they will not take it you might force them to do so on the principle that you force a man to pay his rates for lighting or paving though he may never go out and may never use his eyes. But of course a confusion of this kind involves political questions of very serious character. It is said to involve even questions of breach of faith. I should be sorry to sanction the latter view, for I myself doubt whether it is true, but it is necessary in considering irrigation schemes to bear in mind that until you have obtained the consent of the people to the use of the irrigation it is useless to expect that any return upon the capital can be obtained. There are one or two other difficulties of a curious and yet of a serious character. It is found that in irrigating a district, as might be expected, you are apt to turn it into a marsh; and however good a marsh may be for rice, it is not equally good for human beings, and the result has been that in some districts where we have paid an enormous sum to bring water in we have to pay an equally enormous sum to take the water out again. The effects, though admirable, when vegetation are so bad in some places upon the population that a very large additional expense to the original estimate has to be incurred for the purposes of drainage. There is another now obscure difficulty which we have to bear in mind, and that is that in one or two places irrigation, instead of being a fertilizer, has turned out to have an actually opposite effect. It produces an efflorescence of alkaline salts upon the soil which will turn fertile land into a desert. Whether this is a difficulty peculiar to the soil irrigated, or which arises from a peculiarity of the water in use in these districts, has not yet been ascertained, but it is one of the difficulties that have alarmed some high authorities in India, and one of those which makes us accept all projects of this kind with caution. Therefore, although it is our intention still to pursue a policy of irrigation where we see good cause for it, and where we have thoroughly reliable grounds for hoping for a return, undoubtedly we shall pursue it with more jealousy and more frugality than was our inclination some years ago. Now, in your address I see that you have put the question of communication by railways last. You will not be surprised, after what I have said, to hear that I am rather inclined to give to it the first place. I believe that the financial future of India depends upon the due development of her railways. Of course, like all other operations in a country which is not rich, it must be done with caution. You must not overburden your capital account. But still we have no such financial difficulties to fear as have attended us in the matter of irrigation. There is a popular notion that railways in India have not paid at all, or paid exceedingly badly, and as a financial fact there is no doubt that we have to pay a guaranteed interest of some £1,500,000 or £1,700,000 every year to make up the deficiency. I believe that result is in a great measure due to the mistakes which attended the original construction of the railways. It was a new matter; many blunders were made, and, though many men gave all their earnestness and all their ability to the task, still it was not to be hoped that they should escape from every kind of error; and to show how much of the comparative failure of railways is due to accidental causes I will mention just one fact which I had brought out by calculations made the other day. The money for all these railways in India was raised by a guaranteed interest at 5 per cent. I inquired what the difference would have been if, instead of raising the money by guaranteed interest the Indian Government had raised the money by borrowing from time to time, as its credit stood at the time in the open market. I found that we should have saved the payment of £600,000 a year by simply altering the form of our financial action. If, instead of adopting the system of guarantees, we had adopted the more orderly system of borrowing money as we wanted it, we should have saved that enormous sum. At the present rate of interest that presents a capital of £15,000,000, and my impression is that that £15,000,000 would go very far to supply all the railways which India now wants. At all events it would supply a very large number of them. So that you see the difficulty about our railways has been to a great extent accidental, and that we may pursue that policy with more confidence than the figures which appear on the surface of our financial accounts may lead you to entertain. There is one hopeful sign with respect to railways, and that is that the confidence in them is not confined to ourselves, as the Native Princes have taken them up with considerable earnestness. Holker has had his railway under construction for some time, and you saw in the papers the other day an account of the opening of the railway of the Nizam. Scindia has also undertaken to make a railway, and when told of the sentiments which had been expressed at home in conformity with the recent policy which was pursued about the narrow gauge—3ft. 3in.—he at once declined to have anything more to do with it. He said he would have a railway of the largest gauge or none at all, and the result was that, in order to carry the line through his dominions, it was necessary to abandon the policy which has for years been adopted with respect to branch railways and to give him a railway upon the full gauge. I mention the anecdote to show the keen and lively interest which is taken in these matters by the native Princes of the larger sort, and how much we may hope from their enlightened assistance in carrying through their dominions a system which will add so much to their wealth as well as to ours and the general security of the Empire. Gentlemen, there is one other matter in your address which I ought not to pass without a word, and it is that which concerns the duty upon cotton goods and yarns. I have already had the pleasure of conferring with you, Sir, and a deputation at the India Office upon this subject. I am sorry to say that I see by the comments which have been made in India upon what passed at that meeting that there is an impression that I was merely giving you an official answer, and putting you off without having the slightest intention of trying to remove the grievance of which you complain, and I think there is an idea that perhaps it would have been better to have told you at once that you were not to have what you wanted, and that I merely thought it would be well to put you off with any excuse at all. Now, I wish that there should be no misunderstanding on this matter. I have a very strong conviction that the duty ought to go and—though I am fully alive, as everybody who has charge of matters of such magnitude must be, to the necessity of attending to qualifying circumstances, and above all, those financial exigencies which, least of all in India, we can ill afford to disregard—we will do our best to get rid of it. Last night I ventured to say that when Manchester was urging her own interests she was urging the interests of India as well. There is no case where the truth is more obvious than in the present. I will not merely urge upon you what I may call the common-places of Free Trade doctrine, a doctrine which was originally born here and triumphed here before my concern with politics began. It is not merely the interest of the consumers—a much more important interest than the interest of the producers, for your consumers are 250 millions of people, and your producers are much fewer than that; but in India there is a further consideration. You have the remarkable phenomenon to which I begged, Sir, to call your attention on a previous occasion. You have the cotton grown upon the spot. You have the consumers buy-

ing the manufactured article on the spot. You have cheap and abundant labour, and labour that in respect of delicateness and softness surpasses anything that you can obtain in this country. And you have a very large supply of coal right under the feet of the people in that country. Yet how is it that manufactories are not springing up with rapidity? One thing is wanted; that one thing is capital. Capital will go, as we well know to any part of the world. It will face any difficulties and dangers in seeking employment. But there is one thing which frightens it back, and that is any great uncertainty as to the conditions under which it is to be employed. If it knows the worst, it can adapt itself to the worst; but if there is the probability of some great change of uncertain scope and import, upon which some attach a large importance and some a small importance, the calculations become altogether so uncertain that no man of capital likes to risk his money in the venture. It is precisely this state of things which is produced by the existence of this cotton duty in India. Everybody knows it must go. Everybody knows that a free-trade country like England cannot permanently maintain a duty of this kind. But the time when it will go must be a matter of uncertainty, and the effect of its going is equally a matter of dispute. My own belief is that the effect will not be very great, but some people think it will be a matter of much importance. Of course, the capitalist in England shrinks from building a mill and setting up machinery when a political change may at any moment happen, which in the judgment of persons upon the spot will produce the largest effect upon the returns of the venture he is making. Therefore I believe if it were possible for us to abandon this duty to-morrow we should be taking a step more important than any other we could take for promoting the growth of such manufactures as can properly and healthily flourish in that country. I don't mean to say that a large class of cotton manufactures in India can ever compete, even in her own market, with Manchester; I don't believe that to be the case, but most of those in this room will agree with me there is another large class in which such a competition may very reasonably be expected. I don't think there would be any greater boon to the cotton industry than to place it upon a secure, sound, and certain footing, so that everybody might know exactly what he was about. I confess I heartily sympathize with the phrase which I see in the address regretting that any undue encouragement should be given to men who are basing their hopes upon a protective duty. Undoubtedly that is very unjust; and if men are basing their hopes and expending their money in the hope that this duty will last I warn them that any evil consequences which may ensue will be upon their own heads. But now you will say, What are the reasons why practical effect cannot be immediately given to these views? I am happy to say that since I had the pleasure of meeting the deputation, the Viceroy has appointed a Special Committee to consider the possibility of modifications in the tariff, and he has specially directed their attention to this subject of cotton, and has at the same time noted for their guidance that the Indian Government is not to pursue a protective policy, and that any duties that are levied must be levied purely and simply as a matter of finance. He has thus laid down the lines upon which our policy proceeds. What the result of it may be I cannot at this moment say; and of course I can readily see the difficulties which lie in the way of an immediate alteration. The truth is, that you in this country have your minds thoroughly pre-occupied with the enormous successes which financial remissions have had in England, and there is a feeling which it is difficult for an Englishman to get rid of, that if we would only dispense with the duty the trade would pay us back for the sacrifice we made. Just as other nations have found to their cost that you cannot export English institutions, and that if you attempt it you will fail, so I fear it is equally true that you cannot export English maxims of finance. In order to apply the bold principles of our recent English finance you must have the English people to deal with. If you have a community more torpid, less wealthy, less enterprising, and less elastic, you must not expect that remissions of duty will have the effect upon the revenue to which we have been accustomed among ourselves. I have recently examined the effect that has come from modifications in the tariff during recent years. There have been many such modifications, but you may look over the list of trade exports, or trade imports, or revenue returns, and you never will be able to discover any of the elastic rising of a trade after the reduction of duty which has been so great an encouragement to financiers in England. The thing does not exist, and we must not count upon it, and the claims upon the Indian Exchequer are very large. I have dealt with these public works which it is so necessary we should do. We must never forget that there is still a very large amount for us to perform before our task is done. We have many blots in our Indian financial system to remove. We have those internal Custom-houses, which do not depend entirely upon ourselves but to a great extent upon the help of our native allies, but which we are still deeply anxious, whenever we are able to do so, to modify. And then, gentlemen, there is in India the military question. Recent events in many parts of the world must have taught you that the Indian Government can never allow itself to be surprised. Military vigilance is necessary in all parts of the world, but it is necessary in India in a very different sense than that in which it is necessary in England; and combined with the necessity for a stern and watchful state of military preparation is that constant necessity to provide for the health of your soldiers, which is a growing and imperious requirement pressed upon us, and one which we can least afford to disregard. I have gone over, I am afraid at some length, but I thought it my duty to do so, the principal points touched upon in your address, both to show that we were fully alive to their importance and also if possible to remove any misconceptions as to our views which may have existed either in your minds or in the minds of those who may read these proceedings at a distance. I will only conclude by earnestly hoping that, whatever Secretary of State may from time to time have to submit his conduct to the ordeal of your judgment, it may meet with your favourable consideration, and that you may recognize in the policy of the Indian Government that feature which its origin ought to make enduring, a regard to the commercial intercourse of the two countries as one of the first objects of solicitude which the Government can bestow. That commercial intercourse should be encouraged not only in justice to the material interests of the two peoples, but for much higher reasons. It is only by the increase of the agricultural industry to which you have pointed in your address, and which depends upon the closeness of our commercial ties, that civilization can make its true progress in India; that those enormous multitudes over whom Providence has set us to rule can be awakened from their ancient and secular torpor, and it is only by close and constant intercommunication which a vigorous commercial intercourse produces that a sense of community of interest, a sense of community of nationality, can be brought into existence between these two great peoples, which is the one link that is still wanting to secure the pre-eminence and the prosperity of this mighty and this united Empire.

HINDOO LOGIC.

On several occasions lately we have alluded to the valuable work which has just been produced by Mr. Robson. We now give from the appendix to his book an illustration of the Indian system of reasoning, from which it appears that the Hindoo syllogism is divided into five parts. They are as follow.

1*st*, The Proposition (*pratagya*) as:	The mountain is fiery.
2*nd*, The Reason (*hetu*),	Because it gives forth smoke;
3*rd*, The Example (*Udaharna*),	For whatever is smoky is fiery, as a culinery hearth;
4*th*, The Application (*Upanaya*),	But so is this mountain smoky:
5*th*, The Conclusion (*Nigaman*),	Therefore it is fiery.

Mr. Robson tells us "The last three members of this syllogism correspond very much with the Aristotelian, and either the first two or last two seem superfluous. The advocates of Hindoo Logic defend it on the ground that it is rhetorical rather than philosophical, designed to convince an adversary, to display a truth already discovered rather than to investigate the truth itself. But this is its great vice. There is no canon for the investigation or discovery of truth. It is obvious that its weakness lies in the third member, the example. If this were always made a true induction or a carefully tested example, it would be legitimate. But it admits of a simple instance establishing a universal conclusion, or the most distant analogy being taken for an instance in point. This is the defect of the syllogism, and it is the defect of all Hindoo reasoning. I once asked a pundit to state logically his argument that man's spirit was sinless, which he did as follows:—

> Man's spirit is sinless,
> Because it is distinct from the sin which man commits;
> For all things are distinct from that which they contain, as the water of a muddy stream is distinct from the mud which it contains;
> But so is the spirit of man distinct from the sin which it may be said to contain:
> Therefore it is sinless."

In the pundit's answer we have an attempt to put into a logical form a very favourite argument with the Hindoos—Spirit is free from sin as water is distinct from all the dirt which may be mingled with it.

THE SYSTEM OF BOODHA.

Mr. Robson thus concisely analyses the religious views taught by Sakya Moonie, whose influence on Oriental systems of thought has been so great that it is of the highest importance to realise what it was he desired his followers to believe and do. The teaching of Boodha may be divided into two parts—Doctrinal and Practical. The former consists of what is known as the 'Law of the Wheel,' or the Four Great Verities which he discovered under the mimosa tree. These are—

1*st*, Suffering exists wherever animated being exists.

2*nd*, The cause of suffering is desire, *i.e.* a craving for what is only a temporary illusion.

3*rd*, Deliverance from suffering can be effected only by deliverance from desire, or by attaining Nirvana.

4*th*. Nirvana can be attained only by following the method of Boodha.

The method included in the fourth verity consists of eight paths leading to Nirvana. Of these the first four applicable to all are—1*st*, right vision or faith (*of* Matt. vi. 22); 2*nd*, right judgment or thoughts; 3*rd*, right language; 4*th*, right actions. This is a simple enough statement, that Boodha's disciples must have the right faith, and seek to be perfect in thought, word, and deed. The remaining four paths are applicable especially to the priesthood, and show the influence of his false conception of man's end, or Nirvana. They are—5*th*, right means of livelihood, or the profession of a recluse; 6*th*, right application of the spirit to the study of the law; 7*th*, right memory, or freedom from error in recollecting the law; 8*th*, right meditation, which conducts the intelligence to a quietude nearly approaching Nirvana.

The Practical part of his system has the same double aspect both in its negative and positive injunctions. The negative part has five commandments binding on all: 1*st*, not to kill—extending even to animal life; 2*nd*, not to steal; 3*rd*, not to commit adultery; 4*th*, not to lie—this extends to the using of improper language; 5*th*, not to use strong drink; and five binding specially on priests: 1*st*, not to take repasts at improper times; 2*nd*, not to look at dances and plays; 3*rd*, not to have costly raiments, perfumes, &c.; 4*th*, not to have a large bed or quilt; 5*th*, not to receive gold or silver.

The positive part of the moral law consists in enjoying six virtues on all—Charity, purity. patience, courage, contemplation, science. Of these the first—charity—is the most important, and includes caring not only for man, but also for all animate beings down to the smallest insect. Twelve observances are further enjoined on recluses: 1*st*, to use cloths made only of rags picked up in burying-grounds or on the road; 2*nd*, to have only three such coats all sewn by the wearer's hands; 3*rd*, to have a cloak of yellow wool to cover all, prepared in the same way; 4*th*, to live only on food given in charity and without asking; 5*th*, to take only one meal daily; 6*th*, never to eat or drink after mid-day; 7*th*, to live in the forest or jungle; 8*th*, to have no roof but the foliage of the trees; 9*th*, to sit with the back supported by the trunk of the tree; 10*th*, to sleep sitting and not lying; 11*th*, never to change the position of the carpet or quilt when it has once been spread; 12*th*, to go once a month to burying or burning grounds to meditate on the vanity of earth. These are rules which Boodha is said to have followed himself, and which are enjoined on his disciples.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— The Bengal Government is about to establish a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Howrah.

— The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 15th proximo for Delhi.

— Five hundred men proceed against the Naga Hill tribes.

— The condition of the Calcutta Dockyard is to be investigated by a committee appointed by the Viceroy.

— It has been decided that the new district lately created in Tirhoot is to be called the Durbhunga District, and the remaining portion the Muzufferpore District.

— A report is becoming prevalent that Government contemplate appointing no fewer than twenty-three natives to zilla and additional judgeships in Bengal.

— The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, took his seat as Officiating Chief Justice of the Court on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

— Colonel A. E. Osborne officiates as 1st Examiner in the Military Pay Department when Colonel Hamilton goes on leave, and Captain C. F. Thomas as 2nd Examiner in the place of Colonel Osborne.

— Major Austen has made a request to General Stafford, who has referred the matter to Government, to be allowed to remain in the Duffla country for another six months, in order that he may push his surveys as far as the snows.

— On appeal the sentence of a fine of Rs. 500 and three months' imprisonment passed on Baboo Sasipada Banerjee, for libel, has been commuted to a fine of Rs. 50 only. The sentence of three months' imprisonment upon the other defendant has also been set aside.

— General Stafford and Colonel Keatinge have full authority to act vigorously against the Naga tribes concerned in the recent massacre. They expect to have a force in the Naga Hills by the end of this month.

— It appears that Mr. R. G. Melville, alias Sheik Abdool Rehmon, who was lately dismissed from the Bengal Civil Service, applied for a refund of the subscriptions he had paid to the Bengal Civil Fund but he was informed that, under the rules, such refund could not be allowed.

— The actual collections from irrigation works in Bengal during the year 1873-74 fell below the current expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,43,268, which, added to the loss on this account in previous years, raises the total deficit on account of current expenditure to Rs. 6,53,994.

— The Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University, at a meeting held on Saturday last, elected the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby, President of the Faculty for the ensuing official year, and Mr. Atkinson and Rev. Mr. Dyson representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

— About 566,258 acres of ungranted waste lands situate in the Sunderbunds, south of the district of Jessore, containing forests yielding *sunder* timber, "the preservation of which is important in the general interest of the country," have been set aside by order of the Lieutenant-Governor as a reserved forest tract.

— The construction of the Hastings Bridge is likely to be delayed longer than it was, at first, supposed, when the plan and estimates were prepared and submitted to Government. It has now been proposed, on economic grounds, to order iron girders from England instead of getting them manufactured in India.

— A certain Mr. Le Blanc has had to pay the Lunatic Asylum a two weeks' visit in consequence of attending the Methodist Meetings in Calcutta. Mr. Le Blanc, it seems, holds views of his own about the Bible, and has been accustomed at these meetings to give free expression to them. He was made to enter the Asylum by a ruse and could not obtain his liberty till four Justices had pronounced him sane.

— There are in Bengal ten Government colleges and high schools and five aided colleges, besides the unaided colleges of La Martiniere, Serampore, and the Doveton College, for those students who have passed the University Entrance examination. Of the Government institutions, only four at present teach the entire course for the B.A. degree; the instruction at the others being limited to the standard prescribed for the First Examination in Arts.

— The number of candidates at the University Entrance examination of December 1873 was 2,544, being an increase of 400 over the previous year. Of these, 2,099 were from Bengal, but only 640 succeeded in passing; and it is evident that many students were allowed to present themselves who ought to have remained at school for another year. From the schools of the Dacca division, only 70 candidates passed out of 272; from Patna 26 out of 134; and from Bhagulpore 10 out of 60. On the other hand, the Orissa schools succeeded in passing 13 candidates out of 20, and from Calcutta there were 458 candidates, of whom 194 passed.

— Mr. John Stewart, Managing Proprietor of Doolahal Factory, North Luckimpore, Assam, has sent to the Agri-Horticultural Society a specimen of tea shoots with ten separate buds instead of one, as never having seen the like before, he thinks it may be uncommon and of some interest. Mr. Kurz, of the Royal Botanic Garden, reports that "such growth is not unusual, and in most cases the result of rich soil and vigorous vegetation. It is simply cohesion between the branches themselves, which thus form apparently a simple steam, with increase of leaf bud, according to the number of the branches united. The present case is an approximation to fascination, indeed intermediate between simple cohesion of axial parts and true fascination, where numerous buds are produced in close apposition, so that the branches become more or less compressed."

— Under the Brahmo Marriage Act (Act III of 1872), during its first year of operation, 1872-73, six original marriages were solemnized. Last year there were only four Brahmo marriages in Calcutta, Rungpore, Dacca, and Backergunge. It is noteworthy that three of these cases were widow marriages, and two were also intermarriages of different castes. In all the cases both parties were adults, and, except in the case of one female of low caste, were able to read and write. Although the Act is not so much resorted to as might have been anticipated, the possession of the Act has given great satisfaction to the Brahmo community, and the marriages that have been solemnized under its provisions are, in the present state of Hindoo society, of much social interest.

— The Steamer *Mary Grant*, which foundered at sea on the 25th August 1874, had been surveyed on the 4th August by the Government Surveyor, and her engines and machinery had been examined on the 6th August by the Chief Engineer of the Dockyard. These officers considered her sound and in good order, and a certificate under Section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1862, was accordingly granted to her for a period of fifteen days from the 6th August. She was plying between Calcutta and the Orissa ports. She went to sea from Calcutta on the 19th August, when only two days remained of the period covered by her certificate, and she foundered on the return voyage from Orissa to Calcutta, after the term of the certificate had expired. In the Surveyor's report upon the vessel it is stated that she had three boats. But she went to sea with two boats only. It is, however, to be observed, that the loss of life which unfortunately accompanied the loss of the vessel, was not attributable to any deficiency in the number of boats, as the two boats which the ship carried could have contained the crew and the passengers.

— It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the circumstances which attended the loss of this ship showed the necessity for some revision of the existing rules for regulating the survey of steamers under the Act. It could not, his Honour thought, have been contemplated by the law, that certificates should be granted for such a period as fifteen days. If a vessel is not in a condition which would justify the Surveyor in granting a certificate for three months at least, she is not fit to go to sea at all. The practice of granting certificates for such short periods as fifteen days is also likely to lead to carelessness on the part of surveyors. It also appeared necessary to provide in the rules against a vessel's being allowed to go to sea with a smaller number of boats than she had carried when the Surveyor's certificate was granted to her. The Lieutenant-Governor was also of opinion that explanation was necessary from the Surveyor, who was shown to have given a certificate of soundness to a vessel which foundered three weeks afterwards without having met with any accident, and without having even encountered a gale of wind. The Lieutenant-Governor having considered the recommendations of the Master Attendant has directed that the following additions be made to the rules previously issued under Section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1862. At the end of the present Rule 13, the following words are to be added:—

"Provided that no certificate shall be granted for a shorter period than three months."

After Rule 13, the following new rule will be introduced, the numbering of the subsequent rule being altered accordingly:—

"14.—The Surveyor shall in all cases specify in the column of remarks of the certificate, the number and capacity of the boats carried by the vessel."

— The new garden of the Agri-Horticultural Society at Alipore was opened on the 1st July last for the distribution of plants to members. One hundred and sixty-two members indented, but only 152 availed themselves of delivery orders. From returns made by the gardener, it would appear that 4,520 ornamental plants, including roses, have been distributed; besides 1,130 grafts and seedlings of fruit trees, and 5,942 cuttings of ornamental shrubs and rose plants. So far as meeting the wishes of members, generally, the distribution has not proved so satisfactory as the Council could wish, particularly in respect to new plants and roses. Of the ordinary more popular plants, the garden was well-stocked previous to the arrival of the gardener in 1873, and the fruit grafts were supplied from the Society's old orchard; and so, in these particular plants, the requisitions of members have been fairly responded to. The Council regret to report that the experiment of throwing open the garden to the general public for the sale of ornamental plants,

as a means of making the garden in some measure self-supporting, has proved a failure. The whole question of the economy of the garden is now under consideration and revision by the Garden Committee.

— The Punniar colour, belonging to the Buffs, has been laid aside for ever. The *Dragon*.—A paper published by the regiment—thus notices the event: Interest was doubly aroused when an old and very soldier-like looking man, dressed in civilian clothes, but wearing three decorations on his breast, stepped out from amongst the spectators, and advanced towards the colour. Then all knew at once that Mr. G. Stratford, quartermaster-sergeant of the Buffs in years gone by, had come to carry for his old regiment the colour he helped to win for it, and that the hope expressed by us some months ago was not doomed to disappointment. As Mr. Stratford took the colour, the band and escort under command of Sergeant-Major Pepper moved up, and Mr. Stratford took his place in the centre. Then, finding himself once more in the ranks of the Buffs, and as the first note of the old and well-loved "quick step" sounded in his ear, the weight of seventy-five years seemed to fall from his shoulders, and he marched down the front of his old corps with as smart a step as any man in the escort, and with as bold a front as he showed on that day five-and-thirty years ago, when the colour he now bore yet waved unwon over the ranks of its courageous followers. In this goodly fashion was the Punniar colour borne on its last day with the regiment, and it will now henceforth lie in the case in which Mr. Stratford laid it on the 1st of February, 1875.

— Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co. have brought an action against Messrs. Avdall & Co.. to recover the sum of Rs. 12,778-11-3, being the amount of damages stated to have been sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the failure on the part of the defendants to pay for a cargo of coal at Rs. 21 per ton. It transpired in the course of the inspection of documents that a letter was discovered dated the 23rd January 1874, in which the plaintiffs informed their Glasgow firm that the coal had been sold at the risk of the purchaser and that they had bought it in for themselves. It appeared in evidence at the trial that the coal was advertised by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Company only one day prior to the sale, and that the broker, who purchased it in the name of Gris Chunder Mookerjee and Brothers, received his instructions from Mr. Williamson, the manager of the plaintiffs' firm. It also appeared in evidence that the coal was shortly after the sale re-sold in small quantities by the plaintiffs, to other parties at considerably advanced rates—rates higher in fact than that agreed to be paid by the defendant. On these facts appearing, the Court without calling on the defendants delivered its judgment. The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Macpherson, said "I think, the plaintiffs have failed to prove their damages; if they had dealt with the coals, after due notice and advertisement, they would have been entitled to charge the defendant with the loss. Their course of action, in this matter is most peculiar. and such as I have not met with in all the years I have been in this court. They hurried on the sale with the least possible publicity, and then bought them at the auction at Rs. 13 per ton, and afterwards re-sold at considerably advanced prices. It seems to me perfectly clear that if a vendor declines to accept goods which he has bought, and they are sold on his account and risk, and if the vendor buys them in, he renders himself accountable to the person on whose account he has sold. It is contrary to the commonest principles of equity to make a profit by damages when the goods are bought at low price, at a sale which the purchaser has himself brought about. If the person, who bought at the sale was a stranger, a line may be drawn as suggested. But the circumstances of the whole of this re-sale are peculiar and highly unsatisfactory. On the 16th January 1874, the coal was advertised for sale. Mr. Owen as a coal broker received instructions from Mr. Williamson to purchase the coal in the name of Mookerjee Brothers, and I think it was nominally bought for the plaintiffs. Even admitting that there exists a partnership between the plaintiffs and the nominal purchasers, indeed, I think, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the purchase was not substantially and in fact the plaintiffs' purchase. Their letter of the 23rd January to their Glasgow firm distinctly states that they were the purchasers, though Mr. Williamson now says that that was a mistake. Why should I believe Mr. Williamson now, more than his own statement in the letter which was written at the time of the transaction?"

North India.

— The Mohurrum has passed off at Lahore without the least sign of a disturbance.

— The demand for houses at Simla this season is said to be unprecedented.

— The Viceroy arrives in Simla about the 7th of April, after visiting Dehra Doon, Roorkee, Nahun, and other places.

— It is rumoured that the Indus Valley State Railway is to be constructed by the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

— This has been at Kumaon a singularly cold and bleak winter, with severe frosts, which have considerably affected the tea bushes.

— A native is reported to have been killed at Peshawur by a European officer belonging to the Artillery.

— A fine female rhinoceros was shot in the Bettiah jungles not many days back; the first seen there within any one's memory.

— Lieutenant G. W. Anson, of the Jhansi Commission, is to be Private Secretary to Sir John Strachey —a capacity in which he served the last Lieutenant-Governor.

— Captain Molloy's latest diary speaks highly of the treatment of the British Agency in Yarkund, and mentions the recent arrival of some Russian merchants in Kashghur with consignments.

— On the 2nd of this month, Lieutenant Conran, of the 29th N. I., was shot at while sketching near Fort Michni. The shot was well directed, but as the distance was four hundred yards, the ball fell short. The shot was fired within our territories.

— The Dhurmsala Municipality announce that they intend, for the better preservation of game-birds in the neighbourhood of Dhurmsala, to levy a license-tax of Rs. 5 per season from all shikarees and others who may wish to shoot in the local forests.

— In the North-Western Provinces rain is reported from all stations except Benares, Jhansi and Hameerpore: it has been of great use. Good and abundant rain has much improved the prospects of the spring crops in the Punjab. The fall appears to have been general throughout Central India: hail fell at Gwalior, and heavy rain at Bhurtpore and Ajmere. Agricultural prospects are generally excellent.

— Active preparations are in progress for the Viceroy's Durbar at Delhi. The attendance will be considerable, while the elephant procession—in which the Chiefs present will pass through the streets of the Moghul capital in the suite of the Viceroy—will, according to the *Pioneer's* Delhi correspondent, "be a sight worth coming far to see." As the Viceroy arrives in Lent and departs in Easter, there will be no balls given or attended by His Excellency.

— The same paper reports that a case of suttee was recently performed by a widow in a village in the Azimgurh District. The widow first tried to starve herself and the child, but, finding his process too slow, or too open to observation, she secretly accumulated a great heap of straw and wood, placed a charpai on the heap, lay down with her infant in her arms, and set fire to the straw. No one appears to have had the faintest intimation of the wretched woman's purpose.

— The sepoy who lately shot the Subadar of his company while at musketry practice, at Jhansi, has been sentenced to be hanged. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that there was a strange similarity between this murder and that of Captain Bird at Aldershot last summer; for just in the same way that no one of the many present there actually saw the murderous rifle raised and discharged, so in this case, though all the men of the company were standing about, and a European officer was superintending the practice, no one saw the deed committed.

— The Government of the N W. Provinces having been called upon by the Government of India for an expression of its opinion on the subject of educating poor White and Eurasian children, has replied, after reference to the Director of Public Instruction. that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views expressed by one of the late Viceroys, that if the Government did not take steps to educate these classes they would, in time, prove a source of danger to the State. He has, anticipating sanction, authorized the Director to open free elementary schools of instruction, but Sir John Strachey would make it conditional that everybody obtaining Government employ must educate his children. If he cannot afford to do so, Government will undertake the duty, but to parties in such employ the education shall be compulsory.

— Last year the generality of the Courts-Martial charges were, among the European soldiers, drunkenness and insubordination accompanied with violence to superior officers; the cases were—of drunkenness alone, one; of insubordination and violence, without being under the influence of drink at the time of such commission, eight; of causing death, one; of grievous hurt, one; of attempt to commit homicide, one; and of drunkenness and loading his carbine for unlawful purposes, one. There were three officers tried during the year; a medical officer for gross neglect of duty, of which he was acquitted; a captain for borrowing money from a native officer of his regiment, for which he was sentenced to be severely reprimanded; and a lieutenant, for scandalous conduct unbecoming an officer, which resulted in his being cashiered. Among the native courts-martial, four of the criminals were Jemadars, brought up on a charge of manifesting conduct unbecoming the character of an officer: of these, one was found not guilty, one was sentenced to dismissal but his sentence was not confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief; and the other two were placed under suspension from rank, pay and allowances for a time. A sepoy was tried for assaulting his superior officer, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. There were fifteen sentences of penal servitude, of 5, 7, 10 and 15 years' duration and four of imprisonment with hard labour for periods varying from 84 days to five years.

— The *Pioneer* gives the following version of the capture of Herat by the Ameer's troops. Our telegrams from Peshwur have already informed the reader that former gloomy accounts of the state of Ayub Khan's affairs at Herat were not without foundation. Further information has now reached us. The expedition against Shahghazi Shere Dil, undertaken by General Fakir Mahomed, appears to have been in earnest, as the General attacked and captured Ghorian, and killed Din Mahomed Khan. Immediately after this, however, he appears to have returned to Herat, and then to have given up all hope, and to have started for Meshed with his family accompanied by Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan. The next day Ayub Khan, who was apparently at Pul-i-Subzwar, sent his troops into the citadel at Herat, and then himself fled to Meshed. On the flight of these chiefs their followers appear to have given up all hope of resistance, and Herat was immediately and peacefully occupied by the Ameer's adherents, Shahghazi Ata Mahomed Khan being apparently the first to enter the city, followed soon after by Shahghazi Shere Dil Khan and Khan Ata Jamshedi. The Cabul troops, under Mustaufi Habibula Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, and Mahomed Umar Khan, reached Furrah two days after Ayub Khan's flight, and, on hearing of the fall of Herat, immediately pushed on a detachment to assist in the occupation of the place, under Adbula Khan. Everything, however, seems to be quiet, and affairs are

likely to be arranged without any bloodshed, except that the Cabul authorities appear to be incensed at the death of Din Mahomed Khan. The Ameer has arrested Mir Akbar Madad Khan, the father of General Fakir Mahomed, and has confiscated his property.

Bombay.

— Sir Jung Bahadoor left for Nepal on Wednesday.

— From the 1st March next the mail-train from Bombay for Calcutta will leave at half-past four in the afternoon, instead of in the morning.

— At Tanna one Rama has been sentenced to death for killing a woman whom he believed to have caused the death of members of his family by sorcery.

— Several enterprising Parsees have started an enormous raffle at Poona, with a stock of "ten thousand prizes," ranging in value from rupees two hundred to two annas.

— Mr. James Flynn, who has been appointed chief interpreter to the Baroda Commission, will be paid Rs. 100 a day from the time he leaves Bombay up to his return.

— The steamer *Woodburn*, about the fate of which some anxiety has been felt, has been heard of, she having entered the Canal on the 4th instant. It appears that the delay in reaching Suez arose from calling for coals at Jeddah.

— A serious gunpowder explosion took place at Kirkee on Friday. One serjeant and four natives were killed, and the barracks severely shaken. The explosion took place in the press-house, containing a thousand pounds of gunpowder.

— The intense cold, in the upper part of the Persian Gulf, still continues; and we learn that it is greatly in excess of any that has been known for the last 25 years. Seven persons have died from exposure at Maakil, a few miles north of Bussorah. All the roads are blocked with snow and rendered impassable for traffic, so that no merchandise has been brought to the sea-ports for some time back.

— The twenty-one prisoners connected with the Market Frauds' case may be thus accounted for:— one. Chand Cassum, the havildar standing next in position to Jemadar Ali Mahomed, has been sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for nine months; nine others, who were guilty of passing bad meat, have been sentenced to six months each; seven to four months each; one, who was recommended by the jury to mercy, to two months; while only three have been discharged.

— One day last week, over eight hundred natives proceeded from Poona to Parbuttee to implore a most sacred deity, to leave his celestial abode and be present at Mulharao's trial, there in co-operation with Sergeant Ballantine, to put the Special Commission to utter confusion, and induce the Viceroy, whom they believe to be suffering from the pangs of a guilty conscience, not only to restore the guddee, but also to cede a little fresh territory to the suffering and much-injured Mahratta despot.

—Serjeant Ballantine arrived at Bombay on the 18th instant. The signal of the approaching mail steamer which was known to carry the learned counsel to these shores, drew a large number of natives to the Bunder, all of whom were anxious to have a look at the eminent member of the English Bar, into whose hands has been entrusted for a time (as the members of the Maratta race imagine) the destiny of Mulharrao and of Baroda. As the boat with the Serjeant approached the Bunder steps, the crowd rushed forward to see what the Gaekwar's leading counsel was like. He left for Baroda two days later.

— In May last the ship *Vanora* stranded at False Point Divi, and after having been advertised for sale, has been got off, and will shortly proceed to Calcutta. The stranding of the vessel is attributed to the gross and culpable carelessness of her commander, Captain George Gray, and of Edward Moss, chief mate, "inasmuch as no precautions were taken to ascertain the ship's position after the land was seen. No lead hove; no log hove to ascertain distance run; no attention paid to the instructions as given in Horsburgh's Directory in navigating this part of the coast; no attention paid to the chart so as to prick off the ship's position when the bearings of the land were taken; and although Point Divi had been seen by many members of the crew between 4 P.M. of the 19th May and the time the ship went ashore, the captain and the mate are the only persons who say they did not see it." The master's certificate has been suspended, and that of the mate cancelled.

— The annual practice of the iron-clad Turret-Ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* has proved very successful. The *Abyssinia* went out on the 3rd and 5th instant, with Colonel Bond, R.A., Captain Young, Lieut. Barker, Lieut. Boddam, and 46 Artillerymen to try the guns, the turrets, machinery, and manœuvring powers of the ship, generally. She accomplished her prescribed task of firing 20 rounds of shot each day. The practice was at various distances, ranging from 1,500 to 3,900 yards, and some excellent hits were made. One shot was sent through the flag that was set as a target. To see the ship moving in circles, both turrets revolving with officers, men and guns, and everything working uniformly was a satisfaction to all concerned. A shot was fired from one of the turrets, while it was revolving very slowly which well illustrates the great perfection of modern guns and the way they are served, for it hit the mark as if the gun had been at rest. A man standing about 10 feet on one side of a gun when it was fired had his hat taken clean off his head owing to the rush of air caused by the high initial velocity of the shot which weighs 448 lbs.

Madras.

— The abkarry contract for Mysore for five years has just been let for Rs. 2,80,000 a year.

— The subscriptions to the Powell Testimonial Fund already amount to Rs. 7,515.

— A heavy seizure of revolvers, &c., landed from an Italian ship, was made at Galle on the 30th ultimo.

— A riot has been caused at Dimbula by the "rising" of a hundred coolies who were interfered with by the Police because of an alleged assault on a boy. Fifty-nine arrests were made.

— A duel took place on Wednesday week last at Pondichery between the Magistrate and a Captain of the Army. The former gave the challenge, and chose rapiers. Honour was declared satisfied after one of the combatants had been scratched.

— Colonel Cookson, commanding a regiment of native cavalry at Secunderabad, was lately removed from his command, on the report of General Blake, commanding the division, on the ground of 'defective vision.' A medical board now declares Colonel Cookson's sight to be excellent.

— Information has been received from Mr. V. Ball, M. A., of the Geological Survey, that a coal-field has been discovered by him. It is said to commence near Hirakhuda, or the Diamond Island, where the river adjoins the Mahanuddee and to extend for eight miles beyond. Nothing, however, is said about its depth.

— A well known sowcar of Bellary has been sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Harpanpully Division, to one month's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for removing certain stone lions and other idols from the ruined temples at Humpey on the banks of Toombudra river, for his *chattram* at Hospett, without permission.

— Considerable anxiety is still being felt in Madras about Mr. John Broughton, the Government Quinologist, who left Ootacamund in December, it is believed with the intention of coming down to Madras, and in possession of a good deal of money, and has not since been heard of. The Police are instituting a search, fearing that some accident has befallen him.

— The Executive Committee of the Bangalore Anglo-Indian Aid Association have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying. 1. That Anglo-Indians who are found to be fit on medical and other grounds may be admitted into the English regiments of cavalry and infantry, and into the artillery. 2. That a Company of Anglo-Indians may be raised and attached to the Sappers and Miners. 3. That Anglo-Indians may be again enlisted as drivers in field-batteries of artillery. 4. That one or more regiments of Anglo-Indians may be raised for each Presidency to replace the old European regiments.

— From whatever point of view we may regard it, the Madras Race Meeting of 1875 must, says the *Mail*, be considered something more than a success. Many of the events resulted in a good struggle for the first place, while one in particular ended in as fine a race as could be seen any where; this, however, is not much more than can be said of many a good meeting. That which constituted the speciality of this season was the large fields, the cause of which was a novel feature in the programme for which the public in general and owners in particular should feel themselves much indebted to the Stewards.

— To give an idea of the state of the District of Madura, "the land of pilgrims and thieves" as it has been called, a correspondent has furnished the same paper with particulars of some of the more bare-faced robberies that have recently been perpetrated there, the actors in which are at large. 1st. An Assistant in the Telegraph Department, while in camp, was robbed at night, of a box which was taken out of his tent and rifled; but as the thieves found only blank telegraph forms and other documents equally valueless in a pecuniary point of view, they deliberately followed him to his next halting stage, and the following night relieved him of his cash and watch, which he had locked up in his cash-chest, and which chest he had, for security's sake, fastened with a rope to the leg of his bed. 2nd. The Special Assistant Collector was robbed, also in tent and at night. His cutcherry box, containing his gold watch, money, and valuables, was removed through a hole made for the purpose in the tent; and the box was broken open and plundered. The loss is estimated at Rs. 700. The dexterity of the thieves may be inferred from the fact that the gentleman in question is a remarkably light sleeper, and had a loaded revolver under his pillow. 3rd. A lady, the widow of an American Missionary, while travelling at night, was stopped by a gang of thieves, who, after examining her to see what property she had on her person, abstracted her brooch, worth Rs. 10, which was the total amount of 'loot' that they obtained on this occasion. 4th and most recent. The cash-chest of the office of the Revenue Survey was broken open the other night, and its contents, *viz.*, a Bank Note of Rs. 100, and half-notes for Rs. 700, were purloined. These half-notes were subsequently returned to the head of the office, in a 'bearing' letter with an intimation from the sender that, as the half-notes were now so obligingly returned, he trusted that the officer in question would not make any fuss regarding the note that had been retained.

— It is remarkable how ancient and widely spread the notion appears to be of snakes bearing in their heads stones of beautiful or magical properties, the obtaining of which is a feat of the utmost difficulty and danger. The idea is doubtless of Eastern origin, and is generally connected with the belief in the guardianship of concealed treasure, and sleeplessness, and intensity of sight, that in popular imagination have always characterized the dragon—the beholder, the creature that sees—a belief springing from the fascinating influence always ascribed, and apparently with truth, to the eyes of serpents. The snake of Persian tradition has a small stone, called *Mohrah*, in its head, by which it sees concealed treasure. In the Life of Apollonius Tyanæus there are some marvellous stories of huge Indian serpents, which are divided into those haunting marshes, plains, and mountains respectively; and the way in which the Indians destroy them is told as follows: "They spread a silken robe inwoven with golden letters

before the entrance of the serpent's cave, and those letters, being magical, bring on sleep, so that the eyes of the serpent, although exceedingly hard (they are said to sound like brass when the creature moves—another instance of the idea of sleeplessness), are overcome, and then with powerful incantations they so allure the serpent as to be able to cast over it the magical robe, which induces sound sleep. Then, rushing on it, the Indians cut off its head with an axe, and take out certain small stones found therein. For the heads of the mountain-serpents are said to contain small stones very beautiful, and endowed with a peculiar lustre and wonderful virtues. Such a stone was in the ring that Gyges is said to have possessed." This account is most probably a wildly exaggerated version of the Indian snake-charming, and one of the earliest notices of it.

— The ring of Gyges, it will be remembered, conferred invisibility; beliefs respecting snakes usually have especial reference to the eyes, and at the present day, on the western coast at least, sore eyes are ascribed to the anger of serpents, and a snake is the worst omen a Brahman can behold. Baboo Raj Chandra Sandel of Banares tells us that in Bengal it is a popular belief that the cobra bears a diamond, "learned men imagining that as that poisonous reptile lives a long life, the effect of time matures its carbon to a diamond. Some people say it sometimes emits light, which has perhaps led them to believe this." As in some degree connected with this, we add a strange bit of folklore from the Rev. G. Richter's *Manual of Coorg*, where (at p. 166) we are told that according to Coorg belief, the cobra lives a thousand years. After passing the meridian of its long life, its body begins to shrink and brighten till it shines like silver, and measures three feet or less at the age of six or seven hundred years. Still later it shines like gold, and is only one foot in length. At last it shrinks to the size of a finger. Then some day it flies up high in the air, dies, and sinks upon the ground, where it disappears. The spot is called Naka, and is marked by a little stone enclosure. Should any one unawares set foot upon it, he will be attacked by incurable skin disease, and rot away by degrees. In Kanara if any one points at the sculptured serpent-stones so often set up under trees, it is believed the hand will rot. Returning to the subject of the talismanic stones borne in the head, the cobras are everywhere believed to bear on their heads the famous snake-stones which will adhere to any venomous bite and extract the position. When taken from the reptile's head he is no longer venomous. Charmers will often pretend to extract this stone from the head of a snake they have caught, but of course it is all a sleight of hand. These stones, as is well known, are dark-coloured and shining, the size and almost the shape of a horse-bean, or sometimes pale and semi-transparent, made apparently of sandarach or false amber. Though adhering for a time to bites, they have no curative properties, as has been largely proved by experiment.

Feudatory.

— Scindia's Camp of Exercise was broken up on the 17th. There have been about 5,000 men under arms.

— Sir Salar Jung has engaged Mr. Sowerby C. E. late Local Funds Engineer at Broach, to undertake a mining Survey of Hyderabad.

— The report that the prisoner who represented himself to be the Nana had died at Gwalior is contradicted.

— The President of the Baroda Commission appointed eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning for the commencement of the investigation.

— The solicitors to the Gaekwar state that Serjeant Ballantine has accepted a retaining fee of 5,000 guineas, and that it is estimated that his further fees will probably amount to another 5,000 guineas.

— The Maharaja of Rewah has addressed a communication to the Supreme Government requiring to take over the administration of his t[illegible], for the remainder of his reign and for the minority of his successor.

— Serjeant Ballantine, with his son, two barristers and a pleader, left for Baroda on Saturday. All the stations on the way up were crowded with natives, who gave him an enthusiastic reception, especially at Broach, Surat, and Nausaree.

— Colonel Phayre arrived at Baroda on the 15th and was enthusiastically received by the natives. After very cordial greetings, roses were thrown mixed with silver flowers by the crowd, and thus Colonel Phayre found with great difficulty his way to the steps. Outside the station torches by pairs were placed at suitable intervals and the crowd thronged around the carriage on both sides, which made the vehicle move slowly for nearly half a mile.

— Statements have appeared that the Mahomedans at Baroda as a mark of sympathy with the Gaekwar would refrain from dipping their taboots, and that the Gaekwar is not allowed even changes of linen. These statements are mischievous fabrications. The Gaekwar has more clothing than he probably knows what to do with. Every taboot was dipped as usual. Even the Gaekwar assisted in the ceremony as far as practicable by sending sacred threads to be dipped. In future there will be no difficulty about supplying funds for the Gaekwar's defence. All reasonable expenditure will be allowed. This has been the desire of the Government of India all along.

— The result of the conference lately held at Calcutta on frontier politics in Upper Sind is that the policy of Sir William Merewether has been definitively abandoned, and that which Colonel Phayre, in alliance with Captain Sandeman of the Punjab Commission, for a long time vainly advocated, has now been formally adopted by the Government of India. It is now arranged that no reliance shall henceforth be placed on that worthless ally, the Khan of Khelat who will be left to manage his own affairs, and reduce to obedience his rebellious vassals, if he can. The British Government will, on its part, try to keep peace on the border by dealing directly with the chiefs of the Murree and Bogtee tribes, who will be kept in order, partly by petty subsidies and partly by being brought under the control of a strong police force which will be stationed along the frontier.

— A number of daring robberies have lately taken place not far from Indore. One of the sufferers is Mr. Cheyne, the Engineer-in-Chief of the State Railway. He was "puckarowed" and kept in custody by a couple of Bheels with drawn swords, while the rest of the gang helped themselves to the whole of his property. But it is not natives who are the only transgressors in this line; for last week, at Mhow, a robbery took place in the quarter guard of H. M.'s 68th Light Infantry, some Rs. 3,000 being found wanting on opening the treasure chest kept in the guard. Luckily, a man of the regiment, who was absent, on being confined, confessed to the robbery; he is a capital mechanic, and made a key to open the chest, the lock being a Chubb's; this he did whilst on guard, and took the money, and hid it, digging holes in the grounds not far from the barracks. He pointed out the spot, and nearly the whole amount has been recovered.

— The Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—One of the most abominable pieces of cruelty perpetrated on a human being that ever I heard of has lately been brought to light. It appears that one of Mulharrao's courtiers, who was in great favour with His Highness, was looked upon with jealousy by some of his fellow courtiers. So, to get him into trouble with the Maharaja, they reported to His Highness that the favourite had been casting amorous glances at the Queen. The poor devil was then seized under (as I hear it will be satisfactorily proved) the orders of the Maharaja and cast into prison. Special fetters and manacles were forged for him. I have seen them. A great iron bar nearly as thick as your wrist and about 18 inches long, with thick heavy rings fitting on it for the hands to go in to secure the arms. These things alone weighed 22 pounds. An iron ring of great weight was put round his neck and a chain was, I believe, attached to it. Huge iron bars with rings attached, altogether weighing 35 pounds, were fastened to his legs, so that it must have been impossible for the poor devil even to walk a yard. He could neither stand, sit, nor lie down. I am told the weight of the iron attached to his hands must have been almost always on his chest and the iron round his neck must have bent his body down, so that his sufferings must have been terrible. But they discovered a way of adding to them. For about 16 days they fed him on chutney made of chillies and gave him salt water to drink. At the end of this time he died. Everyone who has seen these fetters feels sick at the very thought of what the wretch must have suffered. All this time there was no charge made against him, and there is no reason to suppose that any notice would ever have been taken of the circumstance, if it had not been for the enquiry which has been ordered to be held. The accounts, it is said, show that the cost of these infernal instruments was paid for by the Gaekwar and with his cognizance. I fancy when the affair becomes publicly known the feeling of indignation against Mulharrao for this horrible piece of cruelty and shameful abuse of power will be more intense than it will be if the charges against him for trying to get Colonel Phayre poisoned are fully proved. They say here that the case has been carefully gone into by Mr. Richey and others, and that they are forced to come to the conclusion that Malharrao was personally responsible for it.

Burma.

— Another agent has been sent to Calcutta by the King of Burma to purchase, for the use of the royal sawmills, a large amount of plant.

— Advices from Rangoon state that the steamer *Dacca* has been in collision with the ship *Macheilion*. The former is slightly, and the latter badly, damaged.

— A serjeant's wife, named Maria Quinn, has been brought up before the Rangoon Magistrate on a charge of stealing a chignon from the premises of Messrs. Rowe and Co., and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

— The Rev. J. E. Marks writes thus to a Rangoon paper: "Nearly eight years ago the kindness of many friends in Rangoon, enabled me to commence an Institution for the education and maintenance of orphan children, and the then Chaplain of the Town, the Rev. W. West, was its first Treasurer. On my return to Rangoon I find 12 orphans (10 boys and 2 girls) in the Home, and the total of the subscriptions for the last month only Rs. 23. The children are in sad want of clothes and other necessaries, and without a great increase of means we shall be quite unable to continue their support, and yet since my return I have been asked to receive several other deserving orphans. The Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, the newly appointed Town Chaplain, has most kindly consented to act as Treasurer, and by him and by myself donations and subscriptions will be very thankfully received. Our present wants are very urgent but these supplied, monthly subscriptions would be more useful to us than donations."

— The results of the introduction of the Act and Cantonment Rules into British Burma for the prevention of contagious disease are very favourable. In the two cantonments in which these measures have been adopted, the percentage of cases of venereal disease upon the total strength of the garrison has been :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Thayet ..	10·5	4·54	2·4
Rangoon ...	19·54	11·96	9·36

while in the several dispensaries in the six stations in which these results have been observed the figures have been as follows :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Rangoon ...	1,513	980	494
Bassein ...	97	82	57
Prome ...	232	216	103
Thayetmyo ...	74	56	31
Akyab ...	160	84	136
Moulmein ...	405	281	150
Total ...	2,481	1,699	971

The Rangoon Lock Hospital, although worked under Act XXII. of 1864, is under the control of the civil authorities, and Mr. Eden considers that it would be well if the Thayetmyo Lock Hospital were treated in the same way. The Rangoon Lock Hospital is an admirably-managed institution, and, to judge from the remarkable increase of registration and inmates, is not unpopular; whereas that at Thayetmyo seems of little or no use. The number of registered women at that station is ridiculously small, the Lock Hospital is generally empty, and it is notorious that there are many unregistered public women.

Asia.

— The news published by some foreign journals of preparations being made for a new expedition against the Turcomans on the left bank of the Amoo Darya is inaccurate. All that has happened is the usual despatch of small expeditions to protect the frontier.

— The Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes: Moostoufee Hubeebulla Khan, says an official of the Ameer's Durbar, has written to the Ameer to have two thousand dogs killed and to use their skins in making caps. It is said that the Moostoufee after the fall of Herat intends to punish the faithless Herat force by making them wear the dog skin caps, as dogs are considered unclean animals by them.

— Every country has its peculiar superstitions which cling with a force that even education fails completely to remove. It can therefore furnish no matter for surprise that they should be all-powerful among a people so peculiarly susceptible to their influence as the Japanese. Pilgrimages to certain well-known localities are very commonly undertaken by believers for purposes of prayer and of making offerings, be it at ancient trees, stones or shrines, of pictures, sprinklings of salt or old sandals, each possessing its reputation as a specific for some physical or mental malady. If, on the 8th day of the 4th month, a certain grass known as *pen pen gusa* be gathered and hung within the paper lanterns, it is said to protect the possessor from insects. An incantation is also used which, however, is untranslateable. If the dew on the grass be gathered on the 1st day of the 5th month it will cure sores on the feet. Farmers believe, that if they attach a *namako* (beche-de-mer) to a string and draw it round their fields the moles will desert them. Seven of the small red beans named *azuki* for males, and double that number for females, if swallowed with water on new year's day, are a prophylactic against disease. If a small spot above each ear be left unshaven on the heads of young children they will be secured against a scrofulous disease of the scalp. If a traveller before undertaking a journey, be it on horse-back, ship, vehicle or chair, writes the character *shin* (red) on the palm of his left hand and licks it off he will be preserved from harm. If a tiresome visitor causes inconvenience by the length of his call the broom is inverted, a towel thrown over it and the supposed effigy is energetically fanned. Should this charm fail to effect its purpose moxa is applied to the visitor's clogs or sandals.

— In order to produce dreams of an absent friend or lover, it is recommended to turn the sleeves of the bed-quilt to the foot of the bed. The rice boiler is said to vibrate with such violence at times as to give forth a loud humming noise. If this begins faintly and grows afterwards stronger it is said to indicate good luck; if loudly, the reverse is predicted, but in such cases it should at once be stopped by enveloping it in the under-clothing of a female, a virgin if possible. It is believed that a bean dropped into the well for each day a journey is supposed to last will preserve the traveller's feet from foot-sores. In order to secure fine weather for any proposed journey, girls make a figure of paper known as *teri-teri-boz*, which they suspend by a piece of thread to a tree of the belladonna species called *naruten*. After making offerings of rice and throwing *sake* over it they set it adrift in the nearest stream. Jealous women employ this charm to avenge the infidelity of their husbands or lovers. Dressing herself in white, her hair hanging loose behind, a tripod (usually one of those used in cooking) on which three lighted candles are placed, on her head, while in her mouth she holds a torch of bamboo and pine roots lighted at both ends, and round her neck a mirror, the slighted fair one rises at the hour of the Bull (about 2 A. M.) and taking an effigy of the faithless one, or, as the case may be, of his frail companion or of both, nails it to a tree within the grounds of some shrine. At whatever part of the effigy the nail is driven, there injury will be inflicted upon the original in the flesh, but if she should meet the ghost of an enormous bull and exhibit terror at the apparition, the potency of the charm is lost, and can only be revived with incantation and imprecations on the offending pair. The common mode of bewitchment is to form a lay figure of straw, pierced with nails, and to bury it beneath the place where the person to be punished usually sleeps. Amulets and other charms are very numerous, and the entrance gates of private residences or the fronts of towns-people's houses are covered with numerous specimens. Each family has its patron saints and favourite *kami*, for whom labels are periodically provided for a trifling fee; but the members of the family who make pilgrimages, which are as a matter of fact mere excuses for holiday excursions, return provided with tickets from the places they have visited. These are for Yedo: Tomioka Hachiman; Fugiko; Narita-no Fonda; Hori no Uchi Soshi; Dai Shi; Nikko Gongen; Aki Ha, to which a host innumerable of others may fairly be added.

Literary.

— There are two modes in which authors are rewarded in Oudh: (1) by publishing the book at Government expense, and sending a certain number of copies to the author as a reward; (2) by rewarding the author in cash. Whenever an author is rewarded in either of these two forms, the copyright of the book for which the reward was given is considered the property of Government. During the last official year the sums expended under each of the above heads were as follow :—Rewards to authors in books, Rs. 31-14, Rewards to authors in cash Rs. 396-10-3.

— The following translation of the famous Hindostanee song is taken from the *Calcutta Review*: It is a song inculcating the love of wine and pleasure and redolent of joy. As compared with the literature of Hindostan, it is a green spot in a wilderness; it is the champagne cup flowing over at the cheerless banquet; yet the native, with his natural imperturbability, betrays no emotion of pleasure, and looks as grave as if assisting at devotions to Sir Krishna or at the apotheosis of the Prophet. The following is a translation, in the measure of the original, of the famous song of Hafiz,—

Singer, O sing with all thine art,
Strains ever charming, sweetly new;
Seek for the wine that opes the heart,
Ever more sparkling, brightly new!
With thine own loved one like a toy,
Seated apart in heavenly joy,
Snatch from her lips kiss after kiss,
Momently still renew the bliss!
Boy with the silver anklets, bring
Wine to inspire me as I sing;
Hasten to pour in goblet bright
Nectar of Shiraz, soul's delight,
Life is but life, and pleasures thine,
Long as thou quaff'st the quick'ning wine
Pour out the flagons's nectary wealth,
Drink to thy loved one many a health.
Thou who hast stole my heart away,
Darling, for me thy charms display,
Deck and adorn thy youth's soft bloom,
Use each fair dye and sweet perfume.
Zephyr morn, when passing by,
Bow'r of my love, this message sigh,
Strains from her Hafiz fond and true,
Strains still more sparkling, sweetly new!

— The London *Athenæum* has a favourable review of the Rev. Lal Behari Day's clever novel *Govinda Samanta*, or the history of a Bengal ryot. Govinda Samanta presents the best and truest picture we possess of the life of the poor agricultural labourer of Bengal. The only other books which have treated, with any marked success, of the same subject are Dr. Hunter's 'Rural Bengal' and 'Nil Darpan' but in 'Govinda Samanta' we have a tale which if it does not appeal to the intellect, as Dr. Hunter does with his picturesque diction and philosophic disquisitions, or to the passions, like the vivid scenes in the indigo-lands in 'Nil Darpan,' yet is unique in its way, a simple narrative, wonderfully complete, and intensely realistic. If 'Nil Darpan' were likened to a severe sculpture, and Dr. Hunter's work to a florid painting, 'Govinda Samanta' would fitly be compared to a photograph, clear and distinct in every part, the shadows and spots on which are but the results of a minute reproduction of nature. Considered as a novel, as we understand that term, 'Govinda Samanta' is insignificant; as an accurate copy of a humble phase of human life, it deserves great praise. There is a hero, and there is a heroine. The former is born in a hut, lives a hand-to-mouth life all his days, and dies as a coolie, engaged in one of the recent famine-relief works in Burdwan :—

Work without hope,—there was no life in it.

The heroine marries her husband before he has courted her, and after the marriage we hardly read a line further about her, except that she duly bears children. The chief characters in the book die off, like dogs, by snake-bite, or by fever, or are murdered in village brawls. Of plot there is hardly a vestige. There are no startling events to diversify a poor Hindu agricultural labourer's life. The sombre sadness of it, only lit up by gleams of domestic joy; its comparative uneventfulness; its patient, subjective character, all are reproduced with fidelity in 'Govinda Samanta.'

Ecclesiastical.

— A telegram announces the death of Archdeacon Schrader at Galle.

— The English plough has been in active use in the Christian village of Ahmedabad under the care of a gentleman of the Irish Presbyterian Mission.

— It is said that the Rev. M. Taylor will shortly proceed to London, where he is to assist Mr. Moody in his revival movement.

— A learned Shastree of Nassick, named Govind Shastree Lele, sixty years old, has embraced Christianity. This is said to be the first conversion of an old learned Brahmin in Western India.

— Forty-five parishes of the Bishopric of Siedletz, Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants, with the whole of their clergy, have bodily joined the Greek Orthodox Church. The public reception was presided over by the Orthodox Archbishop of Warsaw.

— The St. Petersburg clergy are much pleased with the conversion of a great Boodhist priest on the frontier of Tartary. He was the Chief Lama of Northern Mongolia—in rank only second to the Dulai Lama of Lassa, and the Bishop of Irkoutsk, Monsignor Benjamin, naturally thinks that this conversion will have immense influence in Tartary.

— Simultaneously with the decay of Islamism there has been awakened in the Ottoman mind a disposition favourable to the Gospel. The reports of the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society furnish a multitude of interesting facts connected with the circulation of the Turkish Scriptures, which in many instances are purchased, and have produced powerful convictions on the Moslem mind.

— Archdeacon Gorton has been disallowed furlough during the extension of five years after the completion

of his chaplain's twenty-five years' service. The Government of India ruled that extension of service implies only extension of the period of actual work, and terminates if he proceeds home. This was confirmed by the Secretary of State. The Archdeacon resigns next week.

— Under the head of "Ecclesiastical (Exclusive of Establishments)" the Government of Ceylon has for many years made annual grants of £100 to the Church Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Wesleyan Mission, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Although the amount continues to be provided in the Supply Bill, the Wesleyan Mission has not claimed its share since 1872. The Baptist Mission has never accepted the grant.

— The question of additional Bishops for India seems still on the *tapis* in reference to the diocese of Madras, but the elaboration of the scheme and the form which it is to take occupies considerable time. The subject was before the Home S. P. G. Committee in December, and the *Mission Field* gives us the following as their minute on the subject:—Read letter of Bishop of Madras, November 3rd, in reference to a proposal to consecrate a Coadjutor Bishop in his diocese. Resolved that the Society will gladly co-operate towards securing Suffragan Bishops for India, provided that each Bishop is appointed to minister within definite territorial limits, and that such territory shall not be defined so as of purpose to include only the stations occupied by one Society. Resolved also to apply to the Colonial Bishopprics' Fund to undertake the payment of the salary of such Bishop, on the understanding that the Society would pay to the Treasurers of that Fund an annual sum equivalent to a Missionary's full stipend and allowances: also to ask the S.P.C.K. to join with this Society and the Council of the Colonial Bishopprics' Fund in raising the salary of the proposed Bishop."

— Lieut. Conder has made a special survey and plan, on an enlarged scale, of Tell Jezer and the adjacent country, where M. Clermont Ganneau discovered the two inciptions of the Boundary of Gezer. It appears that they are 480 feet apart, in a line pointing some 12 or 13 degrees out of the direct north-west line. They do not lie on any road or highway, which is probably the reason of their preservation. On the north and west of the Tell it is hopeless to expect to find anything, because the soil is ploughed over every year. The south has been searched, but nothing has been found. The impossibility of fixing a point on Tell from which measurements might be taken, makes it at present impossible to look to this discovery as a means of clearing up the difficulties connected with the Levitical boundaries. There are, in all, four inscriptions, lying nearly in a line. The first two, found by M. Ganneau, have the Greek and Hebrew words already published; the third, lying between them, consists of four Arabic characters; the fourth, found by Dr. Chaplain, contains two letters only, which may be Hebrew. Lieut. Conder's Report on the subject is accompanied by photographs taken by Lieut. Kitchener.

— Speaking at a recent meeting in America Wong Chin Foo, a Confucian Missionary, said that Confucius had left no directions as to the future, replying, when asked concerning it, that men did not know how to conduct themselves in the present, and therefore they ought not to attempt to look into the future. The rule which he laid down was: "Do ye not unto others as ye would not that others would do unto you." The whole empire has become imbued with the teachings of Confucius. The people are industrious, happy, and God-fearing. Thus we seldom ever see in China public benevolent institutions and poor houses, because the spirit of humanity fills the hearts of all. Then with regard to murder; China, with a population of 450,000,000 people crowded together, does not have as many murders as are committed in many countries where the population is less than 40,000,000; and yet the latter pride themselves upon their beautiful religion and civilization. Every man in China is taught to entertain a deep religious feeling. Following Confucius, the Chinese empire has been raised from degradation, and the people have been happy and prosperous for 2 000 years. "Therefore," said the speaker, "I hope that this religion of Confulcius will be carried out in this country as well as Asiatic countries. It is a religion which will do every one of you good. I have the honour to be the first missionary from China, but I hope that I may be followed by others abler than am, and that you will embrace the religion, for none better can be found."

TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH.

John Mitchell has been elected for Tipperary without opposition. Government last night moved as an objection the certificate of his conviction for felony. The motion was adopted. A motion that a new writ be issued will be put forward on Thursday.

The Army Estimates for 1875 amount to £13,500,000 net.

Dr. Kenealy has been elected Member of Parliament for Stoke-upon Trent. Mr. John Mitchell landed at Queenstown to-day. Refusal of England to attend St. Petersburg congress has produced unpleasant impressions in Russia.

Select Committee appointed on motion of Lord Hamilton's to enquire into working of compensation scheme of 1866 will consist of the following members, Lord George Hamilton, Sir George Balfour, Colonel Jervis, Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Henry Havelock, Lord Elcho and Messrs. Fawcett, Brassey, Campbell-Bannerman, Denison and Hermon. The army estimates provide for a total of 128,994 men including 62,850 troops for India. There is a diminution of 773 men in staff brigade depots; otherwise there are no important changes. Sir William Jervis will succeed Sir Andrew Clarke

FRIDAY, 19TH.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg attributes the refusal of England to send a representative to St. Petersburg conference to reasons outside the objects of the Brussels' conference. Sir Garnet Wolseley proceeds to Natal to take over the administration pending arrival of a successor to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, and to advise upon several important points connected with native affairs. The Royal Commission on army promotion held a meeting at the War Office yesterday.

SATURDAY, 20TH.

The Prince Imperial has passed the examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and has assumed the direction of the Imperialist party.

King Alfonso has formally received the French, Russian, and Austrian Ambassadors.

When the House of Commons assembled last night, Kenealy entered without being introduced, whereupon the Speaker intimated that two sponsors were required to introduce a new member. The Commons, on the motion of Mr. Disraeli, waived the rule.

A motion was adopted, declaring that John Mitchell was unqualified to *sit in Parliament*, and ordering a new writ for Tipperary.

In consequence of the tardiness of Spain in affording satisfaction to Germany, on account of the Carlist's having fired on the German brig *Gustav*, Germany is preparing a naval expedition against the Carlists.

The weather throughout America has been intensely cold. The Potomac and Chesapeake rivers are frozen over. All island and the water communication is interrupted.

MONDAY, 22ND.

The Indian Officers' Compensation Committee met yesterday; and an early termination of its labours is expected.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Kenealy has announced a motion relative to the Tienborne prosecution.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Captain Dalrymple, said no despatch had yet been received concerning the Leave Rules of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Servants; but, replying to a telegram from the India Office, the Indian Government announced a despatch on this subject next mail.

The Emperor of Germany is indisposed. Rumours are current in Berlin that Prince Bismarck contemplates retiring shortly.

TUESDAY, 23RD.

The Hon. Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey has been gazetted Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

Mr. Marling, Liberal, has been elected member for Stroud, defeating Viscount Bury.

After protracted negotiations, a Senate bill has been framed, in which it is proposed that Departments Elect 225 members, a third of whom retire triennially, the remaining 75 to be elected for life by the Assembly. MacMahon waived the right of nomination. Gambetta's warnings against Bonapartism have secured the support of the Left.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH.

The Heavy Mails *via* Southampton which left Calcutta 22nd January reached London yesterday.

The Pope has issued a bull to the German Bishops, which forbids their acceptance of benefices from the State under pain of excommunication.

The Assembly has voted the Senate bill by 422 against 261.

The Commons have passed the se cond reading of Mr. Hardy's regimental exchanges bill by 282 against 185 votes.

Mr. Mitchell again stands for Tipperary.

Prince Leopold is reported convalescent.

Huddleston Q. C. is appointed Judge of the Court of Common pleas in succession to Sir Henry Keating who retires. Virginuss affair finally settled. Obituary—Sir Charles Lyell.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feby. 17,	Str. *Sir J. Lawrence*,	FROM	Kyouk Phyoo.
—	Str. *Scotia*,		Camorta.
18.	Str. *Arabia*,		Moulmein.
19,	Str. *Cathay*.		Southampton.
20,	Str. *Abyssinia*,		Madras.
—	*Flora*,		Liverpool.
21,	*Dunalistair*,		Sunderland.
22,	*Riverdale*,		London.
—	Str. *Africa*,		Bombay.
23,	*Jane Porter*,		London.

DEPARTURES.

Feby. 16,	Str. *Madras*,	TO	———
—	Str. *Mahratta*,		Rang on.
—	*Amyone*,		Liverpool.
—	*Stowell Browne*,		Bombay.
17,	Str. *Meinam*,		Galle.
—	Str. *Duke of Devonshire*,		London.
—	Str. *Curlew*.		———
—	*Hawarden Castle*,		Rangoon.
18,	Str. *Cassendra*,		Hong-Kong.
—	Str. *China*,		———
—	Str. *Pilot*,		———
—	*Peterborough*,		Port Natal.
—	*Canterbury*.		London.
19,	Str. *Pleiades*,		London.
—	*Eurydice*,		Riceports.
—	*Houghton*,		Jeddah.
—	*James Service*,		Melbourne.
20,	Str. *Ava*.		———
—	*Chanticleer*,		———
—	*Golden Sea*.		———
22,	*Queen of Australia*,		Dundee.
—	*Blair Athol*,		Bombay.
—	*Mary Anne*,		Aden.
—	*Dilbhur*.		Madras.
23,	Str. *J Lawrence*,		London.
—	*Goa*.		Rangoon.
—	*Dutch Merchant*,		———
—	*C. N.*		Mauritius.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per S S *Asia*:—

From Genoa.—Mr Connell.

From Naples.—Rev Spens.

From Port Said.—Mr and Mrs Clare Clarmonte, and Mr and Mrs Fischer.

From Suez.—Mr Caellet, Mr Flallow, Mr Vita and Mr Lampol.

From Aden.—Ensign and Mrs Judd and 7 children, Mr and Mrs J Wright and 5 children, and Mr and Mrs Balloo Madoo and 4 children.

Her Majesty's Troop-ship *Malabar* arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday 17th February from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 15th January, calling at Malta, 27th January, Port Said, 31st January, and Suez 2nd February. She brought 70 officers, 12 ladies, 10 children, 1,043 men, 105 women and 138 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, and on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, the sea appeared of a milky appearance. There were two deaths on board during the voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col the Honble D M'D Fraser, 4th Bde R A, Lieut-Col T C Crowe, 4th Bde R A, Major P Fitzroy, 1-5th Regt, Major W Carey, 4-R A, Major W Smith, 11-R A, Major W Manderson, 19-R A, Major F E Lewes, R A, Major G E Maule, 4-R A, Major E H Dyke, R A, Capt G W Thompson, 2-1st Regt, Capt E Le B Butler, 1-14th Regt, Capt F G Gyll, 4-R A, Capt T B Taylor, 4-R A, Capt R F Morris, R E, Capt R J Hezlet, 4-R A, Capt C Skinner, 2-19th Regt, Capt H S Higginson, R A, Capt C H Spragge, R A, Capt C E B Leacock, R A, Capt A H Des Barres, 4-R A, Lieut W P Georges, R A, Lieut G C Paley, R A, Lieut H F Smyth, R H A, Lieut J G Stone, R A, Lieut R R Hannay, 4-R A, Lieut J F Harman, R H A, Lieut J M Gordon, 1-21st Regt, Lieut P Blackburn, 4-R A, Lieut W J Clarke, R A, Lieut A N Rochfort, 4-R A, Lieut H V Hunt, R A, Lieut H Berkeley, 83rd Regt, Lieut W G Bowyer, R A, Lieut W G Phillimore, 4-R A, Lieut H W Smith, R E, Lieut J W H Potts, 4-R A, Lieut F M Banister, 4-R A, Lieut J C L Campbell, R E, Lieut W J Lister, R E, Lieut C Longridge, 4-R A, Lieut R C Hamil-

ton, R E, Lieut E V Hughes, 4-R A, Lieut W R M Daunt, 4-R A, Lieut W G De Jessey, R A, Lieut C F Hadden, 11-R A, Lieut W D B Fenton, 8-R A, Lieut J M S Brunker, 19th R A, Lieut H Cowan, 8-R A, Lieut T T Vaughan, 11-R A, Lieut A H W Brett, 4-R A, Lieut F S Cunliffe, R A, Lieut W H E Dobie, R A, Lieut F W Stansfield, R A, Lieut W Oliver, 4-R A, Lieut A W Rendle, 65th Regt, Sub-Lieut W C Faithful, 1-6th Regt, Sub-Lieut T C Stephenson, 56th Regt, Sub-Lieut G E Even, 66th Regt, Surg-Major E McGrath, 4-R A, Surg-Major A J Ferguson, A M D, Surg S K Ray, 40th Regt, Surg W Jobson, 4-R A, Surg W Finlay, A M D, Surg J J Grune, A M D, Vty-Surg J Anderson, R H A, Vty-Surg M Mitchell, R H A, Vty-Surg W B Spooner, 4-R A, Riding Master E Stannard, 4 R A, Quarter Master C W Gillard, Sub Inspr W Robinson, Army School Master, and Apothy, J Lawrence, Bombay Establishment.

Per Messrs R Rubattino and Co's S S *India*:—

From Genoa.—Rev Shirt, Mr Bonnevialle, Mr Chandler, Mr Turner, Mr and Mrs Geo Sibille, Mr A Fiori, and Mr Fouquet.

From Leghorn.—Lady Hall and friend.

From Messina.—Mr Sausa *Hacile*.

From Aden.—Mr Bajee Dada, and Mr and Mrs St J D Snodgrass.

Per P and O Co's S S *Australia*:—

From Southampton.—Captain Heming, Miss Boyd, Mrs Turton, Mr and Mrs Clutterbuck, Mr and Mrs Watchman, Captain and Mrs Muir, Mrs Fox, Colonel and Mrs Baillie, Miss Meane, Mrs Oliphant, Mr Young, Lieutenant Lowe, Lieutenant Cunninghame, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Mainwaring, Mrs Chanter, Mr Dunkerley, Mr Sillings, Mr and Mrs Rose, Miss Harvey, Miss Beckett, Mr Hampton, Kirthee Singh, Mrs Baddeley, Mr Jefferies, Mr Payne, Khodabux Abdulla, and Ismail Mahomed.

From Venice.—Mr Brombley, Mr Bentley, Col & Mrs Fletcher, Capt and Mrs Novene, Mr & Mrs Worke, Mr J Campbell, Capt R Tait, and Mr and Mrs Halliday.

From Brindisi.—Col E J Wild, Mr E Kappelar, Mr Maxwell, Serjeant Ballantine, Mr W Ballantine, Capt Jack, and Mr Baker.

From Suez.—Mr C F Wait.

From Aden.—Mr E Mungarin, Jukurrees, Abdcol and Friend, Mammohamed, and Jumalkurreen.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Tanjore*:—

For Southampton.—Mrs Ramsey and 2 children, Mrs Dalgleish and 2 children, Miss Paterson, Capt F H Woodgate, Mrs. Smyth and infant, Dr F J Coombe, Mr and Mrs W J Jones, Mrs Adamson and 2 infants, Major and Mrs Winson, Mrs Mellor, Mr Cadart, Mrs Bowack, Mrs Smart, Mr C Godd, Mr W L Brown, Mr T Bolton, Mr D Parker, Mr J Cherry, and Mr G Cantain.

For Brindisi.—Mr W Jackson, Rev Mr F Caboo, Mr J Dods, Major Phillips, Col Macdonald, Mr O Bernard and Mr A Landale.

For Venice.—Mr G L Reid, Major and Mrs Osborne, Mr H T Powell, Mr G Green, 2 Misses Green, Mr Boyson, Lieut G N Wyatt, and Capt C D J Grame.

For Suez.—Mr H Loftus, and Rev Mr W Ashmore.

For Aden.—Mr George Almond.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

19*th February*, 1875.

The following new books have been added to the Library:—

Greville (C. C. F.) Journals of the Reigns of Geo. IV and William IV, 3 vols.

Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 221st vol, with General Index to Session 1874.

Martin (Theodore) Life of the Prince Consort, vol 1.

Livingstone (David) Last Journals of, in Central Africa, from 1865 to his death, 2 vols.

Nasmyth (J.) and Carpenter (J.), The Moon.

Davies (Maurice), Mystic London.

Masson (David), The Three Devils.

And the Magazines and Periodicals as usual.

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EUROPE.

THE STATESMANSHIP OF THE FUTURE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The difficult task which now lies before the Liberal party in the choice of a leader has been the subject of much more or less sagacious comment in the press and elsewhere; but it is somewhat strange that one of the most obvious reflections which the situation suggests should have been overlooked. How comes it, we may ask, that the difficulty—which in its present dimensions at least is absolutely without precedent—has ever arisen? How comes it, in short, that Mr. Gladstone's successor is not as unmistakably designated as was Lord Palmerston's in Mr. Gladstone himself, or as have been the successors of many other party leaders, years, perhaps, before the post they were destined to fill became vacant? A superficial answer to this question is, of course, ready enough to hand, and many persons are satisfied with the purely verbal explanation which it conveys. It contents them to reply that times are changed, and with them our old methods of party government and organization. The system under which Mr. Gladstone qualified himself for and actually succeeded to the leadership of his party—the system, in fact, which is now being for the first time practically superseded—was a survival from the times of close boroughs and "government by the great houses." Mr. Gladstone is the last of the party leaders reared and trained from their youthful days for official life. His education for the work of government dates from the period of aristocratic monopoly; and if his subsequent career has made him also the "choice of the people," it is none the less true that he owed his early political training to the patronage of that shrewd oligarchy who were ever on the look-out for an opportunity of recruiting their ranks with "promising young men" of the commonalty. Power passed finally from the hands of this order at the passing of the first Reform Act; but the operation of the old system continued, and they were able to bequeath their nominees to the nation, and thereby to perpetuate, as it were, one of the features of the extinct system until such time as these men should retire from public life. With that retirement, however, the new order of things comes into operation. The new party leader is to be nominated no longer by a coterie, but by the whole nation. He is to be no longer selected from that knot of promising young men in whom the experienced eye of some old politician may have detected the seeds of future greatness; but is to be a man who has won his way to the front through the stress of open competition, whose capacity has not been guessed by a clique, but proved by himself in the open field of public life, and to the satisfaction of the whole body of his countrymen.

Complete as this answer may appear, it is hardly necessary to remind those who look closely into things that it is no real answer at all, and that it merely amounts to the restatement in a slightly different form of the problem to be solved. The real difficulty of the present situation is not that of applying for the first time an unfamiliar system, but that of finding fit materials within the operation of the system itself for its own sustenance. The present confusion of counsel is not owing to the Liberal party having to select a leader by a new method, but in their inability to discover any leader worthy of selection by the established method. There is no reason in the nature of things why this should be so; and, indeed, it was the confident assumption of the Reform party of thirty years back that the exact contrary would be the case. It was assumed that the right man for the place of leadership would be sifted from his fellows by a process at least equally sure and much more wholesome than that by which he was designated under the old corrupt system. The successor of a retiring party leader would, it was assumed, be indicated in the natural course of things by the general judgment of his countrymen exercising itself intelligently upon public affairs; while the expectation that the leader so selected would be the equal in political capacity of one chosen under the old and very narrow system was held to transcend the limits of moral and approach those of arithmetical certainty. The Reformers never doubted that the leader would be forthcoming, any more than they doubted that it was better to select him from the combined intelligence, wealth, and culture of the country than within the limits of a small privileged class. Nor, as we have said, does there appear to be in the nature of things any reason why they should have been mistaken. The theory, as a theory, was excellent and even convincing; it is only now when we are about for the first time to apply it to the facts that we have begun to have misgivings. For when we come to look for the party leader who was to be evolved by an exhaustive process of natura selection, what do we find? We find two men standing prominently forward as "favourites" for the post of leadership, a third slightly in the rear, and next behind him, but *longo intervallo*, a fourth. Of the two leading candidates one may be at once dismissed. Lord Hartington is heir to a dukedom first and a politician afterwards; he is in no sense a product of the new system, but in every sense a survival from the old; and his fitness or unfitness for the post of leader will therefore not affect the question under discussion. If Lord Hartington is chosen as leader, it will not be, his best friends will admit, on the ground of pre-eminent capacity, but as a mere concession to certain exigencies of party combination. Putting him aside, then, for the present, the "first favourite" for the Liberal leadership bred and trained under the new system is Mr. Forster. Surely we may be forgiven for saying that this, as the best result of thirty years of middle-class government, is something not to be contemplated with satisfaction. We wish not to fail in the respect which is undoubtedly Mr. Forster's due. We willingly admit that as a departmental chief he has displayed great qualities; that he has zeal, thoroughness, discretion, and administrative capacity. But to speak of Mr. Forster as a statesman, as the leader of a great party, as a ruler of men in a word, is to use language which affects us at least with an almost ludicrous sense of inappropriateness. Not only is he personally unfit, but he has not even that popular reputation for fitness which is only second in importance to qualification in fact. Outside Parliament, indeed, he has not even the prestige of his actual qualities. Beyond that section of his countrymen of whom he has been unfortunate enough to make bitter enemies, he is nearly unknown. In short, the choicest outcome of what may fairly be called public competition is not thought much of by the public itself. And yet we must admit him to be the most considerable politician on the Opposition side of the House, and, certain temporary political exigences apart, to be the fittest successor to Mr. Gladstone. Behind him we find Sir W. Harcourt, whose case again it is unnecessary to discuss. If he has risen in and by the new system, his true affinities are with the old. He has not risen from the "great middle class," under the open competition system. He is an aristocrat, born, for his original sin, out of due time, having missed the days when the great houses looked out for "promising young men," and having been doomed to ascend to eminence by the steeper path, which he has not yet had time to climb. Sir W. Harcourt, then, must be excluded, so that next to Mr. Forster—but at how great a distance we need not say—comes Mr. Goschen. A thirty years' experience of middle-class government, free parliamentary competition, "la carriere ouverte aux talents" and the rest of it, has given us this result—a race for the leadership of one of the great parties of the State, in which Mr. Forster comes in first, and Mr. Goschen second.

The remarkable, if sometimes perverted, ingenuity of a weekly contemporary will no doubt enable it to find an explanation—possibly a choice of several explanations—of this unsatisfactory state of things. We, for our part, are content to call attention to it, and to appeal to all impartial judges to say whether our view of it is not correct. We are now about to reap, or attempt to reap, the crop which we sowed, or thought we sowed, in 1832; and lo, all is barren. The failure of the crop may be explicable; it is possible that it will be triumphantly demonstrated to be a quite accidental and exceptional circumstance, and that the most plenteous harvests may in a few years be confidently expected. This may be so, but in the meantime the country is politically starving, and has no better prospect, but rather a worse one, already. There is at present an absolute dearth of statesmanship of the higher kind; and we have no reason, other than may be furnished us in the possible ingenuities above referred to, for believing that the dearth will be hereafter supplied. Why, indeed, should we suppose so? How much longer time is to be allowed for the experiment of 1832 to operate, or under what better conditions can it be tried than it has been during the last thirty years? During that time the middle class has enormously increased its wealth, its numbers, its consideration. It has developed many new forms of social ambition, that of acquiring a seat in Parliament being amongst the most marked. The number of rich middle-class men who have poured into the House of Commons has become proverbial; and though many of them are taxed, and not unjustly, with being sixty years of age, yet it must be remembered that they were only thirty when political life was thrown open to their order, and that they have had time to produce and to rear the promising young men of whom not one is at this moment visible. Whether they themselves have been thirty years in acquiring only that lower form of political ambition which is contented with the suffix of the letters M.P. to the surname, or whether, having cherished nobler ambitions all that time, they have failed to develop any political capacity of the higher order, the result is the same, and in either case equally deplorable. In either case it would seem to show that the classes to whom the government of the country has been transferred have failed to produce from among them men fit for the task of governing.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND SPAIN.

(*Economist.*)

We have seldom read an announcement with more astonishment than that which the *Times* made on Tuesday, apparently on authority, as to Prince Bismarck's views in relation to the recognition of the new Government in Spain. "We have reason to believe," it writes, "that Prince Bismarck has caused it to be intimated to the Spanish Government that Germany will defer her recognition of the new King of Spain until the Government acting provisionally in his name has repealed the decree suspending the publication of two Protestant journals, and has permitted the re-

opening of a Protestant chapel at Cadiz." If the *Times'* reason for its belief was as good as it evidently thought it, this is a new apple of discord which Prince Bismarck has cast into Europe. It is difficult to conceive a worse principle to lay down than that any European power should regulate its recognition of another power by the wisdom or folly, the agreeableness or disagreeableness of the latter's internal statesmanship. If we were to omit to recognise a Government till its policy became, in our view, reasonable and wise, we should probably recognise very few Governments indeed, and moreover what Governments, we might choose to recognise would depend not so much on their absolute wisdom, as on the fastidiousness and fancifulness of the Foreign Office of the moment. Once let it be granted that we have a right to make conditions as to the national policy of a State before we trust its Government as the proper representative of its people, and the question of recognition becomes a question of political taste; and as it is useless disputing about tastes, there would be no ground of reproach against Russia for not recognising Turkey, or against England, during the *régime* of slavery, for not recognising the United States. Indeed, if it is in any sense reasonable for Germany to defer her recognition of the new Government in Spain till the Protestant religion enjoys full liberty again, no one can deny that it would be quite as reasonable for Spain to defer her recognition of Germany till the Roman Catholic religion enjoys full liberty again. If the Pope were to write to the Catholic powers, begging them to withdraw their recognition of Germany till the Roman Catholic faith should cease to be persecuted in Germany, Prince Bismarck would write a despatch that would be quite sublime in its common-sense wrath, and we should all of us read it and admire it, and wonder that even the Pope should have given Prince Bismarck the chance of so easily showing up the imbecility of ecclesiastical ideas. But we must say that if he has really given the instructions conveyed in the *Times*, he has laid himself open to as much remark as that to which, in the case supposed, the Pope would have exposed himself. Of course, as there are real reasons for doubting the strength and permanence of the new *regime* in Spain, there is nothing absurd in itself in the delay of the recognition. But the reason assigned for that delay is quite as absurd as the reason which we have supposed the Pope to assign for asking Catholic Governments to withdraw their recognition of Germany. In fact, all that the excuse really means, when stripped of mere outside, is this: "We wont admit that your Government really acts for Spain until it ceases to approve an internal policy which is vexatious and irritating to us." It would be just as reasonable to tell Spain she should not be recognised till she had accepted financial reciprocity with Gremany, or enacted a Spanish edition of the Falck laws, or agreed to support the Prussian policy for the election of the next Pope, or promised to adopt any other of Prince Bismarck's favourite recipes for promoting the peace of Europe and the predominance of Germany.

The truth is that the recognition of a new Government by other governments generally means, and always ought to mean this, and this only: that the Government in question is really strong enough and stable enough to act on behalf of the country, with such authority and such power to compel obedience as Governments ought to exert. If that be so, then the only effect of not recognising such a Government is to introduce an unwarrantable confusion into the dealings between the two nations. If you decline to recognise the real manager of a company, you cannot transact the business which may arise between you and that company in the ordinary way; and you induce other people, moreover, to suppose that the manager of that company has not the authority and position which ought to belong to a manager. Precisely similar is the result of not recognising a Government which is really governing, and the only one which is really governing, the nation. It prevents the commercial and other social transactions between the two nations from taking place under the most regular and satisfactory conditions, and being protected by the full guarantees of civilised European habits, and it induces other Governments to treat with needless distrust and suspicion a Government which is thus openly ignored by a powerful State. The sole justifiable reason for refusing to recognise a Government is that that Government does not really enforce order and wield authority. When that is so, when there are [illegible]etitors for the functions of Govern[illegible], though there are no other competitors, the Government of the moment has so little real control of the people that it is defied with impunity and can look only for a short life, it is right, as well as inevitable, for settled Governments to withhold their recognition till some authority emerges from the chaos with adequate claims on their respect. By recognising every ephemeral power that chooses to call itself a Government, foreign States might be drawn into the unpleasant position of receiving injuries and grievances from a power quite too weak to be called to account; nay, so weak that it may have disappeared long before any indemnity can be demanded from it. And worse, an appearance of recognition might lead other States into treating it with a confidence that it did not deserve. For this reason it has been the wholesome practice of all self-respecting Governments to await the signs of real power—the evidence of adequate political responsibility—before entering into relations with new-born or revolutionary Governments.

No doubt, however there have been occasional instances in which the withdrawal of political recognition has been used as a kind of diplomatic penalty, or mode of indicating quasi-belligerence, in the case of petty States which have acted in a way displeasing to the Government which thus withdrew their envoy. That, as it seems to us, uuless really meant as the preliminary of war, is a very unwise sort of proceeding, borrowed, without any justification, from the rules which guide the intercourse of society. Now it is all very well for individuals who do not like each other to break off intercourse with each other, and to cease from signs of mutual recognition. That affects no one but themselves; and as formal social relations without good feeling at the bottom of them are of little value to any one, there can be no reason at all why people who do not think well of each other should not choose to meet as strangers, if they prefer it. But when the interruption of diplomatic relations is used as a sort of secondary penalty for an unscrupulous little Government, a great deal of harm is done to a great many people of both nations who are entirely innocent of the offence given and yet who are very seldom likely to have any power to remove the cause of the offence. As a rule, too, a great deal more suffering is inflicted on the citizens of the more powerful than on those of the less powerful State, for the former are left entirely unprotected in a little country which has not sufficient self-respect to treat them generously, while the latter are pretty sure not to suffer, even though they visit the land of their opponent, since a larger view of right and a more permanent standard of civil justice protects them from any petty revenge. It seems to us, therefore, that the plan of withdrawing envoys simply as a mode of saying, 'You have offended me, and are acting like a State of no principle and no breeding," is a thoroughly vicious one. It punishes the wrong people, when it punishes any one at all, and leaves the offending State at even greater liberty to follow its own caprices than before.

In regard to Spain, we cannot but feel that almost all the European powers, except, perhaps, Russia, have acted without sufficient regard to principle. They waited to recognise the new Government till it should prove itself to be fairly established, but actually recognised it for a very insufficient cause at a very unfortunate moment, when it was just tottering to its fall; whereas it is at least possible that if they had recognised it sooner the moral support gained would have given the Republic a chance of permanence, which, in fact, it never had. As a rule, England has been very chary of recognising a new Government that does not show ample signs of gaining the support of the whole nation. The Confederate Government of the Southern States was never recognised by us. It was very long before we recognised the Governments of the South American Republics. And if we had acted on the same principle this time, we certainly should not have recognised the Governnent of Marshal Serrano at a time when he was confessedly acting without the concurrence of the popular power, and when he represented a hybrid kind of Government without any constitutional type, and was obstinately assailed from the Northern provinces by the army of a pretender. There was a better case for acknowledging the Government before the Cortes was dissolved than there has ever been since. But on the traditional policy of Great Britain there has never been any good case at all—least of all at the moment when the irritation of Prussia at the execution of Captain Schmidt set the example, which England and France somewhat meekly andincoherently followed. As it has proved, we have made a signal blunder by recognising a purely provisional Government on the very eve of its decease. Russia, who stood aloof, was, in fact, far better justified in her action than we who tendered our moral support too late to be useful to the Spanish Government, too soon to be safe as regards our own dignity. There is something to be said for early recognition of such provisional Governments on the theory—a very doubtful one—that this sort of sympathy or moral support tends to strengthen the weak hands and feeble knees of a new Power. There is much more to be said for judging of the solidity of a Government by its power to restore order and to stamp out internal opposition; but the Powers which recognised Marshal Serrano's Government went by neither test They were not in time to lend it a new prestige at the moment when it had most chance of popularity. They had, too, no sort of evidence of true stability, and so it happens that within a few months of our act of recognition we have to consider the whole subject again.

But whatever principle our Government may choose to adopt, at least let it not commit the fatal error of which Germany is said to have set the example—of letting any political tastes of our own decide us in tendering or withholding our recognition. If that practice is once to begin, there will be no end to the follies and caprices into which it will lead European States. We might as well withdraw our Ambassador from Constantinople till the Sultan puts down polygamy, as make it a reason for ignoring the Government of Spain that it is silly and bigoted enough to prohibit Protestantism. If that sort of test is to prevail, we shall soon have every strong government trying to rule indirectly over one or more weak governments, by specifying an internal policy which shall be the sole condition of its favour. A more mischievous division of power and responsibility, a more shocking moral anarchy, than such a system would lead to, it is hardly in human power adequately to conceive.

MR. GLADSTONE IN RETIREMENT.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The reasons assigned by our Liberal contemporaries for regretting Mr. Gladstone's retirement do not appear to us altogether satisfactory. The question whether Mr Gladstone would, in point of act, have continued to lead the Liberal party has been too much left out of account. We make all allowance for the loss of Mr. Gladstone's commanding abilities, and we fully admit the disadvantage under which an Opposition labours whose spokesman habitually closes a debate with a halting speech. We put aside the defects of purpose and management which too often neutralized the late leader's power in discussion. The question still remains whether Mr. Gladstone could have retained his old position. To us it appears that his relations to two great sections of his party are of such a nature that it must have broken to pieces if he had stayed at its head. He is on terms a great deal too friendly with the pure Nonconformists, and on terms of the bitterest hostility with the Roman Catholics. We cannot doubt that the agitating Dissenters drew the proper inference from his conduct on the Public Worship Regulation Bill. Mr. Gladstone has not openly, perhaps not even consciously, quarrelled with the Church of England as an Established Church, but he sets no value on Establishment. The Dissenters have, therefore, the strongest expectation that a new turn in his opinions will bring him to Disestablishment, and this persuasion, if he had continued to lead, would have strengthened their delusions about the importance of their pet projects, most of which are simply hateful to the country. The difficulty caused by Mr. Gladstone's relations to the Roman Catholics would have been equally great and much more pressing. A place must be found somewhere in English party organization for Irish and Catholic opinion. It is probable that in the end the weight of the Catholic vote will be given in Great Britain, as in all other countries, to the Conservatives; but the traditions of the English Conservative party will probably cause it to be long years before the change is worked out, and for the present the most practicable alliance is between the Roman Catholics and the Liberals. But Mr. Gladstone's recent writings have been of such a complexion that even the frigid form of arrangement called a *modus vivendi* could scarcely be established between the Irish members of Parliament and the party which avowedly followed him. His quarrel with them is

far more serious than if it had been simply political. They know how to bear with a statesman who thwarts their policy while he speaks respectfully of their religion. But Mr. Gladstone, after making them a number of political concessions, of which some have, to us at least, seemed dangerous, has unmasked a battery against their faith, occupying, indeed, a very narrow strip of ground, but fighting from it with red-hot shot. Those who have some knowledge of the peculiar theological spirit which animates the Roman Catholic leaders of the present day are aware that they have been hit by Mr. Gladstone in their tenderest parts. First, in the *Contemporary Review* he told them their conversions were worthless; next, in the pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees he took a leaf out of their book and pushed them, as they are fond of pushing weak-kneed Protestants, to a logical extremity; finally, in the *Quarterly Review*, he has raised a laugh against the Pope.

But, while we consider Mr. Gladstone's retirement, temporary or final, to have been practically inevitable, we think that the reasons he has assigned for it and which our contemporaries have mostly accepted render it a bad precedent. It seems to us he may be justly charged with having acted on the very principle with which he reproaches the Roman Catholic Church under the regimen of the Vatican Decrees. He has preferred his religion to his country. Very extreme cases have to be put before the bearing of the decrees on civil allegiance can be illustrated and made intelligible; but Mr. Gladstone, still in the vigour of his powers, tells us that he leaves the public service to write theology. There have been Sovereigns, statesmen, and generals who before now have quitted active life for the cloister; but then they had reasons for it, like the great Emperor's gout; and, in fact, these retirements have been honourable retreats from work which could no longer be done. The exact form of retirement which Mr. Gladstone has chosen is certainly one for which it is not easy to find a parallel; the seclusion from public labours which is occupied with writing fierce theological manifestoes is probably of a kind which could only occur to an English politician. But the step has a general resemblance to the acts of extreme religious enthusiasts, and this form of religious enthusiasm is distinctly founded on preference of religion to country.

We cannot again unreservedly admit the plea that Mr. Gladstone entered public life at twenty-two and is now sixty-five. Such a career, long as it is, is not so long as to excuse an English statesman from further labour, unless the actual decay of his powers forbids it. The men who, born to ample or sufficient means, enter public life in extreme youth, and quit it only in extreme old age, are almost the most valuable class in the country. It has been justly observed that one of the most unfortunate results of an extended and evenly distributed suffrage has been greatly to diminish the supply of such men, and to fill their place with middle-aged provincial notabilities too old to learn the alphabet of states-manship. The great respect of the country for public servants who have reached something more than maturity is, on the whole, of clear advantage to it. No doubt every now and then a statesman is tolerated after his faculties have declined, but the world in our day is full of evidence that successful government is the product neither of ability nor of theory, but of experience well used; and, on the whole, it remains true that experience only accumulates with age. Maturity of years ought to be especially valuable in the leader of the Liberals, since they are more than their opponents under the influence of abstract principle, which finds its proper corrective in the distrust of *à priori* assumption and loss of illusion which age brings with it. Mr. Gladstone at sixty-five is dangerously impulsive. At seventy-five he will probably speak as well as ever, and find his way as easily as ever through jungles of fact and figure; but, beyond this, he will probably be a much wiser man unless he has ruined his faculties by theological excesses.

Finally, we think Mr. Gladstone's retirement to be regretted, as in one respect a memorable instance of self-deception. We cannot doubt that he leaves political debate for polemical controversy, not only because he has a strong fancy for the last, but because he thinks he excels in it. There could not be a grosser mistake. Mr Gladstone is a very poor writer; and it is only by careful study, and by throwing aside the greater part of one's associations with good writing, that one can find traces in his productions of the powers which make him a master in debate. No doubt, at first sight, there is a an answer to this in the enormous circulation of his recent pamphlets. But the fact that near 150,000 of them have been sold only proves the more conclusively that he is leaving a field in which he is strong for a field in which he is weak. For Mr. Gladstone is read not because he is a telling writer, but because he is an orator so distinguished that he led a great political party. It is the ex-Prime Minister, not the pamphleteer, who has been read by so vast a multitude. His publications certainly do show a certain kind of ability. As we said above, he knows where to hit an adversary, and this trick was, of course, learned in parliamentary fence. But otherwise he is obscure, ponderous, and confused; and we venture to think that, if he lives long enough for his great parliamentary ascendency to be forgotten, and goes on writing all the while, he will be scarcely read at all. Such a declension for the man who possesses almost in perfection the one talent most valued under the institutions most characteristic of our country is melancholy indeed. Mr. Gladstone become a pamphleteer can only be compared to Richelieu busy with tragedy or Frederick occupied with Alexandrines; but then, at all events, the Frenchman continued to administer and the German never wearied of war.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(*Athenæum.*)

Mrs. Procter will publish the autobiography left by Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall) in the course of the year. As Mr. Procter knew all the distinguished men of the present century, the book is likely to be of interest.

The short obituary notice of Mr. Kingsley in the February number of *Macmillan's Magazine* is by Sir Arthur Helps. It will interest some of our readers to know that it was at the express desire of the Prince of Wales that Sir W. Gull last week visited the Canon during his illness; and we may take this opportunity of saying that, although Mr. Kingsley, alone of the Westminster Canons, was present at the discourses delivered in the Abbey by prof. Max Müller and Dr. Caird, he is understood not to have approved of the innovation. Mr. Kingsley was buried on Thursday, at Eversley, in a spot which he had himself chosen for his resting-place.

The second volume of Mr. Lewes's 'Problems of Life and Mind,' which is to appear in a few days, will, it is said, complete the examination of the conditions of knowledge by an exhibition of the Principles of Certitude and of the logical processes by which we pass from the Known to the Unknown. "These Problems are followed by three others on the *summa genera* of what is known, namely, on Matter and Force, Force and Cause, and on the Absolute in the correlations of Feeling and Motion."

The first volume of Lord E. Fitzmaurice's Life of Lord Shelburne, the Minister of George the Third, which takes in the years 1737—1766, will be issued shortly. The others will follow at no distant date. This biography will bring forward a good deal of new matter relating to the negotiation, with America, which took place during Shelburne's Ministry.

Messrs. Macmillan have also in the press a History of Eton College, by Mr. H. E. Maxwell Lyte. It will be very fully illustrated, under the superintendence of Mr. Philip H. Delamotte, and will be issued before the end of the year.

Mr. Tegetmeier has in the press a small shilling primer on Household Management and Cookery. The publishers are to be Messrs. Macmillan.

A new quarterly, devoted to psychological matters, and called *Mind*, is announced.

PUNCH.

"LE JEU NE VAUT PAS LA CHANDELLE."

Old Gent (*having had to pay his omnibus fare twice.*) "But I'm positive I handed you the Money! It may probably have dropped down the slit in the Door!"

Conductor. "Slit in the Door!—Well, tain't likely I'm goin' to turn the Bus upside-down for Sixpence!"

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

SING, sing, what shall I sing?
Of Lawyers' wigs and gowns,
Of costs, costs, and still more costs,
And shillings charged as crowns!

Sing, sing, what shall I sing?—
Of one sane bird who saw
That, play, play how you may,
To win is to lose, at Law.

II.

BOYS and girls, come out to play;
Kriegspiel is the game to-day!—
Bring your books and bring your brains,
Boys and girls, and plan campaigns.

III.

ROBIN-A-BOBBIN was scarcely ten,
But knew enough for a score of men;
His sole delight was going to school,—
Yet was Robin-a-Bobbin next door to a fool.

OVERWORKED AND UNDERPAID!

(*Dialogue between two Episcopal Labourers in the Vineyard.*)

First Labourer. I don't know how it may be with *you*, brother, I know *I* am worked to death. Revision meeting this morning; Rubrics' Committee this afternoon; Total Abstinence platform on Tuesday; chair of the Borrioboolooga Shirt-extension and Introduction of Pocket-handkerchiefs Association Dinner of Wednesday; the dear Duchess of Omnium's morning-party on Thursday; and on Friday a rush into my diocese for two confirmations in the course of the day, and to get to Lord Reredos's, half a county's breadth from the second, in time for five o'clock tea! Killing work, brother. They 'll miss us, perhaps, when they 've used us up in this frightfully improvident and unfeeling fashion!

Second Labourer (*sighing*). Let us hope we may have some leisure after Government has increased our numbers!

First Labourer. Let us hope so (*facetiously*). If the Government improve our position, the Liberationists will say we owe it all to the Labourers' Union.

Second Labourer (*in the same tone*). We 're like them in one respect, at least. We also have an Arch at our head.

First Labourer (*following up the joke*). Two—Canterbury and York! Ha! Ha! But I mustn't keep the Revision Committee waiting. Good *morning!* my dear Lord!

Second Labourer. Good morning, my *very* dear Lord.

[*Exeunt severally.*

NEW VERSION OF AN OLD PROVERB (*vide* RUBERY *v.* SAMPSON).—Tell truth, and—pay the damages!

COMFORT FOR LIBERAL COMMONS. (*In lieu of* W. E. G., *late* "*pa ent; guide, philosopher, and friend.*")—A Forster-*father.*

"OMNE IGNOTUM PRO MAGNIFICO!"

(*A fascinating young Irish Lady, with a lovely brogue, is warbling characteristic popular ditties in the Neapolitan dialect, encouraged thereto by the consciousness that her enraptured audience doesn't* KNOW A WORD *of even ordinary Italian.*)

Enthusiastic Youth. "How awf'ly beautaf'ly your Sister sings, Mr. O'Dowd! How awf'ly vividly she recalls to one's mind the—a—the—the *Chiaja*, you know,—and *Vesuvius*—and—*the deep blue Italian Sky!*"

Mr. O'Dowd. "Ah! thin *doesn't* she, Sor! Ye 've been in Italy, Sor?"

Enthusiastic Youth. "A—a—a—n—n—no!"

Mr. O'Dowd. "No more have Oi!—No more has me Sistor!"

TO MR. ARTHUR CHAPPELL.

(*On his incomparable Monday Popular Concerts.*)

I think, as the Hall of St. James' I enter,
Were there many such Chapels, I 'd turn a Dissenter.

"SYNONYME SEPTENNAIRE."

THE Parisian Correspondent of the *Times* maintains that the Duc de Broglie, and not Marshal Macmahon, is virtually ruler. No wonder the Septennate is rapidly becoming an Im-Broglie-o.

VERY MUCH WANTED.

LEADER. Wanted, in a Nobleman's and Gentleman's Family, where a permanent "Whip" is kept, a thoroughly responsible person to take the place of Leader. He must be circumspect in his policy, temperate in his language, and understand, in all its branches, the art of making himself generally popular. He must be a member of the Church of England, but on religious matters his views must be strictly moderate. The terms will be Liberal, and the highest political and social references will be required. For all further particulars application to be made immediately at the Reform Club. A fine opening for a young man of high rank, tact, good manners, and amiable character.

ON READING AN EMINENT FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

OUR English critics their dull wits keep straining;
When "Enter Taine!"—and all is entertaining!

CITY AND ARCHITECTURAL.—The proper height of a *Times* "Money" *column*—above suspicion.

SOMETHING LIKE A MOVE (*in the Spanish game*).—King to his own square: *Cheque*—to everybody!

NOTE FOR DR. NEWMAN.

IT may be hoped that Dr. Newman's reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet will satisfy Mr. Gladstone, and not only him, but likewise Lord Camoys and Mr. Henry Petre. In answering the attack of the ex-Premier, Dr. Newman will probably be found to have poured a quantity of oil on the troubled waters which it has raised. That is to say, if the Pope will vouchsafe to endorse his answer. Infallibility itself alone can authoritatively explain itself. Dr. Newman, although Doctor Doctissimus, is still merely a private doctor. Perhaps, then, it may please His Holiness to certify the explanations of Dr. Newman, and consecrate his oil.

But *Mr. Punch* must say that he would not stand having his own infallibility explained away as Dr. Newman has explained the Pope's. If *Punch* were the Pope, and could not read any more than he now can between Dr. Newman's lines, he would, with all his admiration for the skill exerted in composing them, simply excommunicate their author for his pains; at least, as soon as he would Lord Acton.

But that is neither here nor there. Regarded from a purely critical point of view, Dr. Newman's vindication of Roman Catholic loyalty is replete with his usual charms of style, which render it delightful reading for any thinking person, how widely soever he may dissent from the premises of the writer's dexterous argument. It is a work which not only ought to lie upon every gentleman's table, but might also be a companion to the boudoir of any lady with reasoning powers and a taste for serious subjects.

To suggest the alteration of so much as a single word in a writing of Dr. Newman's would be, for any living mortal, the height of presumption. *Mr. Punch* has, nevertheless, not the slightest hesitation in proposing for the consideration of Dr. Newman and his readers the replacement of one little monosyllable by another in the following passage:—

"BASIL, on the Imperial Prefect's crying out, 'Never before did any man make so free with me,' answered, 'Perhaps you never before fell in with a bishop?'"

Mr. Punch ventures to suggest a conjectural emendation of the text quoted, of course exactly, by Dr. Newman. For "Perhaps you never before fell in with a bishop," suppose we read, "Perhaps you never before fell out with a bishop." Surely it was rather when anyone fell out with a bishop of the fourth century that the bishop would be likely to tell that person his mind.

WELL NAMED.

BY help of the *Court Circular* we follow with great interest the movements of the Grand Duke Serge, fifth brother of the Duchess of Edinburgh, now visiting our Island. "Serge" does not sound a particularly Imperial name, but how appropriate to a brother of our own Russia Duck!

SUGGESTED CHANGE OF NAME (*in view of recent events*).—Footpaddington.

AN INCORRIGIBLE INFANT (*now admitted everywhere!*)—Europe in Arms.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

THE resignation of Mr. Gladstone of the Leadership of the Liberal Party, in order that that eminent Statesman may be able to devote the remainder of his life to peace and quietness, having given rise to many rumours, *Mr. Punch* has much pleasure in making the following announcements:—

There is no truth in the report that King Alphonso will immediately abdicate the Throne of Spain, with a view to completing the studies he recently commenced at Sandhurst.

There is no truth in the report that Marshal McMahon intends to give up the Presidentship of the French Government, in order that he may become qualified for a Commission in the Prussian Army.

There is no truth in the report that Prince Von Bismarck will resign the Imperial Chancellorship of Germany, so that he may be appointed Private Secretary to Count Harry Arnim.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Alderman Stone purposes retiring prematurely from the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London, in order that he may give his undivided attention to the production of a new French Grammar for the use of Schools.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Whalley is about to retire from the Representation of Peterborough, in order that he have leisure to devote his energies to the preparation of an Essay upon the Orton Trial suitable for publication in either the *Tablet* or the *Catholic Standard*.

There is no truth in the report that Dr. Liddon will soon cease to be a Canon of the Church of England, in order that he may become a "big gun" in the Theological Establishment presided over by Monsignore Capel at Kensington.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, M.P., will retire from Parliamentary agitation, in order that he may become a partner in a firm of rather "unfortunate" shipowners.

There is no truth in the report that Sir Wilfrid Lawson will shortly relinquish the position he at present holds in one branch of Public Life that he may become the managing director of a famous distillery.

There is no truth in the report that the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway Company are about to resign office in order that they may become the founders of a new Accident Insurance Association.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Chatterton, of the Theatres Royal Princesses, Adelphi, and Drury Lane intends to retire from theatrical management that he may have time to publish an elaborate pamphlet in defence of the London music-halls.

There is no truth in the report that Lord John Manners will retire from the Post Master Generalship in order that he may be able to accept the Chairmanship of the Civil Service Agitation Committee.

Lastly, there is not the slightest vestige of truth in the report that Mr. Disraeli, at the opening of Parliament, will relinquish the Premiership in order that he may give his cordial co-operation to Mr. Gladstone in the task (so difficult to a veteran statesman) of speaking to nobody and doing nothing — except writing!

PLUS DE MANCHE!

THE Tunnel under the Channel is to be an accomplished fact, money, machinery, human and horse-power, the pluck of England and France, and the bottom of the Straits of Dover permitting. A convention is concluded between English and French Companies for driving the preliminary drift-way, and the requisite Bill is to be laid before the Chambers at once. "*Sic vos non vobis.*" M. Thome de Gamon suggested a Channel Tunnel five-and-thirty years ago, and was pooh-poohed as a dreamer. He is still living, in old age and poverty. *Then* the idea of tunnelling the Channel was voted all *gammon*, now it is "only a question of money." Poor old M. Gamon may say, "I did not Gammon? I have been out-Gammoned!"

"A MERE TRIFLE."

First Liverpool Rough. "I soy, Beel, what 'll thee git for this 'ere?"

Second Liverpool Rough (*who has beaten his Wife within an inch of her life*). "Foin o' ten Bob maybe, same as 'ad for walloping thay jackass, though ah 've gived it to 'er smarter-loike!"

FEMALE THEOLOGIANS.—"Caroline Divines."

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. —I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

(379)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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(208)

NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the LONDON SPECTATOR *will be received at this office.*

Price, IN ADVANCE ONLY, *Rs. 15 per annum, Postage included.*

(165)

Just Published.

THE

ANNALS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

VOLUME XVIII., 496 pages, for 1872-73, just published at eight rupees.

Most of the previous volumes are available at six rupees each.

Serampore Press.

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A LADY intending to return to England about the end of March or beginning of April, and who understands the peculiar care and treatment required by Indian children on their first residing in an English climate, wishes to meet with a few boys and girls to be educated with her own children.

A happy home in a healthy part of the country, and a thoroughly good and sound education under experienced and accomplished instructors, combined with the most careful moral training, is offered. Terms, Exclusive of clothes and doctors' fees £70/ per annum for children under 12 years. Above that age £90/.

The advertiser will take charge during the voyage of any children who may be committed to her care. Rs. 150/ to be paid with each child, besides passage-money, towards the expenses of an attendant. Address for further particulars

M. E. P.,
C/o MESSRS. SYKES AND CO.,
Agents, Accountants and Bankers,
1, Grant's Lane,
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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
(33) *Agents in Calcutta.*

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted, at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. **Crosse & Blackwell**, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. **Crosse & Blackwell**, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one **Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores**, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every **Respectable Dealer** in India.

(86½)

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

"LIMITED."

The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during February and March, 1875.

From Calcutta.

For *Chittagong*, *Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 8th and and 22nd March.

„ *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 1st, 15th and 29th March.

„ *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 1st, 15th and 29th March.

„ *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 8th and 22nd March.

„ *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 24th March.

„ *Bombay*, calling at *False Point*, *Gopaulpore*, *Bimlipatam*, *Vizagapatam*, *Coconada*, *Madras*, *Pondicherry*, *Negapatam*, *Galle*, *Colombo*, *Tuticorin*, *Alleppey*, *Cochin*, *Beypore*, *Calicut*, *Tellicherry*, *Cannanore*, *Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 25th February, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th March, receiving cargo for *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao*, *Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other steamers.

From Culcutta.

For *London*, 1st and 26th March.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam*, *Coconada*, *Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras viâ* same ports; 3rd, 17th and 31st March.

From Bombay.

„ *Kurrachee* only, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March.

„ *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*; 25th February, 5th, 12th, 19th and 25th March.

„ *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta; 27th February, 6th, 20th and 27th March.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 26th February, and 26th March.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 11th March.

„ *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 6th March, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden*.

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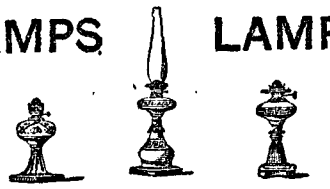

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CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

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As applied to the noble recreation of

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One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

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The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co., are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this Country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

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The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burma, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London,) to which he gave the name of

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868 :—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *Communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*; July 13, 1864.

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COMPETITIVE designs are invited for the proposed Canning College at Lucknow, estimated to cost one lac and twenty thousand Rupees, including out-offices. The building, including Verandahs, will cover about 23,000 feet, to be distributed as detailed below :—

	Including walls.	S. feet.
Examination Hall, ...	100 × 60 =	6,000
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Principal	25 × 30 =	750
Native Professors	25 × 30 =	750
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Library	60 × 30 =	1,800
Graduates' room	25 × 30 =	750
Total ...		21,450
Add for Verandahs &c. ...		1,550
Grand total, Superficial feet,		23,000

The building will be erected contiguous to the Kaisur Bagh buildings, and the character of the design must be in general keeping with the architectural features of these buildings.

A premium of Rs. 2,500 will be paid to the successful competitor in one sum on the submission of the general drawings—plans, elevations and sections with specification and approximate Estimate, together with the working and detailed drawings.

The plan of the site, photographs of the adjacent buildings, and other particulars will be available for intending competitors on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Each design will bear a distinguishing mark, device or motto, and the same, with name and address of each competitor in a separate sealed cover, will be forwarded to the address of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh, Lucknow, with the designs, which will be received up to 1st May 1875, and to no later date.

(461)

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12 Table Spoons	... 40	ozs. at	6	6	...	13	0	0
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12 Dessert ditto	... 25	„ at	6	6	...	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	... 12	„ at	6	6	...	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	... 10	„ at	6	6	...	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	... 12	„ at	7	0	...	4	4	0
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Silver Tea Pot, with Silver Handle ...	27½	16	15	0	Complete £51 16 0
Silver Sugar Basin, gilt inside ...	14½	9	10	0	
Silver Cream Ewer, gilt inside ...	9½	6	10	0	
Silver Coffee Pot ...	31	19	1	0	

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY, & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta.;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

(446)

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

(449) MARTELL & Co.

The great Eastern Remedy
for all
Diseases of the Skin,

such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, PUSTULAR ERUPTIONS, ACNE, RINGWORM, LICHEN SCALDHEAD, SCALY ERUPTIONS, LEPRA, ELEPHANTIASIS, FRECKLES, SYPHALITIC ERUPTIONS, BOILS, BLANES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES. FOUL ULCERS, CANCER, INDOLENT TUMOURS, CANCEROUS TUMOURS, &c. &c. — is

Dr. E. J. Lazarus
ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious imitations.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the orginal receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D. and sold by them and by all Medicine Venders at 4 Rupees each bottle.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. **GREAT CARE** must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

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Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
D. S. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Botton & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie & Co.; De Beaux & Co.; Scott, Mascurine & Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(135)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, Esq., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, Esq., of Messrs. Lyall, *Rennie & Co.*

ASSURERS under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past eleven years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £34,065.

Medical Adviser:

DR. T. EDMONSTON CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street.
Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	...	£971,942-10-10.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£213,485-15-1.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,070,348-17-1.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to

MESSRS. GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, Strand, Calcutta.

(463)

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight,

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

(335)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia	...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest	...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds		...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta	... Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	Madras,	... Parry & Co.
	Bombay,	... Remington & Co.
	Colombo,	... Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
	Singapore,	... Paterson, Simons & Co.
Sub-Agents	in Mirzapore,	... Hamilton, Brown & Co.
	,, Agra,	... T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS

And every Disorder depending on either *Functional Derangement* of the LIVER or *Obstruction of the Hepatic* or *Biliary Ducts*, such as INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, BLOTCHES, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, OFFENSIVE BREATH, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &C., &C., &C., have their appropriate Remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only Preparation that has a *really beneficial* influence on the LIVER has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 CASES in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives [*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*], and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the Original Receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors at 4 Rs. each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an unmistakable proof of its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bottle is capsuled, and bears on its labels the facsimile of our signature.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

Importers and Manufacturers of Baths, Wash-Stands, Water-Cans, &c., &c.

Open Taper Baths.

60″×24″×16″	54″×22″×16″	48″×20″×16″
55,	50,	45 each.

Open Oval Baths.

21,	24,	27,	30,	33,	36 inch.
11-8,	13-4,	15,	18,	21,	25 each.

Travelling Baths with Covers and Straps.

21,	24,	27,	30,	33,	36 inch.
21,	25-8	28-8,	32,	35,	40 each.

Oxford Hip Baths.

No.	3,	4
Rs.	30-8,	40 each.

Admiral Baths ... Rs. 21 each.

Shower Baths, round, 17″×15″ 25 each.
Do., square 29″×22″×15″ 35 each.
Large Copper Roses for Shower Baths... Rs. 25 each.
Sponge Baths, Straight side, Oak, Rs. 16 each. Registered Lily, ... „ 25 „
O. P. Foot Baths with wire handles, 18-inch ... ... „ 11 „
Economic Wash Stands, No. 593, Rs. 10-8 each Camp Wash-Stands ... „ 22-8 „
Cambridge Wash Stands Rs. 32 each Oxford Wash-Stands ... ... „ 34 „
Triangle Wash Stands Tiptd. .. „ 35 „
Toilet Sets Containing Can, Pail and Bath ... ... Rs. 33-8 and 35 set
O. P. Slop Pails with wire handles „ 8-8 each.
Colored and Tiptd. Basins ... No. 315, 12″ 2, 15″ 2-12 each.
Do. do. „ 316, 12″ 1-12, 15″ 2-8, 18″ 3-8 each.
Brush Trays, Rs. 2, 2-4 each.
Sponge Pans, Rs. 4-8, each.
Soap Trays, Rs. 2-8 each.

	6,	8,	10,	12 qts.
Boiler Fillers ... Rs.	3-8,	3-12,	5,	6 each.
Toilet Cans ... „	7-4,	7-8,	8-8,	10-8 „

	2,	3,	4,	6,	8 pints.
Hot Water Cans Rs.	2-12,	3-4,	3-12,	5-8,	6 each.

Japanned jugs ... ... Rs. 6, 7-8 „
Do, Tipped ... ... Rs. 6 „

☞ 10 *per cent discount off the above prices for Cash.*

(2)

LEA & PERRINS'

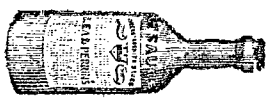
CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

339) *Calcutta.*

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

"It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal's ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard that it may be added that the Company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman at the Annual Meeting, 7th August, 1874.*

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PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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(107)

THE SERAMPORE PRESS.

THE Serampore Press undertakes the Publication of Books and Pamphlets in English and Bengalee, and all ordinary kinds of job work in these languages, at moderate rates. The Press also casts founts of Bengalee type of all varieties.

AUTHORIZED UNIVERSITY TEXT-BOOKS.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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D. S. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Botton & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie & Co.; De Beaux & Co.; Scott, Mascurine & Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

(315½)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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R. SCOTT, THOMSON & CO.,
J. CORFIELD & CO., 11*a*, Government place, } *Calcutta.*

(477)

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
LANDOUR.

Will re-open on the 1st of March, 1875.

Address,

REV. D. HERRON,
Dehra.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the EXCLUSIVE supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite Comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

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The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest HOMŒOPATHIC advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NUT.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS the largest Manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London.

EXPORT CHICORY MILLS, BRUGES, BELGIUM.

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THE MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR PRIVATE SEMINARY,

WILL re-open for the Session of 1875 punctually on the 1st of March. Terms Revised. Special attention is paid by Mrs. Parsons to YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to

REV. J. PARSONS,
(443) *Mussoorie, Deyrah Doon.*

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, London. ALEX. ROSS' Depilatory removes superfluous Hair from the Face and Arms without injury to the skin. Had of Chemists, and of SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co., 9 Dalhousie Square.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—ALEX. ROSS' Chiropo removes Corns in an hour, turns them into pulp, removing the root. Had of ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, and SMITH & STANISTREET, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SPANISH FLY IS THE ACTING INGREDIENT in ALEX. ROSS' Cantharides Oil which quickly produces Hair and Whiskers. Had of Chemists. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England, and of SMITH & Co., 9 Dalhousie Square.

(431)

HOME PARK, BROUGHTY FERRY, SCOTLAND.
ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss HISLOP, daughter of the Rev A. HISLOP, Author of "The Two Babylons," &c.

BROUGHTY FERRY is healthily and pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Tay, and is much frequented by those in pursuit of health.

It is the aim of the Principal to combine the highest possible *gradual* development and culture of the intellect, with the Christian training and watchfulness of a home.

A large staff of Masters and English and Foreign Governesses.

Reference is kindly permitted to Rev. J. WILSON, D.D., F.R.S., Bombay.

Rev. G. COOPER, Nagpore.
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Rev. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL.D., Ditto.

Prospectuses with further references, &c., on application to the Printer.

(429)

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

(491)

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000.000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

London Bankers,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	...	5 per cent.
6 " "	...	4 "
3 " "	...	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

(H)

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Calcutta	Penang	Manilla
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN CALCUTTA

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows;—

3 months' notice,	3	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	4	" "
12 " "	5	" "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

(31.) JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £55,000.

Calcutta Branch, No. 28, Dalhousie Square.

The Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts general Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold on London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

(295)

THE CITY BANK,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. A. D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE...	(CORNER OF FINCH LANE), THREADNEEDLE STREET.	
BRANCH OFFICES ...	No. 34, OLD BOND STREET.	
	Nos. 219 & 221, EDGWARE ROAD.	
	Nos. 159 & 160, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.	
	No. 25, LUDGATE HILL.	
	No. 7, LOWNDES TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,200,000	0 0
	(60,000 shares of £20 each.)	
PAID-UP CAPITAL. ...	600,000	0 0
RESERVED FUND ...	170,000	0 0

Directors:

JOHN JONES, Esq., *Chairman.*
HENRY JOHN ATKINSON, Esq.

HENRY VIGURS EAST, Esq.	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ANDREW LAWRIE, Esq.	WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esq.
ROBERT LLOYD, Esq.	JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.
WM. MCARTHUR, Esq., M.P.	GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.
JOAQUIN DE MANCHA, Esq.	

Mannager:

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY.

SECRETARY—C. J. WORTH.

Accounts opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The Interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negociable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON, *January 19th*, 1875.

(480)

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN AND CO.'S

			P. doz.
Chateau Lafitte Claret,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	" 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	" 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	" 15
Proprietaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	" 18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	" 12
Brandy,	in 1 do.,	Qts	" 30

BRUCE'S

			P. doz.
Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 30

F. GIESLER & CO.'S

			P. doz.
Champagne, Star Mark,	in 1 doz. cases,	Qts.	Rs. 44
Do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	" 24

Fine Pale Gold coloured Sparkling Champagne. ... in cases. at 1 do., Qts. Rs. 36

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

(B) LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail early in April.

Messrs. GREEN'S favourite passenger Steamer

"VICEROY"

2477 Tons, 1200 H. P. Indicated.

J. MURDOCH, Commander.

For passage and plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY & CO.

(415)

WILSON LINE.

Calcutta to London.

Via Suez Canal.

To sail about the 10th of April.

MESSRS. WILSON'S magnificent full powered Steamer "El Dorado", 3,500 Tons, Captain T. Coulter Kerr, will be despatched about the 10th of April.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For passage and full particulars,

Apply to

GRINDLAY & CO.

(473)

TO SAIL ABOUT END OF MARCH.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

Calling at intermediate Ports.

The Splendid Screw Steam-ship "John Tennant," R. De Steiger, R. N. R., Commander, 2260 tons Gross Register, 1350 H. P. effective, built expressly for the passenger trade between London and Calcutta. and is provided with every comfort and convenience including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath rooms, Ice house, &c. Her ventilation is unusually good and each cabin has two to three large ports. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares for Saloon £45, and £50, second class £25.

Apply to

JARDINE SKINNER AND CO.,
Agents.

(474.)

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND 170, PICCADILLY.

Works—EUSTON ROAD and CAMDEN TOWN.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa & Condensed Milk).

(369)

KASIPUR (COSSIPORE.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

CHEMICAL WORKS,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirit of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,
Address, 3/2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

(D)

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

8)

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway, Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

(218)

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 17th instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent*

(22)

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancent.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond,)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

(302)

MILITARY ORDERS.

Graham, Lieut-Col F W, furlough, for 20 months.

Harrison, Surgn Major J B, permitted to retire with pension of £550.

Francis, Depy Surgn-Genl C R, ditto with pension of £706.

Heywood, Capt J M, furlough for 6 months.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Blake, Capt R P, 3rd Squadron Officer, to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the absence on leave of Capt T C Underwood, and in addition to officiate as 2nd-in-Command till the return to duty of Major J Gillespie, or until further orders.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Griffiths, Capt C J, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer. *vice* Capt T Higginson, permitted to rejoin his own Regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and during the period Major G N Mone may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Aislabie, Captain W B, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Capt C J Griffiths.

4th Sikh Infantry.

FitzHugh, Capt A, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry and Officiating Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel H F M Boisragon, or until further orders.

Daniell, Capt L Odell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Capt A FitzHugh.

Scott, Capt A, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt B E Gowan, or until further orders.

Quartermaster, Captain V Rivaz, to officiate as Adjutant *vice* Captain A Scott.

Dempster, Lieutenant C, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, *vice* Captain V Rivaz.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Hastings, Captain F E, Quartermaster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain A H Turner, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Bracken, Lieutenant Colonel R D'O C, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, during absence on furlough to Europe of Major P O Rynd, or until further orders.

Osborne, Col A E, to officiate as 1st Examiner, Pay Department.

Thomas, Capt C F, to officiate as 2nd Examiner, Pay Department.

Bailey, Lieut T J, permitted to resign appointment in Punjab, F F.

McMullen, Lieut-Col J R, furlough for 1 year and 11 months.

Browne, Major S J, for 2 years.

Ewing, Lieut J P, (E Battery F Brigade), to England, for six months.

Sullivan, Lieut E C, (No 4 Battery 23rd Brigade), to England, for six months.

Hammond, Vet Surgn J, (19th Brigade), to England, for fifteen months

Mantell, Surgn Major R. M S, (in medical charge 9th Bengal Cavalry,) to Nynee Tal, from 15th April to 15th October.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Marriott, Mr A, to officiate as District Supdt of Police, 4th class, Cen. Prov,

Banbury, Mr W A, ditto Asst ditto.

Chichele Plowden, Mr T J, one month's leave.

Sutherland, Capt S S, Bengal Staff Corps, permitted to resign his appointment as District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces

Consequent upon the retirement from the service of Colonel E A Rowlatt, a Depy Commr of the 3rd Grade, in the Assam Commission, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 15th December last:—

McWilliam, Mr O G B, C S, Depy Commr, 4th Grade, to be Depy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Butler, Capt J, Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to be Depy Commr, 4th Grade.

Wadham Spens, Rev A N, appointed a Junior Chaplain Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Halsey, Mr W S, to officiate as Commr of Inland Customs.

Hossein, Moulvie Z, Depy Magst, on retiring from the service of Govt, is permitted to retain for life the honorary title of "Khan Bahadoor."

Ridgeway, Capt J W, Political Asst of the 1st class, posted to Rajpootana,

Public Works Department.

DeSalis, Mr H J R, posted to the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment under the Director of State Railways:—

From 10th September 1874.

Mann, Mr H, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, to Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Hacquet, Mr N, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, to Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Robinson, Sergeant J, Overseer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Kearns, Sergeant P, Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

From 11th September 1874.

Robinson, Mr J N, Supervisor, 1st Grade Punjab Northern State Railway, to Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lebreton, Lieut W J, S S C, to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, at Bombay, until further orders.

Begbie, Capt A G, to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay.

BENGAL.

Hopkinson, Capt W, posted to the district of Lohardugga.

Smith, Mr A, promoted to First Grade of Magistrates.

Kemble, Mr W, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates.

Alexander, Mr N S, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates.

Oldham, Mr W B, to act as a Joint-Magistrate, First Grade, in Midnapore.

Cochran, Mr A W, to act in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates,

Sharp, Mr H G, to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates.

Winter, Mr C D C, to act in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates.

Dey, Mr G G, to act in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates.

Pratt, Mr J, to act in Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates.

Greaves, Mr R H, to act in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates.

Moitra, Baboo B S, to have charge of the office of District Supdt of Police, Maldah.

Meares, Mr G R K, Gya, leave for three months.

Giles, Mr A H, to be District Supdt of Police, Gya.

The following acting appointments are made in consequence of the appointment of Mr E B Baker to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police:—

Daunt, Major John Charles Campbell, V C, to act as a District Supdt of Police of the First Grade,

Platts, Mr Francis Thomas, to act as a District Supdt of Police of the Second Grade.

Coombs, Mr Henry Augustus, to act as a District Supdt of Police of the Third Grade.

Clarke, Mr C B, to act as a Professor in the Presidency College in addition to his other duties.

Carnac, Mr C F, Opium Agent, Benares, leave for six months.

Rivett Carnac, Mr H, to act as Opium Agent of Benares.

Fagan, Mr G S, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, leave for three months.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The undermentioned officers to be magistrates of the 1st class :—

Conybeare Mr J C A, Asst Magst, Mirzapore, Scott Mr R, Asst Magst, Muttra; and Wyer, Mr T R, Asst Magst, Muzaffarnagar.

Buck, Mr E C, to be Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Atkinson, Mr E T, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

Petre Mr F L, Asst Magst, to Bareilly.

PUNJAB.

Dames, Mr H L, Asst Commissioner, to the Jhung district temporarily.

Dane, Mr R M, Asst Commissioner, to the Montgomery district, temporarily.

Thomson, Surgn G, 1st Punjab Cavalry, appointed Civil Surgeon, Rajanpore.

Beckett, Mr H B, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bannu.

Plowden, Captain T J C, from the Kohat to the Peshawur district.

Shortt, Lieut of J R G G, from the Mooltan to the Simla district.

Duke, Surgn O T, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan.

Jackson, Surgn W, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Edwardesabad, as a temporary arrangement.

MARRIAGES.

February 11. At Madras, Mr. GEORGE A. BAILEY, to Camilla, youngest daughter of the late Mr. JOHN TAYLOR of Bangalore.

At Ramnaghur, by the Rev. C. H. Bloomhardt, C. M. S., and afterwards by the Rev. Father S. Bertoldi, of Jessore, Mr. E. SAUPIN, of Babookhally Factory, Jessore, to Eliza Rose, the third daughter of Mr. J. WESTON, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jessore.

17. At St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Mr. GEORGE M. ROE, Extra Supernumerary Customs Officer, to Dorothea Jane, *alias* Marguereti, relict of the late Mr. HERBERT BAKER, Calcutta.

At Dinapore, by the Rev. Fr. Lewis, of St. Michael's Church, Mr. EDWARD LEWIS JOACHIM, Superintendent of Salt, Chumparun, to Mary Agnes, only daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM WILLSON, of the Bansghat Concern, Chupra.

18. At Moradabad, by the Rev. Henry Murray, Mr. CHARLES FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL, Surgeon, A.M.D., to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. B. HILDEBRAND, Kibworth, Leicestershire.

February 20. At St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromhead, Mr. C. G. FARR, to Kate Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. GEORGE LOWEN.

BIRTHS.

February 11. At Pooree, the wife of Mr. J. S. ARMSTRONG, C. S., of a son.

12. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. LIONEL BEECH, Surgeon, 38th Regiment, N. I., of a daughter.

13. At No. 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. FRASER, of a son.

15. At Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Mr. G. BARTON GROVES, Postal Department, of a son.

20. At 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. MARC A. T. MEUGENS, of a son.

Howrah, 46, Chandmaree, the wife of Mr. E. C. DORMIEUX, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

February 9. At Palamcottah, Mr. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYLE, H. M.'s Madras Civil Service, aged 30 years.

11. At Madras, at the residence of Mr. R. Allon, Mr. CHARLES WALLACE WOOD, of Calcutta, the beloved youngest member of his family, aged 36 years.

17. At Chandernagore, Mr. ALFRED COURJON, aged 44 years and 3 months.

19. At Simla, of acute bronchitis, Mr. THOMAS L. LEWSEY (Firm of Bourne and Shepherd.)

The English Mail of 29th January was delivered at this office on the night of the 21st instant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 18th February, 1875 ... 3 per ct.
Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings, 17th February, 1875, average rate ... 1-10

Exchange on London.

		d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅛	to 1-10-5-16
Ditto, 3 months' sight	...	1-10-1-16	to
Ditto, on demand	...	1-9⅞	to 1-9-13-16
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅜	to
Document Bills for Acceptance at 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅛	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do.	...	1-10-9-16	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1-10⅜	to

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 220½ to

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes	...	6½ a 7½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks	...	6½ a 7
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers	...	6
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto	...	5

Gold, 23 carats	...	Rs.	16-10 a 16-14
Sovereigns	...	,,	10 13 a 10-14

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	103 6 a 103 10
Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	,,	108 4 a 108 0

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	...	Rs.	103 6 a 103 6
4½ Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	...	,,	106 0 a 106 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	...	,,	105 8 a 106 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	...	,,	104 4 a 104 6
5½ Per Cent. of 1859-60	(1879)	...	,,	109 0 a 110 2

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	...	Rs.	113 0 a 113 8
6 Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	...	,,	113 8 a 114 0
6 Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	...	,,	114 0 a 114 8
6 Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	...	,,	114 8 a 115 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	...	,,	115 0 a 115 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	...	,,	116 8 a 117 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE ½ YEARS, P. C.		
			BANKING COS. Limited.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs. Rs.			
£1,000,000	£10	£10	Agra Bank	90 *a*	92	90 *a* 92	2	1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank	118 *a*	119	.....	5	...	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank	129 *a*	130	...	5	5	6
2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1417½ *a*	1420	1415 *a* 1420	6	3½	3½
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	125 *a*	126	.....	6	5	5
£337,625	£25	£25	Delhi & London Bank	180 *a*	182	.....	6	½	2
2,00,000	100	100	Mussoorie Savings Bank	124 *a*	125	...	6	6	6
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India	116 *a*	117	116 *a* 117	3	2	3
20,00,000	100	100	Punjab Bank	82 *a*	83	.....	4	3½	4
12,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank	530 *a*	535	.....	5	5	5
8,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank	90 *a*	92	...	...	4	4
			COMMERCIAL COS. (*Limited.*)						
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates	65 *a*	70	.....	..	..	...
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute	5 *a* 3 disct		.....	...	...	...
8,00,000	100	10	Bally Paper Mills	103 *a*	104	...	..	..	
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes	134 *a*	135	134 *a*	...	10	10
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal	340 *a*		...	2½	4½	6
80,000	100	10	Bengal Iron	29 *a*	30	...	...	...	...
4,25,400	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing	300 *a*		.....	...	...	...
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills	1300 prem.		.....	...	...	...
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse	445 *a*	450	.....	7R	10R	8R
15,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons	114 *a*		.....	...	8	8
1,50,000	200	5	Ditto (new)	110 *a*	111	.....	...	...	..
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes	89 *a*		...	...	.	...
.....	100	...	Ditto New Shares	4 *a*	5	.....	...	...	..
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking	270 *a*	280	.....	...	.	...
.....	...	350	Ditto ½ shares	135 *a*	140	....	...	...	..
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press	90 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry	11 *a*	12	...	...	...	...
8,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills	240 *a*		.....	...	10	10
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press	55 *a*		.....	...	2	5
3,60,000	500	450	Dhipore Hydre Prs	...		...	...	...	...
200,000	100	50	Gossipore Hyare Prs	par		...	...	...	
100,000	100	70	Gunbar Cotton Mills	29 *a*	30	.....	...	...	...
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 *a*	262	...	2½	2½	2½
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 *a*	200	.....	...	...	10
£26,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway	268 *a*	270	.....	2	2	2½
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal	300 *a*		.....	2	7½	2½
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	98 *a*	99	.....	...	...	9
	100	85	Ditto Contrib	98 *a*	99	.....	6	...	7
9,20,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons	242 *a*		242 *a*	6	...	7
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares	221 *a*		.....	...	...	..
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore	1200 *a*		.....	8	8	6
15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel	157 *a*		.....	3	2	6
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking	190 *a*	195	.....	5	5	6R
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills	25 *a*	28	...	..	...	...
25,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.	520 *a*	525	.....	8	...	2½
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance	10 *a*	11	.....	...	...	5a
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport	103 *a*	105	.....	...	...	...
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping	47 *a*	48	.....	5	3	20
2,20,000	500	500	Mchnt's Steam Tug	350 *a*		...	...		7½
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery	115 *a*	120	.....	...	...	...
1,76,125	500	500	Nasmyth's Press	480 *a*	490	...	12	20	15
.....	50	10	Nauthpore Indigo	31 *a*	32	.....	...	...	...
8,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom	135 *a*	137	.....	...	...	5
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New issue	135 *a*		.....	...	...	...
4,305	100	100	Strand Bank Press	92 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
15,50,000	100	50	Oriental Jute	92 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
£4,000,000	£10	£10	Oude & Rohilkund Railway	127 *a*		.....	...	...	...
1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore Press	100 *a*	102	.....	2½	2½	3½
8,00,000	100	100	Ranneegunge Coals	113 *a*	114	.....	...	...	10 A
3,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press	80 *a*	82	.....	...	...	...
4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thomson	235 *a*	240	.....	...	3	3
1,50,000	100	30	Serajpore Jutes	83 *a*	84	...	2½	...	3
2,89,000	£20	£20	S. E. and D. Railway	238 *a*	239	...	...	2½	...
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press	120 *a*	123	.....	25	29	24

PAID UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.		SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON 71	72	73.
			TEA COS.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(*Limited.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable	195 *a*	200		...	...	17
9,33,375	£50	200	Assam	500 *a*	510	.....	17½	22½	...
1,10,000	100	100	Aduipore Terai	105 *a*	110	.....	12	12½	...
3,00,000	100	100	Arcattipore	145 *a*	150	...	7½	13	8a
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun	123 *a*	125	...	...	...	5
75,000	100	50	Baree	52 *a*	53	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal	99 *a*	100	.....	6	8	4a
1,47,000	100	80	Do. (Contributory)	55 *a*	56	.....	8	6½	8
6,85,550	200	200	Bishnauth	380 *a*			17½	17½	17½
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)	94 *a*	95	.....	17½	17	17½
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah	105 *a*	106	.....	...	8½	10
.....	100	50	Burkola	99 *a*		.....	...	...	...
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar	164 *a*	166	...	5	7½	4½
3,92,059	100	100	Central Terai	73 *a*	75	.....	...	½	
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore	775 *a*	780	.....	...	6	5
25,000	100	10	Chota Nagpore	101 *a*	102	.....	...	...	...
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial	125 *a*		.....	...	...	5½
2,30,000	100	100	Cutleecherra	195 *a*		.....	...	4	...
2,00,000	100	100	Cooeheela	95 *a*	100	.....	...	...	12a
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh	90 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
8,43,965	200	82	Doping	69 *a*		.....	...	...	
8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon	89 *a*	90	.....	...	...	
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt	145 *a*	150	.....	...	5	10a
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung	91 *a*	92	.....	...	½	2½
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	120 *a*		.....	12	13	15
10,00,000	100	100	East India	86 *a*		85½ *a* 87	5	6	6
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty	103 *a*	104	.....	...	...	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Holta	110 *a*	111	111 *a*	...	...	15
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria	90 *a*		.....	...	4	8
1,21,500	250	250	Jellalpore Cachar	480 *a*	490	.....	26	14	5
.....		100	Jheerie Ghat	105 *a*		...	...	...	...
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam)	104 *a*		...	...	...	...
2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra	130 *a*	131	.....	...	...	8
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley	90 *a*	95	.....	...	...	...
4,34,787	1,000	900	Kuncunpore	930 *a*	940	.....	...	...	3
.....	100	100	Ditto ditto	93 *a*	94	.....	...	...	3
6,96,076	1250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	112 *a*	115	.....	3½	3½	3
	1250	200	Do. (Contributory)	98 *a*		.....	4	4a	4
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai	85 *a*		.....	...	...	...
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal	11000 *a*		.....	20	35	20
4,98,750	£25	62½	Lower Assam	46 *a*	47	...	2½	4	4
£65,875	£50	£10	Luckimpore (Asm.)	129 *a*	130	.....	2½	5a	4
1,55,750	100	100	Majagram	114 *a*	115	.....	...	...	12½
7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra	94 *a*	95	85 *a*	...	...	5
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)	85 *a*	86	85 *a* 85½	6	...	
78,000	100	40	Mothola	95 *a*	96	.....	...	...	...
£150,000	100	100	Moungledye	.....		.....	...	...	...
1,62,275	200	200	Mattuck	90 *a*	100	.....	...	...	...
.....	200	125	Do. (Contributory)	70 *a*	75	...	...	...	...
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi	122 *a*	123	.....	...	...	...
1,60,000	£10	£10	New Goalpara	240 *a*	245	.....	10	12½	20
1,17,750	30	30	New Mutual	220 *a*	225	.....	37½	50	50
4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore	200 *a*		.....	5	5	5
£160,000	100	40	Phœnix	49 *a*	50	...	...	...	...
75,000	100	100	Punkabaree	107 *a*	108	.....	11	4	5
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	100 *a*		...	...	...	...
6,25,000	100	100	Singel	137 *a*	138	137 *a*	11½	9	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Soom	91 *a*	92		3	...	...
1,40,000	100	100	Springside	139 *a*	140	109½ *a* 130	...	...	...
50,000	100		Sungoo River	39 *a*	40	.....	...	...	...
.....	100	100	Teesnarrea	128 *a*	130	.....	...	...	...
7,34,300	200	£10	Tuckvar	130 *a*		.....	8	...	...
£182,224	100	£10	Upper Assam	25 *a*	27	.....			

T—Time-bargain. X—Ex-dividend. a—ad-interim. R—Rupees per share Per cent. for 4 months. N—Nominal. ½—Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHEBY,
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

General Debility and Emaciation.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility, I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed. I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents, the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and, from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who, in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Esq., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

The Wasting Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets*, from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hope of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT O. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

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☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 15th instant. He will first proceed to Delhi, where he will remain in Camp till the 29th, and will afterwards visit Puttiala, arriving at Simla about the 2nd proximo.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR on leaving Calcutta a week ago made a halt at Benares, which city has had little repose during the last few days, owing to his presence and that of Sir Jung Bahadoor and some other princes.

THE Government of India has granted an additional year to Mr. Talboys Wheeler to enable him to complete the fourth volume of his "History of India." The forthcoming volume of Mr. Wheeler's work will cover the Mussulman and Mahratta periods of Indian history, and bring down the narrative to the rise of British power.

WE are glad to learn that the Madras Government has received the Secretary of State's sanction to Mr. Parkes's scheme for a Madras harbour. Mr. Parkes intends to construct two stone piers one thousand yards apart, and to connect these by another pier in seven fathoms of water, with an entrance four hundred and fifty yards wide. A hundred and seventy acres will be enclosed. The cost will be fifty-six lakhs. Mr. Parkes, who is at Singapore, has been summoned by telegraph to begin the work at once.

THE last number of the *Indian Charivari* contains the following sketch, which appeared as an accompaniment to a cartoon of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1845, one of the first term youths at Haileybury was a shy, ungainly lad, fresh from Rugby, and known at the college by the cognomen of "Bumble." The Professors were unable to unveil any of his special talents, and of all the numerous gold medals and other prizes with which Haileybury was amply endowed, but few fell to the share of Bumble, who is the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But who would now assert that Sir R. Temple does not possess undoubted talent. And not the least of his talents is unbounded self-confidence. Excelsior should be his motto, for his confidence in his own powers is unbounded; and Sydney Smith's description of Lord John Russell, that he would undertake the command of the channel fleet or perform the operation for stone, is equally applicable to Sir Richard Temple. Witness his assumption of office as Finance Minister for India, without any previous knowledge of finance, and his annual glorification of himself in his budget statements, refusing to admit his error, even when it was discovered during his temporary absence that his *estimates* and calculations were erroneous. In Finance Sir Richard was a most decided failure. But as a Secretary, he was conspicuous. He may almost be said to have made the Panjab, when he drew the attention of the public to that province by his roseate reports, so much in contrast with the well-known proclivities of his master, Lord Lawrence. No doubt he thus helped in part to make Lord Lawrence's fame, and gratitude may have induced *Lord Lawrence to make him a Finance Minister.* We must, at any rate, *give* him the credit for having converted the Central Provinces from a *terra incognita* into one of the best governed and most progressive provinces in India, and this success has well earned him his present position. Whether in the more extended sphere of action, and in a better known part of the country, he will be equally successful, remains to be seen. At present his time as Lieutenant-Governor has been chiefly spent in combating the windmill of famine and travelling through his dominions; but there is an amount of Bumbledom about his proceedings which shows that he well deserved his college cognomen.

A correspondent is of opinion that the fees of pleaders on the Appellate Side of the High Court should be regulated by authority in the same way that fees are fixed on the Original Side. Recently a gentleman was charged Rs. 50 for a simple motion, and subsequently had to pay a like sum for a second motion. Having failed to make terms with his pleader he was powerless. The High Court, on being applied to, were of opinion that ministerially they could give him no help, and he is not consoled *by being informed* that in Special Appeals, valued at 2 or 3 rupees, the expenses often amount to 100 rupees, which sum the appellant has to pay. Mr. Hobhouse has here another opportunity for legislating. It is not clear that the High Court acting judicially in an action to recover fees would not be entitled to take into consideration the reasonableness of the amount.

A short time ago we noticed the fact that an Indian immigrant coolie in Trinidad had successfully run two horses at the Christmas races in that island. This notice has caused a gentleman to write to us enclosing an extract from a letter he has received from Trinidad bearing on the subject. The communication runs thus, "A coolie named Ajoon, who keeps the shop at the entrance to Santa Cruz, ran two horses at the races, and carried off the Governor's cup, Ladies' Purse, and I know not what else. He had been sirdar on several estates previously. He states publicly that he will import next year the best English racers. In the meantime he goes down to Demerara and elsewhere, to carry off the prizes." The contrast thus presented between the career open to a coolie in Bengal, and the possibilities within easy reach in Trinidad; is so marked as to need no comment.

AT the Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction, be taken into consideration, and that the Bill as amended be passed; this was agreed to. The Ports and Port-dues Bill was then discussed, but it was arranged that the passing of it should be postponed in order to admit of some points being considered that had been suggested by Sir Richard Temple and the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith in Special Committee. The Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration was also postponed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George. On an application by Mr. Ellis, His Excellency the President suspended the Rules for the conduct of business. The Bill was then taken into consideration and passed. The Council will reassemble on Monday next.

IN the Legislative Council on Tuesday, His Excellency the President made a few observations which will be read with great interest, in reference to Mr. Hobhouse's motion that the High Courts Criminal Procedure Bill should be passed as amended. The Viceroy remarked that Mr. Hobhouse had rightly said the Bill was of considerable importance, and he was sure the Council would agree with him that they were much indebted to Mr. Hobhouse for the great care and attention which he had displayed not only in the preparation of this particular Bill, but also with regard to other Bills of some complication and importance, which had been before them during the course of the present Legislative Session. Those Bills although they had been received by the Council without discussion at their various stages, with the exception of the explanations given by Mr. Hobhouse, had, in reality, received the most careful consideration in the Select Committees. The papers circulated to members of Council would, his Lordship was sure, be sufficient to show that the present measure was one which might safely be passed into law. He made those observations simply for the purpose of stating that the provisions of the Bill had not escaped attention, but had been most fully and carefully considered in its several stages before the Council.

AT the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Free Church Mission, Madras, on the 4th instant, the Rev. W. Miller, M. A. read a report on the progress that has been made by the Madras Central Institution during the past year. The most noticeable fact is the rapid growth of the Collegiate department. At the end of 1874 it numbered 112 as against 78 in the year before, and it now numbers 139. Some of the classes have become as large as there is any desire to see them; in fact in nearly every class of the Institution there are as many pupils as the necessary regard for order and efficiency will allow the authorities to admit.

A large number of candidates for admission to the College have been refused from want of room. Mr. Miller says very justly: Such popularity in a Mission institution, so long continued and extending now to the most advanced classes, is not without a most important bearing on some of the problems connected with Indian education. In connection with the College classes not the least interesting feature is the rapid increase in the number of Christian students. Out of 84 students 20 per cent. (i. e. 17) were native Christians. This is largely owing to the fact that the Church Missionary Society now sends to the Free Church Institute those students from their different High Schools in the Mofussil, who mean to complete their education in Madras.

IN regard to the expenses in connection with the School Department of the Institute and some other matters, Mr. Miller made the following observations.

In point of regularity, as in point of numbers, we cannot think there is room for much improvement now. The percentage of absentees in 1874 stands at 6½ for the entire year, and at only an insignificant fraction above 5 for the last quarter. The state of matters seems to be nearly all that can be looked or even wished for. It is very different from that which prevailed even eleven years ago, when we find that it was noted with satisfaction that in the last quarter of the year the average number of absentees had fallen as low as 12 per cent.

In yet another and highly important point we can report steady progress,—the degree in which the fees meet the cost of education. In the school Department there is but little change, but the fees in the College for last year rose to, in round numbers, Rupees 3,400. The entire expense of that Department may be set down approximately at Rs. 16,000, so that instead of the students bearing one-sixth of the expense as we reported last year, they bear now considerably above one-fifth. This amply confirms the opinion expressed last year that in this Institution, and even in its highest classes, a change is going on which, if its healthy development be not interfered with, will soon result in a fair proportion of the expense of the higher education being borne by those who receive most of the direct advantage.

In another point still we are able to report some progress; that namely of the extent to which our pupils stand the test of examinations. At the date of our last Report the University had not yet published the results of the Degree examination for 1874. We should therefore notice here that of the six students that composed the then fourth class, five successfully graduated. Similarly, the results of the late examination are not yet known. The class that went up to it contained eight students, but we do not anticipate for them success so marked as that of their immediate predecessors. In December last, 24 students passed the First Examination in Arts, and 38 the Matriculation Examination; in both cases the largest numbers that have ever passed from this Institution. Again, in the Scripture examination that bears the name of Mr. Cator, the Institution has distinguished itself beyond all previous example;—more, however, from what may be termed the accident of our having good native Christian students in the classes from which candidates find it convenient to go up, than from any change in the ordinary course of affairs with regard to religious instruction. In the higher grade of this examination, the first and second prizes —in the lower grade the third, were gained by our students. We congratulate the individual competitors on their success; but as regards the Institution, we derive even more satisfaction from two other facts which should be noted. These are, first, that of the extra prizes awarded to non-Christian candidates, the highest, alike in the higher and in the lower grade, were awarded to students of this Institution; and, second, that of the 35 who actually appeared for examination in the lower grade 22, and of the 10 who competed in the higher, literally all, were judged deserving of the certificates of honour awarded to those who obtain one-half of the total marks. Such a result we cannot but regard as a testimony well worth having to the interest taken by our students in the most important of all their studies,—particularly when it is kept in mind that no special preparation is made for this examination beyond the studying in certain of the classes of as much of the subjects prescribed for it as can be conveniently overtaken in the hour ordinarily devoted to Scriptural instruction.

WE have quoted some interesting passages from Mr. Miller's report, but by far the most important is yet to come. In it Mr. Miller alludes to the attempt which is being made to render the Central Institute of Madras a permanent Christian College for Southern India. The most depraved of parents as well as the best, desire their children to be moral and good, hence it is that in every part of the world and in all sections of society there is a strong antipathy to religion and morality being divorced from the education of the young. Secularism may kick against this feeling, but it is of little advantage for it to *do so*; that institution will please the community most which turns out the best conducted children, and mere book knowledge will always be a secondary consideration. It happens in Madras that the only Institution which will take Hindoo and Mahomedan students to the highest honours of the University, and at the same time constantly bestow scrupulous care in founding all its teaching on a Christian basis, is the Free Church Institute. Side by side with this Institute there is the Presidency College, with a most elaborate and expensive organization, and with a small army of Government professors, but in the Presidency College all reference to religion is carefully tabooed, and morality is simply in an abstract form and in a special class. Yet the Free Church Institute is in the most marked favour with all castes and sects. The fact is accounted for, strange as it may appear to some, by the Christian character of the Free Church professorial staff. What is desired is that the Institute should now be endowed by the benevolence of the public with funds to enable it to stand firm hereafter, for all time, or at all events for many generations. It owes its present influence for good to the personal sacrifices of the principal and his colleagues, and it is unreasonable and unwise to calculate on equal enthusiasm from their successors. We should greatly rejoice if any observations of ours were privileged to prove beneficial to an Institute whose claims on the Christian public of India and Europe are of the strongest nature.

MR. MILLER thus referred to the hopeful project he has in view of building "on the firm rock" for the benefit of all classes in Southern India. "Probably the most important event in the history of the Institution for the year is the commencement of an attempt to set it on a more secure basis than it has rested on till now. The weakness of Mission Schools and Colleges in India has always been their want of permanence. They have prospered for a few years often, but so soon as the men that made them have passed away, their work has almost universally been neglected and suffered step by step to fall into decay. There seems no reason why such a state of matters should continue. There seems no reason why the Christian spirit to which every famous seminary of learning in Europe owes its origin should have failed in these modern days, or why the rising civilization and intellectual vigour of the East should not be vindicated by Christianity as its own, even as all that is enjoyed of such blessings in the West has been based expressly on it. It has seemed to us that Christian zeal and Christian beneficence if only they are fully awakened and properly directed, should be able to give as much permanence to the institutions that spring from them, as the Indian Government has given to the educational establishments it maintains by means of its unbounded wealth. The attempt has accordingly been made to bring the strength of the Christian Churches and Societies of Britain now at work in Southern India, to bear in some way upon the permanent and efficient maintenance of such a college in Madras as may worthily represent the Christian spirit, on which all the hopes of mankind are dependent still. The difficulties in the way are not all removed, nor indeed has the time arrived when anything very definite can be reported on the subject. Still the indications at present are all of a favourable kind; and though we do not wish to rejoice prematurely, it seems probable at present that, if spared for another year, we may be able to report that arrangements have been made rendering it certain, as far as anything human can be certain, that this Institution, or some nobler one developed from it, shall be not only for our fleeting lives, but for whole ages yet to come, a light to those who have sat in darkness long, but on whom a glorious dawning is assuredly destined to arise."

MR. MILLER concluded his report with a passage which will, we trust, be widely read.

It is proof enough that those entering upon life around us are far indeed from being unreceptive of moral impressions, when an Institution is so resorted to that has the moral and spiritual element for its main distinctive feature, which does not even profess to aim at, and which most assuredly has never won any overwhelmingly high position in the way of mere intellectual or university distinction. We would be the last indeed to deny that the Institution has had some external advantages on its side, and that these have aided in its growth. Without some favourable conditions, its very existence, to say nothing of its prosperity, would, circumstanced as it is, be simply a blank impossibility. But it is to deeper causes that its success hitherto must in the last resort be attributed mainly. Even should our College undergo eclipse from this day forward, as it may do if effort be intermitted and faith should fail, —ever should it fall back into the decay from which it has been rescued for a time, its past history alone is enough to furnish a new proof of the startling paradox, and yet when it is understood, the glorious truth, of the fervid orator of the early Church *anima naturalitér christiana*:—'The soul which is by nature christian.' For it is to our minds at least no longer doubtful that some real even if faint, appreciation of the Christian tone and spirit,—imperfectly though we are able to exemplify them—some stirrings of sympathy with Christian modes of regarding the world and human duty,—with the whole in fact of that nobler life which Christ laid open to sinful men, is the main, though we do not say the only, attractive power that brings so many to our class rooms. And still more does the saying we have quoted come home to us as true, when we see day by day how largely that nobler life, those higher motives, are finding their way into and moulding, though unconsciously for the most part to themselves, the whole feelings, thoughts and character of the students that assemble here. If so much has been done when it is confessedly in all respects the day of small things with us, what results may not be reaped if the Christian Church will but have faith to carry on this Institution through the trials, the attacks, the dangers, difficulties, and delays of many kinds that are undoubtedly before it, and some of them perhaps close at hand, until the set time for its bearing its ripened fruit shall have fully come?

THE PUNJAB BUDGET.

THE following is an abstract of the estimated Income and Expenditure for 1875-76. as finally approved and accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor :—

	INCOME. Provincial Services. Rs.	Local Funds. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imperial Assignment	53,99,000	...	53,99,000
Taxes, Rates and Cesses ...	...	20,31,200	20,31,200
Departmental Receipts ...	9,55,000	19,700	9,74,700
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	71,000	8,46,890	9,17,890
Public Works Receipts	18,000	1,01,000	1,19,000
TOTAL ...	64,43,000	29,98,790	94,41,790
EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF PUBLIC WORKS.)			
Refunds ...	10,000	6,000	16,000
Collection of Taxes and Cesses ...	...	1,21,000	1,21,000
Jails ...	11,57,000	...	11,57,000
Registration ...	1,22,000	...	1,22,000
Police ...	25,75,000	85,660	26,60,660
Education ...	6,54,000	3,99,200	10,53,200
Medical ...	3,40,000	1,17,110	4,57,110
Printing ...	1,50,000	...	1,50,000
Minor Establishments	51,000	3,65,140	4,16,140
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	17,000	...	17,000
Miscellaneous ...	35,000	56,700	91,700
TOTAL ...	51,11,000	11,50,810	62,61,810
Balance ...	13,32,000	18,47,980	31,79,980

Municipal Income and Expenditure are not included in these figures. The estimate of Revenues and Receipts under Provincial Services shows a total income of Rs. 64,43,000, against Rs. 64.61,000 for 1874-75, a decrease occasioned by the reduction in the amount of the Imperial Assignment. The estimated expenditure on Provincial Services, exclusive of Public Works, is taken at Rs. 51,11,000, against Rs. 50.80.000 estimated for 1874-75, being an increase of expenditure for the coming year, amounting to Rs. 31,000, which, added to the difference under Revenue and Receipts, Rs. 18,000, reduces the balance available for Public Works by Rs. 49,000, as compared with that of the previous year. The following are the services for which an increased expenditure has been provided.

	1875-76. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Refunds ...	10,000	5,000
Jails	11,57,000	11,32,000
Registration ...	1,22,000	1,24,000
Police	25,75,000	25,59,000
Education	6,54,000	6,66,000
Medical	3,40,000	3,44,000
Printing	1,50,000	1,37,000
Minor Establishments ...	51,000	73,000
Office Rents, Taxes, &c.	17,000	...
Miscellaneous ...	35,000	40,000
TOTAL ...	51,11,000	50,80,000

The principal increases are under Jails, Police, and Printing, services which the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab expects will cause a growing demand upon the resources of the Province as the population increases and administrative arrangements are perfected; on the other hand there has been a diminution in the amount assigned from Provincial Service Funds for "Education," but the demands on this account have been provided for by the transfer of certain charges to Local or District Funds. The Local Fund income is estimated at Rs. 29,98,790 against Rs. 30,21,740 in 1874-75 as under.

	1875-76 Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Taxes, Rates, Cesses ...	20,31,200	20,29,360
Departmental Receipts	19,700	20,890
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,46,890	8,59,580
Public Works Receipts	1,01,000	1,12,000
	29,98,790	30,21,740

The falling off has been chiefly in ferry tolls, under Miscellaneous Receipts, due to the extension of railway communication which has lessened the amount of traffic passing along the Grand Trunk Road. The full effect of the change had not been felt until within the last year. It seems that the failure of both the bridges over the Sutlej and Beas rivers rendered necessary the maintenance and free use by the public of the boat bridges and ferries on those rivers, while railway communication was interrupted at these points. While there is this prospective falling off of income, there is an increase of Local Fund expenditure to be provided for as follows :—

	1875-76. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Refunds	6,000	5,000
Collection of Taxes ...	1,21,000	69,000
Police	85,660	80,170
Education ...	3,99,200	3,62,379
Medical	1,17,110	1,02,214
Minor Establishments...	3,65,140	2,45,268
Miscellaneous ...	56,700	2,24,569
	11,50,810	10,88,600

THE MEENAHS OF MARWAR.

THE year 1873-4 was conspicuous in Marwar by the unusual daring of that well-known robber tribe, the Meenahs. On one occasion a band of them was seen by the police at the foot of a defile near Dewair,—a frontier town situated at the head of the pass of that name,—evidently reconnoitering to see in what force the post was held; they subsequently committed a robbery, accompanied with violence, on a Bunjarra, who complained to the police. The latter took up the tracks of the robbers and went in pursuit, following them to a village in Marwar, rather a notorious haunt for dacoits. The police commenced a parley with the inhabitants, and were at first warned off, and then fired upon, when a head constable, a naick of the Mhairwarra Battalion, and the headman of the Dewair village were killed, and their bodies afterwards mutilated by the Meenahs.

On being informed of what had occurred, the Maharaja took energetic measures to trace out the offenders, but the murderers knowing that a hue and cry would be raised now that the blood of servants of the British Government had been shed, fled to their fastnesses in the Aravelli hills. The Maharaja met Mr. Walter, the officiating Political Agent, at the close of the year at Desooree, a large town situated near the Arravellies, which separate Marwar from Meywar, and there discussed the measures he proposed adopting for bringing these men to justice. Shortly afterwards an attack, inaugurated by the Maharaja in person when at Desooree, was made upon a gang of Meenahs, which ended in six of the most notorious of them, who are known to have been engaged in the attack on the police in the Dewair Pass, being slain. This attack, although satisfactory at the time, had its evil effect, as it roused the Meenahs to vengeance; the men belong alike to Marwar, Meywar, and Serohee, and when hotly pursued in one State, cross the border and conceal themselves in another; they seem to have friends everywhere, and are fed, harboured, and clothed by Thakoors and others, who doubtless receive a share of the ill-gotten gains. Since the attack above referred to was made, the deeds of violence of the rest of the gang have been very numerous; it is impossible to use disciplined troops against this class, for they have their haunts where our soldiers could not follow them. We can only carefully watch them by spies, who will report every movement, and have them constantly followed and arrested or shot down, wherever they may be found. Another system, too, is to severely punish all those found harbouring or supplying the men with food.

Eleven of the tribe lately suffered death at a place called Ballee, every one having been found guilty of the most heinous murders. When once the leaders of the gangs have been disposed of and the worst men arrested, the Maharaja intends offering an amnesty to the others. He is also entertaining a number of Meenahs for service in his army. Mr. Walter has wisely recommended him to have a complete regiment of them, and if he does this, he will find that this troublesome class of men will do him good service, and act as securities for the good behaviour of their brethren. To give an idea of the atrocious acts of these Meenahs, of late, this case is mentioned. A buffalo and two bullocks, the property of two merchants of the Marwar village of Dhanpoor, were stolen on the night of the 16th February; the next morning a party from Dhanpoor, numbering 19 men, went in search of the missing cattle, and found the buffalo in the Dhanpoor jungles. They then followed the tracks of the bullocks into Serohee, where they were lost, and the men being thirsty went in search of water. Whilst so engaged, they came across a band of Meenahs, who immediately fired a volley into them, killing five and wounding five others. In the beginning of the year the Maharaja of Jeypoor submitted, through the Political Agents, a scheme for the mutual extradition of border criminals on the direct requisition of the local authorities. When His Highness visited Marwar last year, the subject was dicussed by both Maharajas, and His Highness of Jodhpoor therefore readily acceded to the proposal, and formally sanctioned it. Since then a similar arrangement has been made with the Chiefs of Meywar, Serohee and Pahlunpoor, and all four Durbars have, in addition, agreed to allow the Police of one State to follow up criminals, when in hot pursuit, within the confines of another State, reporting themselves to the nearest Police officers of the State so entered, making over the criminals, if arrested, to the Police of the State in which they are captured, who are bound to give a receipt, and be responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners until their surrender is formally demanded. Similarly, if the Police of one State have proof of any known criminal being concealed, or living openly within the precincts of another State, they are to be allowed to cross the border, point out the individual or individuals to the Police of the State in which they are residing, or harboured, who are bound to arrest, give a receipt, and be responsible for their safe keeping, until formally demanded by the Durbar requiring them.

One of the main obstacles to the arrest of offenders has, according to Mr. Walter, hitherto been owing greatly to the jealousy

shown by the officials (not so much so the Chiefs) of the States. Each official of a State considers his own district as a separate kingdom governed by laws and regulations of its own, all based on that one great bane of Native Indian rule, "Kudeemee dustoor," or ancient custom. If the rules we have described are carried out loyally and cordially by the officers of the different States who have agreed to them, one great step will have been gained in breaking down this barrier of exclusiveness which has so long existed between the Chiefs and their officials of every State in Rajpootana, to the great detriment of all classes of society.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

Like the proverbs of all other countries, those of the Celestial empire present numerous and startling parallelisms, when compared with the sayings of alien nations, the resemblance being so literal sometimes as to suggest that a European or Indian proverb has been transplanted bodily from the literature of the west to the literature of China. An excellent paper in a late issue of the *China Review* points this out very clearly. The writer says, "It is a fact that in Chinese proverbs, as in Chinese everything else, the most instructive coincidences between Western and Eastern thought are to be found. Archbishop Trench remarks that the proverb, 'Man proposes, God disposes,' is possessed, he is inclined to believe, by every nation in Europe. But the same proverb exists, *totidem verbis*, in Chinese, and exists in the form of a sort of jingle, just as it does in several Western countries." The excellent Latin adage, *Maixma reverentia debetur pueris*, is exactly reproduced in a Chinese form, as is also that one used by our Lord against the obstructive Pharisees, "If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch."

Sometimes the same thing is said in a different way. At home we remember that, "Necessity is the mother of invention;" the Chinese more tersely put it that "Need breeds device." We say "Like master, like man;" but they, "Like mistress, like maid"; to which they also add this excellent warning, "Master easy, servant slack." Their comparison of a welcome service to "A present of coals in a time of snow," recalls Solomon's "Cold or snow in the time of harvest," and like many other proverbs points to a birth place in the North of China. But very often the Seric version does more than repeat or vary its Western counterpart; it expands, or even explains it. Such an expanded proverb will be found in this: "Happiness never comes double—misfortunes never single"; or in this: "The pitcher that is always at the well gets broken—your general hardly escapes death in battle." The English adages about the "new broom," and the "beggar on horse-back" are well reproduced in this: "Who came into office but this morning has the more orders to give," and this, "He lifts his feet high who has put on boots for the first time," both of which are proverbs turning essentially on Chinese habits and customs. He was a keen observer of human nature who first recorded the ingratitude of men for what cost them nothing in the saying "Free sitters at a theatre who cry down the play," or another unreasonable but very human trait in this: "The unrown-in is more thought of than the bought." Solomon has observed that the poor is hated even by his own neighbour, but the rich hath many friends. A Chinese proverb likewise reminds us that "Great folks may set the town in a blaze, common people mustn't even light a lantern;" another declares that "Polite attentions generally mean 'I want something;'" whilst another still further warns us that "The riches of one family are the hatred of many." "Simple birds fly first" wisely assert the celestials, who present a witty caricature of "raw haste, half sister to delay" in the portraiture of the man who plants a tree in the morning and must needs saw planks from it at night. There is a grain of wholesome consolation to those who vainly aspire after a higher social status in the reminder that "All ten fingers can't be the same length"; they are encouraged to look for better times by the hopeful saying "Even a potsherd gets a chance to be turned over" or as we should say, "every dog has his day"; and they are taught that all things cannot happen alike well to all by this: "Cheap grain is the death of the farmer." The writer of the article observes:

> Here is a wise reproof for one who will have everything done his way and no other. He is told, Horse and cow face wind differently, i.e. "there are more ways of killing a cat than choking her with cream." If it be his youthful inexperience that is at fault he is reminded that Old horses know the road, whilst he who is hurrying to that most haste which is worst speed is warned, Better go home and make a net than jump into a pool after fish. None but a shop-keeping people would have put a very common proverb into this form, Don't smash your goods to kill a rat. We say, "You must'nt burn your ship to kill the cockroaches," both proverbs throwing an uncomfortable light on the nature and number of uninvited visitors to ships and Chinese shops respectively. Another excellent piece of shop-keeping wisdom is this; If you don't run away from your goods, your goods won't run away from you. A waste of good material is deprecated in the following, uncomplimentary as it is to His Majesty's forces: Good iron is not used for nails, nor good men for soldiers; or in this; Any water will do to wash a boat. The duty of circumspection and foresight is enforced as follows; See your quest, then make your feast, and of economy in this; Save wine till guests come, in regard to which two last I may remark that no nation possesses more proverbs breathing a spirit of hospitality and politeness than the Chinese. Let the host rest when his guests are gone, not only points out a duty to those who have eaten our bread and salt, but also slyly hints at the relief which even the kindest host experiences when he has his house to himself again. That Hospitable detention is three parts false, whether detention is wholly true, is perhaps too analytical to be pleasant, but at least it points to an unfailing practice of politeness. The usefulness of sayings similar to some of those cited above in dealing with a people like the Chinese cannot be exaggerated. It is the peculiar advantage attaching to the citation of a proverb that it is something put beyond dispute, accepted and settled as true, a first principle, like the axioms of science, or the multiplication table.

The following are a few of the most trite of the proverbs of the Chinese: "A graduate may know all things without having stirred out of his door;" another, more terse than wise, bids us "Know a man by his looks;" another will have it that "Looks are borne in the heart," which is indeed what Solomon said; "As he thinketh in his heart so is he." But in opposition to these we are told, "A man is not always to be judged by his face any more than the sea measured with a bushel," and just as the seer of old was cautioned, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature, "If you judged by appearances Tsze-yu would be now here." Now Tsze-yu was a statesman of whom Confucius was pleased to approve, and Confucius himself was so ugly that his face was called The Five Mountains. Finally, the controversy may be summed up in this witty saying: A red-nosed man may be no drunkard, but will always be called one. A wise man is cautious and avoids the appearance of evil, says one proverb, the canny carefulness of which is more than followed up by this: Don't lace your boot in a melon field, nor adjust your hat under a plum-tree, and this; If you don't belong to the family don't go into the house, i.e. lest you be taken for a thief or person on a worse errand. But there is also a proverb which heroically bids you "Never mind what other people think," and another which avers that "Right heart need not fear evil seeming," The following are equally good: The upright official cannot be altogether rid of rascally subordinates; The Magistrate is not so dreadful as his man; You may be arrested by mistake but not released; Thirty blows right or wrong, pull in your head or stick it out, off it must come; When you beat the mule the horse is frightened also; The people are a flock of sheep delivered over to the wolf and tiger; While we live let us keep out of the Courts, when dead out of Hell; Officials won't flog a bearer of presents; Even a pig's head is cooked when the fire once gets to it; When money gets to the judge there will hardly be justice; Public officers have their gates facing south, but he who has only cause and no cash had better keep out of them; Men who have have justice do not grumble, level water does not flow; Man has a thousand, a myriad plans for himself, God has only one plan for him; A good man protects three villages, a good dog three houses; Men grow old, pearls grow yellow, there is no cure for it; Man has a thousand purposes, Death comes one morning and ten thousand may wait; The harder the tree, the harder the weevil; He who failed to draw a tiger made it into a dog; A sheep was never known to climb a tree; Let your ideas be round, but your conduct square. There are many sly hits at matrimonial infelicity, made and circulated by wretched men no doubt, and including a version of our own—The hen that crows; but they are all compensated in this: "One day of wedded life deserves a hundred days of kindness." Finally, the head and crown of Chinese proverbs is that "'Do as you would be done by' will serve as a motto for a life-time."

THE TRAVANCORE OBSERVATORIES.

The late Director of the Travancore Observatories, Mr. John Allan Broun, F. R. S., has recently had reprinted an exceedingly interesting general report on the Trevandrum and Agustia Observatories during the years 1852-56; and the volume now lies before us. This work is published by Messrs. Henry King & Co., and has been turned out by them in truly first rate style. A few excellent woodcuts adorn the pages of the book, while the paper is of good quality, and the typography is such as to do credit to Messrs. Neill & Co., of Edinburgh, the printers. The first general report on the Trevandrum and Agustia Observatories was, as we learn from Mr. Broun's preface, written in January 1857, when it was laid before His Highness Martanda Vurmah, the late Rajah of Travancore, by the then resident, General Cullen. Subsequently to that date

provisional reports were communicated yearly to the Government, and selections of them were printed in the Dewan's Administration reports after 1862. Mr. Broun's second general report, written after the completion of the first volume of observations, refers not only to the Observatories, but also to other Governmental work and institutions which he directed in an honorary capacity. A considerable portion of the outcome of this gentleman's labours is embodied in the 116 pages of the volume to which we are referring. The author tells us: "If these Reports do not follow the general official track, and I have sought to vary occasionally the dulness of the way by descriptive matter not usually met with in the Reports from an Observatory, it should be remembered that the work done was not of an ordinary kind, nor done in a country where European precedents can always be followed. Some exceptions may be allowed in describing the erection (twice) of an Observatory, and the adjustment of a complete series of the best instruments on a nearly inaccessible peak, as well as in recording other scientific work performed amidst the surrounding forests, known only to a few savages, and inhabited by ferocious animals."

Mr. Broun on arriving in Travancore had a most laborious task before him. By patience and perseverance he finally overcame many difficulties, but he never could succeed in getting his scientific apparatus into equally good condition with that of a first-rate establishment like Greenwich. Everything had to be done by himself *ab initio*, and he had to encounter apathy and sullen opposition on all sides. But for the warm co-operation of the resident, General Cullen, and the support of the Maharajah the attempt at founding a home for philosophy in Travancore must have been a complete failure. The reader will have seen from what has gone before that there are now two observatories in the Maharajah's country, viz. one near the capital, and the other at Agustia. When Mr. Broun arrived there was not a single observatory worth speaking of, and on his beginning to build he naturally selected the easier site for a commencement; this was at Trevandrum. We will not accompany Mr. Broun through the history of all that was done before the Trevandrum Observatory was finally made weather-tight; the following is, however, a description he has given of the place when it was found that he could make use of it for observations.

The Observatory occupies the crown of a small hill, celebrated by travellers for the magnificent view which it commands. The sea, within three miles at the nearest, is seen from the south to the west-north-west points of the horizon, bordered by a thick and continuous grove of cocoa-nut trees. The surrounding country is an alternation of hill and valley,—the former crowned inland by forests and castellated masses of granite; the latter, covered with rice fields fringed with plantain and palm trees, presents in many places during the monsoon the appearance of lakes and winding rivers, and at other times that of fertile meadows, whose rich green covering is bending to the harvest. On the east the many-peaked Ghats rise up like a wall, shutting out the warmer world of the Madras Presidency. The nearest distance, as the crow flies, from the Observatory to the mountains will be about 22 English miles. Though the granite protrudes in huge masses from place to place, yet the Observatory hill, like most others within a few miles of the sea, is formed of the rock peculiar to India called laterite, sufficiently soft to be cut into blocks for building purposes with a hatchet; the walls of the Observatory are built of, and founded on, this rock. The plan of the original building, which has no architectural merits, was nearly rectangular, 78 feet long in the direction east and west, and 38 feet broad. The height from floor to ceiling is 14 feet; the central part, 25 feet by 14; was terraced, and the outer parts or verandahs were covered by sloping roofs. The transit room and circle room are each 14 feet by 12; the instrument pillars founded on the laterite rock were solidly built of granite. In the centre of the lobby (20 feet by 12) a well-built granite pillar, carried 20 feet above the floor, is covered on the terrace by a dome 10 feet in diameter. This pillar was intended for an altitude and azimuth instrument. The south corners, 13 feet square, were built of solid laterite to the height of the terrace, and covered with domes; one was intended for a refracting, the other for a reflecting equatorial; niches in the sides of the central pillar were made for clocks. The openings for the transit instrument and two circles were carried across the terrace and verandahs, and were composed of so many parts as to require men, on watch, to open or shut them by hand. The verandah rooms were occupied as computing rooms. In 1842 another building was erected to the north-west for the reception of an equatorial, constructed by Dolland. The central part was occupied by the instrument, and the small rooms around were used for the Library.

It was impossible for Mr. Broun to make all requisite observations himself, and it was not long before the necessity became apparent of bestowing much care not only on the scientific but also on the moral training of a small staff of assistants. The idea of accuracy was quite unknown at first to these young men; they falsified their returns, slept at their posts, and played many sad tricks to the vexation of the English astronomer. This is what he has to say about them:

On my arrival at Trevandrum, and after a general survey of the instruments, which showed me how much I had to do, I gave particular attention to my native assistants. A short period sufficed to convince me that, besides very great ignorance of the objects of the observations and of the scientific use of instruments, there was great carelessness, and in some cases gross dishonesty. It was difficult to decide how to bring such materials into useful play. An assistant once in the Observatory had hitherto considered himself fixed for life; the pay, though small, sufficed; continuous study and persevering effort together were unknown; and all he cared for was to work as little as possible. I had only one path open to me—to find out some of the dishonest observers; to dismiss them; to get honest ones, or others I might train to honesty, in their place; to teach all as much as possible the principles of general science and of the instruments they had to observe; and if possible to raise them a little higher in their own esteem. It was some time before this plan could be carried into effect. I had considerable difficulty in finding out those who manufactured observations, owing to the distance of my residence from the Observatory; it was only in May 1852, during stormy night watches of the monsoon, that I succeeded in seeing two observers sleep for hours, and finding in the following mornings that all the hourly observations were carefully interpolated. I dismissed the two with great disgrace, and my new system began. I assured each assistant of all the esteem that honesty merits, of my anxious desire to be useful to them, if they would only be so to me; and I took every opportunity to enforce the principles of truth, whether in the moral or scientific sense. In July 1852 I commenced a series of lectures on the instruments in the Observatory, their objects, and the results derived from them, the errors to which observations were liable, the precautions to be taken if they could be avoided, and the corrections to be applied, if not. I encouraged the assistants to take notes, examined them on the lectures, and gave prizes to the most meritorious set of notes.

By degrees the character of the assistants improved. As time passed on they began to realise the value of the work they were engaged in. Scientific study gradually enlarged their minds, and at last by dint of constant tuition from the astronomer-in-chief they became fair mathematicians. Mr. Broun's sketch of this portion of his work is deeply interesting. He says:

In succeeding years they all read over the first six books of Euclid, and knew enough Algebra to solve quadratic equations; one class of eight read with me Professor Kelland's Algebra, and Snowball's Analytical Trigonometry. I have taken occasion, from time to time, to give explanations and demonstrations of particular problems and processes used by them, have been accessible to them at all times, and ready to explain everything in my power, whether directly connected with their work or not. I believe I may affirm that, on the whole, the assistants now in the Observatory can observe as accurately as the ordinary class of observers in European Observatories, and that they have an intelligent comprehension of the precautions to be taken for accurate scientific observation, as well as (in the case of several of them) of the objects for which the observations are made. I have had to thank both His Highness the Rajah for an allowance of forty pounds or books required by the assistants in their studies, and Lieut. General Cullen for having supported my request for this purpose. I intimated to Lieut. General Cullen that my lectures might be attended by any one desiring to do so. Every precaution was taken to insure accurate and honest observation, and the checks ultimately adopted, by means of double instruments and otherwise, are sufficient to detect the smallest errors, while a system of pecuniary fines was employed to prevent the recurrence of any carelessness. I have been put to considerable inconvenience by having to train some young men, East Indians as well as Hindoos, who found, after receiving my instructions for two years or so, that it was in their power to obtain better salaries elsewhere. I was obliged, in consequence, with new assistants to make an agreement, in which they are bound to the Observatory for five years; while the Sirkar has engaged, on the other hand, to pay a salary increasing in each successive year till the end of the period. I have been fortunate enough to obtain, as assistants, several young men taught in His Highness the Rajah's Free School, where they had received a fair elementary education. All the native assistants speak and write English with more or less accuracy, as well, indeed, as most foreigners in Europe, who think themselves well versed in the language. It will be seen that I am not one of those who believe that any one will suffice to make observations of even the barometer and thermometer, nor do I think that observations of such instruments are of an inferior class requiring no skill to make or reduce them because many people keep one or other in their room or their verandah. To determine the mean temperature of a place is a much more difficult problem than to determine the mean position of a star, in whatever way we regard it; though observations can be made printed and published, for both purposes equally worthless, with equal facility.

No one would imagine that an astronomer on the south-west coast of India would possess the same advantages as a European confrere in a University town, but probably few persons, not well acquainted with the details of an observatory, would expect to find the position quite so bad as it appears to have been from Mr. Broun's narrative. After giving in detail a description of the various instruments in use and their condition, Mr. Broun says:—

Such is a brief account of the state in which I found the Astronomical, the Magnetical, and Meteorological Observatories; but this statement is far from giving an idea of the difficulties presenting themselves: scarcely an instrument was complete, almost all wanted screws or eye-pieces; and no tools, even of the simplest kind, were left in the Observatory. All these details, with many other things, had been disposed of as valueless, at the public sale of my predecessor's effects, having been removed to his residence some time before his death. No workman, acquainted with European instruments, was to be had in Trevandrum, and I was obliged to employ a native goldsmith, whom I could never teach to make a screw. In consequence of the system of caste which degrades all the handicrafts, my assistants were useless for the commonest manipulation. I was forced to occupy myself with the smallest working details of the Observatory, and had to regret that I had neither the time to do everything, nor the practical knowledge requisite for many things that were

essential. Add to all these the difficulties connected with obtaining anything in this corner of India from Europe. Four months should suffice to receive an answer to a letter from Europe; but when allowance is made for convenience of friends, or the occupations of men of business, the time may be doubled. Four years have not sufficed to obtain instruments I have required: those sent me after the long voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, or the shorter and more dangerous one to instruments by overland, have run such risks in native vessels from Bombay for a thousand miles along the coast of Malabar, or on the heads of coolies across the long tract, intercepted by swollen torrents, from Madras, that it has been a wonder I ever received them even in fragments; the coolie sometimes lying sick or even dying on the way. Professor Woodhouse has remarked, in the preface to the second edition of this Treatise on Astronomy, that the insufficient vicinity of the Cambridge Observatory to the London artists was one of the two circumstances unfavourable to that Observatory!

In a subsequent issue we purpose noticing again Mr. Broun's truly remarkable attempt to place Travancore in a respectable position in relation to Science. His labours were enormous, but a result of them is that the two Observatories at Agustia and Trevandrum would now do honour to any State, in any part of the world.

OPIUM.

Up to January 1873 licences for the sale of this drug had, for thirty-five years, been given to respectable persons without any fee being required, provided that the vendors obtained the whole of their stock from the Government Treasury. In 1872 the price of the drug rose considerably, but the consumption of opium continuing to be the same, the Government approved of the imposition of a monthly fee of Rs. 5 on each opium licence taken out in Calcutta and its suburbs, and, later on, the introduction of the measure was authorised in all other districts where the payment might seem desirable.

During the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 the number of licences issued for the sale of opium was 10,743 and 10,593. The decrease is apparent chiefly in Calcutta, owing to the reduction effected in the number of shops at the time of the arrangements for levying licence fees; in the 24-Pergunnahs to the closure of shops where sales were nominal, and in Bogra to the transfer of some shops to other districts, and to cessation of licences in places where there was no demand. Compared with the preceding year, although the consumption of the drug was less by 66 maunds 17 seers 15 chittacks, the revenue was larger by Rs. 1,30,647 during 1873-74, owing to the increase in the selling price. All the districts of the Presidency division exhibit an increase in consumption and in revenue, which exceeds the income of 1872-73 by Rs. 38,178. Of this sum Calcutta has yielded Rs. 26,312, partly in consequence of the higher selling price of the drug, and partly owing to the licence fee levied during the year for the first time. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Commissioner observes that the increase may to some extent be attributed to the decreased consumption of spirits. It is supposed that some persons who are no longer able to drink country spirits and rum, owing to the rise in the price of these stimulants, have taken to the use of opium, but the high price of the drug is against this supposition. In 1872-73 the vendors used to sell it at Rs 25 per seer, but they have since raised the price to Rs. 26. In Jessore the increase is the result of a larger demand and closer supervision. The consumption in Rajshahye was affected by the scarcity, and has diminished in all the districts of that division excepting Rajshahye itself, which shews a slight increase. The revenue, however, did not proportionately suffer, as the rise in the selling price of the drug from Rs. 22 to 24 per seer checked the decrease which would otherwise have occurred. In the Chittagong division, Tipperah shews a small increase of 15 seers, which the Collector explains as follows: "There was a failure of the poppy crop usually grown in Hill Tipperah, and no opium was consequently produced there this year. The hillmen were obliged to indent on us for their supplies, which led to the increased consumption. In ordinary years the process is somewhat reversed, and a good deal of their opium finds its way across our frontier, which is not well guarded to prevent smuggling." The decrease in Monghyr is attributed to the licensed vendors selling contraband opium under colour of their licences. Measures were taken in the first quarter of the year to secure three respectable Bengalees to take out opium and madat licences; but within a few months they were arrested by the police on what turned out to be a false charge of illicit dealing in opium, and though eventually they were acquitted, they were so much harrassed by the criminal prosecution that they gave up their licences.

Notwithstanding its enhanced price, opium yields a larger revenue and shows a greater consumption in the three districts of the Orissa Division. The revenue under this head, which even during the famine year 1866-67 exhibited remarkable stability, continues to expand, as the drug steadily finds favour with all classes of the people. It is not surprising that the consumption of spirits in this division is so small, as the people naturally prefer narcotics to stimulants. The Commissioner states that if the increased consumption is maintained, the selling price of the drug will have still to be increased As regards the Chota Nagpore Division, the Commissioner writes: "It is remarkable how the consumption of opium has continued to be much the same yearly in each district for the last six years, but how very much below that of the other districts is the consumption of opium in the Hazareebagh district. That is an old opium-growing district, and it has always been suspected that illicit sales are made by the cultivators; and the Deputy Commissioner observes that the difference in favour of the year under review was caused by sales during the last quarter of the year, when it is supposed that the cultivators have no more in hand to dispose of licitly or illicitly. It is satisfactory to find that the introduction of opium cultivation into Lohardugga and Manbhoom has not caused any diminution of Government revenue from sales in the two districts." It is to be noted that in Assam, where the largest quantity of Bengal opium is consumed, and where poppy used formerly to be grown, not a single case of illicit cultivation or dealing has been brought to light during the year, notwithstanding the rise in the selling price of the drug. The dealings in contraband opium are rife in the producing districts of Behar, and retard the sale of the licit drug there. Among others, the farmers of opium in Chandernagore are engaged in this trade, and they employ agents to bring down opium from Behar. Several seizures of contraband drug were made in the districts of Patna and Gya, and at the railway stations of Hooghly and Howrah, and it is to be hoped they have tended to check smuggling to some extent, the opium farm of French Chandernagore having fetched Rs. 2,500 in 1873, while in 1872 it was let out for Rs. 5,500. As the retail trade in opium in that settlement is small, and the farmers had hitherto been enabled to bid high because of the profits they made from the contraband traffic, the decrease in the amount bid goes to show that the trade must have received a check.

Under the orders of Government the experiment of reducing the consistency of excise opium from 90° was tried during the year; 64 cakes of 80° consistency were manufactured at the Benares Agency, and they were sent to the Collectors of Patna and Tirhoot for sale—34 to the former and 30 to the latter. In Patna 8 of the cakes, and in Tirhoot all the 30, were sold at the fixed price of Rs. 14 4 per seer or cake. The cakes, however, were afterwards found to be mouldy, and short in weight. The experiment thus failed, and the unsold cakes were ordered to be returned to the Agent.

BURMA.

A correspondent writes as follows: the Revd. Mr. Tollemache, late Chaplain of Rangoon, in preaching a farewell sermon to his congregation, full of pathos and Christian feeling, said, with reference to his departure, that he felt "the change most keenly. Of all official ties, that of the priest to his people, is surely one which should be the fastest bound and therefore the hardest to undo. In the few years that I have spent here, I have seen children, whom I knew in our Sunday School, grow up and become wives and mothers. They have been brought by me to receive the gift of the Holy Spirit in the laying on of hands from the Bishop. I have knit them to their husbands in the matrimonial blessing. I have baptised their little ones. I have ministered at the death-beds of not a few of your friends, and said the last office of the Church, commending their souls to a merciful Father." These sentiments expressed on the occasion of leave taking, touched a chord in the hearts of his auditors. The only discordant ring was in the following passage. "Some few have received at *my hands* the benefit of *absolution and gone away cleansed by the 'sprinkling of the blood of Jesus.'*" The Reverend gentleman, who clearly has a ritualistic tendency, avows that he has "sometimes urged doctrines which the Church of England emphatically teaches, but which have been for ages so thrust into a corner, that they sound to some novel and strange."

Complaints have reached us that the repeated shiftings of officers and subordinates in the Public Works Department are producing much mischief. Engineers from the North-West have been posted to Burma and officers from Burma, who have learnt the language and become useful, have suddenly found themselves under orders to proceed to Assam or to the Punjab. That it is *costly* to effect these transfers is apparent to the Financial Department only, but Chief Commissioners and Chief Engineers who re-

commend the changes, under a fit of spleen or bile, never reckon the extra outlay. One Chief Commissioner who has failed to carry out a pet scheme of his in an official report gives vent to his grievance by saying that so long as Engineer * * * is in his division, there is no hope that he can carry out his project. The reputation of able officers is sometimes blasted for a venial offence, and supersessions under such conditions are disheartening to the service.

The Baptist Missionaries, who were the first to sound the note of alarm that a Famine among the Karens impended in Toungoo, were ridiculed for their foresight. Some of the local officials persisted in saying that the deaths that had taken place were not from starvation, but from epidemics and a mortality that could not be stayed. The Commissioner of Moulmein at a public meeting declared that he had received authentic information that Famine did not then exist. In the Gazette of Burma of the 16th January is published a confession from the Deputy Commissioner who says—"It is very clear that we have to provide food gratis for the *next seven months* at least for the old, sickly and infirm." The Deputy Commissioner has set to, most energetically, to meet the difficulty. He has had 8 elephants in use which could carry 400 baskets at a time, and as the quantity that would be required there would be 5,000 baskets, this, by means of 40 bullocks could be carried over the mountains. The Rangoon Famine Fund has contributed 5,000 Rupees for the relief of the people in Toungoo, which sum will, according to Major Lloyd, "go far towards feeding every aged and helpless person." The sympathy of the public has been well expressed in the *Moulmein Advertiser*. It is but fair that more particulars should be given of the Toungoo famine. The authorities persist in calling it a "scarcity."

The celebration of the *Mohurrum* in Moulmein is, according to a friend of mine who resides there, practised from *no devotion* to the Mahomedan religion, but simply for the sake of ribaldry and as an indecent pastime. The Chulia Coolies, who parade *Tazeeahs*, do so in all manner of fantastic dresses, mimicking Faqueers, personating the officials and their wives, and by means of grotesque imitations of tigers and other wild animals, mocking the more respectable classes of Mahomedans and Moguls. The officials in Burma, who are noted for putting down nuisances with a high hand, have succeeded admirably in restricting the consumption and importation of Ganja, and with a sanitary object have forbidden the use of Mahomedan cemeteries in towns, to prevent the pollution of wells of water from their proximity. The Burmese, who love fun, are easily enticed to join in the Mohurrum festival, though they are only degrading themselves. The Burmese have no caste and care very little for religion, and under a Christian Government are descending in the scale of civilization instead of rising. They have quite enough of "merry making" in their own festivals. Will Mr. Eden see what can be done to elevate the Burmese? He has able co-adjutors in Colonels Brown and Duncan.

The Tariff Committee in Calcutta would act judiciously, before submitting a final report, to lay before the public the points that they are deliberating on and the views they hold. These put in the form of a Memorandum, circulated among all the Collectors and published by the Press, would produce a wholesome ventilation. The wisdom of Committee men is not always potent for good. The harm done by secret manipulation in matters of trade takes years to rectify. There is room for reforming and codifying the Customs laws. Since Act VI. of 1863 was passed, *mushroom* legislation has been the perennial consequence. The subsequent acts are

XXV.	of	1865.
XVII.	„	1867.
XI.	„	1868.
XVII.	„	1870.
XIV.	„	1873.
XIII.	„	1871.
VI.	„	1873.

There are no proper Customs Manuals or Vade Mecums to guide the public, such as existed in the days of Campbell and O'Brien who made matters easy for the Preventive service. Will Captain Lawrell win his *laurels* by forming a new Manual to regulate procedure all over India and Burma? One Collector from Burma should be associated to carry out the work, under the direct supervision of Mr. Eden.

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

ONE of the most useful features of modern criticism is, that it has necessitated the adoption of exacter methods, and of a clearer and better defined terminology, by public writers, than were generally employed in former times. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the wide field of philosophy. Not a few of the numerous difficulties presenting themselves in the discussion of this vast subject, arose from the misuse or ambiguous use of words and phrases. Now-a-days, the desire is everywhere felt, to know exactly the essential points of difference in argument, and great care is taken to avoid mere verbal disputes. Thus it has come to pass, that the philosophy of the human mind has been liberated from no little fog and vapour which encompassed it and prevented the right understanding of those intricacies and perplexities naturally belonging to it. It affords us great pleasure to find that Dr. Jardine's work is characterized by a precision of language in which the best critics and writers now excel. He is extremely anxious to avoid the use of a word having a double signification; and where he uses such word, he does so in one sense only, which he carefully explains. The word quality is a notorious offender among philosophers, and has given rise to infinite disputes and much jargon. Referring to the ambiguity of the term, Dr. Jardine remarks, that "when it is said that the quality of an object is one of its characters by which it is known to us, it is evidently a projected sensation, for all objects as known consist of such. When it is said that the quality of an object is that which produces a certain sensation in us, it is applied to something which, apart from the sensation, is unknown." The former of these two applications Dr. Jardine adopts, and in doing so calls attention to "a still further restriction to the term quality, or at least an important distinction between two kinds of qualities."

The scope of the work is contained in the following sentence: "the Psychology of cognition analyses knowledge into its primary elements, and seeks to ascertain the nature and laws of the processes through which all our knowledge passes in progressing from its simplest to its most elaborate condition." The sources from which the materials are drawn for the systematic exposition of the subject, are, the writer says, consciousness, the physical organism, and the results of mental activity as seen in human progress. He rightly states, that it is only by consciousness that we can become directly acquainted with mental phenomena; and shows continually throughout the dissertation the important part which consciousness plays in all the processes of the human mind. His analysis of self-consciousness is interesting and suggestive, although not likely to carry conviction to every one. Avoiding the theories which have been propounded on the nature of self, he defines self-consciousness as "the result of reflection upon the diversity of sensations succeeding one another in time. But only in a certain sense, because the very act of reflection involves the treating of the successive sensations as objects—that is, involves self-consciousness." Of course it does, and therefore the definition is of no value. That relativity is a condition of nearly all knowledge, is certainly true; but when our author regards it as a condition of universal knowledge, even of our knowledge of self, he is doubtless following in the steps of philosophers of great reputation, nevertheless he is stating that which seems contrary to human belief. For a man not to be conscious of his own existence except by the consciousness of the existence of some another object, implies delusion somewhere. Nor if, for the sake of argument, we grant this to be true, is consciousness thereby explained. For, according to the same reasoning, if all knowledge is relative, our consciousness of this other object is dependent on the knowledge of some other object still; and so on through an endless series.

The work has two principal divisions. One is on the acquisition of presentative knowledge; the other on the laws and kinds of representative knowledge. Under the former, sensations and perceptions are discussed. The writer gives a lucid analysis of the senses. He classifies our sensations into, first, those of organic life; and, secondly, those of intellectual life. He has a section on the revival and association of sensations, in which he shows the relations of idealised sensations; the order of sensations; and the independence of their order. In the section on sensations as objects, he makes some excellent critical observations on various theories of extension, himself adopting the intuitive theory. Perception is ultimately identified with sensation, and in fact "consists of sensations projected into space, and united together in a permanent group, supposed to have an existence independent of the mind which perceives." "Perception implies at least one actual sensation, and several other ideal ones connected with it; implies also a belief that these ideal sensations will become actual, if the necessary physical conditions are fulfilled. Now the sensible world, in perception, is separated from the mind, although in the analysis of the process of per-

* *The Elements of the Psychology of Cognition.* By ROBERT JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc., Principal of the General Assembly's College, Calcutta; and Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

ception this separation is not a real one." These points are presented in concise words and with considerable force of reasoning, showing a thorough mastery of the entire subject, and perfect freedom from dogmatism; and even where one may not altogether coincide with the writer's views, he is always interesting and instructive. One chapter in devoted to different theories of perception held by Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Reid, Kant, and recent English philosophers. The history of philosophical opinions is of incalculable importance in the study of philosophy. Dr. Jardine discusses with much acuteness the fundamental opinions of these philosophers, exposes their errors, shows with admirable precision how far their sentiments accord with truth, and lays his finger on the exact points of divergence from sound reasoning.

The second great division of the book is on representation, or representative knowledge. How is representation possible? Here again the author appeals to consciousness. "What," he asks, "are the conditions upon which the representing in consciousness of forgotten knowledge depends? Sensations, once felt, disappear from consciousness." Then comes the question, how sensations are repeated without the concurrence of their original external cause? How is forgotten knowledge restored or revived? Dr. Jardine objects to the reply, that the permanent possibility of ideas is the condition of represented knowledge, because, he correctly observes, this is no explanation, but is the very thing to be explained. He then proceeds to discuss the problem, which is a supremely difficult one. But we must forbear from entering upon it. The laws of representation, more commonly spoken of as the laws of association, occupy a distinct section; and several are devoted to the various kinds of representation. In these latter phantasy, memory, expectation, and imagination, form the principal topics. An image comes spontaneously into the mind, supposed to be real, but without having any reference to time—this form of representation is phantasy. When the image is recognised, and has reference to past time, it is memory. When it has reference to future time, it is expectation. When the represented objects are modified and rearranged in various ways to suit the design of the individual, it is imagination. This mental power is elaborately described; and its operations are delineated in poetry, painting and sculpture, music and architecture, in ethics and religion. This chapter concludes with a section on the representation of abstractions, such as abstract sensations, extension or space, logical abstractions, the laws of nature, and non-phenomenal causes. "One of the most abstract of all ideas," the writer says, "is that of Being; but it is impossible to represent Being except as a predicate of particular existing things and consequently it is absurd to speak of Being as having any objective reality. Similar remarks might be made regarding other logical abstractions—such as, the Absolute, the Infinite." The author terminates his task by advancing to the exposition of a higher psychological process still, to which he gives the name of Elaboration, by which is meant the old-fashioned terms, Thought, Reasoning, Reflection. This elaboration of knowledge embraces predication, intuition, inference, induction, deduction, in short all the mental processes with which logic is concerned. There is not so much scope here for novelty as in the other portions of the book. Yet as forming an integral part of the subject in hand it is well considered and clearly set forth. No one can read the volume without feeling that its author is an independent thinker, and that he has brought together in a small space the results of much reading and investigation. As a compact philosophical treatise, well thought out, and well written, giving in few words the gist of modern criticism and research in one important region of intellectual life, it will, we doubt not, be of eminent service to all engaged in the study of the human mind.

M. A. S.

BATE'S HINDI DICTIONARY.

It is much to be regretted that so little attention has hitherto been given to the study and development of Hindi. For notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, we do not see how any one who has really mingled with the people outside of the large cities can doubt that Hindi and not Urdu is the language of the great mass of the population in the N. W. Provinces, and in most of the native states north of the Vindhya Mountains. It is indeed true that most Hindi speaking villagers, when the *sahib* comes around, will make a special effort to use all the Urdu that they know, supposing, often quite correctly, that the *sahib* will thus be much more likely to understand them. But under any other circumstances let one listen to the speech of these same villagers, and it will be found something so unlike even the plain Urdu of the city bazaars that the mere Urdu scholar will be sure to lose much that is said. It is very well to speak of this country-speech as corrupt patois and all that; but the fact remains that almost all the literature that the Hindus of N. India buy and really care for, *is in one or another of these dialects*. No one work, *viz.*, has more popularity and influence in N. India than the *Ramayan of Tulsi Das*. But no one in the least acquainted with this work needs to be reminded that the language of *Tulsi Das* is far enough from Urdu. As a matter of fact, most of the forms peculiar to the *Ramayan* and similar poetry, as, *e. g.*, the future in *b*, the oblique forms of the pronouns, *ehi, ohi, jihi*, etc. are just those current to-day in the colloquial language of millions of people in the eastern districts of N. India; as also the various peculiar Braj forms employed in other favorite books, are used the colloquial language far around Agra and Muttra.

To any one, therefore, civilian or missionary, who wishes to know the Hindus, to appreciate their feelings, their tastes and modes of thought, it is absolutely necessary that he should study that Hindi, in which, to the present day, despite the Government patronage of another tongue, the great multitude of these people still speak and think. Such books, especially, as the *Ramayan*, should become familiar to the student. The power and influence of this one poem upon the masses is truly wonderful. Every missionary must have noted many a time the look of quickened interest on the faces even of the most illiterate, which any reference to the Ramayan is sure to awaken.

But just here the student has hitherto met with a serious difficulty. No dictionary has existed which could be of much service. Forbes' Dictionary fails the student of the Ramayan half the time; for although containing many Hindi words, it does not profess to be a Hindi dictionary. Thompson's is indeed a Hindi dictionary, but very meagre and constantly disappointing. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we have received a new Hindi dictionary, by the Rev. Mr. Bate of the Baptist Mission, Allahabad, which promises to do much toward supplying a great need. Instead of the 25,000 words comprehended in Mr. Thompson's work, this presents us with 50,000 words: and we have already so far tested it in philosophical and poetic Hindi as to be assured that, if not exhaustive, it will not often disappoint the student. Mr. Bate has evidently intended to present the language as it is, and not as mere theorists would have it. Accordingly we find a fair proportion of Arabic and Persian words, such as are found more or less in every Hindi book. No lexicographer could justly ignore them. We are, moreover, glad to see that the author has kept before him the difficulties of the student. Not only are the original or more usual forms of words given, but where words in any dialect or tense present peculiar and often puzzling forms, these also will be found in the appropriate place. Unusual forms, *e. g.* as *tishtai* 'he stands,' *tumtanau*, 'yours', *naumi*, 'I praise', are duly noted and explained. With the same object, peculiar terminations, common in some dialects to many words, are noted in due order. Thus we find, *e. g.*, *b* as the sign of the future, and *l* as the sign of the past tense; *hi* as a termination of the present tense, etc., etc. Under each letter we have a very full and valuable account of its various functions and changes, much of which information, as far as we are aware, is for the first time here made accessible to the general public. We might indeed be disposed sometimes to question the strict accuracy of some statements as to the changes of certain letters; but so long as Hindi philology is in such an unsettled state, it could hardly be expected that a philologist would always avoid errors. We regret that Mr. Bate has not uniformly indicated the locality to which various peculiar words and forms belong. This indeed is sometimes noted, but is very frequently omitted. So also we could have wished, for the sake especially of beginners in the language, that the origin of words, as Arabic, Sanskrit, etc. had been at least briefly indicated. Indeed, a note of the derivation of words, where known, would have added greatly to the value of the work, for scholars of every grade. But the great desideratum now remaining is the illustration of the definitions of words by apposite quotations. This will indeed require a great additional expenditure of time and labor, and we are glad that Mr. Bate did not defer the issue of a first edition until he could furnish such citations. But we are sure that all Hindi scholars will join us in the earnest desire that he will not stop with what he has already done for us, but that at no very distant day, he will publish another edition of this valuable dictionary with the additions which we have ventured to suggest.

K.

THE JAINS.

MR. ROBSON in the course of his work to which of late we have frequently alluded discusses the nature of the Jain religion. It appears that two divisions of Jains have sprung up, the Swetambras, clothed in white, and the Digambras, clothed in space. It is creditable to the latter, that, while generally speaking much the stricter sect of the two, they do not strictly carry out their notions with regard to dress. We have in this instance another illustration of the truth that men are frequently better than their principles.

CASTE.

MR. ROBSON represents caste as the most complicated of the many knots tied by pantheism in India In the South some German Missionaries have compromised matters by allowing caste to remain undisturbed within the pale of Christian communions. But the great majority of missionaries, German and English alike, are most unfavourable to the perpetuation of what they cannot help regarding as an enormous evil. Mr. Robson tells us "the equality and brotherhood of mankind is as hateful a doctrine to the Hindoos as was the idea of the equality of the Negro and European race to the planters of America; and as in India it is the distinctive social doctrine of a hostile creed, it makes them look with *suspicion and dislike on all its other teaching.* Even when they have been induced to study the Christian religion, and have become convinced of its truth and excellence, of the divinity and moral holiness of its Founder, they have not been able to accept the idea of all men being brethren, of the sweeper being naturally the same as the Brahman, and able through education and training to rise to the same social position." Caste derives its strength from a wide-spread belief in transmigration. Man's present lot is regarded as being a result of his conduct in prior states of existence, and the patient in this life are led to postpone any expectation of an improvement in their condition till after death.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— Mr. Richard Garth, the new Chief Justice, will not arrive in India till July.

— The Viceroy will hold a levee in camp at Dehli on Wednesday, the 17th March.

— The death of the young Maharanee of Durbhunga, on the 22nd of February, is mentioned.

— Four thousand rupees have been distributed amongst the detectives who discovered the stolen jewels of the Maharaja of Travancore.

— It is intended to publish the Budget statement before the Viceroy leaves Calcutta. There will be no Budget speech.

— It is stated that a European officer of Gowhatty lately distinguished himself by assaulting a native school-master for omitting to salaam him.

— The Naga field force will comprise five hundred men of the Assam Regiments and five hundred Transport Corps coolies.

— The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal goes to Shahabad at the end of March to open the Soane Canal, and afterwards visits Kooch Behar.

— A few days ago a native female, living in Punchanuntolah, Howrah, gave birth to two sons and one daughter. All died within three days.

— Besides Lieutenant Holcombe not less than 80 men of the Survey party were killed by the Nagas. One head constable and seven constables sent from Sylhet, were also massacred.

— Of 4,587 European and Eurasian heads of families with less than Rs. 300 a month to live on in Calcutta, 1,251, including 237 Europeans, possess no income at all.

— The Annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta will be held in the Senate House on Saturday at 4 P.M. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor of the University, will deliver the address to the graduates.

— In the latest native musketry returns the 40th Native Infantry stands first with a figure of merit of 111·79, and the 29th Punjab Infantry next with 107·08; whilst the best figure obtained by any European regiment, the 21st Foot, is only 105·25.

— A place called Borsali, near Jaipoor, will be the base of operations against the Nagas. The offending villages, four in number, are only about sixteen miles from the plains. Captain Butler is to accompany the new force as political officer.

— A prominent Mahomedan official employed in the Foreign Department and another have been charged with attempting to bribe Dr. Moir, in order that he should bring his influence to bear on other public officers on behalf of the Maharajas of Joudhpore and Oodeypore.

— The last mail brings out these words, spoken in the House of Lords, by Lord Granville. "We understand that Her Majesty has been advised to confer a distinction on Lord Northbrook as a mark of the high admiration evoked by his energy in dealing with a formidable calamity. The noble marquis has also rendered justice to Lord Northbrook in a speech he made elsewhere; but I must remark it has also been stated that the whole credit belongs to the noble marquis, the Secretary of State. On both sides of the House it is admitte that Lord Northbrook displayed ability, sagacity, and industry, and that he resisted clamour, which made it all the more difficult for him to carry out his policy. I am sure the noble marquis will agree that the merit of selecting Lord Northbrook is due to the Duke of Argyll; that the instructions were drawn up by the Duke of Argyll, and that the claim of the noble marquis to credit is based on the fact that he made himself perfect master of the facts of the case, and, in spite of inducements to reverse the policy already adopted, he firmly supported it, and in the most public way gave his support to Lord Northbrook. It seems as if it was desired to make up for the little praise the noble marquis had received at the end of the last Parliamentary session by exaggerated credit in the recess.

Love, kisses, tears, and smiles,
Transient sorrows and simple wiles,

are charming ingredients in those who have to deal with young children, but they are not appropriate manifestations to be *indulged in* publicly as between the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues."

— According to the *Pioneer* General Stafford, with his Brigade Major, Captain Butler, left Narrainpore on the 25th ultimo for Debrooghur. Major Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster-General, left on the 21st with 500 of the Coolie Corps, under Captain Wauchope and Lieutenant Egan, to join the force proceeding against the Nagas. Captain Palmer, A. D. C., has been appointed to act as assistant Quartermaster-General, in breaking up the Duffla Field Force, in Major Heathcote's room. The following officers are returning by river steamers and flats to Calcutta, where they should arrive about the 7th March, leaving by rail from Goalundo:—Colonel Bayne, C. B. Commanding; Captain A. P. Palmer, Major Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu, Lieutenant Elliot, Captain Boyes, Captain Beghie, Captain de Latour, Lieutenant Morgan, Lieutenant Logan Home, R. E. and Drs. Raye and Keefer. Deputy Surgeon-General Ross will probably leave the boats at Gowhatty, and proceed on inspection duty in the Dacca Circle. Lieutenant Roberts marches with the elephants to Gowhatty, and Captain Huchison marches from Doobrie to Julpigorie with the coolies of the transport raised in Nepal. On arrival at Calcutta the Artillery and Sappers go into Fort William to make over their equipment, and the Transport Corps go on at once to Chinsurah for a day or two, till paid up and settled with, when they proceed by rail to the Punjab. The 16th N. I. go at present to Jaipur, and leave for Julpigorie about the 20th March if the Naga affair is settled by that time. At present 150 of the 43rd N. I. are under Captain Evans at Narrainpore as a reserve, in case more troops are required in the Naga Hills. It is expected, however, that before a fortnight is over all the Assam regiments will be returning to their respective stations, after having recovered all the heads of those ately massacred and properly punished the offenders.

— The *Englishman* says:—

An interesting case will shortly be heard in the Court of the Magistrate of the Southern Division, in which some of the principal members of the Calcutta Trades will be prosecutors, and the defendant an individual who has been going about under half a dozen *aliases*. This individual was arrested as he was on the point of leaving for Australia. His method of swindling has more the stamp of impudence than of ingenuity, and he conducted his business in Calcutta in the following manner. In December last he telegraphed to the Railway Hotel at Howrah under the name of "P. A. C. Dundas" to have baths and beds ready for a lady and gentleman, who were to arrive by the mail-train the same night; and he accordingly arrived with a female companion. A day or two after, he requested the proprietor of the hotel to get him a good conveyance, and he was recommended to apply to Messrs. Brown and Co. From this establishment he ordered a barouche and pair daily, and on the first day he asked the landlady of the hotel to accompany his wife and himself to make some purchases. Amongst other places he called at Mr. Jellicoe's where he purchased jewellery to the value of above Rs. 1,000; at Messrs. Newman's where he bought a case of instruments for Rs. 120, at Messrs. Baker and Catliff's, where he purchased a large quantity of millinery; at Messrs. Harley and Co.'s, from whom he purchased a large quantity of paint and oil for, as he said, the Lahore Church, which he had a contract to erect. For all these purchases, and for another to the amount of Rs. 1,500 from Messrs. Jessop and Co., he paid by cheques on "Lala Nund Kishore, banker at Delhi." It is almost needless to say that there is no banker of that name in that town, and when this fact was ascertained by his victims, and the police communicated with—another fact was also discovered, which was that the contractor for building the Lahore Church had left Calcutta after pawning the greater portion of his purchases to Mr. Mathewson the pawn-broker in Fancy Lane. It also turned out that he tried very hard to persuade the landlord of the hotel to accept payment by cheque, but as that gentleman would have nothing to do with "greenbacks" he was paid in cash from the money obtained from Mathewson. Just about this time an account of another swindle perpetrated at Goalundo on a gentleman returning to Calcutta from his tea-garden at Assam reached the police. The swindler in question, who, it is hardly necessary to add, is the same person had represented himself as Major Auckland, and had suddenly found that he had fallen short of money when he had to leave Goalundo the next day. The cool assurance of the Major, combined with his previous liberal behaviour to everybody, sufficed to draw the unwary tea-planter into the snare, and he accommodated Major Auckland with Rs. 700 in notes and cash, receiving in return a cheque on the Bank of Bengal, which was afterwards discovered to be useless. The Major left Goalundo the following day, and, probably on reaching Barrackur, discovered that he had obtained his long-expected promotion. At any rate, he was next seen at Serampore, where he was known as Colonel Abercrombie. He purchased tickets for himself and his wife for Allahabad, and was renowned for his unbounded hospitality to strangers at the stations on the road, whom he treated to champagne without end. From Allahabad he started for Jabalpore, where, disguised as Lieutenant Dunbar, R.E., he contrived to swindle a Parsee wine-merchant, named Karsetji, out of champagne and wines to the extent of Rs. 370, and a Mrs. Elmore, a hotel-keeper, out of a dog cart and horse, which he purchased for Rs. 800, paying for them by cheque as usual, and re-selling them for a lower price. He gave one or two grand picnics at the Marble Rocks near Jabalpore, and cleared away in due time, purchasing tickets for a place called Bhowanee, and leaving the train at a previous station, so as to elude pursuit. He then struck his course inland towards Bhopal, giving himself out on his road, to be an Inspector of Schools, and examining the lads at the *putshalas* with much seeming interest. His stay in Bhopal was, however, of short duration, for Inspector Reid, of the Detective Force, had been despatched to look after this gentleman, who had by this time become Mr. P. A. Duff, and, after a pretty extensive search, found him in the country mentioned. After some preliminary steps with a view to identification had been taken, Mr. Reid brought his charge down to Calcutta, and he is here now, awaiting his trial.

North India.

— The first section of the Northern Punjab State Railway from Lahore to Wuzeerabad, a distance of 61 miles, will be opened on the 15th instant.

— A copious fall of rain is reported from Dera Ismail Khan, and a fair amount has fallen in Peshawur. Elsewere the returns are blank.

— It is now stated that the murderer of Mr. Reade committed the deed because his domestic accounts were inaccurate.

— Sir. John Strachey goes to Bareilly about the 24th instant, stays there till the middle of April, and then proceeds to Nynee Tal.

— An action for defamation of character has been brought by Mr. Jackson, a Pleader of Lucknow, against Mr. Davies, a Barrister of the same place.

— The divorce case of Elphick *v.* Elphick and Short came on before Mr. Justice Turner in the Allahabad High Court on the 3rd instant, when a decree nisi was granted, with Rs. 3,000 damages and costs.

— Sir George Couper, having received a telegram from the Government of India, left Lucknow for Calcutta on the night of March 3rd with Captain Erskine, Personal Assistant. He returned on the 8th instant.

— While on a frolic lately two soldiers, stationed at Nagpore, fired their rifles into a crowd which threatened to chastise them. Two men were severely wounded and a woman was killed.

— In some of the villages of Allahabad, Mozuffernuggur and Budaon it has been found that instead of the sexes of the children being nearly equal, the boys were 84,756 and the girls 37,832, and it is presumed that between 40,000 and 50,000 girls have been murdered or allowed to die by neglect or cruelty within the last 12 years.

— The Government of India in acknowledging

the letter of the Punjab Government of June 1873 recommending the scheme framed by the Punjab Local Committee for providing adequate agency for the conduct of Judicial and Executive administrations in the Punjab, concur with the Committee's conclusions that it is not at present desirable to effect a complete separation between those services. His Excellency the Governor-General has adopted, with few alterations, the modified scheme recommended by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in order to reinforce any weak points existing in the Judicial agency, as the revised establishment involves an additional charge of Rs. 2,05,890 yearly.

— The Lahore correspondent of the *Simla Gazette* writes: Another great chieftain in the Punjab, it is said, is almost as bad from intemperance as Kuppoorthulla. "It is very sad that the noble youth and manhood of the country should, as a rule, go to the dogs in this way. In every district there is a certain number of young men of good family and large property, under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, who as they grow up to manhood, turn out in a manner not creditable to our administration. Their education and management are supposed to be superintended by the Deputy Commissioner, but he has far too much to do, so they are neglected. The colleges for wards, formed on the model of our universities, are intended to some extent to remedy this mischief, but they only receive a certain number. It is absolutely necessary—justice and policy demand it—that more care should be taken of these young men. While on this subject, I may remark that the Temperance movement, lately commenced in Lahore, seems to be spreading, and that, not only amongst Europeans, but amongst natives also."

— Some time ago, says the *Lucknow Times*, the District Superintendent of Police in Bharaitch, whilst out in camp, went on a shooting excursion towards the Frontier. On hearing of his approach, the Nepalese Authorities accompanied by a dozen of their soldiers stationed at a place called Bhainsa Gourhee, appeared and stopped his further progress. After much expostulation on the ground that Bhainsa Gourhee is fully three miles within our territory, as demarcated by a line of permanently fixed *sal* posts, the gallant Superintendent had to yield to the force of circumstances, and reluctantly to confine his sporting exploits to those parts of his jurisdiction which the Nepalese have not yet occupied. The *kunjars* and other wandering tribes, whose annual practice it has been to migrate across the Frontier for the purpose of cutting *Bankas* or *moonj*, from the fibres of which they manufacture coarse ropes, have this year been prevented from following their calling by a refusal to allow them to enter Nepal. In consequence there is such a scarcity of this coarse string or rope, that the poor villagers in the Bharaitch, Gonda, and Goruckpore Districts will have to forego the customary repairs to their *Chuppurs* before the rains, and will doubtless suffer more than usual from exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

— A correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* writes: A short paragraph appeared in your paper of the 19th, regarding the "Punjabees" who "are making a tour through the district (Agra), distributing cloth to the able-bodied men of villages, on no other security than a promise being exacted of payment on their return three months hence." The same is taking place in the Humeerpore District. The men appear to be Cabulese, and don't sell the cloth to the able-bodied alone, but any villager who asks receives. Men in the most indigent circumstances have had three and four rupees worth of cloth given to them. These men, I feel certain, will not be able to pay; which the sellers of the cloth ought to know as well as I. What their object is, in selling cloth to the poorest in the district on the condition of payment being made during the months of April and May, I have not been able to discover. The quantity of cloth (European-made evidently) disposed of in the Humeerpore District alone, is very considerable; and now there is a rumour that cash will be available at 4 *annas per cent.* for any man who chooses to take it. Perhaps the men have undertaken a very extensive speculation, in which the profits from the majority of the sales will be large. One of my servants asked the men how they could expect to receive payment from men who are covered with rags and live on jungle produce during a portion of the year, for the want of means to do otherwise. They replied "*Allah dega*" (God will give.)

— It is proposed to make Attock a terminus of the Northern State Railway instead of Peshawur, and there are certainly many arguments in favour of the idea which deserves every consideration at the hands of those who will have to decide. There is at present an excellent bridge of boats over the Indus at this point, capable of bearing the largest siege gun, available for nine months in the year. For the remaining three, ferry boats take over the heaviest goods in an incredibly short space of time with perfect safety. Peshawur is but forty-four miles off, and an army once arrived at Attock would get over the remaining ground in a very few days. Again, a force of ten or fifteen thousand men set down in Peshawur could not take the field thence without its adequate supply of carriage. This carriage would have almost wholely to be collected from the Rawul Pindee and Jhelum District, and could be therefore made over more easily at Attock, were that station the *rendezvous*, than at Peshawur. From Jhelum to Attock, a distance of 126 miles, the country is cut up by rain-floods into a network of deep ravines, nearly all of which will require bridging. This will be by far the most difficult section of the line, involving deep cuttings along its whole length to counteract the natural unevenness of the stiff clay soil. Leaving Jhelum the line, according to a writer in the *Pioneer*, will take a southerly direction towards Rotas and approach the Trunk Road again near Gujurkan, thus avoiding the stiff gradient of nearly one in thirty just outside the former town to the north-west. Thence the present road will be followed pretty closely as far as the Soan River, which will be crossed about half a mile to the south of the present bridge. Rawul Pindee will be entered to the south-west of the new fort, and the station will be situated close to the present native infantry parade ground.

— The following is an extract from a letter written by a Hindoostanee Moonshee, travelling in Russia: "I saw General Kufmann the Governor of Turkestan who began to question me about the affairs of India, which I explained to him. Among other things he alluded also to the various surmises entertained by foreign governments about the progress of the Russians in Central Asia, their fixing of boundaries and strengthening the approaches to Afghanistan; but I replied that we did not feel in the least concerned about these proceedings and that they may do whatever they like, but that we should like to know what the Russians mean to do when they arrive in Afghanistan and whether they intend to enter India? Hereon General Kaufmann laughed and said:—'If hostilities break out, we shall certainly not be slow to enter India.' He further asked whether the people of India hated the English Government. But it would be strange indeed if they were to hate it for the perfect liberty they enjoy under the British rule. The civilisation of India is not yet so far advanced that the people might be capable of self-government; the difference of religious sects is moreover so great even among Hindus, that they themselves should not like to be governed by Hindus. Then he said;—'Indians can neither in military nor in civil employments rise beyond a certain degree; do they ascribe this circumstance to the justice of the British Government or to the absence of it? I replied:—'This is based on political exigencies which the authorities understand; but they intend after a short while to promote Indians to the higher posts.' He replied:—'No by God! I know that the English do not understand how to govern humanely any except their own people. Many Russian travellers have been in India, and have informed us about the affairs of India, and we know that the English Government is very tyrannical!' To these words I made no reply and considered silence preferable; whereon the General continued to utter sentiments which it is not proper to record in this place."

Bombay.

— Mr. Grant Duff left for England by the last mail.

— Not far from 1,000 persons above the average number have died in Bombay this cold season.

— The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman has resigned his office as a Member of the Council of the Governor.

— The Interpreter to the Court at Baroda, Mr. Flynn, has been obliged to resign his post, an attack of fever having incapacitated him for the proper discharge of his duties,

— A serious accident took place on the railway near Egatpura on Thursday last. Twelve carriages were smashed to pieces, but fortunately no lives were lost. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle-tree.

— The only cases of bank-note forgery reported in the course of the past year occurred at Bombay. In one instance a forged note for Rs. 1,000 was presented at the Currency Office for payment. In three other cases single forged notes, in two instances for Rs. 100 each and in one case for Rs. 50, were presented at the Currency Office for inspection.

— On Sunday week last, as Charles Gardner, a gunner in No. 4 Company, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery with one or two comrades, was walking along the Esplanade, opposite the New Secretariat, laughing and talking, he staggered, threw his hands above his head and without saying a word fell down dead. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and was a steady, sober man, and in the possession of four good conduct badges. Dr. J. T. Gray, who examined the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the death was caused by disease of the heart.

— It was originally intended by Captain A D Taylor, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Marine Surveys in India, to commence operations from False Point to Bimlipatam, but as the necessary officers and vessels could not arrive in time, these arrangements have been altered as follows: The *Clyde* steamer, under Staff Commander Ellis, R.N., will make an examination of some of the Laccadive Islands, and then proceed to Tuticorin and the Paumben Pass, where she ought to have arrived on the 1st March. Then she would make arrangements for the *Constance* to be towed through the channel into Palk Strait about the middle of March. After a few days' work there, in examination of the soundings, the *Clyde* will prosecute her voyage, calling either at Madras or Coringa about the 14th March, and being due at Calcutta on 21st March. The first duty of the schooner *Constance* (under Acting Commander Chapman, late I. N.) is a survey of Kolachul port on the Travancore Coast, where she ought to have arrived about 1st February, and be occupied till the middle of March. Then she is to go through the Paumben Channel, and be engaged upon the survey of Palk Strait, and perhaps the shoal of Moelitivo on the Ceylon north shore, till the middle of May, when the Madras cyclonic period is past. After witnessing the burst of the south-west monsoon at Paumben, she will proceed to Cocanada to remain there till the end of August, and carry out a fresh survey of the Bay.

Madras.

—Mr. Powell's testimonial fund has been raised to ten thousand rupees.

— Dr. King acts for Dr. Cornish, as Sanitary Commissioner.

— The machinery for the Alpha Gold Mining Company has arrived at Calicut.

— The Government has postponed its departure to the hills till May.

— Two more masters of Local Funds schools have been found guilty of fraudulent practices in order ot obtain an increased result grant.

—A breach-of-promise case, *Short* v. *O'Neil*, lately heard at Ootacamund, has resulted in a verdict of Rs. 1,000 as damages for the plaintiff, and Rs. 400 as costs.

— Hundreds of miles of coal have been discovered

near Sumbulpore by Mr. V. Ball, the Government Geologist.

— There are at present alive twenty-nine gentlemen who have drawn their pensions for twenty years and upwards since their retirement from the Civil Service.

— The report upon the condition of the Madras Municipality shows that its income has been decreasing annually for some years, and is now Rs. 67,000 a year less than in 1868-69.

— Colombo is passing through its hottest and most unhealthy season. Owing to insanitary conditions cholera has broken out in the native parts of the town, but the disease is sporadic, not epidemic.

— The population of Ceylon is about two and a half millions. Including Roman Catholics there are 250,000 Christians, or ten per cent. of the whole population. Of these the Protestants number only 50,000.

— The Madras Government has expressed its gratification at the success obtained in the additional destruction of tigers, in the Coimbatore District, by the agency of the Village Magistrates, whereby a saving of some 10,000 rupees value of cattle has been secured during the past year.

— Mr. Lavelle, who was unsuccessful in his applications to the Madras Government for the grant of mining rights, is said to have been more successful in Mysore, where the Government has granted him permission to carry on operations throughout its territory.

— The confidence still felt in the future of coffee may be inferred from the fact that the Dimbula properties of St. Clair, Glenomerah and Sterling, have been leased at the rate of sixty-thousand rupees per annum. The estates in question comprise about 800 acres in coffee, with 90 acres of reserve.

— A new Hotel Company for Colombo has been announced. The Hotel is to be in the Fort, and there seems no reason why it should not prove a success. The capital of the Company is set at Rs. 500,000, Rs. 300,000 of which are, it is said, to be devoted to the purchase of buildings and land.

— A tiger has met his death in the Bolamputty village of the Coimbatore district in a very unusual way. A jungle man had put a pointed bamboo facing a low part of the fence of his field, and a large tiger jumping the fence, got impaled thereon and died close to the spot.

— A very reprehensible practice has been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate of Godavery, namely, that of throwing the bodies of persons who die of small-pox into the canals. This practice is said to prevail throughout that District, and the Magistrate has therefore issued a notice warning all the inhabitants thereof, that "such throwing is a pollution to the water, and all persons having any part in thus polluting the water will be tried under Chapter XIV. of the Indian Penal Code." If dead bodies cannot be burnt, they should be buried.

— Nowhere did Mr. Grant Duff receive a heartier welcome than at Tanjore. From the house of the Collector, whose guest he was, to the railway station, the road was adorned with festoons. In front of the station there was erected a temporary porch, adorned with bright cloths, flowers, and heraldic devices. The arrival platform had a rich awning spread over it and the ground was carpeted. At the eastern end of the platform a guard of sepoys and the public band were drawn up. Long before the arrival of the mail train, the place was densely crowded.

— The *Mail* has received the following letter from Mr. O. B. Irvine, the District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot: "As from a paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 25th instant, it would appear that the friends of Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, have cause for anxiety on his account and that the latest tidings received of him were contained in a letter to the Manager of the *Neilgherry Courier*, dated from Madras 11th December, I wish to inform you that Mr. Broughton was a passenger with me on board the B. I. S. N. Steamer *Ava* from Madras to Pondicherry on the 14th December, and that he then informed me his intention was to make a tour in Ceylon."

— It having come to the notice of the Collector of North Arcot that certain red stones resembling rubies are found in a field within the limits of the village of Kondapoliem in the Taluq of Poloor, he called on the Tahsildar to inquire into the matter, and submit a report with all available information. It appears that the field in which these stones were found has been under cultivation for the last forty or fifty years, and is now held on putta by one Parasooraman and five others. The stones are more plentiful after heavy rain, and can then be picked up in considerable numbers. They are not of any great intrinsic value, most of them being fragments of larger stones, and some have small holes in them. The inhabitants of the village and in the neighbourhood account for the broken appearance of the stones by declaring that in ancient times there was a town on the spot, and that the jewels belonging to the inhabitants were somehow or other destroyed by fire, and this is not impossible: for, if they were a natural production of the locality, it is likely that the stones would be found scattered over a larger area.

— The whole of the labour that has as yet been expended on the Colombo Breakwater, with the exception of that of the last three weeks, had been devoted to the fixing of the temporary lines of rails, the preparation of the machinery, the formation of the two block yards each 100 yards long, and other necessary preliminaries. At Mahara two steam cranes were started on the 8th February, and one has also been set at work on the Galle Buck for the raising of the rock required for the formation of the root work which forms the first portion of the structure properly connected with the Breakwater itself. Since the 12th ult. the convicts have been engaged on this work, and the quantities of rubble which have been thrown into such shape as to form the outer part of protection of the root are from Galle Buck 3,000 tons, and from Mahara 1,000 tons. The Mahara contribution is at present brought down by a train running every other day, but it is believed that shortly there will be 100 tons a day brought from each quarry. Again there has been a scarcity of waggons, the home contractor having been behind time. The root work of the pier, that is the structure running out from the shore to the beginning of the pier proper, has to be carried out a total distance of 700 feet. This root work is to be five feet above low water, and the 700 feet will be finished by the time the next monsoon comes on (that is about the middle of May) so as to allow of the force of the monsoon having full play upon it all the six months during which it prevails. The part of the work thus left to this natural agent is the important work of consolidation; and it is not until this has been thoroughly and effectually accomplished, that the building of the wall that is to be formed along the side of the root work can be commenced.

Feudatory.

— In future all European offenders whose offences are punishable with three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees will be tried by the Courts of Travancore, but those who commit offences of a graver nature will be sent to the Madras High Court.

Burma and the East.

— Her Royal Highness Princess Smore Smay, thirty-second child of the late King of Siam, died on the 24th February.

— There are complaints in the Rangoon papers that many of the immigrants from Bengal have taken to begging in preference to working.

— A telegram from Mandalay reports the arrival at Bhamo of Captain Cooke from Minemow, where he had left Mr. Elias. Lee-Sie-hie, the Chinese General, who was at Minemow, is reported to have subsequently refused to send Mr. Elias further. Mr. Elias had written that he would return, but no further news has been received.

— A paragraph in the *Rangoon Times* states that the Burmo-Chinese Expedition met with some difficulties soon after leaving Bhamo, for we are told that they returned after their first start, and did not finally leave till the 5th of February. Suspicion seems to point to the king of Burma having put obstacles in their way.

— Six gunboats intended for the French service in Cochin China are now on their way eastward. These gunboats are 13 metres in length, 2¾ metres in beam, and the depth of the hold is 2 metres. Each is furnished with a single gun in the bow. The engine in each is nominally of 28 horse power, and in addition all are capable of carrying canvas. The crew of each gunboat will number 18 men, and there is accommodation on board for 40 soldiers.

— The Yunan Expedition has been treacherously attacked by Chinese near Manwein, on the upper route from Bhamo, and Interpreter Margary murdered. Colonel Brown and party, after some fighting, got back safe to Hitkaw, within the Burmese frontier. Mr. Ney Elias has been recalled from the Irrawaddy route, which he was exploring. As the expedition was protected by passports from the Chinese Government and mandates to provincial chiefs, the attack is unintelligible.

— Advices from Achin only come down to the 15th January. The operations of the Dutch forces were still confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Kraton. They had taken possession of the mosque at Longbatta, and the Achinese had mustered in considerable force to recapture this position, but had been repulsed in the attempt with heavy loss. The Dutch commander afterwards took up a fresh position near the river, with a view, we presume, of better protecting his outposts.

— The *Arakan News* says that Mr. W. N. Porter, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Hill Tracts, has started to examine and report on the ancient trade route connecting the town of Old Arakan in that District with Upper Burma, and known as the Loungshay route. This route is about 100 miles through, as at present known, a wild, sparsely populated country, but without any serious obstacles, to the banks of Irrawaddy river. Mr. Porter is likely to return within two months. It is surmised by many that the great travellers, Marco Polo and Ralph Fitch, traversed the Yoma Mountains by this road.

— According to the official report on the Cinchona culture in Java during the last quarter of 1874, the gathering of Cinchona bark there closed about the middle of November last; the quantity of dry produce thus obtained amounted to 33,000 kilogrammes. Of this, 31,000 kilos were destined for sale in the Netherlands, and 1,000 for sale at Batavia. A thousand kilogrammes of Cinchona powder have been prepared in the chemical laboratory. During the year just closed, 34,000 plants of the Calisaya Ledgeriana, and 110,000 of the Officinalis, were conveyed to the prepared ground. In the nurseries, there were at the date of the report, 112,200 Ledgeriana and 100,000 Calisaya plants. The total expense of the culture amounted in 1874 to *f*46,824.33, against *f*50,165.53 guilders in 1873.

— A deplorable *emeute* has taken place in the Singapore Jail. The *Straits Times* says: On Saturday afternoon, the 13th ultimo, the prisoners had finished work and were taking their meal, which they had nearly finished. Mr. Digby Dent, Superintendent of Prisons, was walking up and down the roadway as usual at this time, and the Warders were all at their stations, each watching the prisoners under his care, when suddenly, and without warning, two of the middle grade Chinese prisoners sprang from the ground behind one of the Warders, Mr. William B. Sandford. One stabbed him in the back with a small chisel or similar pointed instrument, while another aimed a blow at his head with a Chinese hatchet, which he had secreted below his waistband, but fortunately missed his aim, the handle merely inflicting a bruise over the bridge of Mr. Sandford's nose. Mr. Dent rushed in under the shed at once to

escue Mr. Sandford from them, when they turned upon him, one stabbing him repeatedly in the back and about the body, while the other made a blow with the hatchet, cutting a score from the shoulder down the breast, but inflicting only a flesh wound; at the same moment these two men shouted a word of signal, and in a moment fifty or sixty of the worst characters in the gaol,—pirates, robbers, and murderers,—sprang to their feet and rushed upon their keepers, with knives, chisels, hatchets, pointed pieces of iron, and such other weapons as they had secreted about their persons. Mr. Dent and the warders had no weapons save stout walking sticks, of which, however, they made good use. Mr. Dent and Warder Sandford, as also Warders Burton, Savage, and Francis Clarke lay about them with their sticks and drove off some of their assailants, while the native sub-warders, who were mostly old Indian convicts, fought bravely to rescue the Europeans, in endeavouring to do which they were nearly all wounded, two very severely. Mr. Dent, in addition to his other terrible wounds, was finally felled to the ground by a blow over the head with a chopper; Mr. Sandford received fresh wounds; Warders Burton, Clarke, Savage, and Reading received cuts and bruises, and others were beaten with carrying sticks used by the prisoners in bringing water into the gaol. All this occurred within two or three minutes.

— The European prisoners, mostly soldiers and sailors, begged hard to be let loose to assist the gaol authorities in putting down the uprising, and their gate was opened by Mr. Lamb, the Head Warder. The alarm had also been communicated to the European guard, three of whom came in with their rifles. A soldier named Felton, who is undergoing imprisonment for killing a police peon with his belt, we are told, seized a rifle from one of the guard, and, with another soldier named Headley, who followed his example, was enabled to save the life of Warder Lamb, who had been borne down by two Chinese, who, with axes uplifted, would in another second have hurled him into eternity, had not these two soldiers providentially shot them dead on the instant. The European prisoners had muskets placed in their hands, but the key of the magazine was not to be found, and the door had to be burst in with a sledge-hammer, and the ammunition chest to be afterwards broken open before they could obtain cartridges. Eventually, however, this was effected, and then the work of slaughter began. The mutineers, desperate savages though they were, found the European prisoners a terrible enemy to deal with; a few attempted to make a stand, but the muskets did deadly execution among them, and they were either mercilessly shot down or bayoneted by the Europeans, whom the sight of blood seemed to infuriate even more than it had the Chinese. At the conclusion of the fight, the gaol yard resembled a battle-field. Dead and wounded were lying about in all directions. Thirteen dead bodies were picked up, and two more, who were discovered to be alive, died in hospital during the night, swelling the number of dead to fifteen. The total number of wounded prisoners was 24, of whom 11 are in the gaol hospital; the other 13 not having been sufficiently injured to necessitate hospital treatment. The total killed and wounded was thus 39. Mr. Digby Dent survived the mutiny by some hours but died on that night.

Asia.

— A Japanese is about to start an English newspaper in Yedo.

— A merchant was recently caught selling European merchandise in Russian territory, and as the prohibition of the same had been notified by the Russians, they have confiscated it.

— It is stated that the Tekkas, Yamouths, and Toorkomans, lately mustered together 5,000 strong and made a sudden attack on the Russian Cantonments of Kniva, killing many men and plundering property. A report has been made to the Governor of Tashkend. The Russians intend to imprison the Valee of Urgunj, as they believe he instigated the Toorkomans and others to make the attack.

— An accident occurred lately at the Taku forts by the bursting of two cannon, while the soldiers were practising; four men were killed and six others wounded. The cannon were of a lot said to have been made in China lately, after foreign models. The powder, made at the Tientsin works, is equal to the best manufactured English; and owing to its great strength, it requires cannon to be well made, and of the best quality of metal, to withstand its explosive power.

— A cuttle-fish of enormous size is on exhibition in the vicinity of Yokohama. It is from 10 to 12 feet in length, its arms or suckers being 6 feet long, and in some parts as thick as a man's thigh. Stories of the existence of such monsters are common enough amongst the Japanese, but as anything of the kind larger than a plate is seldom to be seen exposed in the market, the accounts which from time to time have been circulated respecting such leviathans of the deep have generally been treated as fabulous.

— The Russian expedition force which, with the Khan of Oorgunge, marched to punish the Ullamanees had skirmishes with that tribe and after some fighting gained the day. Many Ullamanees were killed and wounded and several were made prisoners. The men, women, children and cattle which had been taken away by the raiders were liberated and restored to the villagers. Thannas have been placed at different stations where the Ullamanees generally take refuge and arrangements have been made to keep peace towards the Persian frontier.

— The traveller M. Ladislaus Berezenczey, so much *feted* in India, has, it appears, become insane. If the antecedents of the man had been known the Indian papers would, says the *Standard*, certainly not have sung his praises so heartily. It was M. Berezenczey who, in 1848, as "Kormany bistos" (commissioner) of Kossuth, penetrated from the moors of Agyafalva into the plains of Transylvania, burnt all the villages of the Maros Valley, killed hundreds of Roumanians, used women and children as targets for his wild hordes, nailed the burghers of Saxon Regen to their own doors by their ears, but on the first approach of the Austrians took to flight with his ill-gotten booty. Elected to the diet in 1865, he was obliged to retire on account of private affairs, and to leave Hungary: This led to his journey through Asia, and now he is in a mad-house.

— The late Emperor of China was the eighth of his line, and was born on 27th April 1856, his age being thus eighteen years and nine months. The death of his father, which took place at Jehol on 17th August 1861, after his flight from Peking in the autumn of the previous year, when the allied forces menaced the capital, left the guardianship of the young heir apparent a prize to be disputed for by the powers at Court. The dispute which was naturally to be expected in an Oriental palace took place. The Princes Su-shun, Ts'ai-yuen and Twan-hwa, members of the Blood Royal, strongly opposed to the peace policy of which Prince Kung was the foremost representative, having proclaimed the Emperor, endeavoured to seize the reins of government and form a Regency in which their own party should have unlimited sway. The Empress-Dowager ("Mother of the State") and the Mother of the Sovereign were admitted to the Council of Regency, nominally as guardians of the Boy-Emperor. Prince Kung was excluded; and the Empresses being dissatisfied with Su-shun's conduct and policy, arranged a *coup d'état* with the former Prince. The three conspiring Princes were arrested, tried, and condemned to be cut to pieces; but this sentence was commuted to self-strangulation in the case of two of them, and to decapitation in that of Su-shun. Minor punishments were meted out to other nobles and officials.

— Nominally ascending the throne in the year 1862 (the year in which one Emperor dies is not counted as part of the reign of his successor), the child Emperor then had the affairs of his vast dominions administered for him by the Empresses-Dowager as regents, with his uncle Prince Kung for their chief adviser. On 15th October 1872, he was married; and on 23rd February following he assumed the reins of Government, which he has so soon again had to surrender to the hands that guided the chariot of state during his minority, and which apparently had scarcely relaxed their hold. We have but meagre data at present upon which to form an estimate of the character and the capacity of the deceased Emperor, and must therefore postpone any remarks of this nature. In the last decree or testament of his father, Hien Feng, by which the young Prince was appointed successor, he was said to be "humane" (a term which is probably used here in a wide sense) "dutiful, quick, and intelligent." These qualities were no doubt carefully cultivated by his tutors according to the best Chinese standard; and judging by certain of his public acts, there appears to be ground for believing that to them was added a will by no means weak. It was hoped the bent of that will would eventually declare itself in a direction which would rouse China from her lethargic and backward condition, and give *eclat* to his reign.

— A new element of loss to tea shippers has become prominent during the past season, and this is the risk they incur by the scandalous way in which their property is treated by nearly every line of steamers from Shanghai, with the exception of those belonging to Holt's and the Mail Companies. It has been found lately that many outside steamers deliver a portion of their tea so burnt and dried up through being stowed near the boilers, that heavy claims are put in by the retail buyers of the tea for difference in sample. There is no hope of obtaining restitution from the ship, as no proof can be maintained. An instance was advised a few mails ago, in which an invoice was sold and gave £150 profit, but on inspection a great many of the chests were so dried up that instead of a profit the loss is nearly £200. In another line the owners have the vessel put into dock and work overside, so that it is generally two or three weeks before the lower tiers of teas come to light; and even samples can only be obtained with difficulty, application to the owners themselves being met with the utmost discourtesy and contempt. Another item is the careless way in which Singapore cargo is taken in without any pains to separate it properly from the tea. Captains of steamers leaving China, and calling at Hongkong and Singapore and other ports for freight to fill up, place essential oils, pepper, &c., &c., and such like deleterious matters, on the top of the tea; and whole cargoes are not unfrequently deteriorated 1d. a 2d. per lb., through this cause. It is so difficult to enforce any claim on this account, that instances frequently are allowed to pass without notice.

— *Indian Opinion* gives the following items of intelligence regarding Cabul affairs and the taking of Herat, received from two independent sources, one direct from Cabul, and the other *via* Dera Ismail Khan. The accounts are circumstantial, and are certainly believed in some quarters, while doubted in others. The Cabul correspondent states that two rumours are current in Cabul, with regard to Mahomed Ayoob Khan's flight. The well-wishers of the Ameer state that he has actually fled, and the friends of Yakoob Khan, that he has not, for the following reasons: "1stly. One day Qazee Abdool Qadir went to the Ameer and informed him that if he gave him permission, he would communicate the fact of Ayoob Khan's flight from Herat to the newspapers. 2ndly. That if Ayoob Khan had actually fled, there would be no necessity for the strong guard over Yakoob Khan in the Bala Hissar Balla. Two Regiments have been added to the present guard over Yakoob Khan. The Ameer has given out the above rumour with regard to Ayoob Khan's flight in order to pacify the friends of Ayoob Khan and Yakoob Khan. Ayoob Khan is, however, still in Herat. His forces have vowed not to abandon him, and state that they will sacrifice their lives sooner than allow any harm to be done him. Ayoob Khan is vigorously engaged in storing supplies in the fort at Herat. The friends of Yakoob Khan state that Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, the grandfather of

Abdoola Jan, is a prisoner in Herat by Ayoob Khan's orders. The Turkomans, through Khan Aka, have promised to aid Sirdar Ayoob Khan."

Literary.

— Sanction has been granted by the Government of Madras for reprinting the "Verses of Vemana" as edited by Mr. C. P. Brown, and for the book being prescribed as the Test book in Poetry for the High Proficiency Examination in Teloogoo.

— The new Hindee Grammar which is in course of preparation by the Rev. S. H. Kellogg of Allahabad is making rapid progress. The various dialects, such as Kanuji, Braj, Marwari, Garhwali, Kumaoni, Old Purbi, Avadhi, Riwai, Bhojpuri, &c., are extensively illustrated, and there are copious examples, all taken from standard native authors, under every section. It will make when completed a good sized volume of some 350 octavo pages.

— Of an important Sanskrit grammatical work, the 'Ganaratnamahodadhi,' two incomplete copies exist in England; and the late Prof. Goldstücker in vain exerted himself for many years to obtain another copy from India. Since his death, two copies of this work had been discovered by Dr. Bühler, and we now learn that another excellent MS. has just been found by him at Bhuj, in Kutch. Of other recent finds we may mention the 'Rajavinoda,' a history of Sultan Mahmud Begadha, written by his Pandit Gangadasa; the Yudhishthiravijaya' in stanzas: a second complete MS. of the 'Vasishthasmriti,' and a comment on the 'Naradasmriti' (both ancient law books), and the Mahaviracharita, or life of the Jain Saint Mahavira, by Hemachandra. At the meeting of the Oriental Congress in September last, the Sanskrit scholars intended to propose a resolution, to be forwarded to the Government of India, urging the desirability in the interest of Sanskrit studies, of a competent European Sanskrit scholar being commissioned to examine the libraries in North-west India and Kashmeer. The arrangements of the Congress did not, unfortunately, allow sufficient time for ventilating the subject.

— Mr. Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, lately wrote to Government, "I have now the honour (my attention having been called thereto by the novel position in which a Collector is now placed as President of the Local Fund Board) to lay before Government what I cannot but consider is a great drawback to our system of education, both high and low. It is the prevalence of 'cram.' I believe the fact is admitted by those who have to pass boys for examinations, and that it is not the fault, but the misfortune, of schoolmasters that they must work at a high pressure to obtain results and position for their schools in written and oral examinations." The text-books are of too high a stamp for the tests in what is, to the natives of India, a foreign language. Poetry of an involved character, requiring a knowledge of classics to comprehend, is set as a text-book, and, with copious notes, is not so much understood as learned by heart. History, ancient and modern, is neglected, or not made sufficiently a study. Useful and permanent information is not sought to be given. To pass a standard and to work up the text-books till the contents can be transferred to paper is the object, and the precocious Indian youth is stimulated till his brains are addled, and a reaction follows. Common objects of life are unnoticed and unknown. A whole school at Caroor did not know what a tadpole was; although they swarmed in their paddy fields! They have their school lessons to learn, and, while naturally precocious, have eyes and ears for nothing else. Grammar or the science of language is taught before the language itself is mastered. Mr. Wedderburn advocates simpler text-books, more thorough grounding in the meaning of words, their synonyms and parallel passages, derivations, proverbs, observations of things in daily use and life; for if a boy by looking at a kettle boiling was the originator of the greatest power of modern life and civilization, such common observations, and the exercise of minds thereon, are of more value than pages of parrot learning.

Ecclesiastical.

The Bishop of Calcutta returned on Thursday [illegible] tour in Chutia Nagpore.

— The Rev. Charles Drury officiates as Archdeacon of Madras.

— A school in connection with one of the American Missionary Society's Chapels at Canton has been burned down. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

— At Moradabad there are four female Missionaries, one Inspectress of schools, two medical Bible-women, and nine Bible-women and teachers, altogether "sixteen handmaidens, European and Native, at work in behalf of their unconverted sisters."

— The Rev. Mr. Marks has succeeded in getting down to Rangoon from Mandalay, some 120 Shan men, women, boys and girls whom he had, while in charge of the mission up there, been successful in converting to Christianity. One of the females is said to be of great beauty.

— It is said that the Patriarch of Antioch, perplexed by the rival claims of two schismatic Syrian Bishops in Southern India, has appealed to the Marquis of Salisbury to settle the matter. The Marquis, perplexed by this novel appeal, has appealed to Canon Liddon, the Ritualist.

— The meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Friday week last, when the Rev. Gunputrao R. Navalkar spoke very disparagingly of the Marathi translation of the Bible, stigmatizing it as the worst possible, and conveying the impression that Natives had not taken part in the preparation of it. His remarks created a good deal of sensation. Dr. Wilson averred that Natives had co-operated in the preparation of the Marathi text; and the Chairman, referring to the list of the Marathi Translation Committee in the Report, pointed out that several Native Christians were on the Committee.

— It was voted at the recent Allahabad Conference on Christian Literature that libraries of all current publications in the two languages be collected at the various trade centres such as Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, and other places, all Societies sending copies of their issues for this purpose. In order that there be no clashing on the part of the different publishing bodies, and also that unnecessary republication of books be prevented, it was voted as very desirable that information of books in preparation be early given to the Secretaries of Societies, who should keep a careful record of the same that they might be able to warn prospective authors applying to them, in case they had been forestalled. Sub-committees were appointed to draw up a descriptive catalogue of those Indian publications suitable on the one hand for Hindoos, on the other for Mahomedans, with special mention of those found so generally useful as to warrant translation into English. The advantage of this latter proposal would be that when once these controversies were put into an English dress, they could then be made use of by Missionaries in other Mahomedan countries. A desire that this might be done, has been strongly expressed in at least one influential quarter. And the Conference put on record its wish that Missionaries in the Turkish Empire be requested, on their part, to draw up similar lists with a sketch of the efforts to reach Mahomedans in Western Asia. To these same sub-committees was assigned the task of reviewing the Hindoo and Mahomedan controversies and making suggestions as to what further might be necessary; also of preparing a treatise showing wherein the so-called refutations by Mahomedans of works written against them have failed to successfully reply.

— The Rev. Dr. Sargeant, writing from Courtallam, gives a deeply interesting narrative of the conversion of a Hindoo gentleman in Tinnevelly, who, some six or seven years ago, vehemently protested against Dr. Sargeant receiving his son (Ramasawmy Pill[illegible] and baptizing him. "Imagine my surprise," [illegible] S., "to see the same man come to me the [illegible] and apply for baptism! His account [illegible] this. He says he had occasion to go [illegible] one of our converts in Palamcotta. [illegible] lay, whose wife read a few vers[illegible] and this was repeated on tw[illegible] somewhat softened his m[illegible] A short time after, he went to Tuticorin to get his son Ramasawmy to sign a document in reference to the sale of some land. Without this necessity he never would have entered his house, as all friendly intercourse between father and son had ceased from the day of his baptism. The son delayed signing the document, and so detained his father, who daily seeing his son read the Bible and have family prayer in his house, observed that the course his son had adopted was a very different thing from what he had expected. He seems to have supposed that Christianity was simply a licence to eat and drink things prohibited by Hindooism and caste—a liberty, in short, to do as he pleased, containing no element of piety or devotion or private moral rectitude. His surprise was greatly excited, and he determined to observe everything minutely. It ended in his conviction that Christianity was a matter of the heart and of the life—that it induced a man to act as under the eye of an ever-present God. He was resolved to read for himself the book that had wrought such wonders; and now, convinced of his need of a Saviour, he accepted Jesus Christ as the source of all spiritual good, and applied to me for baptism."

TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4TH.

The Homeward Mails, *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta, 5th ultimo, were delivered in London yesterday.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, replying to Mr. Reilly, said that it was our duty, in regulating exchanges, to prevent a recurrence of the purchase system.

The bill for relaxing exceptional legislation in Ireland has been read for a second time, although the Irish members opposed it.

Montenegro has notified to the Great Powers that the Podgoritza affair, which was supposed to have been settled, is still open to question.

The troop-ship *Crocodile* which left Portsmouth on the 12th ultimo, and the *Jumna*, which was detained at Gibraltar, owing to a defect in the screw, have both passed through the Canal, outward-bound.

The steamer *Surat*, in passing through the Canal, damaged her screw. The passengers, mails, and specie have been transferred to the steamer *Baroda* at Suez.

The Assembly have re-elected M. Buffet as President by a large majority, thus demonstrating its confidence in the future ministry: the formation of which, however, has been delayed through the death of M. Buffet's mother.

The Senate at first tabled the revenue bill, but afterwards yielding to the representations of President Grant and Mr. Bristowe adopted the bill in an unamended form.

In the Commons Mr. Gregory announced his intention after Easter to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Commissioners on the affairs of the Bank of Bombay.

Sir Andrew Clarke has been Gazetted an ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council for public works purposes.

Turkey manifests irritation at the intervention of Russia, Germany and Austria in questions concerning her vassal states.

FRIDAY, 5TH.

Prussia has resolved to require the Bishops to [illegible] cognise the supremacy of the state over Papal [illegible] rity under penalty of disendowment, and also [illegible] to re-establish a place for ecclesiastic[illegible]

A letter has been published b[illegible] he stigmatizes home rule as i[illegible]

SATURD[illegible]

The Commons, by 282 [illegible] jected Mr. Goschen's motion o[illegible] Mr. Disraeli explained the [illegible] tion of vested interests b[illegible] ney payments recognis[illegible] tion to report prog[illegible] journ till Monday.

Dr. Kenealy [illegible] ference to a[illegible] in the Tienh[illegible] Isle of Wi[illegible]

The [illegible] Flan[illegible] bee[illegible]

Obituary—John Timbs.

Buffet has been encountering great difficulties in his efforts to form a cabinet. Bodet has announced a deficit in the Budget of 100 million francs.

TUESDAY, 9TH.

The two Archbishops and 24 bishops have issued an address to the clergy and laity urging the necessity of discipline in the Church, charity and forbearance.

Obituary.—Sir Hope Grant, Sir Arthur Helps.

The Heavy Mails, *via* Southampton, which left Calcutta 5th ultimo, were delivered in London yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH.

Turkey has accepted the explanations of Spain that the notification of Alfonso's accession was inadvertently made to Roumania.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gathorne Hardy in moving the Army estimates denied the asserted deterioration in our recruits or army generally; and said it was his intention to give Cardwells' reorganisation scheme a fair trial. A Departmental Committee of enquiry he said had been appointed, and he should not hesitate to ask its authority to redress defects if necessary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NATIVE RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the following circumstance which occurred between me and the E. I. Railway Officials, on Sunday evening last.

Having bought some glasses in Calcutta, I put them in a fir-wood packing box, and kept the box open, as there was no necessity for covering it. I took the box to the weighing clerk of the Howrah Station, who weighed it, and found it to be thirty seers, whereupon he gave me a free luggage ticket, telling me at the same time that as the box was open, the Railway Company was not responsible for it, and that I must take the box with me in the passenger carriage, and not put it in the luggage van attached to the end of the train. I did accordingly. As soon as I was seated in the train with the box of glasses by my side, a chupprassee came to each of the carriages enquiring for a man named Grish Gangooly, but as I am not Grish Gangooly, I took no notice of the enquiry. Ten minutes after this two Railway policemen began looking into all the carriages, and when they came to my carriage, they took hold of the box, and told me to come out from the train, and threatened me, saying that I should have to go to the police for a fault of which I knew nothing. No sooner had I come out, quite surprised at the treatment to which I was subjected by the chupprassee, than two English gentlemen who were standing near me kindly asked me about the matter, and I told them that I could not understand why I was subjected to such treatment, and I shewed them my free luggage ticket; they at once perceived my innocence, and ordered the chupprasse to call the weighing clerk who came at once, and after writing the words "with the owner" on my luggage ticket, went off.

Now, Sir, I am not dwelling on the inconvenience and shame that I had to undergo by a mistake either of myself or of the weighing Clerk, which is not worth while to enter into, so long as the case was amicably settled, but what I wish to point out to my Native brethren is the vast difference that exists between the English and Native officials, and that the latter can hardly carry on their business without the superior genius of the former. The dignified way in which these two English gentlemen (who are unknown to me), settled my case is, to my mind, a proof of the superiority of the English intellect. The Almighty in providing us with kind and humane rulers like the English has given us a boon [illegible] to which we know not how to express our [illegible] his unbounded mercy.

[illegible] you will be kind enough to give [illegible] urnal, I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GOPAL CHUNDER GANGOOLY.

[illegible] AND SILVER MONEY.

[illegible] and uniform postage, so [illegible] last twenty-one years [illegible] cale to the whole of [illegible] letter is now con- [illegible] f Indian terri- [illegible] morin, from [illegible] e, for the [illegible] won- [illegible] ce

the lowest price of silver currency. It is not therefore obligatory on a post master or deputy post master to receive coppers in payment for postage stamps except as regards fractions of two annas."

The result is that no man can pay two pice for the postage of a letter or purchase a stamp for less than two annas.

A poor coolie who has seldom occasion to write, and can ill afford a day's wages to invest in postage-stamps, is deprived of the advantages of cheap postage. What objection has the Director of the Post Office to receive the current copper coin for the payment of postage stamps? Let no one who reads this question fancy that I am perplexing his soul with a conundrum, and that to answer it he must rack his brains and ransack his memory as if he were asked by some angelic being, but by

Your humble servant,

A BOX WALLAH.

BEE BEE GANJ,
DINAPORE,
March, 8th 1875.

[This letter comes to us apparently from a Mahomedan gentleman of respectability, who has enclosed his card. We have not put his complaint in the waste paper basket, though it is either groundless, or should be so if the district postmasters are abstaining from cheating the poorer classes. The writer shows us how systematically Government Orders of the most simple nature are misunderstood and misrepresented. We would recommend him to reconsider the terms of the Order to which he has referred, when he will find he has altogether misconstrued the intention of the Postmaster General.—ED. F OF I.]

THE TRIAL AT BARODA.

DURING the past week the chief points of interest in the inquiry into the charges laid against the Gaekwar have been Colonel Phayre's and Dr. Seward's cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine, and the evidence of Rowjee, who is the chief witness for the prosecution.

COLONEL PHAYRE *versûs* THE SERJEANT.

I want to get two or three dates from you, Colonel Phayre?—I believe it was on the 18th of March, was it not, that you came to Baroda to take the position to which you were appointed?—Yes, the 18th March 1873.

Where had you been previously to that?—I had just come from Palanpore.

Were you holding any official appointment there?—Yes.

Is that in Sind?—No, it is in Northern Guzerat. What was your position there?—Political Superintendent.

How long did you hold that?—A very short time—six weeks, I think.

Had you held any official appointment before that?—I had held a great number of appointments before that.

What was the previous appointment?—Political Superintendent in Upper Sind, and Commandant-in-Chief of the Frontier Brigade.

When did you quit that office?—I quitted that office to go home in the latter end of 1872 on leave for six months.

Does that imply, Colonel Phayre, that you quitted it of your own accord?—How do you mean?

You say that you were going home on leave?—Yes, I certainly put it upon that ground.

Did you ever return to it?—No.

Was your appointment cancelled, or what?—No, it was not cancelled.

I used an improper word, perhaps? Pray use the words that come into your mind?—I have nothing to conceal at all.

It was an appointment under the Government of Bombay, was it not?—Yes, under the Government of Bombay.

Have you in your posse[illegible] nating that appointment? [illegible] have or not. I may have [illegible] I have in my possessio[illegible] vernment exonerating [illegible] in the whole matter.

Have you the document [illegible] appointment?—I don't know wh[illegible] have it. I do not know. It is not [illegible]

I shall have to ask you presently w[illegible] aware that the Gaekwar was in possessio[illegible] document or of a copy of that document?—[illegible] was not aware of it.

It is the same thing, by the Gaekwar I mean his minister?—Nor his minister. It was a Government document, and I do not see how they could come into possession of it honestly.

But, honestly or not, you say you did not know he was in possession of it?—I did not know that he was in possession of it; and I add that he could not have honestly come by it.

The President—Allow me to suggest to you, Colo[illegible] Phayre, that you should answer only the questions [illegible] you—Very well, my Lord.

[illegible]t Ballantine—I can assure you that there [illegible]n my part to give you any offence—

[illegible]ayre (interrupting)—I do not want any [illegible] do not require them.

[illegible]ine.—As you make that observation [illegible]urt to prevent you making these [illegible] or not, it is not for you to [illegible] or not, did you know they possessed such a document?—It would have come through the Resident, if it had come properly.

The President—We are again getting away.

Serjeant Ballantine—At all events for my purpose, you were not aware that the Gaekwar was in possession of that very document. Have you never heard that he was?—No.

Have you not heard that it was shown by his minister to Sir Lewis Pelly?—No.

Will you cast your eye down that paper and tell me whether you believe that to be an accurate copy of the communication you received from the Bombay Government removing you from the office you held?

The President.—I think Serjeant Ballantine is entitled to go into it for the first purpose of showing what knowledge the Gaekwar had of these resolutions of the Government of Bombay. I put it upon that ground.

Serjeant Ballantine.—And upon that ground simply I intended to argue it. I would not have asked it upon any other ground. I need not say that I deem it to be very important in the argument which I shall have to address to you hereafter.

Cross-examination continued—Colonel Phayre, I will only ask you whether or not, as far as your memory goes, this is a correct copy of the document you received?—This is marked "private" and I never saw a private document.

Do you or do you not believe that this is substantially a correct copy?—I do not.

Can you tell me in what you would say that it is inaccurate?—I don't recognize it at all. If I saw the printed Government Resolution I should recognize it, and the complete reply that I gave to it.

I have no doubt that you could do it effectually?—I know that.

I am going now into the matter of what the Gaekwar knew, which of course may be untrue?—I will give you every information.

It may be an utter delusion from beginning to end, but it is what the Gaekwar believed, and that is what we have got to do with?—So far from wishing to conceal or withhold anything, I wish to give you everything.

Inasmuch as you were completely cleared afterwards, of course you can have no objection to do so?—I know that.

During the time that you were in Sind, did you in point of fact advise a prosecution of various persons for gross frauds?—Yes, I did for certain frauds.

I am obliged to read this to you, as you do not seem to recognize it. Now, let me ask you, Colonel Phayre, because it may save you time, pain, and trouble. Can you put your hand on the original document?—I could not here. But when you have said frauds, I should like to know if you refer to the Barron frauds, or the extensive system of frauds which have been brought to light in the High Court of Bombay, that I may know to what frauds you refer.

Will you *kindly answer this question*. Can you within a reasonable time obtain the original document? If you can, all I want is that you should produce it?—I could not use any Government paper without the sanction of Government.

You could do with the sanction of this Commission.—With the sanction of this Court I shall be delighted to produce the papers in the whole of the Barron frauds.

The President—All that you are asked is whether you can procure this document?—Which, this single document? I do not know where it is, my Lord, but I have the one Resolution dated the 5th May and I have the final decision of the Bombay Government.

The Advocate-General—We will undertake to telegraph to Bombay for this document. I may say that we have had no notice whatever from the other side to produce these files, nor has Colonel Phayre them in his possession.

The President—Can you get these original documents?

The Advocate-General—I will just ascertain from Colonel Phayre. (To Mr. Serjeant Ballantine).—What is the date of this document.

[illegible]r. Serjeant Ballantine (referring to the copy in his [illegible]d).—This purports to be dated the 4th *May* 1872 [illegible]s numbered 1023.

[illegible]e Advocate-General—We will send for the whole

[illegible] Serjeant Ballantine—*The files will be more* [illegible]nt *than anything I can say. (To Colonel* [illegible]—*I shall be sincerely glad if it turns out that* [illegible] quite correct?—It is so.

[illegible] not the least objection to your saying so, [illegible] very glad to hear it. In November 1873, [illegible]ion commenced sitting in Baroda. I think [illegible]te about the date?—Yes, November 1873.

I a[illegible]

To [illegible]e into certain charges of maladministra- [illegible]tion on th[illegible]art of the Gaekwar?—Yes.

I believe [illegible]hat General Meade was the President of that Commission. Is that so?—Yes.

And it ended on the 24th of December in the same year?—Yes.

And subsequently an elaborate report appeared?—Yes.

Was the Gaekwar married on the 7th May, 1874?—Yes.

And I believe I may take it that there was some unpleasantness between you and His Highness upon that subject, and that he complained of what he deemed to be want of respect on your part?—A khureeta was written.

There were certain forms he insisted were due to him, and that you did not consider it proper to carry out?—No.

At all events, he made some complaints?—The real cause was that the Government had directed me *not to go* to the marriage.

The President—The question is, did the Gaekwar make complaints of want of respect.

Colonel Phayre—The Gaekwar made a complaint which is couched in a khureeta, and the whole correspondence is with the Government of India. There is a decision of the Government of India upon it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—He admitted, did he not, that you were bound to obey the Government of India, but that you might have received his messenger notwithstanding?—There was nothing personal in the matter. It was entirely connected with my official position towards Government. His Highness continued to visit me privately all the same.

Are you aware of the fact that there was a khureeta from the Gaekwar to the Viceroy on the 17th May or about that time?—Any khureeta that went from the Gaekwar would go through me.

I mean a khureeta promising reform?

The Advocate-General—I must ask my learned friend, if he is going to rely upon any of the khureetas, to put them in the regular way.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am only asking now as to the dates—most likely I shall put in these khureetas.

The Advocate-General—We must have the whole contents, if they go in at all.

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—I have not the least objection to the whole contents being given from beginning to end, but it does not appear to me that it is necessary to do so.

(Question repeated to Colonel Phayre)—Yes

Do you know of a khureeta from the Viceroy of 25th July, in answer to the one from the Gaekwar?—I do.

And was the effect of that khureeta to give the Gaekwar an opportunity of reformation until the end of the year 1875?—Yes, progress being reported upon by me to Government whenever I thought it necessary.

Of course, asking about these matters, I am bound to put them in; but I think it more convenient to place the salient points before the Court than if I were to read a mass of unintelligible matter.

Had there been any question between you and the Gaekwar about the appointment of Dadabhoy Nowrojee as his minister?—There had been no question between me and the Gaekwar. His Highness asked me my opinion about his minister.

And you disapproved of him?—I informed His Highness what my opinion was.

Very well, was that adverse?—It was adverse to Mr. Nowrojee, but that according to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's orders, His Highness was to judge for himself exclusively.

That gentleman continued to act as minister?—He was minister.

He was appointed by a khureeta? No, he was appointed by His Highness. He was confirmed in fact.

And continued to act?—He had been minister for nine or ten months previously. He was then confirmed.

Now, I believe that you were in constant communication with Mr. Dadabhoy for some months after that date?—From what date?

From July 25th, say, up to November?—From about the 10th or 12th August 1874, my communications commenced with Mr. Dadabhoy as minister. Before that Mr. Dadabhoy had carried on the administration himself.

Now, without going into the question who was right or who was wrong, were there any complaints made by Mr. Dadabhoy as to your conduct in the matter?—I don't know of any complaints.

I mean to yourself?—To me?

To you personally—did he complain about your hurrying matters on?—I did not hear any. We met daily and discussed matters, but I heard nothing about complaints. I made complaints to His Highness the Gaekwar, and His Highness summoned Mr. Dadabhoy.

I only want to come up to November 2nd, 1874. We are near the scene of action now. Was there a khureeta sent by the Gaekwar on that date to the Viceroy?—Yes. It was on the same day that I sent in my first Progress Report that he sent in a khureeta.

You sent a Progress Report and he a khureeta—so you do not seem to have been on very pleasant terms with each other?—Only in the way of business.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—There is one other date that may not be unimportant hereafter. Were you aware of the birth of a child of this marriage on the 16th October 1874?—Yes. His Highness was married on the 7th or 9th May 1874, and the child was born on the 16th October 1874.

Still it was after the marriage?—Yes, after the marriage.

That of course involves a question of law that I at all events do not now propose to discuss. That it was after the marriage is sufficient. Now in the months of September and October preceding the date of this attempt to poison you, you say that you were suffering from a boil on the forehead?—Yes. Dr. Seward was then attending upon me.

From the commencement he supplied the plaster that you used?—He both supplied and applied it.

And it was at that time, I understand you to say, that you had slight fever, a sense of fullness about the head and watering of the eyes?—Yes, about that time and subsequently.

Can you tell me whether these sensations existed before or after the plaster?—I am speaking of the period. It was unconnected with the plaster. It commenced before the plaster, and lasted after the plaster. In fact, I imagined the boil was the cause of the giddiness.

And then at that time you began to wonder whether the sherbet was made with proper pummelo?—Yes.

At that time used you to drink the whole of it?—I used sometimes to drink the whole of it, and sometimes not. I used generally to drink the whole of it.

You were not prevented by any opinion of its badness from drinking it?—Sometimes I threw it away and sometimes not. I said something to my servant Abdoola. I asked him why he did not make it properly. He brought me two pummeloes and said they were bad, and therefore he did not make it. That was on one or two occasions.

You did not at that time enter into any investigation about the pummelo juice?—Oh, no.

If I understand you correctly, Colonel Phayre, it was on the 6th November that you noticed a peculiar taste?—In what?

In the pummelo juice?—Oh dear, no.

That is quite sufficient. I think that you said you took a sip or two and then threw the rest away?—Do you mean on the 6th?

Yes—Yes.

And upon that day you did not feel well?—Yes, afterwards.

Heavy about the head, and I think you used the expressions "much as you had felt in September and October?"—Yes.

On the 7th you did not drink the sherbet?—I did not drink the whole of it.

I noticed in my learned friend the Advocate-General's examination that he did not question you about the 8th. Did you try the sherbet that day?—No. It was Sunday, and I felt so ill that I did not take anything.

Then we have heard your account of what took place on the 9th, and you have told us that you threw the contents, or a great portion of the contents, of the tumbler out of the window?—Yes.

What quantity do you suppose was left in the tumbler?—There was no liquid scarcely. It was all a dark substance.

Would you describe the residuum as being a damp substance, or was there any liquid?—I saw a dark substance at the bottom of the tumbler, and some liquid pouring down the side of it—a very small portion.

How much do you suppose altogether there was after the liquid had deposited itself at the bottom?—It covered the bottom of the tumbler. I should think there was a couple of tea-spoons full—There might have been a little less, perhaps a tea-spoonful and a half.

How much of this did Dr. Seward see?—He saw the whole of it; I never touched it.

You say it had a dark appearance. Can you illustrate that expression in any way?—I have seen pummelo juice.—This that I saw was not pummelo juice; it was another substance.

Was it another colour?—Certainly; pummelo juice is red.

I should have thought it was brown. I take it, then that it was a perfectly different colour?—Yes.

Now I hold in my hand, Colonel Phayre, what purports to be a copy of a letter from you. I believe it is referring to your demi-official letter of the 13th November. The last paragraph in that is—"Previous to the receipt of your letter under reference I had received secret and confidential information that the poison administered to me did consist—first, of common arsenic; secondly, finely powdered diamond dust; and thirdly, copper?"—Yes.

From whom did you receive that information?—I received it from persons who generally give me information. I could not tell exactly who gave it.

Serjeant Ballantine thought it desirable to read the whole.

Just tell me, were there any persons attached to the Residency who were in the habit of giving you information?—There were none attached to the Residency in particular, but a number of persons used to come to the Residency and give me information, and I could give you a roll of their names.

Did they receive any money?—No.

Never?—Never.

You never paid at all for that infomation? No, I had plenty of information without paying for it. A broken-hearted people do not require to be paid.

Don't make a speech about broken-hearted people. This is a serious political trial, Colonel Phayre—So it is.

And the reference to a broken-hearted people is not required. If I wish to indulge in such language I might just as well talk about a persecuted prince. So be kind enough not to repeat it. Now be good enough to answer the questions I put to you, Colonel Phayre. Have the persons who have giver
you such information, received money, to your kno
ledge, for such information?—No.

On any occasion?—Never from me, nor do
that they have.

What is your belief upon the subject
lieve that they have, or have not?—I h
have not.

And now, sir, to run back to t
you have described this as i
the parties who gave it.

and confidential information." Am I to understand that you can give the Commission no clue to the secret and confidential information that led you, among other things, to suggest copper?—I can give no information. Amongst the persons who gave me the information, it was one or the other amongst them, but which particular person it was I could not say without enquiry. I can give a list of all the persons who used generally to give me information, and it was one or other among them.

Wait a moment. You are writing this to Dr. Gray, and you are telling him that the importance of verifying the information is obvious. You know this is written four days after the supposed attempt to poison you, and is written with the object of governing the analysis of the Chemist?—I had no such object, sir.

You say "the importance of verifying this information is obvious." What do you mean?—Certainly not to govern the analysis of the Chemical Analyser or anybody else.

That is not the question. You say the importance of verifying the information is obvious?—Of course, the importance of verifying whether it contained diamond dust or not. And it did not matter, because the answer came to me before that letter was received.

The reason I call your attention to this letter is, that it occurs to me that, written at that time, and under the peculiar circumstances, it is odd that you do not remember who your informants were?—I have told you I will give you a list of my informants, and try and tell you who it was.

You examined several persons. Why, if anybody told you or gave you reason to suppose that you had been nearly poisoned with arsenic, diamond dust, or copper, did you not take down his evidence and make a memorandum of his name?—I did not think it necessary. I wanted to ascertain correctly from the Chemical Analyser. There is the correspondence. I wanted to get the evidence of a proper person.

Colonel Phayre, I must remind you that you assert a most important and vital fact, that "secret and confidential information had been given to you," and that a portion of the poison was at all events copper. I ask you to give any good reason to the Commission why you did not examine this person, make a note of his name, and produce him before the Court?—Because it was secret and confidential information, and I did not think it was right, and according to th
evidence it has turned out that a portion of it was
correct.

Of course you know Bhow Pooniker?—I do.

Was it he?—I do not know. It may have been
Now, Colonel Phayre, was it Bhow Pooniker or
—It was either Bhow Pooniker or another m
will inquire.

No, Colonel Phayre, you shall not inquire un
have answered my question. Was it Bhow Po
—I cannot say. It was either Bhow Poonik
other man.

To the best of your belief, was it Bhow P
—To the best of my belief, I cannot say.

Who is the other man?—The other man
to is named Bulwuntrao, a moonshee. B
a list of persons.

I won't have a list of persons, sir. I sha
your evidence. Was it Bhow Pooniker
man you mentioned?—I tell you I cannot

Was it one or other of them?—So I bel

Was Bhow Pooniker the person who
of the Commission which sat in Baro
active part against the Gaekwar?—How

Really I think my language is plai
he take an active part against the Gae

Colonel Phayre (to the President.
explained, my Lord, in what manner

Serjeant Ballantine (to witness)
to take an active part against an
would understand?—If you mean
gave me information, that is perf
his name down as an honourable p
me a great deal of useful inform
reform, and who was an honour
reliable person.

Serjeant Ballantine—Th
is my opinion.

Then I accept it as you

Was this extremely usef
highly honourable person
verse to the Gaekwar?-
Gaekwar that I know
vances of the peo
were wrong, he g

I do not thin
Colonel Pha
high posit
very sin
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m

Was it adverse sometimes ?—In cases where it would be adverse. he was adverse to the Gaekwar——

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I shall not occupy the time of the Commission by constant questions, but I must ask you, Colonel Phayre, as an officer and a gentleman, whether in your judgment Bhow Pooniker was not adverse to the Gaekwar. That is a question a gentleman and a man of honor can thoroughly understand ?—Yes, I have given you my answer.

Give it to me again—say "yes" or "no" ? (To the President)—I think, my Lord, you will hold that this quesion is capable of a "yes" or "no" answer ?—Not always.

Was he, as a general rule, adverse to the Gaekwar ? —Not as a general rule.

Did not Bhow Pooniker, as a matter of fact, get up cases against the Gaekwar before the Commission ?—He gave information regarding many of the cases, but not all of them.

Amongst other cases. in which you say he gave information, was the complaint of Saaduk Ali, the camel driver, one of them ?—No. Saaduk Ali gave it himself.

Now I ask you, Colonel Phayre, to your perfect knowledge, did not Bhow Pooniker get up or manage the case of Saaduk Ali ? - Get up or manage ? I received it first from Government to report upon it.

I ask you, Colonel Phayre, whether to your knowledge Bhow Pooniker did not get up or manage the case of Saaduk Ali before the Commission ?—He did not get up the case for Saaduk Ali before the Commission as far as I know.

Did he manage it ?—He did not manage it in the full sense of the term. He may have got up information about it, it was a case got up long before. He may have helped Saaduk Ali, but I don't know. I have no doubt that he gave Saaduk Ali advice. The case was got up long before. I have no doubt that he gave Saaduk Ali a little assistance.

What did Bhow Pooniker or the other men (one of those two men) tell you about the copper ?—As far as I recollect, he told me that he had heard that the ingredients to be put into that tumbler were arsenic, diamond dust, and copper. That is the information as I got it—so much and no more. I never asked about it since.

Mr. Melvill—Bhow Pooniker or the other man ?—
s. whoever it was, I did not put down the name.
t was what we call kutcha kubber.

terpreter—That means imperfect information.

itness—Kutcha kubber is gup, it comes in daily.

. Serjeant Ballantine—But you see this was an important subject. Did you ask him what rounds were for supposing that those ingredients be put in the tumbler ?—No, I did not go into tter at all ; I was engaged about other matters.

ame in as kutcha kubber.

ou in the habit of calling kutcha kubber and confidential" communications ?—It de- where it comes from, and on the nature of

consider this as mere kubber? — I did at

you call what you thought at the time was ber" secret and confidential" information? I did not wish to speak about it. many things which you get as kutcha ou don't like to speak about.

did you call it "secret" and important? was secret and confidential information o verify. I sent it to the doctor to en- o see whether it was right or wrong.

viously, didn't you, that there was a he liquid that you had?—No, I said to here was a copper taste in my mouth

ot before ?— No.

much like saying that it is in the nderstand you to mean that there n the liquid. I did not taste it in my mouth afterwards, that was a drinking it you know.

mouth afterwards ?— Yes, time after drinking. I taste when I was speaking Dr. Seward, 'I felt it even

you had felt before ?— I pery taste in my mouth

immediately after that would be

l ?—Yes, I hat sort.

ppery the ht

the effects I felt. I did not feel the effects until twenty minutes or half an hour after.

Am I to understand then that you did not throw away the contents of the tumbler for twenty minutes or half an hour?—Certainly, if you are alluding to the ninth?

Yes, then, the feelings which you experienced twenty minutes or half an hour afterwards was what induced you to throw away the liquid?— It was that.

Now upon the 6th and 7th November, when you did not continue drinking the liquid, did I misunderstand you when you said that you had a taste in your mouth then?—No, I had not.

Did you have any taste?—No.

Then why did not you continue drinking it on the 6th and 7th?— I cannot account for it except that by the mercy of God I was protected from drinking it, that is all.

In courts of justice we look for human causes. Was there anything that induced you not to drink it except the mercy of God? There was no reason. There it was, I took it up and took a slip or two and threw it away under the impression that I did not want it or something of that sort.

Then there was no reason patent to your mind for throwing it away?— No, none whatever.

No feeling and no taste?—There had been. To which of those are you alluding to? On the 7th I had been unwell after drinking that on the 6th, and therefore on the 7th I might have been influenced by the feelings of the previous day.

First of all, tell me what prevented you from drinking it on the 6th?— The reason of that I have already given I have no other. I know I simply took it up and put it down again and threw it away. I can give no other reason, so far as I know.

Was the reason that you did not drink it on the 7th because you had been ill on the 6th?—On the 6th I was not well—I cannot say what the actual reason was—but I dare say that that had an influence upon me, because I had been unwell the day before. I had doubts about the sherbet.

That was not from any taste in the sherbet at all ? —No, not from the taste of the sherbet, but from the effects upon my health that I have described before.

But that was not from any taste in the sherbet?— Not from the taste of the sherbet, but from the effects upon my health.

Amongst the persons that you examined, was Rowjee bin Rama one of them?—Yes, Rowjee Havildar

Did he say, among other things, "I suspect Faizoo because he has for a long time past been engaged in all kinds of intrigues both in the time of Colonel Barr and Colonel Shortt ?—In Colonel Shortt's time he used to go with Colonel Shortt's butler to the house of Rahoorkur, Nana Saheb and others for the purpose of giving them information. I have myself seen Faizoo go with Colonel Shortt's butler and others to the city for this purpose"—Yes, he did.

Had Bhow Pooniker access to the Residency ?— When do you mean ?

During the time when you were there ?—Yes.

Had he access to this private office of yours ?—Yes.

In your absence ?—No, in my presence. Many others had access to it

I did not ask you that. Do you mean that you never found Bhow Pooniker in your office when you came back ?—I never found him in that office when I came back.

Now, Colonel Phayre, am I to take it that you answer with deliberation ?—I am answering with deliberation ; I never found Bhow Pooniker in that private office when I returned from being out.

Not at any time ?—Very often I may have had to go into another room during the time that he had been there, and on such occasions I may have found him when I came back with others.

Does that imply that you never found him there, when you did not leave him there ?—I never found him there in the morning.

That is not an answer to my question ? I beg your pardon for assuming that you did not understand what was perfectly plain. Have you never found Bhow Pooniker in your office on any occasion when you had not left him there ?—Never.

In no instance ? —In no instance that I know of.

Then am I to take it that such was not constantly the case. I am assuming that it was not frequently the custom to Bhow Pooniker to come to your private office, and if you were out to wait until your return ? —Certainly, never in my private office ; he may have been in the ante-room with the native assistants or clerks.

Or he may have been alone ?—No, not that I know of.

If he were in the ante-room, would he not have access to your private office ?—Yes ; but not without other persons seeing him.

That again, sir, I did not ask you. Did you hear from Bhow Pooniker that the khureeta of the 2nd November was about to be sent in to the Government
ndia ?—I did.

n did you hear that ?—I cannot say exactly. have been on the day or the day before, but I know.

the best of your recollection upon the l Phayre ?—It was either on the day or some time about that time, I can-

iker know anything about it ?—Did you ask him ?—No.

And he told you, then, of a private khureeta about to be sent to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India some time before you knew anything of it officially ?—No, he mentioned that such a paper or the "jawab" was under preparation.

Did he tell you where he had learned his information from ?—No.

Did he tell you the nature of it ?—No, not that I am aware of.

Not that you know of ? Pray be cautious, Colonel Phayre, did he tell you the nature of it ?—No.

What did he tell you ?—He merely said that a letter was under preparation to the Governor-General. I tell you as far as I know.

Was that complaining of you ?—I did not know what it was, but that is what I tell you.

Complaining of you, Colonel Phayre. I repeat, you must tell me, Colonel Phayre, whether you know of the contents of a private letter that was being prepared by the Gaekwar ?—I swear positively that I do not.

That you do not what ?—That I did not learn the contents of the khureeta.

Did you learn generally the nature of the contents ? —I did not.

Did you learn that it was a general complaint against you ?—I did not, so far as I know.

I won't put it to a gentleman in your position and with your education that you are upon your oath. But will you state that you did not know that this khureeta being prepared was a complaint against yourself ?—I did not know, although I had formed an idea that it was such a thing.

Was Bhow Pooniker then a spy upon the Gaekwar or what was he ?—He was an agent of one of the nobles of the state, Meer Ibrahim Ali.

Then how came he to give you information, was he constantly at the Residency giving you information ? —He came upon business often. The first time I saw him he came on business connected with the Nawab Meer Zool Fuckeer Ali.

Then you did not ask him where he got his information ?—I did not.

Now just tell me, Colonel Phayre, when had you seen Bhow Pooniker after you had taken the pummelo juice and you thought you had been poisoned ? —I really cannot say—he was there that day.

I almost know as much myself. What time was he there that day ?—I remember him after breakfast on the 9th—that was the time he usually came.

Did you tell him about this circumstance ?—No.

Are you quite sure ?—Yes, I am quite sure, I did not tell anybody until after I had seen Dr. Seward.

When did you tell Bhow Pooniker ?—I really cannot tell.

If he was the person who told you about the copper, when did he tell you ?—I think it was upon the 12th or 13th—my letter is on the 19th. Have you seen Bhow Pooniker lately ?—Yes.

When did you see him ?—I saw him since I left this court.

Dr. Seward's Cross-Examination

Had you known that the ayah had been examined by Mr. Souter before she came to the hospital ?—Yes.

Had you learned from Mr. Souter what the nature of her communications were ?—Not a syllable.

Of course you know what the nature or purport of the enquiry was ?—Yes.

And you say that when she was in hospital she was uneasy and restless ?—That was so.

She had a blister on, had she not ?—I don't know whether she had at that time. She was not blistered by me.

Did you know whether she had a blister ?—I do not know.

She says she had one on about that time.—I do not know ; all I ordered was an application of belladonna. I know nothing about a blister.

Her liver was queer, was it not ?—It was She was then under Dr. Lewis's care.

And you attributed the restlessness and uneasiness that she exhibited to some mental depression ?—I did.

You did not think it was her liver ?—No.

Then it was a kind of mental disturbance ?—Yes.

Differing from the appearance that would be created by physical pain ?—Yes. She had been much relieved by the treatment she had received from me.

But still there was a depression of her mind, and a painful appearance upon her countenance ?—Yes.

As if her conscience was at work ?—It so struck me.

What hospital was she at ?—At the hospital of the 22nd.

Is that what you call the regimental hospital ?—It is the regimental hospital or staff hospital.

Are you the regular attendant at the hospital ?—No. Surgeon-Major Lewis is the attendant there.

I may take the liberty of asking you how it happened that you were put in attendance upon her ?—I attended her because she was the ayah of a friend of mine, and I liked to do it.

Is it perfectly regular that you should have gone like that ?—I had an interest in the ayah, and as Surgeon-Major Lewis was a personal friend of mine I thought I might take the liberty to go and see her and examine her.

So you went to see her because you had an interest in her ?—Yes. In that sense no more.

Did you communicate with Dr. Lewis before you did so ?—I did not, because it was not necessary.

I did not ask your reason. You did not, in point of fact?—No.

Am I to understand that you prescribed for her without seeing Dr. Lewis?—I am not aware that I did prescribe for her.

You prescribed a plaster at least?—That was outside.

But don't you call that a prescription?—That was when she was outside the hospital.

Oh, I thought you meant outside of her. But when she got inside am I to understand that you did nothing for her?—If you will call the hospital assistant——

No, no, I won't call the hospital assistant. I have such respect for you, Dr. Seward, that I prefer asking you. Do you mean to say that you did nothing for her?—If you will be good enough to call the hospital assistant you will find out properly.

You have given us a minute account on minor points, and you might tell me this?—I cannot tell you, or I would tell you at once.

Then it occurs to me to ask you what you went for?—I have already told you—out of interest for her.

Not to prescribe for her?—Not to prescribe for her.

On noticing her apparently troubled state, you assisted her in unburdening her conscience?—It was so.

Tell me, did you and the ayah understand each other's language?—Yes.

Did she speak to you in her own language?—Yes, in Hindustani, and I understood her.

You had no interpreter?—No.

Is your memory clear upon that subject?—I had no interpreter. There was a policeman there.

It was sure to compose her mind, if the policeman was there. Who was the policeman?—Heaven knows, I don't know.

Never mind saying that. We cannot ask heaven anything on the subject?—You ask me a question as to what I know nothing about. I have no idea who it was.

Do you know Akbar Ali?—I do know him.

Was it he?—No.

Or Abdool Ali?—I don't know.

There was a policeman standing there?—Yes.

What was he doing in a sick room?—I believe she was under police surveillance at the time.

Was that at the time you advised her to unburden her mind when there was a policeman in her room?—Whether he was in the room or standing at the door, I don't know.

With all respect to you, Dr. Seward, I must ask you whether it was in accordance with medical practice for you to visit the patient of another doctor without communicating with him?—I know nothing about what the usual medical practice may be, but I am very friendly with Surgeon-Major Lewis, and I went to see her because she was the ayah of a friend of mine, and I took an interest in her.

I ask you, Dr. Seward—I am sure you cannot misunderstand me—was it in accordance with the usual rule of your profession, that you should visit the patient of another medical man without communicating with him. Is it usual or is it not? A "yes" or "no" answer is all I want.—It is not. But you forget the circumstances.

I don't forget any circumstance. But I ask you whether that is the usual practice?—It may or may not be—it depends on the relations of the medical officers concerned.

Am I to understand by that that you mean, that if you feel you are on friendly terms with a medical officer you may visit his patients without communicating with him?—No.

Then please convey your idea on the subject to me?—I tell you, Mr. Ballantine, simply what occurred in the matter. I have nothing to hide.

The President—You can surely say whether it is usual or not. You will have an opportunity afterwards of explaining the circumstances.

Witness—With a private patient it would not be etiquette.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—And with a patient in an hospital you would never presume, would you, of visiting a patient there?—Not usually.

Very well. Do you know a person named Bhow Poonikur at all?—I have seen him once, but I cannot say that I know him.

When was it that you saw him?—It was after the departure of Mr. Beevey from Baroda.

You had seen him before?—Not as far as I know.

Yes, that is all I can ask you. Have you seen him since?—Since what occasion?

You said that you had only seen him once?—Yes, that was at my house, so far as I know. I have not seen him since.

When did Mr. Beevey go away?—I cannot say.

Well, that there may be no mistake about the matter, I ask you again, are you quite sure that you have not seen Bhow Poonikur since that occasion?—To the best of my belief and knowledge, I have not.

That is quite sufficient. And now, Dr. Seward, in relation to this conversation with the ayah and to her message, and what you said to her, am I to understand that it was a conversation between you and the ayah, and nobody was there?—As far as I know, it was simply a conversation between myself and the ayah.

Do you mean that this policeman who was present did not interpret?—To the best of my belief he did not.

That is rather apart from what I asked you. Did the policeman interpret?—I cannot tell you.

Well, I shall be obliged to press that question?—You may press me, Sir, from this time until doomsday, sir, but I persist in saying that I cannot tell you, because I do not know.

I shall not do that.—You will.

Not unless something which I don't anticipate or wish should take place. Do I understand you to say that the policeman did, in point of fact, interpret?—I have told you, sir.

Then tell me again?—I tell you again.

That you don't remember?—I don't remember.

May he have done so?—It is possible.

Do you think he did?—I don't know whether he did or not. I tell you it may be possible, but I don't remember.

I asked you, Dr. Seward, whether you did not get every single word of her message out of the mouth of the policeman?—I really do not know. I will swear I did not. You are asking me about a matter in which I have not the least reason for being a go-between between this woman and Mr. Souter. It is apparently your intention to make me a go-between between Mr. Souter and the ayah.

If you were always as right in your medical diagnosis, as you are in finding out my intentions you might often be very far wrong. Now, did you or did you not get the substance of her message from the policeman?—I cannot tell you.

Now, don't be angry. What do you think?—I think nothing of it. I simply cannot tell you. I don't know himself.

What is your belief? (To the President) My Lord, I have no other reason. (Witness here appealed to the President and said that he would have to ask for the protection of the commission if the questions were pressed further).

The president—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has a duty to perform, and he is entitled to ask you what your belief is. If you know, you can tell him, and if you have no belief on the subject you can say so?—I have no belief upon the subject.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do you understand Hindustani? I talk it, but not fluently.

I will now take you to the events of the 9th—Unless I am mistaken, Colonel Phayre said that he had some intimation that it was probable he might be poisoned. I am referring to your examination.—That must be a misstatement of mine. He told me that his life had been threatened.

Colonel Phayre told you that he had heard that attempts would be made?—Against him?

Yes, against him, "that he had heard that foul play would be attempted against him?"—Yes.

Did he tell you from whom he had heard this or what he had heard?—To the best of my belief, he only said that his life had been threatened, but that, up to that time, it had never been attempted

When you got to the Residency, you saw the tumbler in which was contained a little of the liquid and the sediment?—Yes.

When you saw it, was the sediment in solution, or did it appear at the bottom independently of any liquid?—I saw it in the lower part of the tumbler.

Was it mixed with the liquid, or was the liquid independent of it at the time?—It was a sediment not diffused in the liquid.

Was there sufficient sediment to exhaust the liquid so as to make it merely damp, or did it when shaken up, get into solution?—There was just a liquid—it would be difficult to give any accurate description of what there was, but there was a liquid.

Colonel Phayre has said that the sediment was at the bottom and that the liquid was trickling down the side of the glass. Was the sediment at the bottom, or attached to the side of the glass?—There was some dripping down.

Now, Colonel Phayre has stated that this was of a darkish brown colour. That would not be consistent with its being diamond dust or arsenic?—It would not be dark brown, as you say.

You can answer my question?—It would not be consistent with arsenic or diamond dust.

So that there must at all events have been some additional element to either of these two, supposing it to have had a dark colour?—I can give you no opinion upon that.

The first question I put to you was whether a dark colour was not inconsistent with the presence of arsenic and diamond dust, and I ask now, must there not have been some other element.

The question was referred to the President.

Witness—(To Commission)—I can only tell Mr. Ballantine what I did see. Anything beyond that does not come under my cognizance.

The President took a note of Dr. Seward's answer.

Cross-examination continued—I decline to give my opinion as to whether there was something else.

Now, I suppose that what you mean by its not coming under your cognizance is that it did not come under your observation by analysis—? I saw no dark brown sediment in it.

Then how will you describe the sediment you saw?—It appeared to me to be a fawn colour—something like some sea sand.

Would you call it—I don't ask whether you have done so; it is merely my recollection of the evidence—a pale grey?—I think that might be a very fair description of the colour.

I then understand you that you mixed a little water with it?—Yes.

I take it for granted, Dr. Seward, that you had not the means and did not analyse that water before you put it in?—I did not analyse that water.

I suppose, Dr. Seward, I may take it that an analytical chemist analyses all the substances which he works with for the purpose of his analysis, as a general rule?—As a general rule.

And there are instances—I was going to say numerous instances—are there not, in which the very poison supposed to be found, has came from the tests the analyst used?—There are such instances.

Now, you said that in the *liquid* there was about, I think you said, three-fourths of a dessert spoonful?—I said about a dessert or tea-spoonful of the liquid, as far as I remember, of what remained of the sherbet.

And I think you said five grains of powder?—That was an estimate.

What did you do with the liquid?—You added some water to it, and what became of the remainder after you had added the water? I mean on the morning of the 9th? Keep now in Colonel Phayre's room up to the time you departed. What was the next thing done; you added some liquid. What did you do?—I did nothing more. After that I took it home.

How did you take it home?—I took it home in my pocket.

Then you eliminated the powder?—I took the whole of it in a tumbler—in the very tumbler.

Yes, you are correct, because I remember you said that it was the size of the tumbler that attracted a man's attention, as you suppose?—Yes.

You then used the charcoal test: they call that testing by reduction, don't they?—Yes.

Which eliminates certain portions that can subsequently be re-converted into its original element? I am right about that, am I not?—Yes.

So that what you suppose to be arsenic upon this metallic ring, you could actually show to be arsenic?—Undoubtedly.

You can bring out the actual salt of the arsenic completely?—Yes, in combination with other things.

Then I suppose that that ring, supposing your, tests were correct, although it shows the presence of metal, does not prove that that metal is arsenic?—So far as the appearance of these octohedral crystals is concerned they are regarded as an almost conclusive sign of arsenic.

And are those the crystals that exist in the tube?—They are.

Would not some other mineral substance produce exactly the same appearance?—Other mineral poisons would not produce similar crystals, I think, under the microscope.

Might not corrosive sublimate have produced the same appearance upon the tube?—No, they would not stand the test of the microscope.

Tell me where you got the charcoal from?—It was sent to me by my hospital assistant, together with the other apparatus.

Brought to you or sent?—I think that he brought it to me himself.

Did you test the charcoal at that time?—No.

Did you test the remainder of the charcoal afterwards?—I did not. Afterwards, it was tested by Dr. Gray.

I take it then that you yourself did not test the charcoal that you used?—Yes.

Very well, I suppose you tested both the liquid and the sediment?—I had no chemicals with me and I did not test the liquid. I merely tested the sediment.

Very well, the sediment?—Yes, the liquid was thrown away.

Then you eliminated the sediment from the liquid and tested the sediment only?—That is so.

Did you ever hear of such a course being taken before, namely to throw away a part of what was supposed to be poison?—That may have been an omission of mine.

That is quite sufficient. You only tested for arsenic, did you?—Only for arsenic.

There are poisons, are there not, the foundations of which are copper?—Yes.

What do they call them?—I believe they are called verdigris.

Have you no test for copper?—No.

Was there anything to indicate the presence of copper at all?—Nothing.

I suppose the liquid would have told at once?—I think the liquid would have done so.

From anything that you discovered from your analysis, did you find anything that would account for the coppery taste that Colonel Phayre describes as having experienced?—No.

What is the specific gravity of arsenic in relation to water?—I do not know.

Is it not 3½ to 1?—I am not prepared to answer that. Dr. Gray will tell you at once.

But I suppose you can tell me this, it is very much heavier than water?—Yes, it is, but some of it will float, and some of it will sink. It is a peculiar habit of arsenic.

Supposing a quantity of arsenic has been mixed and shaken up in a bottle and thoroughly mixed, and then poured into a tumbler, would it ever get to the top?—I cannot say.

Is this the first time you have made the test for arsenic?—Not quite. I have tested it in England and elsewhere under Hauffmann.

Well, have you made experiments since, by sending for arsenic?—Yes, I have made one experiment.

Did you weigh the sediment to ascertain how much there was?—I did not.

How much in proportion to the whole did you experiment upon?—About a third.

Rather more than a grain?—Yes, I think it must have been a grain or two.

"A grain or two" is rather a wide expression, and you must know that a grain or two is rather important in a question of poison. Was it a grain and a half?—It was between a grain and two grains.

I understand your first process perfectly, but I did not understand your second process by which you bring out these acids that exhibited glittering globules. Did you use the same materials that you used before? Did you use the whole that you had got of the sediment?—Yes.

And this brought out the metallic ring?—Yes.

Was there any residuum from your experiments with the arsenic?—There was not.

Assuming that you experimented upon an amount between one and two grains, did you use it all?—Yes, I took the whole of that into the reduction tube.

You used it all up?—I cannot say I used it all up, because I brought out certain appearances.

You brought out certain appearances which we have seen upon the tube; and you say that subsequently you brought out something else upon the slides?—Yes.

Upon what did you operate to bring out something else upon the slides?—That which I had already operated upon through the tube after subjecting it to heat. I did not say I had worked all the arsenic out of it. I merely detected the presence of arsenic and ceased the experiments.

Supposing you are right in the supposition that that tube is really coloured by arsenic, is that more than an eighth of a grain?—I cannot say.

May there be more than the sixteenth of a grain?—I won't venture to estimate. The tube is there.

Very well, then you know nothing about it, and the tube is here for the purpose of inquiry. Now, was the residuum left in the tube a powder or a liquid?—It was the dry charcoal and whatever was mixed with it. I took out the whole for further experiments.

How much was there of what you took out for your further experiments? How much charcoal did you use?—I did not weigh it.

Am I to understand that you did not weigh the quantity of charcoal upon which you experimented?—There was no necessity for it.

Am I to understand that you did not do it?—I did not do it. I have already said so.

Were your last experiments made upon a pinch of the dust that you took out of the tube?—I cannot say how much charcoal I took out.

And you say that by the process you adopted you brought that out, and what I call (my eyes not being microscopic) colouring on the slides?—I brought out a crystallised appearance on the slides.

I suppose, if you were correct about this, the scratch indicated on the slide would come by a renewal of the same experiments with other slides?—Yes.

In a letter from Dr. Gray to you it commences, "My dear Seward—I have duly received your letter and its enclosures—viz., a demi-official from Colonel Phayre, and a small packet which contained a few grains of greyish-coloured powder," and so on. That implies that there was a letter besides. Did you write any letter?—The letter referred to is, I think, Colonel Phayre's.

The extract I have read implies the existence of another letter. Was there one?—Perhaps it refers to what was written on the outside of the envelope.

But that was your first communication with Dr. Gray, was it not?—Yes, it was.

You did not write to him the result of your analysis?—I do not remember what I wrote upon the envelope. The envelope will show. (Shown exhibit D.) That is the only communication I made so far as I know.

Is arsenic used in the manufacture of glass?—I believe it is in some varieties of glass.

Is there any other substance than diamonds that might scratch glass?—I think corrundum will.

What is corrundum?—I think it is a metallic oxide, but Dr. Gray will give you the information at once.

You have given an account of noticing certain peculiarities about Rowjee and Nursoo on the morning of the 9th, and you said that Rowjee offered you an umbrella, a thing which he had never done before. Am I right?—Yes.

Now, until Rowjee had said that he had put this stuff into his master's glass, did you ever mention that fact, or your opinion in relation to these persons, to any human being?—Yes, to Mr. Boevey.

You mentioned the demeanour of the servants?—Yes.

When did you mention it him?—I cannot tell.

It is rather important to know. Can't you tell?—It was before Mr. Boevey left Baroda.

I am told that Mr. Boevey left about the 25th December?—I do not know exactly. I must have mentioned it shortly after the enquiry. I can only undertake to say it was before the 25th.

At Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's request Dr. Seward then took a clean piece of glass and scratched it with sediment as he had scratched the piece of glass marked exhibit S.

This terminated the cross-examination.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General:—

The ayah, I understand, had been your patient before she went into the hospital?—Yes.

Do you remember how many days she had been under treatment by you before her removal to the hospital?—Only one day.

Was it part of your duty as Residecy Surgeon to attend the Residency servants?—Yes; in serious cases.

What reason had you for having her removed to hospital?—Because she appeared to me to be too seriously ill to remain where she was without attendance in Mr. Boevey's compound.

Was your visit to her in the hospital for the purpose of prescribing to her?—I went to ascertain how she was. I examined her lungs, but did not prescribe.

My visit to her in the hospital was not to prescribe for her, but I took an interest in her because she was Mrs. Boevey's ayah.

In the hospital was she in a separate room or in a general ward with other patients?—In a separate room.

Whereabouts was the policeman when you went in?—I think he was either standing or sitting at the door. I made no particular note of the circumstance.

Did anybody come into the room when you were there upon this occasion?—I think I remember one of the hospital assistants coming in. I do not remember which hospital assistant.

You say you do not remember who the policeman was that you saw. Can you describe him? Was he a Bombay policeman or a local policeman?—He was a Bombay policeman. There are no local policemen.

Serjeant Ballantine—If you can tell us who he was we shall accept the fact.

The Advocate-General—I do not know who he was. I only want to show that he was ordinary police sepoy.

Examination continued:—The sepoy seemed to be an ordinary police sepoy rather shabbily dressed, without any ornaments upon him.

You say you speak Hindostani but not fluently?—Yes.

Do you speak it well enough to dispense with an interpreter in ordinary conversations?—Yes.

Would it be an ordinary thing for you to ask for the assistance of an interpreter in an ordinary conversation with a native?—I frequently get one if I find myself unable to carry on a conversation.

Now we come to the 9th November. You say that to you the sediment in the tumbler appeared of a dull fawn colour or pale grey?—Yes.

Did you notice the colour of the liquid when you first saw the tumbler?—Yes, it was a dull pink colour.

About how much water did you add?—possibly about a table-spoonful.

Do you remember from what vessel you took that water?—It was from a vessel standing on the wash-hand-stand. I think it may have been from a water goblet, but I have no distinct remembrance.

But you took the first water that came?—Yes.

On your going home, you say, you got some charcoal and your apparatus brought by your hospital assistant?—Yes.

Who is he?—A man named Ebrahimjee, a Jew, who has now left Baroda. I do not remember whether I sent a note for him or whether he was called.

Did you communicate the purpose for which you wanted the charcoal or the apparatus?—I did not do so to Ebrahimjee, nor to any one else.

You were asked by my learned friend whether, if arsenic had been shaken in a small bottle before being poured into a tumbler or other vessel in which it was to be administered, that would make it sink to the bottom, and you said you could not say?—Yes, I cannot say.

Would a preliminary shaking of arsenic in a small bottle before pouring it into a tumbler have the effect of diffusing the arsenic more thoroughly over the liquid in the tumbler?—It might have.

Diamond dust, I suppose, would naturally sink to the bottom if any length of time elapsed?—Yes.

You say that when you detected the presence of arsenic you ceased from further trial?—Yes.

What was your reason for that?—I had no apparatus.

You say you believe corrundum would scratch glass as well as diamonds?—Yes.

And you think it is a metallic oxide?—Yes.

Would chemical tests be available to discover the presence of corrundum?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with chemistry to say.

Very well. We shall reserve that question for Dr. Gray. When was it that you noticed the film you spoke of?—I observed it before I added any water.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—In your opinion, was the poison arsenic or diamond dust?—Arsenic.

If diamond dust is administered to a person, can he digest it without a poisonous effect?—I have no knowledge of that.

ROWJEE'S EVIDENCE.

Rowjee bin Rama examined by Mr. Advocate-General:—

After my return from Nowsaree I went to visit the Maharaja with a person named Jemadar Nursoo. This was about two or three days after my return to Baroda from Nowsaree. A punkawalla named Kabhai also went with me. About fifteen days after my return from Nowsaree Rs. 300 were paid to me by Nursoo Jemadar. After receiving that money, I again went to visit the Maharaja. About four or five months after I received the money—I guess it would be about that time—Nursoo Jemadar went with me then. On this occasion I went from here (the camp bazaar) at seven o'clock in the evening; I went first to Yeshwuntrao's house, where I met Salim sowar. Nursoo Jemadar was also seated there. Besides myself, Nursoo, and Salim, Yeshwuntrao was also there. From Yeshwuntrao's house we went to the Maharaja's Haveli. We went into the Haveli by the entrance situated on the Nuzzur Bagh side. I saw the Maharaja on that occasion. He was seated in his bath-room. It was upstairs. When I went to the Maharaja, I and Nursoo Jemadar sat down, and Yeshwuntrao and Salim were standing near the Maharaja. Then the Maharaja said to us "The saheb practices great *zoolum* (oppression) on me. I will tell you something; will you listen to it?" Then I and the jemadar said "Yes, we will listen." Then the Maharaja said "what is the saheb in the habit of eating?" I then said "He does not eat anything in my presence, but he drinks juice (*rus*) sherbet." Then the Maharaja said to us "If I give you something will you put it in" (*dalna*). Then we said "What will be the effect of it?" (*Kya hoega.*) Nursoo it was who said this. Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will send a packet by the hands of Salim sowar." I thereupon asked the Maharaja—"What will be the effect of it?" (Interpreter explains that the word "pudi," which he interpreted by the word "packet," may also mean powder.) When I asked what substance is it (or rather thing)—

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Then the correct rendering of the word must be "packet," because he says "what thing"?

Mr. Advocate-General—A thing is not necessarily a substance in the ordinary sense of the term.

Witness—Then the Maharaja said, "It is poison," (*zohar*) I then said to the Maharaja, "If I put it in and if anything happens to the saheb all of a sudden, what then?" The Maharaja said "It will not produce any immediate effect, but will produce an effect in the course of two or three months." Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will give you a present of a lakh each if you will do this thing, and I will employ you (*asami*) or give you service, and I will protect your children and family. Do not entertain any apprehensions." I myself asked the Maharaja,—"In what way or manner shall I put this in?" Then the Maharajah said—"Take a small bottle or vial, put some water and the powder in it, shake it well and put that in." Then I asked the Maharaja—"If I put the powder thus, what will be the effect?" The Maharaja said—"If, without shaking it, you put it in the juice, it will come to the top; therefore you should shake it before putting it in." Then Salim sowar and Yeshwuntrao both said—"It will be good for you if you do this job; do not have any apprehensions." The Maharaja said "Make three powders of this and finish them in three days." At that time no powder was shewn me, nothing was shewn me then. The Maharaja said—"I will send to the jemadar's house by the hands of Salim or Yeshwuntrao." I said, "Very well." Nothing more occurred. After the Maharaja said this, we left. I cannot fix the day on which this conversation took place. I don't remember the day of the week or month, nor what season it was. I don't remember the 9th of November. I remember when Colonel Phayre found out the attempt to poison him. It was before this discovery that I had had this interview with the Maharaja. It would be about fifteen or twenty days before. After this interview with the Maharaja the jemadar brought a packet and gave it to me. The above-described interview with the Maharaja took place at seven o'clock in the evening—not morning. When the jemadar gave me the packet, it was, as far as I remember, on the day following that on which I had had the interview with the Maharaja. I opened the packet he gave me, and found it contain two powders, one white and the other rose-coloured. (The quantity in these powders he tried to illustrate with his fingers.)

By Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I do not think there was quite a tea-spoonful.

By the Advocate-General—I did not form any estimate of the weight. (Shown a sand-box used for drying ink.)

The witness divided the sand into two separate parts, and said that the portion he meant to represent the white powder should be a little more than the other. The sand that had been used for illustration was handed to the Secretary to the Commission.

Examination continued—When Nursoo gave me these powders he spoke to me. After I got these two powders from Nursoo I divided them into three portions, taking more of the rose powder and less of the white. Of the white powder I used only a little, so that some of it was left. To make up the three mixtures I took a pinch of the white powder, and a good deal remained. I don't remember whether I used half of the white powder, but I used up the whole of the rose-coloured powder. When these three mixtures were made up I kept them in the pocket of my putta or belt. The remainder of the white powder I put on one side of my belt—I mean the lower part of it. It was put in the same pocket of the belt as I put the three powders, but in a separate division. The three packets that I had thus mixed I threw them into the saheb's sherbet. I threw the three packets into the sherbet, not at one time but at different times. I put these powders in

on alternate days, although I do not remember the particular days. I put the powders in a bottle.

Mr. Melvill—He did not say powders. He only said one.

Question repeated and examination continued—I put one powder into a bottle, leaving the other two. I put some water in the bottle and shook it and threw the contents in the glass—I mean the glass which contained Colonel Phayre's sherbet. When I speak of the glass of sherbet, I refer to the glass of sherbet that used to be placed in Colonel Phayre's private room every morning. I adopted the same practice in regard to each of these three powders. The bottle I used I got from the Maharaja. That was about the time when the sahib had a boil on his head. The bottle contained some white liquid like water. I was at the Maharaja's Haveli when I got this bottle, and Nursoo jemadar was with me on that occasion. When the Maharaja gave me this bottle I asked him, "What does this bottle contain?" He said "It contains something which you ought to throw into the sahib's bathing tub or gindy." I took the bottle with me. I tucked the bottle up in my drawers, and it produced a wound, or sort of swelling.

Mr. Melvill—He said he put it between his strings.

The Interpreter—His meaning is that he put it between the strings of his drawers and the drawers.

Examination continued—The injury was like a boil.

Interpreter—I think he means a blister.

Witness (asked for explanation)—It was a boil; when a man gets a burn it produces that kind of thing. The wound was here (showing his stomach.) As it produced a boil on me I thought it would produce some great injuries on the sahib, and therefore I threw it away. I threw away the medicine which the bottle contained. The mouth of the bottle was stopped with cotton which was covered over with bees' wax, not sealing-wax. I got the bottle about a month or a month and a quarter before I got the powders. I took the bottle with me to the Residency. Nursoo jemedar asked me, "Did you put it in?" I told him I had put it in. I said to Nursoo jemadar, "Look here, I have been burned here" (pointing to my stomach). The bottle I kept in the Residency underneath a box belonging to the sahib kept near a form on which the jemedars used to sit near the sahib's office. This box was near the form on which I used to sit. After I put the three powders into the sherbet, as I have described, I saw the Maharaja about eight days afterwards. After that the Maharaja used to come to the Residency to see the sahib, and perhaps he thought that nothing had happened to the sahib. The Maharaja sent a message to me through Salim. I and Nursoo jemedar both went. This was at night. To the best of my recollection no other person went with me on that occasion. I first went to Yeshwuntrao's house. When I got there Nursoo jemedar was there as well as Salim sowar, who was sitting there. Yeshwuntrao was also there. I went to the Maharaja's Haveli with Yeshwuntrao, Nursoo jemedar, and Salim sowar. I saw the Maharaja at the Haveli, in his bath-room in the same place as I had seen him on previous occasions.

Tell us what took place between you and the Maharaja on the occasion of that visit.

Witness.—The Maharaja gave me coarse abuse and said, "You did not do anything." I said to the Maharaja, "I did it, but I cannot account for its not happening." Then the Maharaja said. "I will give you another thing which you should put in." I said "Very well." As I was about to go, Salim stretched forth his hand, but I did not see whether he gave anything to the jemedar or not. He did not say anything at the time—no one said anything at that time. I did not hear anything then, I and the jemadar went away from there. On the next day, when the jemadar came from his house, he gave me something—it was a packet. I opened and examined the packet. There was some black or dark-coloured substance in it. (Interpreter explains that it may mean either one or the other.) The colour of the Interpreter's coat is too dark. I think the colour was like this (pointing to a drab-coloured helmet on the table.) That is about the colour. This powder I kept by me for one day. I went on Friday, and it was brought by the jemadar to me on Saturday. The next day was Sunday, and I did not go to my duty that day. I went to my duty on the Monday following. I am speaking of Monday, the day on which the report about the poisoning was heard. On Monday I put the poison in the sahib's sherbet. I put in the packet that was sent to me by the jemedar from the Maharaja on the last occasion. I put the powder in a bottle, shook it, and put it in the glass of sherbet. I put it in the bottle which had been given to me by the Maharaja. I put nothing else in but the powder. I shook it in some water in the bottle. When I poured the contents of the bottle into Colonel Phayre's sherbet, no one was present. I put it in to the sahib's glass at half-past six o'clock, when I went to my duty. This was about twenty minutes of thereabouts, before Colonel Phayre returned. I saw Colonel Phayre return. I remember Colonel Phayre writing a note. He gave it into the hands of the jemadar, who gave it to me, and I gave it to a puttiwalla. I do not remember what puttiwalla. I remember telling him to take the note to the doctor sahib. Salim sowar was present when I told the puttiwalla to take the note to the doctor sahib. I first saw Salim sowar that morning about seven o'clock. First Salim sowar asked me, "Did you do that job or not?" I said, "Yes, I did it." I said "A note has this day been written and sent to Dr. Gray, and I think you will be disgraced."

Salim said nothing to me when I told him this. I left him immediately afterwards. I told him about the note to the doctor sahib at the same time as I told him about my having given the poison. I remember the doctor coming. I was standing there. I remained on duty at the Residency all that morning. On that same day I was not placed under arrest. I was suspended on that day. I was desired to take off my belt and keep it there and go home. I left my belt in the sahib's office. My belt has never been returned to me. On that Monday I was examined a little by Colonel Phayre, and Mr. Bovey was present on the occasion. I was placed in arrest on the following morning at seven o'clock. I remained under arrest on the night of that day. The next day at five o'clock in the evening I was released by orders of the sahib. I was not allowed to return to my duties. I have already told you about receiving Rs. 500 on the occasion of my marriage, and afterwards Rs. 300 from the jemadar. I did not receive any more money. How can I tell what the Maharaja gave to the jemadar? I had some ornaments made out of the money I received at the time of my marriage. (Ornaments produced.) These were the ornaments which I caused to be made. For these ornaments I paid about Rs. 500 or Rs. 550. I don't remember exactly what amount I paid. I told you yesterday that I had been requested by the Maharaja to communicate with him through Salim. I have communicated with the Maharaja in writing. I caused Jugga to write for me on one or two occasions. I know Jugga's handwriting. I can read Guzeerathee a little, and I can write a little, but not well. (Shown letter.) This is in Jugga's handwriting. I don't think I can read this letter. Besides Jugga didn't employ anybody else to write for me. I wrote myself on two or three occasions. These letters or communications that I caused to be written, and which I wrote, were all conveyed by the jemedar. I remember making a statement before Mr. Souter, The first day on which I made my statement to Mr. Souter was on a Tuesday, the 22nd, so far as I remember. I do not remember what month.

The Advocate-General—We take it, my Lord, as the 22nd December.

Examination continued—My statement was not taken down by Mr. Souter on the 22nd. It was on a subsequent day. Early one morning, about five o'clock, Mr. Souter sent for me. On that morning I did not say anything to the sahib. He questioned me till about eight or nine o'clock that morning, but I did not confess anything correctly. I was then brought to the Residency. I saw Mr. Souter in Colonel Barton's bungalow. I was then taken to the Residency, and was desired to sit down in the garden of the Residency. I continued sitting there till five or six o'clock. Kureem and Faizoo were there. We began to discuss or argue amongst ourselves. Faizoo and Kureem said, with regard to themselves and the ayah, "We have told the truth; you had better tell the truth, and you also will be saved." They said, "We have stated that we have been there." Thereupon I sent for Mr. Souter's havildar, who was near there. I don't remember his name. I would know him if I saw him. (Shown havildar No. B 1130, Meer Imam Ally.) This is the man. I said to him, "Do you take me to the senior Khan Sahib Akbar Ali." Then I went to the senior Khan Sahib, and said to him, "I will tell before you the truth regarding the poison. If you save my life, and get a promise given to me by the sahib I will tell you the truth." I did obtain a promise of free pardon if I made a full statement, and under that promise I made a full statement to Mr. Souter. From the time I first saw Mr. Souter at six o'clock until the present moment I have had no communication with the jemadar Nursoo, with this exception—on the day Nursoo was taken up the Khan Sahib said "Tell before Nursoo the truth that you have told."

A doubt was raised about the correctness of the interpretation of the answer, and the question was repeated, but no difference was found in the interpretation.

Examination continued.—The great Khan Sahib sent for me. He said, "Tell the truth before Nursoo and the Rao Sahib and Chota Khan Sahib." I was then taken to near the jemadar, and addressing him I said, "I have told all that was to be told even up to my neck." That was all that passed between us, and he was taken away to the police guard-room. (Shown belt.) This is the belt that was taken away from me. (Shown pocket at the bottom of the belt.) This was where I put the three packets, and the remainder of the white powder that was not used was put in the pocket at the side. I was present when something was found in that belt. The Rao Sahib and Akbar Ali and Khan Bahadoor were present. On that occasion one powder or packet was found in my belt. The Khan Sahib asked me, "Where used you to put it?" I said "In the pocket of my putta or belt." Then he asked "Where is your belt, ?" I said, "It is in the possession of Bhoodur Puttiwalla. Mr. Souter's sepoy named Chand went and brought Bhoodur Puttiwalla there. When he came he was wearing it on his neck. The Khan Sahib took it off his person, and then Khan Sahib, Rao Sahib and Khan Sahib Junior began to search. Then the Khan Sahib senior introduced his finger into the belt. (Illustrates the manner.) He found something hard, and then remarked, "There is something there." Then he left it as it was and sent for Mr. Souter, who was in the room opposite. The sahib opened the lower part of the belt, took out the packet, and found it wrapped in a piece of white paper. The contents of that packet were poison—I mean a white powder. When the packet was taken out in the way I described I recognised it. The sahib asked me and I said, "I could identify it." I said, "This is the packet which was left with me by mistake or oversight." I said nothing more on this occasion. After this inquiry the sahib took some information from me, and then I left. I don't remember when this packet was found. It was about two days after I gave him my deposition. It was on the third day. One day had elapsed. I think the sahib was busy on the previous day.

BARÓDA, *March* 8.

Dámodhur Punt, Private Secretary to the Gaekwar examined by Mr. Scoble. Said that about September or October last the Maharaja told him to get two tolas of arsenic for the itch, and the witness wrote a note to the Fouzdaree Department giving the order. The order was produced and put in. It was as follows, and dated 4th October: For medicine to a horse, arsenic weighing two tolas is required; please send and permit. He did not then get the arsenic, but did get it afterwards from Nurudeen Bhora, the man who was formerly connected with the dispensary. He brought two tolas of arsenic to the witness, who asked the Gaekwar what was to be done with it. The Gaekwar said, give it to Salim. Witness did so. The Gaekwar then ordered the witness to get one tola of diamonds and give them to Yeshwuntrao; which was done.

The Gaekwar used to give orders for diamonds every four or eight days. Witness also gave a small bottle of medicine to Salim which the Gaekwar had given him for that purpose. The bottle had been received from Goojaba, a servant of the Nana Sahib Kanvulker, the hereditary minister and brother-in-law of the Gaekwar.

The witness was also ordered by the Gaekwar on another occasion to get arsenic weighing two tolas and one tola of diamonds.

The witness got the arsenic from Nurudeen Borah and gave it to Salim. Got the diamonds from the jewel-room. It was diamond powder. The Maharaja ordered the witness to give it to Yeswuntrao, and he did so. The Gaekwar said that the diamonds were for the purpose of making a crown for the Swami or the high priest of Akulkote. When the witness gave the diamonds to Yeshwuntrao he asked him what they were for. Yeshwuntrao replied to be made into powder and to be given to Colonel Phayre.

Witness remembered the Gaekwar visiting Colonel Phayre on the day on which the report got about that an attempt has been made to poison him. He was in the carriage with the Gaekwar.

The Maharaja said that Rowjee has put it in. It was a bad job for this time.

Remembers Mr. Souter coming to Baroda. Remembers the arrest of Rowjee. Rowjee was then released. The Maharaja said that the man with the proof has been released, and now there is no apprehension. When Rowjee was arrested for the second time, the Maharaja said to Yeshwuntrao, Salim and the witness that if any enquiry takes place here don't confess anything.

Witness then detailed his capture and imprisonment. Said he had confessed because he was tired of being in prison. No one had told him what Nursoo or Rowjee had said.

Witness was then examined on the seventeen yads which showed that certain sums of money had been paid for fruits and fireworks, but which, it was maintained, had been in reality paid to the Residency servants.

Baroda, March 9th.

Dámoodur Punt's examination continued.—He spoke of having debited the price of the diamonds against the lighting and nuzzerana account savings. He said that Nowradin Borah was never paid for the arsenic supplied, but was promised the superintendence of the palace dispensary. Salim told him that Col. Phayre was suffering from a boil on the forehead. That Rowjee put the arsenic into the plaster, but took it off when Col. Phayre complained of a burning sensation. Under the Gaekwar's orders, he ordered a medicine, composed of large ants, serpents, and urine from a black horse. Got medicine from Hakimjee and gave to Salim. Under the Gaekwar's directions, he blotted with ink the entries of payment made to Salim in the daily journals.

Sérjeant Ballantine cross-examined.—He admitted receiving general orders from the Gaekwar to falsify the accounts when he heard of the attempt. He did not destroy criminating papers, because copies were in five different places. He made confession, because he had been in confinement sixteen days. He knew he would not be released until he did so. Several items in the accounts were fictitiously entered as paid to Salim, but really to the Residency servants for affording information.

Baroda, 9 h March.

Damoodhur's cross-examination continued—Arsenic was obtainable from the fouzdari by order of the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar on that occasion ordered it to be brought from the bazaar.

Hemchund Futtehchund, jeweller, denied having sold diamond dust to the Gaekwar's agents. He retracted the deposition made to Mr. Souter to be above effect. Cross-examined with permission of the President by Mr. Inverarity on his deposition and the account books. He said he was compelled to sign the deposition and make false entries by order of the police.

Serjeant Ballantine to-day asked the President whether it was not possible to change the hour of sitting. The President said he was afraid it was not practicable. Would inform him to-morrow. The heat is unbearable. Dust storms commencing.

THE MASSACRE IN THE NAGA HILLS.

(To the Editor of the "Indian Medical Gazette.")

Sir,—It may interest you to know the nature of the wounds received by the members of the unfortunate Topographical Survey Party who were in the Naga Hills at their eastern extremity.

It appears that the party consisting of two Europeans (Lieutenant Holcombe, the Assistant Commissioner of Jeypore, and Capt. Badgley, of the Survey Dept.) 42 men of the 44th S. L. I., 12 police men and 141 coolies, &c., had passed through a village called Nino and had encamped on the evening of the 1st of February. On the morning of 2nd February, at 6 o'clock, the Nagas of that and the adjoining villages came, as usual, into the camp to parley and sell what they had to sell: it is supposed that about 300 came and they quietly surrounded the men.

Lieutenant Holcombe was talking to a chief in front of the tents when suddenly a Naga sprung from behind the chief and killed him with one blow of his dhao, a signal was given and every Naga drew his dhao (which he carried behind him) and struck down the nearest man. Four men rushed into Capt. Badgley's tent (he was tying up his shoe lace at the time), he took his revolver from his tent peg, but had received 4 wounds before he could use it. He rushed out of the tent to Lieutenant Holcombe's assistance, and after a minute's firing the Nagas left the camp.

He says that two minutes after the signal shout was given there was not a Naga in the camp, and 78 dead and 51 wounded men were lying on the ground.

The camp at the moment of attack was entirely unarmed, the men were either finishing their food or rolling up their bedding, most of them being without their guns, and those who had them by them had no time to use them.

A large proportion of men were struck on the back of the neck.

No killed or wounded Nagas were found in the camp, for it is a point of honor for the nearest man to carry away the body of a friend who is killed or wounded, so as to save the head which is a great trophy.

The Naga dhao is a two-handed hatchet beautifully sharpened.

After the Nagas had left the camp Capt. Badgley (although wounded on the thigh) looked after the wounded and collected them, and the men not being willing to storm the village after such a massacre he decided upon retreating with his wounded.

He first emptied all the ammunition pouches and divided the cartridges and ammunition boxes among the unwounded men, and with his 66 unwounded he carried his 51 wounded and formed a guard. Too much praise cannot be given him for the way he brought these men down, for they marched the whole of that day and night without rest or food, harassed the whole time by the enemy. Here Capt. Badgley's wound began to get stiff and painful, so considering that he was out of the way of the hostile Nagas he determined upon forming a camp until succour could be obtained from Debrooghur. Fortunately his dak-walla came up and being a strong man he carried him down to Jeypore, which place they reached on February 6th.

The men were carried down in baskets made of bamboo, split and fastened at the bottom and a seat placed in the middle forming a beautiful chair which could easily be carried on the back of a Khosia coolie who carry weights by means of a band round their forehead.

The news reached Debrooghur on the morning of the 6th. I was ordered up and reached Jeypore on the afternoon of that day. I found that the wounds had not been touched, the state they were in was really awful. On taking of each kupra large gaping sloughing wounds were disclosed with a smell I could hardly stand. I dressed them all and seeing there was a great scarcity of lint and bandages I considered it best to have all the wounded removed to Debrooghur.

On the 8th I had a dhoolie made, and took Captain Badgley and some of the slightly wounded men with me to Debrooghur, which place we arrived at on the 10th. I sent out two Native Doctors to look after the remainder of the wounded on their passage down.

On the 11th I started to meet them, but hearing that they had not left Jeypore I returned, not liking to leave the station for so long.

All the men arrived on the 13th.

One man died on the way down, and two sepoys died in hospital 3 days after admission.

The rest of the wounded are getting on better than one could have expected from the terrible wounds received.

The men say that had it not been for the skilful retreat of Captain Badgley no one would have been left to tell the tale.

The Native Doctor was killed at the surprise.

The following shows the strength of the survey party on the 1st of February before the attack at Ninu and on the 7th at Jeypore:—

	No. on 1st of February.	Killed on 7th February.	Wounded 2nd February.	Unwounded.
Officers	2	1	1	0
Jemadar, 44th Regiment	1	1	0	0
Havildars ,, ...	2	1	0	1
Naicks ,, ...	2	0	2	0
Bugler ,, ...	1	1	0	0
Sepoys ,, ...	36	7	9	20
Havildar, Police ...	1	1	0	0
Sepoys ,, ...	11	7	0	4
Native Doctor ...	1	1	0	0
Baboo ...	1	0	1	0
Weighman	1	0	0	1
Survey Kalassies ...	8	4	2	2
Khosia Coolies ...	79	37	25	17
Goorkhas ,, ...	26	4	3	19
Nagas ,, ..	16	12	2	2
Duanias ,, ...	4	2	2	0
Servants	5	1	4	0
Total ...	197	80	51	66

1 Havildar and 1 Sepoy (44th) died on the march, and 1 Kalassie died at Jeypore.

1. Capt. Badgley.—Wound of the inner side of right thigh in exactly the position where one would make the incision for tying the femoral artery in Scarpa's triangle. The artery and the crural nerves were seen at the bottom.

This wound is about 3 inches long.

A wound on the outer part of thigh, 4 inches long, skin deep. A compound fracture of left ulna at its middle third; a slight wound of right arm.

2. M. R.—Wound of palm of right hand almost severing the index finger and the thumb with its metacarpal bone (very severe.)

Wound of left hand cutting through half the hand (the metacarpal bones of little and ring fingers) the wound extending more along the back than the palm of hand (very severe.)

Three wounds of left side of head, one of these extended from behind the left ear to two inches below the jaw. This man died in hospital at Debrooghur.

3. A severe wound on the back of neck extending more to the left. This was done with an upward cut of the dhao.

A wound of 1½ inch on his left shoulder.

4. D. B. T.—A wound 3 inches long at the back of right ear exposing the mastoid cells, the hole in the skull would have admitted the top of the ring finger.

5. K. R.—Two slight wounds on left forearm and one on the top of head.

6. K. D.—Horizontal deep wound on the lower part of back of neck.

7. J. B. R.—A wound of back of right shoulder and a nasty wound of the left ring finger. This man has several small wounds.

8. K. R.—A very severe wound 3½ inches long, a little to the left of top of head cutting through the skull and exposing the brain. If the dhao had gone ⅛ inch further the piece must have been detached. This is a beautiful specimen of a clean cut.

9. B. S. R.—Long wound of top of head (severe) a wound of the back of left hand cutting into the metacarpo-phalangeal joint of little, ring and middle finger.

10. R. F. R.—A wound of back of neck severing all the muscles. Two wounds of left side of head. This man had symptoms of compression and died in hospital at Debrooghur.

11. J. B. R.—Two wounds on back of right shoulder.

12. G. B.—Wound of ball of left thumb.

Coolies, &c.

1. S. M.—Three long cuts on top of head and one very deep upward cut on back of neck.

2. O.—Long cut on forehead and one on right shoulder.

3. U.—A slice was taken off this man's forehead, exposing the brain, and a deep vertical cut 5 inches long into the muscles of the left side of back.

4. P.—A deep wound extending from the outer side of left eyebrow across the top of nasal bone, exposing the frontal sinuses, cutting through the upper eyelid into the right eye and terminating on the right malar bone.

5. S.—A horizontal wound on the outside of left heel almost severing it. A punctured wound of left calf. A cut almost severing the right ear at its base. A fracture of left forearm and several fingers cut. A long skin deep wound on back.

6. U.—A compound fracture of right forearm. A severe wound of right side of head, slicing off a bit of the parietal bone.

7. U.—Severe wound of right side of back and one severing the lower portion of triceps of right arm.

8. M.—A severe cut on top of head and back of neck. A deep wound of left buttock.

9. U.—A severe wound of arm left separating the outer condyle. A bad cut of upper left arm, also one of the shoulder.

A vertical cut on left side of face cutting into the superior maxilla. A cut on the outside of upper part of thigh down to the bone. A slight wound on the top of head 2½ inches long.

10. T.—Three cuts on right side of head, one severe.

11. U.—A deep cut on the back of neck. A slight one on right side of face. A vertical deep cut on right side of back and one on the left thigh.

12. U.—A vertical cut over left side of jaw, 2 inches long.

13. U.—Wound of back of left arm.

14. B.—A deep wound on right side of neck and a slight one of right shoulder.

15. U.—A deep cut on side of upper part of left hip.

16. U.—A deep cut on inner side of the right tuber ischii.

17. M.—Compound fracture of right forearm. Wound of right arm.

18. J.—A skin deep wound on back of neck.

19. U.—A slight wound of right breast and left index finger.

20. P.—Slight wound of right side of back.

21. A.—Wound of left side of lower jaw and top of head.

22. L. B.—A wound of posterior fold of the axilla severing the latissimus dorsi. A deep wound just above the crest of left ilium anteriorly, not penetrating the abdomen.

23. U.—Three cuts on the top of head and one slight one on the side.

24. U.—Two slight cuts on head.

25. A.—A slight cut on outer corner of left eye, which stunned him and he fell with both his feet in the fire, where he remained for sometime and suddenly came too with a shriek. Both his feet and legs were burnt like a piece of charcoal. When I saw this man at Jeypore he was delirious and so near death that I decided upon not operating. I should have had to have amputated at both knee joints.

26. S.—Slight cut on head.

27. J.—Slight cut on right shoulder.

28. D.—Slight cut on back of head.

29. G. S.—Slight cut on left shoulder.

These are all the wounded men who were in hospital when I arrived at Jeypore, there were some more slightly wounded, but they needed no treatment.

I dressed them all with water, and on arrival at Debrooghur used carbolic oil 1-8. At present all the wounds are looking beautifully healthy. The men eat well and are cheerful.

I hope to have no more deaths. Two sepoys died in hospital, and one Khitmutgar on the way down from Jeypore.

H. K. McKay,
Surgeon in officiating charge of 44th S. L. I.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. —I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

(379)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Friend of India."

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		Rs.	As.
In advance per annum, (*postage paid.*)		21	10
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Per month, ...		2	0

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In advance per annum, (*postage paid vid Brindisi.*) £2-13.

AGENTS.

Madras, ... Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
London, ... Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

The Rates of Advertising

In the *Friend of India*, are

Per Line, each insertion. ... ... 4 annas.
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Per Page.	...	...	Rs. 150	per month.
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3 ditto, 1 ,,	...	...	,, 55	,,
6 ditto, ½ ,,	...	...	,, 30	,,
3 ditto, 1 ,,	...	...	,, 60	,,
3 ditto, ½ ,,	...	...	,, 36	,,

(208)

NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the LONDON SPECTATOR *will be received at this office.*

Price, IN ADVANCE ONLY, *Rs.* 15 *per annum, Postage included.*

(165)

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

(401)

DESIGNS FOR CANNING COLLEGE LUCKNOW.

COMPETITIVE designs are invited for the proposed Canning College at Lucknow, estimated to cost one lac and twenty thousand Rupees, including out-offices. The building, including Verandahs, will cover about 23,000 feet, to be distributed as detailed below :—

	Including walls.	S. feet.
Examination Hall, ...	100 × 60 =	6,000
Eight class rooms	160 × 60 =	9,600
European Professors, ...	25 × 30 =	750
Principal	25 × 30 =	750
Native Professors	25 × 30 =	750
Bath rooms	10 × 30 =	300
Office	25 × 30 =	750
Library	60 × 30 =	1,800
Graduates' room	25 × 30 =	750
Total ...		21,450
Add for Verandahs &c. ...		1,550
Grand total, Superficial feet,		23,000

The building will be erected contiguous to the Kaisur Bagh buildings, and the character of the design must be in general keeping with the architectural features of these buildings.

A premium of Rs. 2,500 will be paid to the successful competitor in one sum on the submission of the general drawings—plans, elevations and sections with specification and approximate Estimate, together with the working and detailed drawings.

The plan of the site, photographs of the adjacent buildings, and other particulars will be available for intending competitors on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Each design will bear a distinguishing mark, device or motto, and the same, with name and address of each competitor in a separate sealed cover, will be forwarded to the address of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh, Lucknow, with the designs, which will be received up to 1st June 1875, and to no later date.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED."

The following are the movements of the Company's steamers during March and April, 1875.

From Calcutta.

For *Chittagong*, *Akyab* and *Kyouk Phyoo*, 22nd March, 5th and 19th April.

,, *Akyab* and *Rangoon*, 15th and 29th March, 12th and 26th April.

,, *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 15th and 29th March, 12th and 26th April.

,, *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 22nd March, 5th and 19th April.

,, *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 24th March and 21st April.

,, *Bombay*, calling at *False Point*, *Gopaulpore*, *Bimlipatam*, *Vizagapatam*, *Coconada*, *Madras*, *Pondicherry*, *Negapatam*, *Galle*, *Colombo*, *Tuticorin*, *Alleppey*, *Cochin*, *Beypore*, *Calicut*, *Tellicherry*, *Cannanore*, *Mangalore* and *Carwar*, 11th, 18th and 25th March, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April, receiving cargo for *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao*, *Bussorah* and *Baghdad*, to be transshipped at *Bombay* to steamer leaving for the *Persian Gulf* immediately after arrival of steamer from Calcutta. *Baghdad* cargo transferred at *Bussorah* to steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Calcutta.

For *London*, 26th March.

From Madras.

For *Rangoon*, calling at *Masulipatam*, *Coconada*, *Vizagapatam* and *Bimlipatam*, returning to *Madras viâ* same ports; 17th and 31st March, 14th and 28th April.

From Bombay.

,, *Kurrachee* only 15th, 22nd and 29th March, 6th, 9th, 12th, 19th and 26th April.

,, *Kurrachee*, *Guador*, *Muscat*, *Bunder Abbas*, *Linga*, *Bushire*, *Fao* and *Bussorah*, receiving cargo for *Baghdad*;

,, *Calcutta*, calling at same ports as the steamers from Calcutta, 12th, 19th and 26th March, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April.

From Aden.

For *Zanzibar*, 26th March and 23rd April.

From Zanzibar.

For *Aden*, 11th March and 10th April.

,, *Mayotte* and *Nossi Bé*, 6th April, arriving at *Zanzibar* on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the steamer for *Aden*.

Agents at Bombay, Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

,, Madras, Messrs. BINNY & Co.

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Calcutta.

(485)

2 X

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

Billiard Table Manufacturers,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction, that an Amateur can put it together in half an hour, without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months, without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time, for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co., are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this Country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

Plate Glass Mirrors,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

Ever imported into this Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—An opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturer's prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China Burma, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

(213)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London,) to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868 :—"Lord Francis Conyngham. who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *Communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet, Dec.* 31. 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera :—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient.

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork :—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland :—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta :—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle :—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*; July 13, 1864.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern. 6*s.* 2*d.* per oz.
Ditto, * ditto, Queen's ditto. 6*s.* 6*d.* „

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12 Table Spoons	... 40 ozs.	at 6	6 ...	13	0	0
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Silver Tea Pot, with Silver Handle ...	27½	16	15	0	Complete £51 16 0
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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

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Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

CHEMICAL WORKS,

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(D)

The great Eastern Remedy

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Diseases of the Skin,

such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, PUSTULAR ERUPTIONS, ACNE, RINGWORM, LICHEN SCALDHEAD, SCALY ERUPTIONS, LEPRA, ELEPHANTIASIS, FRECKLES, SYPHALITIC ERUPTIONS, BOILS, BLANES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES. FOUL ULCERS, CANCER, INDOLENT TUMOURS, CANCEROUS TUMOURS, &c. &c. — is

Dr. E. J. Lazarus

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious imitations.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the orginal receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D. and sold by them and by all Medicine Venders at 4 Rupees each bottle.

COOLING, REFRESHING & INVIGORATING

Are the effects of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching Sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

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Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

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Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. **GREAT CARE** must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442½)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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(135)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

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ASSURERS under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past eleven years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £34,065.

Medical Adviser:

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Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	...	£971,942-10-10.
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For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to

MESSRS. GISBORNE & CO.,
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(463)

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

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(335)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

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John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
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The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia	...	£76,900-0-0
	Interest	...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds		...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta	... Colvin, Cowie & Co.
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	„ Agra,	... T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS

And every Disorder depending on either *Functional Derangement* of the LIVER or *Obstruction of the Hepatic* or *Biliary Ducts*, such as INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, BLOTCHES, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, OFFENSIVE BREATH, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &C., &C., &C., have their appropriate Remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only Preparation that has a *really beneficial* influence on the LIVER has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 CASES in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives [*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*], and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the Original Receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors at 4 Rs. each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an indubitable proof of its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bottle is capsuled, and bears on its labels the facsimile of our signature.

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T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Chubb & Son's

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LATCHES.
CASH BOXES.
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STRONG WROUGHT-IRON PLATE SAFES.
PATENT STRONG WROUGHT-IRON DOORS FOR STRONG ROOMS.

Illustrated priced Catalogues forwarded free to any part of India on application.

(2)

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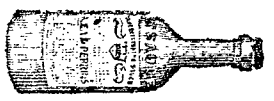
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway, Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 17th instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent*

(22)

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold on London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

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(295)

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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The National Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

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For 12 months certain	...	5 per cent.
6 " "	...	4 "
3 " "	...	3 "

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Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

(H)

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £800,000.

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Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows;—

3 months' notice,		3 per cent. per annum.	
6 "	"	4 "	"
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(31.) JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

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Calcutta Branch, No. 28, Dalhousie Square.

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Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

(108)

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

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On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted, at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. **Crosse & Blackwell**, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

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Agents,

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Hutchinson, Surgn Major J A C, furlough for 2 years.
Swete, Capt C D, for 6 months
Dawson, Col J, for 2 years.
Jones, Lieut Col L B, ditto.
Armstrong, Lieut Col A T, ditto.
Cunliffe, Lieut Col J G, ditto.
Butler, Lieut J, ditto.
Macintire, Col A W, to command Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Comber, Lieut Col A K, furlough for 1 year.
Mayne, Major C T C, for 2 years.
Smith, Capt L, ditto.
Hennessy, Capt D C, for 20 months.
Roberts, Lieut Col G R, to officiate as Asst Commissary Genl. 1st class.
Conolly, Capt F H, furlough for 2 years.
Hunt, Lieut H V, to be Sub-Asst Commissary Genl 3rd class.
Alexander, Lieut A DeV. Admitted to Bengal. S C

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—

Benton, Lieut Col E, Madras Staff Corps, 27th Feby 1875.
Ramsay, Lieut Col E B, Madras Staff Corps, 27th Feby 1875.
Auldjo, Lieut Col J R, Bengal Staff Corps, 28th Feby 1875.
Pearse, Lieut Col J L, Madras Staff Corps, 1st March 1875.
Davidson, Lieut Col R, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st March 1875.
Adye, Lieut Col G, Madras Staff Corps, 1st March 1875.
Fletcher, Lieut Col H C, Madras Staff Corps, 4th March 1875.
Cox, Lieut Col C W, Madras Staff Corps, 4th March 1875.
Bett, Lieut Col H I, Madras Staff Corps, 5th March 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut Col:—

Currie, Major A A,—2nd March 1875.
Graves, Major R S,—2nd March 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major:—

Birch, Capt A J C,—2nd March 1875.
Way, Capt G A,—5th March 1875.
Barnes, Capt O,—5th March 1875.
Money-Kyrle, Lieut A W W, to England for fifteen months.
Hay, Capt J C, ditto.
Douglas, Lieut C W H, ditto.
Burnett, Major E S, (No 1 Battery, 13th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.
Gibson, Quartermaster T, (5th Brigade,) ditto.
Gibbs, Major C, to England, pending retirement from the service.
Williams, Capt H S, for one month to appear before a medical board.
Hawley, Lieut Colonel, W H, to England for six months.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Peet, Capt H F, to be Asst Secy to C C of Assam.
Bradford, Mr G A, to officiate as Personal Asst to Commr of Inland Customs.
Singh, Raj C S N, to have title of "Raja Bahadoor."
Ahmed, Kazee S, to be an attache in the Foreign Dept.

BENGAL.

Taylor, Mr V T, Magt Bhagulpore, leave for three months.
Hossain, Moulvi W, Depy Magt Shahabad District, leave for one month and eighteen days.
Sing, Baboo M P, to have charge of the Bhuboosh Division.
Verner, Mr W H, Jt-Magt 24-Perguunahs, leave for three months.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Sixth Grade.

Banerjei, Mr C N, Shahabad.
Mendes, Mr T J, Nuddea.
Bhuttacherjea, Baboo M N, M A, Dinagepore.
Reily, Mr E M, Depy Magt, transferred to Mymensingh.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 17th March 1875, the date on which Mr C E Lance retires from the Civil Service:—

Mangles, Mr R L, to be a District and Sessions Judge of the First Grade.
Grant, Mr J P, C S, is confirmed in the Second Grade of District and Sessions Judges.
Geddes, Mr J C, to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, and of the Principal Courts of Small Causes in Nuddea and Jessore.
Palmer, Mr. A V, to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad in the First Grade.
Halliday, Mr F M, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Gya.
Porter, Mr G E, to be a Joint-Magt, and to act as Magt and Collector of Sarun.
Cowley, Mr F W E, to be Dept Commr, Wards' Estate, Patna.
Rees, Mr F W J, to act as Magt of Pubna.
Anderson, Mr J, to be a Joint-Magt, First Grade.
Quinn, Mr C C, to be a Joint-Magt, Second Grade.
Spens, Rev A N W, to be Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Bowie, Mr G Mc H, to act as Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.
Blathwayt, Capt L, to act temporarily as Superintendent of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary.
Bose, Baboo M N, to act as an Extra Moonsif in the District of Burdwan.
Nag, Baboo N, to act as Moonsif of Boroharee, in the District of Rungpore.
Chatterjea, Baboo M N, to act as Moonsif of Shahibgunge.
Roy, Baboo J N, to act as Moonsif of Shazadpore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Hicks, Mr C C, District Supt of Police, Fatehpur, furlough to Europe, for one year.
Ricketts, Mr G H M, C S, Commissioner, Allahabad, furlough from 15th March to 30th November, 1875.
Roberts, Mr D T, Asst Magistrate and Collector, Budaun, leave for two months and twenty-three days.
Robertson, Mr C, Magte and Collector, Mirzapur, furlough to Europe, for eight months.
Anson, Lieut G W, to be Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieut-Governor.
Whiteway, Mr R S, *to be Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade,* Muttra.
Wigram, Mr P, to officiate as Magte and Collector Muttra.
Kaye, Mr W, to officiate as Magte and Collector, Hamirpur.
White, Mr P J, to officiate as Deputy Commr, Jhansi.

PUNJAB.

Clark, Mr W O, Asst Commr, from the Jullundur to the Jhung district.
Deane, Honorary Surgn Major J R, to officiate as Civil Surgn of Shahpore.
Young, Surgeon J, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of the Bahawalpore.
Drummond, Mr J R, Asst Commr, from the Umballa to the Hissar district.
Macnabb, Mr J W, to officiate as Commr and Supdt of the Umballah Division.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6, *Bengal,*	FROM	Liverpool.
— Str. *Malwa,*		Southamton.
— Str. *Genoa,*		Genoa.
7, Str. *Duke of Sutherland,*		London.
— *Coimbatore,*		———
— *Mabel,*		Liverpool.
— *William Fairbairn,*		Banaw.
— *Nagpore,*		Liverpool.
— *Rajamahal.*		Liverpool.
8, Str *City of Carthage,*		Liverpool.
— *Arethusa,*		Liverpool.
— *Cherwell,*		Cardiff.
9, *Ganges,*		London.

DEPARTURES.

March 3, Str. *Duke of Argyll,*	TO	London
— Str. *Curlew.*		———
— *Albula.*		Dundee.
— *Furness Abbey,*		Mauritius.
— *B. P. Cheney,*		Boston.
5, Str. *Assyria,*		London.
6, Str. *Africa.*		———
7, *Glenroy.*		———
8, *Sarah Hignett,*		———
— *City of Delhi.*		———
— *Susan Gilmore,*		———
— *Bowfell,*		———
9, Str. *Abyssinia,*		———
— Str. *Baghdad.*		———
— Str. *Margaret Northcote,*		———
— *Adventures,*		———

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Indus:*—

From Southampton.—Mr and Mrs S B Vaughan, Miss Robertson, Col Vandergucht, Lady Strachey and 3 children, Miss Spence, Capt and Mrs Case, Miss Grindall, Mrs Garstenl and infant, Major and Mrs Shipley and infant, Mr Caulie, Mr and Mrs G T Policey and infant, Miss Waddinton, Mr E Spooner, Major Hicks, Mr J Sullivan, Mr and Mrs G E McLean, Capt R E Smith, Miss S S Moody, Col Fraser, Mr S Parkington, Mr J Chadwick, Mr and Mrs T E Owen Mrs Quinton, Mrs Parsons and infant, Mr J Jackson, Mr J Rowe, Lieut Vuilliamy, Mr Chintamon, Capt C J Smith. Mr Wallace, and Mr Downer.

From Venice.—Col Day, and Mrs J W Robertson.

From Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs Inglis, Mr and Mrs C A Bull, Mrs W Gillet, Mrs Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr H Hankey, Capt G W Wilcox, Mr A M Gubbay, and Mr S Hanna.

From Aden.—Mr and Mrs M Framjee, Mr Ruttonjee Sorabjee, and Mr and Mrs Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy, and child.

The following officers are expected to arrive per Troopship *Jumna:*—2nd Battalion 15th Regt of foot, Lieut-Col J Wilkinson, Major Twynam, Major J W S Moffat, Captain C E Layard, Capt and Bt Major C J Burnett, Captain H E Thomas, Capt J S Ruxton, Capt W Mangle, Capt H B LeMottie, Capt E J Singleton, Lieut W H Darniel (Adjt) Lieut W C J Lacey, Lieut W Murphy, Lieut T S Allen, Lieut A Bowles, Lieut J G Shortland, Lieut G S Pigon, Lieut F G Pogson, Lieut J Crossbe. Lieut P Low, Lieut L C Steele, Lieut D Chesney, Sub-Lieut W W Ward, Sub-Lieut J R C Domville, Sub-Lieut E W Dun, Sub-Lieut E Hanstock, Sub-Lieut F S Ingiefield, Sub-Lieut A Foster, Paymaster F J Hobson, (Major), Surgn-Major A Moffett, Qr-Mr C J Knott, Major P C Anderson, R A, Capt D Oliver, Bengal Estabi, Capt J N Alswell, 1-11th Regt. Capt A E Trotter, 2-29th Regt. Capt F W Day, 63rd Regt, Capt J C Mayore. 73rd Regt, Capt W Galbraith, 85th Regt, Lieut J H Woodrow, R A, Lieut J Digby, R E, Lieut Neville, R E, Lieut C C Ellis, R E, Lieut H E Rose, 4th Hussars, Lieut M A Close, 11th Hussars, Lieut W J Burke, 15th Hussars, Lieut R C Kekewich, 1-3rd Regt, Lieut M Alfrey, 15th Regt, Lieut A W Whiteworth 1-6th Regt, Lieut S H Harrison, 1-8th Regt, L H Phillips, 2-9th Regt Lieut H Smith, 1-11th Regt, Lieut F W Reader, 1-17th Regt, Lieut A Darnieli, 1-21st Regt, Lieut S G Greenaway, 40th Regt, Lieut J G Kelly, 44th Regt, Lieut J Carbett, 51st Regt, Lieut J E Lee, 55th Regt, Lieut E C Hill, 62nd Regt Lieut G F Davidson, 73rd Regt, Lieut H A Eagar, 83rd Regt, Lieut A W Auchetelle, 88rd Regt, Lieut G N Atkinson, 85th Regt, Lieut W Crawford, 108th Regt, Lieut T Lay, 109th Regt, Lieut E W Murphy, 109th Regt, Vet-Surgn F M Cass, R A, Vet-Surgn F Y Crawford, R A, Surgn A Brebner, M D, A M D, Surgn N L Tigan, A M D, Surgn C F Richard, M D, A M D, Qr-Mr Y F Geoghegan, 2 25th Regt.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Her Majesty's Indian Troop ship *Malabar*, sailed on the 3rd March, for England, with 41 officers, 13 ladies, and 13 children; 881 men, 86 women, and 208 children of H M's 37th Foot and details of H M's different regiments.

The following officers with their families went per *Malabar*:—

Col and Mrs V M Browles, 37th Foot, Major and Mrs W B Glass and child, 37th Foot, Capt and Mrs C E King, 37th Foot, Capt R H Rasser, 37th Foot, Capt J E Whitting, 37th Foot, Capt H E Gaunter, 37th Foot, Lieut and Mrs W E Gilbert and 3 children, 37th Foot, Lieut W B Moore, 37th Foot, Lieut H B Bethune, 37th Foot, Lieut W P Monckton, 37th Foot, Lieut E S King, 37th Foot, Lieut A McBean, 37th Foot, Sub-Lieut E P W Spankie, 37th Foot, Surgn and Mrs S G White and child, 37th Foot, Adjt R S Brooke, 37th Foot, Qr-Mr and Mrs H Stokes and 2 children, 37th Foot, Surgn-Major J Bkin, 37th Foot, Bt-Major C J East, 41st Foot, Capt and Mrs J B Jackson, 1-21st Foot, Lieut-Col and Mrs J H Pelle, 21st B B A, Major and Mrs A W Lucas, 109th Foot Lieut W E Bolton, 18th Hussars, Capt R M Briscoe, 15th Hussars, Capt and Mrs Robinson, 16th Lancers, Capt G F Vesey, 43rd Foot, Capt S P T Nicholl, 43rd Foot, Capt E R Bartlett, 76th Foot Lieut R J Chayter, 48th Foot, Lieut H J Meares, 1-21st Foot Capt and Mrs R P Fox and 2 children, 11th Hussars, Surgn-Major and Mrs J Sparrow and 3 children, 89th Foot, Capt and Mrs C Thornhill and child, 6th B B A, Surgn J R Rahilly, M D, Surgn P T Frazer, M D, Lieut and Rdg-Mr W G Mathews, 3rd Hussars, Major G W Vesey, 4th Hussars, Capt H S Williams, 1 5th Fusiliers, Lieut Hill, 44th Foot, Capt and Mrs A E Pearse, 76th Foot, Rdg-Mr G Hedcock, A-B R H A, and Lieut C T Davenport, 83rd Foot.

Per P O & Co's S S Venetia:—

For Southampton.—Mr Luke Dillon and party, Mr and Mrs Courtney, Mr Carew, Capt Harence, Mr George Ward, Lieut Dyce, and Mrs Dyce.

For Brindisi.—Mr Grant Duff, Mr and Mrs E S Robertson and infant, Mr W Glynn, Mr C Kelvey, Mr L Macdonald, Mr J F Mackenzie, Mr C H Priestly, Mr Pearse, Mr J Nutter, Mr Hugh D Fisher, Capt R J Bond, and Capt Trengove William, Mr W Ivey, Mr Rutson, Mr C Gessel, Mr Toynbee, Mr Langston, and Capt A H S Neill.

For Venice.—Mr and Mrs Blake and 2 infants, a gentleman and a lady, Capt H W King, Mr Andrew Yule, Mr James Duffus, Capt and Mrs G C Bird, Mr J Whyte, Mrs Jas Davidson Mr H Berger, Mr Joseph Mackay, Miss Gordon, Mr F B H Sharp, Mr G W Marret, Mrs Malcolmson, Mr Henry Whyte, Mr Bottomley, Col J W Stafford, Mr H Lyon, and Mr and Mrs Smith and infant.

For Suez.—Mr and Mrs Ricketts and infant, and Mr E Cohnitz.

For Aden.—Mr Jowasjee Dinshaw.

MARRIAGES.

January 27. At 41, Seafield Road, Dundee, by the Rev. Duncan Macgregor, Free St. Peter's, Mr. WILLIAM WARREN, of Doom Dooma, Debrooghur, Upper Assam, to Mary Helen Symers, younger daughter of the late Mr. DAVID MONCUR, Dundee

February 18. At Toondla, by the Rev. F. Kennedy, Mr. E. W. S. DOUGLAS, C. E., P. W. D., to Ellen Gaton, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Kirkman and the late Capt. H. C. TULLOCH.

BIRTHS.

February 27. At Lucknow, the wife of Mr. J. C. NESFIELD, of a son.

28. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. LIONEL, of a daughter.

February 28. At Serispore, Cachar, the wife of Mr. Ross HAYTER, of a son.

March 1. At Kishnaghur, the wife of Mr. C. C. STEVENS, C. S., of a son.

3. At Ishapore, the wife of Mr. A. H. GILES, of a son.

At No. 20, Loudon Street, the wife of Mr. GEO. FROESCHMANN, of a daughter.

4. At Grant Road, the wife of Mr. M. DE LIMA, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

February 9. At Matlock, Derbyshire, Mr. ROBERT BURKINYOUNG, late of Calcutta and Mirzapore, aged 46 years.

27. At Bournemouth, William Ash Ricketts Crommelin, eldest son of Colonel W. A. CROMMELIN, Royal Engineer, in the 22nd year of his age.

28. At Barabanki, Oudh, J. Campbell, the son of Lieut.-Col. E. and ANNIE CHAMIER, aged 3 years.

March 4. At Calcutta, Rose Ada, the beloved wife of Mr. WALTER MOWBRAY JOHNSONE, aged 28 years.

At Rampore Haut, Kathleen Emily Hampton, only child of Mr. HENRY and EMILY RAIT, of Bhuderpore Factory.

7. At Calcutta, at the residence of her brother, Mr. W. C. Fink, No. 65, South Road Entally, of disease of the heart, Susan Atwood, eldest daughter of the late, Rev. J. C. FINK, Baptist Missionary.

The English Mail of 12th February was delivered at this office on the night of the 7th instant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 18th February, 1875 ... 3 per ct.
Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings, 17th February, 1875, average rate ... 1-10

Exchange on London.

	d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-5-16	to 1-10⅜
Ditto, 3 months' sight ...	1-10-1 16	to 1-10 3-16
Ditto, on demand	1-9¾	to 1-9-15-16
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-7-16	to
Document Bills for Acceptance, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10½	to 1-10-9-16
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do. ...	1-10-9 16	to
Ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1-10⅝	to 1-10-7-16

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 221½ *a* 222

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes ...	...	7½ *a*	8½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks	...	7½ *a*	8½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers	...		7
Ditto *on demand* ditto ditto	...		6

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	102 8 *a*	103 0
Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	,,	107 0 *a*	108 0

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	...	Rs.	102 10 *a* 103 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	...	,,	106 0 *a* 106 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	...	,,	105 8 *a* 106 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	...	,,	103 10 *a* 103 9
5½ Per Cent. of 1858-60	(1879)	...	,,	109 14 *a* 19 14

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	...	Rs.	113 0 *a* 113 8
6 Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	...	,,	113 8 *a* 114 0
6 Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	...	,,	114 0 *a* 114 8
6 Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	...	,,	114 8 *a* 115 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	...	,,	115 0 *a* 115 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	...	,,	116 8 *a* 117 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID-UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.	SALES.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST THREE ½ YEARS, P. C.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BANKING COS. (*Limited.*)	Rs. Rs	Rs. Rs.			
£1,000,000	£10	£10	Agra Bank	92 *a* 93	.....	2	1½	2
1,80,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank	122 *a* 123	.....	5	...	5
3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank	125 *a* 126	...	5	5	6
3,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1417½ *a* 1420	1417½ *a*	6	3½	3½
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	127 *a* 128	.....	6	5	5
£387,625	£25	£25	Delhi & London Bank	182 *a* 185	.....	6	½	2
2,00,000	100	100	Mussoorie Saving's Bank	124 *a* 125	.....	6	6	6
£464,000	£25	£12½	National Bank of India	113 *a* 114	... ..	3	2	3
20,00,000	100	100	Punjab Bank	80 *a*	... ..	4	3½	4
13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank	530 *a* 535	.....	5	5	5
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank	88 *a* 89	... .	...	4	4
			COMMERCIAL COS. (*Limited.*)					
1,00,000	100	50	Agri. Phosphates	75 *a* 76	.....	..	..	...
1,10,000	100	27½	Asiatic Jute	10 disct.	.....	...	...	...
800,000	100	10	Bally Paper Mills	100 *a* 102	...	..	...	
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes	111 *a* 113	111 *a* *114	...	10	10
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal	1340 *a*	... ..	2½	4½	6
80,000	100	10	Bengal Iron	30 *a* 31	.....	...	...	...
4,25,400	500	350	Bengal Jute Pressing	300 *a*	.....	...	...	...
£80,000	1,000	£920	Bengal Mills	1300 1310	.....	...	...	...
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse	445 *a* 450	.....	7R	10R	8R
15,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons	112 *a* 113	.....	...	8	8
1,50,000	200	5	Ditto (new)	109 *a* 110	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes	71 *a* 72	71 *a*	.	.	...
.....	100	...	Ditto New Shares	26 *a* 27	.....	...	...	..
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking	270 *a* 280	.....	...	..	..
.....	...	350	Ditto ½ shares	135 *a* 140	.....	...	...	..
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press	90 *a* 95	.....	...	...	..
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry	11 *a* 12	...	.	...	...
9,00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills	183 *a* 185	183 *a*	...	10	10
700,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press	54 *a* 55	... ..	...	2	5
3,60,000	500	450	Chitpore Hydre Prs	.....	.....	...	...	...
200,000	100	50	Cossipore Hydre Prs	par	.. ..	...	...	
100,000	100	10	Dunbar Cotton Mills	24 *a* 25	.....	...	...	...
£2,750,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 *a* 262	... ..	2½	2½	2½
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 *a* 200	...	...	...	10
£26,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway	269 *a* 270	...	2	2	2½
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal	280 *a* 285	.....	2	7½	2½
7,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	83 *a* 84	... ..	...	...	9
	100	85	Ditto Contrib	82 *a* 83	.....	6	...	7
9,20,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons	242 *a* 243	.....	6	...	7
.....	200	30	Ditto New shares	221 *a*	.....	...	...	..
7,90,875	1,000	1,000	Goureepore	1130 *a* 1140	.....	8	8	8
15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel	160 *a*	.....	3	2	8
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking	194 *a* 195	.....	5	5	6R
14,00,000	100	25	Howrah Mills	18 *a* 19	.....	..	...	...
29,09,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.	530 *a* 535	.....	8	...	2½
5,00,000	...	10	India Life Assurance	9 *a* 10	.....	...	..	5a
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport	103 *a* 105	.....	...	...	...
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping	45 *a* 46	.....	5	3	20
2,20,000	500	500	Mehta's Steam Tug	335 *a* 340	... ..	...	..	7½
5,00,000	...	100	Murree Brewery	110 *a* 111	.....	...	...	...
1,76,125	500	500	Nasmyth's Press	450 *a* 460	.....	12	20	15
.....	50	10	Nauthpore Indigo	31 *a* 32	.....	...	...	...
6,00,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom	132 *a* 133	.....	...	...	5
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New issue	135 *a*	.....	...	...	...
74,305	100	100	Strand Bank Press	96 *a* 97	.....	...	...	...
15,60,000	100	50	Oriental Jute	74 *a* 75	... ..	...	...	...
£4,000,000	£10	£10	Do. 2 Railway	127 *a*	.....	...	...	...
1,30,00	100	100	Rankistopore Press	100 *a* 102	.....	2½	2½	2½
5,00,000	100	100	Rameegunge Coals	113 *a* 114	.....	...	...	...
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press	par	.....	..	...	10 A
4,87,500	500	500	Scott Thomson	235 *a* 240	.....	...	...	...
1,50,00	100	30	Seebpore Jutes	70 *a* 72	.....	2½	3	3
9,89,000	£20	£20	S. P and D. Railway	237 *a* 238	.....	...	...	...
3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press	106 *a* 108	.....	2½	2½	2

PAID UP CAPITAL.	SHARE.	PAID UP.	STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES.	SALES.	DIVIDENDS FOR SEASON 71	72	73.
			TEA COS.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(*Limited.*)	Rs. Rs.	Rs.			
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable	195 *a* 200	.....	...	...	17
9,33,375	£50	200	Assam	500 *a*	.....	17½	22½	...
1,10,000	100	100	Adulpore Terai	105 *a* 110	.....	12	12½	...
3,00,000	100	100	Arcuttipore	150 *a* 151	.....	7½	13	8a
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun	123 *a* 124	.....	...	...	5
75,000	100	50	Baree	100 *a* 101	.....	...	...	...
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal	99 *a* 100	.....	6	8	4a
1,47,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory)	56 *a* 57	.....	8	6½	8
6,85,550	200	200	Bishnauth	380 *a*	.....	17½	17	17½
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)	94 *a* 95	93 *a* 95	17½	17	17½
£80,000	£10	£10	Borelli	120 *a* 125	.....	...	...	...
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah	104 *a* 105	.....	...	8½	10
.....	100	50	Burkola	98 *a* 99	99 *a*	...	...	...
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar	160 *a* 162	160 *a*	5	2½	4½
3,92,059	100	100	Central Terai	69 *a* 70	.....	...	½	...
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore	750 *a* 760	.....	...	6	5
25,000	100	10	Chota Nagpore	101 *a* 102	.....	...	...	...
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial	124 *a* 125	.....	...	...	5½
2,30,000	100	100	Cutleecherra	105 *a* 110	.....	...	4	...
2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela	195 *a*	.....	...	...	12a
.....	100	100	Dedurkosh	90 *a* 95	.....	...	...	...
8,43,965	200	85	Dehing	65 *a* 66	.....	...	...	X
8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon	89 *a* 90	.....	...	...	
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt	145 *a* 148	.....	...	5	10a
4,66,725	100	100	Durrung	86 *a* 87	.....	7	4	2½
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	190 *a*	.....	15	13	15
10,00,000	100	100	East India	86 *a* 87	.....	5	6	6
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty	100 *a* 101	.....	...	...	10a
3,00,000	100	100	Holta	110 *a* 111	111 *a*	..	...	15
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria	90 *a* 91	91 *a*	...	4	8
1,21,500	250	250	Jellalpore Cachar	490 *a*	.....	26	15	5
.....		100	Jheerie Ghat	103 *a* 105	.....	..	..	...
2,22,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam)	104 *a*	.....	...	...	...
2,75,000	100	100	Kalachcrra	110 *a* 111	110 *a*	...	...	8
4,00,000	...	100	Kangra Valley	95 *a* 100	.....	...	...	..
4,34,787	1,000	1,000	Kunchunpore	925 *a* 930	.....	...	...	3
	100	100	Ditto ditto	92 *a* 93	.....	...	...	3
6,96,076	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	110 *a* 111	.....	3½	3½	2
	250	200	Do. (Contributory)	97 *a* 98	.....	do.	do.	2
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai	85 *a*	.....	...	...	...
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal	12000 *a*	.....	10	8½	20
4,98,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam	45 *a* 46	...	2½	4	4
£65,870	£10	£10	Luckimpore (Asm.)	129 *a* 130	.....	2½	3a	4
1,55,750	100	100	Majagram	110 *a* 111	.....	...	...	17½
7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra	94 *a* 95	... ..	...	...	5
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)	85 *a*	.....	6	...	5
78,000	100	40	Muthola	99 *a* 100	.....	...	...	...
£150,000	100	100	Moungledye	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,52,275	200	200	Muttuck	98 *a* 100	.....	...	...	...
.....	200	125	Do. (Contributory)	70 *a* 75	... ..	...	...	...
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi	124 *a* 125	.....	...	...	...
1,60,000	£10	£10	New Golain Ghat	230 *a* 255	.....	10	25	20
1,17,750	30	30	New Mutual	230 *a* 235	.....	37½	50	50
4,00,000	200	200	Nuttwanpore	200 *a*	... ..	...	...	...
£160,000	100	40	Phœnix	62 *a* 63	... ..	...	...	...
75,000	100	100	Punkabaree	107 *a* 108	.....	11	4	4
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	100 *a*	... ..	...	...	...
1,50,000	103	50	Sgbulli and Alma	57 *a* 59	.....	...	...	...
6,25,000	100	100	Singel	128 *a* 129	.....	11½	9	10
3,00,000	100	100	Soom	88 *a* 90	.....	3	...	...
1,40,000	100	100	Springside	128 *a* 129	... ..	...	...	...
50,000	100	100	Sungoo River	39 *a* 40	.....	...	...	...
.....	100	100	Teenaarrea	128 *a* 130	.....	3	...	...
7,34,300	300	£10	Tucavar	129 *a* 130	.....	...	...	...
£139,224	£10	£10	Upper Assam	27 *a*	.....	...	...	...

*—Time-bargain. X—Ex dividend. A—ad-interim. R—Rupees per share Per cent. for 4 months. N—Nominal. 1—Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.

SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL

THEO. DOUT L.L.DE JONGH, M.D. C.L.E.I. JECORIS ASELLI. INTEGRITATEM EMTORIBVS TVENTI REX. D MDCCCXLVIII.

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LEOPOLD I ROI DES BELGES

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"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

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Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

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In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility, I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed. I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents, the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and, from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who, in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Esq., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

The Wasting Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hope of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold **ONLY** in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d. Pints, 4s. Quarts, 9s.

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CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

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☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE WEEK.

THE reception given to His Excellency the Viceroy by the people of Delhi has been most enthusiastic and hearty. The procession into the city and subsequent durbar appear to have been very imposing, and we have every reason to believe that Lord Northbrook has been much gratified by the welcome given him. The elephant procession has been so well sketched by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* that we publish an extract from the letter to that journal amongst our "selections." The Viceroy's elephant was conspicuous by its enormous proportions and splendid trappings. At a distance of thirty paces the other elephants came two and two abreast. On the first two were Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and the Maharajah of Puttiala. Then followed a long retinue of Nawabs and Rajahs, among whom was an interesting little fellow, the Prince of Chamba, who is only eight years old. Mr. A. C. Lyall, the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, led the Rajpoot procession.

AFTER a succession of brilliant pageants, banquets and parades the *tamasha* at Delhi culminated on Tuesday in a Grand Durbar, when the Viceroy, in a speech from the throne, referred to the prosperity of the Punjab, the increase of trade and the diminution of crime. A special telegram in the *Indian Daily News* thus epitomises the address: Lord Northbrook observed that the "province had been firmly administered by the Lieutenant Governor; and the native states well governed by representatives of the princely houses present. A treaty of friendship and commerce had been concluded with the Ameer of Kashgar, which, with the co-operation of Cashmeer, would benefit trade. The opening of a new commercial route to Afghanistan promised success. He referred to the value of railway communication during the late distress in transporting grain in Bengal and Behar; to the construction of the railway through Scinde to Kurrachee, which would afford an additional outlet for the Punjab trade; to the strengthening of the civil administration of the Punjab; to the Baroda case, and the necessity for inquiry; expressing satisfaction that the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jeypore had served on the Commission; to the difference between the British Government and the King of Ava, and to Sir Douglas Forsyth's deputation to Mandalay. The question had assumed a serious aspect, but he trusted that it would be eventually amicably settled. His Excellency concluded with thanks for the loyal reception he had met with, and with the announcement that the Prince of Wales would visit India next winter." The Viceroy will visit the Kootub Minar to-day and return to Delhi on Friday.

THE speeches of Counsel before the Baroda Commission having been completed, Sir Richard Couch and the other Commissioners are busily engaged reviewing the evidence and considering their verdict. Serjeant Ballantine and his son left for England by Mail Steamer on Monday. The former has roused quite a strong feeling of admiration among the educated natives of every part of India. They have read his address to the Commission with great delight, and even the women of the country have shown a keen interest in it, husbands translating it to their wives, &c. The general idea is that he has more than earned his heavy fee.

ON Friday last His Honour the Lieutenant Governor gave a garden party of a unique kind at Belvedere; the visitors assembled at half past 9 o'clock in the evening, and in the beams of a bright moon promenaded the spacious garden of the house, which was rendered an enchanting rendezvous by lamps, flambeaux, awnings and a band of music. The effect was fairy-like, especially that of a group of Chinese lanterns partially concealed in a bed of ferns. The taste of a true artist was apparent in every detail, and the guests were highly delighted, the more so as Sir Richard and Lady Temple "did the honours" most graciously.

A contemporary has brought to notice the good service rendered to Madras by Colonel Walker, the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, in connection with the harbour scheme. It is undoubtedly true that he gave Mr. Parkes every encouragement and assistance when that Engineer first visited the place for the purpose of reporting on its capabilities. But it would be wrong to overlook the fact that the chief credit in connection with the whole affair is entirely due to Lord Hobart, who took up Mr. Parkes' scheme with surprizing energy and heartiness. We feel the greater pleasure in calling attention to the fact that Lord Hobart has really initiated a great work which will honourably associate his name, for all time, with the Government of Madras, inasmuch as we have unhesitatingly condemned the bestowal of his patronage. It is to be hoped that his Lordship, who is a truly good Governor and is most desirous of benefiting his Presidency, may succeed in obtaining a tramway extension of the Madras Railway to the summit of the Neilgherries.

THE *Times of India* imputes the hostility to Colonel Browne's Mission on the part of the Chinese to the belief that they were friendly to the Panthays, the Chinese being heavily bribed by the Court of Mandalay and the Chinese merchants of Upper Burma to arrest the progress of the party at any cost. Our contemporary anticipates that the conduct of the Chinese officials will be repudiated at Pekin, and that a sufficient force will be sent from Talifu to coerce them, and enable Colonel Browne to continue his mission. "On the present occasion, as the approach of the English party was known and expected, it unquestionably devolved on the Pekin Government to have adopted every precaution in order to secure the safety of the strangers. Possibly the recent death of the Emperor may have had something to do with the remissness which has been shown."

THE arming of the native army of the Bombay Presidency with the Snider rifle is now being rapidly proceeded with. In addition to the 7th and 9th N. I. the 5th, 6th, and 14th N. I. will shortly be supplied with this weapon.

WE learn that a circular has recently been issued by Government to several officers of the Public Works Department, giving them the option of accepting service, on increased pay, under the District Road Cess Committees in the Mofussil, and intimating that the service is quite distinct and separate from that of the Public Works Department, and does not entitle to pension, unless members of the service contribute one-fifth of their salary towards it. Officers accepting the service will be allowed to return to the department, if they so desire, on the same pay which they were in receipt of when they left it, and promotion, or increase of pay, may be given, on their return, if a favourable report of their service under the District Committees is obtained.

ON Saturday last at the Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Mahomedan Marriage and Divorce Registration Bill was once more discussed. In consequence of a memorial from certain inhabitants of Behar, an amendment was proposed with the object of excluding Behar and Orissa from the operation of the bill, until it should be expressly extended thereto by the Lieutenant Governor. The memorial, however, not being before the Council, some exception was taken to the amendment, and its consideration was postponed until the next meeting. The interpretation of the term *purda nusheen* was slightly extended, so as to include women, who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office. The other amendments

adopted were of an unimportant character. There would appear to be a good deal of opposition to this Bill among the class solely affected, and it becomes a serious question whether the measure ought not to be abandoned.

DR. SHORTT, of Madras, the Superintendent of Vaccination in that Presidency, is about to start for Europe on furlough. In his absence Dr. Benson will take charge of the office. Dr. Shortt is the *savant* whose researches in regard to snake-poison have attracted so much attention from their boldness and thoroughness; but it is not only as a naturalist that this eminent man has become famous. He has been highly successful in more than one branch of science, and has promoted vaccination very greatly by a skilful administration of his department.

THE following address delivered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Buffs, on the occasion of his presenting to the regiment a prize cup for good shooting, is a capital specimen of military eloquence; it has, however, the much greater value of distinctly enunciating the principle, that it would be unwise of Great Britain to abandon its regimental system, an idea entertained by many military critics whose views cannot carry anything like the same weight as Lord Napier's.

Major Morley, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the Buffs—it has given me much pleasure to comply with your request that I should present in person the prize for good shooting, which you have so honorably won. The consideration that the prize has been carried off from many regiments of such high character for shooting as those with whom you have competed, about three thousand, seven hundred men having competed for it must ever be a source of great satisfaction to you. A prize so hardly fought for, and won by no easy victory will be a lasting memorial of your prowess. The change which has taken place in the weapons of war since the time, three hundred years ago, when the Buffs stood beneath their colors, is great indeed. The battle-axe, the sword, and the pike, are very far away from the beautiful weapon which you now use so well. Your prize is the more valuable, because it was not won by any lucky shooting, but was the result of your steady high figure of merit for successive years, a result alike creditable to your Commanding officer, Colonel Cox, and to the officers who have trained you, and the men who have so profited by their teaching. What the weapon of the day may be, when the next three hundredth anniversary of the Buffs arrives, we can hardly imagine; but tender-hearted people may find consolation in the fact, that the wars of the present day are much less bloody than they were when people always fought hand to hand with ruder weapons. I consider a good, well-commanded well-drilled, and well-conducted British Regiment, such as yours, the most perfect combination of nature and art. I do not believe that there is in any other country so perfect a military machine as a good British Regiment, and I trust that when the next three hundredth anniversary of the Buffs may arrive, the British Regimental system may remain unchanged, and that your colours, which you have so valiantly and gloriously carried over so large a part of the world, Europe, Asia, America, and the West Indies, may still wave over the Regiment. You will, I am sure, always remember that you have the high character of three hundred years to maintain; and that the best conducted, obedient soldier, is always the best soldier in the field. I wish the Regiment every future success.

ARJOON, the Trinidad immigrant who runs race horses in the West Indian colonies, would seem to be always coming to the front, for we have just received further news of him. He has recently ordered from this country a cup which he intends to present as a prize to the winner of one of the races to be run at the next Trinidad Meeting. Nineteen years ago this man sailed from Bengal utterly penniless. A Hindoo contemporary is of opinion that a coolie of so much energy would have done equally well by remaining here; but we are quite certain he would not. If Bengal offers such a field as our contemporary imagines, how was it that the man was ever driven to emigrate at all?

A correspondent asks whether the Government of India has made any arrangement for an observation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 6th proximo at the Nicobar islands. We are glad to say that such an arrangement has been made, and that the task has been confided to a thoroughly capable man, Professor Pedlar, of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

THE *Indian Daily News* makes the following pertinent observations on the Madras Salt Act—"We cannot think that the Viceregal Council has done itself much credit by passing the bill for the enhancement of the salt duties in parts of Madras. We had hoped that any alteration in the present law would have been made in the opposite direction. The salt tax in one sense is a reproach to the British Government. It is a tax on a first necessary of life, a thing unknown in most civilized countries, though it may be almost necessary in a country like India. It is enormously high, being in Bengal, according to the official report, 'from 500 to 2,500 per cent. on the cost of production at different places.' It is most unequal, as it is equivalent to an income-tax of three per cent. on the ordinary labourer, while it is hardly felt by the well-to-do classes. It is so levied as to interfere with the preservation of wholesome food, as the salting of fish in Orissa, and to necessitate the keeping up of costly and vexatious lines of customs between province and province. In fact, it is bad in its principle, and bad in its working. We do not say it should be abolished, because the money it produces is wanted, and we might find it difficult to raise it in a better way. It is often better to retain an old bad tax than to impose a new good one. But we certainly think that it should never be increased."

THE London Missionary Society's report on the Mirzapore and Singrowlee Missions during the year 1874 has reached us. We are sorry to learn that there has been no "accession" during the period under review. One odd result of the famine is recorded; it is given as follows. "The English fortnightly service, held on Thursday evenings in the Institute Room of the Railway Station, has been persevered with. During the early months of the year the attendance somewhat fell off in consequence of the increase of work caused to the Railway *employés* by the great number of trains running daily to convey corn to those parts of the country threatened by famine. But later in the year, when the members of the establishment had more leisure, they responded somewhat encouragingly to special efforts made by us to induce them to attend more regularly upon the ordinances of religion." We cannot regret the demand made on the time of the railway people; never was there a work of which it might be more truly said, *laborare est orare*. The report abounds in valuable matter, and we regret that want of space precludes us from noticing it more fully.

ON the 16th instant, at 6 P. M., at the Delhi Institute, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, performed the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of the late Lord Mayo with "melancholy pleasure." We understand this portrait has been presented to the Institute by Agha Saheb, in memory of his Lordship's last meeting with him in 1872. Above the Portrait is an Earl's Coronet, and beneath it is the following inscription:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE,
EARL OF MAYO, K.P.G.C.S.I.,
VICEROY OF INDIA,
Died 8th February, 1872.

In grateful memory of his princely hospitality and unequalled affability towards the Princes, Nobles and people of India, in whose hearts his memory is cherished with loyal devotion to the Sovereign he so ably represented.

On the 11th January 1872, His Excellency was riding towards the Camp of Exercise, then assembled at Dehlie; though he had passed my carriage, he recognised me, returned, shook hands and spoke with me for several minutes. This portrait is placed here by His Excellency's most loyal Admirer,

AGHA SAHEB.

MR. CARR STEPHEN, Barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, has just published at the Simla Station press the third edition of his Commentary on the Indian Registration Act of 1871. By leaving out the rulings on special registration, and those on the older Acts which no longer serve to elucidate the provisions of the existing Act, fully a third quantity of new matter has been added to the book without any great increase to the bulk. Mr. Stephen's notes have been rearranged, and contain all the Government of India notifications and reports of judicial decisions on the Indian Registration Act which have been published to the 1st instant. The "get up" of the book is excellent, and in every important respect there is evidence of care on the part of the author. There are about 220 citations of cases, and among them we notice one mentioned as that of *Percy Wyndham*. In this case the reference is under section 73 of Act VIII. of 1871 (the Indian Registration Act), which runs that when a registrar refuses to register a document "any person claiming under such document" "may within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply by petition to the District Court, in order to establish his right to have the document registered." It was held that although the subject of the deed presented for registration was without the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta, the Registrar General being within the jurisdiction of such High Court, the High Court was the District Court.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Now that Sir Arthur Gordon is about to take charge of the Government of the Fiji Islands, and to be Consul General of Polynesia, we are glad to have met with a perfect mine of information in regard to that part of the world in a book written by Mr. James Hutton, and recently published by Messrs. Henry King & Co., London. The Fiji Islands are 225 in number, though only 80 are *inhabited*. The group takes the form of a horse-shoe and contains islands of all shapes and sizes; in one place the voyager sees coral reefs; in another volcanic rocks rise from the blue water; and when the islets are large they are characterized by romantic beauty. The first European to visit this part of the Pacific Ocean was the Dutch seaman Jansen Tasman. In 1789 and 1792 Captain Bligh sighted several members of the cluster, and four years later the missionary ship *Duff* was nearly lost off one of them, Tavuni; this island is also known as Somosomo; it is twenty-five miles in length, and sixty-eight in circumference; evidently it once formed the cone of a volcano rising 2000 feet above the sea; the ancient crater is now a lake. Not far to the west is Vanu Levu, or Great Land, twenty-five miles in breadth, and upwards of a hundred in length, with a population of more than 30,000. Bearing to the south-west is another large island, Na Viti Levu, sometimes called the Great Fiji, measuring ninety miles from east to west, and fifty from north to south. "The mountains in the interior possess an altitude of over 4000 feet, and the scenery is everywhere grandly picturesque, softened by tropical vegetation. The population is not less than 50,000. Further away to the south the lofty island of Kundoon contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, and is twenty-five miles long by about seven in breadth."

It is believed by some ethnologists that the original inhabitants were derived from the dark skinned primitive races of India. There are traces of Tongan blood in the Windward section of the islands; but the practice of slaying and cooking all foreigners has preserved the Leeward section from Malay or other colonists. There are no less than fifteen dialects used by the islanders, the purest being that spoken at Mbau, an islet connected by a coral reef with the south-eastern extremity of Viti Levu, The English aspirate is unknown, as also *ch* as in *church* and *th* as in *thistle*. Writing about these people the Rev. J. D. Geden says: "The sounds of *d* and *b*, even though standing, where they continually stand, at the beginning of a word, are never enunciated without a nasal before them, *n* being heard before *d*, *m* before *d*. Thus Doi one of the islands, is pronounced Ndoi, and Bau, Mbau." For some reason or other which no one living can apparently explain, the early missionaries adopted *C* to represent the Fijian *th*, and thus it happens that Thama is spelt Cama, and king Thakombau, who has ceded the islands to Queen Victoria, is known to the world as Cacobau.

"Theft," writes Mr. Williams, a missionary, "is punished by fine, repayment in kind, loss of a finger, or clubbing. Either fine, or loss of the finger, ear, or nose, is inflicted on the disrespectful. The other crimes are punished with death, the instrument being the club, the noose, or the musket. Adultery taxes vindictive ingenuity the most. For this *offence* the criminals may be shot, clubbed, or strangled: the man may lose his wife, who is seized, on behalf of the aggrieved party, by his friends; he may be deprived of his land, have his house burnt, his canoe taken away, or his plantations destroyed." Mr. Hutton tells us injured persons are allowed to be the redressers of their own wrongs. A man may be tied to a log and exposed for hours to the fierce rays of the sun beating full upon his face, or the roof may be stripped off his house, or he may be pelted with huge stones, or his fingers may be cut off, in expiation of private and trifling offences. "Not unfrequently vicarious punishment is inflicted, and a native has been known to offer his father to be hanged in order to save his own neck."

A singular custom existing in Malabar and possibly in other parts of India may perhaps throw some light on an institution in the Fiji Islands called the Vasu. This word signifies a nephew or niece. The caprices of a nephew or niece rule the most potent and the feeblest of the Islanders alike, with the same iron sway. Mr. Hutton furnishes some instances; one was the case of a chief who being at war with his uncle, claimed and was allowed the right of obtaining ammunition from the enemy's store. In Malabar a nephew by a sister succeeds to property in preference to a son, because the nephew in such a case is indisputably of the blood, whereas a so-called son may be merely a son in name owing to a wife's infidelity. Our idea is that some such explanation must lie at the root of the Fijian singularity. When a nephew warred against an uncle with the uncle's ammunition he would probably be fighting against the retainers of the relative rather than against the relative himself. The people of Malabar with all their fondness for nephews have not gone quite so far as the nude race in Fiji, for in the beautiful islands going under that name, an uncle may lay out a plantation, erect a dwelling house, or build a canoe, and straightway a nephew may blow a conch-shell, and thereby announce his entering into possession.

Formerly battles were very frequent in the Fiji Islands, but since the introduction of fire-arms the chiefs have been less prone than formerly to proclaim war against one another, bullets being no respectors of persons. The impartiality of fire-arms may have something to do with the fashion now common in Europe for royal personages to keep away from battle-fields. William Mariner, a survivor of the crew of the *Port au Prince*, massacred by the Friendly Islanders in 1806, was present at a feast after a victory obtained by a Fijian chief. The king was seated in the open air, with his warriors forming a ring round him, when a procession was marshalled from the kitchen; the servants advanced two and two carrying on their shoulders a long basket containing a human body barbecued like a pig. "Roasted hogs were then brought in after the like fashion, followed by baskets of yams, each surmounted by a baked fowl. When this horrid fare had been duly arranged, the guests were informed that 200 human bodies, 200 hogs. 200 fowls, and 200 baskets of yams had been provided for them. These ample supplies were then divided into small lots and distributed among the inhabitants, so that every man and woman in the island had a portion of each article, though only the chiefs and great warriors are specially mentioned as devourers of the human flesh."

Cannibalism has prevailed more generally with the Fijians than among any other inhabitants of the Pacific islands. From the report of a missionary it appears that, so recently as 1858, human bodies were sometimes eaten in connection with the building of a temple or canoe, or in launching a vessel, or on taking down the mast of one which had brought a chief on a visit. A chief has been known to kill several men for rollers to facilitate the launching of his canoes, the "rollers" being afterwards cooked and eaten. Formerly a chief would kill a man or men on laying down a keel for a new boat, and add a dead body for each plank as food for the carpenters. We have given a sufficient illustration of the cruelty of the Fijians to show the nature of these people, not that we have drawn at all largely on Mr. Hutton's stores of horrible tales. Pages on pages of his book are full of harrowing descriptions, the object being, we suppose, to stimulate zeal to attempt, more energetically than ever, the conversion of the anthrophagi to Christianity. One thing we are indeed glad to learn, viz. that women seldom partook of human flesh, though their own was preferred to that of men. "Priests were prohibited from touching this unnatural food, so that it was said of the head, which no one cared to eat, that it was the priest's portion. A confirmed cannibal thought little of any other kind of flesh in comparison with that of his fellow-men. It is on record that one particular Fijian must have eaten 900 bodies without assistance from his neighbours" Such are some of the traits of the people whom Sir Arthur Gordon is called upon to govern. These miserable islanders are savages in every shape and way, for Mr. Williams thus describes them when irritated, and surprised from their self-possession. "The forehead is suddenly filled with wrinkles; the large nostrils distend and smoke; the staring eye-balls grow red, and gleam with terrible flashings; the mouth is stretched into a murderous and disdainful grin; the whole body quivers with excitement; every muscle is strained, and the clenched fist seems eager to bathe itself in the blood of him who has roused this demon of fury." The population of the Fiji islands has been estimated at from 135,000 to 300,000; Mr. Williams is convinced that about one-half of the latter number is nearest the truth. We are afraid that Sir Arthur Gordon, capable man as he is, will not have an easy time of it for a good while to come.

OUR FOREST MANUFACTURES.

INDIA is indebted to Mr. Baden-Powell for many valuable books on its products and its people, and he has lately added to the list a descriptive account of Forest Industry and Manufactures, in which he first describes the use of minor forest products and ends by showing the indirect utility of the great wood-lands of the Peninsula.

Among the lesser forest products we need only refer to the bamboo, whose universal utility is such that its use supersedes in many instances the necessity for timber. We gather from Mr. Baden-Powel that bamboos are not common in the northern districts. Thus, in the Punjab, only a few are found in the lower hills, at Kangra, Hushyarpore,

and Umballa, and a few near Rawulpindee and the salt range. Some are small and solid, and are prized for spear handles and staffs. In the higher hills a small graceful species is found above 8,000 feet. It is used only for the stems of pipes. In the North-Western Provinces bamboos are found throughout the forests of Dehra Doon, Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Goruckpore, and form a considerable item of revenue. In Bengal they are everywhere abundant. In Sikkim they are almost as much used as in Burma; buckets, water-troughs, and every kind of utensil being made from them. The very large *Bambusa gigantea* is not found, and indeed it is said that no true *Bambusa* is found in Sikkim. A small *Arundinaria* is found in the higher hills, something like the Punjab *A falcata*, but not indentical with it. Almost everywhere the peasantry are dependent on these useful reeds for building. In many districts two-thirds of the houses are mere huts, consisting of a bamboo framework thatched with grass, and filled up at the sides with mats made of split bamboos or of grass screens. In the Central Provinces bamboos are everywhere found; but a large and valuable species, the "Katang," is getting scarce. Three years ago the species flowered and died off, and only seedlings are now found. They would yield stems of 25 feet clear length, with a girth of 5 to 9 inches. In Bombay the bamboo is chiefly produced in the moist districts around the Ghats to the west, as Surat and the Dangs, Tanna, Dharwar, and Kanara. In 1872-73, from Tanna alone 610,774 were taken and paid for from Government forests, and this can only be a very small portion of the total production. In Madras Dr. Cleghorn remarks that immense quantities are floated down the various rivers of the Western coast. The bamboo is one of the riches of these provinces. The stems are ordinarily 60 feet long and 5 inches in diameter near the root. They are readily purchased standing at 5 rupees, and small ones at 3½ rupees *per mille*. Millions are annually cut in the forests and taken away by water in rafts. From their great buoyancy they are used for floating heavier woods, and piles of them are lashed to the sides of pattimars going to Bombay. The larger ones are selected as outriggers for ferry boats or studding-sail booms for small craft. In addition to the vast export by sea, it is estimated that two lakhs are taken eastward from the Supat talook. The export by land is stated to have affected those jungles near the railway line so as to threaten exhaustion. But of all provinces producing bamboos, Burma is unrivalled. As there is no fee charged on the cutting, use, or export of the stems, it is impossible to give even an idea of the quantities cut and exported. The Burmese and Karens have names for twenty-eight varieties, from the *Bambusa gigantea*, whose huge hollow stem is often from 10 to 16 inches in girth and upwards, to the useless creeping bamboo that is found in shady dells by the side of streams. The Burmese turn the bamboo to every purpose; they weave it into mats and baskets, floor their rooms with flattened pieces, and weave fine slips into boxes, which are then lacquered, and but for their beautiful elasticity would never be supposed to be made of bamboo mat-work as a basis. These boxes, when the lacquer is well applied and finely ornamented, fetch as much as Rs. 40 each. The common kinds are used by all classes to hold betel and tobacco. The Karens readily light a fire with two pieces of dry bamboo. They place the half bamboo on the ground, cut a notch on it, put a little bit of tinder under the hole of the notch, and then inserting a small bar crosswise saw it backwards and forwards with great rapidity till the heat produced ignites the tinder below. A joint of bamboo serves as a holder for pens, small instruments, and tools. It is used as a case in which things of little bulk are sent to a distance; the eggs of silkworms were brought in a bamboo cane from China to Constantinople in the time of Justinian. A joint of bamboo answers the purpose of a bottle; and a section of it is a measure for solids and liquids in bazars. A piece of it is used as a blow-pipe, and as a tube in a distilling apparatus. A small bit split at one end serves as tongs to take up burning charcoal; and a thin slip is sharp enough to be used as a knife in shelling betel-nuts. Its surface is so hard that it answers the purpose of a whetstone, upon which the ryots sharpen their bill-hooks and sickles. Cut into lengths and with the partitions knocked out, the stems form durable water-pipes, or by a little contrivance are made into excellent cases for holding rolls of papers; and slit into strips, they afford a most durable material for the sails of boats.

From the slight demand for furniture among the natives, the only articles that the forests are called on to supply are agricultural instruments and a few of the ruder machines with which handicrafts are assisted, *plus* a small number of simple bedsteads and stools. Yet, while we have none of the extensive works for the manufacture of matches, caskstaves, wooden shoes and pegs for western crispins, some of the provinces contain industries worthy of note. In the Punjab, the hill people are adepts at rude but not ungraceful wood-carving, all of it being done with a simple adze having a curved edge. Every little "nag," "devi," or hill temple nestling under the shade of those old clumps of cedars from which superstition or the dread of fairies and genii has averted the axe, may be seen covered with carvings, and the houses have sometimes carved ceilings. There is a splendid specimen of wood carving in the temple of Dungri forest on the Upper Beas. The wood is cedar blackened with age, and as hard almost as stone. Local tradition asserts that the goddess, jealous of the beauty of the work, deprived the carver of his right hand lest he should produce a second work for a rival temple; unfortunately the carver did make a second somewhere else with his left hand, but his art cost him his life at the hands of the outraged deity! In the larger towns of the plains, carved lattices and borders are often observed, but chiefly in old houses; the use of such ornamentation seems to be on the decline. At Simla is a local manufacture of carved furniture and picture frames, for which purposes the "shisham", "kakar," the beautiful "zebra-wood" and "toon" are mostly used. The hill mulberry is also employed in smaller works, having a fine yellow coloured wood. The workshops of Madhopore, and those of the railways at Lahore and Umritsur, have recently greatly improved and encouraged the arts of carving and furniture-making. In the Montgomery district, at Pakpattan in Lahore (Chunian), and in the Derajat, turned wood articles are made from the shisham and the karil. In Hyderabad, the poplar is used for this work. The articles made are round boxes, cups, vases, walking-sticks, and small articles; when finished they are lacquered with mottled colouring. Small semi-circular and fine-toothed combs are largely made from the box and olive-woods; they are used by Sikhs who wear their hair unshorn, for fixing it in a knot, and by all classes for toilet purposes. Blocks for printing calicoes, made of hard shisham wood, are manufactured in Mooltan and elsewhere. Baskets are largely made from the "pilchi" that springs up spontaneously on the sand plots of river beds as soon as the water subsides. In the North-Western Provinces, a great deal of furniture is made, after the European pattern, at Bareilly; much of it being mango-wood, lacquered black and ornamented with patterns in gold leaf. At Saharunpore, small wares, such as platters, carved frames, card trays, spoons and forks, bread boards, &c., are made of the white wood of *Wrightea Mollissima*, which is so soft that besides carving, it will take a stamp or impressed pattern when previously moistened for the purpose; some pretty specimens may be met with, but nothing at all approaching the Swiss work. In Oudh no special manufacture is reported; wood-carving is not noticed except in the houses of large cities; and wooden shoes or clogs, used only by Hindoos, are locally manufactured. Still hollowed canoes are made from sal, while agricultural implements, cart-wheels, platters, and dishes are made very much as in the North-Western Provinces. The Central Provinces and Berar, like Bengal and Assam, seem to be quite destitute of any forest industries worth recording; the usual manufacture of agricultural implements, carts and cart-wheels, and domestic utensils, is all that can be noted. Captain Doveton, the Conservator, says that only articles required in peasant life are made, and a little furniture for Europeans. The one luxury in furniture among the better class of natives is to have the legs of their charpoys, or four-legged cots, carved and ornamented. The houses are sometimes adorned with carved posts. The only other manufactures to be noted are small "*hookas*" carved out of black-wood, and combs. In Bombay the most noted manufactures are the carved black-wood furniture and the sandal-wood-boxes, as well as the inlaid ware. The latter is made by taking fine sticks or shreds of coloured woods with wires of metal and forming them into groups with the aid of wax. A fine section is then cut off, and the circular or other shaped slice is fixed with cement into the place cut out to receive it. This work can only be carried on at seasons when the temperature enables the wax to remain firm and hold the groups of coloured wood together, so that a thin slice can be cut off. The carving is deep, clear, and skilfully done, the instruments used being extremely simple and primitive. The sandal-wood obtained for this purpose comes partly from Kanara, but mostly from the province of Mysore. The ebony used is chiefly brought from the Malabar coast, that of Kanara being too small for the purpose. Some inlaid work is done in both woods, but unlike the high character of the beautiful Kutch and Sind work. The European designs are generally taken from regular home publications; and the native from the several deities, with strange and grotesque-looking

animals, birds, and vipers to be seen on the carvings of the many temples; the imagination, as regards the various positions and conglomeration in groups, being highly drawn upon. At Gokak and some of the adjoining towns belonging to the Belgaum Collectorate, the imitation fruit and vegetables are of a high order. These are mostly made of the *Bombax Malabaricum* and other soft woods, and the price of a good set varies from 25 to 50 rupees.

Madras possesses a vast number of beautiful woods, such as satin-wood and ebony, and with reference to Mysore and Coorg, Captain Van Someren writes: "In the Nugger division, there are in the taluks of Soral and Sagar a few men who carve very beautifully in sandal-wood. The material used of course precludes any very large articles being made. These men carve chiefly stricks, rulers, work-boxes, dressing-cases, album covers, and such things. They copy with minute accuracy, and I have seen capital reproductions on album covers of scenes from 'Jorrocks's Hunt,' and of the *illustrations in* Dr. Cleghorn's 'Gardens and Forests of Southern India.'" The industry is one practised by but a few men, and is apparently not progressive. In British Burma wooden dishes and platters are everywhere made, as well as agricultural implements and carts; the wheels of the latter are chiefly solid and made in one slab, or in three pieces, of wild mango or padouk. But wood-carving in teak is the speciality of Burma. Every monastery and shrine that is built of wood, as so many of them are, is beautifully and elaborately carved. The most exquisite specimens may be seen. A fine drawing and a minute description of the chief monastery at Ava, the capital of the last Burman dynasty, will be found *in* Yule's "Mission to Ava, 1855." Nothing can exceed the grace and boldness with which arabesques, leaves, and flowers are combined with the forms of birds, mythical beasts, dragons, and monsters of half-human shape. Under European training, the workmen have learnt to carve furniture; and magnificent tables, buffets, brackets, frames, and small wares of the most original designs may now be obtained. Henzada and Moulmein are the chief seats of the manufacture. Boat-making is a prominent forest manufacture of Burma. The boats are made of all sizes from the small canoe that is used for local traffic along the river banks, or for crossing at ferries, to the huge, 500-basket boat that may be seen, beautifully carved, gliding down the Irrawaddy under huge sails,—one of the most picturesque objects that strikes the tourist on that interesting river. The smaller canoes are similarly hollowed out from trees of *Nauclea sp.* and *Lagerstræmia*. For the large ones the *Hopea* or "Thingan" is in demand. A fine tree is cut, and is first partially hollowed out in the forest by a kind of pointed axe or pick, which is fixed with a swivel on the handle, so as to strike sideways and with a scooping action. When partly hollowed, wedges of wood are forced in to keep the sides from closing together. The hull is then dragged out of the forests. On reaching the river bank, the wood is well wetted, and small fires are placed against the moist sides, so as to make the wood soft and elastic. The inside is then carefully cut out, larger and larger wedges or bars being introduced till the desired size and shape are attained. The ends are then shaped off into graceful points; the bow is long with beautiful hollow lines; the stem rises high above the water, ending in a point also; a few side planks are built up in continuation of the solid sides, and the boat is ready. At the stem a high platform in the form of a huge chair, often beautifully carved, is erected for the steersman, and a little carved piece is fixed some distance from the point of the bow. A bamboo awning with thatch or mat roof is erected in the midst. Unfinished boats fetch, if of small size, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 each, and large ones Rs. 800 and Rs. 900.

JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

YOUNG Japan, like Young Bengal, sneers at everything native, but notwithstanding the great reforms that have been, and are being, achieved in the Land of the Rising Sun, the majority of the people are still orthodox and cling lovingly to the old faiths and old traditions of their unenlightened forefathers. There is no surer test whereby a nation may be judged than by the extent of its belief in the supernatural, in charms, incantations and the ancient amulet. In pure Shintooism there is little room for superstition, but the Boodhist priesthood foster with all their might those gross follies and false ideas which form the very basis of their being. Considering that more than half the population of Japan look to Goutama for salvation, it is not to be wondered at, then, that the most pushing nation in the East regards what cannot be understood with reverence akin to awe.

Fortune-telling is in high favour. One species termed *Omanai-sangi*, is practised with six pieces of hard wood marked in a prescribed manner; then with fifty-one pieces of bamboo, like knitting-needles, of which one is laid down. The incantation is recited, the fifty are divided at random into two lots, one for each hand, these are then counted out into lots of eight each, and the odd ones left determine the order in which the sticks are to be placed. This is repeated twice, and the third time the standing needles (*medoji*) are counted out six at a time. The means by which the solution is ultimately arrived at is extremely complicated. If a person about to visit a sick friend or intent on another business, determines that the first word he hears, accidentally, of conversation between any strangers he meets coming towards him in the direction in which he is going, are to be omens of the friend's recovery or death, or of the success of the business, this method is called *tsujiioura*. Another kind of *tsujii-oura* is to have mottoes rolled up in pastry, in little bags of comfits, sugared peas or such sweet stuff, not unlike our style of bon-bon and cracker mottoes. Girls try to divine the future by dropping a long hair pin from their head into the matting, and counting from the end of the pin, yes or no, yes—no, alternately, like Goethe's Margaret, as she pulls the leaves of a rose. In building houses the lucky plan is to have the door to the south-east, the fire-proof store-room on the north-east, the closets on the south-west, and the kitchen alongside the store-room. There are, of course, plans by which the necessity for this may be explained away when it is not convenient that the house should be thus built. The best position for the *kamidana* (shelf for the gods),

the household Buddhist altar, where to place a temple to Inari Sama, on what day to send a bride home, when to set out on a journey, and so on, all have special rules to be observed, so that ill-fortune may be avoided and success and prosperity ensured.

Launcelot Gobbo's "line of life" also finds its counterpart in Japan. A box containing a hundred slips of bamboo, all numbered, is well shaken, and from a small hole in one end, a single slip is shaken out. The number on this corresponds with the number of a paper on which the drawer's fate is written, often, it must be confessed, in the most ambiguous language. Spirit-rapping in Japan has usually been practised by women. Their stock in-trade consists of a small box (supposed to contain some mystery only known to the craft) of somewhat less than a foot square. The medium has also a small bow made of soft wood called *adzusa*, the string of which she twangs incessantly on the box, and a small cup of water placed in front of her, which is at the same time splashed out towards the inquirer. If the person to be interviewed is living, a small stick is used, and if a departed friend is to be summoned, a leaf from a grave-yard offering, called *shikimi*, is employed to splash the water out of the cup. The only question asked by the medium is whether the inquirer wishes to raise the dead or the living. Then after a half prayer-half incantation, the spirit begins to speak through the medium. The mediums may be recognized by their invariably carrying, while out of doors, a small bundle of a peculiar shape, and also a light bark hat either on the head or in the hand. Prayers for health or success in one's plans, for good fortune and so on, by the Boodhist priest of some shrine or temple, are still common, and innumerable as to form, place and occasion. Amulets are in great request. A writer in the *Japan Mail* states that the most common amongst numerous others which swell the bundle to the dimensions of a good old-fashioned lady's bustle are the *Kannon*, to give ability and good fortune through life; the *Gazo*, to bestow the gift of children and enable parents to rear them; the *Suii Tengu*, to save people from drowning and other harm; the figure of *Nichiren* and of *Rôbôdaishi*, to carry one to paradise; *Sei sh ko*, for good luck; *Benten*, for the gift of beauty, accomplishment and attractiveness; *No se no Kuro fuda*, to protect you from the wiles of the *kitsune* (fox); *Chiriu Gongen*—of San Shin—to protect you from snakes, the greatest aversion of the Japanese women; *Aizen*, to cause children to be loveable, and a host of others, local or selected for some special gift or power. Girls when very young have several usually of these suspended from the girdle in a small square pouch.

Ghost-stories are particularly sought after and listened to with rapt attention. The best-known is that of Kohada Kohejie, an actor of the last century. "His wife was unfaithful to him and she and her lover wished to be rid of her husband. The lover took advantage of Kohada being on a tour in a provincial town, murdered him and returned to Yedo, to discover, however, that the ghost of his victim had preceded him; the ultimate consequence of Kohada haunting the guilty couple being, of course, the discovery of the crime. An older tale than the foregoing is told of Oiewa, the

wife of Tameya Iyemon of Yotzaya. Iyemon fell in love with his neighbour's daughter who was as beautiful as she was frail and criminal. By administering a potion which destroys beauty, and makes wives repulsive to their husbands, she contrived to disfigure Oiewa. Iyemon then treated his wife harshly and neglected her entirely now that she had ceased to attract and charm him. She bore him a child, but, after its birth, she became a maniac and destroyed it by biting its throat and died raving mad. Her ghost haunted the guilty pair, and killed the girl in the same way as Oiewa had killed her own child. Sakura mura no Sogo (Sogo of the village of Sakura [cherries] in the province of Shimosa) is a tale well told elsewhere, of a farmer devoting himself for the good of his neighbours, and, by presenting a petition to the highest authorities asking protection against the injustice of his lord, incurring the death of himself and his family. His ghost haunted the *damio* until he died a maniac. Stories are told of women returning to this vale of woe to nurse the little ones they have unwillingly left behind. If lovers are parted, and, while apart, are faithful, the one who dies first visits the remaining faithful one. If a man passes at night the grave of some girl he has loved, and thinks of her, even though she had not reciprocated his affection, he is followed out of the grave-yard by a beautiful woman carrying a lantern. He recognizes her as his lost love, and she visits him every night afterwards in secret, until discovered by any third person. Any other living being than her lover can only see in her a ghastly skeleton, and the gifts or ornaments presented by her lover are afterwards found upon her tomb."

Gnomes, ghouls, and goblins are as numerous in Japan as in all other countries where there are children to be frightened into quietness and obedience. *Mikoshi niudo* is an immense bald-headed monster that lolls out his tongue, looking down over tall folding screens. *Kakureza to* is a blind man with a staff who comes to carry bad people off to Hades. *Shitotsume kozo* is a one-eyed ghoul wearing a large hat, carrying in the hand a small sieve containing a ball of fire, the sight of which strikes terror into the beholder. *Gambari niudo* is a ghoul that only appears on the new year's eve. A hairy hand is thrust forward, and if this can be seized and cut off it will bring wealth to the possessor. *Oubume*, is a female spectre met with on river and canal banks and roads through marches, carrying a child. If met, she asks the traveller to favour her by holding the child for a few moments while she is absent. But after long and patient waiting the child becomes heavier and heavier, until it can be carried no longer, and then drops from the arms, a ponderous boulder which no man could lift. The fox is closely connected with Japanese fables and superstition. "Foxes are supposed to steal away the senses of people, and to play practical jokes on them by no means amusing to their victims. For instance; to make them believe that a field of buck-wheat in flower is a river, and get them to strip and wade through it under that impression. A young gentleman on a dreary wet day met a beautiful lady without an umbrella. Struck with her charms, he offered his own, and plied her ear with compliments. But he observed that her elegant robes were not in the slightest degree either damp or soiled, and were more suited to a fashionable assembly than to a walk on such a day. With a sudden effort he gathered himself together, and, with a prayer, drew his sword and made a fierce cut at the beauty. He then ran home and brought some followers to the spot, only to find a fine female fox badly wounded. While relating his story, he was asked how he know that it was a fox, and he then told how he remarked the unsoiled robes, and became certain that the fox was trying to tempt him, when he saved himself by a huge effort. He subsequently made a pilgrimage and many votive offerings to protect him from further attempts of the family of the deceased."

Similar stories about the pranks of badgers, cats, and otters are told and implicitly relied upon, as they will be till the Japanese obtain a higher form of faith than any they now possess.

INTER-PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Not long since Mr. Martin Wood read a paper on this interesting subject, before the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. As the lecturer's object was to show the relative position of Bombay and Bengal, a few extracts embodying his views may be useful at a time when no small amount of attention is being bestowed on financial matters. Mr. Wood is of opinion that the term "decentralization of finance" is applicable only to the expenditure side of provincial budgets, and to so much of the income side as is derived from the revenue made over with the charges, and also any tax that may be levied to make up the deficit. He says "When we come to consider the bulk of the revenue allotted to the provincials, about five millions, and the source whence it arises, it is seen that the term 'decentralisation' does not apply at all. The sum in question is simply a grant from the central exchequer and out of the revenues which have first been collected by virtue of central authority and lodged in the central treasury. It is on this side, in what is indeed the basis of the system, that we see its weakness; and it is because of this essentially central origin as well as of the virtually rigid limitation of the so-called 'provincial' funds that the experiment, as it is called, threatens to break down in Western India. It is in the inequitable allocation of the funds and in the unfair stinting of this (the Bombay) presidency that friction arises and by which discontent is caused; but we contend that this unfairness is almost inseparable from the circumstance that the bulk of the funds assigned have no connection whatever with the province or presidency to which they are allotted, and the amount bestowed has no relation to the revenue productiveness or otherwise of the administrations and people to whom it is granted. Home politicians have constantly to be reminded that India is not homogeneous; but this very significant proposition is constantly being forgotten by the Supreme Government itself, and never more conspicuously so than in framing the scheme and allocating the allotments under the so-called decentralisation resolution of December 1870. Perhaps the common-place excuse might be permitted, that it seemed the best that could be done under the circumstances; but the fact remains that in this avowedly great administrative change—what I should speak of as the beginning of a new era in self-dependent provincial administration—we have an instance of, the merest empiricism and rule-of-thumb arrangement."

In another passage Mr. Wood continues, "As the Government of India proceeded by rule-of-thumb in making these allotments we shall have to adopt a somewhat similar method in testing Bombay's share—that is, we can in the first instance only take for comparison the assignment to some other division, and we propose to take the grant to Bengal as a standard. Were we not obliged to follow the lines of the existing empirical system, it would not be difficult to show that if decentralisation, or provincial financial autonomy, were based on first principles it would commence on the revenue side of the account, where, as we have seen, it has now no place at all. For my own part I contend that as the land revenue has always been the basis of Indian finance, so it is the resource on which provincial finance should be chiefly based; for, except tolls and similar strictly local imposts, there is no portion of the public revenue which is so distinctly the appanage of the people amongst whom it is raised as is the land assessment. The only true basis, then, for any equitable system of inter-provincial finance, the initial step of the whole scheme, should be the assignment of a certain proportion of that universal and everywhere approved source of public revenue—it being levied, as now, under the name and authority of the Supreme Government. It seems to me that from one-fourth to one-third of the net amount raised in each presidency and province should be assigned to the local Executive authorities for provincial services within the area where the said revenue is produced. It will be seen at a glance that to proceed on this principle would make havoc of the present clumsy scheme; but if the principle is a sound one, its recognition and gradual application could scarcely fail to commend itself to all concerned. If we are not mistaken, its working out would do much towards modifying certain long standing inequalities presented by the varying proportions in which the Supreme Government draws its revenue from the several presidencies of India."

Mr. Wood in comparing the financial position of Bengal and Bombay has adopted the plan of dealing with net collections instead of with gross totals. Proceeding on that principle, he observes that "the total net estimated revenue in Bengal in 1873-74 was £12,203,500 and in Bombay £7,878,006." "The year 1873-74 appears to have been an unusually poor one for the opium proceeds of that presidency, or else Sir Richard Temple, wishing to signalise his last year of finance by a big surplus, had 'hedged' as much as possible in his estimates. However, we will be more than just to Bengal, and therefore I have added to her net estimated total for 1873-74 the difference between the net opium revenue for that year and the larger yield of 1872-73. But, whilst benevolent to Bengal, we must not be unjust to Bombay; therefore, we have deducted from the large sum entered in the account as Bombay's "charges on realisation of land revenue" the quarter million (see p. 17 Yellow Book 1872-73 £259,027) or so of "alie-

nations," which is no more a charge on collecting our land revenue than is the cost of the ex-King of Oudh's establishment at Garden Reach a part of the administration charges of that now British province. Let us now preceed to arrange our figures, not of speech, but of arithmetical comparison—

Revenue (net) collected in Bengal* ...		£12,877,056
Deduct Opium* ...	£3 587,200	
Customs ...	925,300	
Salt ...	2,612.500	
		£7,125,000
Bengal's true provincial contribution ..		5,752,056
Add Bengal's share of total-national revenue from three items on the basis of population being one-third ...		£4,814,533
Opium	£6,326,000	
Customs	2,440,300	
Salt ...	5,677 422	
	£14,443,700	
Bengal's true revenue ...		£10,566,589
Revenue (net) collected in Bombay ...		7,878,000
Deduct Opium ...	£2,738,900	
Customs ...	644,200	
Salt ...	691,300	
		4,074,400
		3,803,600
Add Bombay's share, being 1-12th of the income from three items as above ...		1,203,840
Bombay's true revenue		£5,007,440

(* As adjusted for allowance on opium.)

These figures might at first sight seem to show the proportion in which each presidency can claim its share in the provincial allotment—for, whereas Bengal, with 64 millions, or four times the population of Bombay, contributes little more than twice as much total net revenue to the central exchequer than is yielded by the latter presidency with its 16 millions, the former total represents only about R1-9 per head of the population, while the latter is equal to R 3-2 per head. Thus the allotment to the Bombay Government on behalf of its people ought to be twice what it is if the allotment under the rule-of-thumb system to the eastern presidency is a fair basis of comparison—that is, Bombay ought to have a grant of £1,974,800 instead of £987,400 as in the year under reference."

"Having, therefore, impartially allotted the imperial income, we must now proceed to debit each presidency with its share of the general burden of debt, of military charges, public works (paid out of revenue), railway guarantees, and other imperial expenditure, which is incurred equally for the benefit of all the provinces of British India. In ascertaining what is the amount of this general burden we exclude all the costs of collection as in the items of revenue already dealt with; we exclude the outlay from borrowed funds technically described as 'expenditure extraordinary;' we also deduct the refunds or payment under the head of 'army' amounting to nearly one million, and the direct returns from irrigation and other public works which last, it is deplorable to observe, amount to little over half a million. The net sum of general charge thus shown in the accounts before us, that is, the estimates for 1873-74, is about £40,870,000. Proceeding, then, on the basis of the population of Bengal being one-third of all the Governor-General's contributories, it is plain that for imperial charges Bengal ought to contribute £13,623,330. But we have shown, that Bengal's yield to the central exchequer when liberally reckoned is really only £10,556,589, thus showing a deficit of £3,066,744. But that does not show all Bengal owes to the central treasury, for we must remember she has given to her under the head of these provincial allotments £1,239,800, and for public works ordinary £166,700 besides the lion's share of expenditure from loan funds. Altogether Bengal's deficit in the year under notice would, reckoned in this way, amount to £4.473,240."

"Let us now turn to Bombay. Proceeding on the same basis, and taking the Bombay (with Scinde) population at 16 millions, or one-twelfth of British India, we find that her debit on account of general imperial charges is £3,405,830; but, as we have shown, her true revenue, her undoubted contribution to the central exchequer is £5,007,440, there is at once a surplus, or, let us describe it correctly, an inequitable surcharge on Western India of £1,601,607. This suffices to cover both the provincial allotment which Bombay receives £987,400 and the public works ordinary grant £409,400, which in the year under notice happens to be three times that of the current one to Bengal. After these debits there is still a surplus unjustly wrung from Bombay of £204,807. These conclusions are thus set out in plain tabular form; but in order to be more exact we will, in this complete statement, deduct from the aggregate net imperial expenditure the public works grants (out of revenue) and the aggregate grant of allotment for provincial services. The figures will then stand thus;

	£
Total net imperial expenditure to be shared	33,415,730
Bengal's debit to the central treasury	11,138,577
Bengal's true revenue (net) ...	10,556,590
Deficiency	581,987
Add Public Work grant ...	166,700
„ Provincial allotment ...	1,239,800
Bengal's (net) deficit made up by Bombay and other provinces of India	1,988,487
Bombay's debit to net imperial expenditure	2,784,644
Bombay's true revenue	5,007,440
Surplus yielded by Bombay ...	£2,222,796
Deduct Provincial allotment ...	987,400
„ Public Works grant ...	409,400
	1,496,800
Bombay's surplus after all ...	725,925
Add Bengal's total deficiency or extra grant	1,988,487
Bombay's position being worse than Bengal's by	£2,714,483

Thus at the lowest computation it is plain that the revenue producers of Western India stand in a more onerous position towards the Government of India than those of Bengal by $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions per annum. And it must be remembered we have taken the trouble to deal only with net revenue and charges; but to the taxpayer or ryot the costs of collection are very real indeed. The last anna which go into the State coffers pinches him more than the first. If there is any error of principle in our method of comparison, let it be shown; but whichever way we turn, confirmation arises that our conclusions are essentially correct—either Bombay is paying too much to the central exchequer and getting too little in return, or Bengal is paying far too little and is getting more than its due in return."

Mr. John Hector, of the Bank of Bengal, who has recently written a pamphlet on the financial question, tells his readers:—

"The other provinces of India have to "make up for the deficiencies of Bengal, and "it must be admitted that they accept the "position more resignedly than might be ex-"pected, considering that it is through no "inability to pay more, that Bengal now "contributes so little as compared with them. "This indifference, or silent resignation, or "whatever it may be termed, is much to be "regretted, for if the other provinces were "to take the matter up with any degree of "unanimity, and represent the injustice to "them, the effect would be to force a solution "of the difficulty, and to strengthen the hands "of the Government of India in carrying out "any measure which might be adopted for "that end."

Again Mr. Hector says

"No class benefitted more by the suppression of the Mutiny than the landholders of "Bengal, yet, while the public debt and "consequent burden on the revenues were "nearly doubled by that event, the land-"holders pay no more now than they did a "century ago. They pay no fair share of "the cost of the large standing army which "India requires, and, as already stated, they "have contributed nothing for the Public "Works which Government has carried out "and is carrying out for the improvement of "agriculture and commerce and for the pre-"vention of famines."

Mr. Wood comments as follows on the views set forth in this pamphlet. "As Mr. Hector pertinently remarks 'it is through no inability to pay more that Bengal now contributes so little as compared with' the other provinces of India; and all through this comparison the standard of relative productiveness as between Western Indian and the Bengal Presidency must be borne in mind. We estimated that standard as five to one, and we invite, or, if you will, challenge refutation on this interesting point of financial and agricultural statistics. We do not know whether the 'indifference or silent resignation' with which Bombay and, in only somewhat less degree, other provinces of India go on, decade after decade, in enduring this unequal burden thrust on them by Bengal's permanent deficiency, will be much longer maintained. There is in India an immense fund of dumb endurance on one side and stolid or optimist indifference on the other. And this reminds us that as a concomitant of that startling inequality between the contributions of Bengal and Bombay to the central treasury, there is in Bengal a still more painful contrast within that presidency itself. There we see, that, notwithstanding the very moderate, not to say inadequate fiscal burden borne by that presidency, the masses of the people, the tillers of the soil, are, as a whole, sunk in most degrading and hopeless poverty."

Mr. Wood thus concluded his lecture: "It might seem that something should here be said with regard to the recent expenditure from the central treasury of six millions sterling in order to relieve the famine of one of those provinces; but from this side of India rises no complaint because of that unexampled sacrifice of the nation's funds to keep the people alive. Notwithstanding the long-standing and continuous fiscal injustice and financial deprivation which Western India has suffered, there was everywhere in the presidency willingness to see the funds drawn by the central treasury from our

revenues placed without stint at the disposal of the Viceroy for famine relief. But I will mention how the subject was spoken of in an interrogatory form by one of the most experienced and trusted financial officers of the Government of India—he said, 'What would have been thought of this expenditure on Behar if so many millions had been directly levied from the other provinces of India at the time?' No doubt such forced benevolence would have been resented and resisted as stoutly as ever was the Maratha *chouth* north of the Vindyas. The modern devices of loans and huge cash balances serve to disguise and distribute the pressure; but the enforced contribution, which year by year the other provinces of India have to furnish for the shortcomings of Bengal, causes an undue strain on their fiscal capabilities, and constitutes an injustice and anomaly which will have to be combated and removed when some statesman of genius and originality arises to deal with these pressing Indian problems for the solution of which the empire groans, and in waiting for which the people are heart-sick."

We have quoted largely Mr. Martin Wood's own words, fearing to spoil the effect of them by any attempt at a summary. In our opinion he has done good service by calling attention to an evil of great magnitude, viz. the inequality of taxation as between province and province; but we are inclined to think the mischief does not end there. There are great discrepancies in taxation between one part and another of the same presidency, for instance Malabar is in a comfortable position as compared with Coromandel. This is not right, and the existence of such a state of things can only result from ignorance on the part of the people.

THE RUBATTINO COMPANY.

A correspondent on whose judgment we can rely has been good enough to write giving the result of his experiences in connection with the Rubattino Italian Mail Steamers that are now running between Genoa and Bombay. The Company have 24 fine vessels, eight of which, viz. the *Arabia*, *Asia*, *India*, *Persia*, *Batavia*, *Sumatra*, *Assiria*, and *Australia*, constitute the *Indian* Line. The remainder belong to the Mediterranean service. The ships working to Bombay pass through the Canal, and the regular monthly departures are from Genoa on the 9th and 24th and from Naples on the 12th and 27th, for India, and from Bombay on the 1st and 15th. All the steamers are English built, and are about 2500 tons burden. The average passage from Naples to Bombay is performed in a little over eighteen days. A first class ticket costs £50, and includes wine and beer. The Company allow passengers to stop at intermediate ports without forfeiting the right to avail themselves of a passage. In this way it is possible to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan and Genoa. The distance from Naples to Rome by railway is 7 hours, and from Rome to Florence 10 hours. From Genoa to London the railway journey can be performed in 42 hours. The first class saloons are in the middle of each vessel and in front of the engines, so that pitching, and noise, and disagreeable smells are got rid of to a great extent. The Ladies' Cabins are particularly well placed. The managing agent for India is Mr. Charles Grondona of Bombay. Our correspondent assures us that all the arrangements by this Line are exceedingly comfortable, and that the servants are most attentive and obliging. All the food is wholesome and good, and the pastry is made with butter; fresh bread is baked on board daily; the wines are Italian and sound; and in many other respects the Rubattino Line is an excellent one to travel by. We are glad to make public our correspondent's eulogiums, not only because we can rely upon him, but because we have corroborative testimony from other friends.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

We have much pleasure in placing before our readers a translation, with which we have been favoured, of one of the Bengali poems written on the occasion of the public opening of the Hooghly Bridge.

This is Truly a Bridge.
WHAT THEY SAID THEY HAVE DONE.
COMPOSED AND COMPILED
BY
AGHORA CHUNDRA DAS GUPTA,
CALCUTTA.
Gnaynolas Press, No. 19.
The 1281st year of the era called the sala.
Price One Anna.

This is Truly a Bridge.
WHAT THEY SAID THEY HAVE DONE.

SONG.

Mode Jhinjhit. Tala (a) Kaoali.

O! Come here if thou wouldst see a bridge wonderful, . . .
Very wonderful indeed.
O! How splendid! My fair companion!
Language cannot depict the excellence of the workmanship—Oh! what shall I say of this?
When the eye gazes on the mechanism of the bridge it is rivetted on it, forgetting to wink.
Come along O! youthful fair one; what art thou musing on?
Many, many matrons go out to see it both by day and night—some even ten times a day.
The foot-paths are broad and befit the spacious main road, garries and palkees are passing on without intermission.
Under the bridge the passages are very fine, and the openings are so fastened with chains as to be immoveable.
Boats are moving on with sails unfurled; so dress thy hair my dear friend! and come along—we shall walk on foot with ease—thou will see there, how much traffic is carried on, and how many vagrant women wearing their fine embroidered clothes are crossing the river of the gods without payment of fare.
O fair one! listen to Aughora Chandra (*b*) and cross over the river. Thou mayst see a stair-case to the high heavens built one of these days. The time is not far distant—a move towards this, forsooth, has already been made by aeronauts.

Payar or Bengali heroic measure.

How wonderful it is in this iron-age—O for Joy!!
O for Joy!! methinks the golden age is returned.
Or the bygone silver age is come back again when the lord of the Raghus laid a bridge over the sea.
A bridge over the Ganges is a wonder
This news has filled me with a feeling of admiration
May he who has built this bridge live long and may I die with the evils which would shorten his life.
I return him a hundred thanks; his learning, his intelligence, his skill, his resources and everything relating to him are wonderful.
Methinks he is not a man, but the incarnation of a god.
Or Narayana himself in the shape of a human being has appeared amongst us to protect us from evils.
Otherwise who could erect a bridge over this river of the gods—the saviour of the three worlds and the purifier of the sinful. That sacred river whose waves swept away the Airabata, the elephant of India, and whose waters washed away the sins of king Sagora's race, secured salvation to King Sandasa, and shewed Muni, the boatman, the way to heaven.
O how did the grand child of Sagora suffer at his tender age to bring down this sacred river from heaven.
That sacred river whose waters, the five-headed god Siva caught in a rapture into his clotted hair outspread to receive them.
That river which has run into a hundred channels to fulfil the wishes of the devout, which is as blessed as all the holy places put together and which washes away the three kinds of evils.(*c*)
To span such a sacred river with a bridge is not an easy thing; for who will believe that a stone can float over the surface of water except when the great Rama built a mountain bridge over the sea to destroy Rabana with all his race as is described in the Ramayana.
The blessings of Rama's reign we now enjoy, and our rulers seek for our welfare in every respect.
Who else are so solicitous of others' good, and take so much pains in such earnestness, and at so much risks of life for others' sake?
We are mere human beings, and resemble brutes in thinking always of gratifying our appetites and securing our own interests.
We do not seek for fame and fail to see the advantages of it.
We are in a maze of errors and devoid of every virtue—the very models of worthlessness.
Let us, O brethren! leave this country and plunge ourselves into the English channel so as to be able to breathe the atmosphere of England.
But there are some here known as Bengali sahebs who have inhaled the English atmosphere, and learned to wear coats, to put their fingers(*d*) into their mouths, to dress their hair after the Albert fashion, and dine at the Wilson's hotel as they please.
From their mouth nothing is to be heard save "eat," "meat," "sit," "&c.," in their pockets watches with chains sparkle, they walk with sticks in hand and wearing boots made by Chinamen. They walk with their breasts up-raised as if they were the grandsons of a great man. Well, very well! that looks very good!! their time is gliding on in imitation of the Sahebs.

The bridge is described.

Now brother! it is all right, all the difficulties in crossing the river are gone: we shall have no more to wait for boatmen; all struggle, tumult and hurry are gone, as the bridge will remain open both day and night. The rumour which was afloat has come to pass, and I have seen it with my own eyes. It is built at the place called the Howrahghat. It is a noble structure. I do not know what talented man is the author of this design.
At the sight of it, Biswakarma, the architect of the gods, would be struck dumb, and feeling ashamed and aggrieved would take to flight.
If the moon would look at its arching shape she would do the penance of Chandrayana (*e*). O how splendid it is. The Bridge floating on the bosom of the Ganges looks like a flash of lightning in a cloud. The bridge resembles a crown, and becomes the greatness and beauty of mother Ganges.
At the entrance there are three arches in the shape of a rainbow fastened with iron bars, and upon them there is a sort of cornice of bright blue hue.
A few paces on, one might take his stand and have a full view of the river with all its charms.
There are railings on both sides which surpass in grandeur the rails of a railway line. At regular intervals there are lamp-posts shaped so exquisitely as to throw Baikuntha, the abode of Bisnu, into the shade.

(*a*) Tala—Keeping time—a scale of musical periods.
(*b*) The author's name.

(*c*) The evils are—(1) what arises from our bodily and mental derangement; (2) what arises from external objects; (3) what is caused by the gods.
(*d*) According to the orthodox Hindoos, this is considered not only improper but also impure. When this is done the fingers should be immediately washed with pure water.
(*e*) The penance called Chandrayana is considered as expiatory of all sins. As the moon is surpassed by the bridge she must have committed some sin, or else she would have remained still unrivalled

At the borders of the bridge there are foot-paths as exactly straight as all the ways and opinions of the English are. My imagination is at fault to form an idea of the regularity and fitness of the main road in the middle. Nay, if the god Brahma by whose four mouths Vedic hymns are chaunted, should come down, even he would remain mute.

What more will not happen next? We shall first hear it from report, and then verify the same by our ocular proof.

Perhaps there will be gas-light to expel the shades of night.

Perhaps there will be pipe-water for the use of those living on the other side of the river, who will have refined water supplied at their doors by pipes, and drink deep both by day and night.

Perhaps there will be a drain to place the towns on both sides of the river on an equal footing.

Perhaps there will be a connecting railway line—a task hardly difficult to those who have constructed a bridge over the Soan. Then there will be *opened a telegraphic line for transmitting messages.* A railway line will be laid in the city connecting Sealdah with Howrah, and both men and women will travel with ease.

I shall tell you of another curiosity: at the several passages under the bridge, boats with their masts up-raised glide smoothly on, but when a ship is to pass, planks are drawn back by a machine, and *lo!* there is a large opening formed to let them pass, and *it* is closed up as soon as the vessel is out.

What more can I say of the bridge? Pen and ink fail to write it, and I think that the task can be accomplished only by a machine.

Now the poor are relieved and will save their pice; but the boatmen's trade is gone, and they must betake themselves to tilling.

They will no longer be away from their homes, and their wives who have almost stripped their hands (*f*) of ornaments, in doubt that their husbands may have been drowned in the Ganges, will receive them back with delight.

Seeing that the bridge is opened so seasonably at the commencement of the dassara holiday, all are in a hurry to return to their homes.

Crowds of passengers on foot, in garries and palkees, are passing continually, and dusts have been raised up all round like volumes of smoke.

The gathering of Spectators.

O listen to what I would say to my heart's content about the throngs of Spectators.

Lo! people of every description are thronging to feast their eyes—Englishmen and Frenchmen with chaprasis at their heels come in chariots and buggies. Kabulies, Africans, Panjabis, Kasmiris and Chinamen without number, and Up-Country men, Uriyas, Moguls and Mahomedans with sweeping beards and shaven heads are seen. Many a Jew with his wife is hastening. What immense number of Bengalis is coming in various ways—I cannot tell.

Many a young man and damsel are resorting to the spot. Women putting on fine clothes and ornaments, tying their hair in nice braids, pass on both sides. Lo! the fair Ganada is come with Birahini, Mohini, Kamini, Rangini and Manoranjini; owing to their absence Mechabazar is in a gloom. The loving Swarna leaves her house at Sonagachi, and hastens to the spot. Those fair ones, the stars of Sovabazaar, are also seen. In their front is Apa tying tastefully her hair in a braid and wearing a damasked dress; then comes Amrita decorating her neck with a necklace uttering words as sweet as nectar. She is accompanied by Nichu and others.

We also mark many from Lallbazaar. Lo! Swarna is passing resembling an elephant in her gait, followed by Kadambini, Tarangini, Berajmohini, Kamini, Khanta the gentle and Gaya of the Brahmana caste. Then Degambari goes wearing a fine blue dress and chewing a betel which has made her moon-like face scarlet.

Then come Syama an unrivalled beauty, Saroda, Gouri the proud, Panchu, Pantu and Tara resembling the moon and stars sparkling in their full radiance.

In this way they all pass in crowds. I am unable to say any more and failing to see my way to a full description. I feel aggrieved at heart, and cannot protract the scene any more.

Now Aghorachundra calls on you, O fair ones! all say Hari! Hari! and pray that the English may continue to rule this land of Bharata.

SONG.

Mode Jhinjhit, Tala Kaoali.

O father (*g*) I bow down at the feet of the English: I bow down to them who have supplied the long felt desideratum by constructing a spacious bridge over the Ganges, that we may cross it with ease.

O ruler of the universe! deign to ordain that there may be no pretenders to dispute the sovereignty of the English again. None has ever witnessed the construction of such a bridge. We may now walk over to the other side of the river with eyes closed on rainy and stormy days. They say that in England there is a tunnel under the waters of the Thames, and over them a bridge of wonderful mechanism.

Come Padi, come Sodi, and listen to the descriptions of the bridge. They shall be so interesting that you will not be able to go away waving your waists without hearing them out. Nor is there this bridge alone, sings Aghora Chundra, but there is another bridge over the Soan extending over two miles together, upon which trains pass without intermission.

f Native women, that is those who are Hindoos, cast off *their* ornaments at the death of their husbands.

g This exclamation expresses surprise.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bengal and Calcutta.

— The Maharaja of Bulrampore has been appointed a member of the Council of the Governor-General.

— No rain has fallen during the week except in Assam and the Chittagong division of Bengal, where the usual spring falls have set in.

— The young Maharaja of Kooch Behar is shortly to be sent to England to complete his education at one of the universities.

— Two Premchund Roychund studentships will be allotted next year, one of which is tenable for four years only.

— The ryots of Bikrampore are said to have formed a solemn league to the effect that they will maintain perpetual hostility against the Zemindars.

— Some districts in Bengal, such as Hooghly, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs, are suffering from scarcity of water.

— The Governor-General in Council has placed to the credit of the Government of Bengal a further sum of £250,000 on account of expenditure on famine relief works.

— Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, is to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy.

— Two companies of the 4th Native Infantry from Bhagulpore have been ordered to march to Nya Dumka, where they will remain until the present excitement amongst the Sontals has subsided.

— The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley.

— Lord Napier of Magdala with staff, left Calcutta on Sunday on an inspectional tour to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh. He is expected to arrive at Simla by the middle of May.

— Lord Northbrook has issued a circular to the several local Governments asking them to show reasons why Government should be called upon to defray the petty expenses of the Churches in India.

— The total number of deaths in Calcutta during the week ending on the 6th March was 303 against 248 of the previous week. The mortality from small-pox and cholera is increasing.

— A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by the Assam Government for the recapture of a Madras native doctor called Kemble Francis, *alias* Kasim Ali, who escaped from the Dibrugurh Jail, where he was lying under sentence of death for murder.

— The *Sahachar* makes two suggestions for putting a stop to the oppressions of the zemindars. First, division of the zemindaries into small holdings, and second, submission to the collector annually the papers known as the Jama wasil Baki papers.

— It was decided at the last meeting of the Brahmo Missionary Conference that no missionary should conduct service or perform the usual nuptial ceremonies at the marriage of a public woman, though he might assist by all means in his power in the reclamation of fallen women should they seek his help.

— We are informed that the Viceroy has refused to decide upon the *fracas* which occurred lately between Lieutenant Hoyes and the son of Jung Bahadoor at the Howrah Railway station. The Nepalese had his lip cut and lost several of his teeth; and he appears to have richly deserved the pummeling he received.

— Neither receipts nor charges on account of Education in Bengal during 1874-75 show any material change from last year's figures. The receipts are £47,180 against £46,880, and the expenditure is £261,401 against £254,712. The cost of education buildings will be provided for in the Public Works Budget.

— The Deputy Commissioner's tour in the Darjeeling district has resulted in the discovery of a portion of the 20,000 acres, or thereabouts, of Government land which had been missing for some time in the district. A Bhootea was found to have been drawing rent for some years from land to which he had no title whatever.

— The Meer Munshee of the Foreign Office, and another native, Sham Churn Chatterjea, charged with offering illegal gratification to Dr. Moir of Alipore, have been discharged. The Magistrate remarked that "no legal offence had been absolutely disclosed. He would, therefore, discharge the defendants, though, at the same time their conduct was more than open to suspicion."

— Complaints are made by the native merchants and traders, especially of the Eastern districts, regarding the present condition of the circular canals, which appear to have of late completely silted up. Although two steam dredgers have been continually employed, and are constantly at work, in both the old and the new cut canals, yet the beds are rapidly silting up.

— At the commencement of the year 1873-74 the amount of Government Paper Currency circulation was 1113·5 lakhs; it rose to 1208·7 lakhs in the month of September, and stood at 925 lakhs at the close of the year. The fall of 284 lakhs which occurred in the latter half of the year, so far as it was not due to the ordinary harvest demand for silver, is to be ascribed to the diminution of the cash balances in connection with the efforts of the Government to provide food and employment for the people of the northern and western districts of Bengal threatened with famine from the failure of their ordinary crops.

— The Naga Expedition had collected 20 days supplies at Bormithon on the 10th instant. The Force should have reached Borbansang village on Friday, the 13th. Sanna, the offending village, is one march from Borbansang. Difficulty is found in ascertaining what villages were actually engaged in the massacre. The weather is unfavourable; but the health of the force continues good. Latter intelligence states that Sanna has been captured without fighting. The Chief is a prisoner in our hands. He admits the guilt of five of his people, who are to be given up with the guns and other loot taken on the occasion of Lieutenant Holcombe's massacre.

— A deputation of merchants waited on the Viceroy at Government House, before his Excellency's departure to Delhi, in connection with the Hooghly Bridge tariff. The Viceroy, in reply to the deputation, is reported to have said that he had conferred with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the subject, and agreed with Sir Richard Temple that sufficient time had not elapsed for the full development of the traffic.

or for altering the tariff rates agreed upon, after much discussion and consideration by the Legislature. It was the desire of the Government of India to have the bridge free from tolls altogether; but as the local authorities had considered it advisable to put in force Sections 3 and 4 of the Act, they (the Government of India) were not prepared to recommend any change at present, but would watch closely the working of the Act, as it was quite apparent that certain anomalies did exist, which it would be well to rectify.

— There are three varieties of *dhaos*, each being about 30 to 32 inches long, including blade, the latter being about 7 inches long by 4 inches at the widest part. No. 1 has a convex cutting edge and straight back, with square top 4 inches across. N. 2, a convex cutting edge, concave back, the top cut off diagonally, bringing the point in line with the handle. No. 3, a convex cutting edge, rounded top, deep depression in back, and rounded projecting point, used as a lever. The handle in each case is about 25 inches long, and generally decorated with goat's hair dyed in various colours. After six years' residence on the Naga frontier, a correspondent of the *Englishman* can conscientiously say he never yet saw a Naga without his dhao; it is his second self, and without it he could not build his rude hut, procure his firewood, or his food. With it, occasionally a spear, and always a pipe, he is prepared to travel, trade, or fight.

— The following *jeu d'esprit* appears in the *Indian Mirror*: To employ an oriental figure, Calcutta has become dark owing to the departure of that big sun from the horizon, the Viceroy. In the presence of the latter, society retains a virtuous appearance which is very agreeable. Now that he has turned his back upon us, people have a tempting opportunity before them. The newspapers have an opportunity of growing radical and republican, and the public amusements of expelling that stiffness which hitherto belonged to them. Scandal may display her filthy tongue unrestrained and uncondemned. Judges may snore more conveniently and barristers quarrel more freely. Rich Hindus, relieved from the tedious routine of evening parties, receptions and reunions, may do any thing at *Natches* and *tamashas*. Educated natives may take breath and get rid for a time of their hypocrisy. Mr. Hogg may go on extorting the last pice from the ratepayer. The Magistrates of Calcutta may pass all sorts of decisions, undismayed and unrestricted. The Justices may quarrel in any manner and in any attitude they like. For a while the public writers will not be called upon to flatter the Government in its presence. In the meanwhile, in the heat and oppression of a nasty atmosphere, the mosquitos may go on in their blessed work of singing and stinging. There is time for all—time enough till the return of the Viceroy, when our fellow-citizens may again behave like good boys and put on their well-conserved masks.

— Writers who have described the peasantry of Orissa, speak of them as strongly attached to the institutions of their forefathers and averse to any change of their old customs. Friendly critics term them conservative; unfriendly observers stigmatize them as bigoted. Compared with the corresponding classes in Bengal districts, they are said to be ignorant and uneducated, and to care little about improving their position or maintaining their rights. It is alleged that they show little readiness to seek protection from the law, and that they display no power of combined resistance to any oppressions that may be exercised upon them. A passive acquiescence in long-standing abuses, and a reluctance to admit changes, even where changes are manifestly improvements, were considered to be the characteristics of the people. If, however, this description fairly represented the Ooriya ryot of even a few years ago, it appears certain that it is gradually ceasing to apply to him. He may still be inferior to the Bengali in intelligence, but he is not so timid and helpless as he was formerly said to be, not so wedded to obsolete traditions, nor so indifferent to improvement or reform. The Commissioner of Orissa, who has administered the province for several years, and is intimately acquainted with the condition of the people, bears testimony to this change in very forcible and noteworthy language. In his last annual report, submitted in August 1874, the Commissioner writes as follows regarding the Cuttack district:— "Among both landed proprietors and peasants there is a decided tendency towards a better state of affairs, and better knowledge of their respective rights and duties is fast gaining ground. Taking the country generally, I can state from personal observation and the result of many years' local experience, that there is a marked and material improvement in the general condition of the population. There is more knowledge and education among the masses; more trade and money in circulation; more employment at high wages for the laborer; more moving to and fro in the country; less stagnation, and decided tendency to enlightenment and progress. There are more markets, more shops, and a brisk and growing export and import trade: and these items indicate undoubted general improvement in the people's condition with which we ought to be satisfied."

North India.

— Mr. Lepel Griffin will, on his return from leave, be appointed Resident in Kuppoorthulla.

— The opening of the State Railway to Wuzeerabad has been postponed.

— Raja Rampul Sing of Pertaubghur, a talookdar of Oudh, left for England by the last mail, accompanied by his Ranees.

— The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has unveiled a portrait of Lord Mayo in the Delhi Institute.

— In the case of Captain Humphrey *versus* the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway, plaintiff has been awarded Rs. 12,000 damages and costs.

— An officer, a Captain in the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, at Rawal Pindi, is under arrest on a charge of insubordination.

— The reception of the Viceroy at Delhi was very enthusiastic. The natives made every demonstration of loyalty and respect.

— A monkey recently robbed the commissioner's office at Lucknow of a considerable number of stamps. The delinquent was discovered with his loot on the roof of a house.

— Mr. Molesworth has condemned all the masonry works on the Neemuch line, and has ordered a fresh survey to be made of part of the line, by which a shorter route will be made.

— A prospectus has been published for the formation of another tea company in the Kangra Valley, to be called "The Shahpore Tea Company, Limited," with a capital of £15,000.

— The *Lucknow Times* states that a native woman, 34 years of age, lately sued a boy between ten and eleven years of age in the local Court at Lukhimpore for maintenance, on the ground that he was her husband, and the father of her children. The woman was committed for trial for perjury.

— All villages in which the proportion of female children to male children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children, is less than 25 per cent., are to be called "specially guilty" and will be entered in a separate register (B), called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register will not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

— *On Guard* for March shows that the total number enrolled now in the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Associations is 6,317, a gain of about a thousand in two months. Lucknow has the largest number of Total Abstainers, 744 being counted in five Societies. Agra comes next with three Societies and 535 members. One of these Societies, that of the 59th Regiment, at present heads the list with 412.

— The *Times of India* hears of a curious occurrence having taken place at Indore last week. Lieutenant Stewart, 68th Light Infantry, was to be married to a daughter of Mr. Peter Hewetts, at the Indore Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hacon, but when the bridal party went to the church with their friends, Mr. Hacon was absent, and, when sent for, refused to attend. The parties have since left for Khundwah, to be married there, whilst Mr. Hacon's conduct is to be brought to the notice of the Bishop.

— A few days ago the Darjeeling mail was stopped and robbed on the road near Titalya. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes that on the night of the 4th instant, the mail cart between Nynee Tal and Moradabad was robbed, the horses clubbed, and the driver and those accompanying him left for dead, in a part of the territory of the Nawab of Rampore. Two nights after, a horse belonging to one of the Dak Companies was cut out of its traces, and found next morning some six miles away; the gharry fortunately had no occupant.

— The following is a copy of a letter sent by Government to Mons. Pachino, to prevent him crossing the frontier. Sir,—Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that you cannot be permitted to proceed on your contemplated journey from British India to Tashkend. Accordingly, the Commissioners of the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions have been instructed to take measures, under the Punjab Frontier Regulation No. 8 of the 18th December 1873, to prevent your passing out of British territory, and his Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmeer has been requested to prevent your proceeding through his territories.

— Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, of the Civil Service, Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, committed suicide on the evening of the 18th by shooting himself. Temporary insanity was proved beyond doubt to have been the cause. Deceased spent Thursday, it appears, in making preparations connected with a trip home; he learned on that day that, through the kind exertions of the Lieutenant-Governor, he would soon be freed, most likely, from all pecuniary liabilities connected with the embezzlements in his office, and all his affairs seemed to have been prosperously arranged. He even adjusted his last pay certificate at the Accountant-General's Office, and remained there till nearly 4 o'clock. Then he went home, withdrew to his bath-room, and shot himself through the heart with a revolver.

— The following news is given by an arrival from Ghuznee:—"When Sirdar Mohamed Ayoob Khan saw that Herat affairs had reached a crisis, he played a nice trick to deceive Moostoufee Habeeboolla and Sipah Salar Hoosein Allee Khan. He first showed favour towards General Daood Shah and having consulted with him, wrote a letter to Moostoufee Habeeboolla Khan and the Sipah Salar telling them that he was quite prepared to have matters amicably settled, and that he would take them to Herat if they would come out to receive him. The Sirdar also said in his letter that if they gave their word that they would not take him prisoner, he would make over Herat to them. The Amir's representatives, that is, the Moostoufee and the Sipah Salar, agreed to the proposal, and fixed the day and time to accomplish the design. Moostoufee Habeeboolla Khan and Sipah Salar Hoosain Allee Khan, accompanied by fifty sowars, left their camp at the appointed time to receive the Sirdar, who had also completed his arrangements to surprise both chiefs. Sirdar Ayoob Khan ordered his eight hundred sowars to conceal themselves in different ambushes and to appear at a given signal. The Sirdar with fifty sowars went out to meet the Amir's chiefs. The Sirdar met the Moostoufee and the Sipah Salar about two miles from their camp, and after mutual compliments had been passed and the matter discussed, Sirdar Ayoob Khan gave the signal, when the eight hundred sowars appeared and ordered them to imprison both the chiefs of the Amir. When they were imprisoned, some skirmishes took place and a number of men were killed and wounded. Sirdar Ayoob Khan conferred [illegible]

Daood Shah for the success of his schemes and showed him all sorts of favor."

Bombay.

— Five carriage accidents occurred on Saturday and Sunday last in the streets of Bombay.

— The Brahmins of Poona still continue to offer up sacrifices on behalf of the Gaekwar.

— Lieutenant-Colonel Penn, R. A., has been placed under arrest by Major Phipps, Commanding the Artillery at Aden.

— Messrs. Lattey and Hart have written to the London papers denying Dr. Kenealy's statement that he was to have been retained for the Gaekwar if he had not been disbarred.

— Sir Richard Couch, Sir R. Meade, and Mr. Melville, arrived at Bombay on the 19th by special train from Baroda. The Commission will meet at the Secretariat to draw up the report to the Viceroy.

— *Mr. Blanchard, late sub-editor of the Times of India*, has filed a suit against the proprietors for 'breach of contract and wrongful dismissal.' The case comes on next month.

— There are 278 children boarding in the Bombay Education Society's schools. Of these 171 are on the *free* list. Only 3 are paid for in full by their friends. Soldiers' children, supported by Government, number 43.

—The 7th and 9th N. I. regiments, for Bombay, have already been supplied with Sniders; and it is said that orders have already been issued for the distribution of that arm among the 5th, 6th, and 14th regiments.

— Mr. Henry Lennon has obtained a decree from the Bombay High Court for the dissolution of his marriage with his late wife Emma Sophia Lennon, also known as Beebee Fatima, on account of her having committed adultery with a Pathan named Mir Ahmed Khan.

— There is no news of interest from Yemen; but the Hashid tribes are still opposing the Turks and refuse to make their submission to the Ottoman Porte. It is said both sides are preparing to renew their struggle near Khamer, and that the Turkish troops are not so confident as they were against the Hashid, from whom they have sustained serious reverses.

— Mr. Serjeant Ballantine arrived in India on the 18th ultimo and left on the 22nd instant. His stay in India will, therefore, have amounted to only 32 days: and his absence from London to within 70 days. There was a great crowd of natives at the Apollo Bunder to see him off. He was presented with an address and Sanskrit verses, and was accompanied on board the steamer by a large number of people.

— The *Indu Prakash* recently called upon Sir Dinkur Rao to remember that he was a Brahmin. How this was to help him to fulfil the duties undertaken as a member of the Baroda Commission is not very obvious. A writer in the *Dnyanodaya* explains it by a reference to the privileges of Brahmins as set forth in Hindoo books. Munoo lays down this principle of action: "When the result of true testimony would be loss of life to Shoodra, Vaishya, or Kshatriya, the false testimony is better than true."

— H. M. S. *Kwangtung*, while in search of a missing boat containing the captain and eighteen men from the S. S. *Hongkong*, called at Maculla. There appeared to be a cessation in the hostilities between the Nakeeb and the Zemadar of Shuhar. Several large war dhows were at anchor at Maculla full of men. A new port has been built on the sea-face of the town, and the Nakeeb would appear to be on the defensive. He assured Captain Elton that he was quite able to hold his own against Shuhar, and, he added, his frontier was safe.

— The Bombay Cotton Spinning Mills stand in some respects on nearly the same ground as the Calcutta Jute Mills; the similarity is easily traceable. But the Bombay mills do not, says the *Gazette*, look to Australia for a market, but to markets much nearer home after the demand in India has been satisfied. Their home markets, compared with those for jute, are immensely more extensive, and the exportation of their manufactures to the East Coast of Africa, the Coasts of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf will not be hindered by enormous freights or unreciprocated trade.

— With reference to the telegram from Aden, reporting that her Majesty's ships *Nassau* and *Rifleman*, with part of the crew of the *London*, had bombarded and taken possession of "Fort Monbazique," it is to be hoped that the fortress so named will not be confounded with Mozambique, which, as all the world knows, belongs to the Portuguese. From the statement that follows this announcement—namely, that "Mombazi" had been handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar—there can be no doubt that the place indicated is the Island of Mombasa, situated about 150 miles to the north of Zanzibar, where there is a strong fort originally built by the Portuguese when they held most of the stations on the east coast of Africa. The unruly Mazrui' Arabs who occupy the places have frequently set the rulers of Zanzibar at defiance, and appear to have done the same very recently. The co-operation of the British to restore the fort and island to the Sultan is an act of courtesy which his Highness's loyal execution of the late treaty for the suppression of the slave traffic by sea richly deserved at our hands.

— The *Hong Kong*, lately wrecked in the Red Sea, sailed from London for China on the 23rd January last, with a general cargo and seven passengers. Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage, until the morning of the 23rd ultimo, when at about 5 a. m. she struck upon a sunken reef, four or five miles off the island of Ab-del-Kon in the Red Sea. Captain Cunley assisted the lady passenger with her five children into the starboard quarter boat, which was in charge of the chief officer. She had in her Mr. Frank Murphy, chief officer; Mrs. Walton, her five children; Edward Pitman, the chief steward; Mr. Phelps, third steward; Wm. Phelps, fourth engineer, Jas. Stag, butcher; and Stockington, chief cook. This boat, however, unfortunately got entangled in some of the ship's tackling, and was dragged down with the sinking vessel. Every effort was made to save Mrs. Walton and her five children, especially by the captain, who, when picked up, was in a most exhausted condition. Had it not been for the excellent discipline observed it is hard to say how many more would have perished, for it was only between eight and ten minutes after striking that the gurgling waves closed over the ill-fated vessel. Happily, after suffering great privation, all reached Aden in safety.

— A remarkable case has come before the Gurgaum Police Court. The plaintiffs were two European women, named Amelia Couch and Caroline Hand, who recently arrived in this country, accompanied by two Pathans to whom they had been married in Australia. The following statement presents the main facts of the case: Declaration made by Amelia Couch before Mr. Francis Gibbons, City Magistrate of the first class at Kurrachee, on the 13th inst. "I am 24 years of age and am a Christian. I was born in Falmouth Harbour, and believe that I am married to a Mussulman named Hajee Mherban, a Pathan. I am not otherwise married. I was last in Australia, to which place I emigrated in 1864, from which time until sometime back, I remained in service there. I have no relations in Australia, but I have three brothers in England named John, Richard, and Robert; one of them is in Falmouth and the others are in Sheerness; they are men-of-war sailors. I have not heard from them for the last twelve months. I left Australia in the mail steamer about five weeks ago in company with Caroline Hand and the two Pathans, to one of whom, I believe, I am married, and with whom I am now living. I made the acquaintance of this Mussulman about a fortnight before we left Adelaide, Australia. He asked me to go with him to his country, and I said that I would. We were then married. No ceremony was performed, but we went to the Scotch Church at North Terrace, and a certificate, which I produce, was given to us by a man professing to be a Christian Minister, but who is unknown to me. On learning that Hajee Mherban's country—Candahar—is not in British territory I do not wish to go there to live with him, although he has treated me very well, and paid my passage from Adelaide. I therefore wish to be sent back to Adelaide, but not to my friends at home. I have no money, and no property except some clothes and a ring." Upon reading over their depositions, the Magistrate said that he doubted whether the Vagrancy Act was intended to apply to females, but as the first class Magistrate at Kurrachee had already declared the women to be vagrants, it was not for him to question the legality of his order; and he would, therefore, under clause II. of Sec. 7 of the Vagrancy Act remand the parties to the charge of the Commissioner of Police with a request that every assistance might be rendered them in obtaining employment in this city, but that if suitable employment could not be found, then, as there was no accommodation for females in the Government Workhouse, that Government might be addressed on the subject of their deportation to Australia or Europe, as was done in the case of Emily Jane Reynolds, who was sent down to Bombay in 1873 by the authorities at Allahabad, and subsequently provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of the Government.

Madras.

— Small as Pondicherry is, it boasts of a Town Hall, which is said to be an ornament to the place.

— Government has permitted Mr. Powell, Director of Public Instruction, to receive a farewell address.

— The salary of the Commissioner of the Nilgiris has been reduced from two thousand to twelve hundred rupees per mensem.

— Professor Duncan, of the Presidency College, has been elected University Registrar by an overwhelming majority.

— The case of Gordon *vs.* Thom, in which a schoolboy charged his master with assault, has been dismissed with Rs. 146 costs.

— It is reported that Government labels to the value of Rs. 10,000 have been made away with from one of the Bangalore Division Cutchery Treasuries.

— Government has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 17,000 for supplying and repairing furniture, &c., for the use of the Government House at Madras and Guindy Park.

— Great exertions are being made by the railway officials to get the line to Madura finished by the middle of next month, before the annual feast there, which attracts a large number of pilgrims from all parts of Madras.

— The Lady Directresses of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum at a late meeting resolved that the cooking should, in future, be done by the girls of the Institution, without the assistance of a hired cook.

— Mr. Croom, of tiger-armour notoriety, is at present in Nellore, one of the principal objects of his visit being, it is believed, the presence of a man-eating tiger, now infesting the Redayagori Taluk, on which he is about to try an experiment with his armour, and on whose skin hangs a reward of Rs. 100.

— The Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, in informing the Collector of that district of the occurrence of an earthquake in Tripatore on the 13th instant, at about 10 A. M., wrote:—"It resembled the sudden and consecutive explosions of two cannons at intervals of five seconds underfoot, and was followed by a long roll and two lesser shocks at intervals of about five minutes. The direction of the motion cannot be accurately ascertained, but the first two explosions as I felt them were of tremendous force, and seemed to be acting vertically from the interior towards the surface. No damage ensued."

Feudatory.

— Travancore has had no rain since December.

— More arrests are to be made at Baroda when Mr. Souter returns there. There are numbers of cases against the Gaekwar's officers to be gone into.

—It is stated that Raja Raghbir Singh, a brief account of whose case appeared in our columns last week, is about to institute civil and criminal proceedings against his persecutors.

—The Maharaja of Travancore has at last returned to his capital after having been longer away from the country than any previous ruler of the State.

—The Maharaja of Kashmeer is expected to leave Jummoo early in April for Simla to have an interview with Lord Northbrook. He will be accompanied by his youngest son, his Dewan, and one or two other officials.

—A grand challenge pigeon-shooting match took place at Baroda on the 18th instant—the 9th Regiment Native Infantry against the world. Dr. Boustead won the sweep, killing all his birds, and the 9th Regiment won the match by six birds.

—Mr. G. L. Nursinga Row has come forward to bear the whole cost of converting the back water at Vizagapatam into a harbour. A railway of 65 miles in length is proposed in the direction of Raipore, the cost of which is estimated at thirty-two lakhs, and the Maharaja of Vizianagram offers to put down fourteen lakhs and pay six more in three years. The object of the line is to prevent the annihilation of the trade with the Central Provinces on the opening of the line from Nagpore to Raipore.

—The *Bicharuk*, a new Anglo-vernacular weekly, suggests that in all fairness a Commission ought to assemble to investigate the conduct of Col. Phayre during his incumbency as Resident at Baroda. We assume, says the editor, that the Gaekwar attempted to poison Col. Phayre, but the question is what amount of persecution must have driven a chief of the rank of the Gaekwar to commit himself to such a deed. Is it not a matter of intolerable annoyance that the princes and chiefs of India should be the victims of harassment at the hands of such comparatively inferior British officers as the Residents?

—According to the *Times of India*, the suspension of the Gaekwar has led to an unexpected rent difficulty. "The ryots of the district of Curry Patten seem to have a clear notion of 'technical objections.' They have refused to pay their tax or dues, because they say there is no Maharajah, and, until Mulhar Rao is restored, or a new Maharajah appointed, they maintain that no payments would be legal. The subahdar of the district has been sent for, and he arrived in Baroda on Saturday. He is a clever, intelligent man, and owes his present position to the influence of General Sir Richard Meade. He is unable, however, it is said, to influence the ryots in this district."

—The Rajpootana Rajas regale themselves with a drink of irresistible strength. The liquid is compounded with spices of the strongest flavour, into which strange insects and vegetables are introduced to give the decoction "body." For instance, the Arabian lizard is a highly esteemed ingredient, while a product called *samundur ke naryal*, or ocean cocoanut, is an equally valued representative of the vegetable world. The principal objects in the preparation of this potable fire are extreme strength and extreme spiciness, and the demand for these qualities is the desire to be rapidly intoxicated. The strongest sort of the liquor is known in Marwar as the Jodhpore brew, and is supposed to be the correct tipple for the royal family and leading nobles of the province.

—*The Times*, writing about the trial of the Gaekwar, says: The arraignment of his Highness the Gaekwar Mulharao before a Commission appointed to sit at Baroda by the Viceroy of India will probably be recorded in history as among the most remarkable of State trials. It is strange enough to have the details of a cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine telegraphed to us from Hindostan; but when we come to consider whom it is he is defending, and before what a tribunal, the event appears unique in the judicial annals of British India, and, perhaps, of the world. The Viceroy of India, acting in the name and by the supreme authority of the Empress-Queen Victoria, has delegated to a Commission the right to inquire into the guilt of the accused Prince—not to pronounce a sentence or even to give a conclusive verdict. That supreme exercise of power is reserved for England, as the victor and successor of the Mogul Empire. The paramount power in India, as it is vested in the Queen and exercised by her Viceroy, does not derive its force and essence from legislation or from treaties or from any form of social or national compact. It rests ultimately on the right of the stronger, the indisputable claim of the conqueror to enjoy his conquests undisturbed, and to insist upon the preservation of peace and decency among his weaker neighbours.

Burma and the East.

—It is proposed to establish a sanitarium near Tounghoo.

—A Chinese convict has been strangled with his own pig-tail in the Rangoon Jail.

—Great excitement prevails in Rangoon in consequence of the dispute between Burma and the British Government. Trade is partly paralysed.

—A European constable of Rangoon has accidentally shot the proprietor of a local hotel, while engaged in talking with him.

—A child has been found floating in the Salween river, in a covered earthen pot, by the master of a vessel lying in the stream.

—Major Richardson and the 6th Battery of the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery with Colonel Watts, Headquarters, and two hundred men of the 39th Madras Native Infantry left Rangoon for Tounghoo on Sunday.

—Sir Douglas Forsyth, backed by a Madras European Regiment, is about to proceed to the Court of Mandalay, with a view to bringing the king of Burma to his senses about the long-pending boundary question.

—Some of the sepoys of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, who lately went from Madras to Moulmain, were found in possession of 2,500 tolas of ganja and 450 tolas of opium, all of which was seized by the Superintendent of the Preventive Service. The dhobi had his irons stuffed; some had their boots full and one his mattress padded with the drug.

—We read that an Embassy from the King of Burma to the Emperor of China had proceeded along the route followed by Colonel Browne's expedition only a few days before the latter were attacked, and as Mr. Margary had shortly before passed along the same route in safety, it is suggested that the Burmese may have had something to do in exciting the Chinese to attack the expedition.

—Mrs. Dean, the wife of a Baptist missionary in Siam, has forwarded a petition, signed by most of the European ladies at Bangkok, praying for the abrogation of the law which allows a man to pawn his wife and children into slavery in payment of a debt contracted by opium-smoking or gambling. It has been favourably received by the young King, and this unnatural privilege will probably be taken from the Siamese gentry.

—The *Rangoon Gazette* remarks:—"It is fair to ask those who would be the apologists of His Burmese Majesty, why it was that the King positively and persistently refused his consent to Colonel Browne's party proceeding from Mandalay along the Thainee route? Why did he shut the party up to the one route through which his own embassy was to pass in advance of them? Why did not that embassy take another route, or go with or after the English party? Why was the King so sulky and displeased when he heard of Mr. Margary's success? It will greatly confirm our suspicions if we find that between Margary's first visit to Manwyne where he was so well received, and his second, when he was treacherously murdered, the Burmese embassy had passed through that town."

—Mr. N. de Maclay, the Russian traveller, returned to Johore Bahru on the last day of January from an interesting excursion into the interior of Johore, undertaken with the object of learning something of the wild races inhabiting the jungle,—the Jakuns, Oran Rajet, and Oran Utan. As these races always withdraw deeper into the interior, seeking shelter in the forests and mountains, on the approach of strangers, Mr. de Maclay had to extend his explorations into places never yet visited by Europeans, and rarely even by the Malays. His travels occupied fifty days, sometimes by boat, but he performed the greater part of the journey on foot. Leaving Johore Bahru, Mr. Maclay went to the Muar river, up which he proceeded as far as Pallon, whence he made a visit to the Oran Rajet. Thence he pushed his way onward to Badon Kraton, and Djekati (in the district of Rumpen), and from there across over Tenan and Bicko (Batu Pahat) to Leba, Pongut, and Lundan, the settlements of the Oran Utan, and thence down the river Rahan to Indau. This was a trip right across the territory of Johore, in accomplishing which Mr. de Maclay had to travel on foot for thirty days. From Indau he returned overland to the Johore river, and reached Johore Bahru yesterday, where he is being most hospitably entertained as the guest of H. H. the Maharajah. Mr. Maclay's travels were very much facilitated through the kindness of the Maharajah who gave him circular letters to all the chiefs in his territory, by which the transport of his luggage was greatly facilitated, and he was enabled to obtain occasional supplies of provisions. Considering that the rainy season is not yet over, and that he was obliged to spend many days and nights in a flooded jungle, Mr. de Maclay has returned in good health, having only a slight fever. The results of this excursion have so far encouraged him, that as soon as he is fully recovered, he intends resuming his researches in the interior of the Peninsula, starting from Pahang, and proceeding across the country to Malacca and Quedah.

Asia.

—The Ameer of Cabul contemplates sending Yakoob Khan into British territory.

—The Chiefs at Herat report that the Government property and war-material have not been plundered, but left in good order.

—The Ameer of Cabul has issued instructions to endeavour to persuade Ayoob Khan, who has fled to Meshed, to return.

—Mr. R. B. Shaw returned to Yarkund at the beginning of January, after a very friendly visit to the Ameer who was about to proceed on a tour of inspection to Aksu.

—The Toorkomans are said to be pleased with the Governor of Tashkend for permitting them to enlist in the Russian Army. It is stated that the Russians are collecting stores, in view of attacking Yarkund.

—Mr. Russell has an excellent house or set of quarters in the main Bazar of Yarkund. It is formed of a large courtyard, and surrounded by rooms for the followers with brick walls, and apartments have been specially built on the roof for Mr. Russell and his Assistant.

—For the first time since the port of Newchwang was opened, a foreigner has been robbed on the highway. This was a Belgian Catholic Missionary, who was bound from Mongolia, for medical advice. When some forty miles to the North East of Yingtzu, Mynheer Metman was surrounded by what he and his servants mistook for Imperial soldiers, but who unfortunately turned out to be brigands, for they appropriated the missionary's saddle pony with all gear, his gun, pistol, and all portable articles, even his clothing and that of his domestics. From feelings of pity they returned to him a skin coat, and his snuff box, one of the sympathising robbers remarking that a man could no more do without his snuff than without opium.

—The new sovereign of China, the son of the Prince of Chun, the adopted child of the Empresses Dowager, is only four years of age; and he will not for fifteen years to come assume the personal control of the Empire. During all this time, the Empresses Dowager will, as during the twelve years' minority of Tung-che, act as regents; and being females they will as heretofore not grant audiences to the foreign ministers. The death of Tung-che has again opened a gulf between the Envoys of foreign governments and the Court of Peking. Fifteen years will be required before it will be possible for the foreign M[illegible] to

hold of the palace to have audiences of the Ruler of China. This policy at the same time unfortunately likewise tends to keep asunder the people of China from foreign nations.

— The news which has reached us by telegram of the destruction of the newly-constructed line of telegraph from Foochow to the Amoy affords another instance of the use which the Chinese Government is in the habit of making of local mobs. On the first news of the landing of the Japanese troops in Formosa the Vicoroy of Fuhkion engaged the Great Northern Telegraph Company to construct an overland line from the Amoo anchorage to his Yamên at Foochow Foo. At first the work went gaily on, and encountered no sort of opposition from the people. But at an unfortunate moment the Russian Minister of Peking heard of it, and thereupon claimed on behalf of his Government his right of making a line from Peking to Kiachta by virtue of a former agreement by which the Chinese Government had promised to sanction the construction of this line in the case of any similar concession being granted to any other treaty Power. This gave rise to numerous negotiations, and meanwhile the work was brought to a standstill, but before any decision had been arrived at the Danish Minister, General Raasloff, arrived at the capital prepared to support the cause of the Great Northern Telegraph Company. And so good an advocate did he prove that a few weeks ago we were informed by a Shanghai telegram, dated February 16, that General Raasloff had obtained from the Chinese Government recognition and protection for the line. This put the Peking authorities in a dilemma. They were obliged to accede to the equitable claims of the Danish Envoy, but by so doing they laid themselves open to the demands of the Russian Minister. Out of this difficulty there was only one way. Let the mob be called in, and in the name of outraged Feng-shui let them put an effectual stop to the work of the troublesome foreigners. It was done, and we now learn that the line "has been destroyed by persons hostile to the construction of telegraphs."

— The following details of the Persian army are taken from the official Army List for 1291, the present year of the Hejireh: — I. Regular Army.—1. Seventy-six battalions of infantry, commanded by 40 generals, 56 colonels, and 140 majors, and divided in ten army corps, called tuman. The 1st army corps has eleven battalions, the 2nd and 3rd have each nine battalions, the 4th and 5th each eight battalions, the 6th and 7th each seven, and the 8th, 9th, and 10th each five battalions. The 10th army corps is very small, containing three small battalions of soldiers, one of boys (this is the special battalion of the Naibus-Sultaneh, the Shah's youngest son), and one of engineers (Each battalion is supposed to contain 800 men; some do contain this number, most do not). The infantry, if all the battalions were complete, would number 60,800 men; it would be surprising indeed if 30,000 could take the field to-morrow. Many battalions only exist in a half-complete, half-disbanded state; their soldiers receive no pay, and work as field labourers, bricklayers, butchers, &c; their officers are on a sort of half-pay, and comparatively poorer than their men. Some battalions do not exist at all, except on paper, and these phantom battalions are somewhat numerous. 2. Artillery.—The Army List regarding this branch of the army speaks only of 9 generals, 16 colonels, and 45 majors. There are about 1,000 artillerymen. Of the actual number of guns in Persia it is difficult to speak, but 50 or 60 only are in a fit state to take the field. The others have no horses or have broken wheels, or are otherwise immovable; they are only useful for firing salvoes on great holidays or for show outside the palaces of the governors of different towns. 3. Camel Artillery.—This part of the army is totally useless; it is only for tamasha; it is fortunately not very numerous. Its armament consists of about 1-inch bore swivel guns, fixed on the saddles of the camels. II. Irregular Army.—1. Thirty-eight squadrons, varying from 50 to 500 men, of cavalry, with 189 officers of different ranks. 2. Five battalions of infantry, or, in reality, "gunbearers" (tofangchis), with 39 officers. III. Guards.—These are put down at 50,000; this figure is absurd. The total of the army—regular, irregular, and guards—is in the army List enumerated at 200,000; 80,000 would be nearer the mark. From all the pay the Government takes a tax of 20 per cent.

Literary.

— Another new weekly paper, called the *Burmah Guardian*, has been started at Rangoon.

— A Paris theatre has reproduced an old melodrama which gives us some episodes of the Indian mutiny in a thoroughly Gallic costume. The gallant Lieutenant Willoughby is raised to the rank of a Major. The other English characters are Sir Wattson and William Woods, and the audience is also treated to a Fakir, a Rajah, Sepoys, and the persecution and miraculous escape of Monsieur, Madame, and Mdle. David, who, after a series of terrible adventures and hair-breadth escapes, find themselves at Delhi when that city falls once more into the power of the British, thanks to the gallant conduct of a French Naval Brigade, which, after storming the walls and capturing the place, hands it over to the English Commander. How the French tars got up to Delhi, and whether they got there by forced marches from Pondicherry, is a mystery we would fain not attempt to unravel. Suffice it to say that the Union Jack and the Tricolour wave nightly in friendly emulation on the boards of the Chatelet, and that there are Frenchmen who do not hesitate to believe that Delhi really was stormed by their blue-jackets.

— At a late meeting of the Asiatic Society a paper was read, by the Rev. J. Long, 'On Eastern Proverbs, and their Utilization for Oriental Research.' After pointing out the political value at the present time of the Government of India being acquainted with the feelings and opinions of the masses, the paper referred to Eastern proverbs as the key to much of the social life of the people, and especially of the women shut up in zenanas. They were often like ancient coins, opening out a vista into the inner life, and guiding us where history failed. The lecturer then pointed out the importance, in the present transition state of the Eastern mind, of collecting, interpreting, and publishing all relating to the proverbs of the East, in relation especially to ethnological and sociological questions; and the facilities presented in India for carrying out this plan through the Asiatic Societies, the directors of public instruction, and other agencies. References were made to the progress in Russia regarding proverbs, and an outline of the needs of proverbial research was given from the Russian work of Snegrief. The archaisms of proverbs might, in Mr. Long's opinion, throw light on the connexion between the Dravidian and Turanian languages, on the affinities of the aborigines of India, or the connexion between the Prakrit and Sanskrit languages. The rising vernacular literatures of India were marked by the freer use made of the illustrations by proverbs, and in teaching and preaching to natives they supplied a store of most valuable illustrations to make Scripture truths more accessible to the masses. Illustrations were given by quotations from Bengalee, Teloogoo, and Russian proverbs.

— We take the following specimens of the wedding songs of the Munda Kolhs from the *Indian Antiquary*:

Conversation between husband and wife about growing old.

O thou, in grass-covered hut,
In the wood-house, my mate,
Like the flower thou art dried up,
Like the red flower thou art faded:
Is it from the earth's heat, my mate,
Or from the heaven's glow,
That thou like the flower art dried,
That my mate like the red flower is faded?

The husband's answer.

It comes not from the earth's heat,
It comes not from the heaven's glow;—
Time goes on, my mate,
Age is dr[illegible]ear;
Tim[illegible] mate,
[illegible]tpath;
[illegible]ompanion,
As on a broad highway.
As in a dull, damp upland, O mate,
Have we become dull, O mate;
As in a confused waste valley, O companion,
Have we become confused;
You are dull and I am dull, O mate,
We are both alike dull;
You are confused and I am confused, O mate,
We are both alike confused.

Alternate song at the wedding between bride and bridegroom.

(Chiefly sung by the person who brings in the bride.)

Bride.—Come in, lad, come in
To the *kuda*-tree's low shade,
To the fruit-tree's deep recess
Go in, lad, go in.

Bridegroom.—I will go in, I will go in,
Though I have not much gold,
For the *kuda*-tree's low shade.
For the fruit-tree's deep recess.

Bride.—Is not the price of the wedding-money there?
Then, my lad, go not about, loving, piping;
If thou hast not much money,
Then, my lad, my lad, go not about piping with your teeth:
Then say not to me "Come here,"
Then say not to me "Go with (me);"
My hair-top is loosed,
My upper covering is unbound.
Wilt thou care for me like the falcons.
Thou who sayest to me, "Come to me"?
Wilt thou provide for me like the great falcons,
Thou who sayest to me "Go with me"?

Bridegroom.—A village is there, and land is also there, my dearie;
Wilt thou carry it away rolling it up like a mat?
A village is there, and land is also there,
Wilt thou carry it away like wood on thy back?
(The meaning is, Don't be so covetous.)
Thy mother's and father's house was like the possessor's of the village (*dicku*),—
Like water are they dried up;
Thy uncles and cousins were like the wise men (*sadu*),—
They are extinguished like fire.
Thy father and mother are overgrown with thorns,
Thy relations are covered with stones:
Ah, weeping comes over me—
They are grown over with thorns;
Sorrow rises up in my soul—
They are covered over with stones.

Ecclesiastical.

— The Rev. Mr. Fordyce, of the Anglo-Indian Union, has returned to India.

— The Annual English Confirmation for Calcutta took place on Thursday, the 18th. Two hundred and seven presented themselves, the males being a hundred and three, and the females a hundred and four.

— On Sunday week last, a lad of the name of Cundasawmy Modali was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of the Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah. Within the last fifteen months, eleven youths have been admitted by baptism into the Christian Church from the Royapettah Institution.

— A religious print, published in Bombay, expresses the opinion that the telegraph has verily been given to the world for the special purpose of making known the overthrow of Satan's power in the hearts of men! It is to be feared that the receipts from this source of revenue will be small for some time to come.

— Archbishop Steins, in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of his medical advisers that residence in Calcutta this hot season will be positively dangerous to him, will leave for Europe on Sunday. The Very Rev. Fr. Vanderstuyft, S. J. will probably administer the business of the Vicariate in the Archbishop's absence.

TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH.

The Homeward Mails, *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta on 19th February, were delivered yesterday.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli, replying to Mr. Wait, said that our Minister at Pekin had been instructed to request that a strict investigation be made into the murder of Mr. Margary at Manwyne. Mr. Disraeli will make a further communication to the House when Mr. Wade's report has been received.

In the Commons, Lord Hamilton, in reply to a question, stated that the Indian Government were fully aware of the strategical importance of Herat

and Merve, and of their duty to insure security on the frontier.

After a debate in committee upon the bill to amend the law for regimental exchanges, the first clause was adopted after various amendments had been rejected, including a proposal to fix £500 as the maximum sum that might be paid.

The Marquis D'Andiffret has been elected President of the National Assembly.

A Consistory was held yesterday. Six new Cardinals, including Archbishop Manning, and ten Bishops, were created.

Obituary—Field-Marshal Sir William Gomm.

The Regimental Exchange's Bill has passed the Committee of the Commons after an excited debate in which Mr. Gladstone took part. All amendments were rejected by strict party votes.

FRIDAY, 19TH.

M. Dufaure favours the dissolution of the Assembly in the autumn.

The Czar visits Ems on the 18th May.

Germany and Italy are exchanging views relative to the next Papal election.

Mr. Charles Lennox Peel succeeds Sir A. Helps.

Messrs. Siordet and Company of 59 Mark Lane have failed with the liabilities estimated at £300,000.

SATURDAY, 20TH.

The Emperor of Germany will probably visit Italy in May.

Cabrera has recognized Don Alfonso.

The Regimental Exchanges Bill has passed the third reading in House of Commons.

The National Assembly adjourns until May 20th. Nothing settled about dissolution.

The Prussian Chamber has resolved on disendowing Bishops who refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of the State over Papal authority.

The Bishop of Munster has been imprisoned. Mr. Richard Garth Q. C. has been Knighted.

MONDAY, 22ND.

The Inter-University Boat Race was won by Oxford defeating Cambridge by four lengths.

The Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to India next cool season.

The Marquis of Salisbury has introduced a Bill to consolidate the Statutes of Indian Legislation.

The House of Lords has adjourned until 8th April.

In consequence of the death of Sir Hope Grant, Sir Archibald Little has been gazetted Colonel of the 9th Lancers, and General Custance Colonel of the 11th Hussars.

The Grand National has been won by Pathfinder.

Mr. John Mitchell, the lately elected M. P. for Tipperary, is dead.

TUESDAY, 23RD.

The Prince of Wales will visit India next November, accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere.

The Emperor of Austria will visit Victor Emmanuel at Venice on April 5th.

It is rumoured that the French loan of 48 millions

It is rumoured that ght out for conversion of francs will be shortly brou of the debt due to the Norgan loan and the redemption the Bank of France.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH.

The Homeward Mails, *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta on 26th ultimo, were delivered yesterday.

The English press anticipate much benefit to India from the visit of the Prince of Wales.

General Sir Charles Yorke is appointed Constable of the Tower.

A general lockout is threatened of the cotton spinners of North East Lancashire.

Obituary—Comte Jarnac, the French Ambassador to London.

MARRIAGES.

February 23. By the Rev. T. J. Rocke, at Littleham-cum-Exmouth Church, Mr. ROBERT GORDON, of the Public Works Department, India, M. Inst. C.E., to Gertrude Mary, youngest daughter of Captain ARTHUR BROOKING, of the late H. E. I. Corps Service, The Mount Kingswear, South Devon.

March 18. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Edgar Jacob, M. A., Mr. T. PERCY, eldest son of the late Mr. THOMAS FOX, of 11, York Gate, Regent's Park, to Emily Magdalena, daughter of Mr. F. BEAUFORT, Civil Service.

18. At Christ's Church, Jubbulpore, (C. P.), by the Rev. Thomas David Gray, assisted by the Rev. Elias Champion, Mr. CHARLES GAYFORD, of Hoshungabad, (C. P.), Missionary F. F. M. A., to Harriet Jemima, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. LEWIS MENDES, of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

February 23. At 24, Oakfield Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, the wife of Mr. CHARLES H. BARCLAY, of a daughter.

24. On board the P. and O. Company's S. *Mongolia*, between Aden and Galle, the wife of Mr. G. H. P. EVANS, of a daughter.

March 9. At Cuttack, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Civil Service, of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. B. E. FRENCH, J. A. G.'s Office, of a son.

At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. G. J. M. MANUK, of a daughter.

At Jeypore, Rajpootana, the wife of the late Rev. GAVIN MARTIN, M. A., Missionary, Nusseerabad, of a son.

17. At No. 6, Victoria Terrace, the wife of Mr. E. J. STANLEY, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. GEORGE EDWARD CORNELIUS, of a son.

DEATHS.

February 9. At Albert Dock House, Liverpool, Augustus James, infant son of Mr. JAMES R. POMEROY, aged 12 months and 18 days.

March 16. At Beawr, William Williamson, the infant son of the Rev. W. and Mrs. SHOOLBRED, of the Rajpootana Mission, aged 6 months and 22 days.

17. At Serampore, of Bronchitis, Malcolm, the infant son of Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART, deeply regretted.

19. At Chitpore, Lancelot Walter Foster, youngest son of Mr. CHARLES FOSTER CHADBURN, of Cholera, aged 7 months and 20 days.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am sorry to inform you, that this place (Dibrugur) is in a terrible position as regards theft. More than 6 or 8 houses have been robbed during the last February only—among the owners a P. W.'s Overseer has lost the whole of his ornaments worth Rs. 4,000. I am sorry to say that no clue of any kind has yet been found, nor can we believe that the Police care or try for a clue. We are sure to see what is called *Dakaiti* very soon much more largely practised.

It is to be hoped that the Inspector General of Police and the Chief Commissioner will kindly take notice of these matters.

Your obediently,
A RESIDENT.

Dibrugur, 6th March, 1875.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

SIR,—The hot weather has already set in, and it is indispensably necessary for the authorities of this station to take immediate measures to keep Cholera at bay; the first step to be taken is to guard the water supply of this, as well as all the Military Stations, from pollution, and thus to exclude at least one element of danger. It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, by eminent physicians of every civilized country, that water is the channel of conveyance of contagion. The obvious corollary is that water for human consumption should not only be obtained from the best accessible source, but that it should be secured on its way to the consumer against the possibility of receiving contamination from sick persons. Suitable measures are the covering in of wells and the substitution of proper vessels for the objectionable mashaks. The wells here as also as in every part of India are all open mouthed, and unprovided with the simplest appliances for raising water. They are crowded all day long by dirty cook boys, syces and women who use their own ropes and chatties to draw and carry water.

The chatties are constantly washed at the well, and any foul matter adhering to the outside of them, would be pretty certain to find its way into the well water. So long as our wells are exposed to innumerable chances of pollution, so long will they remain one efficient channel of cholera in our midst. The matter is of the simplest kind; it only needs to be fully understood and might save tens of thousands of lives. Perhaps it will not be out of the way to add a caution to all soldiers by no means to drink the juice of the toddy tree from filthy pots full of insects and poisonous flies, and no coolie female should be allowed to work inside the barracks.

Hoping these practical hints may attract the attention of those who have the power of remedying the evils complained of by

I am,
Your humble servant,
A BOX WALLAH.

Cantonment. Dinapore, 19th March, 1875.

RELIEFS FOR 1875-76.

With the sanction of Government the following movements in Relief of British and Native Troops for 1875-76 are directed to take place as herein entered :—

CORPS.	FROM	TO
Royal Horse Artillery.		
D Batty, A Brigd.	Sealkote	
B " F "	Campbellpore	
C " F "	Peshawar	
E " F "	Meerut	
G Batty, 8th Brigd.	Peshawar	Rawal Pindi.
H " 8th "	Rawal Pindi	Peshawar.
No. 1 Batty., 15th Bd.	Murree Hills	Govindgarh.
No. 6 " 13th "	Jutogh	Murree Hills.
Head Qrs. 23rd Bd.	Morar	England.
No. 1 Batty. 23rd "	Morar	England.
No. 2 " 23rd "	Delhi	England.
No. 3 " 23rd "	Govindgarh	England.
No. 4 " 23rd "	Gwalior	England.
No. 5 " 23rd "	Agra	England.
No. 6 " 23rd "	Allahabad	England.
No. 7 " 23rd "	Lucknow	England.
Head Qrs. of some Bd.	England	Morar.
No. 1 Batty. "	England	Morar.
No. 2 " "	England	Gwalior.
No. 3 " "	England	Allahabad.
No. 4 " "	England	Lucknow.
No. 5 " "	England	Agra.
No. 6 " "	England	Delhi.
No. 7 " "	England	Jutogh.
British Cavalry.		
18th Hussars	Madras Presidency	England.
A Regiment	England	Madras Presidency.
British Infantry.		
1st Battn, 3rd Foot	Fort William	Cawnpore.
1st " 6th "	Sealkote	Roorkee & Delhi.
1st " 8th "	Chakrata	Peshawar.
2nd " 12th "	Ferozepore	Fort William.
1st " 17th "	Peshawar	Murree Hills.
2nd " 25th "	Aden	England.
36th Foot	Subathoo	England.
40th "	Lucknow	Dum Dum.
51st "	Fyzabad	Peshawar.
55th "	Roorkee and Delhi	Aden.
2nd Battn 60th Foot	Murree Hills	Meerut.
62nd Battn.	Dum Dum	Chakrata.
70th "	Peshawar	Nowshera.
72nd "	Nowshera	Sealkote.
73rd "	Cawnpore	Subathoo.
76th Battn.	Madras Presidency	England.
85th "	Meerut and Futtagarh	Lucknow.
101st "	Madras Presidency	England.
A Regiment	England	Fyzabad.
A "	England	Ferozepore.
A "	England	Madras Presidency.
A "	England	Madras Presidency.
Bengal Cavalry.		
1st Regiment	Cawnpore	Sealkote.
3rd "	Nowgong	Lucknow.
5th "	Jhelum	Nowgong.
6th "	Morar	Sitapore.
7th "	Sitapur	Morar.
10th "	Nowshera	Umballa.
11th "	Meean Meer	Nowshera.
12th "	Peshawar	Jhelum.
15th "	Umballa	Cawnpore.
17th "	Sealkote Lucknow.	Peshawar.
19th "	Lucknow	Meean Meer.
Sappers and Miners.		
No. 2 Company	Roorkee	Peshawar.
No. 3 "	Roorkee	Peshawar.
No. 4 "	Peshawar	Roorkee.
No. 7 "	Roorkee	Rawal Pindi.
No. 8 "	Peshawar	Roorkee.
No. 9 "	Rawal Pindi	Roorkee.
Native Infantry.		
2nd Regiment	Dinapore	Agra.
3rd "	Cachar	Dinapore.
7th "	Jullundur	Peshawar.
10th "	Barrackpore	Julpigoree.
11th "	Bareilly	Rawal Pindi.
12th "	Peshawar	Allahabad.
14th "	Rawal Pindi	Peshawar.
16th "	Julpigoree	Fort William.
18th "	Agra	Buxa.
19th "	Talagang	Moultan.
28th "	Alipore	Moradabad & Shahjehanpore.
29th "	Peshawar	Talagang.
31st "	Moultan	Cawnpore.
35th "	Cawnpore	Cachar.
37th "	Fort William	Bareilly.
38th "	Buxa	Barrackpore.
45th "	Moradabad & Shahjehanpore	Alipore.

By Order,
FRED. ROBERTS, *Colonel.*
Offg. Quarter Master General.

THE TRIAL AT BARODA.

Serjeant Ballantine's speech for the defence was marked with great power, considerable eloquence, and no small amount of wit, which sometimes seduced even the President of the Commission into a smile.

Before opening the defence the following letter from the Gaekwar to his counsel was read to the Commission :—

My Honoured and Valued Friend—His Excellency the Viceroy, having declared his intention of giving me an opportunity of clearing myself from the grave suspicion which he was induced to consider attached to me in consequence of the alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident at my Court. I now, out of respect, for His Excellency the Viceroy, and from a desire to clear myself before him and before the world at large, of those suspicions, make the following statement :—

I never had, nor have I now, any personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre. It is true that I and my ministers were convinced that, owing to the position taken up by Colonel Phayre during his residency, it would be impossible satisfactorily to carry out the reforms I had instituted and was endeavouring to complete, in defereace to the authoritative advice conveyed to me in the *khureeta* of the 25th July, 1874, consequent upon the report of the Commission of 1873. Acting on this conviction, and after a long and anxious deliberation with my ministers, Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Bala Mungesh Wagle, Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, Kazi Shahabudeen, and others, I caused the *khureeta* of the 2nd November, 1874, to be despatched to His Excellency the Governor-General, through

Colonel Phayre, and, notwithstanding his remonstrances, feeling assured that when the true state of affairs was placed before His Excellency the Viceroy, my appeal would be successful. This conviction was shared by all my ministers, and was strengthened by our knowledge of the severe censure which had been passed on Colonel Phayre by the Bombay Government. The removal of Colonel Phayre on the 25th November, 1874, shows that our judgment was not erroneous. Thus, neither personal nor political motives existed to induce me to attempt the crime with which I am charged, and I solemnly declare that never personally, or through any agent, procured or asked the procurement of any poison whatsoever, for the purpose of attempting the life of Colonel Phayre; that I never personally or through any agent directed any such attempt to be made; and I declare that the whole of the evidence of the ayah Ameena, of Rowjee, Nursoo and Damodur Trimbuck on this point is absolutely untrue. I declare that I never personally directed any of the Residency servants to act as spies on the Resident, or report to me what was going on at the Residency, nor did I ever offer or cause to be paid any money to them for such purposes. I say nothing as to the presents that may, perhaps, have been made to servants of the Residency on festive occasions, such as marriage and the like. Information on trifling matters going on both at the Residency or at my own Palace may have been mutually communicated, but I did not personally hold any intercourse with those servants for this purpose; nor am I personally cognizant of any payments for the same having been made; nor did I authorise any measures by which secrets of the Residency should be conveyed to me. I present myself before this Commission fearlessly. I put implicit faith in the justice of those appointed by my honoured and valued friend the Viceroy. I am willing to answer any questions they may deem it right to put to me, and again solemnly deny the foul charge, my enemies have instigated against me."

The learned serjeant, early in his address, made these remarks about the

INDIAN POLICE.

I find that the police are dealt with in different books conected with the law of this country, evidently upon the foundation of great doubts arising as to their testimony. I believe I am right in saying that with uncertain jurisdictions—I do not go into details of such jurisdictions—that a confession made to a policeman is not receivable in a court of justice in any instances whatever, unless there is some other person to corroborate it. So an uncorroborated confession of a person to a policeman would not be received. A confession to a policeman, as I understand, would not be received at all. There are some provisions in other Acts of Parliament (I believe, I am speaking correctly upon the subject) by which policemen are forbidden to accompany witnesses to a court of justice. It seems that the legislature and the courts are fearful of the influences that the police are likely to have upon these witnesses. Laws of that kind do not apply here. As far as I see, there is no law whatever governing the police or what they do. As far as I can see, they are entitled to do anything. They appear to me to have unlimited power; there does not seem to be any Judge, any Magistrate, who can control them—what a policeman chooses to do, he does; and, in the present case, I do not know how many—but a vast number of witnesses—have been detained in custody for the purpose, as they say, of investigating this charge. Now, such an unlimited power undoubtedly creates—and it is necessary that it should create—a very great amount of terrorism—and you know no man can call his house or his person his own when a policeman is able at any moment to take him into custody and held him whenever he chooses for any time he pleases, and there is no remedy in any way—no Magistrate can interfere or does interfere, and he has no power whatever, either to obtain redress at the time, or compensation afterwards. It is the law, I presume, of the land. It is unquestionably the practice at Baroda. We have seen it in numerous instances, and we have seen the mode in which the police have acted with regard to different persons whose evidence was given in this case. In many instances I shall have to dwell upon facts connected with the police. But there is one general observation which appears pertinent to this case, and I shall be glad to fix it upon the minds of the members of the Commission—it appears to me to be a most monstrous thing and calculated to lead to the gravest injustice—I believe that I shall shew in the present case that it has led to the gravest injustice—that a police officer should not only be the person getting up the case, doing all he can to bring it home to the person who is suspected of the charge, but that he also should have the power of taking the depositions, and that those depositions should be capable of being used against a person upon the subsequent enquiry or trial, whatever it may be. Human nature is not less so because it inhabits the mind of a police constable, and a man who is hunting something down, he gets a keen desire to catch it—and sometimes if he cannot get at it by fair means, he will go a little out of the way, and obtain it by foul. It is not right that that which is a judicial document, and intended to govern judicial minds, should be the act of a person who has a strong, a naturally strong, partizan feeling in the matter under discussion; and I think I shall be enabled to shew that this observation that I have made is singularly pertinent in the present case upon referring to some of the depositions that have been taken; and I cannot help saying—and I shall give my reasons hereafter for making the assertion—that these depositions are not warranted by what took place, that they have been unfairly obtained, and that in many instances they do not represent in reality what was said, and that, in point of fact, they do not in any way whatever convey the truth as was intended even in the mass of falsehoods, because these depositions contained that which the witnesses themselves did not intend that they alone represent.

COLONEL PHAYRE AND HIS BOIL.

I have no wish to say a word more than I am absolutely obliged to do that can possibly hurt the feelings of Colonel Phayre, who, I have no doubt, is a thoroughly upright and honourable man and a gallant and distinguished officer; but I venture to think that Colonel Phayre was entirely unfit for the position he held—an extremely delicate one—and he was known by the Gaekwar to have met with a reprimand of a most serious kind, not involving, but on the other hand, conceding his honour and integrity, but dwelling upon his want of tact and judgment in the management of delicate affairs. I think I am not putting it unfairly. He said, and no doubt truely, that a subsequent Governor cleared him from this imputation. This gives me no dissatisfaction, but, on the contrary, I never wished to use that document as charging Colonel Phayre as deserving of the censure passed upon him. I used it simply as one of those documents acting upon the mind of the Gaekwar is that Colonel Phayre was scarcely the person to occupy the position he did, and that eventually he would be removed upon a complaint being made. Colonel Phayre most imprudently associated himself with a person or a number of persons who were not friendly to the Gaekwar. Bhow Poonikur was a specimen of the lot. They say they got no money; but they got patronage, which was probably very much more valuable to all these men, to whom Colonel Phayre seems entirely to have lent himself. From mixing with these men Colonel Phayre comes to the conclusion that Bhow Poonikur—God only knows how he comes to the conclusion—is or was an honourable man. We know not upon what grounds he came to that conclusion, but he made a right-hand man of him who had been so active against the Gaekwar. Then Colonel Phayre has a great notion of redeeming a persecuted people. He is the saviour to whom the people looked and made entreaties to. When he drove out he was met by persons who petitioned him, and he was a ready listener to all their complaints. Such demonstrations are not ungratifying to the vanity of some people, but are little proof of the truth of the complaint, knowing as they did that his ears were open to any complaints that might be uttered against the Gaekwar, ready enough to give ear to such congenial food to his imagination, and to listen to those who would make assertions which he would readily accept. I have already alluded to what must have been the feeling of the Gaekwar when he saw Colonel Phayre in daily, almost hourly, communication with Bhow Poonikur; how he was absolutely in his hand; and how absolutely impossible therefore it was for reforms to take place. Was there no difficulty in the way of accomplishing that which the Viceroy had considered would take a period of two years or a year and a half to effect, but he was to be thwarted that way? Colonel Phayre also seems to have been labouring under the idea that he should be poisoned. Where he got it from, Heaven knows; but one can very well understand that persons like Bhow Poonikur, who talked about bazaar gossip, impregnated a mind like Colonel Phayre's with notions of that character. Then we have a circumstance that also occurred which I shall have to speak of afterwards. Somewhere about September or October Colonel Phayre had a boil on his forehead. This boil will not be altogether unimportant in the case. I think a good deal turns upon it. There is a curious episode connected with it, and if anything can be humorous in this case, this forms one. There is no doubt whatever he had a boil. He had the attendance of a distinguished medical practitioner to take care of this boil. Where he got the idea into his head, and how he got it there, nobody knows, unless he had read over Dhmodhur Punt's evidence and recalled matters to his mind, and then came to a sudden conclusion, because he does not apear at that time to have made any observations on the subject. He complains at that time of having been sick, not liking his pummeloe juice. Dr. Seward was not asked upon the subject. I know collodion was mentioned, but Dr. Seward would hardly apply collodion to an open boil. If he did apply collodion it fully accounts for the feelings he described; but it is clear that he intended to convey that something was done to the blister put on which he describes. My learned friend corrects me, and therefore the observation does not apply. I did not remember that he used any thing else, and I did not remember what was said by one other witness, what was to be put on the place. My friend mentioned this, and it is to support the testimony of Rowjee that he put certain powders into his pummeloe juice. A peculiar matter is that Colonel Phayre drank his bad pummeloe juice without complaining. It occurs to me that the best tempered man in the world on drinking bad pummeloe juice would say, "What on earth is the matter with this?" but Colonel Phayre seems to have behaved in a most Christian spirit and said nothing about it. He simply did not drink, and this occurs on three successive days, with no complaint, no alteration, no enquiry, I think you will agree with me that that conduct is of a kind which can hardly be accounted for. He says so, however, and I accept his statement as such; but I did not accept it as being what actually took place, and I cannot help thinking he has been poring over the evidence of the other witnesses; and that he is inclined to attach to that an importance which has only been created by the assertions of other people. Of course, I may be wrong on that point, but it appears to me to be extremely probable. Let us look at it whilst we are considering it with Rowjees. If his account is true, he really took out all the arsenic from the parcel he had received and deposited it in another parcel, and practically only used the diamond dust. Practically he only used that which, supposing it to be admitted is a perfectly innocent matter, and can cause no pain nor annoyance. It certainly does look as if fancy had worked upon his mind, and that he had recollected feelings which he never experienced, by reading depositions that an attempt had been made to poison him. Then, my Lord, we go on to the subsequent period, the 6th, 7th, and 9th of November. On the 6th and 7th the same incidents occurred. The same symptoms that he had experienced in September and October, and again experienced on the 6th and 7th November, the very same that were afterwards experienced on the 9th. To say the least of it, this is extremely peculiar, because, according to the evidence of Rowjee, he had not put the poison in upon the 6th and 7th, and therefore Colonel Phayre found he had these symptoms upon those days, after he had supposed that poison had been administered upon these particular days. The pummeloe juice was bad again; he tasted it on successive days, and was not able to drink it all, and again he was perfectly submissive, made no complaint, not till the 9th of November did it strike his attention that poison had been administered. Now, my Lord, these I confess are matters that I am unable to fathom. At one time it occurred to my mind—I do not say it occurs to it now—but it did occur to it, and to the minds of others, and I wish to offer it as an argument to you, and that is that there was no substantial, real intention to poison the Colonel. I shall have to address many observations in which that point will be an important one to consider. It occurred to me as very strange that persons having such complete access to poison, having also complete access to Colonel Phayre, with a perfect knowledge of his habits, with an opportunity with them—it occurred to me as extremely strange that for a long time no attempt should be successful, and in reality no serious inconvenience arising from what was said to be repeated attempts to poison him. That was a matter which it was impossible to lose sight of in a case like this, presenting such extraordinary circumstances and so many impossibilities. But when we come to the ultimate act, the description of it greatly puzzled me, and puzzles me to this moment. Colonel Phayre was very resolute in saying that the sediment at the bottom of the glass was a dark sediment. The other witnesses all spoke of light-grey powders, and if that which was analysed, and if the analytical tests have been correct, and if we are rightly informed upon the subject, beyond all question the powder analysed did not in any way answer the description given of it by Colonel Phayre. The tumbler had been put down, and after it had been put down, and after it had remained for, if I recollect the evidence rightly, about half an hour, he threw it away and then was attracted by the appearance of the contents at the bottom. Now, you will remember what Dr. Seward said upon that subject. I received his evidence upon a number of points, and I assured him that it was not my intention to offer him the least offence, but directly I spoke about the colour of the powder in the glass, he got out of temper and proposed to keep me here till Doomsday. It seemed to me perfectly clear that it was a puzzle to him which he could not make out, for the powder which Colonel Phayre saw was dark, while that seen by Dr. Seward was light. I do not mean to say that eyesight of people does not deceive them occasionally, so that that which is light may appear to them dark and *vice versâ*. I have heard that such cases sometimes occur in regard to colours, but, to say the least, it is unusual, and the fact remains that between Dr. Seward and Col. Phayre there is a direct and altogether irreconcilable difference. Now, the powder—at all events, if it was the powder that really remained, for I confess that I cannot understand the difference of the colour I have alluded to—was sent away for analysis, I shall be obliged, when comparing what Rowjee and Nursoo and one or two of the other witnesses said, to refer again to the circumstances that took place on the morning of the 9th. In the meantime, however, I pass away from that. In analysing the powder, Dr. Seward applied a test which is not always carried out with success. And from Dr. Grey's evidence, I do not understand that the arsenic was really reproduced by either himself or Dr. Seward, although they both refer to the discovery of a metallic ring. There is no doubt that this metallic ring indicates arsenic, but it is not an absolute proof; and I know that in cases of arsenic poisoning tried at home, the scientific men employed have generally brought out the arsenic itself in its pristine form and not relied merely upon the appearance of this metallic ring. With regard to the diamond dust, it is entirely idle

to say that any whatever has been found. It is pure nonsense to say so. There are some sparkling elements and something that scratches glass, but to say that it is diamond dust is utterly beyond any possibility of proof. It cannot be proved. It is the purest guess-work imaginable to speak of the presence of diamond dust, and to accept scientific disclosures upon such a subject is the merest trash which I do not think will have any weight upon the minds of the members of this Commission. Of arsenic there is a certain amount of proof, supposing that the powder sent for analysis was the identical powder which was in Colonel Phayre's glass at the time he showed it to Dr. Seward, and I am well aware of a positive declaration by Colonel Phayre that the glass could not have been touched, or the contents added to, before he gave it to Dr. Seward. But I do not think that positive declaration will go far, because there were a number of people about who had the fullest opportunity of touching the glass if they wished to do so; and his positive declaration may have been due to his preconceived idea, that he had been poisoned. In making these observations, I am not propounding a theory which I undertake to prove or substantiate; I am only remarking upon the peculiarity of the evidence in this part of this case and the reflections it gives rise to, and the difficulties presented by those matters to which I have taken the liberty of calling your attention.

Damoodhur Punt.

I will now proceed to consider the case of Damodhur Punt— a man who, as I have said before, is the *fons et origo* of the entire case, because, although examined at a much later date than the other witnesses, he is the person from whom everything is supposed to have originated and to have been the immediate agent of the Gaekwar; and, therefore, a man whose evidence we are bound to consider with a great deal of care, and to ascertain whether it is evidence upon which you can rest. I am speaking to men as I would wish to be spoken to. I desire, in this case, to introduce no violent expressions. I desire to use no words but those which are justified by their being argumentative. I believe conscientiously that if I can convey the thoughts and impression that are upon my own mind; to the tribunal I have now the honor of addressing, the safety of the Gaekwar is perfectly clear, and that it will be felt that it is perfectly impossible for a tribunal in a civilized country, upon such evidence, to pronounce a verdict adverse—I won't say merely to the Gaekwar—but I say that they could not pronounce a verdict against the lowest person in the land, if the evidence is such as is produced against a person who, if he falls under it, loses his character, crown, and all that is dear to him; and, as I said before, loses it under circumstances which, I cannot help thinking, would not be fatal to the humblest in the land. My Lord, before entering with the minuteness which I must do into Damodhur Punt's evidence, I must refer to the mode in which he was given into custody as corroborative of the general observations that I have made on the subject of the police. It appears that he was taken into custody on the same day as the Gaekwar, and, instead of being brought before any magistrate, instead of being confronted with his accusers and having the matter investigated fairly and properly, the first thing that is done is to put him under a sepoy's guard; under that guard he remains for seventeen days. The words "being under guard" do not seem to be very terrible, but with the thoughts that must follow it, and with the feelings that must attend it, I think I have not improperly described it as that not of confinement but as amounting to torture. He himself says, "I made the statement for the purpose of getting free from that guard." That is his own perfectly candid statement upon the subject, and, probably, whatever doubt he may have raised by his evidence, you will not feel much hesitation in believing that he was speaking the truth. Upon that he was handed over to the care of the police. He knows, at this time, the evidence of both Nursoo and Rowjee. This he admits himself. If he had denied it, it is palpable that he must have known it, because Rowjee and Nursoo were being examined, and had been examined, when he was at liberty, and it was natural that he should be interested in knowing what they had stated, and he must have known that that charge was one against the Gaekwar, and that it was a charge of poisoning by arsenic and diamond dust. He, therefore, has to arrange something or another in which arsenic and diamond dust are mixed up. But, in addition to that, there is a shadowy account of a bottle; and he therefore must introduce a bottle into his statement; and although he is the first person who is brought into this case by the evidence.—that is, the first person who supplies this bottle, in point of fact he only gave it after what was expected of him. He knew perfectly that diamond dust and arsenic must be the means by which the Gaekwar should be accused. These were matters with which he was perfectly well acquainted, and with which he was ready to deal under the circumstances that he himself describes. Now what these circumstances are, are worthy of your consideration. They have been eloquently detailed by himself, and I need do no more than call your attention to them. The position of this honorable witness is,—"If you convict the Gaekwar, you shall get off; if he gets off, you shall be punished." That is his own account, his own proposition. He is then granted a conditional pardon. "Succeed in what the police have told you to be what they require and you will get off, otherwise you must bear the consequences of your own admission. Liberty, possibly a grant of land, Heaven only knows how perjury of this kind is ultimately rewarded, might be given to him; but, on the other hand, he would not only not get liberty, but I don't know exactly what the punishment is for having committed perjury or having attempted to commit murder in this country, he would probably be very much more severely punished for not doing what the police expect of him than he would be for the crimes that he has undoubtedly committed. I don't know whether I have ever met before with an instance in which a witness has come forward and made such a direct avowal, and stands before you with a halter round his neck which is to be used or not according to the evidence that he gives. Still, there are marvellous instances in this world in which, notwithstanding so painful a position, a man will sacrifice everything to the truth, but I don't think the warmest admirer of Damodhur Punt would be inclined to think that he would be disposed to make any such sacrifice. He is a clever man—the cleverest amongst the witnesses that have been produced, as far as my judgment has been able to go—an eminently cunning man, who gives his evidence with very considerable volubility—but I could not help thinking that there was an appearance about his countenance as if even he felt a sense of shame while he was uttering what I shall demonstrate to be a perjury for he made statements which have been materially altered. My Lord, this will make it necessary for me to examine this evidence in relation not only to its consistency with itself, but also in relation to other matters; that is what I propose to do at some considerable length; and I venture to think that when I have done this, and called your attention to the evidence of other witnesses who were also called to support this case—Hemchund and other witnesses—I think I shall show you not only that he has deliberately falsified a number of statements in this matter, but also that the police have been most active and have made much of a great deal of the evidence which has been produced before you. I, my Lord, particularly refer to the evidence given by Hemchund,—evidence that was manifestly extremely suspicious, as you were of opinion when you allowed him to be cross-examined upon his statements; but evidence which I am now in a position to consider, and I think shall point out, with such material matters connected with it, that I think it will have a very formidable effect upon the conclusion of this case. I think—unless I am very wrong indeed in the conclusions that I have arrived at—I shall show in this case police manipulation, beyond all question, of a most daring and outrageous kind. Of course, I can only judge that of my own humble ability, and I can only submit such reasons as have affected my own mind. I can only hope that they will also affect yours. I shall lay them before you, and I hope in relation to this and other matters I shall appeal to your reason as I should wish to be appealed to by those who endeavoured to convince me upon any particular point. The first matter to which I call your attention is the position of the man Damodhur Punt. Permit me to describe it, as it occurs to my own mind. I do not think it will be a fancy sketch at all. He is the Secretary and trusted servant of His Highness the Gaekwar; he is a man likely to have His Highness's confidence, I admit, and so far they may be enabled to state part of his story as probable. But his position, as he describes it himself, is one of a man whose accounts are rotten to the very core—false entries in all his books—false representations as to what payments have been made for—and, in point of fact, he places himself in a position, that if he had been charged by the Gaekwar, or upon the suggestion of Colonel Phayre, which was extremely likely to be the case, with embezzlement and fraud, he would have had no earthly answer to those charges, his books would have told their own story, the falsifications would have been perfectly apparent, the evidence given by the Brahmin and other people would have shown his entries to be utterly untrue; and, supposing there was no charge against the Gaekwar, I think he, Damodhur Punt, might have howled himself deaf before anybody would have believed that these falsifications had been made at the Gaekwar's direction. Supposing the charge had been made against him—what answer could he have made? How on earth could he in any way whatever have rescued himself from the certainty of being convicted as a fraudulent servant? My Lord, I asked some questions and pressed them to him, and I don't think they were impertinent or unworthy of consideration. I pointed out to him what his position was, and he admitted that which I am now arguing—he admitted that he had no means of answering, no means whatever of rescuing himself from the imputation; and the suggestion that was patent upon that I now venture to make to you,—is it at all likely that he would have become the instrument of the Gaekwar for the purpose of falsifying books, which falsification admitted his own dishonesty, and to which falsification— if he himself were accused, and the Gaekwar chose to be a party to the accusations, he could not have had any earthly answer? And upon that point, it is proved that there is not a scrap of writing in the Gaekwar's hand—not an act done in the presence of an independent witness by the Gaekwar, from the beginning to the end of this case (but more particularly I am referring now to the falsification of those accounts)—by which Damodhur Punt might have exculpated himself from the charge of embezzlement and fraud. Having disposed of Damodur Punt's position in relation to the account, now let me ask you to follow me in the history of what he is alleged to have done. At page 112 in the short-hand writers' notes in the *Bombay Gazette*—and it will save my reading many extracts that I might otherwise do, and I think enable you to follow such parts of the argument as are worthy of my attention, if you would allow me to refer you to the short-hand writers' reports in the matters which I may place before you—your Lordship will find the commencement of this extremely singular transaction. It commences with the order of the Gaekwar for the arsenic from the Fouzdaree, regarding which it is alleged that the Gaekwar stated to him that it was for the itch, and that he himself worded it that it was for a horse; and his further evidence is—"I took the order to the Fouzdar, but was unable to procure the arsenic." Now, I beg the attention of the members of the Commission to that. He wrote the order, and was unable to obtain the arsenic—that is his story. That is a falsehood—a deliberate falsehood. He begins by telling that which is entirely and absolutely untrue; he could have obtained that arsenic without any difficulty. The Fouzdar was called by my learned friend, and his evidence will be found in page 156 of the short-hand writers' notes. The Fouzdar says that the order was in all respects complete, and that there was nothing whatever to prevent Damodhur Punt from obtaining the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. As the superstructure is built upon this, the whole of it must tumble to the ground with the falsity of that allegation. It will be broken to pieces by other means, but that alone is sufficient to destroy it. But that, my Lord, is not the only feature to which I think it right to call your attention in this order for arsenic. This was an order upon which the Gaekwar's name appeared; the Gaekwar endorsed it. Therefore, as far as we can gather, unless he was a lunatic, he actually puts his own name upon an order for arsenic, which, according to Damodhur Punt, is to be used for the purpose of poisoning the Resident. There is another view that may be taken of this, and that depends upon the view that hereafter you will take of Damodhur Punt. Damodhur Punt may be a mere instrument of the police, and knowing that he is perfectly safe if he assists them in obtaining a particular object, he may have invented the whole of this matter. But there is another view that may be taken —Damodhur Punt may have had some object of his own in obtaining the arsenic. Look at what his position was at this time. Colonel Phayre was beyond all question using every means in his power to sift the proceedings at the Palace; and, sooner or later, it must have been apparent to Damodhur Punt that his defalcations and frauds would be discovered. That idea must have been apparent. Nothing could have been more perilous to Damodhur Punt than an investigation of his accounts and in all probability other servants of the Gaekwar might be reasonably supposed to be under the same apprehension. I have already pointed out what such an enquiry would have led to; and if an enquiry had been made against him, there is no doubt his position would have been sufficiently perilous. He was in disgrace admittedly at the Residency; the Gaekwar was never able to take him there; he was not admitted within the walls of the Residency. Under these circumstances, Damodhur Punt knew that he was a marked man. He had a motive: the Gaekwar had none. Upon his statement that he could not get the arsenic at the Fouzdaree, he is directed to go to Nooroodin Borah, and get it there. Now, here, we have another curious interlude or episode in this very remarkable case, and here we have again an exemplar of police management and police arrangement. We have a good view of the liberty of the subject—whether they are respectable tradesmen or not—when the police chose to interfere with it. He gives a long account of going to Nooroodin Borah. I can quite understand why he has fixed upon Nooroodin Borah to tell a parcel of fables. He expected Nooroodin would endorse them. Nooroodin Borah, as will be remembered by Colonel Meade, was one of the complainants against the Gaekwar upon the Commission. He complained of having been fined five thousand rupees unjustly, and he also complained of a relative of his having been flogged. He was, and is, and might be well esteemed to be a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar. One can very well understand why it is that Damodhur Punt should have selected him as being the person to whom he applied for arsenic. It occurred to him, as it has occurred probably to men of little minds generally, that this man would naturally be only too glad to obtain vengeance. This is a man who is no friend of ours, but he seems, at the same time, to be an honest man. And how has he been treated because he refused to come up to what the police demanded of him? As confirmation of Damodhur Punt's statement, he is kept in custody, and has been kept in custody, for months. According to Akbar Ali, I believe, he has been remitted to prison, because they could not get anything whatever out of him, and Akbar Ali, with a smile the very reverse of benevolent, intimated, in passing, that there was something or another in reserve for him that he would not at all like.

Now, I think the next portion of his evidence, having dealt with the arsenic, it will be desirable to deal with, will be the evidence as to what he calls the "physician's stuff." I have before me the evidence

given before Mr. Souter; and part of it I will take the liberty to read. It will save me considerable amount of description, for I think the description he gives himself is as good and graphic as any I can attempt:—"At the same time, namely when the Resident had the open wound," that I presume to allude to the boil upon Colonel Phayre's forehead, "the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poision made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it. In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies to send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Fouzdaree and have the Wagries sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narayenrao Wakusker, who is in the Foujdaree, accordingly. The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snakeman came to me two or three days after, saying he had the snakes that had been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba and take his order before going with them to the physician. Narayenrao brought the blister flies taken by the Wagries and shewed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanwelkur, came and shewed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse; and I gave orders to Bappajee, the kamdar of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother." Now, I dont know what state of darkness this country may be in, but certainly this story reminds one much more of some Eastern tale of a former time than it does of anything that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. At the same time, upon that subject you are very much more competent to form an opinion from your own knowledge of what may be the superstitions of the natives possibly than I am myself, and I won't profess to offer any argument upon the subject, but leave you to judge of the probability of it. But passing away from that, I call your attention to what is done with it, and how it is used. I may as well, however, mention here that I think my learned friend began to get a little ashamed of this particular part of the case. I don't think that these plaster flies at all suited with his keen and acute intellect. I think he had a sort of notion that he was going a little too far; but inasmuch as they were down upon this evidence Mr. Souter, my learned friend fairly and properly enough proved the whole thing from Damodhur Punt's mouth; but my learned friend could not go any further. I expected—indeed we were promised—the presence of the snake-man. We should have had an opportunity of learning by what process he is able to extract the poison. We should also have had some valuable information upon the subject of blister flies and their effect upon human beings, and with regard to the article that was particularly desired by the Maharaja for the purpose of poisoning his enemy, some account of its properties might have been given by the gentleman who was deputed to obtain it, and who appears to have obtained it. But my learned friend does not appear to have called any of those sages for the purpose of giving us any information upon the subject, and as far as I can gather these wonderful extracts were made into a white liquid and disposed of in a manner to which I will now call your attention —"The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded" (that, I think, is rather improbable, and considering that Damodhur Punt had nothing to do but finger whatever amount of money he pleased belonging to his master, probably you will agree with me that it is not very likely to be true) "so suggested to Nana Khanvelkur"—(who has not been called, and I don't know who the gentleman is) "to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salam. I poured some out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle of mine, which had held attar and gave the other bottle back to Goojaba, and the next day Salam came to my house at 9 o'clock, and I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the sahib. This I understood perfectly, though I did not tell Salam to give it to Rowjee." So that we have now the contents of the bottle which were to be applied to the unfortunate Colonel Phayre. We know how it was made, the elements of which it was compounded. I shall have to follow that bottle through a variety of stages. It is almost a comical episode in this otherwise extremely serious case. But we trace it now from its source and it will not escape your attention, and I beg that you will keep in your recollection the account that Damodhur Punt gives of it, because you will find that when we are considering Rowjee's evidence that that account is extremely material. He says the first bottle brought was about this length (pointing to the fore-finger). He did not use any other term, but put up his finger; represented that the first bottle was about a finger's length, and that the bottle that he put it into was about half a finger's length. You will find that in the evidence—I believe I am quoting it quite correctly—because it is extremely important. It will be one of the means by which the falsehood of Rowjee's story will be developed. He tells us further that it was in an attar bottle. Now, I did not ask any particulars as to attar bottles. But I believe it is perfectly well known what they are—they are bottles in which there is a very thick coating of glass and capable of holding a very small quantity of attar. Probably the space to hold liquid is almost infinitesimal, and when you consider an otto-of-rose bottle of about the size of half your finger, you will agree with me that it is not calculated to hold any amount of liquid. But according to all accounts, this is the famous bottle which ultimately met with such adventures, and came under such very learned cognizance. This is the bottle given to Rowjee, and the bottle that I shall presently follow through its very eventful history. I have dealt with the arsenic, and I have dealt with the physician's stuff, as I shall perhaps in the future call it whenever I have the necessity to allude to it. I have now to come to the supposed obtaining of diamond dust. Now, I venture to believe that there was never such nonsense in the world talked as diamond dust being accredited as a poison. I have looked into books of considerable authority such as Taylor, and Beck, and others, and I cannot find the slightest trace, except in a work with which I was not acquainted until I came here, where it has been quoted on the subject. At the same time, for aught I know, there may be a belief that diamond dust is a poison when a book of any kind, whether an authority or not, asserts that it is. As far as I can understand, if it is spoken of as being an article thoroughly well known, one would imagine that it would be the residuum that comes from diamonds after they were filed or cut. However, they are shown to you as being the results of diamonds themselves being pounded, and it is supposed that diamonds were procured for the purpose of pounding them into diamond dust and using them in the way that is suggested for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. It is quite odd that of two or three witnesses who have been asked upon the subject—goldsmiths, Nanajee Vithul and others—every one of them declared that he had never heard of diamond dust in his life—never heard of diamonds being pounded. We all know it is a very valuable article, and would imagine that the notion of its being a poison would have been discovered effectually long ago. However, I will accept the assertion made by my learned friend upon the foundation of the work that he referred to—Dr. Chever's work. I will accept it that there is a superstition of that kind which I will class with the superstitions about the snakes and the flies and other articles. There may be such a superstition, I cannot tell. But diamond dust never came out of Damodhur's place.

Every paper in the Gaekwar's possession was seized by the officers and there is no genuine document whatever found by which the Gaekwar can personally be implicated in of the transactions. I used the term personally implicated for the purpose of distinguishing between the statement Damodhur Punt has put forward as the confirmation of his own statement, and supposing it to be true it amounts to nothing more in contradistinction to what I say ought to exist for the purpose of confirming a villain of this description, namely such confirmation as brings the accused by word or by deed; by act only letter into connection with the transactions. But it is pretended except in one most remarkable document to which I shall presently call your attention, that the Gaekwar was cognizant in any way whatever with any of the transactions that Damodhur Punt was carrying on. And all the papers ransacked, searched and investigated with every minuteness show there is not a single corroborative proof connecting him with the actions of Damodhur Punt. There are other things that are very well worthy of your attention, and these again I used as being the strongest evidence that this case is a got up case against the Gaekwar. I submit what I am about to say to you with great confidence —it depends upon no words, it depends upon dates and upon the construction, that the Commission will put upon those acts. It does appear to me to be a most singular and remarkable thing, and I think that it must have struck the members of the Commission at the time that the matters were being investigated as being singularly remarkable, and that is the story of the obliteration of particular parts of these journals. It strikes me as being all important. The mode in which it is used or suggested by the prosecution, is that these were obliterations of certain words—certain names. That connected Damodhur Punt with the transactions in question. Well, I have had an opportunity of looking at the dates of these obliterations, and I believe I am right in saying, if I am wrong my learned friend will hereafter correct me. The dates of three of the papers so obliterated are June 8, July 2nd, and September the 6th—these are dates which the Commission will be quite aware, during which time it is not pretended that any of these transactions took place—and therefore the supposed obliteration could have been for no earthly purpose as regards Salim because there was nothing whatever to conceal at that time, and according to the case of Damodhur Punt, nothing whatever occurred at that time. It is a much later date. There is one obliteration as late as the 13th October, that may have been an obliteration for something or another occurring to some of these parties—but with regard to the other three obliterations, they are at dates during which it is not pretended by any witness whatever that anything at *all* had occurred. Then, my lord, there is another curious feature in this case. Damodhur Punt did not obliterate them himself he says, but that he told an office clerk to obliterate them, and he vouches the same of the Clerk so employed. That name is vouched by my learned friend and pledged in confirmation of the story. He is called and absolutely denies the fact—he says there is not a word of truth in it. Bulwuntrao is his name. It is very true that we have a statement of Mr. Souter, one in which he admitted it on one occasion. I am corrected by my learned friend, that has not been said, I thought that in his examination by Mr. Souter he had so stated. However, he may now says the whole thing is a falsehood and an utter fabrication, he says "I never did anything of the kind." I do not know that any human being would have blotted it there except for the purpose of attracting attention. I don't believe this was ever done by Damodhur Punt, certainly it was not done as he said it was. It is within the range of probability, or of common sense and common experience that Damodhur Punt for the purpose of concealment would have made these obliterations that must have attracted the attention of the very first person who looked at them. I am told, I do not know whether correctly or not, that some of the natives of India are not unskilful hands at obliteration, and that they are not generally signalised by large splotches of ink that must attract everybody's attention that looks at them. I can scarcely with gravity deal with such an assertion. It seems to me to carry on the face of it absurdity —the statement of a comparatively unreasoning mind which only looks at one object, which object it wants to carry out, and cannot grasp at the same time the folly and absurdity that surrounds an assertion of this character. I ask whether any rational or intelligible answer was given to the questions that I put and repeated over and over again, why, if there were any entries that you wanted to conceal in the journal, did you not throw them behind the fire or tear them up? If he had had time to do the one thing, he would have had time to do the other—but it is manufactured—it is a part of this foul case—it is shortsighted—it is ignorant—it is what no man of ordinary intelligence would practise, because it carries its answer upon its very face, but it is very probable that those who made these statements never imagining that this case would be tried before a Commission like the present, but by somebody or other without some reasoning power that would swallow all the absurdities he chose to utter; that must have been his idea passing through his wretched brain, that thing answers itself, and answers itself in a way that is most important for the men whose nonsense I have been endeavouring to demonstrate; it shows that evidence of a grossly flagrant kind has been manufactured, and it will cause this Commission to look with the greatest care and apprehension upon every portion of this case with which these manufacturers have had to do.

THE BOTTLE EPISODE.

I have, my Lord, dealt with Damodhur Punt, considering him to have been the origin of the whole matter, although as a matter of fact he was last called here. There are other two witnesses—Nursoo and Rowjee—whose evidence is of course of considerable importance. With regard to Rowjee, I do not propose at this moment to go through the details of his evidence, because I wish to follow one or two episodes of this case which I think are illustrative of the whole, and, I think had better be followed to their source. I have already alluded to the story about the bottle. We have got a bottle about the size of Rowjee's finger —an utter-of-roses bottle—which holds so little. It has not been pretended that there has been any change whatever in the bottle, but yet in Rowjee's hands it increased considerably in size. I propose very shortly to follow the history of this bottle. The Commission may remember that in the course of my observations, without pretending to put forward any direct proposition of any kind whatever, I expressed a doubt that has permeated through my mind as to whether the servants of Colonel Phayre had in point of fact any intention to poison. I have dealt with Damodhur Punt and delivered him over to your mercies. Deal with him as you please, or consider him the villain he pretends to be when he did in point of fact intend to murder Colonel Phayre; but I cannot bring my mind quite to the realization of the idea that Colonel Phayre's servants were concerned in any such deliberate design. I do not say they were not, but I cannot bring my mind to think that they were. It is extremely important to follow the history of this bottle, and Rowjee's statements upon it. Well, this attar bottle gets into his hands. The period when it does so is extremely doubtful. He himself puts it at about the 9th November, but I am told that he received possession of it at a much earlier period than I supposed. At all events he gets it earlier than October. As I have said before, it becomes extremely enlarged after it gets into his possession, and then the question is as to the uses he has to put it to. He understood that it was to be put into Colonel Phayre's bath that it was given to him for that purpose, and that there was powder in it. According to Damodhur Punt, we have heard what the stuff was compounded of. According to him, also, we have the size of the bottle. We then have a description of what Rowjee did with it. He puts it

between his drawers, or some other peculiar place, and it produces a boil upon his stomach. It occurs to him then that if he puts it into the bath or uses it against Colonel Phayre it might injure the sahib. The bottle was intended to poison him, or destroy him in some way or other; but Rowjee is seized with a fit which, it is extremely difficult to understand. At all events, directly it produces a boil upon his own stomach, he is determined that he will not use it, and accordingly throws the contents away. I believe I am correctly stating the extraordinary evidence Rowjee has given. He, however, keeps the bottle, which is subsequently, according to his account, mixed up with arsenic, or whatever the materials may be, to poison Colonel Phayre upon the 9th November. He is told to mix these things in a bottle, shake them up, and put them in a glass from which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of drinking sherbet. The first observation that occurs is, how could a quantity of arsenic or any other poison be shaken up in a bottle of half-a-finger length? It is not pretended that there is any other bottle than this, which has been traced from the evidence of Damodhur Punt. Of course, probably the whole story of the bottle is a fabrication, and that Damodhur and Rowjee contradict each other upon the size of the bottle because one did not know what the other had said about it. But I think the whole thing is an absolute piece of absurdity. A mixture of arsenic, poison, and water could not be shaken in it. If you consider that the story about the bottle has broken down, another link in the story is done away with. I will ask my learned friend what he means to say upon this bottle episode. He cannot urge that there were two bottles. If so, what became of the attar bottle? Does he mean to say that Rowjee procured another? If so, what becomes of Rowjee's statement that he obtained that identical bottle from Damodhur Punt? I would also ask this Commission what view they take of Rowjee's evidence about not using this bottle, which, it is said, was handed over to him for the purpose of injuring Colonel Phayre in some way or another. Do you accept his explanation that he was afraid he would hurt the sahib? Is it not pertinent to the observations I made on Saturday that it is quite possible that Damodhur Punt intended to commit murder, but Colonel Phayre's servants did not? I shall be very glad if the Commission come to this conclusion, because—although these people are perjurers and scoundrels, they are not of the deep die they have described themselves to be. If that is the case I may as well call your attention to the time when it is said Rowjee received this bottle. He says that he received it about the time that Colonel Phayre had this boil—that is to say, some very considerable time before he received the first supply of arsenic. He vouches that Nursoo was present at the time he received the bottle, and I call your attention to this, as it contains one of the important contradictions of the case. Nursoo corroborates him as to the receipt of the bottle, but fixes the time as at the very last interview—that is, three or four days before the poisoning took place. It ought not to be lost sight of either that in his deposition before Mr. Souter Rowjee never mentioned the bottle at all. The bottle is only mentioned after Damodhur Punt has made his statement upon the subject.

The President mentioned that, according to his recollection, there was a discrepancy between Rowjee and Nursoo as to the time the bottle was given.

The Advocate-General said that Rowjee had mentioned the small bottle in his deposition, for he said, "I used to shake it up in a small bottle and then pour it."

Serjeant Ballantine—But he never says a word about a bottle being given to him full of poison, or (in the way that is now suggested) a bottle coming from Damodhur Punt at all. He says he has got a bottle, but never speaks of another bottle of poison. Rowjee himself affirms the fact that the bottle he saw used was the bottle he obtaind from the Mabaraja under the circumstances I have described. I wish to impress upon the Commission that in the first place the bottle described by Damodhur Punt is an impossible bottle to have been used in the way described: in the next place Rowjee never mentioned he received a bottle containing poison when he was before Mr. Souter; again, the bottle he used for the alleged poison he describes in a perfectly different way and of a different class, while he does not pretend to say that the bottles were two different kinds. Perhaps really that bottle contained some of the magic elements described by Damodhur Punt, because it appears to me utterly incredible, notwithstanding the great scientific opinion we have heard expressed upon the subject, that a bottle sealed up in the way it was could produce a boil upon a man, supposing some of the contents exuded from it. If a person manipulated his stomach with arsenic he might have caused a boil, but that the mere accidental exuding of a small quantity of arsenic from a bottle of that description should cause a boil is beyond my comprehension. My learned friend had evidently a lingering belief in the story, and called up Dr. Gray for the purpose of supporting his idea. Dr. Gray, during the process of examining Rowjee's boil, looked very grave, and came back to the witness-box with his scientific opinion. It was put to him whether, in his judgment, such appearances he saw might have been produced by what Rowjee had described. Fortunately none of us had an opportunity of judging what these appearances were. Dr. Gray gravely told us that a little of this liquid exuding from the bottle might have produced the boil. After that, who on earth can say that it might not? This reminds me a good deal of how a very eminent man in our profession, whom your Lordship doubtless remembers, and who, I have no hesitation in saying, was the greatest advocate I have ever seen in my life and the best lawyer, was deluded by a scientific opinion into a suggestion that a person who had eaten an apple might have been poisoned because there was an apple pip in it! He was called, "Apple pip" ever afterwards, and, in the same way. I think Dr. Gray's name will always be associated with a boil upon the stomach of this Hindoo. The way science was shocked by such a piece of absurdity was rather surprising I was taken in by Dr. Gray because there was a solemnity about his appearance that led me to hope I would be able to say that there was at least one witness in this case thoroughly respectable; but I thought of Apple Pip, and there was an end of the belief, and an end of the bottle. It is something too absurd. By the way, the contents of this bottle were never put to Dr. Gray, or probably he might have found out that there was something in them deleterious and calculated to produce boils upon the stomach. If this were an ordinary case one would be inclined to pass it over with a mere smile; but to think that the man who is the principal perpetrator here should be guilty of such a piece of folly and be the man upon whose evidence a prince has been practically deposed from his throne, makes that which I believe would, otherwise be a laughing-stock a matter of deep gravity and one worthy of the gravest contemplation. I cannot help thinking that before such a man was allowed to have such an effect, his evidence ought to have been analysed by big and honest men. I pass away from the bottle; I wish it farewell. It is an absurdity at once ridiculous and painful as being part of a procedure like this.

The Belt Episode.

I now come to another part in which Rowjee is also an actor. I mean the powders Damodhur Punt is supposed to have sent to Salim or to Yeshwuntrao. They are subsequently supposed to have been delivered in the presence of the Gaekwar through a variety of formalities, and at last they came into the hands of Rowjee. I think I had better call you attention to the account Rowjee gives of these powders when he is examined for the first time before Mr. Souter:—"Salim and Yeshwuntrao immediately began to persuade us by saying that if we would only carry out the Maharaja's wishes we should not be required to serve any longer, as he would make a handsome life provision for us and our families; that we should have 'assamies' bestowed upon us, and should in addition receive a lakh of rupees each as soon as the work was done—meaning as soon as the Resident's death took place. We consented to do the job, and the Maharaja then said that the article to be administered would be given to us by Yeshwuntrao and Salim. A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Mahraja. I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no avourable opportunity presented itself for so doing. It was decided at our consultation with the Maharaja that the poison should be administered in 'sherbet,' which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of taking every morning on return from his walk. Accordingly I put the powders into the 'sherbet' two or three times whenever I found no person in the room or about to see me." In another part he goes on to say that the packet of powder which the jemedar had given him he made into small doses, as directed. Now, the statement that he has made here is not that he used the papers as directed, not that he made them into three packets, not that he administered them in that way, and not that one of the three packets was found in his belt; but what he says is, that he found the two powders of different colours, and "my own notion was that the white powder was the most dangerous, and therefore I only put a small portion of the white powder into all three packets which I made up, and the remainder, consisting of all white powder, I put into my belt." Now, which of these stories is true? They are in direct opposition. As far as I understand the evidence, the powders were mixed up at the time he got them up and were not two powders, one of white and the other of gray. That is the story told by Damodhur Punt, and that is how he represents it to Mr. Souter. I am wrong, it seems, in supposing that the powders were mixed up already, and I am much obliged to my friend for correcting me. But Rowjee distinctly says to Mr. Souter that he mixes them up as directed, and his statement before this Commission was quite different. How are these stories reconcilable? Then we come to the question—why should he not have followed his direction? What did he know about the difference of the powders? Then again they were meant to poison Colonel Phayre and why should he have kept back what he supposed to be the most deleterious? The whole thing is unintelligible in connection with the subsequent story of the belt. If his story before Mr. Souter was true the parcel found in his belt would have contained two powders, and not merely arsenic. I venture to think that taking these stories together you have a congeries of improbabilities out of which it is impossible to see day-light. There is no doubt, however, that that arsenic in the belt was extremely useful for other purposes. Mr. Souter was not present at the finding of the damaged papers belonging to Damodhur Punt, and at the discovery of the arsenic he was not present. In fact, he never seems to be present at the finding. There was a universal cry after Rowjee to destroy the poison and leave no trace whatever, but curiously enough his mind seems to have got into a haze about the arsenic, and it entirely escaped his recollection. But Akbar Ali's intelligence overcomes many difficulties, and prehaps Providence assisted him on this occasion. Akbar says to Mr. Souter that he would not wonder if some powder were left in the belt, and Mr. Souter says, "You'd better look to the belt," and he has such confidence in Akbar that he permits him to depart to fetch the belt. It occurs to me to ask, however, why didn't Mr. Souter accompany Akbar? Akbar had made a most valuable suggestion. That belt ought to be put in a menagerie—I mean a museum—and that Akbar Ali should be put in the museum. That belt is a wonderful belt. It will go down to posterity. When Akbar feels the parcel in the belt, as if his Providence had told him there was arsenic in it, he immediately sends for Mr. Souter, and Mr. Souter says, "God bless me, why this is arsenic." I cannot help thinking that here was a matter in which Mr. Souter deliberately left a man whom he knew to be utterly unscrupulous to manage the belt, and relied upon something coming out of it, and sure enough something did come out of it. The discovery of this arsenic can only be considered Providential—if it can be supposed for a moment that Providence had anything whatever to do with Akbar Ali. I have shown that as far as Damodhur Punt is concerned he got no arsenic and no diamond dust; I have shown that Rowjee's account of the belt is absurd even to comicality, and I have shown that with regard to the bottle he never mentioned it until the bottle had been mentioned by Damodhur Punt; that with regard to the powders, he says he used them in one way and then swears he used them in a totally different way, and then produces a paper of pure arsenic which is found in the belt under improbable circumstances—all this is a story which rational beings would be compelled to look on without doubt, to use no stronger expression; but when the story is told by such a man as Akbar Ali, it carries falsehood upon it, and I charge, before this Commission and before the world, that in that belt was placed by Akbar Ali the powder which was ultimately found, and directly that was done he called Mr. Souter as a comparatively respectable person to vouch to the facts of its being found. I shall now conclude my observations to-day by call-attention to the intrinsic evidence of Rowjee's falsehood. Undoubtedly Pedro is a respectable witness; upon his character no stain attaches; but he is a Portuguese by birth, and I am told that it is extremely unlikely that any Hindoo would make an accomplice of a Portuguese. Pedro gave his evidence where he could not be tempered with—before a gentleman named Edginton, who, I am told bears as high a character as any man in India. Pedro says he received money upon a particular day, but with regard to all the interview imputed to him by Rowjee, Pedro pledges his solemn oath that Rowjee's statement is entirely and absolutely false. The Commission can determine, without any observations on my part, whether they can find Pedro guilty of accepting poison with the view of poisoning a master with whom he had been a servant twenty-five years without any earthly motive, because so far as I can see no motive whatever is suggested for the treachery of Pedro. I think I can point to other intrinsic evidence of the falsehood of Rowjee. The conversations which Pedro is said by Rowjee to have had with the Maharaja are singularly alike, both in spirit and in word to conversations which Rowjee reports to have had with the Maharaja himself. The inference is obvious. What other conclusion can you come to than that Rowjee's story is a base and weak fabrication?

The Conclusion.

We have circumstances deposed to by Dr. Seward which are somewhat sacred. He says he took a great interest in the ayah. Why he should do so passes my comprehension. No doubt there may have been something very attractive and fascinating in the ayah, but when she was here the other day I do not think that that fascination interested anybody who had a good opportunity of seeing her. He knew she had been in the habit of going to the Palace, but that would not interest him. What was the mystery? She was under good medical treatment, but he went to see her, never communicating with the gentleman who was the medical attendant at that hospital, simply because he says he knew that gentleman. At all events, he went to see the ayah, and then, you know, upon her striking and eloquent countenance, he discovered those marks that indicated that she was moved; and Dr. Seward's medical experience led him to discover in those emotions not physical pain, but the agony of her conscience; and so, to solace her, he induced her to unburden her mind to him, probably assuring her that if she would only relieve her mind she would at the same time relieve her stomach. There was one period at which a more efficient remedy was applied in the shape of a blister but on this occasion she relieved her conscience as a kind of emetic. In con-

sequence of what she said the relief seemed to be thoroughly sufficient both for mind and body. Dr. Souter—Mr. Souter I mean, although one might call him doctor upon this occasion—was sent for by Dr. Seward to administer to her, and while Dr. Seward looked after the body, probably the other was engaged to look after her soul. I can well understand Dr. Seward saying to his colleague, "She is under my care, and taking the interest in her that I do and wishing to see her well, I think it is right you should have this interview with her while her soul is troubled. That interview is held and the result of her unburdening her conscience is this. Serjeant Ballantine reads as follows from the ayah's statement:—"On the occasion of my being taken before the Maharaja the third time during the Ramzan, the Maharaja asked me, after other questions, whether it would not be possible to administer something by which the Resident could be brought round to his (the Maharaja's) will. The Gaekwar spoke in cautious and hidden language, but I understood him to be throwing out a feeler to ascertain whether I would consent to administer poison to my master, Colonel Phayre." Now I ask my Lord Chief Justice, whether ever in the course of his experience or his reading he ever found such a sentence. This common woman, this ayah, is made to say "I understood him to be throwing but a feeler." Now did that ever come out of the mouth of an ayah? Then she says, alluding to the administering of poison to her master Colonel Phayre, "he spoke in cautious and hidden language." Really the ayahs of this country beat the nursery maids in ours. Then she says she indignantly refused and objected. (Just fancy the ayah refusing) and told the Maharaja that if he attempted anything of the *sort he* would get into trouble. Now I really do ask the members of this Commission whether so grotesque a falsehood was ever attempted to be bolstered upon reasonable men. Then this moral and highly educated ayah says, "I said it would be better that lakhs of people should die—than that the support of lakhs should come by his death." And to this wretched stupid old woman, who had no power on earth to administer poison and no chance of doing anything else but chattering everything said to her as soon as she got into the bazar, it is supposed that the Maharaja, who must have an amount of decent intellect, is supposed to have spoken to her in this way and made her an accomplice when it would appear he had made other arrangements with other people. I hope that when the Commission comes to consider some of her answers they will remember that she admitted at last her statement had no foundation and that never from the beginning to the end was any suggestion whatever made to her except that she should use a charm on the Resident in favour of the Maharaja, and that nothing whatever justified her in supposing that the Maharaja had contemplated poison. There is another passage which it is my duty to call your attention. The ayah was asked "Did Mr. Souter ask you if you knew anything about the poisoning?" Now just fancy beginning with a woman like that, and suggesting poisoning and what she was wanted to say. Now, look at the answer this woman gives upon the spur of the moment. "Yes, they threatenend me and said that if anything of the kind was said I should say it." "I told all I knew." So here you have in the first instance Mr. Souter putting directly in her mind the notion, and then you have Akbar Ally threatening her about the poison. In fact her story is one mass of absurdities from beginning to end. I have examined those statements and I have also considered whether it was possible there was any means to answer the case, and I have found that there is not a single instance in which there is not a single witness worthy of any attention as being present at any of the proceedings. My learned friend asked a witness—and unless he had done so I would never have made any allusion to the subject, whether or not there had been any access on the part of my client to Salim and Yeshwuntrao. I presume that the object of that question was to suggest that Salim and Yeshwuntrao were witnesses to be called on the part of the Maharaja, but in the first place the Maharaja in no respect whatever recognizes any of these proceedings. He cannot tell and his advisers are unable to suggest to any certainty whether these men are or are not accomplices with Damodhur Punt, they may be so or they may not be, they are people connected intimately with Damodhur Punt according to Punt's own statement. They are persons who have gained a livelihood like Dhamodhur Punt by embozzling their employer. But moreover from the time of this enquiry down to the present moment they have been in the hands of, and are now in the hands of the Police. My learned friend has not hesitated to call tainted witnesses here, they have called no other. Why should they not have presented Salim. He is not a greater scoundrel than Dhamodhur Punt. Why should they have not brought forward Yeshwuntrao, he is not a greater villain than Rowjee. They might have called all these which would lead me to suppose and there is nothing in the conduct of this case that they might have been called if they could have been found to confirm a single question. But I say unfeignedly I could never have learnt what I have done as to the Police in the present case even if these men had been men of a better cast than I believe them to be, and even if these had been anything whatever that the Maharaja was called upon by evidence from respectable sources to give an answer to, I should have felt the utmost unwillingness and the utmost doubt upon the subject regarding the calling of Yeshwuntrao and Salim. They would have come out of a custody from which nothing could be safe, and unless they could have proved some facts of which the Gaekwar was cognizant, I should have felt the deepest hesitation in putting these men into the witness-box. It is not for me to make out a case on behalf of the Gaekwar, I believe now that these men have lent themselves to proceedings utterly unjustifiable if the story of the different witnesses be true but these proceedings the Gaekwar knows nothing about. No independent nor honest witness has implicated the Gaekwar in any way, and I will not put into the witness box men who have been in the hands of the police up to this time and who may probably have been implicated in that what may have been an attempt by one set of persons although not carried out by another. My Lord, whether I am right in that course or not, I need not say my judgment has been left perfectly free and unbiassed, and it is upon my judgment that I act upon this occasion. I decline absolutely to put forward these people. I refer back to the evidence given and submit to this court that the evidence is utterly unsatisfactory and that the charge made against the Gaekwar entirely falls to the ground. My Lords, it is really with a deep sense of gratitude that I thank you for the attention that has been paid to the arguments I have humbly and probably insufficiently pressed before you—arguments that may be fallacious, but which I have earnestly and in the belief they are worthy of consideration pressed upon your attention. My Lord, you have given, I am sure, and will give, the fullest effect to them. I have felt the weight of this case and the deep responsibility cast upon me. No case probably has ever excited more general attention—that will be watched with more jealous care—that will be canvassed by more critical minds. It is, probably, the very first example that I know of, in which a man in the position of the Gaekwar charged with an offence of this character, or indeed with any offence at all, has been put upon his trial. We know well the history of India furnishes many examples of it, how the Viceroy has frequently with a high hand taken upon himself the supposed necessary correction of those who have acted contrary to that which is just, or the view which the Viceroy has taken on himself to think is correct. But on the present occasion His Excellency the Viceroy has felt it right when there is a grave accusation against a great prince in the kingdom that that accusation should be sifted. He has seen upon paper, probably sufficient grounds for an enquiry, and he has instituted that enquiry—the first I say that has ever existed in this country and by which English law and English justice are called upon to assist in an inquiry connected with a charge against an Indian prince. My lord, to me, at all events, that is a profound satisfaction, for whilst admitting and feeling deeply my own incompetency—and in that I am not talking from any false feeling of modesty, because I believe there is hardly a counsel in the land who would not have the same sense upon this matter, and probably justly so, for it requires indeed a great grasp of mind, great power, and one would have been glad if one could have brought to bear upon the subject great eloquence. I have only been able to bring to the subject calm reasoning and such as I wished and calculated would have an effect upon the judgment and minds of the Commission. Again, my Lords, I thank you for the attention you have paid me—I implore you not to consider that what I have said is all that can or might be said upon the part of the unhappy prince. I implore you to look into the minutes of the evidence. I believe in that minute will be found matters upon which I have not relied, but which have strong bearing to show that the Gaekwar is entirely innocent of this charge. Cast from his throne, exhibited to his people under circumstances of degradation, not one man scarcely dare, while the investigation is going on, to come forward and say a word in his favour—he has solemnly declared his own innocence, and I as his counsel have referred to the evidence given here, and solemnly ask the tribunal which has to try him by equal judgment and justice of English laws, to say that the veriest pickpocket ever charged with an offence could not have been found guilty upon the evidence by which it is sought to deprive a sovereign prince of his throne.

MR. SCOBLE'S ADDRESS.

(By Telegraph.)

BARODA, *March 16th.*

Mr. Scoble first made an eloquent defence of the characters of the police individually and generally, and then went over the evidence, showing clearly that the Gaekwar had been tampering with the Residency servants, because Damodhur Punt could have had no object in paying for information in the way the Gaekwar did. He also demonstrated that it undoubtedly was arsenic in Colonel Phayre's tumbler on the 9th of November, and said the scientific evidence on that point was incontrovertible.

Mr. Scoble's address was very good and temperate. He ridiculed the idea that the practices of European Courts could be compared with those of Native Courts, and showed it was quite possible the Gaekwar could have hobnobbed with the Residency menials. The proceedings will probably terminate to-morrow.

The Gaekwar was present during the day.

March 17th.

Mr. Scoble continued his address all day. It is a masterly resume of the evidence. He made a strong point by alluding to the episode of the belt, and by dwelling on the fact that the arsenic found in it had been spoken to by Dr. Gray as identical in physical characteristics with the arsenic found in the sediment. He referred to discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses as characteristic of natives, who give general statements instead of observing the accuracy generally found in European witnesses. If the case had been got up, the police evidence would have hung together perfectly, whereas here the differences in minor details are an argument for the truth of the story against the Maharaja.

He vindicated Bhow Poonakur from the insinuations cast upon him by Serjeant Ballantine without any grounds whatever, and denied that Colonel Phayre was under the power of Poonakur or any native. He (Colonel Phayre) listened fairly to all.

Mr. Scoble showed, with reference to the order upon the Fouzdaree for arsenic and the refusal of the Fouzdar to give it without distinct orders from the Maharaja, how natural it was that the Gaekwar should seek to procure arsenic elsewhere rather than permit his name to appear in the Fouzdaree records. He argued against Hemchund's statement in the witness-box and showed that his previous statement was confirmed by other witnesses in the palace.

He contended that there was not a tittle of evidence to show Damodhur Punt's accounts were rotten, and ridiculed the idea that Damodhur Punt could have been afraid of an investigation of his accounts by Colonel Phayre when Colonel Phayre could have no business to examine the palace private accounts.

March 18th.

To-day this eventful trial, after running course for nearly a month, came to an end. That the laborious enquiry was beginning to tell severely on those engaged in the trial is undoubted. That the work was beginning to thin the ranks of the Commission is apparent from the fact that neither Scindia nor Sir Dinkur Rao was able to appear this, the last, day of the inquiry.

The Advocate-General's speech was masterly. As on the two previous days he went over the statements made against the credibility of material witnesses for the prosecution, and it is not too much to say proved there was every reason to believe these witnesses had in the main been speaking the truth in the witness-box. Nursoo's evidence he commented on at full length, quoting Sir. L. Pelly's description of how Nursoo was compelled to remain apart for a time before he committed himself to making a statement upon the serious matters he had said he was concerned in, and how the man made his confession notwithstanding the hope pardon was denied him; how, for very shame at being seen by the old servants of the Residency in which he had been for many years a servant, he attempted to commit suicide, Mr. Scoble also recalled the solemn and searching adjuration addressed to the unhappy man by Sir Dinkur Rao at the close of his evidence before the Commission. All these circumstances he alluded to as proving beyond a doubt that Nursoo was no liar when he told the tale that implicated the Gaekwar.

The Advocate-General dissected Futteychund's evidence, and gave a full and complete explanation of how that person mutilated his books in order to conceal transactions in diamonds with the Gaekwar. Hemchund's conduct was described as that of an eager perjurer, to whom access had been obtained by some of the indiscreet friends of His Highness.

The Advocate-General also defended the conduct of the Police in taking the statements of witnesses. Baroda was no regulation province where a magistrate was available when required by the Police, and it would have been indelicate to ask Sir L. Pelly, who was in daily political communication with the Gaekwar, to take an active part in the investigations carried on. He denied that the Police inflicted tortures upon any of the witnesses. There was not a scrap of evidence to show any torture had been inflicted, and, if any witnesses did feel torture, it must have been that which arose from a guilty conscience in consequence of their participation in serious crimes.

The Advocate-General concluded an eloquent and closely reasoned address in the following few impressive sentences:—"There is, therefore, no testimony to oppose that which has been marshalled against the Gaekwar, and, unless the Commission should reject altogether the evidence that has been so marshalled as utterly unworthy of credit, I apprehend there can be no doubt whatever, but that it will be the painful duty of your Lordships to find the four charges against His Highness amply proved. I have no necessity to make an appeal to your Lordship in regard to the view you should take in the matter. It is not my province, nor would it become me to do so, such are not my instructions. I will only say this, that, if there is anything in the argument I have offered for your considerations upon the evidence recorded, and if there is any truth in the evidence so recorded, then there is no room for sympathy with His Highness. The persecuted Prince to whom my learned friend referred so frequently disappears, and the Commission can only look upon him as a criminal worthy of con-

dign punishment. I do not think I can make any further observations upon the case than those offered to you, as calmly, I trust, and as dispassionately as it is my duty to do. There are many smaller points I have not introduced in my remarks, but I deemed it right to address myself only to the more important parts of the evidence, although I am aware that the consideration of these smaller points might help to show that the story told by the witnesses is true, and that the theory put forward upon the part of the defence is totally unsustainable. I thank this Commission most sincerely for the patient and courteous attention with which they have listened to what I have said in my address to them, and I pray God your deliberations may be conducted to a righteous conclusion."

The Commission then rose at one o'clock, without any remarks passing between the Bench and the Bar.

THE ELEPHANT PROCESSION AT DELHI.

[*Pioneer's Correspondent.*]

Delhi, 17*th March*.

Whoever might have risen to more importance afterwards, there can be no doubt that Colonel Black, Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, was the hero of the dim hours between four and six A. M. It was he who brought our gallant allies on the field, and lined, the road that leads from the Lahore Gate, past the cavalry lines, up and along the Ridge, with the zouaves of Bhawalpur, the light chasseurs of Patiala, and the lancerhussars of Jheend. These gallant soldiers were certainly in their places betimes for it was fully five hours before they had to present arms to the Viceroy. About half-past five the European troops were under arms, and at a quarter to seven the Queen's Road running between the Gardens and E. I. Railway was full of hussars, artillery, and elephants. There was a drizzling rain at dawn, and a few minutes before seven a pelting shower threatened to desolate the bright bonnets and gay uniforms. It cleared up, however, before much harm was done, and we had reason to thank it for laying the dust and cooling the air. The railway station was somewhat meagrely decorated with long cords of small flags stretching from one tower to another; and the Institute was joined to the clock-tower by a similar kite-tail of streamers. At different points along the route triumphal arches of flags and evergreens were thrown across the road; and the natives showed their loyalty and good feeling by hanging our bright-colored cloths, little ornaments, and in some cases pictures from their windows and roofs. All business was suspended, and each shop-door and housetop had its little group of patient spectators, in the whitest linen, waiting to see what the great preparations would bring forth. Already the entire route was cleared, and save an occasional carriage driving to the Institute or Jumma Musjid, or an impatient and excited spectator who fluttered across to what he considered a point of greater advantage, the scared course was not violated. At the Institute a platform was arranged for spectators; but the great theatre was the Jumma Musjid. A prodigious crowd had assembled at the foot of this building, and the noble flights of stairs on the eastern and southern sides were spread with bright and clean cloth and covered with a brilliant crowd of native gentlemen. A clear path was left, however, for Europeans, for whom the arcades and cupolas had been reserved through the courtesy of the mosque authorities. From the eastern arcade a splendid view was obtained of the route along the Lothian Road and the direct approach to the Musjid. The great open space stretching to the walls of the fort was dotted with groups, of elephants, horsemen, and active spectators, who moved about from place to place to lose nothing of the pageant. The road itself was lined with police, who easily kept in check a dense but orderly crowd.

We, inside the mosque, with the restlessness of our race, migrated impatiently from gallery to gallery; at one moment thinking the corner towers commanded a better view, at another trying the cloisters on the south and north. By half-past seven, however, we had all settled down in our places, with the ladies arranged on chairs and camp stools in front of the eastern arcade. The morning sun shining the gay throng caused it to blossom in bright parasols, intermingled with the large white sun flower of domestic life. Half-past seven was elevated to the first rank in the programme as the supreme moment when the train should arrive; but half-past seven came and went unhonored; and watches were unpocketed and compared on all sides with looks of heightened expectation. But Delhi had not very long to wait, for about twenty minutes to eight a low rumbling noise announced that the train was crossing the iron bridge, and in a few minutes more the guns at the fort thundered out a royal salute. This was the very *articulus* of expectation. People craned their necks in breathless eagerness to see what was known to be far out of sight. Your correspondent even, who should have risen in such matters superior to the fickle and profane multitude, felt himself constrained by an electric sympathy to penetrate with his eagle eye that considerable portion of the city which separated him from the incipient solemnity. In a few minutes two of the Viceroy's carriages, each drawn by four horses and escorted by a few troopers of the Body-Guard, drove up to the corner of the Lothian and Musjid Road, where Miss Baring and her guests could enjoy not only an excellent view of the procession, but the hardly less interesting spectacle of the splendid crowd that surrounded and covered the grandest Mahomedan temple in the world. Through the crowd that lined the Lothian Road we could now see a body of horsemen moving, and presently the van of the procession turned the corner and came into full view. It must be placed upon record that Mr. S. Smith, of the Police, headed the grand cavalcade, followed by Captain Grant, D. A. Q. M. G. of the camp. A squadron of the XV. Hussars, led by the commanding officer, a battery of Horse Artillery and a squadron of the 4th Bengal Cavalry in scarlet, now filled the road as far as we could see. A finer little body of troops it would be hard to find, so perfectly equipped, so excellently mounted. Here occurs a little hiatus, after which the Body-Guard, with their lances held obliquely over their horses, march past. Their uniform is sumptuous, and their horses of a high class; but to make soldiers there seems to be something wanting. The equipment and general appearance of the officers, however, is conspicuously perfect, courtly, and soldierlike. The elephants following one another at long intervals loom in view. This being essentially a Punjab celebration, the chiefs of that province follow their feudal lords of the Punjab and India in advance of their brother princes of Rajpootana. I have already communicated to you the order of procession, and it will be unnecessary to describe here each elephant and its burden, but I shall take those which struck me as most remarkable. Slowly the huge animals approch us. Each step is taken with the calmest deliberation; and as they pick straws off the road with their trunks, or whisk off a fly with an impatient snuffle, they appear completely indifferent to the important part they are playing in the vast ceremonial and to the gorgeous trappings that almost conceal their bodies. At last they draw near; and the tremendous lord of elephants that bears our Viceroy is seen turning the corner rendered conspicuous by his huge dimensions, and distinguished from all others by the silver handled *chowrie* carried by his mahout and the great umbrella spread over his rider. No one else is permitted to display these emblems of royalty; only one umbrella is unfurled, only one yak's tail flicks away the presumptuous fly. As the Viceroy approaches, the crowd bends with one accord, and every right hand is slowly raised to the forehead; but not a whisper is heard, no shout, no cheer. Silence is the grand conception of respect formed by the Asiatic. His Excellency appears gratified by the unequivocal expression of loyalty, and with uplifted hand, in oriental style, he returns the salutation of the multitude. As the Jumma Musjid is reached and all hats are raised, His Excellency, who wears political uniform, with the star and collar of his order, repeatedly bows acknowledgment. We have now a close view of the big elephant and his magnificent housings. A great cloth deeply wrought with gold nearly reaches the ground on either side, and falls in a pear-shaped projection gracefully over the monster's forehead. The howdah is of wood, covered with plates of solid silver, and lined with purple velvet; and a glided crown and cushion rest upon what on carriages is known as the splashboard. A tiny elephant walks close behind carrying the ladder; he is the page of the lordly Mammoth. Sir Henry Davies follows on a well-caparisoned elephant, but the natives, in accordance with their laws of etiquette, make no salaams.

At a distance of thirty paces the elephants begin to come two abreast. The first two bear the Maharajah of Patiala and Mr. Aitchison. The solid silver howdah and gorgeous cloth-of-gold trappings of the former attract great attention, and although the vast concourse of natives make no sign, they are evidently greatly moved by the magnificence of one of their most popular princes. His Highness wears his collar and star as a Grand Knight Commander. The Nawab of Bahawulpur, a fine youngster of fourteen, accompanied by a Judge of the High Court, comes next, and naturally excites great interest among the Mahomedans as the only considerable prince of their creed who takes part in the solemnity. Colonel Blair-Reid soon follows with a tiny prince of eight years old—the Rajah of Chamba—in his howdah. The little fellow is highly delighted with the fun, and seems much pleased with himself. Between the Punjab and Rajpootana chiefs there is an interval of some fifty paces. Mr. Lyall with his subordinate politicals leads the Rajpoot procession. The first prince is he of Bhurtpore, whose elephant, though small, was perhaps the most gorgeously caparisoned of any. He was covered with a coat-of-armour formed of silver plates that loudly jingled as he moved. It was extremely magnificent, and must have been of extraordinary value. Behind Bhurtpore came a third boy-chief, the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar. These were succeeded by small Nawabs and Rajahs, with their Divisional Commissioners, by merely titular nobles, and finally by the elephants of the attendants of the various big men. More cavalry and artillery followed, and the procession closed with a body of camel men belonging to the Viceroy's household. It took fully an hour for the whole cavalcade to pass. There was now a rush for the carriages, and *viâ* the Lothian, Queen's Roads, and the Cabul Gate every one crowded to the Meri Bastion to see the march past. The Viceroy, with the Lieutenant-Governor on his right hand, drew up on one side, while the elephants moved slowly by in single file, some of them saluting with their trunks. Before this ceremony was over the cavalry and artillery trotted off to camp, there to await His Excellency's arrival. When the last elephant had enfiladed past, Lord Northbrook got into his carriage with two of his staff, and followed by a *char-a-bancs* containing the remainder of his party, drove away to camp with only a small escort of the Body Guard. The road was lined with the troops of the feudatory chiefs, and as the carriages drove along, the National Anthem was played by military bands stationed at short intervals. The road over the ridge was the one chosen, and the viceregal party was soon within sight of the camp. On entering the main street a field battery, that went on ahead, fired a royal salute, the Viceroy's standard was unfurled, and the band of the Rifle Brigade played the National Anthem. Thus ended a grand and significant solemnity.

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„ *Rangoon* and *Moulmein*, 29th March, 12th and 26th April.

„ *Singapore*, calling at *Rangoon*, *Moulmein*, *Penang* and *Malacca*, 5th and 19th April.

„ *Port Blair* and *Camorta*, 21st April,

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From Calcutta.

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From Madras.

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Grand total, Superficial feet,		23,000

The building will be erected contiguous to the Kaisur Bagh buildings, and the character of the design must be in general keeping with the architectural features of these buildings.

A premium of Rs. 2,500 will be paid to the successful competitor in one sum on the submission of the general drawings—plans, elevations and sections with specification and approximate Estimate, together with the working and detailed drawings.

The plan of the site, photographs of the adjacent buildings, and other particulars will be available for intending competitors on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Each design will bear a distinguishing mark, device or motto, and the same, with name and address of each competitor in a separate sealed cover, will be forwarded to the address of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh, Lucknow, with the designs, which will be received up to 1st June 1875, and to no later date.

(461)

KASIPUR (COSSIPORE.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

CHEMICAL WORKS,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirit of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

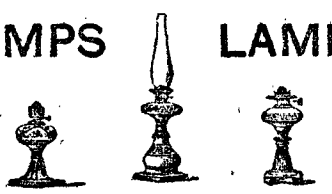
Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3/2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

LAMPS LAMPS



FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions.

Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimney is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner, same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

Billiard Table Manufacturers,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction, that an Amateur can put it together in half an hour, without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months, without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time, for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co., are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this Country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

Plate Glass Mirrors,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

Ever imported into this Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—An opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturer's prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burma, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

(213)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London,) to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868 :—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *Communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet, Dec.* 31. 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera :—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient.

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork :—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland :—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta :—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle :—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*; July 13, 1864.

Sold in Bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

(447) Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW,
CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF CORN CRUSHERS.

No. 1—Corn Crusher.

For kibbling peas, beans, oats, Indian corn &c.,—with diagonally machine-fluted and case-hardened rollers. A simplified feature in this mill is the employment of a setting screw on the back of the feeder—a slight turn being all that is required to increase or diminish the supply on the working rollers, which are so formed as to have both a cutting and a crushing action; and by the new application of feeding can be regulated to suit the strength of a boy, and will kibble a bushel in ten minutes. Size of rollers, 7 inches by 3½ inches, Rs. 125.

No. 2—Corn Crusher.

Is upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of the above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. Size of rollers, 9 inches by 4 inches, Rs. 155.

No. 3—Corn Crusher.

Is admirably adapted for power, being mounted on a strong iron frame which imparts steadiness to its operations, while the great strength of machinery, which is most accurately fitted with parallel adjustment, can instantaneously be regulated by two hand-screws in front to crush to any degree of fineness. This mill can be driven with a 16-inch pulley at 200 revolutions per minute, without danger to the working parts. Size of rollers, 11 inches by 6½ inches, Rs. 255.

Extra rollers for the above.

No 1, 2, 3.

Rs. 30-0 36-0, 88-0 per pair.

Hand Roller Mill.

This is a small corn crusher, and well suited for persons keeping one or two horses; it may be fixed on a bench or stool, or upon a box made for the purpose, in which it can be packed. This addition makes it so easy of transport as to recommend it particularly for the use of Officers in the Army. Price, with box, Rs. 90.

☞ *Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash. Feby.* 1874.

(2)

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons).

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, 6*s.* 2*d.* per oz.
Ditto, ditto, Queen's ditto, 6*s.* 6*d.* „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	... 40 ozs.	at 6	6 ...	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	... 25 „	at 6	6 ...	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	... 40 „	at 6	6 ...	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	... 25 „	at 6	6 ...	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	... 12 „	at 6	6 ...	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	... 10 „	at 6	6 ...	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	... 12 „	at 7	0 ...	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons	...	...	...	2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	... 14 „	at 7	0 ...	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		...	...	1	5	0
				£61	19	0

	ozs.	£	s.	d.	
Silver Tea Pot, with Silver Handle ...	27½	16	15	0	Complete £51 16 0
Silver Sugar Basin, gilt inside ...	14½	9	10	0	
Silver Cream Ewer, gilt inside ...	9½	6	10	0	
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A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY, & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta.;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

(446)

Just Published.

THE

ANNALS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

VOLUME XVIII., 496 pages, for 1872-73, just published at eight rupees.

Most of the previous volumes are available at six rupees each.

Serampore Press.

(387)

The great Eastern Remedy
for all
Diseases of the Skin,

such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, PUSTULAR ERUPTIONS, ACNE, RINGWORM, LICHEN SCALDHEAD, SCALY ERUPTIONS, LEPRA, ELEPHANTIASIS, FRECKLES, SYPHALITIC ERUPTIONS, BOILS, BLANES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES. FOUL ULCERS, CANCER, INDOLENT TUMOURS, CANCEROUS TUMOURS, &c. &c. — is

Dr. E. J. Lazarus

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the orginal receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M. D. and sold by them and by all Medicine Venders at 4 Rupees each bottle.

COOLING, REFRESHING & INVIGORATING

Are the effects of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching Sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests *their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.*

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

(442½)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

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(135)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, King William Street, London.

Insurances effected with or without participation in profits.

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CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq., East Indian Railway Co.
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ASSURERS under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past eleven years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £34,065.

Medical Adviser:

DR. T. EDMONSTON CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street.

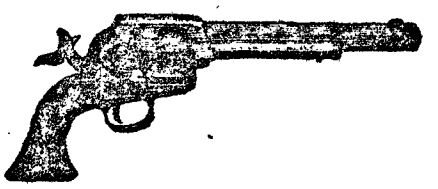
Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	...	£971,942-10-10.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£213,485-15-1.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,970,348-17-1.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to

MESSRS. GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, Strand, Calcutta.

(463)



COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

(335)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 & 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

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The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary.—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		...	£1,000,000-0-0
Annual Life Income	Premia	...	£76,000-0-0
	Interest	...	£24,300-0-0
Realized and Invested Funds		...	£561,332-0-0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta	... Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	Madras,	... Parry & Co.
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	„ Agra,	... T. Bailey, Esq.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

(18)

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS

And every Disorder depending on either *Functional Derangement* of the LIVER or *Obstruction of the Hepatic* or *Biliary Ducts*, such as INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, BLOTCHES, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, OFFENSIVE BREATH, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., &c., have their appropriate Remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only Preparation that has a *really beneficial* influence on the LIVER has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 CASES in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives [*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*], and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the Original Receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by Medicine Vendors at 4 Rs. each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an unmistakable proof of its value.* The Public are warned. Please observe that each bottle issued, and bears on its labels the fac-

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Out-fitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

(402)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.**

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and [illegible] and Oilmen universally.

[illegible]ined of

[illegible] BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

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WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. Railway. Agent's Office, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 17th instant.

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Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office, 6th October, 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE. *Agent*

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S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 22nd November, 1873.

(H)

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Remittances to England made in the Bank Bills free of Commission, at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

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BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta. 18th March, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days. Good-Friday the 26th and Saturday the 27th instant, in conformity with Government Notification, No. 3464, of 29th October, 1867.

By order of the Directors,
(Sd.) R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted, at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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CAUTION.—Any one Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every Respectable [illegible] in India.

(86½)

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

(449) MARTELL & Co.

READY.

ENTRANCE Examination. "A Geographical Companion to the Histories," by Messrs. Tannock and Lorimer. To be had at the "Britannia Press," 1, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

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George SMITH, Esq., LL. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL. D., Ditto.

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MILITARY ORDERS.

Smith, Surgn G J M, permitted to resign the medical service.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, will again have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency:—

Bacon, Lieut Col S E, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Johnson, Lieut Col A B, 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Power, Surgn R, furlough for 2 years.

Armstrong, Lieut. Col C, to officiate as Agent for Army clothing.

Ross, Capt A G, furlough for 2 years.

Coates, Surgn Major J, for 1 year.

Massy, Surgn G, for 10 months.

Conolly, Capt F H, to be Major.

Munro, Capt C A, ditto,

Firth, Capt R F, ditto,

Mackenzie, Capt F J N, ditto,

Newmarch, Capt C B, ditto.

Coddington, Capt F, furlough for 1 year.

Garbett, Capt C H, for 1 year.

Skeen, Surgn A, for 2 years.

Thompson, Lieut W C, to be Capt.

Corbett, Surgn Major A P M, to England to appear before a medical board.

Black, Major W, ditto,

Pyne, Capt J, to England, for fifteen months.

Rooh, Surg Major S, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Roe, Surgn Major S B, to England, for six months.

Williams, Col H E T, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Lucas, Major A W, to England, ditto.

Simmonds, Lieut Col R S, to Bangalore and the Neilgherry hills, from 15th April to 15th October.

Scott, Lieut Col E H, to Simla, from 15th April to 15th October.

Armstrong, Major, F M, to Cashmere, from 15th April to 15th October.

Buskley, Major F A, to remain at Landour, from the 4th March to the 4th November.

Stevenson, Surgn W F, to England, to appear before a medical board.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

Phillips, Mr A, to officiate as Standing Counsel for Presidency of Fort William.

Hon C, leave for 3 months.

D officiate as C C of Oudh.

Lane, Capt C T, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, Berar.

Wright, Mr F, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 1st Grade, ditto.

Jameson, Major C, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 2nd Grade ditto

Moffatt, Mr E, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, ditto.

Johnstone, Capt J, to be Asst Commr of the 2nd Grade Assam.

Heath, Mr A E, to be Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade, Assam.

McLeod, Mr G E, to be Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade, Assam

Hobhouse, Hon A, to be vice-chancellor of Calcutta University.

Mills, Rev M E, to be Chaplain of Kamptee, in addition to his own duties.

Hardy, Rev A O, to be Senior Chaplain.

Jacob, Rev E, to be the Lord Bishop's Domestic Chaplain.

Nicolas, Rev P, to be Chaplain of Gowhatty and Shillong.

Public Works Department.

The following transfers and postings of Officers have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

Conway-Gordon, Capt L, R E, to be Controller of P W Accounts, Madras.

Moss, Mr T, to be Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Trotter, Mr R H, to be Controller of P W Accounts, British Burmah.

Robinson, Mr J, to be Controller, P W Accounts, Central India.

Billings, Mr W A, to be Depy Controller, Bengal.

Moberley, Capt C M, to be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Macdonald, Mr R G, to be Examiner, Railway Accounts, Madras.

Doveton, Capt H, to be Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, as a temporary arrangement.

Gahan, Mr H H, promoted to Asst Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Weedon, Mr F M, Executive Engineer, transferred from the Central Provinces to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

BENGAL.

Mangles, Mr R L, to act as a Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

Geddes, Mr J C, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

The following officers, who were temporarily appointed to be Depy Magts and Depy Colltrs during the late famine operations, will continue to act as such until further orders:—

Warde-Jones, Mr A H, Shahabad; Scanlan, Mr A W, Rajshahye Division; Dutt, Baboo Sashi Bhushun, Purneah; Khan, Baboo Juggobundo, Bankoora; Mullick, Baboo Omullo Churn, Tipperah; Sookul, Baboo Poresh Nath, Nuddea; Roy, Baboo Protab Nath, Midnapore; Dhur, Baboo Lolit Mohun, Bankoora; Banerjee, Baboo Hurrish Chunder, Rajshahye Division; Chandra, Baboo Hurry Mohun, Rajshahye Division; Motiulla, Moulvi, Rungpore

Pratt Mr J, Mymensingh, leave for three months.

Walcott, Major E Y, Manbhoom, leave for six weeks.

Grant, Mr T J C, Howrah, leave for three months.

Peterson, Mr F W V, to act as Magt of Howrah.

Ward, Mr W E, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Cornell, Mr W, to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Smith, Mr T, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Lewin, Capt T H, to be Deputy Commr of Cooch Behar.

Mangles, Mr A C, Patna, furlough for six months.

Mosley, Mr H, to act as Magistrate of Patna.

Tute, Mr A C, Jungypore Division, leave for one month.

Elderton, Colonel A, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that cantonment.

Macaulay, Mr C P L, to act temporarily as a Joint-Magt, First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Herschel, Sir W J, to Act as Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Ali, Moulvi T, Depy Magt, Backergunge, leave for three months.

Fraser, Mr A J, transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.

Roy, Baboo P C, to have charge of the Moonsheegunge Division, Dacca district.

Jeffery, Mr J E B, to have charge of the Tajpore Division, Durbhunga district.

Tayler, Mr S H C, to be a Judge of the First Grade.

Allen, Mr T T, to be a District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.

Peterson, Mr F W V, to be a Joint-Magistrate, First Grade.

Meres, Mr W F, to be a Joint-Magistrate, Second Grade.

Bainbridge, Mr A J B, to be a District and Sessions Judge, First Grade.

O'Kinealy, Mr J, to be a District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade

Quinn, Mr C C, to be Joint-Magistrate, First Grade

Livesay, Mr J J, to be a Joint-Magistrate, Second Grade.

Westmacott, Mr E V, to be a Joint-Magistrate, First Grade.

Larminie, Mr W B, leave for three months.

Hopkins, Mr J A, to act as Magistrate, Bankoora.

Herschel, Sir W J, to be President of the Central Examination Committee for the ensuing examination of assistants and other.

Dampier, Hon H L, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mackay, Rev J A, furlough for two years.

Spens, Rev A N W, to act as Senior Chaplain and as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail.

Francis, Mr W, to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Azimgurh.

Lynch, Dr S S, to have temporary charge of the office of *Inspector-General* of Jails.

Corbett, Surg J L, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Barrackpore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Ryves, Lieut T J, Benares, one year's furlough.

Dashwood, Mr H W, Meerut, six months' leave.

Duke, Rev W A, Chaplain of Benares, three months' leave

Thornhill, Mr E B, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Azimgurh.

Moens, Mr S M, to officiate as Magistrate Jaunpore.

Nicolas, Rev P, to officiate as Chaplain of Cawnpore.

Tracy, Mr T B, J Magistrate, to Mirzapore.

PUNJAB.

Penny, Surgeon-Major C, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Lahore,

Johnstone, Mr P deL H, from the Ferozepore to the Gurdaspore district.

Farrell, Surgeon-Major G, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Civil surgeon of Kohat.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17,	Str. *Abyssinia*,	FROM	Kyouk Phyoo.
—	Str *Orion*,		Liverpool.
—	Str *Scotia*,		Tamorta.
—	*Prince Leopold*,		Liverpool.
18,	Str *Ducca*,		Singapore.
19,	*Empire of Peace*,		Cardiff.
20,	Str. *Foyle*,		Sunderland.
23,	Str. *Sir John Lawrence*,		Chittagong.
—	Str. *Ethiopia*,		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March 17,	Str. *Meinam*,	To	Galle.
—	Str. *Duke of Sutherland*,		London.
—	Str. *Curlew*,		———
18,	Str *Pilot*,		———
19,	Str. *Thales*,		———
—	Str. *Hindostan*,		———
20,	Str. *Chancellor*,		———
—	Str. *Rajpootana*,		———
—	Str. *Sibylla*,		———
—	*Atmosphere*,		New York.
21,	*Botanist*,		Mauritius.
22,	*North*,		London.
—	*Iron Duke*,		———
—	*Simla*,		London.
23,	Str. *Abyssinia*,		———

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Her Majesty's Indian troop ship *Crocodile*, arrived at Bombay on the 15th March from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 10th February, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Suez. During the voyage one birth and one death occurred.

She brought 69 officers, 20 ladies, and 5 children, 694 men, 75 women, and 90 children of Her Majesty's different Regiments.

The following officers with their families arrived per *Crocodile*:—

Col W W Barry, R A, Lieut-Col and Mrs G A Renny and 2 daughters, R H A, Lieut-Col and Mrs R H B Bowley and child, R A, Depy Surgn-Genl T E White, A M D, Surgn Major J Wood, 81st Foot, Major G A Morgan, 55th Foot, Major J Blood, 48th Foot, Major and Mrs J W Collington, R A, Major G T Smart, R A, Major A H Lindsay, R A, Major and Mrs E Staveley, R A, Major H T Vachell, R A, Major and Mrs A Cook, 40th Foot, Major and Mrs C E Lewis, R A, Major W J Finch, R A, Capt J Lawson, 59th Foot, Capt E K Chatfield, 51st Foot, Capt G Baker, 57th Foot, Capt and Mrs G K McCallum, 92nd Foot, Capt and Mrs P L Pinkwin, 59th Foot, Capt J Charley, 2-60th Foot, Capt P Murray, 109th Foot, Capt and Mrs Auchinleck, R A, Capt W Ryan, 65th Foot, Capt and Mrs A Greenland, 56th Foot, Capt O D Bradford, 39th Foot, Capt and Mrs E Whitehead and 3 children, 40th Foot, Surgn J Baker, A M D, Capt J G Graham, 1-3rd Foot, Surgn T Doake, A M D, Capt W J Eagledue, R E, Surg R Collins, A M D, Capt R T M McKenzie, R A, Surg G B Monat, A M D, Capt E J Macheli, R A, Capt and Mrs Sealey, 42nd Foot, Surg and Mrs W J Gibson, A M D, Capt and Mrs T Kelly, 40th Foot, Capt H A Williams, 1-14th Foot, Surg and Mrs J D Crowe, R A, Capt R O Richmond, 89th Foot, Capt B L Tolliver, R A, Dr Mr and Mrs F Drake and child, 1-5th Foot, Lieut J Day, R A, Lieut G T Prettyman, R A, Lieut W J G Denny, R A, Lieut F L Johnson, 65th Foot, Lieut A J Pollock, 1-21st Foot, Lieut R G H Bigham, R A, Lieut W G Palk, R A, Lieut G H Dyke, 1-5th Foot, Lieut E H Daigely, 1-21st Foot, Lieut W M P Coleman, 65th Foot, Lieut J H Connellan, 67th Foot, Lieut G E Rogers 3rd Hussars, Lieut E Chadwick, 16th Lancers, Lieut J Horham, R A, Lieut G J Eyre, 36th Foot, Lieut R E Grey, 3rd Hussars, Lieut A Gardner, 40th Foot, Lieut and Mrs G B Rogers, 48th Foot, Lieut G F Browne, 48th Foot, Lieut H A Tapp, 67th Foot, Lieut G E Challener, R A, Lieut N Cassen, R A, Surg R T Thomsett, A M D, Lieut A H Hannt, 2-7th Foot, Lieut E L Hull, R A, Lieut F C Pearson, 4th Hussars, and Schoolmistress Dart, R A.

Per P and O Co's S S *Teheran*:—

From Brindisi.—Mr L Reid, Col S F Graham, Mr P K Doyne, Mr J M Murray, Mr R Turnbull, Major G R Westropp, Major and Mrs Galloway, Mr T B Tracey, Dr Doolittle, and Mr H Keyworth.

From Southampton.—Mr T Pilot, Rev J F H Blunt, The two Misses Bland, Capt Wyndham, Miss Steeves, Mr L H Jones, Mrs R Collins, Mrs Kelly and two children, Miss Coles, Mrs Tapp, Mrs Thomsett, and Mr A Wilson.

From Venice.—Mr C Thibaut, Mrs Chalmers, Miss Langdon, Mr C Macdonald, Dr Bellew, Col F Hewitt, Surgn Major W Bean, Rev D Mackichan, and Mr and Mrs Parker.

From Suez.—Mr J Robertson, Mr Rasch, Mr Rahim Meerzan, and Mr Dadabhoy Manockjee sett.

From Aden.—Colonel Short, Mr A H Surufally, Mr Naibhoy and one friend, Mr Mahomet and friend, Mr D S Salem, Mr Narainjee and one friend, Mr Soondarjee and one friend, and Mr John De Costa.

Per P and O Co's S S *Deccan*:—

From Southampton.—Major and Mrs Beadon, Capt Lock, Two Messrs Halliday, Mr and Mrs Shackell and 4 children, Mr J Smith, Capt Heimans, Mrs Eyre and infant, Col de Teissier, Capt Lovett, Mr A Laing, and Rev Mr and Mrs Little.

From Venice.—Dr Focke, Mr Scott, Mr Peel, and Mr Schwab.

From Brindisi.—Major Millar and 2 daughters, Capt Clare, Major Foote, Col and Mrs Widdicombe, Capt and Mrs Ricketts, Capt D McLeod, Mr G Richards, Mrs Paske and infant, Mr S Parrott, and Mr F Baring.

From Marseilles.—Mr Jooserand.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY.

Per P and O Co's S S *Indus*:—

For Southampton.—Sir George and Lady Couper, Miss Couper and infant, Mrs Pinhey and 4 children, Mr Pinhey Junior, Capt and Mrs Morris and two children, Mr and Mrs C A Elliott and three children, Mrs Harris, Miss Capes, Mr and Mrs F B Beachcroft and ch Mrs F L Brown and two infants, Mrs Macdougall and children, Mrs Middleton, Miss Foss, Mrs and Miss Gri

Rev H D and Mrs James, Mr and Miss James, Mr J M Campion, Madame Hoffman, two Misses Doyle, Mrs Hobson, Mr and Mrs O H Street, Lieut and Mrs Barr and two infants, Dr Scriven and child, Mr A Dembroke, Mrs Hill, Mr and Mrs Lewis Ingram, Mr R Ferguson and infant, Rev J and Mrs Sheldon and two children, Mrs Yarnold and two infants, Mrs Miles, Mr Lewis W Moore, Dr Style, Captain and Mrs Swete, Miss Townsend, Mrs J G D Walker and infant, Mrs J A Shepherd and two infants, Mr Jas Slade, Mr John Mackenzie, Mr George Morley, Mr Thomas Matson, Mrs Chambers and three children, Mrs Harris, Miss McDonald, Rajah Rambal Singh, wife and servants, Major Watson, Mr S Platt, and Mr W Platt.

For Brindisi.—Lieut.-Col and Mrs Holland and infant, Mr Alonzo Money, Mr J H Mudie, Mr Schilizzi, Mrs Henderson and two infants, Hon Mrs O'Callaghan, Mr Chicsley, Mr Tucker, Mr Osborne, Mr H Scannell, Mr Bashford, Mr W Lloyd, and Col Nicholetts.

For Venice.—Mr T F Hamilton, Mr W H Langton, Col A Macque-n, Major C W R Chester, Col and Mrs Finch and child, Dr leghorn Major T P Harrison, Mr H Berger, Mr Paterson, Col H Boisragon, Lieut.-Col T Boisragon, Mr Henry Douglas, Mr Andrew Yule and Mr James D Buisson.

For Suez.—Mr and Mrs Ricketts, and Mrs Powell.

For Aden.—Mr D F M Macqueen, and Mr Margeston.

Her Majesty's Indian Troop ship *Jumna*, arrived at Bombay on the 17th March from Portsmouth, which she left on the 3rd February, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Suez. She brought 73 officers, 9 ladies, and 15 children; 1,005 men, 111 women, and 182 children of H M's 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, and different regiments. 4 births and 7 deaths (2 men and 5 children) occurred. The following officers, with their families, arrived per *Jumna* :—

Lieut Col J Wilkinson, 2-15th Foot, Major and Mrs P A A Torynam, 2 15th Foot, Major J W T Moffatt, 2-15th Foot, Capt and Mrs C E Layard and child, 2-15th Foot, Capt C J Burnett, 2-15th Foot, Capt H E P Thomas 2-15th Foot, Capt J H H Ruxton, 2-15th Foot, Capt Wm Nangle, 2-15th Foot, Capt H B LeMottee, 2-15th Foot, Capt E J Singleton, 2-15th Foot, Lieut and Adjt W H Daniel, 2-15th Foot, Lieut, W C J Pacey, 2-15th Foot, Lieut M Murphy 2-15th Foot, Lieut F S Allen, 2-15th Foot, Lieut A Rowles, 2-15 Foot, Lieut T Q Shortland, 2-15th Foot, Lieut C G S Pigon, 2-15th Foot, Lieut F G Pogson 2-15th Foot, Lieut J Croossle, 2-15th Foot, Lieut P Low, 2-15th Foot, Lieut L L Steele, 2-15th Foot Lieut D Chesney, 2 15th Foot, Sub-Lieut W W Ward, 2-15th Foot Sub-Lieut J R C Dornoile, 2-15th Foot, Sub-Lieut E W Dun, 2 15th Foot, Sub Lieut and Mrs E Hanstock and child, 2-15th Foot, Sub Lieut F S Inglefield, 2-15th Foot, Sub-Lieut A Foster, 2 15th Foot Pay-Master and Mrs F T A Hopson and 2 children, 2-15th Foot Surgn-Major and Mrs A Moffitt, 2-15 Foot, Quarter-Master and Mrs C J Knott and 5 children, 2-15th Foot, Major P C Anderson, R A, Vet-Surgn F M ase R A, Vet Surgn F F Crawford, R A, Lieut T H Woodrow, R A, Lieut C E Ellis, R E, Lieut T Digby, R E, Lieut J Neville, R E, Surgn A Crebner, M D, A M D. Surgn J T O Lwyer, M D, A M D, Surgn and Mrs W S M Price and 2 children, A M D, Surgn A H atigan, M B, A M D, Surgn C F Richards, A M D, Capt and Mrs D Oliver and 2 children, Bengal Est, Lieut H E Rose, 4th Hussars, Lieut M A close, 11th Hussars, Lieut W J Burke, 15th Hussars, Lieut M Allfrey, 15th Hussars, Lieut R E Eikewish, 1-3rd Foot, Lieut A W Whitworth, 1-6th Foot, Lieut S H Harrison, 1-8th Foot, Lieut L H Phillips, 2-9th foot, Capt F N Callwell, 1-11th foot, Lieut and Mrs P H Smith and 2 children, 1-11th foot, Lieut F W Reader, 1-17th foot, Capt A E Trotter, 2 19th foot, Lieut A Daniell, 1-21st foot, Qr-Master T P Geoghegan, 2-25th foot, Lieut S G Greenaway, 4th foot, Lieut T G Kelly, 44th foot, Lieut T Corbett, 51st foot, Lieut J E Lee, 55th foot, Lieut E C Hill, 62nd foot, Capt F W Day, 63rd foot, Capt J C Mayne, 73rd foot Lieut G F Davidson, 73rd foot Lieut A W Auckerell, 83rd foot, Lieut H A Kagar, 83rd foot, Capt G F Galbraith, 85th foot, Lieut G N Atkinson, 85th foot, Lieut W Crawford, 108th foot Lieut T Lay, 109th foot, and Lieut E W Murphy, 10 th foot.

Per P and O Co's S S *Teheran* :—

For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs Henderson, Col D Robinson Capt E F Chapman, Mr F W Peterson, Mr Ballantyne and son, a lady and gentleman, Mr F Baker, Rev W Walker, Dr Lord and Mr W H Crowe.

For Southampton.—Mr Penman, Mr W Sidwell, Mrs Hayter, Mrs Hart, 2 children and infant, Mr Bullock, Capt Tucker, Mr John Allan, and fifty passengers from Australia for Europe.

For Venice.—Mr C P Palmer, Mr and Mrs G H W Couroy, Col and Mrs Fullerton, Mr Charles Fernard, Mr H Rautenberg, Mrs C B Garrett, Mr H E Bright and Mr G F Williams.

For Ancona.—Major-General and Mrs H W Blake and Mrs Duffin.

For Suez.—Mr E D Carver, and Mrs Carver senior.

For Aden.—Mr and Mrs Saunders, and Quarter-Master Geoghegan.

CALCUTTA.

Per French mail Steamer *Meinam* which left on the 16th instant:—

For Marseilles.—Mr H Fuchs, Mr and Mrs Heeley, two children, and one native servant Mr G H Jones Mr J Steele, Mr and Mrs Browne one child, and one native servant, Mr E Cailllet, Mr J H Findlay, Mr and Mrs T Watson and two children, Mr and Mrs Lance, one child and one native servant, Mr P Kennedy, Mrs Ward, one child, and one native servant, Mr G S Reade and Mr F L Leclerc.

For Naples.—Mr G Diefenbach, and Mr Stefanini.

For Suez.—Mr and Mrs Andreades, two children, and one native servant.

For Galle.—Mr Smith, Mrs Simson, and Mrs Gyer and one child.

For Madras.—Captain and Mrs C Gordon, one child, and one European servant, Honorable Mr Dalyell and three native servants, Colonel Pearse and one native servant, Captain Begbie, two Privates, one native servant.

The English Mail of 26th February was delivered at this office on the 21st instant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BROKERS' EXCHANGE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 18th February, 1875 ...	3 per ct.	
Secretary of State's Drafts, last drawings 17th February, 1875, average rate ...	1-9-15-16	

Exchange on London.

	d.	Per Re. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-5-16	to 1-10 7-16
Ditto, 3 months' sight ...	1-10-1 16	to 1-10 3-16
Ditto, on demand	1-9-13-16	to 1-9-15-16
Credit Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-7-16	to 1-10⅛
Document Bills for Acceptance at 6 months' sight ...	1-10-9-16	to
Document Bills for Payment, at 6 months' do.	1-10-9 16	to 1-10⅝
Ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1-10-7-16	to 1-10⅞

On Hong-Kong.

Document Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	221½ a 228

Bank of Bengal Rates of Discount and Interest.

Discount on Private Bills and Notes	7½ a	8½
Ditto on Acceptance of Local Banks ...	7½ a	8½
Interest on Loans on Security of Govt. Papers ...		7
Ditto on demand ditto ditto ...		6

Government Debenture Loans for 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs. 102 8 a 103 0	
	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) ...	,, 107 0 a 108 0	

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	...	...	Rs.	102 4 a 102 [illegible]
4½ Per Cent. of 1870	(1885)	...	,,	106 0 a 106 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1871	(1881)	...	,,	105 8 a 106 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1872	(1879)	...	,,	103 4 a 103 8
5½ Per Cent. of 1859-60	(1879)	...	,,	109 8 a 109 10

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1864	(1884)	...	Rs.	113 0 a 113 8
6 Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	...	,,	113 8 a 114 0
6 Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	...	,,	114 0 a 114 8
6 Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	...	,,	114 8 a 115 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870	(1890)	...	,,	115 0 a 115 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872	(1892)	...	,,	116 8 a 117 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Paid-up Capital.	Share.	Paid-up.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.		Sales.	Dividend for last three ½ years, p. c.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BANKING COS. *Limited.*	Rs.	Rs	Rs. Rs.				
£1,000,000	£10	£10	Agra Bank	92 a	93	......	2	1½	2	
3 60,000	200	100	Agra Saving's Bank	122 a	123	......	...	...	6	
8 00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank	125 a	126	......	5	5	6	
500,000	100	100	Aliance Bank	100 a		—	...	...	3¼	
3,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1400 a		1400 a	6	3½	3¼	
10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India	124 a	125	......	6	5	5	
£337,625	£25	250	Delhi & London Bank	182½ a	185	......	...	2½	2	
3,00,000	100	100	Mussoorie Savings Bank	124 a	125	... —	6	6	6	
£464,000	£25	£120	National Bank of India	112 a	113	.....	3	2	2½	
20,00,000	100	100	Punjab Bank	80 a		... ..	4	3½	3½	
13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank	530 a	535	......	4	4	4	
6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Ser. Bank	88 a	89	....	4	4	4	
			COMMERCIAL COS. *(Limited.)*							
8,000	100	70	Agri. Phosphates	73 a	75	......	..	..	...	
3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic Jute	40 a	45	......	...	...	...	
8,00,000	100	110	Bally Paper Mills	94 a	95	......	..	...	...	
40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore Jutes	99 a	100	100 a *100	10	10	15	
22,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bengal Coal	1335 a	1340	......	4½	6½	7	
2,60,000	100	20	Bengal Iron	26 a	27	... —	...	...	...	
4,80,400	500	400	Bengal Jute Pressing	307 a		......	...	...	...	
£80,000	£100	£100	Bengal Mills	1300	1310	......	...	...	...	
8,90,000	500	445	Bonded Warehouse	445 a	450	......	7 R	10R	8R	
15,00,000	100	100	Bowreah Cottons	108 a	101	......	...	8	8	
3,00,000	200	100	Ditto (new)	99 a	100	......	...	...	...	
7,50,000	100	75	Budge-Budge Jutes	67 a	68	......	..	.	...	
24,000	100	50	Ditto New Shares	38 a	39	......	...	...	..	
12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking	270 a	280	......	...	..	...	N
......	...	350	Ditto ¼ shares	135 a	140	......	...	...	..	N
1,70,000	100	100	Cal. Hydraulic Press	90 a	95	......	...	..	...	
45,000	25	20	Calcutta Laundry	11 a	12	...	..	...	...	
12 00,000	200	200	Calcutta Jute Mills	185 a		......	...	10	10	
75,000	100	100	Cal. Central Press	64 a	65	......	2	5	4	
400,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydre Prs	......		......	...	...	4a	
200 000	100	50	Cossipore Hydre Prs	par		.. ..	...	...		
255,000	100	30	Dunbar Cotton Mills	23 a	24	......	...	...	...	
£2,250,000	£20	£20	Eastern Bengal Railway	260 a	262	.. ...	2½	2½	2½	
1,00,000	250	250	Eastern Steam Tug	175 a	200	......	...	...	10	
£20,140,000	£20	£20	East India Railway	269 a	270	.....	2½	2½	2½	
8,00,000	250	250	Equitable Coal	280 a	285	......	7½	2½	6	
14,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster Mills	65 a	66	......	...	...	9	
	100	100	Ditto Contrib.	62 a	63	......	7	...	...	
10 00,000	200	200	Goosery Cottons	242 a		242 a	6½	7½	8	
......	200	30	Ditto New shares	221 a		......	...	...	..	
12 00 000	1,000	1,000	Goureepore	900 a	950		8	5	6	
15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel	157½ a	160	......	3	2	3	
8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking	194 a	195	.....	5	5	5R	
453,125	100	25	Howrah Mills	16 a	17	16 a	..	...	...	
29,00,000	1,000	1,000	India General S. N.	520 a	525	520 a *530	8	...	6½	
5,00,000	100	100	India Life Assurance	9 a	10	......	...	..	[illegible]a	
1,00,000	100	100	Labour Transport	103 a	105	......	...	...	...	
2,20,000	100	100	Landing & Shipping	43 a	44	.....	7	3	20	
2,20,000	500	500	Mchnt's Steam Tug	330 a	335	...	...	5	7½	
5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery	114 a	115	...	...	...	5	
3 20,000	500	500	Nasmyth's Press	450 a	460	.....	...	20	15	
60,000	50	20	Nauthpore Indigo	30 a	31	.....	...	...	...	
720,000	100	100	New Beerbhooms	125 a		......	...	5	5	
1,40,000	100	100	Ditto New Issue	135 a		......	...	...	...	
2,50,000	100	100	Strand Bank Press	90 a	92	.....	...	...	...	
18,30,000	100	90	Oriental Jute	70 a	72	70 a	...	..	...	
£4,000,000	£10	£10	O. & R. Railway	127 a		......	2½	2½	2½	
1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore Press	88 a	90	......	...	6 a	10 A	
6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge Coals	111 a	112	...	..	5	7	
2,40,000	100	80	Riverside Press	par		......	...	..	..	
[illegible]5,500	500	500	Scott Thomson	240 a	242	....	2½	3	3	
13 65,000	100	85	Seebpore Jutes	66 a	67	67 a *67	...	...	...	
2,89,000	£20	£20	S. P. and D. Railway	287 a	[illegible]	.. ...	2½	2½	2½	
1,00,000	100	100	Watson's Press				29	4	10	

Paid up Capital.	Share.	Paid up.	Stocks.	Closing Prices.		Sales.	Dividends for Season 72	73	74.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	TEA COS. *(Limited.)*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
3,00,000	100	100	Amicable	195 a	200	.....	...	17	10a	
19,33,375	£50	200	Assam	500 a		.....	17½	22½	5a	
1,10,000	100	100	Adupore Terai	105 a	110	......	...	...	...	
3,00,000	100	100	Arcuttipore	155 a	156	......	7½	13	13a	
2,00,000	100	100	Balasun	120 a	121	- ...	...	...	..	
150,000	100	100	Baree	100 a	101	......	...	...	...	
7,50,000	100	100	Bengal	99 a	100	100 a	6	8	4a	
150,000	100	60	Do. (Contributory)	56 a	57	......	6½	8	4a	
6,85,550	200	200	Bishnauth	385 a		......	17½	17½	10a	
	200	50	Do. (Contributory)	34 a	95	9½ a	17½	10a	17½	
£80,000	£10	£10	Borelli	130 a		130 a	...	...	10a	
1,10,000	100	100	Borsillah	104 a	105	......	8	10	5a	
270,000	100	100	Burkola	98 a	99	99 a	..	...	10a	
10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar	160 a	161	......	2½	4½	10a	
400,000	100	100	Central Terai	69 a	70	......	...	6	5a	
2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore	750 a	760	......	6	5	.a	
250,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore	101 a	102	......	...	...	...	
3,00,000	100	100	Colonial	121 a	122	.....	...	5¾	...	
2,30,000	100	100	Cutleecherra	105 a	107	......		12	15a	
2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela	195 a		......	4	6	...	
91,300	100	100	Dedurkosh	86 a	87	......	...	12	15a	
8,50,000	200	85	Dening	65 a	66	66 a	...	5½	4a	X
848,000	100	100	Dehra Door	89 a	90	......	5	10	4a	
1,50,000	100	100	Dessai & Parbt	140 a	141	......	...	3	..	
465,000	100	100	Durrung	88 a	89	88 a 88½	7	4	15	
5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	190 a		......	4	2	15	
10,00,000	100	100	East India	85 a		......	6	6	3a	
4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty	100 a	101	.....	...	10	3a	
350,000	100	100	Holta	111 a	112	......	...	15	7½a	
4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungooria	90 a	91	.....	...	4	8	
1,21,500	250	250	Jellalpore Cachar	500 a		......	14	5	10a	
2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat	103 a	105	.....	...	..	6½	
2,30,000	100	100	Jokai (Assam)	103 a	104	...	...	..	...	
2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra	110 a	111	......	...	8	7	
4,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley	95 a	100	.....	...	5	..	
500,000	1,000	1,000	Kunchunpore	925 a	950	.....	...	3	4a	
......	100	100	Ditto ditto	92 a	93	......	...	3	4	
7,00,000	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	110 a	111	......	3½	2	4a	
	250	200	Do. (Contributory)	90 a	91	......	d	2	4a	
1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong & Terai	85 a		......	...		...	
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal	12,000 a		.....	...	8½	29a	
4,98,750	£10	62½	Lower Assam	45 a	46	...	4	4	...	
£70,50	£10	£10	Luckimpore (Asm.)	128 a	129	......	3a	7	4	
1,55,750	100	100	Majagram	110 a	111	......	...	12	5	
7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra	94 a	95	.....	...	2½	3a	
	100	90	Do. (Contributory)	84 a	85	......	...	3	.a	
1,38,000	100	90	Mothola	97 a	98	.....	...	...	5a	
£110,000	100	100	Moungledye	......		......	...	...	...	
3,250,00	200	200	Muttuck	98 a	100	......	...	...	...	
	200	125	Do. (Contributory)	70 a	75	.. ...	...	...	...	
2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi	123 a	124	......	...	...	...	
£16,000	£10	£10	New Golah Ghat	230 a	255	.....	12½	20	10a	
1,20,000	30	30	New Mutual	230 a	235	......	35	5	5a	
4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore	200 a		.. —	5	..		
£160,000	100	60	Phoenix	62 a	63	...	...	...	5a	
175,000	100	100	Punkabaree	105 a	106	.....	14	4	10a	
2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah	160 a		... ..	...	...	...	
1,50,000	100	50	Sgbulli and Mma	57 a	59	...	...	...	...	
6,25,000	100	100	Singel	129 a	130	130 a	11½	9	16	
3 00,000	100	100	Soom	88 a	90	......	3	...		
1,40,000	100	100	Springside	128 a	130	......	...	...	13	
70,000	100	30	Sungoo River	39 a	40	......	...	...		
1,35,000	200	200	Teendarrea	127 a	128	.....	3	...	...a	
7,34,300	200	£10	Tuckvar	129 a	130	......	...	..	...	
£189,224	£10	£10	Upper Assam	27 a		......				

*— [illegible] per share. Per cent. for 4 months, B—Nominal. ½—Ex 1st and 2nd bonus.

SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL

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MDCCCXLVIII.

PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT

LEOPOLD I ROI DES BELGES

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The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

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SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

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"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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"In all cases I have found DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

General Debility and Emaciation.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility, I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed. I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents, the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and, from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who, in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Esq., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's*, writes:—

"In giving my opinion of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it. unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

The Wasting Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets*, from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hope of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin*, writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold **ONLY** in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

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☞ All communications on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor.

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Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

CALCUTTA: SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during April and May 1875:—

From Calcutta For Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo 3rd, 17th and 31st May.

„ Akyab and Rangoon 26th April, 10th and 22nd May.

„ Rangoon and Moulmein 26th April, 10th and 22nd May.

„ Singapore calling at Rangoon Moulmein Penang and Malacca. 3rd, 17th and 31st May.

„ Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Pakeham, Kopah, Junkseylon, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, 10th May.

„ Port Blair and Camorta, 19th May.

„ Bombay, calling at False Point, Gopalpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar, 29th April, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May.

Receiving Cargo for Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bundar Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Bussorah, and Baghdad, to be transshipped at Bombay to Steamer leaving for the Persian Gulf, immediately after arrival of Steamer from Calcutta. Baghdad cargo transferred at Bussorah to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company—or other Steamer.

From Calcutta, for London, on or about 26th April.

„ Madras, for Rangoon, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam Bimlipatam, returning to Madras, *vid* same ports, 28th April 12th and 24th May.

„ Bombay, for Kurrachee only 26th April, 3rd, 10th, 24th, and 31st May.

„ Kurrachee, Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah, receiving Cargo for Baghdad, 23rd and 30th April, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May.

„ Calcutta calling at same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta, 24th April, 1st, 8th, 15th, 20th and 27th May.

„ Aden, for Zanzibar, 21st May.

„ Zanzibar, for Aden, 8th May.

Ditto. „ Moyotte and Nossi Bi 7th May.
Arriving at Zanzibar on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

TO SOUTHAMPTON *vid* CANAL.

Captain.		Tons.	H P.		
Khedive, J. D. Steward	..	3,742	600	May	4th.
Thibet, C. H. Eastley	..	2,593	400	„	18th

For further particulars apply to

H. P. LOVELL, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

FROM BOMBAY.

Captain.		Tons.	H. P.		
Pekin, W. Woolcotts	..	3,777	600	April	26th Southampton.
Avoca, J. H. Torbock	..	1,481	250	May	3rd Suez, &c.
Mirzapore, A. Parish	..	3,763	600	„	10th Southampton.
Baroda, W. Fentiman	..	1,874	400	„	17th Suez, &c.
Khiva, C. G. Perrins	..	2,609	450	„	24th Southampton.
Geelong, C. Fraser	..	1,584	250	„	31st Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 3rd, 17th and 31st May.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 1st and 29th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March, 1875.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY dispatch during the fair Season (*November to June*) regularly every fortnight, a steamer from Bombay to Trieste, which leave on the 5th and 20th of every month. From June to November one steamer every month will be despatched on the 20th.

These steamers have either only one class of Cabin accommodation, or first and second class, and the rates of passage-money vary accordingly.

During the passenger season large passenger steamers are usually employed with excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH ONE CLASS ONLY.

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH 1ST AND 2ND CLASS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
„ Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
„ Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE. The passage-money includes free conveyance of 3 cwts. luggage for 1st class and 200 lbs. for 2nd class Passengers, and a liberal table (*exclusive* of wines and liquors, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices).

OVERLAND ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Information of the Company's Service on the direct weekly line between TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA,

In conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service between Suez and the East, and *vice versa*.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Trieste for Alexandria every Friday at midnight, and will reach their destination in about 5 days, inclusive of a stoppage from 4 to 6 hours at Corfu. The return voyage from Alexandria takes place immediately after the arrival of the Indian Mails from Suez, falling due every Sunday. In case of delay the departure of the steamer will be postponed.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA, CORFU, AND TRIESTE.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Corfu	8 0	5 18	3 0
Trieste	12 0	9 0	6 0

Reduced Fares from Alexandria to Trieste for Families of not less than three adult persons travelling together.

1st Class, Rs. 100 each; 2nd Class, Rs. 75 each.

These rates include berth, a liberal table (exclusive of liquor) and fees.

Baggage allowed—1st Class, 200 lbs.; 2nd Class, 130 lbs. English weight.

Overweight, 10*s.* per cwt.

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT, Manager

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House,
16th November 1874.

Steam Communication with the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LING, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policyholders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly, at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	... **£ 971,942 10 10**
Annual Income	...	... **£ 169,497 15 8**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims Paid Since 1834, £ 2,070,348 17 1

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations or to

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

DURING THE YEAR 1873,

THE amount of NEW ASSURANCES effected, (£1,218,619-3s) is the largest sum ever transacted by THE STANDARD COMPANY in any one year, and has seldom been exceeded by any British Office.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

DURING THE PRESENT QUINQUENNIUM (1870 to 1873.)

Year.	New Policies Issued.	Invested Funds.
1871	£1,041,097 5 0	£ 4,266,075 4 7
1872	£1,190,453 10 0	£ 4,411,657 16 8
1873	**£1,218,619 3 0**	**£4,580,667 16 9**

TH CLAIMS by death, paid during the past eight years, have amounted to upwards of Three Million Pounds Sterling, averaging more than £1,000 *a day for eight years.* At the same time, the REVENUE has reached the large annual sum of £724,000, and the invested Funds amount to £ 4,580,667-16-9.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, and may be limited to a fixed number of payments, and paid in Monthly instalments if desired.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 15, Hare Street; *Calcutta, 15th June* 1874.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

THE

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AND

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ON NEW, SOUND AND POPULAR PRINCIPLES.

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BRANCH OFFICE: BOMBAY.

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MUST ALWAYS BE
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D. LANCASTER, *F. I. A.*,
Secretary.

Head Office, Meerut, 1875.

* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874.

"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February*, 1874.

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Tinted Crystal Eye-preservers and Glasses	" 9-8 to 50
Eight-day Office Time-pieces, 12-in. dial, Mahogany cases ..	" 18-0
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Binocular and Opera Glasses	" 10-0 to 50
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N.B.—Steel Crystal ordinary Spectacles, per Banghy ..	" 6-8
Ditto, ditto, per post	" 7-4

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—This is the last Christmas Book we have received, though not very like the general run of Christmas literature. It will be, however, a welcome New Year's gift to the now very numerous body of Registrars and Sub-Registrars. It contains, firstly, the Registration Act, with clear and intelligible small-print summary of the several judicial decisions affecting each section, placed after the section to which they refer; then the Table of Fees; and the Rules drawn up by the Inspector-General and sanctioned by Government. This includes the Transliteration Rules promulgated by the University under the title of "A Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's System of Transliteration." It is followed by a list of the Districts and Sub-districts, with the thanahs contained in each. Then follows the Stamp Act, with its Schedules; and the whole is completed by a carefully compiled *Index* to the entire contents. A good index is a great *desideratum*, and, as Mr. Bignold observes, two indexes in one book are a great nuisance, so he has combined the entries relating to the Registration Act and Rules and those relating to the Stamp Act into one index, which is both handy and complete.

Just Published.

THE JANUARY NO. (CXIX.) OF

"THE CALCUTTA REVIEW."

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

CALCUTTA : SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1875.

OURSELVES.

We do not conceal from ourselves the difficulty of the task we have undertaken, in our attempt to bring the fine old Serampore paper, with the associations that cluster round it, into something like harmony with the present times. The *Friend* has been a distinctively religious paper, and this of course is our difficulty. Our best plan, we think, will be to conceal nothing from our readers, but to tell them honestly how we ourselves regard the position. There is no memory then connected with India, that moves us so deeply as the story of Carey, Ward, and Marshman, and their Serampore home. The work that these men did, is to ourselves at once the grandest and most important episode in the history of our connection with the country. Cast out by their own countrymen as evil-doers, and refused even a landing-place in British territory, these men nevertheless represented the one element in the nation, that was destined to save its rule from being a calamity to both countries. The people of India are little aware how much they owe to the small and despised body of Englishmen, who sent out these three worthies, not without many prayers, for the conversion of India to the faith of Christ. They were the solitary few of the nation, in whom the imagined wealth of India excited no cupidity. Their one thought was the enrichment of India with the Gospel, and for this they were willing themselves to become poor, and even to lay down their lives. Hated by the rich and powerful East India interest, for their abhorrence of the spirit that marked its rule, and regarded as fanatics by the leading Statesmen and Churchmen of the time, the nation owes to these men every unselfish and Christian feature of our administration. They were the one saving element that came into the country with us, and the little leaven has gone far to leaven the whole lump.

It is popularly supposed that the *Friend of India* dates from 1835 only, but this is an error. The paper had been in existence as an unpretending quarterly for many years, when Mr. Marshman launched it as a weekly journal on the press, and never was a title more fairly won, or more nobly borne, than that of the *Friend of India* in those early days. But the day of missionary triumph at last dawned ; and missionary influences came to pervade all the counsels of the Government. With this triumph, a change stole insensibly over the views that were reflected at Serampore. Before even the now venerable Marshman had left the editorial chair, the paper had begun to reflect—under a refined and specious form—a phase of the national selfishness. The ten years of Lord Dalhousie's rule, brilliant as they were in administrative power, have left a blot upon our rule that will never be effaced. The professed zeal of the Government for the education and conversion of the people was allowed to cloak the real covetousness of its proceedings, while a tacit alliance unhappily sprang up between the *Friend* and the Government. That Mr. Marshman was blind to the true character of many of Lord Dalhousie's acts is certain, for he remains so in part to this day. The hypocrisy of the pretences upon which the State was everywhere confiscating the possessions of the people and their princes, was discerned clearly enough by the country, but Serampore was unable to the last to perceive it. The time it was thought had come when "The word of the Lord was to have free course, to run, "and be glorified." The native States were the last barrier to the Gospel, and were now happily coming down, one after another. It was not the overflowing treasury of Oudh that made us desire that kingdom for our own, nor was it that we wanted the Berars, or Nagpore, or Jhansi, or Tanjore to replenish our coffers, but that we felt an indignant pity for the people, and that a sense of duty required us to save the princely families that ruled them, from the temptations that beset idleness and wealth.

When the Nemesis of all this came in the Mutiny, the paper was positively demanding the "annexation" of China, in missionary interests. It was thus that the *Friend* so largely alienated from itself the sympathies of the people. The brilliant writing that marked the journal was full of the "strange fire" that had been kindled on the altar where the Divine charity had gone out. The people were to be converted by force : caste was to be ignored in all the jails of the country, and punishments to be equalized by being all made capital. The Government was to reserve every appointment in the public service for native Christians, and we know not what other strange counsels were urged upon the State, with all the epigrammatic force and brilliancy for which the paper was distinguished.

The title of the journal became almost an irony in the ears of the people. Was *this* their Friend ; with all sympathy for them dead, and the red-hot spirit of a crusader's zeal, burning fiercely in its room ? The journal unfortunately continued to be animated with this spirit when the Indigo quarrel broke out in Bengal, between the people on the one hand, and the planters and zemindars on the other, and to men's amazement and distress it took part with the latter. Thus the missionary, after having been betrayed into supporting the policy of annexation, was now made to appear as the apologist of a vicious and cruel system that even "the World" looked upon with misgivings and aversion. And the people asked again was *this* their Friend ; the spokesman of the Grants, the Thorntons, and the Wilberforces : the child of Carey, Ward, Marshman, and Thomas ? The simple truth is that there was nothing left to link the paper with the past but a strong missionary zeal. When five years ago, the journal passed into the hands of Mr. Routledge another change took place. A man of sterling honesty and full of kindly feeling towards the people, he unfortunately looked coldly on missionary enterprise altogether ; and it was a deplorable mistake that he was ever asked to assume charge of a journal, so completely out of harmony as he was with its traditions.

What then, it may be asked, do we propose to do with the journal ourselves ? In a word, we mean that it should once more become emphatically the *Friend* of India. The two great principles of the Serampore mission we take to have been simply these : a sympathizing, unselfish interest in the people ; and a strong desire to see them Christian. No man can usefully edit any English journal in India, who does not sympathize with the people ; and certainly no man should attempt to conduct a journal with traditions such as those of the *Friend*, who is not convinced of the truth of Christianity and desirous to see its people partakers of its faith.

We believe with Serampore that the Bible is the very word of God, but we see more clearly than the missionary does that it has a human as well as Divine element in it. It is the failure to recognize this, that places so many earnest Christian men to day in hopeless antagonism with their times. The period is not distant, when men will discern more generally, the important conclusions that flow from an honest recognition of the fact, that the Bible was written, neither for our instruction in the past or future events of history, nor to teach us the facts of natural science or philosophy, but simply to make known to us, God's ways of dealing with men. Where this is lost sight of, and men will regard the Bible as teaching history, or science, or the events of coming time, the perversion of it is

complete. The Book is unique in its nature, and history, and structure, but what men have to learn in our day is that it is as really human as Divine. It is the refusal to recognize this fact, and the conclusions that flow from it, that repel so many sincere men from Christianity. We think that we honor the Divine word, by insisting upon the verbal inspiration of its human and therefore fallible text, while the greatest sticklers for this dogma too commonly fail to discern at all the voice that speaks through Moses and the Prophets, the Psalmist and the Evangelists in one and the same tone, with one and the same message through fifteen hundred years. We note with reverence that as the Saviour Himself the incarnate Word of God was both human and Divine by a union we can never understand so as to discern where the human ends and the Divine begins, so is it with the Scriptures. And the great conflict between science and religion will last, until the human element in the Bible is distinctly discerned. No more complete perversion of its pages could be witnessed than a Dr. Cumming insisting that the Book was written to make him and his followers know the events of the next ten or a hundred years ; or than the narrow Evangelical who insists that Genesis was written to instruct us in the actual processes of the Creation. That the story is human, every honest man is forced to allow ; but is there therefore no Divine voice speaking to us from out the text ? We believe there is. "Through faith we understand that the "worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things "which are seen were not made of things which do appear." *That* is the Divine message to the listening ear : the revelation of a Creator in opposition to Science falsely so called with all that flows therefrom. The hope of holding fast the letter of Scripture as inspired, must be let go ; and in this important matter we can but reflect the views of the *Indian Observer*. A simple and courageous determination to welcome the truth as it discloses itself, is what Christian men as a body are sadly deficient in. We *fear* to let go the ancient landmarks lest we should land we know not where : and so we cannot recognize honestly that the letter of the Scripture is fallible, lest our faith therein should not survive the shock. We sympathize with minds in this position, but it is untenable, and the next generation will we believe, be more happy than our own.

The distinctively religious character of the *Friend of India* will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for this long statement and the existence of some public curiosity as to how we purposed blending together two journals apparently so opposed to each other on this vital subject. The new journal will not be a religious paper in any sense, but it will have a strong sympathy with the missionary body as the truest friends of the people. We shall represent no one section of the Church, but extend freely our sympathies to all, and seek to avoid widening the breaches that unhappily exist therein. Earnest and single-minded workers for the good of the people, whether we quite agree with their methods or not, may count upon the full sympathy of the new *Friend of India*. We need make no profession as to our attitude towards the people themselves ; they will gather it sufficiently from what we have now written.

NOTICE.

THE Editor hopes that he will soon find himself surrounded by a staff that will reduce his own part in the conduct of the journal very largely to that of "editing" it, in the proper sense of the word. It was one of the constant errors of Serampore, that the attempt was made to make the paper the reflection of a single mind only. The powers of the man must be rare indeed who can hope to succeed in such an enterprise ; and we certainly do not contemplate it ourselves. A regular honorarium will be paid to *all* contributors, but we are anxious rather to secure the co-operation of a small staff, who will write steadily for the journal. Remittances should be addressed to Messrs. Nicholls and Co., Old Court House Street, and communications to the Editor and Manager to No. 3, Chowringhee.

BHAMO AND BEYOND.

THE concurrence of two such events as the murder of Lieutenant Holcombe among the Nagas and the murder of Mr. Margary on the Kakhyen hills, is certainly a most disastrous prelude to the year of grace 1875. Both present certain salient points of resemblance ; there was the same carelessness in diplomatic preliminaries, the same reckless trust in jealous and treacherous savages, and the same deplorable result. The causes of the former tragedy are neither complex nor recondite, and the insult to our suzerainty will be speedly avenged by burning a few villages ; but the motive and reasons of the Kakhyen catastrophe are by no means so transparent, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the consequences that may possibly result.

We have good grounds for formally accusing the King of Burma of secretly prompting and directing the late attack on our peaceful mission. At the same time we cannot but allow that the anomalous policy we have pursued, by turns servilely compliant, and arrogantly peremptory, must have irritated the descendant of Alompra beyond endurance, and may well explain any extent of sympathy or complicity with our enemies. It is sufficiently notorious that the king's consent to the treaty of 1867 was only obtained through the British envoy secretly guaranteeing the free importation of munitions of war through our territories into the king's dominions. The Indian Government, while it accepted all the advantages conferred by the treaty, refused its sanction to this private compact, and made the king for ever distrustful of British honor and generosity. His suspicions were subsequently confirmed by the establishment of a political agency at Bhamo in 1869. Major Sladen, the Resident at Mandalay, had made himself obnoxious to the king, chiefly no doubt from a fearless advocacy of this very scheme. The local Government adopted the ingenious plan of removing the projector, and then straightway carrying out the project. To understand, however, the exact position of affairs, it will be necessary to revert to the year 1868, the year following the treaty, of General Fytche's administration.

On the 13th of January, Major Sladen started with his expedition from Mandalay, to explore the trade-routes between China and Burmah. He reached Bhamo on the 21st, and from this point was only about 220 miles distant from Talifoo, his destination. Here, however, his party were detained on various frivolous pretexts till the 26th of February, and it was here that he began to realize what the king's promises of assistance were actually worth. On the 2nd of March they reached Ponlyne, 30 miles distant from Bhamo : on the 6th, Ponsee ten miles beyond. Here they were compelled to stop till the 11th of May, or more than two months, exposed to every species of insult and extortion, and it was only through the intervention of the Panthay Governor at Momien, who sent envoys to escort them onward, that they were able to continue their march. With this assistance the journey was easy ; they reached Santafu on the 14th, Myncla on the 16th, where they stopped six days for further news : Nantin on the 24th, and finally Momien on the 27th. Here Major Sladen and his companions stayed as guests of the Governor till the 13th of July, when finding there was no prospect of being able to proceed further without the certainty of encountering armed opposition from the Chinese, who had already attacked the party, they returned leisurely by a different route, and arrived at Bhamo on the 5th of September.

There is one point which Major Sladen makes clear throughout his narrative, viz. that the greater part, if not the whole, of the difficulties and delays he experienced were owing to the covert opposition of the monarch at Ava. Both the Ponsee and Ponlyne Tgaubwas were acknowledged feudatories of Mandalay, and a Burman escort in two days would have carried the party safely to Manwyne, or even far as Nantin, as their most formidable opponent, the Chinese guerilla, Lees-hee-ta-hee, was himself a voluntary vassal of the king. This escort was, however, refused, and every impediment thrown in the way of the advance of the expedition. The actual influence of the Avan Government was shown by the journey of Mr. Gordon to Myncla. He was sent to take Capt. William's place as engineer

while the party were residing at Momien. The king having nothing further to hope or fear, gave genuine orders that he should be assisted, and he was enabled to traverse the whole distance up to Myncla, where he met the returning mission, without the least impediment or the faintest shadow of opposition.

It was manifest to Major Sladen on his arrival at Mandalay that, without real aid from the king, any English attempt at exploration was doomed before hand to failure. This, aid for various reasons, he knew it was useless to expect, and he accordingly proposed the immediate establishment of a British agency at Bhamo, for the avowed purpose of "counterbalancing and counteracting the sinister influences" exerted against us by the Court at Ava. Despite General Fytche's strenuous co-operation, the Government of India were somewhat reluctant to consent, and especially dwelt on the difficulty of obtaining "a person versed in the language and customs of the country, and at the same time possessed of a certain amount of ability and of much tact and powers of conciliation." It alluded also to the danger he would be exposed to, in the event of any public agitation, and solemnly called on the Chief Commissioner to pause before insisting on the scheme. However, both the danger and difficulty of selection were made light of, and Captain Strover, the First Assistant Political Agent proceeded to Bhamo at the end of November, 1869. It is on the events of these three years, viz. the Treaty of 1867, the expedition of 1868, and the establishment of Captain Strover in 1869 that the late Chief Commissioner would probably choose to stake his political reputation. There can be no doubt that the king regarded each as both an affront and a defeat, and resented them with all the force of vindictive rancour that a petty eastern despot is capable of. It remains for us to determine their ultimate international worth. We have already explained how the king's adhesion was gained to the treaty. Its provisions are now systematically disregarded by both contracting parties, and its value is probably equivalent to the amount of stationery and sealing wax expended on the original compact. It is curious to notice that both the latter proposals were at first peremptorily rejected by the higher authorities. In a letter dated the 18th of July, 1867, Sir William Muir, the Foreign Secretary, wrote that "it did not suit the convenience of the Government of India to furnish a second party of explorers (a direct route from Rangoon to the Chinese frontier being already under inquiry), and moreover that His Excellency in Council could hardly conceive any step which, under present circumstances, could be more imprudent than for British merchants to settle in Bhamo, or a British official to be stationed there for any purpose." How these judicious scruples were overcome, it would be tedious to explain. General Fytche dwelt prominently on the prospect of our being forestalled by the French, who had despatched a survey party from Saigon; and further represented that the moment was most opportune for the undertaking as the Panthay independence was finally established. The requisite sanction being obtained, there were two courses open to the Local Government; the first to confine their exploration to the routes which lay under the direct control of the Shan and Kakhyen States, all more or less tributaries to Ava, and avoid all communication with the revolted Mahomedans; the second to co-operate heartily with the latter, lending them in return the full force of British influence and assistance. At first General Fytche seemed inclined to adopt the former alternative, and restrict the limits of the expedition to the Shan town of Sanda or Santifoo. Finally, however, he instructed Major Sladen to proceed, if possible, to Talifoo, the very heart of the Panthay insurrection. This, as we have seen, he failed to achieve, having been compelled to return from Momein, a city 90 miles short of the gaol indicated. The utter extermination of the Panthays five years later shows there was no ground for the Chief Commissioner's assertion as to the final organisation of the Mussulman power. The obvious consequence is that the occasion was most unfavourable for English enterprise. We were thrusting ourselves into a swarm of wasps at a time when our motives were sure to be misinterpreted, where we had no power to retaliate, and whence we were sure to emerge with more or less discredit. All we effected by our endeavours was to provoke Chinese hostility and suspicion by our intercourse with an insurgent force, and pave the way for the disastrous results that have followed our second attempt in this direction. Nor can the agency at Bhamo be pronounced to have attained a greater share of success. The whole arrangement is one unprecedented in Indian annals. The occupier of the appointment is nothing more nor less than an accredited spy, a spy moreover without influence, without authority, nearly entirely isolated from European intercourse, and feeling himself an object of hatred and suspicion to all around. The climate is miserable, the country "is one low-lying alluvium," and to crown all, the intense consciousness of the folly and futility of his position which recent events have so amply demonstrated, must render the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo about the least enviable officer throughout our Indian dominions.

SIR G. COUPER ON *ESPRIT DE CORPS*.

We publish in another column a letter recently circulated by Mr. Sparks, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to all officers in the Oudh Commission. The document bears date the 8th March, and was therefore written after Sir George Couper's recent visit to Calcutta and interview with Lord Northbrook, and immediately before he was succeeded by the Honorable John Inglis. The circular has been already published in the *Pioneer*, but our contemporary in criticising it at first fell into the error of supposing Mr. Inglis instead of Sir G. Couper to be the author. We are surprised that internal evidence as well as the date, did not suggest the authorship. The circular gives rise to reflections of various kinds. In the first place, we think it is not correct to state that there does exist any general impression outside Oudh that discussions and discord are rife among officers of the Oudh Commission, nor is it correct to infer that such an impression, if it did exist, was due to the criticisms of the press on the Oudh Administration. No doubt much ill-will has been felt, and has manifested itself in various ways in connexion with the events which occurred in Oudh last year and which brought the names of a few Oudh officials prominently before the public. Official opinion on the subject both of the libel suits and of the famine policy of the Oudh Government, was divided into two hostile camps. But this state of things must be considered to have been purely exceptional and temporary. Setting aside these matters, there is no reason to suppose that there has been discord among the officers of the Oudh Commission; nor are we aware that the assertion has ever been made by our brethren of the press. It certainly has not been made by ourselves. We have no doubt that the officers of the Oudh Commission, to quote Sir G. Couper's words, "are as a rule well-affected towards each other." The statement, however, immediately preceding this one, in which Sir G. Couper maintains that his officers "generally are loyal and "well-disposed towards the administration, under which they "are serving," can we think only be admitted to be true subject to some qualifications. We should be sorry to make remarks calculated to give pain, but we are obliged to state our opinion that in printing and circulating officially a statement to this effect, Sir G. Couper has challenged criticism of his administration on its weakest side. Sir G. Couper, when Judicial Commissioner, well maintained the dignity of his high office, exercised careful supervision over the subordinate Courts, and earned the reputation of being a judge clear-headed, impartial, and endowed with legal acumen. As a Chief Commissioner he has had many difficulties to contend with. Having been throughout all his service either in the Secretariat or on the Judicial Bench, he had had no experience of district work; and the successful administrator of an Indian province is generally a man who in his youth successfully administered a district. Great and difficult problems arose for his solution, and his warmest admirers can hardly maintain that they have been successfully solved. Sir G. Couper brought both zeal and ability to the task of dealing with these questions, but he lacked experience, and unfortunate idiosyncrasies of manner and temper and judgment have prevented him from availing

himself, as he might have done, of the ability and experience of his subordinates. Three Secretaries, Mr. Harington, Colonel Forlong and Mr. Redfern, successively retired from appointments that necessitated personal intercourse with Sir G. Couper. A fourth officer, Mr. McMinn, placed under orders of the Secretariat for the purpose of compiling the gazetteer, was only prevented from resigning his appointment, by Dr. Hunter being specially deputed to Lucknow to visit the Chief Commissioner and throw oil on the troubled waters. In two instances, those of Lieutenant-Colonel Ouseley and Major Hewett, the Government of India, have come to a conclusion diametrically opposed to that of Sir G. Couper as to the qualifications of his subordinates. He questioned the competency of these two officers to hold charge of districts, and even to remain in civil employ, with the only result that after their cases had been referred to the Government of India they were appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioners. In a third case, Mr. Gibson, an officer of whom all Sir G. Couper's predecessors had entertained the very highest opinion, was subjected to supersession for two years, and not allowed to have charge of a district; and we presume it was only from a doubt of how far any continuance of the punishment would meet with the approval of the Government of India, that Sir G. Couper recently restored Mr. Gibson to a Deputy Commissionership. Surgeon Heffernan recently incurred the displeasure and censure of the Chief Commissioner, with the result that after the case had been well considered by the Government of India, the censure was pronounced to be undeserved. To a similar reason may be ascribed the speedy restoration of Mr. McMinn to the place in the Commission from which he had been just before deposed. In the case of Mr. Williams, Sir G. Couper actually took the extraordinary step of recommending the trial by a public commission of an officer who had incurred his displeasure, but the Government of India acquitted that officer of the charges brought against him, without even calling upon him for a defence of his conduct, and protected him from further prosecution by transferring him from the province. Another officer, Mr. A. Walker, C.S., deservedly incurred censure by an act of insubordination, but the extreme severity of the punishment inflicted, degradation of ten steps in the commission, equivalent to the loss of four years' service, merely resulted in eliciting undeserved sympathy for the officer so punished. Other instances of a similar but less glaring kind, might be mentioned, but their enumeration would be invidious. The various squabbles between Sir G. Couper and his subordinates, have caused an amount of friction in the administration of the affairs of the province which has become as notorious as it has been injurious to the public interests. Under these circumstances, the open assertion by Sir G. Couper of the loyalty towards himself and of the *esprit de corps* of officers serving under him is calculated to excite surprise and criticism, even perhaps to provoke the reply that if such feelings still exist, they have managed to maintain life in spite of the fact that Sir G. Couper's administration has done much to quench them. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* General Barrow and previous Chief Commissioners of Oudh, never found it necessary to assert officially and publicly the existence among their subordinates of a spirit of loyalty towards themselves. We are sure that the public will agree with us that the recent criticisms of the press on Sir G. Couper's administration, can have done nothing to affect the loyalty of the Oudh officers or their kindly feelings toward each other, and that any want of such loyalty that may exist is due solely to the faults of that administration.

But we do not so much object to Sir G. Couper's defence of himself and assertion of the *esprit de corps* of Oudh officers, as we do to the appeal to them which he founds upon his asserted confidence in the existence of such feelings. Under the guise of a request to loyal officers not to reply to attacks on themselves or his administration in the press, the letter is really an expression of the writer's abhorrence for all communications whatever between officials and the press. We could hardly have expected to receive such singularly opportune confirmation of the views which we but recently expressed, when we asserted that the Oudh system of Government tended to produce an intellectual servility, amounting to the stifling of independent opinion, and a morbid vanity and thin-skinned sensitiveness that shrinks from all honest criticism. *Esprit de corps*, the animating spirit of a corporate body, which prompts it to rank its own interests and etiquette above those of the public at large, is after all only an honourable sort of vanity, lacking disinterestedness and large-mindedness. *Esprit de corps* has probably done more harm in the world than good. In the army, it tends to make the interests of a regiment superior to those of an army, and those of an army to those of a nation. In the Bar for the some reason it has perpetuated abuses opposed to the public weal. While it does some good, by tending to maintain a high standard of honour and etiquette, it also does more harm by making the corporate body in which it exists, impervious to all public considerations and all outside criticism. Indian history will furnish repeated instances in which the *esprit de corps* of the Civil Service has lent its influence to the support of jobbery and nepotism. We trust, however, that most officers of the Indian services have a higher standard of right and wrong by which to judge of their own actions, than this somewhat petty and vain sentiment; we trust that they always remember that they are ultimately the servants of the Queen and the people of England, just as much as their own immediate superiors in the province in which they may happen to be serving; and that their first and highest duty is to do the best they can, undeterred by hope of favour or fear of censure, for the interests of the people whom they have been appointed to govern, and by the sweat of whose brow their salaries are paid. We regret that the Governor of any Indian province should have so far forgotten his own dignity and the duty of his subordinates, as to endeavour to deter them by an appeal to the petty interests and etiquettes of a common service, from the temperate exposure of abuses, or the fair discussion of great political questions.

LOUISE LATEAU.

DURING the last five years, remarkable statements have been made from time to time in Roman Catholic newspapers and books, respecting a young woman named Louise Lateau, living at Bois d'Haine, a village about twenty-five miles to the south of Brussels. It has been frequently asserted that since the early part of the year 1868, she has borne on her hands and feet and side the stigmas of our Lord's Passion; that from these stigmas blood flows freely on the Friday of every successive week, while at the same time around her head there is developed a coronet of bleeding points representing the crown of thorns. It has been furthermore said that every Friday, for several hours together, she is wrapt in an ecstacy, during which she becomes completely insensible to all material objects, and wholly absorbed in the contemplation of the Divine Passion, the various scenes of which are vividly present to her mind, as in a vision. It is well-known that similar assertions are recorded respecting many Roman Catholic devotees in past times, the most noteworthy instance being that of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Order of Franciscans. Admirers of St. Francis not within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church—and there are many—have scarcely known how to receive the story of his stigmatisation; and have been inclined to suggest that the strange marks were the result of wounds inflicted by the saint himself, that so he might literally in the words of St. Paul "bear in his body the marks of the Lord Jesus." The attention of scientific men has, however, been called to the case of Louise Lateau; and two in particular have entered into the most careful enquiries. Professor Lefebre, of the University of Louvain, where he holds the chair of pathology and therapeutics, has watched and examined the case most minutely. He has given the result of his observations to the world in a book, which is spoken of as containing statements of a very astonishing character. Professor Rohling of the University of Münster, has also issued a pamphlet, in which he too confesses his inability to do other than admit the reality of the appearances he has examined into. The recent publication of a work by Dr. Carpenter, on the "Principles of Mental Physiology" affords abundant evidence that its learned writer, though he has not visited the Ecstatica of Bois d'Haine, has given to her alleged stigmatisation, and to all similar instances recorded in the annals of devoteeism, the most thoughtful enquiry. The result of his investigation is to establish the reality of such stigmatisations as physical phenomena, but to deprive them

of all supernatural character. He considers them to be the result of "unconscio is cerebration." The mind, he asserts, can think unconsciously. It can recollect unconsciously. It can compare and produce results, without our taking conscious note of the process. By means of this principle of unconscious cerebration, he explains the phenomena of somnambulism, dreaming, insanity, delirium, and those mesmeric or biologised conditions in which people are made to believe and do whatever they are told, but of which they retain no recollection when they are restored to themselves again. The same principle is at work too not only in such instances as these, but incessantly, and under normal conditions. It is at work whenever a lost word or thought for which we have been vainly searching, suddenly presents itself long after we have abandoned the search as fruitless; whenever a lesson read over in the evening is found imprinted on the memory in the morning; whenever a train of thought confusedly present to us as we drop asleep, stands out in clear and orderly sequence when we awake. In all these cases Dr. Carpenter asserts the brain has evidently been at work without our knowledge, and we take no heed of its pains till it fixes our attention by offering us the desired results. He furthermore asserts that, when the Will is weak or temporarily suspended, a dominant idea may get such possession of the sensorium—the seat of consciousness—as to be actually able to produce whatever sensations it pleases. In this way he believes it is, that Ecstaticas such as Louise Lateau, by intense brooding on the Passion, have actually produced "the appearance of wounds on the hands and feet, on the forehead and side from which blood has periodically flowed." In confirmation of this view he quotes an instance of a lady who saw a heavy window sash fall on her child's hand, cutting off three of the fingers, and was so affected by it that the three corresponding fingers on her own hand were discovered by the surgeon who was summoned, to be swollen and inflamed and needing surgical treatment. Dr. Carpenter's book appears very opportunely, at a time when the case of Louise Lateau is being brought prominently forward, and the supernatural character of the stigmatisation is being alleged as confirmatory of the many supernatural claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Church.

INDIA SEEN FROM THE BOULEVARDS.

Anglo-Indians not seldom complain and that with reason, that our countrymen at home take small, if any, interest in India and its people, and their ways and bye ways, and that when, as in the case of special correspondents of newspapers, they have to describe the country and its manners and customs they make ludicrous blunders in the process. We fear it will be long ere our countrymen take the intelligent interest in these matters that we could wish to see them take, but in the meantime it may afford a melancholy consolation to note the efforts of the Intelligent Foreigner to comprehend and pourtray the ways of India, its natives and its masters; melancholy because it is afforded not by one of our nation but by an alien, not by one of us to whom is confided the glorious mission of, &c., &c., &c., but by a Frenchman, in whom such a deep interest as all of us ought to take in the welfare of this great and magnificent dependency, is not to be looked for.

Let us mention then, without further preface, that that ingenious writer M. Alfred Assolant is now writing a *feuilléton* in the *Siècle*, one of the characters in which has resided in India, and favours us with a brief narrative of his adventures in that country. We need hardly say that M. Assolant has made himself master of that portion of his subject as well as of all the rest, and that he writes with the accuracy and insight which are so well-known a characteristic of the French *litterateur* when dealing with foreign topics. As our readers would no doubt like to know as much as possible of the travelled and observant Frenchman, whom M. Assolant causes to relate his adventures for our amusement and instruction, we will begin by the description of him given by one of the other characters in the *feuilléton* which, we may remark in passing, is called "Léa, Histoire Joyeuse," and of which its author remarks in a head note at starting, "Dans l'histoire qu' on va lire, on trouvera de quoi lire et de quoi pleurer." Here is our adventurer then—

"Le général Toinet Buchamor, ancièn colonel des dragons de la grade impériale de Napoléon I., ancien conspirateur sous Louis XVIII, ancien pacha de Mehemet Ali, ancien gouverneur de la province de Kouen Lun, frontière du desert de Cobi, ancien pair de France sous Louis Philippe, presentement senateur du second Empire, et millionaire."

All this, we see, is besides his Indian experience, so that the reader may count upon hearing the results of the observations of India taken by a person who at all events had enjoyed ample opportunities of being a skilled observer. This cosmopolitan old gentleman (he made his first campaign in 1801 and tells his story in 1855) lived in a house of somewhat original appearance, a sort of outward and visible sign of his past wandering life.

"C'était une construction bizarre dans le goût oriental, Gothique, Indien, Byzantin, Tartare, Grec, Néo-Grec, Italien—de l'ordre composite; enfin, le proprietaire ayant beaucoup voyagé, avait voulu retrouver là tout ce qu'il avait rencontré de beau et de commode dans ses voyages. On y voyait des tourelles, des minarets, des colonnes, des dômes, des fenêtres en ogives, des jéts d'eau, des méurtrières des clochetons, des mâchicoulis et tout ce que peut rêvér un architecte en delire a qui un millionaire a mis la bride sur le cou."

Catholic in taste in the matter of architecture, the owner of this remarkable mansion was equally so in literature, for in the library of his desirable residence,

"brillaient en lettres d'or les noms les plus célèbres de la littérature Française, Anglaise, Italienne, Espagnole, Latine, Grecque, Persane, et surtout Indienne."

He does not seem to have favoured the writers of Germany Perhaps as "Indian" literature is rather wide, he found that it took up too much of his time to allow him to devote his attention to that of the Fatherland. Perhaps, again, the fact that the recent Franco-German War took place before M.Assolant described the general's library had something to do with the omission. However, let us get on and hear him tell his story. Having charged the English infantry nine times at Waterloo, he retires after the unfortunate issue of that battle into the service of Mehemet Ali. There he gets on swimmingly for a while at Cairo, but at last is unlucky enough to have a dispute with the Pasha's *dufterdar*. "C'est le caissier," we are told "du Pacha on connue on dit en Europe, le ministre des finances." The Pasha being absent from Cairo, this official gives himself airs and is dilatory in paying the Frenchman his salary, whereupon our friend, knocking down a secretary who tries to bar his way, forces his way into the house of the impolite *dufterdar*,

"qui justement fumait sa pipe et regardait une jolie fille occupée à bourrer sa pipe, pendant qu'une autre fille, pas très jolie mais grasse comme une caille en automne, chantait pour le charmer des airs persans à porter le diable en terre."

At sight of the excited Frenchman, the women scream and strike attitudes, and the old gentleman so unexpectedly interrupted in his soothing and agreeable occupation fires a pistol at Buchamor, but missing him and killing a retainer behind him, leaves him master of the situation in the most probable manner in the world. Of course he also sees the necessity of paying him his due and lets him depart in peace. However he is a treacherous old person and Buchamor is shot at like an Irish landlord while riding out a few days afterwards, and is then warned by a friend that the *dufterdar* has sent a "confidential report" against him to the Pasha, in consequence of which he will be arrested if he does not make himself scarce. He does make himself scarce therefore, and proceeds to Bombay *viâ* Syria and Suez. and thence by an English vessel down the Red Sea. On board this vessel he meets with "un brave et bon garcon, Sir John Hawkins, Anglais colonel du 3rd regiment de cipayes." They find that they had met in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and they begin comparing notes. Hawkins in reply to Buchamor's enquiry whether all is well with him now, replies in English "Well, very well, all right." They proceed to drink for old friendship's or rather old enmity's sake, and on Buchamor's proposing "the ladies"

"Hawkins poussa un profond soupir, et me dit: 'Colonel Buchamor, je boirai volontiers, pour vous faire plaisir, à la santé de toutes les dames de ce vaste univers, mais non à celle de lady Arabella Cockerill, précédemment Miss Arabella Fox, de Fox House, dans le Comté de Somerset."

A delicately put query from Buchamor elicits the information that the young lady described with such legal exactness had jilted Hawkins. They had clearly at one time loved each other fondly, if we may judge from Hawkins' touching reminiscence of those happy days, the life-like glimpse he gives us of a truly English courtship.

Elle me disait tous les soirs dans le parc du feu son père: *Hawkins my dear love*, en regardant coucher le soleil, et montrait le blanc d'opale de ses yeux bleus. Moi je répondais comme c'est l'usage, *Arabella, sweet creature!*"

But these delicious if slightly monotonous interviews were not to last for ever. One day the lovers had a tiff, Hawkins went off to the wars, and when he returned he found his Arabella "mariée avec Sir George Cockerill," a rich person of very mature age. Arrived at Bombay, Hawkins parts with our adventurer, with the injunction "si jamais vous avez besoin de quelque chose, disposez de moi, Sir John Hawkins, colonel du 3 regiment des cipayee, en garnison à Bombay." Buchamor goes to King George's Hotel, where the company at dinner are all in evening dress, and with his Egyptian uniform and fez,

" j'avais l'air d'un gentleman s'il on veut, mais d'un gentleman exotique et excentrique. Aussi personne ne me dit un mot, pas même ma plus proche voisine, la femme du Major Curraghan, à qui j'offris vainement du sel, du poivre, du gigot, du paté, de la moutarde, du curry, du claret et dú sherry. Elle accepta tout sans m'accorder un regard."

From this instructive but painful passage we may learn two things,—first, that in those days our countrymen appear not to have kept *khidmutgars* to hand the various delicacies mentioned, not even the *curry* of their native land, and secondly that the manners of their ladies as exemplified by the fair Mrs. Curraghan, seem to have been susceptible of improvement. No doubt they would have been the better for a few more Frenchmen to teach them behaviour. Anyhow let us be thankful that we have improved since then, at least in Calcutta. At dinner the gallant Curraghan and another warrior of the highly professional name of "le Capitaine Stronghold" start the subject of " l'histoire tragique de la bégune de Tchanadar." Presently we have an explanation of th mysterious term *bégune*, which at first sight looks like the name of those useful Indian vegetables known to the honest Anglo-Indian not too nice about his pronunciation as " banguns." However, it appears that " une begune en Indoustain ca vént dire une princesse.' Colonel Curraghan goes on to relate that " la bégune s'appelle Satarah , c'est à dire la *belle des belles*." She is the ruler of the State of Tchanadar at some considerable distance from Bombay, and her " premier ministre un drôle homme Yarkand" had had her husband murdered and now proposed to marry her. This *drôle* had won over the Tchanadar army, and in fine the *bégune* having escaped somehow or other from her facetious suitor—how, we are not informed—" est arrivée ce matin à Bombay, suppliante, à la tête de cinq ou six cents cavaliers armés de fusils a mèche, et demande justice au Gouverneur, Sir John Crùshpather." This singularly named statesman was naturally " très embarrassé." On the one side there was the pretty *bégune*, but on the other the order of the Governor-General to be on his guard against a sudden rising of the natives in Bengal, and to keep aloof from Hindoo quarrels. Moreover, the astute Yarkand had promised to double the Tchanadar tribute to the Hon'ble East India Company.

After dinner Buchamor left to himself, goes out for a walk in the "*Zoological Garden*, qui est le jardin des plantes de Bombay," and then begins to meditate on his rather uncertain prospects. All of a sudden, he sees coming along " un cortège magnifique" which consisted of

"une trentaine de braves gens à mine de coquins, armés de sabres et de fusils à mèche, et derrière eux, un éléphant de quatorze pieds de haut, et de grosseur proportionnee, sur le dos duquel, dans une litiere était assise, les jambes croisées, la plus belle fille de l'Orient. . . . j'en fus d'abord si ebloui que je demeurai quelque secondes immobile á la contempler : ce qu'elle souffrit d'ailleurs avec beaucoup de bonne grace, car les femmes d'Orient ne sont pas prudes avec les étrangers, excepté bien entendu en présence de leurs maris, et celle ci n'avait pas besoin de faire de façons, etant veuve et princesse."

Here we recognise at once the fidelity to facts of the gifted novelist. There is one curious circumstance, however, which perhaps admits of explanation, and the explanation of which we should like to see. This *bégune* had previously been described by the gallant Buchamor as " une princesse de dix-sept ans dont les *yeux bleus* auraient induit les anges en tentation." Are not blue eyes a rather strange feature in a native belle? We ask merely for information.

Well, this interesting pair continued gazing at each other, the susceptible Frenchman not knowing what to say, when the difficulty of opening a conversation was removed in a most unexpected manner. The *bégune*'s elephant was standing in front of a tiger's cage. The tiger thought proper to spring to the front of the cage and growl. The elephant promptly resented this uncourteous behaviour by pulling out one of the bars of the cage with his trunk, whereupon out tripped the tiger, and the *trentaine de braves gens à mine de coquins* were all out of sight in a twinkling, leaving their matchlocks behind them. The widow of course " invoquait Brahma et Wichnou," and the tiger made preparations for an attack on the elephant from the rear. In these circumstances what more natural than for Buchamor to snatch up one of the guns and deal the tiger with the butt end of it, as we all should have done, a single blow, which stretched him on his back on the ground, quite convenient for the elephant to finish him off by trampling him under foot, and ripping him up with his tusks? The elephant having satisfactorily accomplished this part of the performance, Satarah of course signs to Buchamor to get up beside her, which he does. The courtship which followed was short and simple. She didn't know French, and he did not know Hindustanee, but

" elle tourna vers moi ses beaux yeux pleins d'ombre et de lumiére, et ne me dit qu'un mot : *sing*, qui signifie lion. Puis elle me fit signe de m'asseoir, les jambes *croisées*, en face d'elle et me donna sa main à baiser."

Strange as it may appear, this brief ceremony was sufficient to marry them, for

"la verite c'est qu'elle etait de la religion de Brahma plus aucienne la plus poétique et peut être la plus belle et la plus humaine du monde entier, et que dans les religions primitives, la parole de la femme suffit à l'homme, et la parole de l'homme à la femme. Satarah m'avait appelé'son lion' c'etait une declaration. J'avais repondu en lui baisant la main ; c'en etait une autre. Qu'est ce qui peut empêcher deux êtres humains qui sont libres de tout lieu et qui s'aiment de s'épouser tout de suite et pour l' éternité?"

Charming sentiment! And no doubt at that time and in that part of India there were no such things as suttees, and Hindoo widows used to go about in this delightful manner ready to marry the first tiger-felling Frenchman they could pick up. What a pity that such a sweet simplicity of manners should have disappeared with the pagoda tree!

After this, the reader will be prepared to hear that Buchamor expelled that *drôle* Yarkand from Tchanadar with the greatest ease, becoming himself " prince souverain de Tchanadar (en payant bien entendu aux Auglaise tribut accontumé)" This must have been a welcome relief to the perplexed Crushpather, especially as no objections seem to have been made by Government to a Frenchman's ruling a native State. Buchamor and his wife lived for three years like a pair of lovers, when one day seeing Buchamor take their child out of the arms of her ayah, " une jolie fille nommee Vita," " la Begum," as she is now called, became furiously jealous, made a scene, and insisted that he should stab either her or the ayah. There is a tremendous row of course, and at last Buchamor thinks he has succeeded in pacifying the Begum, so far as to induce her to commute Vita's sentence to banishment. Next morning, however, going out for a ride, he sees her head stuck on a pike at the palace gate. On this he insists on leaving the place, and the Begum finding she cannot persuade him to stay, stabs herself before him. Hereupon " mon ami Hawkins " turns up

"Charge par le gouverneur de Bombay de s'assurer que la mort de la Begum ne porterait aucune atteinte aux traites, et que le successeur payerait le tribut accoutumé."

Hawkins advises him to take his departure from the East, as he is pretty sure to come to grief if he stays there.

"Je suivis son conseil ; je revins en France avec une vingtaine de millions qne la pauvre chére Begum laissait en heritage a sa fille, outre des diamants, auprés desquels ceux de la couronne de France pâliraient. Au cap de Bonne-Esperance ma pauvre petite fille, trop jeune encore pour supporter la traversée mournt dans mes bras Les enfants de race Européenne et Indienne mêlées vivènt d'ailleurs rarement."

With this last piece of true and useful information, we may take our leave of M. Assolant, grateful that he has devoted his genius to giving so accurate and striking a sketch of life in India in the not very distant past, while we regret that the more prosaic conditions under which we now live seldom supply opportunities of advancement such as that taken advantage of by the brave Buchamor.

THE LAND REVENUE LAW OF THE N.-W. P.

With notes by C. H. T. Crosthwaite, R. J. Crosthwaite, B. A., *and D. M. Smeaton,* M. A., *members of the Bengal Civil Service.*

THIS annotated edition of the North-Western Provinces' Revenue Act of 1873, edited by Messrs. Crosthwaite and Smeaton, which has just appeared, will be found of great assistance to revenue officers. The notes mainly consist of extracts from Mr. Thomason's Directions to Collectors and Settlement Officers, modified so as to accord with the present state of things. The recent circulars of the Board of Revenue have also been collected, and printed in a convenient form. A short time ago, we commented on the Board's rules respecting the payment of instalments of rent, and showed their thoroughly impractical character. We observe that the editors of the book before us concur in regarding those rules as absurd, and further point out that they are illegal. Their note is as follows —" The local Government has power under Section 211, Act XVIII " of 1873 (Rent Act) to make rules as to the dates on which instal- " ments of rent shall be paid, but not as to the amounts or number of " such instalments. Under *this Act*, no power whatever is given to " the Government or any one else to regulate the instalments of rent, " or the dates of payment of such instalments. These rules, therefore, " have no legal force. If they had, such interference as they contem- " plate with the existing arrangements in the case of every individual " tenant could not be carried out." Mr. C. Crosthwaite is now acting as Secretary to the Board of Revenue and sees clearly how unworkable are his predecessor's rules, though theoretically perfect, and we hope that during his tenure of office he may not be induced to sacrifice common sense to admiration for symmetry of form. The note on the provisions relating to sales of estates for arrears

of land revenue, contains some interesting remarks. It is pointed out that though the process is seldom ostensibly used, numerous private sales are indirectly forced on proprietors by fear of it, and that few Gazettes appear without an advertisement of the sale of the rights and interests of some pattidar at the suit of the lambardar, nine-tenths of which sales are virtually for arrears. Messrs. Crosthwaite and Smeaton urge with much force that the sooner the power of selling for arrears is taken from the revenue authorities, the better. They say that "the advocates for its retention "urge as "their chief argument that it is never used." "If so, why retain it?" "The truth, however, is that indirectly it is much used. More than "anything else it prevents a case of over-assessment from coming to "light before it is too late to prevent the ruin of the proprietors; "and such cases must occur in every district, settlement officers "being fallible like other mortals, and more than other mortals "the object of every kind of deception and fraud that can be "practised on them."

The argument thus stated by officers of so much experience in settlement work is of great weight. The suppression of the sale process would cause no serious loss or inconvenience, and all parties are agreed that except in very rare cases, the process is to be avoided.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26TH, 1875.

PARLIAMENT has gone out of town to do penance in the country. In lieu of a Carnival Ball and the *Galop Infernal*, our legislative representatives had a warm discussion on the state of Ireland, enlivened by a scene in which the actors were Major O'Gorman and Mr. Disraeli. The subject under discussion was the peace preservation bill, intended to relax the most stringent clauses in the late coercive measures which were nearly equivalen to declaring some portions of that unhappy island in a state of siege. The Home Rulers, of course, were opposed to any kind of exceptional legislation, and insisted that if it were judged necessary to pass such a bill for Ireland, it should be extended also to England and Scotland. It was easy enough to show that acts of violence are disgracefully frequent in these two countries, but the real point at issue was carefully kept out of sight. Atrocities in England and Scotland are the acts of individuals usually instigated by a sudden impulse, and are certainly not approved of by any respectable members of the working classes. In Ireland, however, it is very different. There, "an agrarian outrage" may be the deed of only one person, but it is connived at and protected by his neighbours, who make common cause with the cowardly ruffian and think all the better of him for his bloodthirstiness. When such a clever well-educated man as Mr. Sullivan can have the audacity to talk of "the shackles and chains" imposed upon "a highly susceptible race," by an English majority, and to denounce a lenient measure as of an "atrocious and desperate character which took away the liberties of Ireland," it is not surprising that an ignorant and fanatical peasantry should imagine themselves oppressed, contemned, and humiliated. As to Major O'Gorman's rudeness, his friends plead for him the equivocal excuse that he had dined rather well than wisely, and that he is essentially a humorist; as if the House of Commons were the place for indulgence in "humours" especially during a grave and earnest debate. Mr. Disraeli had just commenced with the remark—"This is a measure of necessity, framed in a spirit of conciliation:" when the Major shouted in a stentorian tone "No.!" The Prime Minister good naturedly observed—"If that is to be taken as a reply, the honorable gentleman will not be entitled, according to the rules of this House, to take any further part in this debate." Thereupon much hilarity, which was redoubled when the gigantic Major sprang to his feet and with outstretched arms, his hat in hand, shouted aloud—"Why, I have not spoken a wor-r-r-d." He then left his seat below the gangway, and bowing reverentially to the Speaker, walked up the house to the lower end of the Opposition Bench, when he turned aside and took his seat on a back bench exactly facing Mr. Disraeli. The House once more breathed freely, for many feared that the gallant member was about to commit himself in an egregious and unpardonable manner. He contented himself, however, with ever and anon bellowing out "Hear! Hear?" and for a little while succeeded in disconcerting even the imperturbable "Caucasian." Rapidly recovering his presence of mind, Mr. Disraeli went on without heeding these unseemly interruptions, until the Major at one time shouted "Oh!" as though he questioned the Speaker's veracity. Then he said with mingled sternness and dignity—"It is not likely that I should make a statement unless I believed it to be true"—whereupon again up sprang the Major and making an elaborate bow, protested in the richest of brogues that he was sure he would not. After that Mr. Disraeli sailed along with a fair breeze, and pleasantly alluded to the nonsense that had been written about the speech he made at the Guildhall—to which Mr. Butt had casually referred—wherein he had asserted that the working classes of England inherit popular and personal privileges which other nations do not enjoy. That was still his opinion, but a most stupid, some think a malignant, interpretation was made of those words, and a story went about that in consequence of using those words a representation was made to Her Majesty's Government, and that "I made an apology to a Minister who believed that he was referred to. There is not the slightest truth of any kind in the statement that was made that any allusion or remonstrance direct or indirect, public or private, by male or female (laughter), was ever made to me or to any member of Her Majesty's Government upon that subject. (Great cheers.) When that erroneous charge was made that I had alluded to the conduct of Prince Bismarck, of whom I was thinking then as little as I am now thinking of Rory O'More (laughter), I thought it idle to answer the remarks in the newspapers, for I never envy them their sport with public men; but when after a few days had passed, I found that one or two journals were gravely announcing that the peace of Europe was endangered by such remarks, I thought the matter had become ridiculously grave, and I asked a friend of mine to put in a paragraph in the papers, for which I have never been even thanked either by Prince Bismarck or by anybody else. (Laughter.)" A little later in his speech Mr. Disraeli ridiculed in his happiest manner the wilfully incredulous individuals who affect to question the existence of Ribbonism in Ireland. "There was once," he said, "a member of this House, one of its greatest ornaments, who sat opposite this box, or an identical one and, indeed, occupied the place which I now unworthily fill. That was Mr. Canning. In his time, besides the discovery of a new world, dry champagne was invented. (Laughter.) Hearing everybody talk of dry champagne, Mr. Canning had a great desire to taste it, and Charles Ellis, afterwards Lord Seaford, got up a little dinner, care being taken that there should be some dry champagne. Mr. Canning took a glass, and, after drinking and thinking for a moment, exclaimed, "The man who says he likes dry champagne will say anything." (Laughter.) Now, I do not want to enter into a controversy with any of my hon. friends opposite who doubt the existence of Ribandism; but this I will say, that the man who maintains that Ribandism does not exist, is a man who—ought to drink dry champagne. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The second reading was easily carried, after that, by a majority of 264 to 69, and the Irish news into day's papers fully justifies that conclusion.

There will be no diminution of taxation this year, though there may possibly be some re-adjustment of burdens. The absence of a deficit is all that can now be expected, and the Budget will therefore be reduced to a mere balance sheet of the year's receipts and disbursements. I fear that this result will tend to weaken the already waning popularity of Mr. Disraeli's administration. Vigorous in promises, the Conservatives have shown themselves signally weak in performance. We have now reached Good Friday and the Easter Recess, with almost nothing to show as the fruits of the present session, and with very little prospect of there being much to add to these hereafter. The obstructive clique in the Upper House is too powerful in a negative sense to be borne down by a Cabinet not at peace within itself. Stagnation is the inevitable consequence of such compromises as the Prime Minister is compelled to accept in order to keep his colleagues together, and the nation is in no humour to be forced to stand still because the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy do not care to move on. An "ugly rush" may one day be looked for, when down will go all such puny barriers to progress as quickly as the Old Hyde Park railings.

Baron Reuter is nothing short of a nuisance so far as newspaper correspondents are concerned. In my last letter I mentioned the projected visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay, the Upper Provinces and Calcutta. My information was two days in advance of the announcement in the *Times*, but long before my letter can reach you, H. R. Highness's excursion—for it has been determined that the Prince alone shall be permitted to go—will have been already placed in every possible point of view, and every conceivable moral ingeniously extracted. The prospect of such an interesting tour is said to have greatly exhilarated the Prince,

and every newspaper in the country has indulged in the platitudes such an incident would naturally suggest. The choice of a Cicerone and travelling companion is certainly unexceptionable, for very few men are as well versed as Sir Bartle Frere in the ancient legends of both Hindoos and Mahomedans. As for the wonderful advantages the Coming K.—is to derive from the truly "grand tour," we may be allowed to indulge in a certain degree of scepticism. In the case of an absolute monarch a personal knowledge of his future dominions and their varied populations would no doubt be highly serviceable, but it is less easy to see how the Chief of a Constitutional State, whose administration is conducted by a Parliament responsible only to public opinion—that is, to the electors—can either benefit or injure his Eastern possessions by any initiative he may wish to take. Those who pretend to see further into a millstone than their neighbours, have a long tale to tell as to how the Prince, fretting under the subordinate position he is compelled to hold, and chafed by his exclusion from all share in the active duties of Government, had resolved to make his importance felt by absenting himself for at least one whole year, taking with him his charming consort. This purpose is said to have been so warmly opposed by the Queen and also by the Ministry of the day that H. R. H. was recently constrained to alter his plans, and content himself with a flying visit to the Caves of Elephanta, the Kutub and Jumma Musjeed at Delhi, the Taj Mehal at Agra, the Well at Cawnpore, the historic palaces of Lucknow, the temples of Benares, and the shams of Calcutta. A pleasant trip and a happy return is what we all desire for the good-natured Prince, who, if he can only contrive to live long enough, may one day, by the Grace of God and the accident of his birth, become King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of a Faith that has well nigh evaporated.

A considerable and decidedly wholesome sensation has been created by a lecture delivered by Mr. Froude on the condition of the Cape Colony and its several branches. Never before has such a clear searching light been thrown upon our relations with the native chiefs, whose savage and populous hordes hem in the Dutch and English colonists on every side but the one that is vexed by raging storms and mountain billows. Are we again to hear the plaintive cry—"The barbarians drive us to the sea—the sea drives us back upon the barbarians?" Conquest is out of the question and colonization is too slow a process to enable the scattered squatters to hold their own for any length of time against the fierce warlike tribes by whom they are surrounded, and on whose territories they are continually encroaching. What then is to be done? No English Ministry would dare to send out a sufficient military force to dispossess the savages of the lands that rightfully belong to them. The mere suggestion of such a crime would rouse the nation to a pitch of indignation that no Cabinet could affront. We are told by the Press that we have only to act with justice and moderation to win the esteem of our formidable neighbours. But how can the local Governments exercise a restraining influence over selfish, hotheaded adventurers, prowling and "prospecting" along and across the frontiers? They cannot disown them and leave them to the consequences of their evil actions, because the majority of the colonists would be sure to make common cause with these disturbers of the peace. We see how warmly they approve of the cruel wrong done to Langalibale, and judge from that how little dependence can be placed upon their sense of "justice and moderation." It is a difficult, delicate, and painful problem, but one that presses for solution. A national, aye, an imperial, benefactor will be the man who shall guide us through this tangled maze without loss of national honour and without prejudice to the national character.

Suppose we send Messrs. Moody and Sankey to the Cape. They are not successful in London, beyond exciting a momentary curiosity, and can be dispensed with at a moment's notice without prejudice to our religious and moral sentiments. Exeter Hall, indeed, continues to fill pretty well, but comparatively few go a second time to hear the American "Evangelists," whose strong point is their self-assurance. Neither the eloquence of the one nor the melody of the other rises above the average level, and in small unimpassioned assemblies the only effect they would produce would be a feeling of disgust at their vulgarity and of impatience under their common-place declamation. Mr. Moody besides is losing temper and is upbraiding the Londoners for being less excitable than the Scotch, and so remaining sluggish and apathetic no matter how loud he may raise his voice, or how often his associate may strike the harmonium. Oddly enough, a Baptist Minister, a Mr. Varley, is "reciprocating" in the United States, and is just now engaged in calling American sinners to repentance, with about the same success that attends the pious Yankees who have undertaken our conversion. It is the old story of the prophet being without honour in his own country, for it seems that Messrs. Moody and Sankey are as extensively unknown in America as Mr. Varley was in this country. Another religious, and certainly more curious phenomenon is the pilgrimage of some five score and more Baptists to Rome, in the blind hope of totally immersing the Pope and his followers. A few years since these well-intentioned creatures would have been very summarily dealt with—as it is faithful Catholics can only protest against this latest profanation of the Holy City by clambering up the Santa Scala on their knees.

The latest charge brought against Prince Bismarck is that of setting up a Pagan deity which he calls the State. To this idol, all Germans are expected to bow down with implicit reverence. His opposition to the Papacy is ascribed less to political reasons than to religious infidelity. This absurd accusation was pronounced one day last week in the German chamber of deputies by Herr von Gerlach, an octogenarian who commenced life as a Liberal and is closing it as an Ultramontane. Though an orthodox Lutheran this old gentleman, like many others with whom an almost obsolete Conservatism is the Alpha and Omega of public life, has east in his lot with the Papists and shares their hatred for the champion of religious liberty. His attack, however, was singularly inopportune, for it was made at a moment when his hearers were still thrilling under a strong emotion in favour of the Chancellor of the Empire. Herr von Sybel, the celebrated Professor of History at Bonn, had just sat down after a telling speech against papal arrogance and aggressiveness. Towards the conclusion of his very able argument the Professor cited some passages from a Catholic novel entitled *Die Reichsfeinde*, or the Enemies of the Empire, the plot of which is supposed to the laid in the reign of Diocletian. The chief incidents relate to the "persecution" of the Christians, at the instigation of the Prime Minister, one Marcus, a man six feet high, and whose name was commonly abbreviated to Mark. Though triumphant for a time, this wicked Minister dies miserably, being drowned in a bag, whereupon the Emperor repents him of his cruelties and endeavours to make amends for his previous errors. Just as the Professor sat down, the Prince entered the chamber, when by a sudden impulse all the Liberals sprang to their feet and greeted him with a ringing cheer in which they were joined by the Strangers' gallery. While the Prince was laughing at the explanation given to him by his friends of the accidental cause of this outburst of enthusiasm, Herr von Gerlach began his silly charge of paganism, and brought down upon himself and his Romanist friends a crushing reply. The Prince reminded the foolish old man that they had formerly served their sovereign together under the old Prussian motto "With God for King and Country," but now his ancient colleague seemed unable to reconcile his duty to God with his allegiance to the King. For his own part, he felt that he was serving his God, his King and his Country, while he was engaged in withstanding the intrigues of Rome and in upholding national independence in religious thought and action. There was no question, however, as to whether God or the King should first be served. The real point at issue was whether Germany should be subject to the King or the Pope. Such speeches as that just delivered by Herr von Gerlach were intended not so much for the actual audience as to mislead the ignorant multitude outside the House. The Ultramontanes were probably justified in asserting that the new law would not seriously affect them, for the Pope and the Jesuits commanded resources large enough to enable them to dispense with the insignificant amount of which they had been deprived. The Government knew at the time that in that respect they could not do much, but nevertheless they had felt it to be their duty to protest against Papal usurpation and to warn the country that its freedom was in danger. This speech has made a remarkable sensation, and has been commented upon by the foreign press with not less passion than in Germany itself. Among Protestants there is naturally a consensus of approval, nor do the Liberals in Catholic countries withhold their applause, while the Romanist journalists anathematise the Prince by book, bell, and candle.

The defection of General Cabrera has filled the Carlists with dismay. His withdrawal from the cause of the Pretender has caused a mighty breach, and everybody now suspects his neighbour. It is, indeed, time that this mischievous movement should be put down, and that the restless population of the disaffected districts should return to peaceful pursuits before they become irretrievably addicted to a life of idleness and violence. Every Spanish mountaineer is at heart a brigand, and this lengthened episode of mediœval unrest is doing much to develop that tendency.

AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MARCH 20.

THE selection and preparation of food for cattle is a matter of growing interest daily in Europe. At Berlin, "loaves" for live stock are sold, and are composed of different species of grain according to the domestic animal to be nourished or fattened. The "bread" for horses is a compound of oats, rye, maize, and beans; and besides analysis, experience attests the value of this food. The same bread is manufactured for pigs, less the oats, and all is subject to official supervision. Since several years dogs have had biscuits specially fabricated for their use. It is a true adage, "that it is not what one eats that nourishes, but what one digests," hence the value of those processes which aid in the digestion of aliments. Professor Colin, of the Alfort Veterinary College, has stated as the result of his experiments, that he did not find chopped hay or bruised oats digested better than these substances in their natural state. But a horse does not utilise so perfectly its food as an ox or a ruminant animal. Some agriculturists demand that since pigs thrive so rapidly on a cooked dietary, the same care ought to be bestowed on the preparation of food for cattle. In the latter case, fermenting can take the place of cooking, by mixing cut hay, straw, roots, &c., in a vat, and pouring thereupon boiling water. The mass after some hours will emit an odour like sourkrout, and be highly relished by the animals. The mass is warm, and thus economises the natural heat of the body in the work of digestion, and the woody tissue of the aliments is softened in advance equal to a residence of some hours in the digestive tubes, while exacting less of the juices of the stomach. At the end of the winter season, horses, it is well-known, are liable to deranged stomachs, owing to the prolonged and large demand of a continued dry regimen on the digestive juices. Professor Sanson of the Grignon Agricultural College, assures French farmers, that the surest, cheapest, and most economical plan to secure a supply of phosphoric acid and nitrogen for their fields, is not to purchase these valuable fertilisers in the form of commercial manures, but in that of the various kinds of oil cake. He has already shown that except in the case of horses, wheat, barley, and oats, ought not to be employed in the formation of wool, milk, and meat. In the case of adult animals—where the skeleton is formed,—analysis of their excretions proves that phosphoric acid is not retained in the system, and in the case of growing animals, according to H. Weiske, only 65 per cent. of the phosphoric acid in the food is appropriated by the economy; consequently, in both cases the phosphate of potash, so assimilable by plants, passes into the manure, and by purchasing oil cakes, the nitrogen and phosphoric acid they contain are secured almost for nothing, while the animal appropriates their fattening ingredients. An establishment in the vicinity of Paris, which manufactures yeast from barley, rye and maize, sells the malt residue to cattle rearers at the rate of fr.1 per 22 gallons. M. Grandeau has analysed the food, and asserts three gallons of it to be equal to one pound of meadow hay.

The same gentleman has also analysed maize cut green and preserved in trenches for winter feeding: this operation now becoming so general in dry, maize-growing regions, concentrates the elements of nutrition by the fermentation and diminution of the mass, and it seems this fermentation takes place, first at the expense of the sugar in the plant, which sugar itself ultimately aids in converting the starch and cellular substance into sugar, and later into alcohol, while increasing the fatty and nitrogenous elements. In the progressing plan of preserving green maize in air-tight trenches, there is nothing new to record, save that the trenches are now made in masonry instead of being excavated in a field; that the maize is chopped along with straw—one part of the latter to five of the former, and well trodden down. The giant or Caragua maize is that generally preferred. An ox consumes about one-tenth of its weight of this preserve daily. It is essential to have the trench about two yards wide, the same in depth—the sides to be vertical according to some as admitting of a more equal pressure; the length will depend on the quantity of fodder to be stored; exclude air and water; and after transporting for consumption the quantity necessary for the day, hermetically close the opening. Maize being considered an exhausting crop, the land receives 25 tons of farmyard manure per acre in autumn, and a top dressing of 3 cwts. of a mixture of superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia in spring; the maize succeeding winter rye. In parts of Bavaria, a mixture of tares, peas, and maize is also preserved in trenches, and where maize alone is cultivated, the cattle receive two or four pounds of oil-cake daily with their rations, maize being regarded as poor in nitrogen.

What progressive agriculture most requires is, facts well observed and recorded with precision: it is thus that such a plain unvarnished tale, as that of M. Béhagues' plan of farming deserves to be welcomed so as to encourage others to publish the history of their operations. M. Béhague is one of the leading gentleman farmers of France; his estate comprises 4,800 acres; of which 217 are in grass, 1,164 in cultivation, the remainder under wood, ponds, and lawns. He has erected his castle, purchased half of his estate, accumulated the two-thirds of his immense fortune out of landed profits, and considers nothing as profit that is not represented at the end of the year by hard cash. He keeps one set of books like a retailer, and another wherein is recorded the history of the "matters" of the farm, as manure, fodder, &c., and which serves him as a guide. The soil is anything but rich, it is gravelly, thin, and cold, but ever tending by cultivation to greater fertility. His workmen—some 50, have each a cottage on the estate; there are two tile fields, a lime kiln and sawing machines. His sales of wood, either in planks or for burning, yield him a net profit of fr. 17 per acre, and the pines by their resin, somewhat less: his ponds being well stocked with fish, are also a source of revenue, but wood and lambs are the two pirates of his farming. After years of experiments, he gave up rearing merinos for their wool, finding the price of meat to be more lucrative; he succeeded in obtaining a rumunerative race of sheep by crossing a *Berrichon* ewe with a Southdown ram, and his practice consists in breeding and fattening off lambs, the issue of these crossings when 8 or 10 months old, and selling them at some fr.40 each; he thus disposes of 1,000 lambs per annum. The ewes are also fattened and sold after their third lambing. The arable portion of the estate nourishes about 170 lbs. of live stock per acre. M. Béhague does not regard this stock as a necessary evil, but as a source of certain profit.

M. Meénier draws the attention of farmers to the fact, based on his own experience, that they can effect a great economy in the use of chemical manures, by always applying them in the form of an impalpable powder. The chemical action of a manure, its power of assimilation by the plant, increases in proportion to the surface in contact, the more a mineral substance is then pulverised, the the greater will consequently become that surface. In Brittany the peasants confer much benefit on their land by strewing thereon the powder of portions of rock specially crushed.

The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavour to obtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stable; noting if the animal supports itself equally well on all its legs, and if one seems to yield, to specially examine it; attention is then directed to the largeness of the pupil of the eye, which ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to full light. After the animal has been led out of the stable, the eye ought to be again examined to observe if the pupil has contracted, if not, the sight is feeble; others to test the power of vision, feign to strike the forehead with the hand. If the hollow over the eyes be profound and the temples grey, old age is to be concluded; wounds about the temple suggest attacks of staggers, and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to ensure his quietness while being shod, or having had to submit to some painful operation.

M. Leinbourg, Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector of the *Abattoir* at Brussels, draws attention to the difficulty too frequently encountered for the perfect separation of butter in the process of churning. This difficulty presents many anomalies, and which are attributed to a chemical alteration in the milk, to the existence of decomposing principles, and the health of the cows. As a cow is estimated to yield from 12 to 15 quarts of milk daily, representing a pound of butter, a prolonged difficulty in connection with a large dairy thus becomes serious. Some go to seek the cause, where only the effect is perceptible, and blame the vessels or the atmosphere. M. Leinbourg has no hesitation in attributing the cause of this non-separation of the butter in churning to the feeble health of the cow, to the poverty of the animal's blood, although the animal presents all the same all the external appearances of health. The cow is a machine for producing milk, and the organism can be deranged by excessive or prolonged milking, or continuous breeding; the digestion is performed imperfectly, the blood is not enriched, and hence the animal becomes weak. Connected with this subject is the remark, that cows badly fed during the winter reflect this treatment by a diminished supply of milk during the summer, and in addition, suffer most when passing from a dry to a green dietary. An ill-fed animal draws upon its system for the elements of its milk, and when

supplied with generous food, first fortifies its economy before yielding the expected increase of milk.

The preservation of sugar beet occupies much attention ; 120 lbs. of beet yield 22 of sugar or from 5 to 10 per cent. But this percentage can fall to 3 or 4, when the beet has been three or four months stored in pits, hence the importance of preserving the roots so as to lessen this diminution. The beet ought never to be lifted till perfectly ripe ; to act otherwise induces a fermentation which changes the sugar from a crystalline to an uncrystalline state. In the unripe beet, also, there exist acids which favor fermentation. It is recommended to lift the roots without bruising them, and to stack them leaves on but turned outwards in small heaps ; allow them to remain in this state till the death of the leaves, when these can be cut off and the roots placed in trenches, covering with straw, which is a bad conductor of heat. The root thus achieves its ripening by allowing the leaves to remain ; the sap thickens by the evaporation of the water at the leaves and roots, and the latter dry, like preserved grapes but without altering.

M. Tellier has produced the model of his "butcher ship," for the preservation by his process of artificial cold, and the transport of meat from Australia and South America. All that now remains is to *apply* his invention. The engine room is very abaft in the vessel, and the cold-producing machinery is behind this room ; the remainder of the ship is divided into compartments all fitted up with stalls, wherein the joints are suspended with facilities for examining the meat throughout the passage. The idea is being tried of introducing caoutchouc in the harness of draught animals so as to augment the strength of the cattle, on the principle that a weight attached to a spring can be raised more readily than if lifted without it, or like the elastic union of a railway train.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE majority of impartial and intelligent Englishmen in India, however much they may differ as to the wisdom of the steps taken by Government, certainly hold that the restoration of the Gaekwar would be a calamity and a blow to the political *status* of the Paramount Power, which wants strengthening instead of weakening. It is asserted that the Secretary of State has withdrawn his opposition to Lord Northbrook's views in the case, and that the deposition of the Gaekwar has been decided on and will be announced almost immediately.

IT is announced that Mr. Ballard at last retires from Travancore. What no reasons of State were strong enough to accomplish, Mr. Ballard's own personal interests have carried. A week or two ago we said concerning the Baroda trial, that there was something more in the attitude of the people towards it, than a sense of the political degradation of their country. No one can have watched the trial with care, without seeing that in the eyes of the people, it has simply been a duel between Colonel Phayre and the Gaekwar. And of course the people wish the former worsted. Travancore is avenged at Baroda. It is idle to deny that we have treated the Princes of India badly, by imposing upon them as Residents men who were personally distasteful and obnoxious to them. The entire country knows that Travancore, that good and amiable Prince, has been tyrannized over for years by the Resident we have insisted on keeping at his Court. There is no man in the Government who dares plead ignorance of the fact. But what are Travancore's wishes, what his sufferings, what public quiet, what a nation's sympathies, to Mr. Ballard's 4,000 rupees a month?

THE scarcity which has been prevailing during the last two or three years in the highlands which form the Eastern outskirts of the Toungoo District of British Burmah appears now to be reaching its climax. It is due to no climatic causes, but to a vast inroad of rats that periodically ravage the hills on the occasion of the bamboo flowering and seeding, a phenomenon which occurs about once in every 40 years. The vermin then propagate in immense numbers, and devour the cereals like a swarm of locusts. The distressed region is the stronghold both of the American and Catholic Missions, who call for assistance on behalf of their afflicted converts. It should be borne in mind that a large majority of the Karens pay no taxes to Government, and Sir Arthur Phayre, when Chief Commissioner, gave express orders that they should be interfered with as little as possible, and that conciliatory measures alone should be adopted in the event of any complication. One result is that the land is a *terra incognita* to the Police and that a considerable amount of disorder has prevailed there. The Local Administration appear to have left affairs entirely in the hands of the district officer who, rightly or wrongly, was of opinion that the Karens should be made to work for their food. Besides employing a large amount in Municipal labour he has caused several miles of good road to be constructed on the hills, which will be extremely useful in the event of any sanitarium for troops being formed in that neighbourhood. The Divisional Commissioner in a recent visit to Toungoo was of opinion that Government aid had best be supplemented by private subscription, and a local committee which he convened before his departure has published the appeal which appears on another page, We would wish to point out, however, in the event of further government assistance being furnished, that an uniform system of relief should be agreed upon by both classes of distributors, as in the event of the churches determining to grant gratuitous aid it will be useless for Government to exact any work, for it will simply result in the whole of the Karens resorting to the charity of the missions.

OUR contemporaries are mistaken we think in attributing the strong articles in *The Times* on the Baroda business, to Mr. James Routledge, the late Special Commissioner of that journal in India during the famine period. It may be remembered by many that a gentleman well known on the Indian Press for the last two decades, was a few months ago treated in a peculiar manner by the Viceroy, when Sir George Campbell desired to strengthen his Legislative Council. It is Dr. Smith, we believe, who contributes all articles to *The Times* on the feudatory affairs of Hindostan.

IN the discussion that has been going on at home as to the morality or legality of Lord Dudley's attempt to recover his wife's jewels, by the offer of a reward and "No questions asked," the papers curiously enough seem to have overlooked the wide difference there is between condoning a robbery when you have the means of proving it, and an engagement to forego a prosecution you have no means of instituting. Were the thief in custody, and Lord Dudley negotiating with him to condone the robbery, the case would be very different. What is it but "condonation," when the State offers a pardon to accomplices, and even a money reward if they will reveal the principals. Society has failed Lord Dudley. Its arrangements to protect him from robbery in the first instance, miscarried; and its subsequent efforts to find the thief and get the property back, have miscarried also. If Society had caught the thief, it would have a right to say to Lord Dudley, "you shall not condone the crime simply to get your jewels back, for it is necessary to make this man an example." But it has not caught the thief, and it is a question of legal casuistry therefore, whether there is any wrong in Lord Dudley's course.

THE public, we may hope, has now heard the last of the Oudh libel suits. Sir G. Couper's displeasure against the officer who dared to impugn the correctness of decisions given by the Oudh Courts, and to comment in strong language on what he considered to be a great failure of justice, culminated in a request to the Government of India that Mr. Williams should be tried by a public Commission under Act 37 of 1850, for having needlessly and wrongfully aspersed the characters of some of his brother officers. The request was made in last November, immediately after the decision of the Court which dismissed the libel suits brought by the talukdars, on the ground that whether Mr. Williams' allegations were correct or not, he had acted in the most perfect good faith, and had had ample grounds for coming to the conclusions to which he did come. The Government of India waited to see if the talukdars would appeal from the decision of the Court, which they did not ; and thus some delay was occasioned ; more perhaps by differences of opinion among the Government itself, as to how far they could properly go in supporting a too zealous subordinate against the wrath of a local Government. Eventually the Government of India acquitted Mr. Williams of the charges brought against him by the Oudh Government, and refused, without calling on Mr. Williams for any defence, to sanction Sir G. Couper's recommendation, Mr. Williams has

been sharply censured for his want of judgment and intemperate language, and he is to be transferred from Oudh to the North-West Provinces, the Government of which will be required to furnish a satisfactory report on Mr. Williams' conduct before he can be entrusted with any independent charge. As promotion is much better just now in Oudh than in the N.-W. P., Mr. Williams is in reality severely punished for his exuberance of zeal.

"THE Lady resembling the goddess of loveliness and prosperity"—as the name of the ex-concubine and present spouse of the Gaekwar may be poetically translated, Laxmeebai being one of the prettiest of all the names borne by Indian ladies—is sadly exercising the minds of curious journalists at home. One journal calls the wife of Mulharao "Luxmibhaee," a second "Luchmibhaee," a third Lakshmibhai" and a fourth, striving after proper pronunciation rather than elegance, "Lutchmebye."

MESSRS. MOODY and Sankey's religious services are so differently described, that it is impossible in India to form a satisfactory opinion as to their true value. Thus the *Times* declares them to be exactly adapted to that unfortunately large section of our population which is living what is little better than a mere animal existence, and requires to be stirred up "by the use of language and illustrations lowered to the "level of its undeveloped intelligence and coarse perceptions," while the *Saturday Review* denies that the services attract this class at all; and that Mr. Moody does not apparently even seek to attract it. What follows is most unpleasant, and if true is fatal to all belief in these services. Mr. Moody has, we are assured, "his reserved seats, with a quiet back way, for carriage company, carefully railed off lest it should be supposed that lords and ladies have come to be converted in physical contact with the multitude, or indeed are more than spectators at the latest sensation entertainment—the salvation of the lower orders. The disappointment of the select circle may be conceived when they find themselves confronted, not by the wretched people whom they expected to behold in the agonized contortions of sudden conversion, but by smug, self-satisfied, middle-class respectability, smirkingly confident of its own spiritual security, well up in hymns, and anxious to take part in a ceremony which is flattering to its own vanity and self-sufficiency, and which is to have the effect of converting quite another sort of people. In fact, the only class to which, by any license, the appeals of the ranter could be legitimately addressed, is just that which is conspicuous by its absence." The *Saturday Review* is not a satisfactory authority on a subject like this, and we doubt the exact truthfulness of its account of these strange services.

A few weeks ago a highly interesting "Council" of the trans-frontier Mro and Khyn tribes was held on the banks of the Mee river. Here many of the Khyn Chiefs met together with their old foes the Mros, and the pipe of peace was smoked and the war hatchet buried. A mutual interchange of captives was made, and over the sacred body of a bullock the whilom foes unanimously agreed to preserve quiet for the future, and abstain from keeping our eastern frontier in a state of chronic excitement and war.

NOTHING could be more unsatisfactory, we think, than the relations of the present Government of the country with the press. There is nothing manly or honourable in those relations, while they tend to degrade the press without promoting the interests of good Government in the least. Instead of openly establishing a *Moniteur*, or avowed official organ, to which there could be no possible objection, a system of what is expressively but coarsely called "nobbling the press" is resorted to. The independence of journal after journal is assailed with the bribe of early and exclusive intelligence, and though no particular harm or wrong is intended thereby, it is easy to see how fatal such a system must be in the long run, to anything like a very high character in the newspapers seduced by it. It is a real debauchery of the press, that takes place under such a system. We can see no objection, we say, to the Government having an avowed organ of its own, and many advantages in the establishment of such a paper; while a journal that is really "nobbled" in the present mode, is an imposture and a public wrong. Either let the Government establish a *Moniteur*, or let it place every respectable journal in the country on precisely the same footing as to news.

SOME importance appears to be attached in Europe to the fact that the Pope in his Encyclical of the 2nd ultimo, accepts and sanctions the explanations put forth by the German Episcopate about the beginning of February, as its collective declaration of the true meaning of papal Infallibility. The whole of their utterance appears to be comprehended in one sentence:

"As the Vatican Council has announced clearly and unmistakeably, and as the nature of the case declares, the Papal infallibility has reference simply to a property of the supreme teaching office of the Pope, and this extends precisely over the same territory as the infallible teaching office of the Church in general, and is confined to the contents of Holy Scripture and tradition, as well as to the dogmatic decrees already promulgated by the teaching office of the Church."

We fail to see that this declaration really narrows the reach of the prerogative asserted by the dogma.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* has been comparing the staple contents of English journals with those of the Continental papers, and draws attention to the very undue proportion of space devoted to the details of crime in the former. The criticism is just, and the *Indo-European Correspondence* says it applies also to the daily press of India, for the prominence given therein to police cases of a morbid or prurient nature.

IT is easy to see that the Supreme Government will be heavily reflected upon in England, for the resolution to prosecute the Gaekwar on such evidence as was produced at the trial. Only the strongest *primâ facie* case, says the *Examiner*, "could justify the action that the Government of India have taken, and if there be any better evidence to produce—as surely there must be—than that of the ayah, it is difficult to understand why it has not been already produced." Unsatisfactory, moreover, as the evidence was even in its entirety, Damodhur Punt's confession was not in the hands of the Government until a fortnight after the proclamation bringing the Prince to trial.

That a well considered Insolvency Law would be one of the most important reforms we could introduce into the Mofussil, has been urged upon the Government of India for the last fifteen or twenty years, and it is most discouraging to those who have the welfare of the people at heart, that plain necessities of this order should be indefinitely postponed to matters of far less consequence to the people, if indeed of any consequence at all. Mr. Hobhouse has at last taken the matter in hand, and proposes to incorporate a Mofussil Insolvency Law in the amended Code of Civil Procedure. "The fact is," remarks Mr. Hobhouse, "that there is no insolvent law applicable to the dwellers in the Mofussil, and it is intended to give the Courts in the Mofussil somewhat larger powers and clearer directions so as to enable them to work out the remedy which apparently was contemplated by the framers of the Code of 1859." May we suggest to Mr. Hobhouse that he should do the work thoroughly while he is about it. The most experienced officers of the country know well how desirable is complete legislation on the subject.

IT is very easy for Englishmen to be indignant with the Prussian Chancellor for what they call his attack upon the independence of Belgium for the excesses of its Ultramontane press; but few Englishmen have any conception of the danger to which the German Empire is exposed on both sides: in Silesia and on the Rhine: by the machinations and resentment of the Ultramontane party. A recent writer upon Belgium, points out that the State is almost wholly in the

hands of this party; while the means of action which the priests have at their disposal are nearly invincible. "There is first the pulpit, transformed into a tribune of political propagandism. From this the clergyman fulminates incessant attacks on the men of the liberal party and their principles; he depicts them as worthless because without faith, without morality, ready to shut up or burn the churches, and to massacre the clergy, as did their predecessors, the monsters of the French Revolution. As the elections approach, none but political sermons are preached. If a tavern or a café in a village, ventures to receive a journal not approved by the clergy, it is marked as a bad house and loses both customers and character. The effect of this interdict is terrible; not a soul in the village dare resist the anathema. The apprehension of being denounced from the pulpit fills everybody with dread, and breeds a readiness to absolute submission. The confessional is an agency of still greater power. By threatening to refuse absolution, the priest holds the faithful completely in his power, and there is nothing which he may not require. He refuses it today to those who subscribe to liberal newspapers, although such journals make it a rule never to touch on religious questions." Now all this is familiar enough to Prussia, and it is necessary to bear it in mind. Ultramontanism is as truly a political power as Bismarck himself, and it is steadily urging the Latin nations upon a war against the German Empire. In similar circumstances, Englishmen would be apt, we think, to shew some resentment of the German order.

THE Russian Press appears to be much exercised by the failure of the system of trial by jury introduced by the present Emperor in 1864, and the judges are said to be not much better qualified for their duties than the juries." Acquittals of avowed criminals, and convictions of innocent people, happen every day. As to the advocates, few possess any real knowledge of the law; most of them are mere agents, and many act for both sides?" This last achievement is not altogether unknown, if report speak truly, in the High Court of Calcutta.

THE Home papers are unanimous in the view they take of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. They seem to think that while the surface of affairs in India is calm, there is something in the air that indicates possible storms and that efforts should be made to imbue the people with feelings of loyalty and affection to the Royal House of England. It is at the Prince's express desire, we are told, that he will be accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere. Major-General Probyn, C.B., V.C., and Dr. Fayrer will also be of the party; and we hear Mr. Routledge.

POETRY.

MARTIAL.—EPIGRAM.

V. 47.

Nunquam se cœnasse domi Philo jurat: et hoc est
Non cœnat, quoties nemo vocavit eum.

Translation.

Philo is courted so at Rome,
He swears he never dines at home.
Yes; if no friend invite him out,
The wretch is forced to go without.

W. T. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISSENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In connexion with the Disestablishment movement recently set on foot in Calcutta some of your contemporaries have drawn a contrast between the numbers of worshippers attending State-paid churches and of those attending what it is customary to call voluntary ones; and this contrast has been drawn with the view of shewing that if the voluntary churches (which though numerically the strongest are pecuniarily the weakest) are able to support out of their own funds their own ecclesiastical machinery, much more should the State-paid ones be expected to do the same.

Now, such a contrast if applied to our ecclesiastical organization in England will stand; but to my own mind it is perfectly astounding that any man acquainted with the facts could be so oblivious as the writers and speakers referred to appear to be. May I be permitted to ask them through your columns, what proportion of the cost involved in the erection of the various dissenting places of worship in Calcutta was met by the voluntary contributions of their respected worshippers (past or present), and what proportion was met out of the funds of Missionary Societies raised in the British Isles? And still more urgently would I ask whether many of the ministers of these voluntary churches are not supported from the funds raised by Missionary Societies at home (that is, in England or in America)?

Both these enquiries (but especially the latter) apply also to *all the dissenting organizations in the various Stations throughout India.*

It seems to me that to raise money in Exeter-Hall with the avowed purpose of sending men to India (and other parts of the world) to carry the blessed news of God's love to the 'poor benighted heathen,' and then to apply the money raised to the endowment of the ministry of the various dissenting bodies in our Indian Stations is what we must first wash our hands clean from before our attacks on the State-paid churches can have proper moral force.

It may shorten controversy if I mention that I am a staunch supporter of the present movement for ecclesiastical Disestablishment; but if that movement is to meet with the Divine approval we must resort to arguments of a better type than the one to which I demur,—better expunge with all possible speed the blots that mar our own system first.

FAIR PLAY.

JUDICIAL FOSSILS IN OUDH, AND THE LIBEL SUITS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In your article entitled "Judicial Fossils in Oudh" the following sentence occurs:—

"In one of the libel suits recently filed by Mr. Williams, B.C.S., and "to which Mr. Williams made a preliminary objection, nine issues were "framed by the Court as arising out of the preliminary objection, and "yet the Court solemnly recorded that it would first dispose of the "nine issues and then of the objection. No wonder, therefore, that "Mr. Williams should petition the Judicial Commissioner for the trial of "his important suit in another Court and that his petition should have "been granted."

In Mr. Williams' letter, published in your issue of the 10th instant, he writes as follows:—

"The inference that the writer evidently intends his readers to "draw is, that the Civil Judge was considered unfit to try the suit, "and that the transfer was ordered on that account. I therefore "beg to state that my petition asking for transfer expressly stated "my confidence in the Judge, and that the transfer of the cases was "ordered by the Judicial Commissioner on grounds which con-"veyed no reflection whatever on the Judge."

I happen to have before me at present the petition of Mr. Williams, dated the 6th of May 1874, in which he prays for a transfer of his case from the Court of the Civil Judge, Lucknow, to that of the Deputy Commissioner of the place, or to any other Court, and I think it is only fair to you and to the writer of the article on Judicial Fossils in Oudh, to quote from them three pertinent paragraphs.

In paragraph 7, Mr. Williams writes—

"That on the 28th of April, the defendant attended in Court for that "purpose (*i. e.*, to file a written statement), but on his arrival in Court "and before he had filed the written statement of his defence, he was "informed that the Court had fixed nine preliminary issues to decide "upon the admissibility of the copy filed by plaintiffs, and a copy of the "Court's proceeding fixing those issues is herewith annexed."

In paragraph 15 of the same petition, Mr. Williams says—

"Your petitioner could easily show that the course of procedure "adopted by the Court will, in several ways, seriously hamper and preju-"dice him in his defence of suits for enormous sums of money, and in "which the issues will affect his character as a Government officer."

And in paragraph 18, Mr. Williams concludes with the following:—

"Therefore, although your petitioner has the most perfect confi-"dence in the desire of the officer presiding in the Court to do most "absolute justice between plaintiff and himself, *yet as an error of* "procedure has in his opinion occurred which may have a disastrous "effect on the defendant's conduct of his defence * * * * "Your petitioner prays"—here follows the request for transfer.

On this the Judicial Commissioner passed the following order, dated the 8th of May.

"Mr. Thomas makes no objection to the transfer of this case, and "as in my opinion Mr. Williams *has shown good cause why the case* "*should* be transferred, I direct its transfer to the Court of Mr. King, "Deputy Commissioner of Faizabad."

I leave you and your readers now to judge whether the transfer of Rajah Furzund Ally Khan's suit was ordered "on grounds which "conveyed (as Mr. Williams says) no reflection whatever on the "Judge." To my mind both the *post hoc* and the *propter hoc* are very evident from both Mr. Williams' petition and the Judicial Commissioner's order. Mr. Williams complains of the serious prejudice to his cause by the procedure of the Civil Judge, and the Judicial Commissioner considers that in his opinion Mr. Williams' complaint is a good one.

Mr. Williams' belief in the desire of the Civil Judge to do him justice, was no doubt sincere. I can scarcely blame him for "hedging" and protecting himself against the contingency of his petition being rejected, but the article you published never questioned the "desire to do justice" on the part of the Judicial Fossils in Oudh. It simply commented on the procedure of one Court, and if this procedure had not been erratic and eccentric, where was the occasion for Mr. Williams' petition?

There is nothing on the whole record as to what was said by the Judicial Commissioner in Court to the effect "that it was not "considered expedient to have the suits tried in Lucknow." That may or may not have been said. I have, however, a lawyer's weakness for evidence, and until I have such evidence I shall decline to accept the statement.—Yours, &c.

LUCKNOW, 14th April, 1875. } COUNSEL FOR RAJAH FURZUND ALLY KHAN.

Note.—The matter was hardly worth this long explanation, perhaps.—ED. *F. of I.*

THE OUDH CIRCULAR.

(*Copy.*)

SIR,—The Chief Commissioner is aware that there is a general feeling outside the province that dissensions and discord are rife among the officers of the Oudh Commission.

This impression is of course caused by the attacks on the administration, which have appeared lately in certain newspapers, and to which certain officers have responded, and also by the attacks on individual officers personally, which have been replied to warmly by the persons so assailed, or their friends.

Now, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that however good the reason may be for the impression which prevails abroad, that impression is unfounded. He believes that the officers of the Commission generally are loyal and well-disposed towards the administration under which they are serving, and that they are, as a rule, well-affected towards each other; in short, that as much *esprit de corps* exists in Oudh as in any other Government or administration.

The Chief Commissioner, therefore, earnestly requests every loyal officer in future not to reply to any article or letter in a newspaper reflecting on the administration generally, or on the officer himself personally in his official capacity, or for any official act.

As regards the administration, he would submit that its vindication may safely be left in his hands; and as regards a personal attack, he would suggest that if an officer feels himself aggrieved, it will be quite sufficient for him to represent the case to the Chief Commissioner for the information, if necessary, of the Government of India, rather than to reply in the paper itself, or in any other paper, which only gives the attack the importance which it is the object of the writer to attain, and which it would fail to achieve if allowed to pass entirely unnoticed. Yours, &c.

H. J. SPARKS.

Lucknow, 8th March, 1875.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Compounder's Guide.—By Baboo P. C. Chowdry. This is an exceedingly useful publication, and may tend to save a score of lives annually, if native doctors and superintendents of dispensaries will go to the expense of purchasing it. The author has been induced to publish his compilation owing to the want of a sufficiently practical book of reference for compounders. Latin words and phrases relating to medicines, and hitherto a mystery to the majority of the native community, may now no longer remain so, Baboo P. C. Chowdry having given the meanings in simple and easily understood English.

Indian Code of Criminal Procedure.—By Fendall Currie. (John Black & Co.) This is a new and amplified edition of Mr. Currie's well-known work. The several sections of the Code have been practically illustrated from authorised and generally recognized precedents, while the notes in the commentary have been confined to the rulings in force now. All rulings, not superseded, embodied, reversed, or altered by the re-enactments of the Code, Mr. Currie has wisely allowed to "pass into the limbo of troublesome things which may safely be forgotten." The commentary is a special feature of this edition, giving on a settled plan the pith of decisions involving general principles of law, and keeping away from

> "The codeless myriad of precedent,
> The wilderness of single instances."

En Avant.—By Major A. R. D. Mackenzie. (*Pioneer* Press.) This pamphlet comprises a series of essays on native cavalry, mounted infantry, and Indian Army reorganization with reserves. The last essay is by far the most important. The author endeavours to show that military expenditure may be diminished; that the practical strength of the Army may be largely increased through the creation of a numerous and efficient reserve, which would be capable of almost instantaneous assembly, while, at the same time, the number under arms and receiving full pay in times of peace would be diminished; that while the aggregate strength of the Army for use against an enemy would be improved and rendered capable of being more rapidly set in motion, political dangers would be guarded against and reduced to a minimum; that the contentedness of the Army, and the share of efficiency due to that feeling would be assured; that a much better class of recruits would be attracted to the Service; that an *impetus* would be given to the breeding of horses suitable for Native Cavalry Remounts; that a considerably greater number of British officers than at present would be allotted to each regiment and battalion, without imposing additional expense on the State; and that a system of promotion among British officers of Native Troops would be inaugurated, which would be sufficiently rapid to prevent worn-out officers from being placed in regimental command, without unduly advancing inexperienced men.

It is believed that real *esprit de corps* would rapidly spring up and continue under the proposed system, but we could never be sure that such would be the case till experiments had been made. The suggestions of Major Mackenzie, however, are full of good sense, and many appear to promise success.

The Nagpore Water Works.—By Alexander Richardson Binnie (William Clowes and Sons). This *brochure* consists of a reproduction, in an enlarged form, of a lecture delivered before the institution of Civil Engineers. The old works which formed the basis of the Nagpore water project, sanctioned by Government in April 1870, were constructed under the Bhonsla dynasty (Rajahs of Nagpore) about eighty or ninety years ago, principally for the purpose of supplying the palace, and the houses and gardens of a few of the native gentelemen attached to the Court. The site of the reservoir is at a point on the river Nag, which flows through and gives its name to Nagpore. Perhaps the existence of some natural springs at this place may have led to the selection of the site; at any rate, the author states, from personal observation, that even when there was no water in the old reservoir, springs existed in the low ground below the embankment, and provision appears to have been made for securing the water flowing from them when other sources of supply failed. The ancient reservoir was formed by an embankment rather crooked in its alignment, and 856 yards in length across the valley of the Nag. Its average height was 12 feet, the extreme being 20 feet. Its width at the top varied from 40 feet to 60 feet, and the back slope had an inclination of about 1¾ to 1; the inner face was protected by a vertical rubble wall, with projecting semi-circular and octagonal bastions, also of rubble masonry. The reservoir, when full, had an area of 237 acres, and contained 80,000,000 cubic feet. The water was drawn from it through a masonry sluice, the flood waters being discharged over two waste weirs of the aggregate length of 128 feet. The new works consist of a puddle trench through the old embankment, extending at least 3 feet into the rocky floor of the valley. The embankment has been raised and a puddle wall constructed. Inside the reservoir a straining and regulating tower has been built, and a syphon discharge pipe laid from it over the top of the old embankment, and below the level of the newly raised portion with a valve house at the foot of the outer slope. A new waste weir at a level 13 feet 4 inches above those of the old reservoir, and a main pipe 4 miles long and 13 inches diameter, with 10,500 lineal yards of distribution pipes of 12 inches diameter, and downwards, have also been provided. The result is that a reservoir, containing a gross quantity of 257,500,000 cubic feet of water, and an available storage of 240,000,000 cubic feet, or 1,500,000,000 gallons has been formed, the top water area of which is 370 acres It is calculated that, with this amount of storage, a supply of 15 gallons per head per day of twenty-four hours can be maintained even in years of extreme drought.

The Calcutta Review.—April. (Thomas S. Smith.) This issue of the *Review* might well be termed a famine number, for over fifty pages are devoted to two articles on the subject, one being on "Famine and State Duty," an essay displaying considerable research and a large amount of good advice, which, unfortunately, will never be taken; and another entitled "Political Economy and Famine Relief in Bengal," principally made up of lengthy foot-notes extracted bodily from Sir Richard Temple's funeral oration over the events of 1873-4. The second article, on the "International Congress of Orientalists" in London a few months ago, partakes of similar qualities, its author also relying upon extensive extracts, which, however, are useful, because no other journal but the *Calcutta Review* could have devoted so much space to so hackneyed a subject. The paper on Rural Madras is pleasant and chatty, and will perhaps find more readers than any other. Speaking of the condition of the ryot, the writer remarks:

"The ryot is, it must be acknowledged, a thriftless being, but one cannot much wonder at this, when we consider the load of debt by which he is pressed down, and has always to carry about with him as long as he lives. Debt to him is the 'Old Man of the Sea;' and do what he will, he cannot get free from its power. On one side there is cunning and knowledge backed by law, and on the other is ignorance and fear. It is no wonder that the ryots are so miserably poor. It has been recommended that the Government should open a bank to lend money to the ryots on the security of their crops. If something of the kind could be done, it would do more good for the ryot than almost anything else. With a terrible load of debt upon him, all life and energy are crushed out of him. With a bank where he could borrow money and pay off his debts and begin life again, and with an education of some kind, the cultivator would be a different kind of being from what he is at present, and from what he is ever likely to be under the present order of things. The indebtedness of the owners of the land must soon be looked upon as the great problem of the day, and if our rulers wish to prevent the pauperisation of the ryots, steps should be taken at once to bring about a change. The Government and the laws are now playing into the hands of the money-lenders, and one is almost led to ask, on reading the Civil Procedure Code, whether some of these men were not called in to assist in its construction; so much does it favour their designs. Our Mofussil courts are demoralising and impoverishing the many for the sake of a few, and those few forming a class of men who pay little or nothing towards the expenses of the State,'

These remarks have often been expressed before, but they cannot be placed before the public too frequently, since we believe that on this much vexed question of the indebtedness and rack-renting of the ryot will depend the length of our tenure in Hindostan. The "Elements of the Psychology of Cognition" is somewhat abstruse, but valuable all the same, the name of its author, Dr. Robert Jardine, being a sufficient guarantee of its ability. The rest of this issue comprises a slightly dry and eminently antiquarian description of the "Lost River of the Indian Desert;" an examination of the three posthumous essays of John Stuart Mill; and a brief account of the recent history of the Brahma Somaj.

Journal of the Asiatic Society.—April. (Baptist Mission Press). As usual, this highly interesting publication teems with valuable and novel papers. There is one on the Temple of Jaysagar in Upper Assam; another on the Etymology of Local Names in Northern India, and two more relating respectively to a Chittagong copper plate, dated A. D. 1243 and a second inscription of the time of Skanda-Gupta. The temple of Jaysagar situated on the north bank of an immense tank, two and a half miles south of Sibsagar—the ancient Rungpore in Upper Assam—is not remarkable when compared with many similar edifices in Central India, but is of considerable interest from its being probably the most perfect specimen of stone architecture existing in Upper Assam, and having been erected at the time when the Hindoo religion was first firmly established in the country. The occasional earthquakes, the destructive influences of the weather and the pipal tree, combined with the fact that no proper plans of drawings of most of the ancient edifices in Assam have been made, rendered it desirable that some memorial of this temple should be preserved, as its destruction at a not very remote period may be anticipated. The cold weather of 1873-4 having set in, a small camp was formed, the jungle was removed from the edifice as far as practicable, and careful measurements were made of the most interesting parts. The stone body of the temple is covered with very fair specimens of sculpture, the designs and their details being in some instances wonderfully fine and artistic; not an available inch of surface is left undecorated, and the frieze of hunting scenes in the basement is for the most part extremely accurate and life-like. The body of the building, about twenty-two feet high, supporting the dome, is built of sandstone and carries twelve pinnacles; the dome is of bricktiles, covered with stucco, which is ornamented by being divided into an immense number of sunk panels. The bund underneath the temple is composed of large sandstone boulders. These with the stone used in building the temple were probably brought from Sadiya, by boat, and landed opposite Rungpore; for there is a good ancient road leading from the Dikko River at that point to the Jaysagar tank. The sculptured slabs are very neatly let into the wall and with their surrounding frames are mostly crowded with diaper work and minute craved tracery. The building is octagonal, the four sides facing the cardinal points of the compass are each twenty feet broad, the other four sides have recessed angles. At its west end are two entrance rooms; from the centre one seven steps lead down through a fine stone doorway into the grand room of the temple, which is dark and has probably a subterranean chamber, as water may be heard running underneath the floor. This room is twenty-three feet across and devoid of ornament excepting the niches; the stone work, as on the outside, reaches up to the foot of the dome which, being devoid of stone, shews the brickwork to the top, the height appearing immense when viewed by magnesium light, although it cannot exceed fifty feet. All the other buildings are composed of brick tiles, have curved roofs, covered with stucco, generally stone doorways, and in two cases possessing a series of carvings in sandstone let into the walls on the outside of the buildings. Nearly all are more or less damaged by the frequent earthquakes they have withstood.

In the article on the etymology of Local Names in Northern India, Mr. Growse remarks that a more curious illustration of a deliberate resolve to ignore obvious facts for the sake of introducing a startling theory based on some obscure and utterly problematical analogy could scarcely be found than is afforded by Dr. Hunter in his dissertation on non-Aryan languages. In this he refers the familiar local termination *gânw* (which *argumenti gratiâ* he spells *gang* or *gaong*, though never so written in any Indian vernacular) to the Chinese *kiang*, the Tibetan *theong*, the Lepcha *kyong*, &c., &c., and refuses to acknowledge any connexion betwen it and the Sanskrit *gráma*. Yet as certainly as Anglo-Saxon was once the language of England, so was Sanskrit of Upper India; and it seems as reasonable to deny the relationship between *grama* and *ganw* as between the English affix *bury* or *brough* and the Saxon *burgh*. The formation is strictly in accord with the rules laid down by the Prakrit grammarians, centuries before to the word *ganw* had actually come into existence. Thus by Vararuchi's Sutra—*Sarvatra la-va-ram* III, 3—the letter *r* when compounded with another consonant, whether it stands first or last, is always to be elided; as we see in the Hindee *bat* for the Sanskrit *varta*, in *kos* for *krosa*, a measure of distance, and in *pem* for *preman*, love. So *grama* passes into *gama*, and whether this latter from or *ganw* is used depends simply upon the will of the speaker; one man calls the place where he lives Naugama, another calls it Nauganw, in the same way as it is optional to say Edinbro' or Edinborough. For in Hindee as in Sanskrit a nasal can always be inserted at pleasure, according to the memorial line—*Savindukarindukayoh syad abhede na kalpa-nam*: and the distinction between *m* and *v* or *w* has always been very slightly marked: for example, *dhimar* is the recognised literary Hindee form of Sanskrit *dhivar*, and at the present day villagers generally write *Bhamani* for *Bhavani* though the latter form only is admitted in printed books. If speculation is allowed to run riot with regard to the paternity of such a word as *ganw*, every step in the descent of which is capable of the clearest proof, then philology is still a science of the future, and the whole history of language must be rewritten from the very commencement.

INDIAN SUMMARY.

BENGAL.

THE medical relief operations in the Burdwan District have been re-organized from the 1st of April. The Bengal Government has sanctioned for six months at present the scheme of Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon at Burdwan, for reducing the number of epidemic dispensaries in the district from 43 to 29, and to make them partly self-supporting by public subscriptions in the villages in which the dispensaries will be retained. These subscriptions have already been paid in advance for six months, the total amount lodged being Rs. 3,630. The cost of European medicines and medical officers' salaries will be borne by Government.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE *Behar Herald* gives the following particulars regarding the mysterious murder committed in Beheea in Shahabad:—"We have received further particulars about it, from which it appears that it was a case of Indigo riot, which resulted in the death of one man. As usual there are two versions of the story: the one is that the deceased, who was a ryot, was treading out corn, when a Jemadar of the Katteah Indigo Factory in Beheea came with some man, and charged him with not having prepared his land for the cultivation of Indigo. A dispute arose, which ended in the factory people taking away with them some of the cattle belonging to the deceased. The latter followed, and the parties came to blows on the way, when the Jemadar is said to have wounded the man in such a manner that he died shortly after. The Factory people, however, say that the man died from the effects of poison which he had taken with a view to involve them in the consequences of his death. Thus it is the same story over again—the weaker party committing suicide for spite, as if to sacrifice one's life was the easiest thing one could do. But if it be true, it were high time that steps should be taken to enquire into the state of things which could drive men to such desperate and unnatural acts. The case is, we understand, under judicial enquiry, and we will watch the result."

BOMBAY.

THREE Mussulmans have been charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted two Parsees. The first complainant, Rustom Seerosha, deposed that on the night in question, at about 10 P. M., he went to a Parsee cook's shop, which is situated in the Null Bazar, and sat down in the verandah. While so engaged, the defendants came up; one of them caught and pulled him down, whereupon the others beat him with sticks. The other complainant, Rustomjee Byramjee, went to the assistance of the witness, and was himself assaulted in consequence. The complainants said that they were unacquainted with the defendants. The offence being proved, his worship directed the prisoners to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.—*Bombay Gazette.*

AT a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held lately, the proposals of the Municipality for the improvement of the water-supply of Bombay were finally adopted. It is well that these discussions are over, as we may suppose them to be; for the enjoyment of the fun was after all principally confined to the bystanders—as Byron says of the battle field,—

"To one who had no friend or brother there"

—and the waste of time was rather hard upon gentlemen who had their own work to do and were not allowed to do it, to say nothing of Bombay beginning to want water and finding herself in danger of very awkward delay. It is quite refreshing to note how modestly the Prince of Wales spoke of his want of technical knowledge when he dined the other day with the Engineers. One would have thought His Royal Highness a nobody, so laudatory was he of the great achievements of these men in a professional field to which he confessed himself a stranger. In Bombay it seems that any one with a pen and knowledge of "the 14th Book of Euclid" thinks himself capable of telling an Engineer "how not to do it." And as Dr. Joynt happily said at the meeting of the Corporation, the fact of knowing nothing about a subject seems the acknowledged qualification to speak upon it.

THE suicide of Major Holland last year was, it will be remembered, the precursor of many others, and the suicide of Mr. O'Brien at the Diocesan School has already been followed by one at the Byculla Schools. In the present instance, however, no blame can be attached in the remotest degree to any one, the cause being an unrequited attachment. The unfortunate victim is a Mr. Phillips, a young man of about three and twenty, the third master of the Byculla Schools. For some time he had been in love with one of the mistresses of the school, but unfortunately for himself his affection was not reciprocated. This had preyed upon his mind, and he had several times complained to Mr. Walters, the head-master of the school, that his life was a misery to him. The latter gentleman had very wisely advised him to try to forget about the young lady, and had recommended him to take up some particular study to distract his attention. Mr. Phillips had followed this advice and had been studying Marathi, intending to go up for the higher examination in June next. On Monday morning last, he sent a chit down to Mr. Walters saying he had passed a very bad night, and asking Mr. Walters to excuse him from attendance at school, which Mr. Walters accordingly did. About half-past twelve Mr. Walters went to see how he was, and found him apparently asleep, but noticed he was unusually pale. He was shortly after shown a letter which deceased had sent to him, and his suspicions being aroused, he went into deceased's room found him insensible, and immediately sent for Dr. Hunter, who did all he could to save him but without avail, as deceased died 24 hours after he had taken the chloral. The suicide was evidently a premeditated one, as he had prepared an account showing how his monetary affairs

stood, and had also destroyed a number of letters, whilst he had left others that he meant to be seen in an exposed condition. A jury of Europeans having been called together, they recorded a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity," thereby securing to the deceased those funeral rites which were denied to the remains of the late Mr. O'Brien.

MADRAS.

THE *Madras Journal of Education*, with reference to the appointment of a new Director of Public Instruction, says that "the deliberate choice of Government has fallen on one outside of the department, Col. Macdonald, an officer of the Staff Corps, lately Registrar General of Assurances. That the appointment is a slight on the department is, of course, too palpable to need statement. Educational officers have, over and over again, been declared entitled to *every post* in their department; and the appointment to its head of one not in it declares it to be the opinion of Government that no one in it is qualified. This is the plain fact, however it may be glozed over. We can only deplore the condition of the department—or, what Government declares its condition to be. So much for the department. Of Colonel Macdonald we long ago said, when he was appointed to act in the post, that we considered the appointment the best that could have been made. He has a vast deal of heavy work to do; and we have little doubt that he will do it with zeal and ability."

THE Madras Government, or Government House, has delighted to honour the Princess of Tanjore and her husband. Marine Villa has been placed at her disposal, the Governor's band serenades her nightly, and feminine durbars have been held in her honour. All this is, perhaps, as it should be, but it brings into more prominent notice some recent omissions to pay due respect to princely visitors. The Maharaja of Travancore lately visited us. His Highness is a reigning sovereign, and, of course, a person entitled to much more honorable treatment than a merely titular princes can lay claim to. Yet he was permitted to be the guest of a private citizen, and was offered no attentions or honours save those that he was strictly entitled to by the law of custom. This is, politically, a serious blunder. We know that in India, more than any country upon the face of the earth, these matters are deemed important; and we can well imagine the Maharajah comparing with some bitterness the treatment accorded to him, a sovereign prince, and that accorded to a private lady of title. The sympathy of woman for woman is a fine thing, but it should not be allowed to perpetrate political blunders.—*Madras Times.*

THE present hotels in Madras, excluding Black Town, are nine in number. They were formerly private residences, and are held at very high rents; they were not intended for, and are not adapted to, their present use; there is consequently immense waste of space and material, and the accommodation is so limited that some of the proprietors have to squeeze out their profits by feeding their guests on coarse and cheap fare, and by employing menials who have little sense of how to ensure the comforts of the visitors. We ask what would the European invalids, after having journeyed six thousand miles in search of the health and hospitality held out to them by Dr. Druitt, what would they think of the dungeons about twelve feet square, swarming with musquitoes, ill-furnished, badly lighted and ventilated, in which they would find themselves located in some of these hotels; what would they think of the filthy staircases, the abominable bath-rooms, the stinking oil lamps, the dirty table-cloths and the cracked crockery of odds and ends, with which their table is furnished; what would they think of the watery soup, the ill-cooked fish, the gruel or paste in lieu of sauce, the tough flavourless fowl, the stringy insipid mutton, the smoked butter, the rancid ghee, and the other abominations common to some hotels?—*Madras Mail.*

WE were lately informed that the local Government had issued orders to the Division Commissioners to furnish, as early as practicable, a list of employés under them, showing their relationships to other Government servants in the Province, and noting cases in which they hold lands. We now understand from Mysore that the order which never came too soon, was owing to the detection by Mr. Lacy of a gross case of malpractice in which some Brahmins are the chief actors.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE Government have passed orders on the letter from Dr. Burnell, reporting on the ancient inscriptions received from the districts of Godavery and South Arcot, and requested that gentleman to supply Government with 36 copies of his work on the *Elements of South Indian Palæography*, lately published, an acquaintance with which will enable public officers who are disposed to collect inscriptions to do so more satisfactorily.

NORTHERN INDIA.

IN the village of Russoolpore, Tahsil Sandila, resided Chota, a Brahmin, with his beloved wife, Belassee. On the 4th instant the husband departed this life, and his faithful spouse determined to follow him to the land of shadows in the manner most acceptable to the gods of the Hindoo race, by offering herself as a *Suttee*. Whether she formed this resolution of her own unbiassed free will cannot now be ascertained; but this much is certain, that her nephew Mukka, and others of her relatives, not only encouraged her in what they considered to be her noble purpose, but exerted themselves to secure the fulfilment of the rite. The village authorities, the lumberdar and puttidar, remonstrated against the deed, but when the relatives of the victim threatened them with the wrath of the offended gods and the curses of the Suttee, they departed to their homes without any further interference. The chowkidar, unable single-handed to prevent the sacrifice, hurried off to report the case to the nearest Thana, which unfortunately was 14 miles away. Meanwhile, after bathing, Belassee arrayed herself in her best dress and bridal ornaments, and the funeral procession set out for the *moshan*, or burning place. In addition to the relatives and friends of the deceased, a number of oilmen, chamars, and even Mahomedans accompanied the corpse, carrying the materials for constructing the sacrificial pyre.. As a sufficient supply of wood could not be obtained quick enough, dried cow-dung was substituted. A large pile of this being heaped up, Belassee was seated on it with the corpse of her husband in her lap, and she was then buried up to the neck among *kunda*, or dried cow-dung. The whole was then covered with bundles of straw, and Mukka, her nephew, handing a light to the *Suttee*, she herself set fire to the pile. The victim is stated to have sat calm and quiet amidst the roaring flames till she died; the pile being reduced to ashes in about three hours.—*Lucknow Times.*

WE have reason to believe that the man who claimed to be Rughbir Sing, the Rajah of Landhoura, has been fully identified at Saharunpore as a low caste Sikh from Kushiarpore. The Government of the North-West seems to have acted with great promptitude and good sense in reference to this matter, At one time we rather feared the development of a regular Tichborne mystery in connexion with the Landhoura case. The credulity of the natives in the Saharunpore district was no doubt stimulated by what they erroneously conceived to be the sympathy of the High Court. A good deal of embarrassing support seemed likely to be available for any civil claim that might have been advanced, supposing the claimant had found backers ready to carry on the war. It thus became important in a high degree that the truth should be aacertained at once. The Government, therefore, undertook an investigation without delay, and as we are now enabled to state, with complete success. The man who professed to be Rughbir Sing has been arrested and tried under a section in the Penal Code, which provides for the punishment of persons who deliberately make false statements in the course of criminal proceedings. The false statemant in his case was, of course, the allegation that he was Rughbir Sing. The present decision, therefore, which convicts him of being another man, puts an extinguisher once for all on any schemes that may have been afloat for an organised attack on the Landhoura estates.—*Pioneer.*

IN a lecture on vaccination, delivered and lately republished by Lala Lachmi Narain, of Bareilly, we have an explanation of the curious fact that *mallies* are always called in by the friends of small-pox patients. It appears that in the good old primitive days of Hindooism small-pox was recognised as a disease resulting from internal heat, to be counteracted in some degree by a diet of cooling vegetable food. When, therefore, a case of small-pox was announced, the first person to find was the *mallie*. In the lapse of time, however, and the growth of a complicated superstition, the original object of the *mallie*'s attendance has been lost sight of, and he now presides at the sick bed by virtue of some mysterious prophylactic power supposed to be *inherent in mallies*. Where once he brought his cooling salads, he now brings only a *locus-pocus* charm. The author of the work we quote from urges on Government the advisability of making vaccination compulsory, founding his appeal on the ground that not only does vaccination *not* concern the religious prejudices of Hindoos, but that it is directly enjoined in the Dharm Shastras. If the native press (by way of variety) would take an interest in any "burning question," it might do much good by finding out whether the Lala's opinions are commonly held by native gentlemen of position.—*Idid.*

IT has been elicited that the management of the Lahore Derby Sweep advertised in some Indian Newspapers is not deserving of public support. This has been obtained through the Police.

WE are sorry to hear from Baroda that five deaths have taken place already among the Europeans in the Baroda Field Force. This is a higher percentage of mortality than occurred in Abyssinia during the same period of time. Indeed, now that the heat in Baroda has become intense, we are afraid that the medical authorities will have an anxious time of it between this and the end of the rains. It should become an earnest matter of inquiry whether the state of affairs in Baroda is such as to necessitate the keeping of any troops at all under canvas at the present time of the year.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Simla, and speaking of the visit of the Maharajah of Kashmeer says:—"It will be a happy day for the sanitarium when this potentate betakes himself and his belongings away, for his host of followers are anything but convenient, and are a great drain on the water-supply and the produce bazaars. When they go, they will leave the hill sides in a state such as that depicted by Dr. DeRienzi when he reported on the station."

BURMA.

THE recent murder of Mr. Margary of the Burmo-Chinese Expedition, has caused a very great panic among the Burmese population of Prome; who anticipate that the result will be a war with Upper Burma. Merchants and tradesmen are the most concerned in it, and have commenced selling off their stock with very small profits, simply to get rid of the burden.—*Rangoon Times.*

WE are told that Chinamen are forbidden to leave Mandalay, and that the exportation of goods from that capital is prohibited, and again that most oppressive levies are being raised in all the large towns in Upper Burma. These rumours are doubtless the offspring rather of men's fears and hopes than of their information; but they sufficiently point the lesson, which, in the interest of this province, we most respectfully and earnestly beg to impress upon our rulers. *The country cannot long endure this suspense.* Already, as we and our contemporaries have pointed out—trade is stagnant, business with Upper Burma is *nil*. The godowns of our merchants already suffering from plethora, find no vent, Native dealers fear

to invest, no shipments inland are made. On the contrary, orders go by every steamer for the return of goods despatched months ago —to Myingyan, Mandalay, and Bhamo. The margin of profit before was absurdly small. The goods must be returned at ruinous loss. Worse than this, the harvest for next year is being imperilled. Cultivators fear to sow when they know not who will reap. The consequences will be most disastrous.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

FAILURES amongst the Chinese traders of Rangoon have begun, and as their dealings are largely in up-country produce and in shipments to Upper Burma, it is difficult to say where they will stop. Some Chinese firms are interested to the extent of some lakhs of rupees in piece goods and produce in Upper Burma, where owing to the misunderstandings which have arisen between the two Governments trade is at a stand still.—*Rangoon Mail.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE operations of the S. P. G. Society in the Ahmednuggur districts are still continued and with many of the same unfortunate effects as have been previously noted. But the missionary in charge is able to report, "So far as we can learn, the effect upon the intelligent and leading men in our churches is to awaken a deep aversion to ritualistic dogmas and forms, and greatly to strengthen their attachment to the simple church organization and Scriptural doctrines they first received."

PASTOR KASSAMBHAR of the Sirur church is devoting his leisure time to the translation of the Koran into Marathee, and has already translated more than half of it.

AN interesting account is given of the thorough conversion and baptism of an old watchman of the village of Walwade, together with all his family. The people of Walwade were much stirred up when they found that their watchman had actually become a Christian, and made an effort to have him removed from his post. But the Tahsildar of the district, a Musalman, declared that he had a right to embrace Christianity if he chose to do so, and that the fact that he had done so constituted no ground for his removal from his post.

AT Satara, the Rev. Mr. Winsor, with a view to create greater confidence between the mission and the village people has established a Boy's Industrial Home, to instruct boys from the surrounding villages not only in the common rudiments of education, but in the simple industries of their people. Sixteen boys have been already gathered to start the school, and the enterprise is sustained at present by private funds.

AS showing the extreme diversity of opinion which obtains in London on the mission of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the following sentences from two of the leading weekly reviews may be placed side by side :—

Spectator.	*Saturday Review.*
Messrs. Moody and Sankey appear to be business like, amiable, at heart modest, and thoroughly sincere men. Mr Moody's preaching is capable of pathos and even tenderness now and then. Mr Sankey's main power is in his solo-singing, which is full of sweetness and genuine tenderness of tone.	Messrs. Moody and Sankey are, no doubt, sincere, religious men, who honestly think that they are doing good. Mr. Moody is a ranter of the most vulgar type. Mr Sankey's singing is something between a howl and a wail, which makes one think of a melodious costermonger crying his cabbages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMLA is gradually resuming its wonted appearance as the summer retreat of irritable old colonels with "grievances," superseded civilians, also with grievances, and a large bouquet of spins. During the past week the possessor of the "Garden of the World" has been enlivening our Capua with a regiment of retainers from Kashmeer, and all the paraphernalia which garnitures an Eastern King. On arrival, His Highness was presented with about half a ton of fruits and sweetmeats.

THE "persecuted prince" remains *in statu quo*; but the decision of his case, if we may trust the daily papers, will be announced in a day or two. The conclusion is that the Gackwar's guilt is held to be fully proved, that his banishment from Baroda is consequently inevitable, but that the State will again be made over to independent native rule. When Sir Lewis Pelly took upon himself to set things straight at Baroda, there were only two thousand rupees in the treasury; his successor, Sir Richard Mead, takes office with an exchequer of fifty lakhs. During the administration of the former eight lakhs were spent on account of the Commission, arrears of military pay, and outstanding debts.

"STRIKES" are coming into fashion even amongst the timid population of India. From Baroda there is news of a somewhat serious uprising on the part of the ryots in a district called Atarsumbha. Five hundred men are said to have been "in arms." From Travancore, also, there is a rumour to the effect that a small body of armed peasantry have caused the despatch of a detachment of the Nair brigade to Paliport.

SPORT is looking up in the north, the first "meet" of the Cawnpore Tent Club having gone off in brilliant style. A magnificent stud of horses put in an appearance and the hunting lasted three days, the Ganges Cup being won by a 13-2 Arab and a soldier-civilian of the Oudh Commission.

IT is probable that the reception given Mr. Anthony Trollope in the Sicily of India has led him to forego his intended visit to the Peninsula. One of the journals published in Colombo has thought well to tell Mr. Trollope what he should, and what he should not, say with reference to the Island and its inhabitants, the planting-portion of whom are indignant at the aspersions cast upon them, and entreat the distinguished novelist, in a multitude of letters, to either write nothing at all or immortalise them as being the most upright, conscientious and patriotic bucolic aristocracy on earth.

A PAINFUL case of *suttee* has occurred during the week at the village of Russulpore in Oudh. Such episodes are happily rare, but there is an epidemic of suicides now prevalent in Bombay, the death of one teacher in the Diocesan Schools having, we regret to say, been followed by the suicide of another school-master attached to the Byculla Institution.

THE Western Capital is in commotion on account of the outbreak of cholera there, at Nassick, and Baroda, where it is a wonder that the pest does not take up its permanent abode. Of all filthy holes in India, Baroda is the worst. In Nassick the disease is epidemic and fears are expressed that the camp at Deolalee will be attacked. Every precaution is being taken, but, unfortunately, the town is now full of excited devotees, drawn thither by the festival of Ram Nowmee. At Tajpore, also, cholera is raging, and from several towns of the North, West come tales of death from the same cause.

MUSSOOREE and the adjacent hills are filling rapidly with dusty travellers from the plains. There the fresh breeze and trees undisfigured by dust, water that needs no icing, and a hundred other charms which the dwellers down below cannot realise, all tend to flood the bungalows with occupants hungry after a glimpse at a snow-scene and mountain solitude.

THE past week has seen the publication of a brief account of what has been done in the Duffla country. The field force was composed of nine hundred Native Infantry, two mountain guns, a detachment of Sappers, and a score of Frontier Police, there being in addition twelve hundred coolies, sixty elephants and eighty-eight boats employed in the transport service. Borpani, which may be regarded as in the enemy's country, was reached on the 10th December, and four days later an advance was made to Herjoolee. By Christmas Day more than half the work had been done, and at the beginning of the new year every captive was surrendered with the exception of two. One of these, strange to say, decided upon remaining with his Duffla master, but the other, a little girl, was only too glad to leave the scene of her captivity. After this hostages were secured, and the headmen promised to behave themselves in future; a promise which they have already broken. The survey party attached to the expedition, have completed about 530 square miles of the hill country, and 1,000 more have been laid down for rough reconnoissance. A large collection of plants, illustrative of the flora, has been obtained, together with a number of birds, insects, and shells.

CABUL affairs are still very complicated. The Ameer has sent a force to Lalpoora, which was occupied after the flight of its Khan; the Michni route between Peshawur and Cabul has been closed by order of the Governor of Jellalabad till there is a prospect of peace. A faction fight is imminent among the Momunds, and in view of this and other disputes, Shere Ali is reorganizing his army, arsenal, and magazines. There is a rumour in the Peshawur Bazaars that Ayoub Khan has re-entered Herat, but we expect he is too wise to have left Meshed.

PUBLIC feeling in Rangoon is regaining its former tone, but that there has been a panic is evident from the large number of firms which have become insolvent since the Karen boundary question arose. Some of the natives are reported to be converting their property into money and disappearing in the jungles. The troops sent from Madras are still in motion, and Her M's. S. *Briton*, lately employed on the Somalie coast, has received orders to proceed to Burmah.

THE Naga Expedition may be regarded as at an end. Many villages have been burnt and the enemy demoralised, the Ninoo tribe suffering most severely. Before the arrival of our troops, the enemy said: "Oh, the sahibs, will come and destroy our villages and perhaps stop one night, and then go away. If we get out all our goods into the jungles the harm they will do us will be very trifling." Quantities of gongs and guns were found in hollow trees, one trunk containing Holcombe's watch, and another the murdered sepoys' cooking utensils and bayonets.

RUGHBEER SING, the Indian Orton, who pretended to be the Rajah of Landhoura, has, we believe, been identified at Saharunpore as a low caste Sikh. Native feeling is in favour of the man, and notwithstanding the facts elicited by Government, will probably continue to be so, as the claimant tells his story in a style to attract the attention and sympathy of his countrymen.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S visit to the head-works of the Soane Canal was marked by his usual energy. He drove sixty miles in an open wagonette, and inspected the works throughout. The schools at Dehree were also visited, and one of the scholars distinguished himself by covering 18 feet 3 inches in a long jump, and by throwing an 18 lb. shot a distance of 43 feet. On the 17th His Honour held a durbar at Behea for the purpose of conferring Sunnuds and Khilluts upon those native gentlemen who exerted themselves during the famine. An address was presented to Sir Richard, who in reply told the assembly that Government would be well satisfied if, in return for the expenditure incurred during the distress, "You foster sentiments of abiding loyalty

to the British name and nation; manage your estates considerately and well; cherish your tenantry; and behave towards your dependents with the same spirit of benevolence as that which the Government evinced towards you last year."

WE understand that Government will in all probability sanction the transfer to Simla of the magnificent set of astronomical instruments now in charge of Colonel Tenant at Roorkee; and also the establishment at the former station of a permanent observatory, under the direction of the gentleman whose observations of the late transit of Venus at Roorkee elicited so much admiration.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has proved that he will not consent to finally break with the partisans of the Prince Imperial, or appoint a Minister of the Interior who is likely to turn them out of the Prefectures. It was known that the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was disposed to weed out Imperialist officials, and that he had even demanded the removal of Bourbaki and Abbatucci from their military commands as a condition of his accepting office. It was determined accordingly to dispense with his services. The Marshal is well disposed towards Prince Louis Napoleon, and the Duchess of Magenta still more so.

THE National Assembly having adjourned till over Easter, at this moment France is profoundly tranquil; and nothing is wanting to herald in auspiciously the holiday.

The commission nominated by the Prefect of the Seine for clearing the ground for the erection of the Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre has just fixed the indemnity, amounting to 700,000f., to be paid to the owners and occupiers of the houses which it is found necessary to expropriate for the site, Amongst the latter is the well-known No. 36, Rue des Rosiers, visited by so many English tourists in 1871 and succeeding years, and in the garden surrounding which were shot, or rather murdered, the Generals Lecamte and Clement Thomas. An expiatory church could certainly find no fitter site. The ground about to be cleared, including that on which the sort of lighthouse called the Tour de Solferino stands, will amount to about six acres.

An amusing scene took place the other day at the Café de la Paix, the rendezvous of the Bonapartists, which is situated in the same block as the Grand Hotel. Some few months ago, a Hungarian or Polish pianists, Mdlle. Olga de Janina, arrived in Paris. By way of making herself known, she did not, as *artistes* of a more ordinary stamp would have done, give a concert; but she went about in male attire, gave herself airs, *a la* Lola Montes, and wrote a book in which she gave very minute details of a *liaison* with the Abbé Listz. The book was seized as immoral, which immediately secured a large sale for it, and Mdlle. Olga became a lioness for a few weeks. She advertised a concert a few days ago, and one of her friends, a priest, went to the office of the *Pays* to ask M. Paul de Cassagnac for a puff. He flatly refused, and hinted that M. l'Abbé was compromising the honour of his cloth in undertaking such errands. Back went M. l'Abbe to Mdlle. Olga to complain of the way he had been spoken to and she had been spoken of. Mdle. Olga thereon put on her masculine garb, took down her riding whip, rushed off to the Café de la Paix, went up to Paul de Cassagnac, and challenged him to fight a duel. Well, of course he laughed; whereon the ferocious Olga struck him with her whip across the face, probably with a view to get the Bonapartist champion to "give her satisfaction." Meanwhile the police have prohibited her concert, and it is said that Paul de Cassagnac will bind her over to keep the peace.

THE spy mania still prevails in some parts of France. Bands of gypsies, it seems, are traversing the Loire and the neighbouring Departments, and a local paper gives an evidently highly exaggerated account of their composition and movements. It alleges that Prussian spies have joined the gypsies—men with fair complexions, well-dressed, with a military bearing, tolerably fluent in French, and well posted up in the character and position of the mayors to whom they apply for leave to erect a tent for a day or two.

GERMANY.

THE Emperor of Germany completed his seventy-eighth year on March 22. His Majesty received the congratulations of the family of the Crown Prince and Princess, the other members of the royal family, and the numerous German and foreign princely personages now in Berlin.

The bill for suspending States grants to the Roman Church has been steadily advancing in the Prussian Diet. Its provisions have been made more stringent, and Prince Bismarck must feel that he is the hero, not of a mere ovation, but of a triumph.

The Bishop of Münster was arrested last week by the police, and conveyed by diligence to a prison for a term of fourteen days. This is the third attempt at arrest which had been made, for the police had called at the palace on two successive mornings, but the prelate having timely warning, had left, on the first occasion to visit a friend, and on the second to inspect a distant part of his diocese.

A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says that in consequence of an Ultramontane member of Parliament having read out the text of the Pope's Encyclical in the Chamber, the President declaring himself powerless to prevent it in accordance with the standing orders, the National Liberals are about to propose a resolution modifying the standing orders so as to make the reading out of documents dependent upon the sanction of the President. The despatch adds that the National Liberal party have resolved to break off all intercourse with the Ultramontane members.

Herr von Nathusius, the chief editor of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, has been sentenced to a fine of 600 marks, or a fortnight's imprisonment, for having published an article of an insulting character against the Supreme Ecclesiastical Tribunal.

SPAIN.

THE manner in which the Spanish press is treated by Government daily assumes a more arbitrary character. The authorities prohibited the publication of a Paris telegram announcing Cabrera's manifesto, and the *Iberia* had its circulation suspended throughout Spain for publishing it. All telegrams on reaching Madrid from abroad, even those containing nothing but commercial or personal intelligence, are detained for several hours at the Ministry of the interior.

Cabrera's movement of defection from the Carlists seems a failure He does not appear to have been followed by any considerable numbers. The Legitimist papers contrast Cabrera's present conduct with his refusal in 1839 to recognise the convention concluded between Espartero and Maroto, the Carlist commander. On the former despatching a courier to him with a copy of the treaty, Cabrera tore it in pieces and threatened to shoot the courier if he did not leave within two hours. In a proclamation to his troops Cabrera denounced Maroto as an infamous soldier who had sold his honour for gold, and invoked everlasting opprobrium on Espartero for resorting to such base and dishonourable devices.

General Cabrera has taken up his quarters at Biarritz, where he has organised a veritable and somewhat singular administration. He is surrounded by fifteen or twenty Spanish officers, whose business it is to put themselves in communication with the officers and soldiers of the Carlist army, and to obtain adhesions to the treaty signed by Cabrera, and to the proclamations which he has addressed to the nation and to the army. Every day some members of this staff leave Biarritz and enter Spain, where they seek to accomplish their mission, though naturally running the greatest risks. Cabrera has succeeded in making those who are about him feel that there is only one hope for the salvation of Spain—namely, the cessation of the civil war which is raging in the Peninsula. Don Carlos has formally deprived General Cabrera of all the honours and titles conferred by his predecessors, reserving to himself the right in the event of his capture of "handing him over to the proper tribunal on the charge of rebellion and treason." A despatch from the other side says:—"Cabrera will be received with honours due to the rank of a Field-Marshal."

The Government have demanded the extradition from Germany of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, on the ground that he committed various acts of felony, such as murder, arson, &c., while in arms against the legitimate Government of his country. Don Alphonso was staying in Bavaria, between which country and Spain an extradition treaty is in full force; but has prevented any possible complication by crossing the River Inn into the secure haven of Austrian territory. No extradition treaty is in existence between Austria and Spain. The Infante, while in Bavaria, asked for an interview with the King of Bavaria, but was refused. He has been more fortunate at Vienna, where, upon his arrival, he immediately sought an audience with the Emperor, which was granted him the same day. Don Alphonso, who is accompanied by a Carlist general, acting as aide-de-camp, resides at the palace of the Duke of Modena, who gave him a hearty welcome. The Infante afterwards proceeded to Frohsdorf on a visit to Count Chambord.

Senor Castelar has resigned his professorship at the Madrid University, owing to the reactionary educational policy of the Government of King Alphonso.

Advices from Madrid, received in Lisbon, state that the Spanish press is being treated with unusual rigour by the new Government. No foreign telegram can be published which has not been examined at the Ministry of the Interior, and no Legitimist papers are allowed to enter Spain.

ITALY.

THE Roman clerical journals report that a "horrible sacrilege" has been accomplished under the very eyes of the deeply-afflicted Vicar of Christ. Rome, they say, has been profaned by a new and enormous scandal, the opening of a Masonic temple. The *Osservatore* suggested that the time when this "abominable act" was being consummated the faithful should make a demonstration by ascending the Scala Santa upon their knees.

THE new Baptist chapel in Rome was opened on March 21 for service. Eleven Italian communicants were present, and 160 Baptists from England and elsewhere. Other denominations were also represented. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wall, Deputy Mazzarella, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Torquay, Signor Rossetti, Signor Grassi, &c.:—

"The chapel is situated in the Piazza San Lorenzo. The premises were bought by the Baptists for 12,000*l.*, and were then converted into a place of worship. There are 300 seats. On the left there is an unfinished building, which includes a tract depôt, printing-office, and infant school. The new chapel is called the Apostolic Church of Christ. The pastor is the Rev. James Wall. He has two assistants. Connected with this chapel is that of the Cavalier Paolo Grassi, formerly a canon of Santa Maria Maggiore. The Baptist converts of both churches now take the sacrament together. In the afternoon Dr. Underhill, the secretary of the committee of the Baptist mission, preached a powerful sermon from the 15th chapter of Romans. There was a large congregation of English and Americans."

NOTWITHSTANDING rumours to the contrary, the Pope's health was never better. He has just received 10,000 francs and a letter of affectionate loyalty from the Comte de Chambord. It must cost his Holiness a struggle to forgive that unlucky Prince for throwing away, as he did, his own chances and those of a restoration of the Temporal power together. The Pope implored him to listen to a compromise in the autumn of '73, and probably the Comte de Chambord would have yielded had he understood the temper of the French people. No one was more astonished than he at learning that his last declaration had destroyed his party.

SWITZERLAND.

THE National Counsel, by 74 votes against 25, has decided to adopt no resolution in reference to the appeal presented to it against the order issued by the Government of Berne forbidding priests removed from their benefices from sojourning in the districts of the Jura. It wishes to leave the Federal Council time to examine the question from the point of view of the new Federal Constitution.

TURKEY.

IT is stated by the *Levant Herald* that, instead of the famine in Asia Minor having ceased its ravages in any one district, it appears to have gained in intensity everywhere :—

"In the city of Angora itself, though bread is now sold at a comparatively cheap rate, many of the poor have not the means of purchasing, even at the lowest prices. They sold everything they had last year, and, being without work now, are as dependent on charity as they were in November. One of the reports read at the meeting of the Relief Committee at Constantinople on the 9th stated that in the district of Boghazlian very great suffering prevailed, and some deaths from starvation had occurred. In a village of 200 houses sixty-five persons had died of starvation in a few weeks. One of the inhabitants had taken his wife to a neighbouring village, and sold her for eight measures of wheat, but the buyer ultimately returned her. In another village, containing eighty houses, six persons had recently died of starvation, and the greatest destitution prevailed. There, as elsewhere, no cattle or sheep remained."

WE learn from the Memorial Diplomatique that England and Russia are represented on the mixed Commission sitting at Constantinople to settle the boundary between Turkey and Persia. The English commissioner is Sir Arnold Campbell, Consul-General at Bagdad : the Russian Colonel Zeloni, military attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople. Who are the Persian and Turkish commissioners we are not informed. Nor does it signify. The Turco-Persian Boundary Commission is a very old *partie carrée*, in which the game survives the players. It has been sitting off and on since 1848. It was about that time that by a curious coincidence the Turkish and Persian commissioners quitted the game and the world in one day. The survivors were Count Meuravief and Sir Fenwick Williams, who turned up together again at Kars, when by another curious coincidence—a victory having been obtained over the Russians by General Kmety—the English commander forbade the pursuit, and a few weeks afterwards surrendered the town. This quartette party is so pleasant to some of its members that they will never finish the game. The boundary will never be settled till the Turks and Persians have sense and patriotism enough to settle it by themselves.

AMERICA.

THE announcement that Dr. M'Closkey, the Archbishop of New York, was to be made a cardinal, seems to have been very favourably received in America. The *New York Tribune* says that some persons would, no doubt, be disturbed by the appointment as evidence of designs against the faith, if not the liberties, of the American people. "Most of us, however," it adds, "will be disposed merely to congratulate our fellow-citizen upon the distinction conferred upon him, resting asssured that his red hat will have no appreciable effect upon the destinies of America." The *New York Herald* says that the act of the Pope in making the appointment will be received with universal satisfaction by the American people, "without regard to their faith."

A despatch from Salt Lake City, published in the New York papers, states that, on Feb. 25, Judge M'Kean gave a decision in case of Ann Eliza Young's (the wife of Brigham Young) application for divorce and alimony. He ordered that Ann Eliza was to receive 3,000 dols. attorney's fees, and 500 dols. per month alimony pending the trials the alimony to date from the filing of the complaint, which was about twenty months ago. There was loud applause in the court room after the close of the reading of the decision. Judge M'Kean, has also made an order that within ten days from service Brigham Young shall pay 3,000 dols. attorney's fees, and in twenty-nine days from service 9,500 dols. alimony.

NOW that the Civil Rights Bill has become the law of the land, the hotel-keepers and the theatrical managers, whom it chiefly affects, are declaring with one voice that they cannot obey it, as it would ruin their business if they admitted negroes to sit down with their white guests at table, or to occupy stalls and boxes in the theatres. At present, in some of the theatres, a portion of the "family circle" is set off for the use of the coloured people ; but no others negroes are not admitted to any part of the house, but the new law insists that no discrimination shall be made on account of "colour ;" and it provides very heavy penalties for those who insist on making these discriminations. But it is quite certain that white people will not sit in the same seats, nor eat at the same table, with negroes ; and the managers say they must choose between disobeying the law and having their business ruined.

PERSIA.

A MOST deplorable account of the condition of Persia is given by the *Allgemaine Zeitung*. The revenue, it says, is seven or eight million tomans, or three million pounds ; while the expenditure, including the lavish outlay of the Shah and his numerous harem is five million tomans. A certain sum in gold is yearly deposited in a gigantic vault, where, since the times of the early Kings, chests of gold have been placed and lie unproductive, thus gradually exhausting the wealth of the country. The Shah cannot be induced to spend any of it on railways, canals, or mines :—

"The Provincial Governors are mostly the Shah's relatives, and are devoid of any administrative capacity. Their tenure of office mainly depending on the sum they forward to the central treasury, they are sometimes superseded by men who offer to furnish a larger amount. The object of the Governors, therefore, is to extort as much rent as possible, accumulating all they can for themselves, and bribing the Shah's courtiers in order to secure their good offices for the retention of their posts. Whether the crops are abundant or deficient, the same amount is exacted, in the latter case the possessions of the peasants being confiscated and their fields becoming waste. During the great famine many more persons died from the oppressions of the Governors and officials than from any other cause. The Governor of Rascht, indeed, asked the Sultan to waive the payment of rent, and the request was granted ; but on his fall the Shah revoked his decision and appointed a new Governor, whose exactions drove hundreds of the peasants into Russian territory, where they received land and seed, with provision for their immediate wants. This exodus creating a great sensation, the Shah executed the Governor and reappointed his predecessor. But it was too late. Only the infirm, blind, and lame remained, and this province, once the richest in Persia, exporting large quantities of silk, corn, and cotton to Russia, has not yet recovered from the blow.

Considering the diamonds possessed by the Shah and his wives, he is personally the richest Sovereign in the world, but his country is the poorest which can be found. The 30,000 persons who yearly make a pilgrimage probably expend nine million rupees out of the country, and all imports have to be paid for in cash, so that gold has almost disappeared. On the sum advanced by Baron Reuter to the Shah while in Europe being paid in silver, his agents were unable to exchange it for gold. The water supply is very unequally distributed, and is not economised. Dams and canals would fertilise hundreds of miles of barren soil. The tolls levied on telegrams passing through the Persian portion of the line amount to about 5½ lacs of rupees a year ; but there is no other source of revenue besides the Crown rents. Sadr Azim is believed to be the only man inaccessible to bribes in any form, and has seen enough of Europe to desire reforms. The priests and officials are against him, but popular feeling will soon overcome the opposition of his enemies. The Shah himself appreciates European civilisation, and would readily open his purse to develop the resources of the country. But he knows that his officials would embezzle the money, as happened with silk spinning and other enterprises. He has himself to count the gold deposited in the vaults. Baron Reuter commenced his undertaking in earnest, surveying the railway and beginning the works between Teheran and Rascht. But the Russians are opposed to the scheme, and their intrigues induced the Shah to stop the operations on the plea that some clauses in the contract had not been carried out. Baron Reuter has sustained great losses, and is endeavouring to bring some influence to bear to remove the interdict. He cannot, however, institute a lawsuit against the Shah, and his materials and implements are suffering depreciation, while the English Government, whose protection he vainly solicited at the outset, refuse to interfere. His agents claim the working of two copper mines, discovered a few miles from the summer residence of the English Ambassador, but with little chance of success. Abdul Azim resides near the Shrine of Apir, about twenty miles from Teheran, within whose precincts his movements are free, but to cross the boundary would expose him to the power of his enemies. The Shah occasionally demands the surrender of persons who have fled to such shrines, but compliance is optional with the priests, and force cannot be employed in such cases."

MOROCCO.

A ST BARTHOLOMEW of the Jews appears to be at hand in Morocco. Solitary Jews are murdered by the Arabs without let or hindrance. One assassin, indeed, was fined £20, but this money instead of going to the victim's family was pocketed by the Judge. It is said that an English Consul is endeavouring to protect the Jews, but surely this is a matter within the province of Sir John Hay's duties. England is not, of course, obliged to take up the cause of the Jews throughout the world, but she has constituted herself to a certain extent the champion of civil and religious liberty, and could with very good grace direct proper representations to be made to the Sultan. Sir John Hay is a personal friend of that potentate, and ought not to have much difficulty in convincing him that it is imprudent to drive the only moneyed class out of his dominions.

SELECTIONS.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 19.

MR. SCHUYLER'S remarkable despatch on Central Asia has naturally created a great sensation here. The public are so unaccustomed to the free criticism of official acts and to expressions of blame against individuals occupying official positions, that a document arraigning the conduct of several officers still forming part of the Administration of Turkistan necessarily produced a very startling effect. With some exceptions, the papers have, however, taken a very calm and sensible view of the question, and in one of them, the *Russian World*, Mr. Schuyler has even found a most zealous supporter, whose valour, however, in this case seems to have outrun his discretion, for he has got himself into hot water with the "censor." The Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette*, which, though not official, is the property of a Government institution, and consequently not an Opposition paper, devotes several leading articles to the despatch, which it criticizes in by no means an unfriendly spirit, pointing out that although it bears the mark of the impression made on the writer by local hostile scandalmongers the information contained in many parts of it is of so much importance as to render it advisable that the Committee framing regulations for the Adminstration of Turkistan should have their special attention directed to it.

This quiet way of looking at the matter, however, did not suit the more ardent *Golos*. It declared the allegations of Mr. Schuyler to be for the most part unauthentic, and referred its readers

for further information to an elaborate article inserted in the same issue having for its author a General Heins. Now the General is a considerable man. As he informs his readers in the article in question, he was appointed a member of the "Committee on the Steppes" in 1865 and in that capacity worked for two years in organizing the administration of the Kirghize country. After that, till 1869, he was Chief of the Chancellery of General Kaufmann, what would be called by us Secretary to the Government of Turkistan. He had, therefore, some right to come before the public as a competent witness, and as he has left Turkistan for more than six years, his testimony could be accepted as an impartial one. This testimony is to the effect that during his whole stay in Turkestan, he had only heard of a single case of misbehaviour on the part of a Government *employe*, and that in that case the said *employe* was duly punished. The General admits that other cases may have happened since though they have not come to his knowledge, but even if they had surely it did not lie in the mouth of an American statesman to say evil things of the Russian treatment of Tartars; he ought to look at home, and criticize the policy of his own countrymen towards the North American Indians.

The *Russian World*, therefore, took the General to task in an article which has brought the ire of the "powers that be" on its head. It denied the General's competence or impartiality in the controversy, accused him of being the author of the obnoxious Regulations for the Kirghize which had been alluded to by Mr. Schuyler, and which had caused bloodshed and other mischief, and called upon the Government to institute a Commission of Inquiry into certain cases of abuse of power, which are given in detail, and the correctness of which it boldly challenges.

The *Moscow Gazette* has also its say on the subject, but it dwells chiefly on Mr. Schuyler's criticism of the military arrangements of the Khiva campaign, showing that it would have been unwise to risk the success of the campaign, and with it the *prestige* of Russia in Central Asia, by sending only the Orenburg column against Khiva, and that if that column virtually took Khiva single-handed, its success was owing in great part to the co-operation of the other columns by the divisions thus created in the forces of the enemy. I confess that the *Moscow Gazette* seems to me to have the best of the argument on this point.

The particular instances of oppression or abuse of power brought forward in the despatch are not denied except in a general way, as, for instance, by General Heins, when he asserts that during his two years he had only heard of one case. How far Mr. Schuyler's information may be authentic he has given us no means to judge, but no one acquainted with the East will think it improbable that such cases must often occur in an isolated country, administered by badly-paid officials of imperfect training. Mr. Schuyler suggests as a remedy better supervision and severe repression; but I cannot help agreeing with some of his critics that the remedy would be the introduction of an adequate scale of pay, so as to induce gentlemen of principle and education to leave their own country and to devote themselves to the interests of their new home. The formation of a "Central Asia Staff Corps" on the model of the Indian Staff Corps, with salaries on the Indian scale, and a system of strict examinations in the Oriental languages, would soon provide a body of efficient and reliable officers, whose administration would have to fear no visits from American diplomatists.

THE OLD HEBREW CANON.

In a farther reply to "Objections to 'Literature and Dogma,'" Mr. Mathew Arnold, whilst discussing the formation of the canon of the New Testament, is led into giving an outline of the history of the Old Testament canon which may interest many readers. In the Hebrew Bible, he says, the Book of Joshua stood at the head of the second instalment—the first being, of course, the law—"the eight books of Prophets' Nebüm, as they were called":—

For prophecy and the prophet were the force and glory of Israel's religion; and the Books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings, which we call historical, were at Jerusalem prized chiefly as the records of many a word and deed of prophets anterior to the age of literary prophetic compositions, and went by the name of *earlier Prophets*. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the book of the Minor Prophets, were called the four *later Prophets*.

The third instalment of the Bible had the name of Ketubim, translated by Jerome *Hagiographa*, but simply meaning *writings, Scriptures*. There are the "remaining writings" mentioned by the translator of Ecclesiasticus. They were nine in number, and the twenty-two books of the now completed Canon thus answered to the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew Alphabet. At their head was placed the last book of the second formation of authorised Scriptures—"the things of David," the Psalms. This admirable book with its double merits, merit prophetic and religious, and merit poetic and literary, might well serve to usher in and commend a series of mixed character. Early works of the highest poetical value, not hitherto included in the Canon, such as the Book of Job, this series adopted and saved; early works, also, of the highest ethical value, such as the Book of Proverbs. It adopted contemperary works like the Book of Daniel—works which reflected and powerfully engaged, as we can see by the prominence of the Book of Daniel at the Christan era, the feelings of the time. It adopted works like the Book of Ezra, which glorified Jerusalem and deeply interested the Temple-hierarchy, whose sanction made the books canonical. But in gravity and indispensableness for the proper religion of the Old Testament, this late instalment of "the remaining writings," cannot certainly, after we leave the Psalms, in general quite rank with the two earlier instalments of Law and Prophets. Simply to recite the last names in the Hebrew Canon is to mark sufficiently this somewhat lower character of the final gleanings. The last books in the Hebrew Bible are not, as in ours, the Minor Prophets; they are Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

During the two centuries between Judas Maccabeus and the fall of Jerusalem, materials for a fourth instalment of Scriptures accumulated. In the deep spiritual agitation of those times, religious books which met the needs of the moment, and which spoke a modern language easy to be read and to be understood, were greatly in request. Particularly was this the case among the Greek Jews, and at a distance from Jerusalem. The hierarchy at Jerusalem had its authorised list; but at Alexandria or in the provinces additional Scriptures were freely read and became popular. The additions to Daniel and Esther, the book of Baruch, the book of Tobit, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus—all the books which we find in our Apocrypha—were Scriptures of this class. Into the Greek Bible, the Bible for the great world and in the then universal language, they made good their entrance.

. . . . . .

The enlarged Greek Bible was the Bible of Christians, and Greek was the language of Christianity. Rabbinism now deplored the day when the Bible had been translated into Greek. It re-translated it into Greek in an Antit Christian sense; it sternly rejected the Greek editions, it mocked at the ignorant Christians who received them. But the Greek Bible, with all its books, had become dear to Christians, and were by the Christian Church preserved. Learned men, like Origen and St. Jerome, knew well the difference between the books of the Apocrypha and the books of the Hebrew Canon; but this difference was by the mass of Christians unregarded or unknown, and the Latin Bible inevitably reproduced the books of the Greek. The African Synods, at the end of the fourth century, mark the time when the distinction between the Apocrypha and the Hebrew Canon had become so generally obliterated in the West, that the books of both were stamped by the Church as having one and the same canonical authority.

At the Reformation, Protestantism reverted to the Hebrew Canon. But the influence of the Vulgate, and of the Greek Bible, still shows itself in the order of the books. The Greek, and the Vulgate following it, had adopted, in place of the old and significant tripartite division into Law, Prophets, and Writings, a division into prose books and poetical books, the prophets being counted with the latter; and in arranging the books of each class, the order of date was follow. This innovation our Bible's retain; and therefore our Old Testament ends with the last of the poetical books, Malachi, instead of ending with the last of the *Ketubim*, Chronicles.

Professor Huxley contributes a highly interesting and important paper on "Some of the Results of the Expedition of H.M.S. *Challenger*." It seems at least possible that among these may be the elucidation of the origin of the clayey rocks which form so large an element in the earth's composition:—

A hundred years ago the singular insight of Linnæus enabled him to say that "fossils are not the children but the parents of rocks," and the whole effect of the discoveries made since his time has been to compile a larger and larger commentary upon this text. It is, at present, a perfectly tenable hypothesis that all siliceous and calcareous rocks are either directly, or indirectly, derived from material which has, at one time or other, formed part of the organised framework of living organisms. Whether the same generalisation may be extended to aluminous rocks, depends upon the conclusion to be drawn from the facts respecting the red clay areas brought to light by the Challenger. If we accept the view taken by Wyville Thomson and his colleagues—that the red clay is the residuum left after the calcareous matter of the *Globigerinæ* ooze has been dissolved away—then clay is as much a product of life as limestone, and all known derivatives of clay may have formed part of animal bodies.

So long as the *Globigerinæ* actually collected at the surface have not been demonstrated to contain the elements of clay, the Challenger hypothesis, as I may term it, must be accepted with reserve and provisionally, but, at present, I cannot but think that it is more probable than any other suggestion which has been made.

Accepting it provisionally, we arrive at the remarkable result that all the chief known constituents of the crust of the earth may have formed part of living bodies; that they may be the "ash" of protoplasm; that the *rupes saxei* are not only *temporis*, but *vitæ filiæ*; and, consequently, that the time during which life has been active on the globe may be indefinitely greater than the period, the commencement of which is marked by the oldest known rocks, whether fossiliferous or unfossiliferous.—*Contemporary Review*.

COLONEL PHAYRE'S CONDUCT IN SCINDE.

Mr. Robert Phayre writes to the *Times*:—

SIR,—Will you allow me, in justice to my father, Colonel Phayre, to state the following facts in relation to his "conduct in Scinde," upon which he was cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine? During the time that my father was acting as Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Scinde Frontier the line of policy which he pursued towards the khans or native chiefs of Beloochistan was censured in a resolution of the Government. That censure had reference to the extent of British interference in the internal government of the native States in the case of the subjects being oppressed by their rulers, and also in preventing the Beloochee States from plundering each other. The Government resolution was subsequently revoked, and, if I am rightly informed, one favourable to my father recorded in its stead. The telegrams relating to the trial now pending are necessarily brief, and, therefore, could not be expected to contain the details of the re-examination, in which my father would have an opportunity afforded of vindi-

cating his character and removing the moral slur which appeared to rest on his public conduct.

"F. X.," who also writes to the *Times*, thinks that Mr. Robert Phayre cannot be aware of the following resolution of the Government of Bombay, which (he says) has never been revoked or withdrawn, and in consequence of which Col. Phayre was removed from the office of Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Scinde Frontier, and remained out of civil employ for more than a year :—

No, 1023, May 4, 1872.

No frauds having been shown to have been committed, it only remains to consider Col. Phayre's proceedings in this case, and it is with extreme regret that His Excellency in Council is obliged to record his unqualified condemnation of them. It would seem that Col. Phayre not only instituted the prosecution of these men prematurely before the accounts had been thoroughly sifted, but that he persisted in doing so against the advice of the Commissioner in Scinde to stay proceedings. and after he had been warned by Sir W. Merewhether that the accounts disclosed no fraud.

Throughout this matter His Excellency in Council has no doubt that Col. Phayre believed that great frauds had been committed and that he considered the measures he took were necessary to enable him to unravel a gignatic system of chicanery which he imagined was being carried on to the detriment of the State. But it must be admitted that he has displayed great ignorance of matters with which, as Superintendent of the Frontier Districts, he might have been expected to have some acquaintance ; and that he has been singularly hasty and indiscreet in applying to a criminal tribunal before the accounts which he held to be suspicious had been thoroughly examined by competent persons. Moreover in neglecting the advice and warnings of his immediate superior, the Commissioner in Scinde, and persisting in a course which he knew to be opposed to the views of that officer. he has laid himself open to very great censure. Zeal and honest intentions are not alone sufficient in a public servant ; there must be skill. discretion, and proper subordination ; and in all these points Col. Phayre must be held to have been signally wanting in this instance. The attitude which Col. Phayre has assumed with regard to the Commissioner of Scinde, in connection with Khelat affairs has led to his temporary removal from his appointment at Jacobabad ; and His Excellency in Council, with much regret. is compelled to observe that the facts disclosed by these papers render it expedient that he should not be allowed to resume office as Political Superintendent of the Upper Scinde Frontier.

There can be no doubt (adds the writer) that it was to this resolution that Serjeant Ballantine referred in his cross-examination of Col. Phayre at Baroda.

With respect to the above resolution, "Fair Play" says it is only just to Col. Phayre to inform the public that soon after Sir Philip Woodhouse assumed the Government of the Bombay Presidency the whole matter was re-considered in Council, and in a Government resolution which was passed in February 1873 Col. Phayre was fully exonerated from all blame that had been imputed to him. His views on frontier policy being opposed to those held by the Commissioner in Scinde, it was not thought expedient that he should return to his post on the frontier ; but the Government, as soon as possible, provided for him in a superior appointment as Resident of Baroda.

THE EGYPTIANS AT BERBERA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BERBERA, FEB. 9.

WE arrived here early this morning, and anchored under a salute from the Latif, with manned yards. The sound of the guns raised a million of birds from their various haunts, and these circling in the air, combined with the excitement of the mixed throng on shore, made quite a lively scene ; but the landing of the Pasha, followed by a string of boats, was a still more remarkable sight.

The present happens to be the season of the fairs at Berbera, when the various tribes from the interior assemble here to meet the merchants from Aden and elsewherei who come to purchase their goods and produce. The number of natives resorting hither has considerably increased since the so-called port of Bulhar has been deserted. Bulhar is simply an open roadstead, whereas Berbera is a capacious and safe port. The sandy beach was thronged with thousands of armed Somalis, bristling with spears, and each protected by a neat little shield of rhinoceros hide. These swarthy warriors were kept back on either side of a lane formed by the Arab soldiers. In the midst of them stood the Governor, with the Arab merchants on one side of him and the Somali merchants on the other, all in gay-coloured (mostly scarlet) robes of silk, satin, or more homely stuff. These gentlemen with gaudy turbans stood in military array, and bowed low and gracefully, kissing their hands and touching their foreheads when inclining, in truly Oriental style, to the representative of the Khedive of Egypt, whom they now unanimously acknowledge as their Sovereign.

The guard of honour beat drums and blew fifes, but the sound of the instruments was drowned by the not unmusical chorus of some thousands (about 20) of Somalis, who accompanied the slow movement by a dancing sort of march and shaking of bright-headed spears, with an occasional shout and leap into the air, which spoke well for the condition of lungs and limbs. At the entrance of a large canvas marquee a guard of a Somalis, armed with the native weapons, formed a double line, and not at all a bad-looking set of lithe, wiry fellows they were. The pasha took his seat on a large chair, covered with a handsome carpet, in the centre of the marquee. The Governor (who is the naval officer commanding at the station) and other dignitaries took their places according to rank. The Arab and Somali merchants, who seemed to have arranged their programme beforehand, fell into their places like a company of well-drilled soldiers, the Arabs sitting on divans and the Somalis squatting on the ground. Eastern compliments were exchanged ; war dances were performed with much fierceness. They much resembled the New Zealand war dance, although the absence of firearms made a marked difference between the two performances. After these ceremonies were over, the Pasha visited the Governor's, hut, and was presented with a hot decoction of cinnamon, served in tiny cups. This quite supersedes the coffee so universally used in Egypt and Turkey on such occasions. The next part of the programme was a promenade through the 27 streets composing the so-called town, which consists of a series of mat and mud huts, built or huddled together in a truly marvellous manner. There is ample room to enlarge this camp or town to any extent, either on the long, narrow spit of ground which forms the outer protection of the harbour or inland towads the plain between the mountain and the sea, but doubtless the huts are crowded together as being more easy of defence in case of attack. In the afternoon the merchants waited on the Pasha on board his ship, and a full explanation was given by them of the position of affairs, both commercially and politically—the latter as regards their relations with the tribes of the interior with whom they deal, and the choice of a place for landing and embarking their goods.

The long-existing feuds between the tribes of Eesa Moussa, Owwal Ahmad, and the Yunis have caused the greatest annoyance and hindrance to merchants and travellers, and now that a regular Government is established and the only port—which is Berbera—selected as the head-quarters and capital of this new Egyptian Province, petty jealousies step in and threaten to upset what is apparently a commencement of civilization and prosperity for the Somali country, in which, unfortunately, blood feuds have existed between the numerous tribes from time immemorial.

An incident has just occurred which fully and graphically illustrates this condition of things. The Pasha was landed with his Staff, accompanied by the civil engineers of the Expedition, to visit and thoroughly inspect the source of the fresh-water supply, which it is intended to conduct for some seven miles into the Settlement. The necessary preparations had been made, camels and horses had been provided, when an outbreak suddenly commenced between some of the Eesa Moussa tribe and the Owwal Ahmad and Yunis. A man was brought into head-quarters fatally wounded in the arm and lungs by a lance-thrust. No reason could be assigned for this outrage. Several prisoners were made by the Somali police, supposed to be from the section of the Eesa Moussa who had committed this assault. News at the same time arrived that the whole of the Eesa Moussa tribe were in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp, had driven off a large number of sheep and cattle, and had attacked and wounded several men of the other tribes. Under these circumstances, it was considered unsafe to send the engineer and his assistants to the water source, and the Pasha went with an escort to see what the Eesa Moussa were really doing. It afterwards appeared that all the turmoil had arisen from a dispute between some of the tribesmen regarding the hire of the horses and camels. This had led to lance-thrusts, which will in some cases end fatally. The men caught in the act were sent off as prisoners to the Latif, but in less than an hour the whole of the tribes turned out in war-like array. The Eesa Moussa, who are the terror of the place, drove off all the sheep and cattle belonging to the other tribes and the foreign merchants, and so began a regular Somali war. While riding up to the scene of action the Pasha met *en route* 11 desperately wounded members of the other tribes, among them a woman with a terrible fracture of the skull. By this time the whole of Berbera was under arms, and on the plain to the east of the town some 20,900 men, boys, and women were engaged in what would be called in Ireland a free fight. The Egyptian troops were at once called out, and stopped the advance of the numerous tribesmen opposed to the Eesa Moussa. The latter, although in number ten to one, were really the weaker, having no firearms. After the Egyptian troops had formed between the contending parties, the Pasha rode at full gallop into the ranks of the Eesa Moussa and desired them to put down their arms. This was done. Some 30 or 40 of them were taken prisoners and sent on board the Latif. There were several private fights in the hut town after the return of the troops, and the Pasha was himself struck on the head by a stone thrown by a woman while he was endeavouring to prevent the Yunis and Owwal Ahmad from demolishing the huts and murdering the women and children of the Eesa Moussa.

It took some hours to quell this riot, and no one who has not been in East Africa can imagine the Babel of sounds and the fierce gestures of these unmitigated savages. Orders were then given to the various Sheikhs to come to the Council Tent, and they were then addressed through Sharmaki, son of the late Sultan of Zayla. All spears and daggers were to be given up to Egyptian Governor ; no man of any tribe would be permitted to come within a mile of the town with arms of any sort. At this the Sheikhs murmured, and said they would be all at the mercy of the Eesa Moussa, but the order was repeated, and while the Sheikhs were reasoning with their young men an alarm was given that the Eesa Moussa were off to intercept the caravan which was overdue, and had been delayed in consequence of the hostility of this terror of the desert—the redoubtable Eesa Moussa. A message was, therefore, sent through some of the Sheikhs to tell these ruffians that if so much as a pin was stolen from the caravan or a man hurt, the 40 men of their tribe now prisoners on board the Latif would be at once hanged, and the Egyptian troops with the Yunis and Owwal Ahmad would kill every man of their tribe that could be caught, and destroy their flocks and herds. This threat had the desired effect. At about 4 p.m. a letter came off from Redwan Bey, the Governor of Berbera, to say that the Eesa Moussa had submitted ; they would restore to their owners the plundered sheep and cattle, and would lay down their arms and submit to the Egyptian authorities. Soon after this the tribe began to come into the town by fives and sixes, and the war was over.

February 12.—Landed, and went to see the wounded, who, considering the serious nature of their wounds, were doing wonderfully well. At 2 p. m. we started to visit the source of fresh water. We had an escort of soldiers and 60 Somalis taken from all tribes, in order to prevent jealousy. The source is at a place called Dubar, at the foot of the first range of hills. While on the road we saw numbers of gazelles and deer. We camped near the spring, which issues from the rock in sufficient quantity to supply drinking water and water for general household purposes for at least 20,000 souls, which is the *maximum* number of those who attend the fairs of Berbera. The temperature was 84° Fahrenheit, the water fresh and drinkable, but the taste of lime was very perceptible. The brilliant camp fires, the soldiers, and the swarthy Somalis, with their long spears erect as they sat in semi-circles in divisions of tribes, had a very picturesque effect. We walked a considerable distance in search of deer. At nightfall we were glad to stretch ourselves on our mats, and had it not been for the constant challenge of the sentries round the camp, with their monotonous shout of "*wahèd*" (one), "*etneen*" (two), "*telàtah*" (three), every 15 minutes or so we might have slept well enough, though we were told to expect the lions and other wild animals who come to drink during the night. The footprints of lions and leopards plainly showed that they visited the spot when not inhabited by so numerous a force.

February 13.—Returned to Berbera, and were received with salutes and *feu-de-joie*. News arrived that 50 laden camels belonging to the caravan had arrived and that the rest were expected next day. But one cannot believe anything these people say. They are liars upon principle. A message came from Ainterad to the effect that several of his people had been killed and wounded by the Kurum tribe.

February 14.—Weighed anchor and steamed eastwards. At 1 p. m. anchored at Ainterad. At 2 p. m. landed under a salute and with a guard from the ship. Two guns were fired in our honour. They were buried in the sand, as described by Captain Burton. The cause of the affray seemed very obscure. The injured men (some of whom had been very dangerously wounded) were examined by our doctor and then embarked for treatment, with one of the Sheikhs, whose evidence will be valuable against the Kurum people.

February 15.—Weighed anchor and proceeded to Berbera, which we reached at 10 a. m. There is no news of the caravan's arrival. Arab merchants came on board; also some Somali Sheikhs, but the latter were refused an audience until the safe arrival of the caravan. The order given to disarm the Somalis had only been partially carried out, for the arms had been stored in the huts of the Somali Chiefs and not in the Government magazine.

The roadstead of Bulhar will only be used as an anchorage; no trade is to be allowed there. It seems that the increase in the price of provisions and the diminished supply at Aden are rather due to increased demand at the Arabian Ports than to any impediment proceeding from the Egyptains at Berbera.

The trade at the Yemen ports have wonderfully developed of late, and there are regular lines of Turkish and Egyptain steamers which call at them.

The Arab tribes round Berbera are unmitigated savages, very fierce and warlike, and utterly reckless either of their own life or the life of others. They have a splendid physique and are said to be far more intelligent than the Egyptians. Most of them live entirely on the milk and flesh of their flocks, seldom touching either bread or even water. If order could be established among them, a very valuable trade would soon spring up. There are, even as it now is, large exports of coffee, ivory, indigo brought by caravans from the interior, and especially from Harar and the districts beyond it, which are quite unknown to Europeans. Vast numbers of sheep, goats and cattle are possessed by the Somalis and other tribes, and though the price of the animals has much increased, a sheep may be bought for 3s. The specimens of weapons, and above all of rhinoceros-hide shields brought back are very interesting. It was found that the shields could only be penetrated by an Enfield or Remington rifle ball.

The constitutions and warlike qualities of the Eesa Moussa are admirable. The most severe and even dangerous wounds such as would infallibly kill most Europeans seem to heal on the bodies of these barbarians in a wonderfully short time. Most of the tribes are Moslem, but not very strict believers. The extreme accuracy of Captain Burton's observations is confirmed by this Expedition. Little, if any, slave dealing goes on at Berbera and its neighbourhood. The country is a rich pasture land, gradually rising to high mountains in the interior, and the climate is delicious. Two steamers of the Khedevieh Company will ply between Berbera and Aden, so as to secure to the fortress constant supplies. Without firearms the Somalis are not very formidable, but once possessed of firearms and taught how to use them, they would become very redoubtable enemies.

EXHIBITION OF TAPESTRIES AT MADRID.

THE collection of upwards of 1,000 tapestries of different kinds which exists at the Royal Palace of Madrid may be considered the most important in Europe. The oldest specimens are those which belonged to Ferdinand and Isabella, Philip *le bel*, and the Emperor Charles V.; after these, those of the other Spanish kings of the House of Austria, and the Spanish Bourbons, and ending by those which were copied from the cartoons of Goya and others at the carpet-manufactory founded by Charles III., which still exists at Madrid.

These tapestries are stored away in the vaults of the Palace, and are well preserved, although it is much to be regretted that, instead of being folded, they should not be placed on rollers, for in several instances the creases have damaged the faces. No catalogue exists of them, nor have they ever been described in detail by any author.

During the reign of Queen Isabella it was customary to cover with tapestry the four sides of the gallery of the first floor of the Palace on certain religious festivities of the year, or at the christenings or marriages of the Spanish princes. These were the only occasions on which the public were ever allowed to see the eighty or hundred specimens which were displayed. After the revolution of September, 1868, these periodical exhibitions ceased, or were almost entirely reduced to the few regal ceremonies which took place during the short reign of King Amadeus. A plan was formed to make a museum of tapestries at the Escurial, and a commission was appointed to carry it out, The finest were taken there; but this project was never realized. and the tapestries were safely brought back to Madrid.

Mr. Layard has always shown the greatest interest and desire that these artistic treasures should be known and appreciated by the public. To his exertions we owe this temporary exhibition. Permission has also been granted to Laurent, the photographer, to reproduce the most important specimens.

The tapestries are hung, as on former occasions, on the four sides of the upper gallery, and the finest specimens have been selected. Most of them are woven with gold, and the borders alone give the most interesting details of Gothic and Renaissance ornamentation. Ninety tapestries are exhibited.

The first which command attention on entering the gallery are four silk and gold tapestries, representing the history of the Virgin. They are entirely covered with life-size figures, and the heads are drawn with a delicacy and refinement worthy of the best examples of the Italian pre-Raphaelite school. The dresses are literally covered with gold: it would be difficult to find anything finer. Next to these, there are two which represent the same subject, and three of the history of St. John, but which are more Flemish in character, but very grand. There is a smaller tapestry, which represents the Crucifixion of Our Lord, with the Virgin, and St. John, and flying angels with banderons, which is like a picture by Mantegna; and the border of flowers, angels, and shields, which surrounds it, is of the finest Italian design. Three tapestries representing the Passion of Our Lord must be added to these, for they are similar in character and manufacture to those of the history of the Virgin and St. John. They are fine in effect; but the attitudes of many of the figures are exaggerated and coarse, as is often the case in religious subjects when treated by the later Flemish masters.

Beyond are four tapestries belonging to the set of the seven capital sins, which are of a fine Italian character, and most poetical and grand in treatment,—three belonging to the history of David, which are admirable in colouring, and full of charming details,—four representing the foundation of Rome,—one belonging to the history of Coriolanus, and another to the set of the history of Eneas, and three others of allegorical subjects of the same style, which are certainly as important as any in this collection. In the greater part, the composition is detailed in an admirable manner; very often two or three subjects are included in the same picture. In one of these tapestries, which gives an episode in the history of Eneas, the priest who marries Helen and Paris., and another who kneels before an altar, are dressed in the costume of bishops of the Middle Ages. Of rather less importance are four tapestries of subjects from the life of St. Paul, and others from the history of Cyrus, Pomona, and other mythological subjects. There are six, of a smaller size, taken from subjects of sacred and profane history, and three, which are very fine, and of an Italian design, representing figures holding large geographical spheres, one of which, in which a king and queen stand on each side of a terrestrial globe, traditionally represents Ferdinand and Isabella.

Four large tapestries have been exhibited which are most interesting, on account of the historical subject which they represent, although they contain great defects of drawing and perspective. These are the Conquest of Tunis by the Emperor Charles V. They reproduce the geometrical plans and bird's-eye view of the encampment and battle, and life-size figures of the Emperor, his army, and the Moors. The figure of Barbalunga, who traced these plans, appears in every one of these tapestries. The details of the costumes and architecture are most interesting. There is a copy of these tapestries at the Palace which was made at the manufactory of Madrid, but very inferior to these.

As specimens of tapestries without figures, may be mentioned four admirable Grutteschi, in which flowers, fruits, and animals are delightfully combined; and four small balcony-hangings, *reposteros*, of a fine Raphaelesque design.

Only one of the series of the history of Noah has been exhibited. It is worthy of the highest praise; the figures are larger than life, in the fine Italian manner of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The costumes are richly brocaded with gold, and it is surrounded with a border of scenes from the Deluge; in the upper part, there are shields with quarterings of the arms of Castille, Leon, and Austria.

There are two copies of pictures, by Geronimo Bosch; the figures are minute, and part of the originals are at the Madrid Gallery. They represent the temptations of St. Anthony, and, like all the compositions of this author, so badly represented out of Spain, they are full of extravagances and phantasy.

All the tapestries which I have hitherto briefly mentioned are full of artistic merit; but the most important, for grandeur of composition, are the four tapestries which have been exhibited of the series of the Apocalypse, and four which are called the Virtues and Vices. Each of these magnificent hangings are double the ordinary size, and their composition and design may compete with the finest pictures of this period. Those which represent scenes from the Apocalypse, the designs of which have been attributed

to Mabuse, are expressed in a most admirable manner; and the different visions, the phantastic animals, and other curious details are portrayed in the highest artistic style. Those which represent the virtues and vices are also of the greatest artistic merit. The principal persons of ancient and mediæval history and mythology are reproduced in allegorical groups, and are distinguished by the virtue or vice which characterizes them, Their names are written, in Gothic letters, in old French; and in some of these tapestries, there are scutcheons with the arms of the German Empire. The author of the allegory is represented on one of them; and these tapestries are so important that they alone would furnish matter for a most interesting publication,

Six tapestries are exhibited of the nine which are taken from Raphael's famous cartoons. They certainly belong to the sixteenth century; but the design and colouring are inferior to the originals at the S. K. Museum. They are surrounded on three sides by a fine border, about a yard and a half wide, of a Raphaelesque design. The effect produced by these borders, notwithstanding their great beauty, is not satisfactory, for they take from the importance of the subject. It is probable that another series existed at the Palace, for the tapestries now hung do not appear to correspond to either of the two sets which were first made, one of which is at Rome. The Rev. W. Gunn, in his 'Cartonesia,' mentions that the second set belonged to Henry VIII., and after the death of Charles I., was bought by the Spanish Ambassador, Don Alonso de Cardenas. Swinburne mentions having seen them at Madrid, in 1775, at the palace of the Duke of Alba; and Mr Gunn says, the Duke sold them, in 1830, to Mr. Tupper, the British Consul at Madrid.

T. F. RIANO.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

15TH.—The Budget returns for the year ending March 31st, show a gross revenue of £75,685,000, as against an expenditure amounting to £75,268,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000. Sir Stafford Northcote proposes a re-adjustment of brewers' licenses, stamps and taxes, thus reducing the surplus by £357,000.

16TH.—IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli, in replying to Mr. Hankey, said he apprehended the Prince of Wales would not visit India as the Queen's representative. *Obituary* :—Colonel W. A. Middleton. IN the House of Commons yesterday there was an excited and protracted debate on the motion of Mr. Disraeli to reject the petition of Prettywell accusing the Judges on the late Tichborne trial of unfairness, and demanding impeachment. The petition was rejected, Mr. Bright condemned the agitation and tactics of Doctor Kenealy, requesting him to substantiate his changes against the Judges.

17TH.—In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli has proposed, and the House voted, to annul the motion to summon the printers of the *Times* and *Daily News* to the bar of the House. The debate on Dr. Kenealy's motion *in re* the Tichborne trial was resumed.

Germany has sent a second note to Belgium in which she disclaims interference with the Press.

The Prussian Parliament has voted abrogation of the privileges of the Catholics. The House of Lords have passed the second reading of the substitution for the abandoned Judicature Bill, but have reserved the question of Appellate Jurisdiction until 1876. In the meantime an intermediate Court of Appeal is created.

19TH.—The Emperor of Germany has written a cordial letter to the King of Italy respecting his recent interview with the Emperor of Austria at Venice, expressing a hope that this interview will strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy. The note from Germany to Belgium states that the present international law is inadequate for mutual protection, and declares that Germany is engaged in remedying defects in the Legislature and suggests that Belgium should do the same.

20TH.—Russia and Austria are agreed to support the policy of Germany as expressed in her note to Belgium. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby replying to Lord Russell, said the note from Germany to Belgium was very friendly, and had been communicated to the other powers, and that while England had not been formally consulted he considered no ground existed for uneasiness.

In the House of Commons Dr. Kenealy's motion on the subject of the Tichborne trial has been fixed by agreement for Friday next. At the Epsom Spring Meeting the "City and Suburban" was won by Dalham—Freeman second, Tam O'Shanter third.

21ST.—A long debate was held in the House of Common on Lord Elcho's motion that the present organisation of the British Army is unsatisfactory and calculated to cause apprehension. Mr. Gathorne Hardy repeated his desire to give Mr. Cardwell's scheme the fullest trial. He was unprepared to take any step to reverse it, but admitted the necessity of thoroughly reorganizing the reserves. He emphatically asserted that Lord Elcho's views were those of a pessimist. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Sir George Campbell has been elected for Kirkcaldy by a large majority.

22ND—The Chinese Commissioner of inferior rank has been appointed to investigate the matters concerning the Yunnan expedition, and the murder of Mr. Margary.

Obituary :—General M. Barlow.

21ST.—The Berlin rumour that Russia and Austria had agreed to support the policy of Germany, as expressed in the note to Belgium, is contradicted.

The following military appointments are gazetted:—Colonel J. S. Trevor to be Colonel, Royal Engineers. Brevet promotions :—Major-General Richard Strachey to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel M. K. Kennedy to be Major-General.

M. Wade, British Minister at Pekin, has obtained passports for two English officials to proceed to Yunnan to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary.

BOMBAY, APRIL 23RD.—The Gaekwar was deported yesterday by special train, under a European guard of soldiers, to Allahabad. It is rumoured that he will be imprisoned in Fort Chunar. The Viceroy's proclamation is expected to-day.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

THE following passengers sailed per S.S. *Peshawar*.

FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Henry, Mr. Jones, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. Joseph Dangall, Mr. C. Langlois, Colonel and Mrs. Cox and 2 Infants, and European man and female servants, Mr. W. Jackson and Native manservant.

FOR GALLE.—Mr. John Morrison, Sayed Jeenbin, Mr. George Anderson and child.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Private P. Knoldes and wife and infant and child.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Miss J. Nye, Privates J. Finn, Stacey, Smith, Ward.

FOR YOKOHAMA.—Mr. E. L. Reid.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Birkinyre, Captain C. H. Garbett.

FOR VENICE.—Colonel A. K. Comber and child, Revd. J. E. Marks Mr. H. Millett, Mr. J. P. H. Walkers and wife, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth Mr. Henry Laycock, Mr. P. S. Murray, Mr. Davidson, Mr. S. Harraden. Sigr. Tacchini and Cognato.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Kinzelback, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny and child, Mrs. G. Sanderson, Mr. George T. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald and 2 infants, child, and ayah, Miss Williamson, a native groom, Mr. W. Leslie and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Murdock, 2 infants and ayah, Mr. Hooker and 2 children, Mr. John Ritchie, Mr, and Mrs. William Ross, Mr. and Miss Lawford, Mrs. Henry M. Jones, Mr. L. R. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beveridge, Mr. R. Hemby, Mr. and Mrs. Best and two children, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. H. Davies, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. T. H. Huntington, Mrs. Jarratt and Infant and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Tayler and 2 children, Mr. D. N. Reid and 2 infants, child, and European female servant, Mr. Pughe, Mrs. John Morrison, Mr. Louis C. Grude, Baboo Omesh Chunder Mookerjee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

ON 19th March at 22, Scton Place, Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. J. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor for Western India, of a daughter.

At Nassick, Bombay, on the 13th instant, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel D. Thomson R. E., of a son.

At Umballa, on the 15th instant, the wife of Captain Robert Atkins, 15th Benga, Cavalry, of a daughter.

BAILEY.—At 10, Middleton Row, on the 22nd April, 1875, the wife of W. Bailey, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

ON the 30th March at St. Luke's Church, Westbourne Park, London, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, M.A., Vicar, James Horsburgh Htuchison of Calcutta, to Julia Hoyes, eldest daughter of late Robert Fotheringham, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, and of 11. The Terrace, Tanistock Road, Westbourne Park, London.

At Christ Church, Mhow, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. C. E. Waterhouse, William Brooke Hoggan, Esq., R. A., to Jane Eliza, second daughter of H. Sutton Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Mr. J. Kiddle, P. and O. Co.'s Service, to Catherine Elizabeth Stenart, second daughter of Captain W. W. Goslin.—No Cards.

DEATH.

PARKER.—At Allahabad, on Monday, 19th April, at 6-50 P. M., of cholera, Annie, the beloved wife of Captain Neville Fraser Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED a Nursery Governess, apply to Rev. A. Stark.
Godda, *vià* Bhaugulpore.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

James Stuart CAMPBELL, of Morrelgunge, in the District of Jessore, died at Morrelgunge on the 31st January, 1875.

Richard Joseph Dickson FERRIS, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Dehra Doon on the 16th January, 1875.

N. J. JONES, a Captain in the Retired List, died at Dehra Ghazee Khan on the 1st June, 1874.

Charles Hugh LUSHINGTON, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, died at Thorosby, Nottinghamshire, England, on the 3rd November, 1874.

William WATSON, formerly of Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Watson & Co., Wine Merchants, died in the year 1856. Transfer of Executorship under Sec. 31 Act II of 1874.

HIGH COURT:
Calcutta, 17th April, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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CALCUTTA BRANCH : No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

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1*st July*, 1872.

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Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit recounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government an other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Bank ing and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms :—

For 12 months certain	..	..	5 per cent.
6 " "	..	..	4 "
3 " "	..	..	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies :

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
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Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

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On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows :—

3 months' notice,	..	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " "	..	..	4 " "
12 " "	..	..	5 " "

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JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

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DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows :—

Proprietary Capital	.. .. ..	£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	{ Premia	£76,900	0 0
	{ Interest	£24,300	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..	£561,332	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

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	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
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From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of us, Meredith White Townsend and Dr. George Smith in the "FRIEND OF INDIA." and "THE OVERLAND FRIEND OF INDIA" newspapers ceased on the 16th instant. For the sake of convenience, Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Accountants, Calcutta, have consented to collect all sums for subscriptions, or otherwise due up to the 16th instant, and also all subscriptions payable to the present Proprietor subsequent to that date. All claims against the late Proprietors are to be sent to Messrs. Nicholls & Co.

M. W. TOWNSEND and GEORGE SMITH,
By their Attorney,
J. C. MURRAY.

21st April, 1875.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

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Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

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And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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ROORKEE, 1st April, 1875. } Yours faithfully, A. M. LANG, MAJOR, R. E.

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Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet & Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing at from Sealdah on Saturday the 17 instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, 6th October 1874. } (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the name of Lea and Perrin's have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power-of-attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

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Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

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No. 2095.] CALCUTTA: SATURDAY, 8TH MAY, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

THE GREAT RENT QUESTION.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL assured the Government of India, that if we tried to settle any portion of the great rent question we should soon have the whole of it on our hands. His successor has now undertaken to deal with a part of the difficulty, by introducing a bill designed to give to district officers the power to settle, in a summary way, disputes between landlord and tenant which seem likely to endanger the public peace. The danger is that on attempting to support the ricketty old building by props, the result may be that, if it does not come down about our ears at the first touch, the engineers employed on the work will report that it must be taken down and reconstructed. Such at least was Sir George's opinion of the probable consequence of taking action in the matter, and he is no mean judge of such a question. If we are on the eve of legislation on this subject, the most important which can be canvassed in an agricultural country, it would be well to take stock of our position, to enquire into the principle on which the present law is founded, and into the extent to which that principle has in practice been carried out.

Act X. of 1859 may, in one sense, be called a piece of class legislation, for its basis is the division of the ryots into three great classes. To the first, it gave perpetuity of tenure, fixity of rent, the right of alienation, all that the most enthusiastic believer in the utility of peasant proprietors could ask. They are now the real and the absolute owners of the soil, subject to a quit-rent as the zemindars are subject to the State revenue. Next to them, though at a long interval, come the occupancy ryots. These cannot be ejected, and their holdings are hereditary, though not transferable. Their rent can be raised only by their own consent, or on legal proof that the value of their land has increased otherwise than by their own agency. The rear is brought up by the members of the third class, to whom the law gives no name, and whom we may call the pariahs. These have no rights whatever. The zemindar may eject them at will, and no provision has been made to give them the benefit of any local custom which may exist in their favor, or a claim to compensation for the improvements they may have effected on their farms. After having turned a jungle into a garden, they may be ordered to quit it, and the zemindar is not bound to pay them even for the standing crops which they may be forced to leave behind them. It will be seen that the legislators of 1859 adopted each of the three principles which have been advocated with reference to this question, namely the conversion of the tenant into a proprietor subject to a quit-rent, the destruction of all his rights for the benefit of the landlord, and the intermediate course, or golden mean. They introduced them all at the same time, taking care only that they should be applied to different classes.

It is sometimes asked whether these three divisions of ryots were in existence before 1859, or were the arbitrary creation of the Act? We think that the principle of the division itself, points to the answer. That principle was simply the lapse of time, just as in the law of limitation. A ryot who had been less than twelve years in possession of his holding, was put in the pariah class; he who had been for that period on the farm in the occupancy class, unless he had been settled there since 1799, at a uniform rate, when he was elevated to the rank of a peasant proprietor. Now native customs do not draw these hard and fast lines. Whoever heard that when the sun of the last day of the eleventh year is on the horizon, the cultivator who watches its descent is a tenant-at-will, but that when it has set, he is a co-sharer in his holding? Again, Act X. of 1859 has been extended from the borders of Madras to the Himalayas, from our North-East to our North-West frontier; although it is acknowledged that the land tenures it superseded were everywhere different. We may safely say that the three classes thus created were as unknown to local usage as they certainly were to our regulations, and that where they superseded old customs, they effected an agrarian revolution. Some of those degraded to the pariah classes, had previously held a higher rank than those elevated to the position of peasant proprietors; while those jumbled together as occupancy ryots had formerly possessed every variety of privilege.

The effect of the law at the time, depended on the proportion borne by the number of ryots in each class to that of the other two. Had the great majority of ryots belonged to the ranks of the peasant proprietors, Bengal would have become a country cultivated by the actual owners of the soil, and the zemindars whould have been changed into mere rent-chargers. If on the contrary, it had turned out that the pariahs were the most numerous, the land would have become the absolute property of the zemindars. In point of fact it was the second class, that of occupancy ryots, which proved the strongest, and therefore no great advantage was given to either party. There was a great deal of change, manyold privileges were taken away, which were sometimes more and sometimes less valuable than the new ones, but the losses and the gains were so equally balanced that no one can say whether the immediate effect of Act X. of 1859 was more favorable to the landlord or to the tenant.

The future position of the ryots depends however, not on the number in each class in 1859, but on the changes which have been and will be effected by the Act. Now the key to this rent question is to be found in the fact that these changes have been and must continue to be, all in one direction. The number of the pariahs is rapidly increasing, at the expense of the other two classes. This fact is the *pons asinorum* of the rent question, and unless we see this, we can never understand the subject. There are various causes which combine to produce this result. Old ryots die, leaving behind them no heirs able and willing to cultivate their holdings. Others voluntarily resign their farms, which are not saleable. Some give to their landlords in bad seasons contracts by which they are reduced to the rank of pariahs, for the same reason as that which made the Egyptians surrender their lands to Pharaoh. The great rivers of Bengal wash away villages in hundreds, and holdings in tens of thousands, engulfing with the land the rights of its cultivators. It is true that new accretions compensate for this destructive action, but these are all given to pariahs. Whatever the causes are the effect is obvious; the privileged tenures are dying out, and the rapidity with which they are so doing can be inferred from the number of leases for terms of years which are being registered. The Registrar-General congratulates himself on the rapid increase in this department of his business, but properly considered the returns are nothing more than the death-roll of the privileged tenures. These gaps in the ranks are not filled up by the development of the inferior class of holdings into those of a higher order. No length of occupation subsequent to the perpetual settlement can give rights of the first class. It is true that a pariah can become an occupancy ryot by twelve years' uninterrupted tenancy, but only in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary. We need hardly say that the more intelligent zemindars take care that such an agreement shall always be forthcoming. Land is now given to ryots by those who understand the law, only on the condition that they shall never acquire occupancy rights in it. And for this we do not blame the landlords; for if we leave them a power to prevent

the growing-up on their estates of an interest adverse to their own, we cannot wonder if they exercise it.

If the law remains unchanged, the privileged classes of ryots must in time become extinct, and the cultivators become pariahs in a body. The land will be tilled by cottiers having no interest in it, except such as they may derive from the zemindar. The amount of rent will then be decided by competition. The number of competitors in this over-populated and exclusively agricultural country will always be greater than that of holdings, and consequently the competitive rent-rate will be the highest at which the land can be cultivated so as to leave a bare subsistence to the farmer: for if it is lower there will always be hungry outsiders eager to outbid the occupier. The masses must thus sink to a state of dependency and pauperism, while rents rise to the maximum point, and the rent receivers flourish. In periods of scarcity, the ryots must come to the State for support, the rack-rent preventing them from making savings in better times. This undesirable state of things seems to have already come to pass in some of the districts which have been subjected to our rule for the longest period, but there is yet time to save the rest of the country from a similar fate.

WIVES OR CONCUBINES: WHICH?

A NEWSPAPER is nothing if not critical, and the *Saturday Reviewers* in particular would look upon their occupation as gone if they could not shew themselves superior to the authors whom they condescend to notice. And so while admitting the substantial accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's statement that by the Tridentine canon law, marriages not celebrated according to the rule of the church are null and void, the *Reviewers* can see no reasonable cause of complaint in this, so long as it is distinctly understood that the rules of the Council apply to those only who acknowledge its authority. "It is no hardship for Roman Catholics to be required to follow the directions of their own Church in contracting the sacrament of matrimony, and if they deliberately neglect the conditions of valid marriage which she has laid down, they may fairly be presumed to be playing fast and loose with the matter, and cannot be surprised if they are taken at their word. But it is a very different affair when it is attempted to subject Protestant or mixed marriages to a rule with which the contracting parties may be unwilling in the one case, and are unable in the other, to comply."

But this is the very gravamen of the wrong, that Rome assumes jurisdiction over marriage, not only in her own communion, but outside it. She declares marriages which are as valid before God and man as any within her own communion, to be null and void, and to be neither more nor less than "filthy concubinage" (*sozzo concubinato*) and she claims the right of practically treating them as such. She says they are no marriages, that divorce is not needed for the separation of the parties, that they are bound to separate as living in sin, and that the children of such marriages being the fruit of illicit intercourse are illegitimate. She is afraid to say this either in England or France, but she says it in Germany and in every country in which the Tridentine decrees have been made the law of the Church. It is nothing but her weakness and fear of the civil power that prevent her proclaiming every Protestant marriage contracted in our own country, null and void. It is a profound mistake to regard this dispute as Englishmen in the mass do as simply a question of religion. It is a question of civil life, fraught with momentous issues in Germany and in other lands. The Gordon case which the *Saturday Reviewers* themselves describe as "monstrous" shows the deadly character of the pretensions, at the root of which Gladstone is laying the axe, and which the German Chancellor, with the full approval of the mass of the people, is determined to destroy. The Gordon case is this:— In 1843, Gordon who is a British subject married the daughter of a merchant residing at Rio de Janeiro. Both parties were Protestants, and the marriage was celebrated by an English clergyman in the Ambassador's house. They lived together for a quarter of a century as man and wife down to 1868, but Gordon, who had meantime become a convert, proceeded to marry a Baroness von Beulwitz, of his adopted faith, in a Roman Catholic church at Manchester, and the next year a child of this second marriage was born. His first wife now appealed to the courts at Edinburgh for restitution of conjugal rights, when her husband fully admitted the alleged facts, but pleaded the law of his Church in defence of his conduct. The *Times* records the case as follows:—

"The defendant is a Roman Catholic, and the Baroness von Beulwitz is also a Roman Catholic. The defendant took *the advice of the most learned of the clergy of his Church* as to the validity of his marriage with the pursuer. The opinions which he received of persons learned in the law of marriage, as recognized in the Roman Catholic Church, were to the effect that, whatever might be the binding efficacy of the ceremony entered into at Rio de Janeiro, in virtue of the above statute (George IV., c. 91), in any civil court within Her Majesty's dominions, the marriage was null and void according to the law of his Church. It was in these circumstances, he adds, and *on the advice of the religious persons whom he consulted*, that he went through a marriage ceremony with the Baroness von Beulwitz at Manchester on the 28th of August, 1871, he having explained to the Baroness his position."

The Scotch Vicar Apostolic, to whom Gordon had appealed, referred the matter to the Roman Inquisition, which deliberately decided that the first marriage was null and void, and that he was at full liberty therefore to contract the second. Does any one of the readers of this article, doubt for a moment that this man is guilty of adultery before God as well as by the civil law of England? The civil law of the country declares the marriage to have been a valid marriage, while "the most learned clergy of the Church of Rome" and the Roman Inquisition itself say it was no marriage, and tell Gordon that he commits no adultery in forsaking his real wife, but is at liberty to contract a second alliance. Well may the *Reviewers*, while professing to correct Mr. Gladstone's statement of Roman pretensions on this vital question, declare the case to be "obviously monstrous." It is so, and there should be a complete union of Protestant nations to destroy such pretensions utterly. A case very similar to this of Gordon's occurred in March last year in Munich, which appears to have created a great sensation. It was the case of a mixed marriage that had been celebrated according to the rite of the Evangelical Church to which the woman belonged, and which had been as lately as 1831 solemnly declared by the Bavarian Bishops to be adequate in such cases to constitute a binding and indissoluble union. The wife applied to the Archbishop's court for divorce, with permission to re-marry, apparently on account of her husband's adultery, and the Court, confirmed by the Roman Inquisition, decided in her favour, not however on the ground of the adultery, but of the nullity of the previous marriage, because it had been "celebrated after the Protestant rite." As the German papers said at the time, "all marriages solemnized only according to the Protestant rite, whether mixed or purely Protestant, were thereby declared to be clandestine and null, in other words, to be mere concubinage." We need not stay to point out that the validity or otherwise of the marriages contracted in any community, are the key-stone of the whole fabric of society. And we have here a body of men claiming in the name of religious freedom, a right in this most momentous of all contracts to trample upon the civil power, and to set aside by its decrees the laws and regulations that power has made for the good government of society and the preservation of public morals. And the patent fact all the while remains this, that it is not on moral grounds at all that Rome proceeds in this course. For while stigmatizing as concubinage marriages not Tridentine, she reserves to herself a right of acknowledging the validity of such marriages, if she thinks it "policy" so to do. Cases which present difficulties and menace her influence and that she dare not openly face, she solves by the dispensing power which she says resides within her. It rests with the Papal Curia to say whether a Protestant marriage or any number of them is valid or not. If it is to her interest or will promote her policy to declare them valid, then she so declares them; and in this way impiously affects the right of making adultery innocent, and an honorable marriage concubinage. If Englishmen stood face to face with this marriage difficulty as Germany has done for the last 50 years, they would better understand the policy of Bismarck and the causes which have placed the people in a body on his side. Wherever the Council of Trent has been published, that is, wherever its disciplinary decrees have been formally introduced, all marriages celebrated otherwise than it directs—and therefore of necessity all Protestant marriages—are rendered invalid. In France, the Council was never allowed to be published, nor has it been published in England. On the other hand, it is published in Ireland, and in parts of Germany. It is wholly at the option of the Court of Rome to publish the decrees of Trent wherever and whenever it pleases. And wherever they are published, all marriages not celebrated according to the rule there prescribed, are declared to be null and void. Perron, the favorite theologian of the Curia, points out, if we may credit Mr. Gladstone, that the decree "works for the benefit of heretics, as in their conversion it has often given them an oppor-

tunity of contracting a new marriage, during the life time, that is to say, of the former wife." De Mat. ch. ii. 245. Rome 1156.

If Rome were not morally better than her pretensions and her system, she would have been swept from the face of the earth by the common indignation of mankind.

THE HORSE OF THE RAJPOOTANA PLAINS.

AN article on the horse supply of India, in a recent number of the *Calcutta Review*, discusses a subject very important and interesting, both from a public and private point of view. Although a "light weight" may find no difficulty in India in providing himself with a suitable mount, it is very different when *pater familias*, approaching the tenth lustre, probably suffering from, although not admitting, some loss of nerve, and unwillingly showing an increase of corpulence not incompatible with his time of life, attempts a horse deal. The twelve-stone man, if at all a "hard rider," is practically limited in his choice to Walers and Cape horses, and the still heavier man is lucky if he finds a "Charghosha" or Yarkundee galloway equal to the occasion. But though most men, at the expense of a very considerable hole in their banker's account, may be able thus to find a suitable mount, it is at once evident that Government could not afford to provide for the cavalry regiments in the army. The fact of so much having been done to further the trade in horses between India and the Colonies, is evidence that the supply of horses from the Persian Gulf—call them Arabs, Persians, Gulf Arabs, or whatever you like—has not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian market. We cannot help thinking however, that while Government has been sedulously endeavouring to improve the Australian horse trade, and to breed horses by its own Stud Department, the possibility of a better supply of country-bred animals has been somewhat overlooked. But it is not to Bombay or to Bengal, or even to the North-West or the Punjab, that the enquirer for good country-bred horses must turn his attention. It is in the semi-desert districts of Western Rajpootana, that Indian-bred horses attain most perfection. From Bickaneer in the north, to the Runn of Kutch and Kattywar in the south; from the the Aravelli Mountains in the east, to the Omurkote desert in the west, is the country which may be called the land *par excellence* for horse-breeding in India; and especially so towards the centre of this tract. The country consisting chiefly of stretches of apparently boundless yet sandy plains, is not very dissimilar to the Arabian desert on which the true Bedouin rears the steeds most famous for their powers of fleetness and endurance. As in Arabia, so in Rajpootana, good water is scarce, and only found at long distances; grain is too expensive for much to be expended as food for young horses, while at certain seasons of the year the whole surface of the earth is covered with a grass of a peculiarly fine and nutritious nature. Then again, the education of the young animal scarcely differs from that which its fellow receives from the dwellers in Bedouin tents. As a colt, it is expected pretty much to pick up its own living, and its limbs are unfettered by chain, rope, or hobble. If the dam has to work, the colt trots behind, and will for days follow its mounted mother through journeys of hundreds of miles. At other times, it roams with numerous companions over the vast expanse of plain surrounding the village or huts of the breeders. The breaking-in to the bit and saddle is also a very easy process; and the preparatory step is probably the being mounted by children scarcely less wild than the colt itself, and with whom an early friendship generally exists. In after-life the horse carries the thakoor of the district, or one of his sowars; men who think little of rivalling the distances travelled on horseback by the most famous cavalry India has known. The principal breeders of horses in these districts are the thakoors or zemindars, and hitherto they have bred more for local supply than with the idea of meeting the wants of distant markets. Little or no encouragement has hitherto been held out towards what might become a fertile source of equine supply.

There are two large horse fairs held in the district during the year, *viz.*, at Pokur near Ajmere, and at Tillotea in Marwar. At Pokur for several years past, the British authorities of Ajmere have offered prizes for the best cattle of all sorts; and here military officers from the local corps of Rajpootana and Central India attend to pick up remounts. But the best horses are not brought to these fairs. They are kept for home use; the Rajpoot Thakoor of the West being almost as fond of his horses as the Bedouin of the desert. Occasionally the *res angustæ domi* may oblige the owner to part with the best horse from his stable, but this is only an exceptional case; and even then it is but rarely a horse of superior quality finds its way to the public market, as one or other of the neighbouring Rajahs is always ready to give a good price for a fine Marwarree, Mullannee, or Kattywaree animal. Doubtless the horse-breeding districts of Western Rajpootana would meet but a small portion of the wants of the British Government for as observed above, no encouragement has been given to the breeders to produce animals for Government purposes. But practically the field would be found almost as extensive as untried, and in a few years, under tact and management, a very large supply of serviceable animals would be forthcoming. The horses bred in these districts are very different to the diminutive equine race of the other parts of India. They all have Arab blood, combined with bone and size, which latter has probably been derived from the occasional introduction into the district of an English entire horse, or as may less frequently have happened an English mare. But with stature and weight sufficient for military purposes, they possess all the endurance and capability of existing on scanty food of the Arab. If we recollect right, Mr. Hallen has expressed a most favorable opinion of the Marwarree or Mullannee horse, but his recommendation of cultivating this field of supply appears to have been lost sight of for some years past. As in Arabia, so in Western Rajpootana, it is the mare which is most prized by the owner, not only for breeding purposes, but also as possessing more endurance, and being less restive than the horse. An extraordinarily good mare can scarcely be purchased; for like the sage at the Olympic games, who told an enquiring competitor to ask the dam of his horse if he could win, the Rajpoot breeders are well aware that the colt owes more to the mother than to the sire. Unfortunately we cannot say so much for the beauty and good looks of these Rajpoot horses as for their other qualities. For although some handsome specimens are met with, the majority are rather big headed, Roman-nosed, white-faced, and often also white-stockinged. We recollect the old adage, "three white feet, and a white nose, cut his throat and throw him to the crows!", but there is no rule without the proverbial exceptions. We have seen ugly horses, with the opprobrium of white stockings and white nose, even with a wall eye into the bargain, just as good working-animals as the most handsome steed ever gladdening the eye of a cavalry officer. We are not now writing of a hunter for the Queen's stag hounds, or for the shires; nor yet of a park hack, or a lady's palfrey; but of animals fit for rough work in a tropical climate. Of such animals, a very large number might be produced in Western Rajpootana, where the nature of the country and the habits of its people differ so little from those of Arabia and its denizens. To induce the people to breed for the British market, some tact would be required and some trouble must be taken. For the people, and especially the nobles, are jealous and do not like to see the best animals leaving their semi-desert country, where the horse and camel are the only means of rapid locomotion.

RUSSIA AND THE TURCOMANS.

COLONEL IVANOFF'S report of his recent "campaign" against the Turcomans, proves the soldiers of the Czar employed in Central Asia to be little better in *morale* than they were a century ago. Ever since the occupation of Khiva they have hunted the adjacent tribes, burnt their villages and homesteads, torn the earrings from the women and spared neither sex nor age. It is now officially stated that the reason why the Tashkend column changed its route from Minbulak to Khalata, was that in order to enable the Chief of the Staff to receive the decoration of St. George, it was necessary for the detach-

ment to march along the route he himself had planned, all the fighting up to that time having been done by the Orenburg troops. Up to the capture of Khiva the Turcomans had made a determined opposition, but when once the city was taken they became peaceable and were on the best terms with their late enemies. A month after this amicable arrangement had been come to, General Kauffmann decided upon attacking the Nomads, merely that his men might have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves and obtaining decorations. He had received deputations from the elders of the tribe, and had ordered them to live in peace, which they had done. Ultimately, he imposed a contribution on all the Yomuds of 300,000 roubles, and because this could not be paid within the stipulated time, he directed a certain General to "move on the settlements placed along the Hazavat canal and its branches, and to give over those settlements of the Yomuds and their families to full and complete ruin and destruction, and to confiscate their property, flocks and herds." The first villages met with by the troops were found to be deserted, and then it was decided that "neither sex nor age should be spared." A massacre followed, and another order was issued by Kauffmann to this effect, if "the Turcomans be-"come submissive, stop pillaging them, but carefully see what is "going on among them, and on the least attempt to decamp, execute "my order for the final annihilation of the rebellious tribe." Naturally the warlike spirit of the people was aroused, and the Yomud cavalry continually worried the Russian outposts. When resistance was no longer possible came sullen submission, and the Turcomans asked to be allowed to pay the contribution levied upon them in kind, for money they had none. But the Russians were inexorable, and ornaments from daggers and saddle-bows, earrings and bracelets torn from women formed the loot the Russian Commander carried into Khiva. We may imagine the feelings of the people thus despoiled. The campaign was certainly stopped, and the Nomads were ruined, and thus enabled to fight in future with all the more disregard to consequences. The Tashkend warriors received showers of crosses and medals, the right bank of the Oxus was annexed, and a Russian garrison established in the newly erected fort of Petro Alexandrovsk. In appearance the Turcomans were quiet, but ugly rumours of hostile movements kept the garrison in continual fear o attack. Early in 1874 Colonel Ivanoff made a display of force on the Khivan bank of the river, several villages were burnt, the usual contribution was levied, and twenty decorations were given to the officers engaged in the foray. After repeated urgent entreaties, Colonel Ivanoff was at last empowered to take "active measures." He started with seven companies, eight guns, some Cossacks, and four rocket batteries, in all fifteen hundred men. A proclamation was sent to the different tribes of Turcomans, commanding submission and order. After the arrival of the forces at Kunya-Urgench, instead of turning to the south, as it was said would be the case they moved on to the encampments of the Kul-Yomuds who were not expecting them, and had therefore remained in their villages. The Kul-Yomuds, amounting to a thousand kibitkas, were considered to be most disobedient to the Russian commands, and were accused of having taken part in robbing a caravan of Persian slaves returning home, of insubordination to the Khan, and of an attack on the Khan's officials who came among them in June, 1874. If Colonel Ivanoff had not special orders for what he did, he certainly profited by the example set in 1873. Having encamped at Boyndur he sent out 150 Cossacks, and ordered all the villages within a radius of five versts of the camp to be burnt, and the cattle to be driven away. Within two hours, what had been flourishing villages and farms were a mass of ruins. After a time the expedition was met by ambassadors from the Khan of Khiva, and the onward progress of Colonel Ivanoff was marked by alternate collections of money and conflagrations. When the Russian Commander tired of the work, he had an interview with the Khan, whom he advised to "profit by the present terror and increase his influence over the Turcomans. He advised him to cease considering the Turcomans as a privileged class of his subjects; did not agree with him about cutting off their water, but urged him to let them have water on condition that they themselves made the canals, and not the Uzbegs for them, as formerly." He also insisted that during the present year the Khan should impose taxes of some kind, since it was only by the payment of taxes that they would recognize him as their real Sovereign, and become assimilated to the rest of the population. The troops recrossed the Oxus on the 13th February and were soon in the fortress of Petro Alexandrovsk. The total amount of money collected was 36,000 roubles, and Colonel Ivanoff expects the "best results," in other ways, from the terror he has inspired; but the reaction will be felt on the shores of the Caspian and the borders of Persia before long, and then we must, of course, agree to the construction of a Russian fortress at that Eastern goal of Russian ambition, Merve.

THE POLEMICS OF ROME.

It certainly gives us no pleasure, nor can it give pleasure to any one who is witness to the piety and self-devotedness of so many men in the Roman Church, to insist upon the strange disingenuousness with which that Church carries on its conflict with what it deems error. From the date of the false Decretals, maintained by the Papal Curia to be genuine, down almost to our own day, until the scorn of the world forced it to abandon them, her controversialists have falsified history to an extent of which the unlearned members of her communion can form no conception. We are fully sensible of the gravity of the charge, but it is nevertheless true. We are not therefore affirming that Protestant writers have always dealt honestly with history, for the fact is certainly otherwise; but there is this difference between the two, that on the one side the evil is palliated and excused, or held even to be justifiable, while on the other it is ever treated with the reprobation and scorn which it deserves. The unhappy belief that where the interests of the Church are in question, the end sanctifies the means, colours the whole of Roman thought upon this subject; and truth is held to be at times rightly sacrificed to charity for the souls of men. Thus, Dr. Manning does not hesitate to affirm positively that the Infallibility of the Pope was "a doctrine of the Divine faith before the Council of the Vatican was held" and that the Vatican decree made no change therein whatever. That the statement is untrue, every well-read man knows perfectly and Dr. Newman, for dealing more honestly with the question than Dr. Manning, has called down upon himself the strictures of the Papal newspaper *Voce della Verita* (21 January). We shall now shew our readers a specimen of the means by which Dr. Manning's contention is propagated amongst the unlearned members of the Catholic body. Keenan's "Controversial Catechism" is so widely known, that we need hardly speak of its authoritative character. The catechism is one of the 'stock' books of controversy put into the hands of Roman Catholics, for their confirmation in the faith, and as an armoury of weapons against Protestant assaults thereon. Now, no less than four Vicars Apostolic of Scotland, Drs. Kyle, Carruthers, Gillis and Murdoch, and Archbishop Hughes of America, have let this catechism go forth with the *imprimatur* of their approbation upon it. The catechism is authenticated by these five prelates of the Church, all thoroughly familiar with the teaching of that Church, and their authentication dates no further back than the last fifteen to twenty years. The book being out of print a third edition of twenty-four thousand copies was lately published in the name of the original author, and at page 112 of some of the copies are to be found the following question and answer, just as they appeared in the previous editions:—

Q. Must not Catholics believe the Pope in himself to be infallible?

A. This is a Protestant invention; it is no article of the Christian faith: no decision of his can oblige under pain of heresy, unless it be received and enforced by the teaching body, that is by the bishops of the church.

This third edition would seem to have been passing through the press at the moment when the Vatican decree was published, and both question and answer were at once quietly dropped from the remaining part of the edition, while not a word of intimation of the change was made in the work. On the contrary, the utmost pains seem to have been taken to pass off the copies thus altered as identical with the rest of the edition. The title pages of both profess that it is "the new edition. corrected by the author," although he was in his grave before the Vatican Council was even summoned. Both versions profess to be part of the same twenty-four thousand copies, and are paged throughout alike, so that from title page to index they are at first sight identical. The Roman Catholic publishers in Dublin, we are assured, were quite unaware of the change, and expressed great astonishment at what had been done without notice, while one Roman Catholic publisher in the same city indignantly urged the exposure of the deception. It was morever no error of the press, for the omission had been very neatly concealed in the printing, by slightly widening the spaces on pages 112 and 113, so that no one could possibly suspect that the work had been thus tampered with. Thus, but five or six years ago, the unlearned Catholic and his children were being taught by this catechism, under the authority of no less than five bishops of the Roman Church, that the infallibility of the Pope was a Protestant invention; while Archbishop Manning and almost the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy nevertheless today attempt to impose the belief upon the world, that the Vatican decree made no change in the belief of the people, although the

very catechisms of the Church had to be changed to make the new faith accord with the old. It is this disingenuousness in Roman controversialists that creates such irritation in many minds, and that shews such disloyalty to truth. Copies of the new edition of the catechism have no doubt long since found their way to India, and some of our readers may be able to verify for themselves the facts we have now stated, on the authority of one of the appendices to Mr. Gladstone's last essay.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.

WHY repeated complaints from the men who suppressed the rebellion in Bundlecund and the adjacent territory are allowed to be made, we cannot understand. The property captured was estimated at seventy lakhs of rupees, and fifty-three lakhs, exclusive of interest, have been distributed; and in this amount is comprised the recovery of five lakhs, for several years withheld by the Indian Government but ultimately refunded. There are other funds, however, forming part of the moveable property of the captured chiefs of Kirwee, that have come into the possession of the local authorities in consequence of the military operations, and which ought, in accordance with the intention of the Queen's grant of 10th June 1864, to have been distributed as prize of war. The principal portion of these funds consisted of monies invested by the chiefs in the public loans of the East India Company, and for which the financial officers of the Company's Government had given promissory notes worth £256,000. Although the notes themselves were never traced, the value of the debt, after the conviction of the ex-chiefs, passed to the Queen as "right of war," but has not yet been paid to the troops who won it. The opinion of Sir J. D. Coleridge, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and other eminent lawyers, is that these funds are not distinguishable from property of the same kind which, in the instances of Chinsurah, Bordeaux, and the Deccan, was distributed by the Crown amongst the soldiers who had obtained the booty. There are also further claims, amounting to £31,915, for the proceeds of jewels, taken possession of by the civil power. In January 1859, after the town of Kirwee had been beleaguered by a numerous enemy, and relieved by General Whitlock's rapid march from Mahoba—eighty-six miles in thirty-seven hours—a large amount of valuable property was seized by the troops, *jure belli*, in the house of Makhound Rao, an imprisoned rebel. This property was taken from the captors and restored to its original owner, but the troops have not been compensated for the loss. The booty taken in bulk at Kirwee was consigned by the order of Government to the State treasurer at Allahabad. One portion of the spoil consisted of 14,65,335 locally current Sonwat rupees—rupees of the Mogul stamp, formerly issued by the East India Company from their mints and some years ago called in—and was allowed to lie unused four years. A claim for interest upon the money for this period has been made. The rupees, moreover, were needlessly sold by an auctioneer, whose commission amounted to Rs. 6,000, and was charged to the prize fund. The Prize Agents, Major General D. Hodson and Colonel J. Holmes, have asked that further inquiry may be made into the validity of their claims, but this is refused. The attention of the Treasury Lords has been especially directed to the claim to interest on the 14,65,335 Mogul rupees, reserved from 1858 till 1862 by the Government of India, although the authorities were promptly and repeatedly requested by General Whitlock and his prize agents to utilise them. The application is supported by many precedents. In the Bombay General Order for the distribution of the booty taken in 1824 from the insurgents at Kittoor, the payment of interest was readily allowed. The Court of Directors wrote in their despatch of 28th March 1827, "Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum is to be allowed on the amount of booty deposited in your treasury, from the date of its deposit to the date when the distribution is announced in General Orders." In a Despatch, dated 30th March 1836, the Court of Directors wrote with reference to Coorg: "Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum is to be allowed on the amount of the booty deposited in your treasury, from the date of the deposit to the date when the distribution shall be announced in General Orders." An Order of the Government of India, dated 14th June 1858, and stating that "Interest will be allowed at five per cent. per annum on all monies deposited by the prize agents in the Government treasuries," was, therefore, in strict accordance with previous usage. And the fact is well known that the 14,65,335 Mogul rupees, deposited by the prize agents in the Allahabad treasury in 1858, were monies bearing a definite cash value, and easily convertible into the coin of the day. With the utmost disinclination to "go to law," the officers have taken Counsels' opinions, which are in every case in their favour, but their Lordships "refuse to re-open the question."

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ ON WAR.

THE Burman difficulty has moved the conductors of the *Indian Mirror* to enter a "protest" against the warlike tone of the Indian Press, the Brahmo Somaj party taking their "solitary stand on the other side of the question." These gentlemen will, we hope, believe us when we say, that the love of war is as abhorrent to multitudes of Englishmen as to themselves, who nevertheless find it impossible to subscribe to the belief that war is necessarily immoral. When the Brahmo Somaj tell us that "if Christ had "been in the world at the present day, He would have denounced in "unmeasured terms the unrighteousness of war, and would have "been blown away from the mouth of a cannon for His courage," we think they are in error. For life is no gentle promenade through fragrant orange groves and flowery fields, but a march and a battle-field for nations as well as individuals. As long as Hell has power over God's upper earth, there will be war amongst the nations; wars in which our sympathies, if not our arms, must be put forth on the side of what we believe to be the right, at our peril. It is a false conception of Christianity altogether, that supposes it to mean anything but conflict with evil. Who can suppose for a moment, that the terrible war against slavery in America could have been avoided? There were two great leaders in that war—God and the Devil; and every man engaged therein was fighting under one leader or the other. That we have made many unjust wars is a humiliating truth, and the fact should make Englishmen careful to inform themselves, as exactly as they can, of the merits of every quarrel in which the country gets entangled. But that should not make us flinch from voting for war, when the interests of the world require that the sword should be drawn. And they constantly do require it, or history has no meaning.

But our attention is specially invited to the first opium war, and it must be remembered, says the *Mirror*, that the original fault was with the English. "It is they that thrust the opium poison down the throats of a whole nation; it is they that have shed blood in their country; it is they that have resented the least attempt to expel British opium from the country. The moralist is compelled to draw his own inference from these facts; and whatever the defender of bayonet Christianity may say, the facts are exclusively proved as against our rulers. Where reconciliation was possible, where a righteous policy was demanded, the British Government resorted to arms and adopted the most impious course that could be imagined."

The course of individual conduct that involved the nation in the opium war, deserves all that our contemporary says about it; but when he affirms that "reconciliation" was possible, and that the war might have been avoided, he is certainly wrong. The passions and interests of bad men constantly bring Governments into positions, out of which a way can be cut only by the sword. What we call Government, has no personal but a corporate existence only; and where the guilt of the war individually rests is known only to God. In the opium war, the Chinese Government could no more be called "innocent" than the English Government "guilty." It was the conduct of bad Chinamen on the one side, and of bad Englishmen on the other, that at last brought the two nations into such a position, that nothing but war was possible. If China could have arrested all her scoundrels and England all hers, and sunk them off Canton, another solution might have been possible. The distinction upon which we are insisting is vital. The individual conduct that brings about a war may be extremely bad, and yet the war on the part of the nation be unavoidable and necessary. We had but two alternatives in 1839, the abandonment of the Chinese seas to the swarms of smugglers, pirates, and murderers that infested them, or war. Let the *Mirror* look fairly at the results of our Chinese wars, as seen in the now peaceful and wide-spreading commerce of the China seas. War was absolutely necessary, we believe, in the interests

of the Chinese themselves, and there is no real humanity in avoiding its sharp surgery when it has become necessary. The facts that led to the war are very commonly forgotten, in the indignation with which the opium trade is regarded. The Emperor of China had a perfect right to keep out opium and to keep in silver, if he could do so by means consistent with public law. Finding that he could not suppress the trade by just means, because of the powerful private interests, Chinese as well as English, that supported it, Commissioner Lin proceeded to use means not merely unjust but atrocious. The sincerity of his own personal abhorrence of the trade no man doubts, but the violent means by which he tried to suppress it, made it the duty of the nation to declare war against a Government that defied all international rights by its course. By confiscating the property of men who had nothing whatever to do with the opium trade ; arresting and confining men of spotless character, as hostages for a reparation to which China was not entitled ; by demanding innocent blood, and by a course of violence and insolence springing from the belief that we were feeble barbarians who could be coerced at pleasure—he left the nation no alternative but war. He began by an enormous confiscation of private property, then demanded that a British subject should be delivered up to suffer death for the murder of a Chinaman by we knew not whom ; drove our countrymen out of Macao, flinging the lascars into the sea, while he imprisoned the community at Canton. There was no possibility of treating with him, for the man's insolence was immeasureable. There was nothing left the *nation* but to retire from the China seas altogether, which meant their abandonment to smugglers and pirates, and the destruction of the whole China trade—or to declare war against China, and shew that we had power to protect our subjects from the insolent and cruel outrages to which they had been subjected. There was far more sincere hatred of the opium trade in England than there ever was in China, large masses of men in which were as determined to get the drug, as English traders were ready to supply it. Macaulay has shewn how impossible it was to suppress the trade, and that the only thing left to us was to attempt to regulate it, and deprive it of the lawless character with which the contraband regulations of China, spasmodically and insincerely put in operation, had invested it.

As to Burmah, there are grounds for accusing the king of prompting the late attack on our mission. It is asserted, however, that his consent to the treaty of 1867 was only obtained through the British envoy secretly guaranteeing the free importation of munitions of war through our territories into the king's dominions, and that the Indian Government accepted the advantages conferred by the treaty, but refused to sanction this compact. It is conduct of this order that disgraces the nation. If Burmah is guilty of Mr. Margary's murder, we do not say the Government should declare war against him, but we must enter a protest on our side against the doctrine that the declaration would necessarily be immoral. The very first quality of statesmanship, as indeed of all morality in human affairs, is the recognition of facts ;—and it is a very strange conception of Christ to suppose that were He to-day preaching in Calcutta, He would be shielding treachery and murder from their just punishment. The spirit of revenge is entirely opposed to Christianity, but not the just punishment of evil-doers. We trust there will be no war with Burmah, just as heartily as the Brahmo Somaj does, and we doubt if any influential section of English Society desires it.

THE YARKAND TRADE.

THE mistake which the Government makes in extending no helping hand to the commerce with Central Asia by the Gwaleyree route, while fostering at so preposterous a cost the infinitely less vigorous one with Yarkand, is to be attributed we suppose to the lack of a sponsor for the former, of a godfather of the stamp of Sir Douglas Forsyth. To those interested in the subject, the *Gazette of India* of August 8th, 1874, and the subjoined paper from the *Geographical Magazine* of November last will give we think an exhaustive summary of the facts connected with both these lines of Central Asian commerce. Further details regarding the Yarkand trade may be found in the volume published regarding it by Messrs. Wyman and Co., written by the Trade Commissioner for that route. The Gwaleyree trade, being no man's child, there is very little information available concerning it beyond that given in Appendix 16 of the volume published by the Punjab Government in 1862 on the trade routes of the N.-W. Frontier. The proposals for facilitation of the Gwaleyree trade and the protection of the dangerous portion of the route, that near our border, brought forward in the paper we subjoin, appear simple enough. They are exactly similar to those which exist for the protection of the route through the Kohat pass, save that the cost would be met from a fund already contributed by the traders themselves, and that the subsidy paid to the tribes along the route for protective posts would be supplemented by a pass due paid at those posts direct by the traders themselves, for safe conduct from post to post, according to the precedent of the Khyber pass. What stops the way in this simple and practical arrangement we do not know. This much is certain, that delay in adopting it means the confinement to three months of the year (about six weeks in September and October, and six weeks in March and April) of a traffic which, if permitted to flow continuously, might speedily be expected to touch a million sterling. It is at present, and has been for years, nearly half the amount. And this would be effected at a cost to Government infinitely less than that incurred in favour of a trade, worth much under a tenth of that sum :

" The *Gazette of India* of August the 8th, upon the report on the Commissioner for the development of the Yarkand trade, contains some important remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It appears that the value of the trade has been all along shown as more than double what it really was, by the simple expedient of reckoning twice over a bale of goods entering the district of Ladakh from one side and leaving it at the other —a method of calculation, which, as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, 'is perhaps likely to mislead.' Thus, 'the total value of the trade with Eastern Turkistan—though the greatest on record —amounted last year to less than 60,000*l.*, an amount which must be considered altogether insignificant. It is true that the sum total of imports and exports by the several routes increased in value from 158,480*l.* to 177,672*l.*; but the imports and exports' (through Ladakh) 'I being the same goods, the value of the transit trade is really only half the total shown above.' The Lieutenant-Governor further points out that this 'altogether insignificant' result represents all that the whole fostering power of the Goverment could do ; 'though the development of trade between Yarkand and British India has received the careful attention of the British Government for upwards of six years, though transit duties have been abolished' (by the Maharajah of Kashmir, whom the British Government reimburses therefor), 'and special officers appointed to watch over the interests of the traders.'

" The gross value of this trade (statistical and actual) is as follows :—

	Statistical.	Actual (deduced).
	£	£
1863	24,000	8,000
1864—1866	10,000	3,400
1867	55,000	20,000
1868	104,000	35,000
1869	129,000	45,000
1870	155,000	56,000
1871	125,000	45,000
1872	160,000	55,000
1873	178,000	60,000
	£940,000	£327,400

" We have not any statistics of the outlay which has produced this result ; but the expenditure on deputations and missions alone—those of Captain Grey, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Forsyth—must have been great ; the yearly expenses on the route—the Trade Commissoner and his establishment, the Government mule train, repairs and maintenance of roads and buildings—must be a heavy charge ; but the only item of which we have any data is that of 'construction of roads,' regarding which the Leiutenant-Governor makes some suggestive remarks. It appears that of the three portions of Yarkand road lying south of the Karakorum Range, the portion in Ladakh yet remains to be taken in hand, but that from the Ladakh boundary to the head of the Kangra Valley ' an excellent hill road has been made, suitable for mules and possibly for camels, with bridges, bungalows for travellers, and supply depôts.' Finally, an 'enormous sum has already been spent, and is being spent, on the construction' of two cart-roads in the Kangra Valley itself. One of these ' has already been completed at a large cost, connecting Palampur with the railway at Jallandhur, a distance of about 117

miles ;' and His Honor quotes the opinion of the tea planters (the persons most interested) 'that this line of communication is amply sufficient for all trade requirements.'

Nevertheless, another costly road is being constructed for a distance of 65 miles, connecting Palampur with the plains *viâ* Pathankot. This is all complete except three bridges over mountain streams, estimated to cost 32,000*l.*, respecting which Sir Henry Davies observes:—'If the Government of India is prepared to contribute from the Imperial Exchequer the sum required to complete the bridges, the work will be taken in hand without delay ; but in His Honor's opinion, so large an expenditure would not be justified by the prospects of the development of Central Asian trade *viâ* Kangra, Kulu and Lahoul.'

"It must be remembered that the road from Lahoul to the Karakorum Range (about 150 miles) has yet to be constructed, and that, as pointed out by Sir H. Davies, when all the arrangements within our border are completed, there still remains the worst part of the obstacles to this trade to be overcome. 'The greater our experience of the routes between India and Yarkand, the greater do the difficulties appear in the way of establishing a satisfactory trade-route—owing to the length of the journey, the enormous altitudes to be traversed, the arid and unproductive character of a large portion of the country, the absence of population, and the deficiency of carriage and supplies. The expedition of last year, though aided by all the influence of the Government officials of British India and Kashmir, met with no small difficulties, and taxed the resources of the country, both as regards the carriage and supplies, to the utmost. If such were the case with an expedition proceeding with all the prestige and advantages of an Imperial embassy, the successful performance of the journey by large caravans under less favourable circumstances must be considered problematical.' When we observe that of the exports from India to Yarkand, in 1873, exactly half stuck fast in Ladakh till the following year, for want of carriage ; and that the only remedy the Trade Commissioner hopes for is, that in future, Indian cattle will be taken the whole way (over a route the terrific difficulties of which have already destroyed the Yarkand carriage, and caused the above-mentioned failure) we may safely concur in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion of the 'necessity for caution in embarking in mercantile enterprises in regions so distant and inaccessible,' where 'formidable competitors for trade in piece-goods and other articles of English merchandise are already in possession of the field, while the population of the country, though well-to-do, is scanty.'

"Let us suppose, however, the roads all made, carriage plentiful, grass and water provided on the eight marches where these necessaries are almost non-existent, the fearful distress of crossing elevations of 18,000 feet to some extent mitigated, what will all this avail if China re-conquers her revolted provinces, or if, like the rest of Turkistan, they come under a Russian protectorate? In the first case we revert to the state of things antecedent to the Muhammadan rebellion, when intercourse was as completely cut off with Chinese Turkistan as with Thibet. In the second, we are met by heavy protective duties specially imposed, as at the present moment upon the Oxus, to retain for Russian commerce the command of the Central Asian market. Is either event impossible? Are the assumptions even improbable? Are we likely, or able, to interfere in either case? China is steadily and surely recovering herself. Chinese pertinacity has availed to crush the internal Muhammadan rebellion and the Panthay revolt ; it is suppressing the Tungan rising. Will Chinese pride leave the recovery of Kashgar and Yarkand unattempted? Again, may not cause of quarrel arise between the Amir of Kashgar and Russia, as between those of Khokand, Bokhara, or Khiva and the same Empire, and with the same results? Again, the Amir is not young, the provinces he has erected into a kingdom were distinct before, and are only held together by his iron hand. His death will be the probable signal for disruption and anarchy, with the certain result of the annexation of the various provinces to either Russia or China.

"But there is a branch of Central Asian trade, shortly described in the February 1874 number of *Ocean Highways*, on which a *moderate* expenditure would be immediately reproductive : a hardy commerce which has existed for a century under the most discouraging circumstances (instead of being a recent creation of our own), and the value of which, by the Gomul route alone, was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in 1871, to be not over-estimated at half a million sterling (actual, not statistical), and to be then considerably depressed from various easily remediable causes. The total value of the trade by all four of the great routes into Affghanistan is at least a million sterling.

"What has been done by the Indian Government to develope a commerce of which the germ (if an existing trade of 1,000,000*l.* can be called a germ) displays such exuberant vitality as to defy all the blighting influences detailed in *Ocean Highways*, and in the India House Report of Indian progress for 1872? Emphatically *nothing*. The profits of the trade are such as to attract constant accessions to the ranks of the Povindah merchants, from among the more venturesome mercantile spirits of the Indian frontier, notwithstanding the exactions and losses described in *Ocean Highways*, and the efforts of the Russians to exclude Indian and British products from Turkistan. It would seem that every political and mercantile consideration should lead us to take advantage of such an opening, and to adopt measures to develope it, somewhat similar to those already described in the case of the Yarkand trade. The abolition of harassing imposts, and the prevention of annoyance and oppression of the traders *en route*, could be negotiated as easily and cheaply with the Amir of Cabul, as with the rulers of Kashmir and Yarkund. No physical difficulties have to be overcome ; and if the British Government wished, the Amir could and would, in accordance with his undertaking at Umballa, in 1869, improve the roads. The traders have their own arrangements, and require no kind of assistance in the matter of carriage or supplies.

"The real and only great difficulty of the routes is *their* insecurity, on account of the turbulent tribes through which they pass. The mountaineers want payment for the right of way, and they take it sword in hand. The evil is one peculiarly easy of remedy, by the combined action of the British and Cabul Governments. The plan proposed is to protect the disputed portion of the main (called Gomul) route (that immediately upon the British border), by posts at each stage, held by small parties of the very tribes to be restrained, members of which would escort the caravans from post to post. The posts would be paid by the British Government from funds raised by a small tax which the Povindah merchants already pay at the Indus, the proceeds of which have been hitherto credited to the general revenues ; but besides this advantage, the tribes would receive from the merchants themselves certain pass dues, at a tariff fixed by the British Government. These posts would be supported and watched by a detachment of the Cabul troops, conveniently posted to command the route, and would be supervised and commanded by a selected frontier chief, appointed Pass Warden on the part of both the Governments.

"Practical, cheap, and simple as these measures are, and evidently certain as they are to develope a trade which is at present dwarfed by the impossibility of passing through to India, save by collecting the successive caravans till they form the strength of an army, and can push through the passes by main force, they still hang fire. Whether it be advisable or not to spend enormous sums on creating a trade with Yarkand, it must certainly be so to lay out 2,000*l.* a year to facilitate an existing commerce through Affghanistan, if for no other reason than to open routes and to encourage a class of carriers who have been, and may again be, of the utmost military importance to us."

OUR TASMANIA.

THE ANDAMANS.

ROMANCE is seldom found in any of the multitudinous blue books published annually in this country, but there is one report which would supply a novelist with scenes of "thrilling interest", and "startling incidents." This literary wealth may be discovered in the yearly narrative written by the Governor of Port Blair and the Nicobars—our Tasmania, as the settlement may justly be termed, since it possesses many features and characteristics which belonged to Van

Dieman's land fifty years ago. Nature is bountiful, and although the specks of earth-covered rock which form the home of India's rascaldom hardly merit the title of "Sunny Isles of Eden" they are far from being insalubrious, or devoid of those bounties which have been lavished upon Australasia. Man certainly is vile, but the pigs are famous for their pork, and from the sea are taken some of the finest fish the world produces. Father Neptune is in league with the convicts against their warders, the waves singing to the fettered rascals an everlasting song of liberty, with the effect that last year no fewer than a hundred and eight convicts managed to escape, thirty one being by sea. "In June 1873, three patients in Chatham Hospital managed on a dark and stormy night to possess themselves of a small punt attached to the Superintendent's steam launch, although it was at the time under the charge of a police sentry stationed at the jetty. The punt was without oars or rowlocks, and so small that three persons should have sunk it. Yet, there can be no doubt that these three convicts contrived to get out of harbour by means of it." Dumas or Mayne Reid would make these few words give birth to a novellette or, at least, two chapters of sensational fiction. In August of the same year a small canoe, employed in carrying the correspondence between Haddo and the northern stations was borrowed by the crew, who rowed out to sea and escaped, notwithstanding sentries and night watchmen. The next adventure was one that could only have been arranged by a man of genius. He unconcernedly embarked at Port Blair in the "Lady Lawrence" on her leaving for Calcutta with a *posse* of returning convicts on board. Tempting fortune further, he proceeded to Madras after Calcutta, and then left for Hyderabad to take service with the Nizam. In the next instance, a party of seven Afghans forced the convict police guard and carried off the only canoe on the west coast. The last successful escape by sea was effected by five men, who dexterously availed themselves of the temporary absence of the Andamanese from the Macpherson Straits Home, to secure a serviceable boat. The attempt was discovered within a few hours, but the voyagers in search of liberty were far away before they could be intercepted. The utter disregard of life displayed by these men may be illustrated by the case of one daring fellow, who recently left land in search of India upon a raft of plantain stalks. He had no very clear idea as to the direction of the land, and so, instead of reaching Saugor Island, he was blown towards Ross, where his frail bark stranded and its builder was re-captured. It is hardly credible, but the amount of food this man took with him consisted only of a few pounds of rice and a lotah of water. The escapes by land are not so interesting as those by sea, since the convicts who make the attempt also make up their minds to be re-taken, yet the desire for a holiday is so strong that seventy-one left their barracks for a stroll in the neighbouring bush. Some even ran away for the mere purpose of bringing their petty officers into trouble, when the latter were overbearing or fault-finding.

Another strange phase of life in our Eastern Tasmania is connected with matrimony amongst the convicts. Last year there were sixty one marriages between women, who had in their Indian homes strangled their infants, and men who had murdered small boys for the sake of their paltry ornaments. The number of married convicts now in the settlement is about a thousand. A woman has to remain five years as a drawer of water and hewer of wood before she becomes "eligible." For reasons of discipline, this probationary service is certainly not excessive, but the good effect of the marriages from a moral and social point of view so far outweighs even considerations of discipline that General Stewart would like to see the probationary period of labour reduced by twelve months. It would seem that the ties of family are not very strong amongst the people of India, for when after a long course of good conduct, a convict obtains leave to send for his family, the latter generally refuse to leave their native village. Looking at the manner in which marriages are contracted at Port Blair, it is wonderful how satisfactory most of them are. On the whole quarrels do not seem to be more common than among free people in the same social grade. Husbands, however, who do not live peacefully with their wives are required to support the latter, if separation is necessary, and this admirable rule has a good effect upon quarrelsome couples.

There has been little change in our relations with the anthropophagi of the Andamans. Our old friends continue to appreciate cast-off clothing and an occasional tin kettle, but the more distant tribes are not amenable to these prized treasures. Mr. Homfray lately visited the haunts of the Andamanese on the Northern Islands, but did not succeed in effecting a meeting with any of the race. The season for inspecting the coasts had almost gone before a steamer became available, and it thus happened that there was no time for ascertaining with any degree of certainty why the islanders who met us on friendly terms the previous year avoided a second interview. It seems as if the tribes to the north of Middle Straits had with one consent agreed to hold no intercourse whatever with their white invaders. Every endeavour has been made by the Governor to restore the relations which formerly existed between our people and the inhabitants of Interview Island, and it is hoped his efforts will eventually be crowned with success, although they have as yet produced no visible effect. On one occasion during the past year, the Little Andamans were visited and explored. At first the people hid themselves, but on the second day a large body followed our boats into the sea with the view, it is supposed, of decoying the visitors within arrow range by friendly signs and gestures, as the islanders were seen dragging bows and arrows by their toes along the shore and in the water. A small party of Andamanese from Port Blair was attacked, and only managed to escape by firing on their assailants. It is evident therefore, that we must defer occupying the Little Andamans for some time to come.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No more striking illustration could be adduced of the revolution effected by the Suez Canal, than that suggested by a comparison of the shipping advertisements of to-day with those of 20 years ago. Then, we hardly ever heard of steamers in these regions, except in connection with the stately proceedings and crushing fares of the P. and O. Company. Then, it was a splendid run to get home in one of Green's or Smith's clippers in 90 days. Now, an ordinary cargo steamer, carrying a few passengers, lands us comfortably at Liverpool on the 30th day. First we have the time-honoured P. & O. Company, next the Messageries Maritimes de France, then the Italian Steam Navigation Company. Not inferior to the last-mentioned is the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, then comes the Anchor Line, followed by the Wilson Line, the Star Line, &c. Besides the regular steamers of these and similar "Lines," we have our choice of a large and constantly increasing number of private vessels—less regular perhaps in their departures and arrivals, but many of them not a whit inferior, in size, accommodation, speed, and careful management. Another noteworthy feature in these noble Steam Fleets is the nature of the vessels generally composing them. It will be found that nearly the whole of the steamers are new, many of them having been built expressly for the Indian Passenger Trade; and all are superbly fitted out with every convenience and luxury. Twenty years ago, a vessel of 1,500 tons ranked as the largest of our Indian sailing vessels. Now, 3,000 tons is a very common figure to see appended to the name of a passenger steamer, and 4,000 tons not uncommon, whilst some are considerably above that tonnage. In point of speed, several steam vessels owned by new companies are equal, if not superior, to the P. and O. Recently we read of a steamer leaving Suez two days after the P. and O., and arriving at Bombay one day earlier. The lowering of fares is another item worthy of consideration. A first class passage can now be obtained, exclusive of beer and wines, for Rs. 450. The result of all this is, a greatly increased and rapidly increasing flight to England from India; and an annual accession of visitors and tourists from England, the continent, and America to India. Even our Hill Stations are losing their summer visitors—drained off by the absorbing Suez Canal. And many parents who formerly sent their children to Hill Schools are now taking advantage of cheap passages to give them the benefit of Home Education. As fares are reduced still more this homeward tendency will further increase. Why should not £30 pay as well for 30 days without beer and wines, as £60 used to pay for 90 days with beer and wines? We believe that first class passages will eventually be procurable for £30, and that now is the time for Shipping Companies to look the future in the face.

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THE appointment of Mr. Kipling to Lahore for the establishment of a school of art in that city, evidences we hope the growth of a conviction in the country that the time has arrived when we must supplement the purely scholastic training of the Government Colleges of India with the technical teaching in which our own country is so sadly deficient, and the diligent cultivation of which on the Continent in the last twenty years is placing the industrial classes of England at an almost appalling disadvantage in comparison with those of Germany and other nations. Mr. Kipling's

appointment has been talked of for the last two years, and we hail its announcement with unmingled satisfaction. The complaint is universal that our colleges as now constituted, form merely a door of entrance into the subordinate ranks of the Government service, the domains of Vakildom or the profession of Medicine. A system that fosters an ambition so narrow as this stands self condemned, and the public will we believe be glad to know that a Conference was lately held at Belvedere for discussing the steps that should be taken to widen the aspirations of the native youth, who are being educated by Government in Bengal. Sir Richard Temple himself presided at the conference which was marked by an almost unanimous agreement of view as to the desirableness of some change. It is an evil of crying magnitude, that our educated native youths should be all looking either to Government, or to the Law Courts, or to the Hospital as the only fields of service open to them, while the country is absolutely destitute of the very first elements of real technical power.

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The *Englishman* has entirely mistaken the point of our complaint that in the eyes of the poople the Baroda trial was simply a duel between the Prince and the Resident. "So far," says our contemporary, "from censuring Colonel Phayre's determination not to let the Gaekwar do as he liked, or regarding it as proof that the system works badly, we are rather disposed to take it as illustrating the necessity of allowing Residents a wide discretion. Colonel Phayre's error consisted, not in undue severity, but in the weakness and credulity which made his severity worse than laxity; and to charge these qualities to the system, is absurd. There can be little question that Colonel Phayre's dislike of Mulharao was intense. Nor do we deny that a certain amount of sympathy between Resident and Prince is generally desirable in the interests of good government. But there are native Princes with whom no honest man could possibly sympathise, and sympathy with whom could do no good; and Mulharao, it strikes us, was one of these."

Who doubts it: but what has this to do with the point of our complaint? We say that Travancore has been avenged at Baroda; that the sufferings of this good and amiable Prince at our hands, by our forcing Colonel Ballard upon him as Resident, were known to every native Court in the country, and we said that if either Sindhia, or Jeypoor, or even Dinkur Rao, found Mulharao guilty, we should be very greatly surprised; since the trial could be nothing in their eyes but a duel between the native Prince and the Resident. Do we suppose that the iron has never entered into the soul of these men themselves?

We have ourselves seen one of these very Princes trotted out by the Resident on a great State occasion, and in an immense assembly just as if he were a bear with a ring in his nose: through the manifest unfitness of the Resident for the delicate position in which he stood.

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THE forthcoming Arctic Expedition is not, it seems, merely an attempt to reach the North Pole, but has been undertaken with objects worthy of the labour to be devoted to their acquisition. The two canons of Polar exploration to be observed are—first, that the Polar ice pack must be avoided, and the exploration must be along the coast; and secondly, that for efficient exploration, at least one winter must be past within the frozen zone, the sledges being the main instruments of discovery.

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IT is a heavy reflection upon our administration, that with powers over the soil that are unquestioned, we permit the tenant-at-will system to prevail all over the country, and affect—for it is no longer anything but affectation—to regard freedom of contract as essential to the well-being of the agricultural classes. The whole civilized world stands up and contradicts us. Scotland tells us that even her capitalist-farmers in spite of their 19 years' leases, require tenant-right protection, while we affect to believe in "India" that we promote the well-being of the cultivator by leaving the landlord to make what terms he pleases with the tenant. And with this result, that while the State shews the utmost moderation in fixing its own demand everywhere, settling the rental for periods of 30 years without change, it leaves masses of the people in every province of the country, to be deprived by the zemindar and the sowcar between them, of the entire produce of the fields. What more damning fact can be told than that throughout Behar, for instance, it is known and acknowledged that the actual cultivator, as a rule, is never allowed to appropriate more than 6 annas of the 16, produce of his sweat and toil. And legislation is not wanted for the rescue of these poor, miserable men from a state of things like this. It has been one of the greatest misfortunes of India that our rule has been administered from the first, by men imbued with the convictions and the prejudices of the "landlordism" of our own country, that is at last being swept away by the intelligence and will of the people. Scotland with 19 years' leases demands tenant-right of the landlord: India with no leases at all does not require it!

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DOES Germany mean peace or war? A London telegram of April 10th, tells us that all the morning papers contain sensational articles, consequent on the warlike tone of the *Berlin Post*, but that while the basis of the alarm is supposed to be the religious question, the real reason is the rapid manner in which the French army is being reorganised. Germany is under too wise leadership to plunge into war, in the reckless spirit which many heedlessly attribute to her. Bunsen once affirmed that the Germans were the people of God of the 19th century, and there was a truth in the seeming boast, not yet perhaps fully apprehended by Europe.

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CAN any of our Bombay contemporaries tell us, who Mr. Shovakshah Dhaujibhai and Mr. Morauji are? We are able to guess from the context in the case of the latter, that Mr. Goculdass Morarjee is intended, but who Shovakshah Dhaujibhai is, we have not the least idea. It is spelling gone mad.

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ONE would have hardly supposed *Vanity Fair* to be at all likely to distinguish itself by any very exact account of Mr. Moody's preaching, but Jehu Junior appears to have more correctly appreciated the secret of its power, than any other of the London papers:—

> He presents that view of Christianity which has always made the most converts in modern times, and which consists in leaving out of view almost entirely the necessity of Works, and in dwelling mainly upon the emotional and sentimental aspects of the Faith. These aspects he presents in the symbolical language of the Gospel as though the symbol were the thing; he insists that man shall have a "changed heart;" that he shall be "regenerated" and "find Christ." And it is held sufficient proof of the work having been effected if an individual presumes to say to himself and to declare to others that he believes himself to have undergone this vague process. In this sense Mr. Moody is doubtless justified in claiming that he has made "tens of thousands of converts." And if it be objected that his conversions when made only amount to the reception by the convert of shadowy symbols and suggestions of true religion, and not of true religion itself, that is yet a step in advance, and may afford ground for belief that such as have made it may yet seek to go beyond the sincere use of phrases to the sincere exemplification of the law and the duties which these phrases merely typify.

All this strikes us as just and enlightened criticism. The very root of the divine life in man, we take to be the vivid apprehension under one or other of its forms, of the truth that—"To him that "worketh not, but believeth, on him that justifieth the ungodly "his faith is counted for righteousness." Religious movements are influential or powerless as they apprehend vividly or otherwise this root doctrine of the forgiveness of sins without money and without price. The danger lies not in the apprehension of this truth, for it is the very root of all spiritual life, but in substituting it for the growth and fruit of the life thus commenced. On the one hand, Romanists have made so bad a use of the doctrine of "works" that Protestants are afraid to preach it: while Protestantism tends habitually to such antinomian perversions of what the Romanists call "solifidianism," that they are justified in complaining of it as heresy. We have little doubt with Jehu Junior that the "sincere exemplification" of the law and the duties of life, will shew that in a large number of cases these revival preachers have been the means of really changing the character of their converts altogether.

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SIR HENRY RAWLINSON'S remedy for the prevention of Russian progress in Central Asia is our occupation of Western Afghanistan, not as proprietors, but as tenants. Taking it for granted, that we shall never wait to be attacked, in which case the troubles in our rear would be probably more serious than those in front, the next point to consider is how and where are we to meet the enemy. Sir Henry Rawlinson states that along the northern limits of India and its dependencies, Russia has herself drawn the line—the Oxus—which she cannot transgress. But this limitation hardly meets the general question, since the road into India from Russia's European base is not from the northward across the Hindoo-Koosh to Cabul, but from the north-westward by Merve, Herat and Candahar, and upon this line there has been hitherto no understanding as to a finality of advance. Without making "any offensive notification to Russia about the limitation of her advance,

and reserving to ourselves the right, in the interests of the Afghans, to impede her occupation of Merve, if it seem advisable, I submit, that we should at any rate make up our own minds that she shall not follow up the Murghab Valley from Merve into the Afghan territory unopposed. In fact, the facility of taking Herat by a *coup-de-main* from Merve is so patent, while the consequences of that movement to British India might be so fatal, that it seems a fair matter for consideration, whether the Russian occupation of the one city should not be immediately followed by the British occupation of the other." If the Ameer of Afghanistan is hostile, there must be a demonstration against the Khyber, but in any case, 10,000 men would suffice, Sir Henry thinks, for the Herat expedition; 5,000 at Herat; 3,000 at Candahar; 1,000 at Quetta and Pisheen; while 1,000 should be distributed between Ghirishk and Furrah, to connect Candahar and Herat.

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THE jute industry of Calcutta is still deplorably depressed, and there seems to be a conviction in the city that it is unwise to encourage any hope of its revival. The extent to which this feeling prevails is, we think, simply reactionary and the tendency to take extreme views of the position is unwise. "Australian" affirms in a letter to a daily contemporary, that almost any quantity of close-woven jute stocks can now be sold in Australia at remunerative prices, and that he believes it would pay any one to buy up the whole stock of bags now on hand, and send them to Australia, if conveyance could be had. Right or wrong, we think this tone is more healthy than the elaborate efforts that are being made to establish the conclusion, that the jute industry of Calcutta was a speculative bubble that has hopelessly and justly collapsed. We are ourselves satisfied that Calcutta will never lose the hold she has got of the gunny trade of the world, and that her mills will completely beat those of Dundee in the end.

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THE article in the *Ministerial Berlin Post*, which lately caused so unpleasant a sensation in Europe, runs as follows:—"Recent "events have unfortunately rendered it but too probable that the "Legislative Assembly of France, under the dangerous auspices "of MacMahon and the Orleans Princes, are anxious to precipitate "a *guerre de revanche*, while a strong body of Royalist Deputies is "there to profit by it for the reestablishment of Monarchy. War, "accordingly, is coming on, though the clouds gathering on the "horizon may yet be in dispersion. The Austrian Conservatives, "aided by influential military circles, are endeavouring to turn out "the Andrasy Cabinet, with a view to take part in coming events "in Italy. It is certain that Italy wishes to make the Pope a too "in her hands, and to use him for the exercise of Italian political "influence all over the world. The greater part of the upper classes "of Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, whose anti-"Papal attitude is considered by them as anti-Italian and hostile "to their national interests. Yet it is by no means certain that the "French Government will be able to procure an Austro-Italian "alliance just now. If they fail in their endeavours to do so, war "will probably be delayed. Things however have reached a pass "when the German people should be better acquainted with the "realities of the situation. It is time to awake slumberers."

It is a high compliment to Republicanism that Bismarck openly avows his belief that with a Republic firmly established in France, the nations would have peace. Our own belief tends to the same conclusion. At this moment the political forces that are pressing Europe into war, are the interests of the Church on the one hand, and of the various pretenders to the French and Spanish Crowns on the other; in other words, the purely worldly ambition of the Pope and Princes. It is the Church that is at this moment answerable for the Carlist War. You cannot take up Catholic publications even in India, without seeing how passionately the Church is committed to the Carlist cause. Don Carlos, the Count de Chambord, or failing him, the Orleanists and even the Bonapartist princes are the allies with whom it is actively working for the bringing about of a general war.

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THE latest utterance of Victor Hugo is, that "man was the problem of the 18th century; woman the problem of the 19th. And who says woman, says child—that is, the future." The question thus put appears in all its profundity, and on its solution depends the fate of the supreme social battle. What a strange and anomalous situation! "In reality, man depends on you, for woman holds the heart of man. Before the law she is a minor, incapable, without civil action, without political right—in short, she is nothing; before the family altar she is everything, because she is the mother. The domestic hearth is what she makes it; at home she is the mistress of good and ill. Sovereignty complicated by oppression; woman can do all against man, but nothing for herself. It is imprudent of the law to make her so weak when she is so strong. Let us recognise that weakness and protect it; let us recognise that strength and counsel it. There lies the duty of man, and there is also his interest. No, I shall never cease to say it; the problem is laid down, and it must be solved. She who bears half the burden ought to have half the right." It is but ten or twelve years since the subject of "womens' rights" was never mentioned in English journals but to be turned into ridicule. Demands that are now regarded as eminently reasonable, were but a few years ago assailed with every species of ridicule by the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and every leading journal in the country. And it required some courage in those days to shew the smallest sympathy for a movement that has since become almost popular. We are yet too near John Stuart Mill to estimate fairly all he did for the nation, and until the reactionary mood is over, it is dangerous even to name him.

THE WEEK.

LORD HOBART'S remains have been placed beside those of one of his predecessors, Sir Henry Ward. Dr. Druitt, we are informed, postponed his departure from Madras in order to watch the health of the late Governor. On the day of his death nothing more was known than that he was unwell, and that Lady Hobart was anxious. When the news of his death reached the suburban dinner-tables in the evening, it came as a severe shock, the impression having been general that he was simply indisposed. The Queen has telegraphed condolences to Lady Hobart, who goes to Coonoor for a time. The Hon'ble Robert Bourke and Sir Hercules Robinson are mentioned as likely Governors of Madras.

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THE attempt to place Luxmeebai's child on the Baroda *guddee* seems to have been a somewhat serious affair. A multitude of Arabs, budmashes and bunyas armed with bricks and clubs proclaimed the child, after having had him adopted by the elder Ranee of Mulharao. On hearing of the *emeute*, Sir Richard Meade sent Captain Jackson with a few sowars to reconnoitre. When he arrived at the palace he was told by the crowd to leave them alone, and was then assaulted with stones and sticks, and compelled to use his revolver, one man being killed. In the meantime he had sent information into camp, and troops were rapidly on the spot. A large number of prisoners was taken, the palace occupied, all the Arabs that could be found were disarmed, and Luxmeebai and her child sent into camp. Besides the Gaekwaree troops four hundred sepoys and three guns were told off to patrol the streets. General Devine was seriously wounded by the mob before the arrival of the troops and Damodhur Punt's house was literally gutted, every article of furniture and wearing apparel being destroyed. These events took place on the 28th April. On the two succeeding days a large number of additional arrests were made, and on the evening of the 29th the Government telegraph wires were cut between Baroda and Etola, and the railway was threatened. The whole line is now being patrolled by the railway authorities and police. Five hundred men of the 9th and 22nd Native Infantry Regiments, under Colonels Nuttall and Hanson, Major Sibthorpe, Captains Hobson and Morse, and Lieutenant Smith, together with Surgeon-Majors Lewis, Boustead and Stock, are in possession of the city. A squadron of Native Cavalry patrol the streets, while some Artillery under Lieutenants Robertson and Beaufort, with two guns, render things more secure. None of the Sirdars have been arrested, but several of them are suspected of having sent emissaries to raise the Bheels. The Gaekwar's Ranees entered Bombay on the 30th April, by special train from Baroda. Among the personal effects brought by Luxmeebai were a gold cradle and a silver bedstead. She is said to have been much frightened, and on reaching the platform made an appeal *ad misericordiam* to the officials present, stating that *she* had committed no offence. She was taken to a bungalow in Girgaum, and the other Ranee, Mansabai, to a separate house in the same district. The two women left for Madras on Saturday last under an escort of sepoys. The Gaekwar takes daily drives on the beach, but unaccompanied by his attendants, who are troubled with the belief that they are to be sent on to the Andamans. The same notion is held by Mulharao, who is described as

looking "frightfully wan and miserable." Sir Madhava Rao has been appointed Dewan of Baroda on a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month. It is positively announced that Anund Rao is to be the next Gaekwar.

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THE real cause of the disturbances at Baroda seems to have been this, if we may rely upon a correspondent of the *Pioneer*. Since the deposition of Mulharao, the trade of Baroda has been stagnant, and the *bunniahs* of the city have seen their means of livelihood slipping from them. Among the many claimants to the throne, the most direct was the infant son of Luxmeebai, and the tradespeople determined to hail him as their King and so institute a settled Government themselves. This accordingly was done; the baby, a remarkably unprepossessing infant, was taken from its plebeian mother, and first adopted by one of the elder queens. It was then taken across the road to the palace and installed upon the *guddee*, sirdars and leading citizens doing obeisance to it as Gaekwar. It was the news of this move that led to Captain Jackson's visit to the city and its unpleasant result.

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THERE is little news about the Karen difficulty, except a rumour that the King's troops are gathering in strength on the frontier, and that the Shans are inclined to become his allies. At the public dinner given him lately in Rangoon, Mr. Eden spoke as follows about the rupture.—"Something has been said this evening of the excitement caused in the country by rumours of war. I am afraid that it is true that uncertainty has led to some temporary derangement of trade which I deeply regret, but this will only be for a time; I do not for one moment apprehend that the King of Burma will be so ill advised, or so foolish as to resist the moderate and just demands of the Government of India; but should it be otherwise it is a small matter. A misunderstanding would, with our present armament, our facilities of transport, our advanced base of operations, our knowledge of the country and the loyalty of our own people be no longer a matter of years, but settlement in a few days."

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THE Supreme Government has addressed the Government of Bengal upon the excise administration of the Lower Provinces. Lord Northbrook is of opinion that unduly stringent measures will increase smuggling and illicit distillation, and that nothing should be done to place temptations before the people. The problem, says Sir Richard, is how to impose adequate restrictions without offering a clear premium on smuggling and other illicit practices and though this has not yet been perfectly solved, some progress has been made. He believes there has been no material increase in the consumption of spirits within the last five years, and that "there is no tendency whatever towards excessive increase among the population a whole." The people of Bengal do not drink more than a wineglassful of spirits per head in a year, and it would be "difficult to imagine how, as a people, they could drink a smaller quantity unless they abstained altogether." In the mass they are sober, quiet and abstemious and the great majority never taste spirits at all. But the Lieutenant-Governor fears that intemperance is certainly on the increase among the educated natives of Calcutta and other large centres of national life, and he hopes its victims will eschew their dreadful error and return to the principles of that sobriety which is honorably characteristic of their nation generally. In a notable Minute on the subject, Mr. Money points out that, as regards the consumption of spirits, Bengal contrasts favorably with British Burma, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces. Referring to a petition from Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen in particular, Mr. Money says "this kind of sensational writing only misleads," and quotes able authorities in support of the statement that there is, generally speaking, no connection to be traced between drunknness and crime in this country. Crime is in India a profession, not the result of poverty or intemperance. The only way out of the difficulty is to reduce the number of liquor-shops as far as possible, and to refuse licences to applicants who possess no real evidence for their establishment. We think the collectors are, in many instances, to blame. They compel their darogas to collect a certain amount of revenue, and if the collections fall short of the sum named, the subordinates are wigged; if they are in excess, praise and promotion follow.

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CHOLERA is reported to be gradually retreating from Bombay and Baroda. The disease began at Nassick on the 21st March. For four succeeding weeks there were three hundred and ten cases and a hundred and forty deaths. Want of food, nakedness and the poverty of the people had much to do with the mortality; quack treatment was moreover resorted to, and numbers who would not receive medicines from English surgeons derived much mischief from well-meant but mistaken attempts of the owner of a printing press who distributed preparations of tamarind to the people. The Collector mentions three cases where death followed upon treatment with the juice of unripe mangoes. "We experienced much prejudice and aversion," he says, "as concerns our medical effort. But I am glad to say that the people readily permitted sanitary measures, and in many cases houses were lime-washed and cleaned by their owners" voluntarily.

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NOWROZ KHAN, the uncle of the prisoner Yakoob, is causing great trouble in Affghanistan. Dubb, a village bordering on British territory, was attacked by him during the past week, and the inhabitants have fled towards Fort Michnee for protection. A caravan which left Peshawur lately for Cabul has also been plundered by Nowroz of goods estimated to be worth three lakhs of rupees. A battle is said to have taken place between the followers of the rebel and the Ameer's troops six miles from Michnee. The merchants connected with the caravan have returned to British territory with the intelligence that the Khyber is impassable in consequence of these disputes.

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THE audience question has been again revived, owing to the death of the Emperor of China. According to the treaty of Tientsin, all European Sovereigns were to have the right of sending representatives to the Court at Pekin. In 1873, an audience was given to the Japanese Ambassador, and another to those of England, Russia, France, America, and Holland. Since then there has been no repetition of the ceremony, and at present there is little likelihood of an audience for some years to come. Strangely enough the speeches on these occasions have to be translated into Chinese, and re-translated into Manchoo, for the benefit of the Emperor. Although the Manchoos have now been in China nearly three centuries, and have accepted the language of the conquered people, they are still regarded as foreigners by the Chinese. This is not to be wondered at, however, when his Celestial Majesty has to be addressed in the language of his Manchoo forefathers.

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THE friend of a Kachin Chief is said to have been crucified by Burmese officials for theft, and the Burmese at Bhamo are expecting an attack from the clan of the deceased. A large number of Panthay refugees have entered the town, and delivered themselves up to Captain Cook, and asked to be sent to Rangoon where their Prince now is. They had been hiding in the jungles for months, to escape the Chinese troops who are still hunting the miserable followers of the Sultan of Talifoo from place to place and murdering them in cold blood.

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THE Prime Minister of China is engaged in instructing the people how to mourn for the death of their Emperor, who "has sped upwards on a dragon to be a guest on high." Mourning is to be universally worn for twenty-seven days; for a hundred days the chin must go unshaven, while music and theatricals are forbidden for the same period. Officials cannot marry during the next twelve months, and all ministers must refrain from acts of public worship in the temples. The official red-tape has been changed to blue, and the colour of the official paper from red to a sort of saffron. The brunt of the mourning is supposed to fall on the young Emperor, who should wear sackcloth and ashes for twenty-seven months; but after being duly importuned by the officers of his court, he yields to their wishes and promises to content himself with a like number of days. In an early *Gazette* after the Emperor's death, his present Majesty said: "The grief which His Majesty feels is so profound, and the gratitude he owes is so immense, that life-long mourning would itself be insufficient to discharge his obligation. He cannot bring himself to abate any portion of the three years of mourning, which are, indeed, imposed by the ancient ritual. The official body and the people will observe the regulations heretofore in force, but His Majesty will continue to wear the mourning garb for three years." The Princes, however, lost no time in presenting a remonstrance, and the next *Gazette* contains the reply: "It appears that on the decease of the Emperors Kia K'ing, Tao Kwang, and Hien Feng, the entreaty of the Ministers of the day prevailed over similar resolutions on the part of the successors to the Throne, and His

Majesty, profound as is the grief he feels, does not feel justified in disregarding the ancestral precedent. He will, therefore, wear the full mourning garb of white for 100 days, and plain robes for 27 months. Let not the Princes and Ministers obtrude further solicitations on this subject."

The supposed writer of these effusions is a child three years old, who is said to pass the greater part of his time in tears, having, according to custom, been separated for ever from his mother since his exaltation.

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THE Foochow telegraph dispute is attracting much attention at Pekin. It appears that the agents of the Company whose works have been destroyed, were warned by means of official documents so far back as October last. They were then told that the permission to erect telegraph posts accorded by a provincial governor could not be recognized at head-quarters. They were also advised not to land their sea line, but in spite of this the work was carried on with the results already known. At the intercession of all the foreign ministers at Pekin, despatches have been sent to the authorities at Foochow, directing them to take every precaution in future for the protection of the Company's sea cables.

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THE French in Tonquin are imitating the conduct of the Russians near Khiva. When the late Lieutenant Garnier entered the country, he took into his service a large body of the Laes, or native partisans of the old rulers of the country. The Laes helped him in every way, hoping to find their homes placed under the protection of the French against the Annamites. After Garnier's death, the French troops were withdrawn, and the Laes abandoned to the Annamite mandarins. At first, part of them were killed, but the Laes soon gathered together, and were able to offer resistance, their object being to drive away the Annamite interlopers, and re-establish the present representative of the old Tonquinese dynasty. They had taken two provinces and were advancing rapidly when the French urged on by the Annamites, attacked them, and they are now nearly exterminated. Lately a Spanish Bishop, Monsignor Calomer, attempted to intercede with the French commander for the protection of the tribe, and the good priest gained his point. But while in the camp of the Laes telling them of peace, two French gunboats suddenly appeared and fired into the encampment. The Laes now say they will die rather than trust again to the "*Frenchmens' treacherous promises.*"

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE Home Press continues to speak very strongly with regard to the Baroda trial. The *Spectator* thinks the failure has arisen from the Government of India having tried to reconcile a despotic though just proceeding with constitutional forms. "There is," our contemporary remarks, "but one honourable way out of the scrape. The Gaekwar, guilty or innocent, must be restored. The native members of the Commission may be all wrong, or all prejudiced, or all corrupt, though we see no reason for imputations on them; but the Government of India chose them, and must abide by its choice." The natives of India neither love us, nor, except in the domain of material civilisation, greatly respect us; but they do acknowledge that Englishmen will, if obeyed, do justice even to their own hurt. "How is that belief," asks the writer, "the very keystone of our prestige, to be preserved, if a Sovereign who, on promise of a public trial and judgment according to the evidence surrenders peaceably, finds that with no verdict against him his judge still proceeds to announce his doom?" The enquiry would not be made, if the *Spectator* were more exactly informed as to the state of opinion amongst the people. The trial we now know was a fatal error, but almost no moral doubt exists in any quarter that an attempt to poison the Resident was really made and that Mulharrow was the instigator of the attempt. In addition to this widespread conviction in however latent a form it may exist, every man in the country knows the infamy of the Gaekwar's rule. Both the intellect and the conscience of the people approve his deposition, however reluctantly. And it is idle and mischievous to go on harping about his restoration. To have restored him would have been an act of weakness and folly greater far than any we had committed in the case.

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THE English papers do not reflect the feelings of the people in the matter, and have missed their grip of the case. If the home press would improve the occasion as of course it wishes to do, let them understand that Travancore has been avenged at Baroda. The strong sympathy expressed for the Gaekwar has had no respect whatever to the person of the Prince but to the cause he represents. The trial has simply been a duel in the eyes of the people between a "British Resident and a Native Prince." Thus the *Hindoo Patriot* says:

"The revelations made by the Baroda Commission seem to shew that these Princes are more miserable than the humblest subject of the Queen. The pomp and pageant which surround them do but ill conceal the degradation they suffer. Theoretically the rulers of hundreds of thousands of subjects, practically they are the footballs of the single man, who represents the Paramount Power in their States. So long as they can keep him in good humour they are safe, and to what humiliation do they not stoop for the purpose of securing the good-will and favour of the great man, the Resident. Not only do they sacrifice all dignity, honor and power at the shrine of British supremacy, as represented in the person of the Resident, but they feel under the necessity of coaxing and rewarding his servants, as is shewn in the Baroda case, in order to keep the all-powerful man in good humour and also to obtain reports of the barometer of his temper." The lesson to be learned from this trial is the deadly way in which the people and Princes resist and justly resist our keeping men like Colonel Ballard for years together at the Court of a Prince like Travancore.

If our English contemporaries would turn this trial to the account of good government in India let them demand a Parliamentary enquiry into the relations between Travancore and Colonel Ballard in the last five years, and the attitude of the Government towards it.

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THE new member for Kirkaldy will certainly not be counted among the "fine brute votes of the House," judging from his speech at the hustings. The terrible Sir George affirms that the condition of political parties is rotten, and that both parties will have to be reconstructed when the wave of conservative reaction has spent itself. Sir George Campbell, like almost all old Indians who retain their mental vigour, is a radical in home politics, probably without suspecting the extent to which he is so. He is not a party man *because* he is a radical, and is drawn to Gladstone by the instinct that draws all other radicals to the great Liberal leader. He is not without hope, he says, that Mr. Gladstone might yet, when he had rested a little, again come to the front, as, like other great men, he might not be able to tell what his own mind might be a short time hence. "Mr. Gladstone was Liberal to the backbone, an earnest, true man, and without any sham; and he hoped yet to be privileged to follow him as a leader."

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IT seems that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India is not finally settled after all, and that if he does come, his visit is not to be a mere shikarri business, but that wisely "listening to the "counsel of Sir Bartle Frere, he purposes turning it to political "account by holding a series of Durbans, whatever they may be, "and so making the acquaintance of the great Rajahs and chiefs, the "oldest nobility in the world." So at all events says *Vanity Fair*. But we are now told that the Marquis of Salisbury will also come out with the Prince, and Dr. Russell of Lucknow and Crimean fame. Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail insists that the Prince should be accompanied by a Court, selected from the oldest and most historic families of the nobility; and that the Army and Navy, the Law and the Church, should each be represented by some of the highest officials likely to look and act with becoming dignity! There is a notion, he says, current in India that we are ashamed of our religion and as no one could imagine the Prince went on a missionary enterprise, "a good impression would be produced if he were attended "by an ecclesiastic of rank as chaplain, and the services of the "Church were regularly and openly performed." The districts must be traversed with an extensive provision of tents, horses, elephants and camels, and with the acompaniment of a guard of honour of from 10,000 to 6,000 men at the very lowest, insignificant in numbers, after all, to what the great native sovereigns were accustomed to take with them on similar occasions. "The Prince's tents should be of the regal red silk, and those of his Court of a costly description."

Mr. Mackenzie has kindly estimated the cost for us, and tells us that the total might be 600,000*l.* or 700,000*l.*, against which, however, there would be the set-off of saleable and money presents which would amount to about half, leaving the actual cost about 350,000*l.* to be provided by the Home and Indian Governments.

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THE *Indian Statesman* seems to have been fortunate enough to secure Major R. D. Osborn as its London correspondent, who tells us that readers of the London morning papers are looking back, not without regret, to the stormy period when Gladstone was the parliamentary king. Spectators are beginning to fear that the present quiescent condition of the House, denotes a period of legislative stagnation. But this we are told, on the authority of the *World*, is a mistaken impression. The legislative machinery works with little noise, because the wheels are so carefully oiled. It is an eminent tactician who now leads the House, and who thoroughly understands that a soft answer turneth away wrath. The imperturbable good humor and ready wit of Mr. Disraeli conciliate opposition where Mr. Gladstone's impetuous wrath only hardened it into obstinacy. "During the current session," says the writer in the *World*, "we have not sat nearly so many hours as during any similar term under Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. But the amount of actual work done is at least equal in bulk. If Mr. Gladstone set out with the determination to reach a certain stage

or a given clause of a bill, he simply by pressure of his majority forced the House into agreement with his plan. The consequence was that a spirit of factious opposition was raised, and temper being lost on both sides, more time was wasted in fighting over the question of adjournment than might have served to effect Mr. Gladstone's original purpose. Mr. Disraeli never fights a minority that shows any determination to stay progress." He wins it over.

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To give greater significance, it is supposed to the event, Cardinal Manning has selected the ancient city of Canterbury as the spot on which to deliver his first address to England upon his return from Rome as Cardinal. As Latin Christianity spread over Saxon England from Canterbury as its starting point, so does Rome hope that Catholicism will, at no distant date, rule over a reclaimed land with a Catholic Archbishop worshipping at the shrine of Beckett, in place of the usurping heretic who now holds wrongful possession of the See. The bitterness which is felt and expressed against Roman Catholicism, is no doubt due in part to petty and aggressive movements like this. There is a covert menace in the proceeding which irritates even where it does not alarm; and an *implied hostility to* legally established *facts* which *gives force and weight to demands* like Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." An English Cardinal selecting Canterbury as the scene of his first public appearance, gives to the event a political significance; and means of course that he is dissatisfied with the present constitution in Church and State, and would subvert it, if he could. It is this very impotency which renders the exhibition irritating to Englishmen, who feel that the representatives of "Vaticanism" deliberately calculate upon this impotency to protect them from the consequences of their unprovoked insolence.

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A FOURTH edition of Dr. Newman's Reply has just appeared, with a postscript, in answer to Mr. Gladstone's second publication—"Vaticanism." It contains the following passage in regard to himself:—

"From the day I became a Catholic to this day, now close upon thirty years, I have never had a moment's misgiving that the communion of Rome is that Church which the apostles set up at Pentecost, which alone has the adoption of sons, and the glory and the covenants and the revealed law, and the service of God and the promises, and in which the Anglican communion, whatever its merits and demerits, whatever the great excellence of individuals in it, has as such no part. Nor have I ever for a moment hesitated in my conviction, since 1845, that it was my clear duty to join that Catholic Church as I did then join it, which in my own conscience I felt to be divine. Persons and places incidents and circumstances of life which belong to my first forty-four years, are deeply lodged in my memory and my affections; moreover, I have had more to try and afflict me in various ways as a Catholic than as an Anglican; but never for a moment have I wished myself back; never have I ceased to thank my Maker for His mercy in enabling me to make the great change, and never has He let me feel forsaken by Him, or in distress, or any kind of religious trouble."

The thought which this extract instantly suggests is, that the date—1845, which Dr. Newman gives as the moment of his admission into the inner sanctities of divine truth, marks also the close of his work in the world. From that day to the intellectual life of the West he has been as one dead.

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THE London newspapers have this year entered upon a fresh phase of existence. By sending special trains of their own which start before 5 A. M. and travel fast, by new arrangements with the post-office, and by steadily ignoring anything Parliament may do after bed-time, the proprietors contrive to place their papers in the northern cities before eleven o'clock. The *Times* is a little earlier and in a short time will be distributed in Birmingham by 8, in Manchester by 9-30, and in Liverpool by 10 A. M. One bold writer sees no reason why the *Times* should not be flashed entire to any great city in England by 6 o'clock, set up, and given out for distribution by 9. The cost of telegraphing long messages is not great and it is clear that if it pays the *Times* to sell 100,000 copies in London and pay all the enormous expenses of production, it must pay to sell another 100,000 in the North-West and pay the comparatively smaller expenses of reproduction. "Some day," writes the editor of the *Spectator*, "science will find a cheap material for paper, the *Times* will drop to a penny, and be published in every city at once, and then the only thing left for political Englishmen to do will be to raise the House of Walter to the Throne. There only can we apparently be sure that power will remain latent, and yet be content."

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GENERAL MARGARY has published the last letters received from his unfortunate son. They are full of new facts about Yunnan and the country round Manwynne. Momein, the only remaining stronghold, in 1874, of the Mahomedan rebels, is now in ruins, its destruction putting an end to the fifteen years' kingdom of Tu-Wen-Hsin. A Tartar General occupies the palace of this late worthy rebel, and he is much famed for a daring military feat which brought about the fall of Talifoo. He scaled the rocky heights behind the great city and dropped down in its rear, where the beseiged were weak and so panic-stricken as to let themselves be slaughtered almost without resistance. "He," the General, "has a calm, sphinx-like countenance, and a charming smile, yet this man slew thousands of Mahomedans on that day without quarter." Mr. Margary writes in a kindly tone of the people of the place where he was murdered. They are called Payi, and are a mixture of Chinese settled there five hundred years ago, and the Shans or Laotians, who cover the whole country between Burma, Siam, Cambodia and China. Divided into little principalities, they are governed by native chiefs, under Chinese supervision. Wherever he went, Mr. Margary was the guest of the chief, and owing to the "sociable disposition" of his hosts, enjoyed considerable intimacy with their families. The women "are not shy, like the Chinese, nor fear to talk with a stranger. Their dress is marvellous. The marvel consists mainly in their turbans, which outrival the busby of a Grenadier. They rise in concentric folds, backwards from the forehead, and attain a diameter of fully a foot at the same height above the head. The head can be seen in the hollow behind, where large silver buttons attach the hair, which is plaited in folds. A neat little dark-blue jacket fastened at the throat with a broad silver buckle, and short petticoats, tightly folded to the figure of the same dark material, and relieved by a phylactery of red, blue, white and embroidered panels, give them a neat, homely look. They wear also embroidered shoes, and wrap their ankles in blue embroidered cloth." The men are "light, active, well-made fellows. They wear blue cloth round their shins, and expose the knee in a fashion which at a little distance looks uncommonly like the Highland dress. Sometimes dressed in pure white, with a red girdle, covered with a straw hat like a Leghorn, and carrying a long sword in the belt, they enliven the road with their picturesque attire."

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A MACHINE at last has been constructed capable of producing a hundred and twenty five lbs of ice an hour at a cost of working of fifteen shillings per twenty-four hours. The cost of the machine is Rs. 1,350, and it makes nearly eight lbs of ice for a penny. Larger machines would, of course, produce as much as twenty-three lbs for a penny, but the one we refer to has finally settled the question of producing ice in hot countries at a comparatively small outlay. The cost of natural ice exported to many ports is from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per ton, but machines are now constructed to make ice on the spot at 10s. per ton. The practical value of this operation was tested during the late Ashantee war. The *Victor Emmanuel* at the Gold Coast had a small machine, and notwithstanding all the inconveniences of shipboard, in addition to the severe test of a tropical climate, the process proved a remarkable success.

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THE *Pall Mall* regards the trial of the Gaekwar as a hopeless mistake, a blunder whose dimensions it is difficult to trace, when we consider the lack of all excuse for committing it. Although success would have been barren of advantage, it was at least preferable to a failure teeming with trouble. The publication of the evidence has rendered the conduct of our Government more incomprehensible than before. To run the risk of an abortive trial with no compensating advantage in the event of success, was a mistake; but to take a step of such hazard and of such vast political consequence with no better backing than native evidence and the unsifted surmises of Colonel Phayre, was an act of "little less than criminal imprudence." The Gaekwar's prosecution looks, in the opinion of the London press, unpleasantly like a first attempt at introducing the Irish conciliation policy into the Government of India, and should be strenuously resisted. The *Times* regards the result of the trial as "bewildering," and thinks it not too much to say that it is probably the greatest and most mischievous blunder that has discredited our Indian policy since the mutiny.

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CABRERA'S object in approaching the Spanish frontier by taking up his residence at Biarritz is surmised to be to induce the Navarrese and Basques to lay down their arms, and, by means of a Convention similar to that of Bergara to engage the officers to abandon the cause of Don Carlos. But it is pointed out, that the provinces which are the theatre of the war, are not yet reduced to the miserable condition they were in during the summer of '39: and the troops are not yet so much demoralized by defeat. The Navarrese battalions are but little in arrears, and bread, meat and wine are supplied so regularly as to prove that the means of subsistence are far from being exhausted in the country. Cabrera's recent manifestoes have produced but little result. The proclamations, it is said, have been even published in the Carlist official gazette, in contempt. The case was otherwise 35 years ago. Espartero, after bringing the war to a close in Navarre and the Basque Provinces, turned to the east, where Cabrera held sway, and drove him from the mountains of Catalonia and Aragon. His last defeat was on the 6th of July, 1840, ten months after the Bergara Convention, and the hero of Maestrazzo had to take refuge in France. In 42 Cabrera openly separated from the more bigoted faction who were in the confidence of the present Pretender's grand-father, then in exile, but gave his adhesion to the Count of Montemolin. After the revolution of February, 1848, Cabrera landed in Spain in the summer of that year, and raised the Carlist war cry in the mountains of Catalonia, and, after some trifling advantages, was utterly beaten and again driven across the frontier. Soon after the Revolution of Vicalvaro in 1854, Carlist bands again appeared on divers points against the Government of Espartero and O'Donnell, but Cabrera took no part in them, returning to England.

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IT is announced that the Pope is in a very feeble state, and has been forced to give up billiards, and that he never leaves his room. Speculations as to his successor are rife, but the only thing known with certainty on the subject, according to *Vanity Fair*, is that the next occupant of St. Peter's chair will be a more uncompromising

defender of Papal rights and pretensions than even Pius IX. Is this intended to point at Dr. Manning? The strange point of the situation in Rome is, according to the same writer, that in spite of all that has occurred, the Pope and Victor Emmanuel are personally great friends, and that both equally hate Antonelli.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9TH, 1875.

THE most dramatic incident of the week is the visit paid by Francis Joseph to Victor Emmanuel. Since the day when Tom Sayers and Heenan, in the spirit of pugilistic brotherhood, went on a sparring tour through the provinces, the world has witnessed nothing half so touching as the reconciliation of these two potentates. The melted ointment that ran down Aaron's beard was nothing to it. The two men kissed one another on the cheek, and the Emperor pressed his lips to the Princess Marguerita's hand. Napoleon III. was more enterprising, and saluted his "Sister" Victoria on the cheek when he first met Her Majesty after his own usurpation. The sight must have been very magnificent. Of all cities in the world lVenice is peculiarly fitted for a theatrical pageant, by reason of her ovely sky, her glorious historic palaces, her countless gondolas, her picturesque people. And then we may be sure that the sensitive, excitable Italian was roused to thorough enthusiasm by the strange associations and reflections suggested by this singular episode. Some good may come from the evanescent emotions invoked by the friendly visit of the Tedesco, and it is hard to forbode any evil consequences. So let us not grudge the Venetians and their crowned guests this pleasant holiday, in which the hatchet was buried and the pipe of peace smoked all round. The German Emperor, however, will not be able to fulfil his promise to the "Gentleman King"—not because of the Pope, or through any political misadventure, but simply because his strength has failed him, and even a Kaiser feels fatigue, like any other child of earth.

The French and German papers have been doing their best to stir up strife between Germany and Belgium. Prince Bismarck appears to have written a sharp note to the Belgium Government reminding them that neutrality has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and that if the existing laws do not suffice to prevent attacks upon a friendly neighbour, recourse must be had to further legislation. To this irate remonstrance, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs made a spirited reply, in the name of "neutral and independent Belgium," protesting the due fulfilment of all international engagements, and declining to frame exceptional laws at the instigation of any foreign power. Prince Bismarck's note was founded on three plaints, not one of which will bear close investigation. The first is that in 1872 and 1873 some of the Belgian Bishops published pastorals in which the Prussian Catholics were exhorted to resist the Bismarckian policy of suppression. The second relates to a drunken freak on the part of one Duchesne an artisan of Spa, who in his cups declared that he was one of a band of conspirators who had pledged themselves to encompass the death of the German Chancellor. A close inquiry was made into the truthfulness of this statement two years ago, when it was satisfactorily shown that the plot was the momentary imagination of a diseased brain. The third grievance is of more recent date. It is alleged that the Société des Œuvres Pontificales addressed a sympathetic letter to the Bishop of Padderborn in December last, but this epistle is repudiated by that Society and is denounced by them as an impudent fabrication. In fact, moreover, the Belgian Government sent its reply to Berlin on the 26th February, when the war of words came to a natural termination so far as diplomacy is concerned, though it has only been revived by an officious press.

The champions of women's rights had their annual "innings" on Wednesday, but were defeated by 187 to 152. That is to say, their entire host comprises only one-fourth of the House of Commons, and it is quite certain that many who voted for the second reading of Mr. Forsyth's Bill would not have done so had they believed that the Bill would have been carried. It is, however, to be regretted that the question should be treated with such coarseness and vulgarity as characterise Mr. Smollet's attempts at humour. Whether the female breadwinner is, or is not, to have a vote is a simple matter, and worthy of respectful consideration.

Breech-loader or muzzle-loader, that is the question. According to Captain Nolan, whose speech in the House of Commons has been read with great interest throughout the British Isles, every European nation but our own has decided in favour of breech-loading artillery. In the late war, for every ten Prussians who were wounded by artillery fire, there were twenty-five Frenchmen, thus showing that the Prussian guns were two and half times more efficient than the French; of course, some allowance must be made for the superior skill and steadiness of the Germans; but this very coolness may have been partly due to the circumstance that in loading from the breech, the gunners are not nearly so much exposed as when engaged in ramming a long rod down the muzzle. The war office replies that the Royal Commission condemned the breechloaders, but that applied only to the Armstrong guns, which have certainly not answered the expectations formed in certain quarters as to their destructiveness. A large sum of money has no doubt been uselessly expended on these Armstrongs, but that is no reason for rejecting every description of breech-loader. Admiral Sherard Osborn, no mean authority on such matters, positively asserts that in a sea fight the protected gunners attached to breech-loaders would have an immense advantage over the exposed manipulators of muzzle-loaders. The Porte, it is true, still pins its faith to Woolwich, being Conservative in all things; but its confidence is said to have been shaken since the Sultaness purchased a battery of Krupp guns. But the Porte is scarcely an authority on military science, and the natural inference would be that she holds to the old system because the new one is as yet beyond her comprehension. The Moncrieff guns, indeed, afford good cover, but they cannot be universally adopted, and thus the War office will be compelled to choose between comparative inefficiency and the large expenditure necessary for the perfect equipment of the British artillery.

Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail takes a grandiose view of the Prince of Wales' contemplated visit to India. He modestly proposes that the country shall assign the best part of three-quarters of a million sterling to procure a suitable outfit for H. R. H. One half, indeed, of this "little bill" he expects to recover, in the shape of presents which will be sold in the usual manner, though he is quite willing to allow the Prince to retain whatever he pleases. To some thirty independent potentates, Mr. Mackenzie would have valuable objects presented to the amount of £10,000 in each instance, with less costly gifts to less distinguished personages. Whenever the Viceroy and the Prince come in contact, Mr. Mackenzie would give the second place to His Excellency, forgetting not only that Lord Northbrook would be the host and entertainer, but also that he alone in India is empowered to represent the Majesty of England's sovereign. He may not be far wrong, perhaps, in regretting that the Princess is not to accompany her husband, for there can be little doubt that her simple grace and beautiful purity of heart, thought, and manner would exercise a more than humanising influence over the most oriental Nawabs and Maharajahs. It does seem, however a little ridiculous to cite Maharajah Dhuleep Singh as an authority on Indian matters. The Sikh prince, we are told, entertains a lively recollection of the splendours of the Lahore Court and is decidedly of opinion that the Prince of Wales, if he would make a favorable impression upon the people of India, must travel in Eastern state, with an army of tinselled vagabonds in his train. But surely Mr. Mackenzie must be somewhat behindhand in his estimate of the native character. He evidently makes no allowance for the remarkable progress that has been made, since the Indian mutiny, on the high road to Western civilization. In any case it would be preposterous for the heir-apparent to the British throne to lower himself to the level of an inferior race. It might as well be asked of him that he should wear a fustian jacket and smoke a short pipe when he goes among the working classes at Home for some charitable purpose.

Dr. Newman has returned to the charge and has appended a postscript to the fourth edition of his "Letter to the Duke of Norfolk." He declares, with considerable pathos, that for close upon thirty years he has never had any misgivings that the communion of Rome is the Church which the Apostles set up at Pentecost. Never since 1845 has he hesitated in his conviction that it was his clear duty to join that Catholic Church, feeling in his own conscience that it was divine. "Persons and places," he sorrowfully continues, "incidents and circumstances of life, which belong to my first 44 years, are deeply lodged in my memory and my affections; moreover, I have had more to try and afflict me in various ways as a Catholic than as an Anglican; but never for a moment have I wished myself back; never have I ceased to thank my Maker for His mercy in enabling me to make the great change; and never has He let me feel forsaken by Him, or in distress, or any kind of religious trouble." This personal allusion is so tinged with melancholy, that one cannot help experiencing a sense of compassion and reverence for the pure gentle heart warped by a too subtle and refining intellect. For any one endowed with Dr. Newman's

peculiar frame of mind, the Church of Rome is the only communion that could satisfy its profound humility, its almost abject deference to ancient and even legendary authorities, its craving for a studious absorption into incomprehensible dogmas. The remaining portion of the postcript is a vigorous rejoinder to Mr. Gladstone's enunciations in his essay on "Vaticanism." Dr. Newman has the advantage of being thoroughly in earnest, and of handling weapons with whose use he has long been familiar, while his assailant, however skillful, is still in comparison a novice, and perhaps not quite certain whether he intends ultimately to ban or to bless.

"A Mahomedan," writing in the *Times*, insists "on the impossibility of an honest Mussulman changing his religion;" and he gives as his reason for this conviction that "the Mahomedan religion is rationalistic, and not founded upon miracles, and that the "proselytising missionaries cannot exhibit miracles now-a-days." The writer was alluding to the alleged persecution of certain Syrian converts, whom he stigmatizes as renegades from the faith of their fathers and deserters from the national army. I am afraid that a true bill would be found against the officers of the Turkish Government on the charge of persecution and cruel treatment. But on the other hand I would much rather not vouch for the sincerity of the supposed converts. There is reason to believe that many of them thought more of their immunity from military service than of the relative merits of the two religions. The motives of men's actions cannot, however, be analysed with precision, nor is it safe to attempt to fathom the depths of any man's heart. To talk of religious toleration being universally practised throughout the Turkish empire is downright nonsense. In provinces chiefly peopled by Christians, it is only natural that there should be neither danger nor discredit in professing or adopting the Christian religion. But this is certainly not the case in Syria, or in the remoter regions of the empire, and "A Mahomedan" himself admits that even in Asia Minor a renegade family was forcibly removed to Smyrna from a small town in the interior, though he affirms that this was done for their protection. At the same time we cannot be surprised at the Sultan's refusal to accord an interview to the gentlemen who represented the Evangelical Alliance. So long as friendly diplomatic relations are maintained between the two Governments, the wisdom of such attempts is very questionable.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Indian Contract Act.—Messrs. Cunningham and Shephard. (Higginbotham & Co., Madras). The well-known Madras publishers have produced this work in a style equal to that of the most approved London firm. The printing is perfect, and the arrangement of the book most praiseworthy. The authors in the present edition have taken the opportunity of amplifying many of the former notes, and adding new ones where further explanation seemed desirable, reference having been made to all recent rulings of the English and Indian Courts that bear in any way upon the Law of Contract. As to the principle of the Act, we cannot do better than transfer to our pages a summary of the "Introduction," which tells us that this Act is the latest and most important instalment of substantive law, prepared for British India by the Indian Law Commissioners. Some points in the original bill gave rise to prolonged discussion, and portions of the measure were recast in the country. It consists almost exclusively of the rules which govern the English Courts, thrown into the form of legal enactment. Whenever these rules have been departed from, it has been on account of some difference between the circumstances of the two countries, which rendered it unsafe, in the opinion of those upon whom the responsibility of passing the measure ultimately devolved, to enact the English law without modification. Some special and subsidiary chapters of the Law of Contract, such, for instance, as the Law of Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Consignor and Carrier, the law regulating Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, have been intentionally omitted, not that these topics do not require express enactment, but because, when the Act was passed, they had not received that elaborate consideration which their importance deserved, and because, in the case of some, matters of principle had to be decided, the discussion of which was still unripe. The Law of Contracts specially affecting land,—sales, mortgages, leases and other forms of alienation of immoveable property,—has also been left aside, as of so special and technical a character, and so diverse in its aspects in different parts of the Empire, as to render it unsafe to deal with it in a general enactment. The general principles, however, laid down in the earlier portions of the Act are applicable to these as to other contracts.

The Possibility of Applying the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India.—Frederick Drew. The scheme of applying the Roman alphabet to all the vernacular languages of India was originated forty years ago by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Dr. Duff, Mr. Yates, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Thomas. Though a generation has passed since the commencement of the undertaking, far more remains to be done than has yet been effected. The Roman alphabet has not been adopted generally in India or in any one portion of India. It has, however, been brought into use among certain sections, chiefly among those who are influenced by the missionaries. These have done much in writing and publishing Hindostani books in the Roman character, so that a not inconsiderable literature is attainable by those who learn to use our alphabet in this application of it. But it must be remembered that in the forty years, during which the Government of India has done much to further general education, the use of native alphabets also has much spread; so that although perhaps the ratio of Roman to the others has been increasing, yet the native characters enormously exceed in their use the Roman. Mr. Drew now comes forward to enlist further aid. He attempts to show that among all the advantages which the Government of India is bringing to the millions who inhabit this continent, there have not yet been provided for them opportunities of acquiring the great though simple blessings which should be the possession of those who can read and write. "Much as has been done by us towards the education of certain sections of the nations whom we rule over; much as has been attempted by us for the wider spread of education among the huge numbers to be dealt with, we have hitherto neither effected nor attempted the introduction of a system that would give to any one who learns to read the superiority over the ignorant which that degree of learning might naturally lead him to hope for, or to those who may acquire the art of writing, the advantages which we are accustomed to associate with that accomplishment."

Our author ventures to predict that a general diffusion of the power of reading—of reading all that is put forward by Government—would enable the people of India to assert their personal independence of all assumed authority, which now so often oppresses them; it would relieve them from the fear of the lower ministerial officers of Government, would lessen or render impossible the indignities and injuries often inflicted by these in their 'insolence of office.' Mr. Drew has "hopes, too, that it would form the link now wanting between the English governors and the governed, that it would diminish the distance of unsympathy between them. We should, in the effort to bridge over this space, be meeting the natives more than half way, we learning their language, while they should learn our alphabet."

Sanskrit MSS.—Baboo Rajendralala Mitra. The important work of collecting information regarding rare Sanskrit MSS. is steadily progressing under the superintendence of Baboo Rajendralala Mitra. During the past year a travelling pundit visited nearly all private Toles, or Sanskrit Colleges, in the mofussil, and his chief has himself visited Benares on three occasions to inquire for and purchase valuable MSS. The places visited by the Pundit include Dacca, Nuddea, Burdwan, Hooghly, and 24-Pergunnahs. The large collections of Raja Jotendramohun Tagore, of the late Sir Raja Radhakanta Deb, of the late Baboo Ramcomal Sen, of the late Raja Pitambar Mitra, of Baboo Subaldasa Mallick, and of others in Calcutta, have also been examined. In Dacca, Pundits are the only owners of MSS., no private gentleman having anything like a large collection, and the few works they have being mostly such as have already been printed. In Nuddea, the library of the Raja of Krishnanuggur contains the largest number of Tantras, but at the time the Pundit visited it the MSS. were kept in a very neglected state, and most of them were found to be defective. In Burdwan, there are not many Toles, but Baboo Hitalala Misra of Manakara has a choice collection of works, including a great number of rare treatises on the Vedanta. In Hooghly, the Serampore College has a small but valuable collection of MSS. procured principally by the late Dr. Carey, and there are also a few Toles owning MSS. In the 24-Purgunnahs, several zemindars have good collections of the Tantras and the Puranas, and the numerous Toles on the left bank of the river Hooghly and at Harinabhi and elsewhere contain many old and rare works of which very little is known to European Orientalists. There are no *Maths* (monasteries) in any of the districts named containing a collection of Sanskrit works; not even the *Math* attached to the great temple of Tarakesvara in the Hooghly district is noted for its literary treasures. The case is, however, different in Rajshahye, Mymensing, Pubna, Tirhoot and Orissa, where some of the *Maths* own large collections of great age and considerable value. Of late Baboo Rajendralala Mitra's attention has been devoted to detailed notices of all works not included in the catalogue of the Asiatic Society's collection. Of these "Notices" two volumes and one part have already been published, comprising altogether 861 pages royal octavo, and descriptive accounts of 1,140 separate codices. For the sake of carrying on the printing while his researches are in progress, no systematic arrangement is attempted, and manuscripts are noticed as they turn up. The inconvenience arising from this course is obviated by annexing to each volume a classified table, and a full alphabetical Index. The number of Vedic works or portions of the Vedas in the published Notices is limited, and all of them have been seen or obtained at Benares, not a single codex having been found in the possession of a Pundit of Bengal in the Toles visited. This total absence of the most important and most revered of Sanskrit works in the libraries of those who have been the principal custodians of Sanskrit literature is a remarkable fact, and it is usually accounted for by reference to a verse of the *Yogini Tantra*, which says, "whoever keeps MSS. of the Vedas in his home, soon finds his abode struck by lightning." The verse is obviously due to the sectarian zeal of the Tantra which would admit of no rival in its neighbourhood, but the true cause is that Bengal has never been the seat of a Vedic school, and consequently it has never been taught here, nor MSS. prepared or preserved. It is said that when on the overthrow of the Pala Rajas, Adisura, the Hindoo sovereign of Bengal, wished to celebrate a great Vedic sacrifice, he could find no native Brahmin competent to officiate at it, and had to indent for five learned priests from Kunouj. These priests settled in the country, and gave new life to Hindooism everywhere; and many of their descendants have been noted as great scholars and distinguished authors; but they do not seem to have cultivated the Vedas, and there is not a single treatise on the Vedas

or Vedic learning among their writings. Their special forte has been philosophy, and works on the subject are abundant everywhere. The Nyaya schools of Tirhoot and Nuddea have enjoyed deserved celebrity all over India, and every Pundit of any note has some work or other on the subject, not common elsewhere. Works on the Vedanta are also numerous. The former class is represented in the published Notices by 98 treatises, and the latter by 67 codices. The Upanishads as bearing on the Vedanta are represented by 92 works. The Tantras come next to Nyaya, and Bengal is particularly rich in them, Baboo Rajendralala Mitra noticing 205 works or parts of works.

This gentleman has undertaken a truly colossal labour, but his energy and perseverance have already led to unexpected results, and we have no doubt that a still greater success is in store for him.

Indian Antiquary.—May. The Hon'ble Justice Phear contributes the leading paper in this issue of the *Antiquary*. It is called "Glimpses of old India, as seen through the Pages of Manu," and is full of valuable and curious facts. That the people were poor, even as compared with Hindoos of the present day, is abundantly clear. For a while their industry was mainly pastoral, and their acquired wealth took the shape of herds. In one portion of the *Institutes*, when property is spoken of (as when a present to a Brahmin is mentioned, or when a partition between brothers is to be effected), cattle has the principal place and importance attributed to it. But at a later period agriculture and trade acquired considerable development. There is a Deuteronomy in the *Dharma Sâstra*, and a comparison of the two expositions brings this advance to view. The people lived in large families under one roof, or in one dwelling-place, as they do now; and there is little indication of luxury about them. Talking birds were to be found in a king's palace, and a wealthly householder might have a riding-horse or carriage and ornaments. "A field, or gold, a jewel, a cow, or a horse, an umbrella, a pair of sandals, a stool, corn, cloths, or even any very excellent vegetable" is the list of articles any one of which was a fitting present to be made by a young man to his preceptor at the close of his student's career, and it may therefore be imagined to comprehend most of the valuables of the time. The *Dharma Sâstra* nowhere contains any direct allusion to music or to any of the fine arts, and in this respect is in strong contrast with the Hebrew Bible. Gold-workers, however, are spoken of; and rings and jewels are slightly alluded to. In one passage the hand of an artist is said to be always pure, an evident concession to the exigencies of his employment. Manners were very primitive, and not a little coarse. Sexual sensuality must have prevailed largely, if one may judge from the repeated prohibitions of it to be met with in the *Sastra* under every variety of form. Clothing was scanty, and it was necessary to authoritatively command the student to appear decently apparelled in the presence of his preceptor. Domestic utensils seem to have been of the most simple kind, of various metals, *i.e.*, of copper, iron, brass, pewter, tin, and lead, and generally of unglazed earthenware. Leather even was used. Minute directions are given by Manu for the cleansing of these articles; and the natural inference to be drawn from the character of them is that great simplicity of life prevailed among all classes.

The subjection of women to men was almost servile in its character. Manu himself declares over and over again that "woman is never fit for independence," though the general tendency to look upon them as mere chattels met with reprehension from him; and he found himself obliged to forbid their being bought and sold in marriage, and vindicated such rights of property as they had against spoliation at the hands of the male members of the family. A woman was liable to be personally chastised like a child by her husband, and was forbidden to be instructed. She is represented in the *Sastra* as completely animal in her passions, and entirely unable to resist temptation; wherefore she must be guarded, amused, and gratified at home, so that she may not go astray. She is not to be trusted with a secret, and gets no benefit from either the instructional or the expiatory portions of Scripture, so that a bad woman is bad indeed. Nevertheless, there seems to have been a nearer approach to social intercourse between men and women than is the case now. And courtesy of demeanour towards the latter was enjoined. Way should be made for a woman when she is met in a road. And at meal-time precedence, even before guests, should be given to a bride and to a damsel. This spirit seems hardly to have survived to the present day. At the village tanks and wells, and at the stand-pipes of Calcutta, the women coming for water are kept in the background until the men who may be there have served themselves—a marked contrast in the eye of the foreigner to that which occurs at the fountains and pumps of the country villages in Europe. It is noticeable that a great quantity of hair was not considered a beauty in a woman, and that the flexuous motion of a young elephant's limbs was thought the model of graceful gait! Hair with a red tinge was ranked as a deformity.

Although it is stated that the Aryans might dwell anywhere between the two oceans, the Eastern and the Western, and therefore it may be inferred that they had in some degree extended themselves to these limits, still it is very clear that they had little or nothing to do with the sea. "A navigator of the ocean" was the subject of abhorrence, and was ranked with a house-burner, a poisoner, and a suborner of perjury. Sea-borne goods are, however, mentioned; and in a passage of the—comparatively speaking—more modern portion of the law relative to the charges which might be made at ferries, and for the conveyance of goods by water, we have: "For a long passage the freight must be proportioned to places and times, but this must be understood of the passages up and down rivers; at sea there can be no settled freight." But the fact seems to be that the Indian Aryans in Manu's age were essentially an inland people, and had not yet reached the shores of Bengal and Orissa.

Professor C. H. Tawney contributes a clever translation of Bhartrihari's Niti Satakam and Mr. E. Rehatsck, a paper on the Lunar Mansions of the Mahomedans.

THE MUSSOORIE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANY man—I say advisedly man, for the female *mind is constituted* differently—must love Mussoorie above all other Hill stations for one great point, the absence of officialism of all types, civilian, military, and legal. It is pleasant to me to walk along the Mall, or the camel's back, and enter the library without having General Sir George Grampus K.C.B., scowling at my shooting-coat and sailoring gait, or Lady Grand Growler, wife of Sir Grumpy Grand Growler, K.C.S.I. and C.S., taking notes of my gloveless hands and somewhat dusty shoe leather. Sweet also not to meet Algebra of the Accountant General's office eliminating and imparting a new *nuksha*, or De Veaux that smartest of Settlement officers with his views on putwarees; or in fact any of those unmitigated official bores who, though good men and true enough in their way, are incongruous elements when taken into consideration with pure, cool air, rock, mountain and forest, and those calm, unapproachable virgin snows. What benefit that kind of man gets from the hills except such as his body may uncommonly suck in, I cannot divine; and the sight of one of them invariably recalls to my mind the old story of the reading Cambridge man, who being asked on his return from a reading tour in the English lakes, whether he had not admired the scenery of the mountains and derived great advantage from climbing to their summits, replied "Well, no; there was a little hill behind a house which did well enough for all practial purposes." Wretched man, among all the glories of nature and the loveliest landscape conceivable, his thoughts had never soared beyond trigonometry and mensuration!

But what of Mussoorie? you will ask for your readers, with your own descriptions of scenery, which most of them cannot enjoy if they would, or would not enjoy if they could. What of Mussoorie?, with its mall, club, library, assembly rooms, scandals, visitors, and residents, the truth must out—very little at present. The mall is frequented a little more of an evening and equestrians and equestrienes parade up and down it, but all orderly enough as yet. The club is filling, and owing to the new rules admitting temporary members is likely to be full to overflowing ere long. The library has the same dim religious light in its large room it had last year, which sends men to sleep while reading, and the assembly rooms are as yet closed and there *is* as yet no news of their opening. for a while. Scandals we have none; the only event of the week being not a Mussoorie matter exactly but relating to Deera. There has been a dispute between Mr. A. Skini and the Viceroy's body-guard, as to the right to land, &c., which the latter claim as their lines from time immemorial. Rumour hath it that all has been amicably settled, though at one time it was reported that legal proceedings would be resorted to in the Civil Court. Landour has monopolized the lion's share of the visitors, and there are still a goodly number of houses to let in Mussoorie. Given high rents and a bad system of repairs, and no one, least of all the landlords, should complain. It is difficult to conceive how some of the sums that are asked for houses which have bad natural situations with no corresponding internal advantages, can be put forward; but I suppose that to landlords a house in the hills is a house in the hills, and that they do not go on the principle that there are houses and houses. I hear of a Fancy Fair being got up for the benefit of that haunt of Morpheus, the Library, and if the proceeds are sufficient, I would suggest to the Library Committee to abandon the present site and rent or sell the building to some heathen Chinee for an opium divan. (Turkish baths on the premises, clarets and pegs also *ad lib.*) T. H. Clarke and Company's grand shop is shut up, and under the legal paw, and to many of last year's visitors this should cause a pang, as a half an hour in the evening spent in going round the large artistically arranged oriental room, and buying trifles here and there, contributed one of the principal preprandial amusements.

And here I must stop, as I have nothing more to chronicle, except that I hear accounts of a dispute between the Colonel Commanding at Landour and our librarian, which is likely to come into Court. It relates to the latter riding in Landour Bazaar, but what the rights or wrongs of the matter may be, are not yet clear. More anon.

BLAS EL MATADOR.

P. S.—There is actually to be a concert ere long at the Municipal Hall, and perhaps three little dancing parties as trial heats before the great event of the 24th May.

B. EL. M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISSENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Fair Play," in his letter on this subject, in your issue of April 24th, seems to me to have put the case in a way hardly accordant with his assumed cognomen. The question of disestablishment, as I understand it, turns on the rectitude of applying State funds to religious objects as such. As the State comprehends all possible varieties of religious opinion,

it is alleged to be unjust to appropriate funds raised alike from all, to the support of opinions entertained only by a portion and repudiated by all the rest. It is no answer to this to say that those who maintain this principle in theory contradict it in practice, if they carry out religious objects with the help of funds received from England. The question is, are the funds received from England State funds, or voluntary contributions? If the latter, then the proceeding referred to is no violation whatever of the principle of disestablishment; on the contrary, it is a perfectly legitimate proceeding, and is moreover equally open to all parties alike.

The extent to which funds raised in England for missionary objects by voluntary contributions, are expended on work among foreign Christians in India, and how far such expenditure is a misappropriation of such funds, are both points on which your correspondent speaks with more confidence than would seem to be justified by his apparent knowledge of the facts. Dissenting places of worship in India are almost entirely built with funds raised in this country by voluntary contributions. Dissenting missionaries whose whole or chief time is given to the service of foreign congregations, are generally in like manner supported by the congregations they serve. These replies to your correspondent's enquiries apply (to use his own italicized words) "*to all the dissenting organizations in the various nations throughout India.*" That is to say none of them receive any State pay whatever for any religious object, and it is to be regretted that our friends of the establishment do not adopt the same principle.

I was glad to find that your correspondent is a "staunch supporter of the disestablishment movement," and I hope he will be glad to learn that the "blots which in thought mar our own system and need expunging" have no existence. So far as Missionary funds proper are used in the service of foreigners in this country (and this is done to so small an extent as to be scarcely appreciable) it is no misappropriation. The funds are voluntary, not State funds. The appropriation is public, well known in England and sanctioned, and the service to which they are applied is sometimes so necessary, owing to the failure of the establishment principle, that it is a serious question with many persons whether, even for missionary objects, and to secure the conversion of the people, missionaries ought not first of all to go to their own countrymen, as the Apostles did to the Jews.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to congratulate you on the new lease of life, and the improved appearance of the re-juvenescent *Friend*. May it prove worthy of, and an advance upon, its distinguished ancestry. But I must also express my regret at your apparent doubtfulness regarding the worth of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London, and this too apparently on the ground solely or chiefly of the *Saturday Review*. An important portion of the evidence to prove the genuineness of their work would, in my opinion, be wanting, if they were *not* ridiculed and misrepresented in that Sadducean journal.—Yours, &c.,

IMPARTIALITY.

BABOO *versus* BENGALI.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The last number of the Serampore edition of the *Friend of India* contained "Sikh's" letter purporting to be a reply to my letter which had been kindly published in the issue preceding. My purpose is not now to furnish a rejoinder to that reply, but to point out that it contains a number of misrepresentations of facts, and that therefore it has not been a reply at all. I venture to hope, Mr Editor, that in justice to myself, and in the interest of philology, you will be so good as to give this letter an insertion in your paper.

Pardon a short digression in order to enable me to recapitulate briefly the arguments advanced to shew that the word 'Babu' is not of Sanscrit origin. I wrote in my letter above alluded to that "Sikh" was perfectly wrong in calling the term in question a Sanscrit word. And with a view to corroborate my statement, I mentioned the fact of its absence in all the Sanscrit Dictionaries which the world possesses. As the fact of its occurrence in Sir Graves Haughton's Dictionary was alluded to by "Sikh" to shew that the word under notice is of Sanscrit origin, I remarked that Monier Williams calls that work a *Bengali Dictionary* and that Sir Graves gives the meanings of those words, whether of Sanscrit or of Arabic genesis, which are now in common use amongst the Bengalis. As an instance of this, I cited the Persian word "Ekrar" which occurs along with others in that Dictionary, and contended that if the fact of the occurrence of the term "Babu" in Sir G. Haughton's Dictionary leads "Sikh" to conclude that it is of Sanscrit origin, why does he not call the word "Ekrar" Sanscrit also. But to proceed to notice "Sikh's" reply.

"Sikh," says "Sir Graves Haughton, who is admitted by every eminent Oriental linguist to be one of the most learned and acute scholars, distinctly marks the word 'Babu' as Sanscrit." Who ever denied the scholarship of Sir G. Haughton? Sir Graves does not mark the word "Babu" as Sanscrit, he simply inserts the word with its meaning. "Sikh" says next—"As to the origin of the Urdu language, let your correspondent refer to &c., &c." This is an instance of deviation from the point at issue. To determine the origin of the Urdu Language is not the question. "Sikh" goes on to say—"No one ever before heard that any real Indian gentleman objected to the term Babu." This is an instance in which he betrays an utter want of information touching the subject. I know of a real Indian family, Brahmin by caste, a member of which engaged his servant to administer slaps upon a man whose only fault was that he addressed the members of that family as Babus. I also know of a gentleman in this city, who made a public speech deprecating the use of the word "Babu" with reference to the Bengalis. He showed also that a century back that was not the word by which Bengali gentlemen used to be addressed, but that the words "Mohashoya" and "Jà" were in vogue.

"Sikh" writes next—"Once for all I must emphatically disown that any English gentleman addresses the poorest native of India with venom in his heart." Here is another misrepresentation I have never said that *any Englishman* (the italics are mine) addresses the natives with venom in his heart. But what I did say, and I still do say, is as follow:—"The words 'Babu' and 'Native' have turned out to be contemptuous terms, and are pronounced by a certain class of Europeans with that peculiar intonation which at once speaks of the venom in their hearts against the natives of this country."

"Sikh" writes further—"The Bengali gentleman of standing in Calcutta objects to the word 'Native,' as not applied by one European to another; let him refer to Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings, page 231, where he says—'The baron was accompanied by his wife a *native*.'" I never used the word "European" as "Sikh" wrongly represents me to have used it. What I said was this—"Has any one ever heard an *Englishman* (mark, *Englishman*) call the people of England 'Natives?' If any one were to say so he would be considered as speaking bad English." The law says that by the mouth of three witnesses every thing should be determined. I have produced the full number, and therefore the charge of misrepresentation of facts brought against "Sikh" is clearly established. And his arguments to prove that the word "Babu" is of Sanscrit origin, which were based upon misrepresentations, have thus fallen to the ground.

As regards Macaulay's calling the German baron's wife a "Native," I beg to say that I am inclined to think that he has used the word either contemptuously, or it is due to the fact of his having been a slave to his pen. That Thomas Babington Macaulay, who could without hesitation give utterance to splendid falsehoods with reference to the character of the nation inhabiting Lower Bengal, should be found using a contemptuous term in connection with a German lady, is no marvel at all.—Yours, &c.

A BENGALI.

Calcutta, 28th April, 1875.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

AT the shooting by the Bengal and Madras regiments for the Commander-in-Chief's prize gold medal, five thousand four hundred and seventy one non-commissioned officers and men competed. The winning regiment was the 3rd Sikh Infantry, and the champion shot Private Iman Shah, who also won the first individual prize of fifty rupees. There was some improvement in the firing over that of the previous year, and also in the number of competitors. The average points per man in 1873 was 12·39; in 1874, it was 12·84, giving a rise of 0·45 points. The number of competitors for this prize in 1873 was 3,895, in 1874 it was 5,471, showing an increase of 1,576 competitors, and evidently greater emulation to excel in the different regiments.

THE disgraceful libel case of the manager of the *Bharat Asram versus* the printer and publisher of the *Saptahic Samachar*, has, thanks to the generosity of the Brahmos, ended most satisfactorily. The plaintiff offered to withdraw the case if defendants would offer a suitable apology for the gross libels he had published about Brahmo ladies and missionaries. An honourable proposal like this produced an impression upon the mind of the Court, thus expressed by Mr. Justice Phear: "Every civilized Court of Justice will strongly disapprove of the conduct of the defendants. No man of education and morality can help feeling himself disgraced by having made such statements as are set forth in the different passages read before the Court. If the defendants can wash their hands clean so easily of this affair by expressing their regret, and the plaintiff will withdraw the charges, the case cannot end more happily." Mr. Branson said he had been instructed by his clients to make an unreserved withdrawal of the reflections, as required, and to express their regret. The case upon this was withdrawn.

PEOPLE in England are both writing and speaking in ridiculous terms about the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. One gentleman who puts forth his views upon the subject as if he were a Jew, explains that when "the accounts are wound up, the final cost will be far less than the sum which has nominally to be provided. This will arise from the Eastern practice of making presents to official persons, which are in some measure intended to cover their expenditure, and which could not be refused without their rejection being regarded as an insult." The same writer advises the Prince to give thirty of the principal chiefs £10,000 worth of "mirrors, chandeliers, clocks and textile fabrics" and £100,000 should also be spent on "medals or coins." "Excluding the pay of the troops, which would of course fall upon the Indian Government, £5,000 a day would be but a moderate expenditure for the transport and commissariat of the Court, &c., and all other heavy incidental expenses of a Royal Eastern visit, including feasts, balls and durbar expenses, or equal to £300,000 for 60 days. The costs of tents, elephants, horses, &c., and the transport of the Prince, his Court, and baggage to and from India, from £50,000 to £60,000."

THE occultation of Venus took place on the morning of Monday last. Mr. C. Ragoonatha Chary, F. R. A. S., the able First Assistant, Madras Observatory, states that Venus, the brightest of all the planets, is now a morning star, shining conspicuously in the east. Our satellite, at present far distant to the west of Venus, approached

the planet gradually ; and on the 3rd, being only two days previous to new moon, her bright limb was so slender a crescent as to allow the dark portion to be clearly visible. The moon rose (about 3h. 37m.) with Venus lying closely beneath to all places eastward of a line drawn through Pondichery, Hydrabad (Deccan), and Indore. Places eastward of this line could not observe the disappearance as it occurred before the moon had risen above the horizon. Venus disappeared behind the moon's bright lower limb, and re-appeared alone in the unilluminated portion of her disc. The disappearance occurred at places of the line above indicated, just at moonrise, and the interval of time between moonrise and the moment of disappearance increased according to the distance of the place from the line eastward. For instance, Madras being close to the line, the interval was only two minutes in time ; for Vizagapatam, situated further east from the line than Madras is, it was 20 minutes ; for Calcutta, which is still further eastward, 54 minutes ; the reappearance was visible to all places south of Delhi and Hyderabad (Scinde). At Mooltan, Lahore, Peshawur, Kashmeer, and other places in the remote north-western part of India, Venus was seen only in close conjunction with the moon, but did not suffer occultation.

THE Viceroy has sanctioned the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Excise Department in Bengal. His Excellency hopes that after the proposed amendments have been made, the Acts relating to Abkari in the Lower Provinces may be consolidated. In allusion to the numerous petitions which have been presented to Government urging measures for the discouragement of intemperance, the Viceroy "cordially recognises the public spirit of those gentlemen who have addressed the Government on the excise administration of Bengal. The desire manifested for the discouragement of intemperance by every legitimate means has the cordial sympathy of the Governor-General in Council." The danger, however, of attempting by measures of undue stringency to suppress the use of stimulants, is clearly brought out by Mr. Money in an able Minute. They would without doubt lead to an increase of smuggling and illicit distillation ; and thus to the greater evil of an unregulated traffic in drugs and spirits, which under the present system is at any rate subject to some measure of control. At the same time, nothing should be done to place temptations in the way of the people that can possibly be avoided. The number of liquor shops should therefore be reduced to the utmost degree compatible with the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood, and no new shops should anywhere be opened without strong evidence that on the above understanding they are really needed. "These are the general principles which the Government of India desire everywhere to inculcate." The Lieutenant-Governor is moreover assured of the support of Government in any measure that he may adopt for limiting the consumption of ganja. The entire suppression of the use of the drug would be justifiable if there were no fear of such a measure encouraging a contraband traffic.

H. M. S. *Glasgow* has gone home after four years' stay in Eastern waters. It is difficult to understand why a wooden frigate should be sent out to cruise in this climate. The quarters for the men are low and unventilated—evils that are absent in iron-built men-of-war.

THE first of the series of public concerts, to be given at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Calcutta Orchestral Society of which Mr. Justice Jackson is President, will take place this evening. The programme is a very attractive one, and the fact of Herr Stoeckel being the conductor is in itself a guarantee of success. The concerts will be repeated on alternate Saturday evenings during the ensuing six months, and there will be an additional promenade concert once a month. The Orchestra is to consist of amateurs and the instrumentalists of the late Italian Opera, and several accomplished vocalists have promised their aid.

THE monument erected to the memory of the late Lady Canning in the Barrackpore Park has been removed and re-erected in St. Paul's Cathedral at the south-east end of the transept. This has been performed by Messrs. Llewellyn and Co., who have also repaired the lapidary work which was out of order, and renewed the inlaid and carved heraldic escutcheons. A facsimile of the monument is also nearly completed and will be placed on the site from which the original has been removed.

NORTHERN INDIA.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH, with full instructions from the Government of India, is expected to leave Simla for Burmah to-day.

THE yield of tea this season in Kumaon promises to be large, many plantations having turned out more than double the quantity they made last year to this date. A few showers of hail did some damage to the bushes early in the month, but the moisture resulting from the melted hail compensates for the loss of the shoots.

THE Viceroy, in a letter addressed to the Maharaja of Puttiala, thus records his sense of the reception given him by His Highness: "I am glad of the opportunity of renewing my thanks to your Highness for the perfect manner in which, apart from the magnificence of the reception which was given to me as Her Majesty's representative, your Highness provided for my personal comfort during my visit. Nothing could be more complete than all the arrangements, and I shall always look back with pleasure to the time I passed at Puttiala."

A WRITER in *Blackwood* thinks it is unfortunate for the reputation of Kashmeer that a sudden death, not entirely free from suspicious circumstances, should have befallen three of our countrymen who had distinguished themselves by exposing the abuses existing in the country ; and it is at least remarkable that suspicion on the subject should have been roused by the Kashmeeries themselves—that is to say, by reports generally current in Sreenuggur. Lieutenant Thorpe, Dr. Elmslie and Mr. Hayward are alluded to. The first of these gentlemen had published a pamphlet entitled—"Cashmere Misgovernment ;" and in November 1868, when almost all visitors except himself had left for the season, he expired suddenly at Sreenuggur, after having walked up the Takht-i-Suliman, a hill which rises close to the city to the height of a thousand feet. Naturally the supposition was that he had been poisoned ; but Surgeon Caley, who happened to be on his way down from Ladak, examined the body shortly after death, and reported that there had been "rupture of the heart." Dr. Elmslie was a devoted medical missionary, who did an immense deal of good in Kashmeer, and had published a valuable vocabulary of the language ; but he had also published letters complaining of the carelessness of the Government in regard to a visitation of cholera which had carried off large numbers of the people, and pointing out that sanitary measures might save the lives of thousands every year from small-pox and other diseases. The Sreenuggur rumour was that his servants had been offered so much to poison him within the Kashmeer territory, and so much more if they would do so after he got beyond. Dr. Elmslie died suddenly shortly after he had got beyond the borders, and, it seems, also of heart disease. Mr. Hayward had published letters in the Indian papers complaining of the conduct of the Kashmeer troops in Gilgit and on the borders of Yassin, when he somewhat injudiciously returned to that part of the world.

A STARTLING episode took place at Umballa whilst Mr. McNabb the Commissioner, was holding sessions there. A prisoner was being tried for the murder of a child. Evidence and argument had been given, and the Commissioner was engaged writing his judgment, when accused asked leave to go outside for a few minutes. Permission having been granted, he, according to an account in the *Pioneer*, commenced moving out with a feeble gait as if infirm, until he arrived opposite a book-shelf, where an iron spike about a yard long had been placed. "Then, suddenly stooping down and seizing it in his manacled hands, he sprang with a ferocious howl on the Native Deputy Inspector, who was standing near, and endeavoured to stab him. The latter fortunately had noticed his action as he seized the spike, and succeeded in arresting the blow, not, however, without getting his sleeve torn and his arm slightly wounded. Closing with the prisoner, and aided by the constable who held the rope attached to the handcuffs, he threw the man down. The prisoner for some time struggled violently, and endeavoured to force the point of the spike into the Deputy Inspector's chest. Mr. McNabb, however, rushed in and managed to wrest the weapon from the prisoner's hand, and he was then secured. On being taken outside he admitted at once that he had intended stabbing the Commissioner so as to ensure being *hanged immediately*."

THERE will be a levee at Peterhoff on the 24th instant. The Simla Tongha Dak will henceforth run between Simla and Umballa.

CHOLERA is very prevalent in Oudh, 2,780 deaths having been reported in the province during the past week.

LORD NORTHBROOK and the Hon'ble Miss Baring and a small party left Simla yesterday for Mahasso, where they will probably remain a week.

BOMBAY.

THE *Bombay Gazette* furnishes us with some facts relating to the Baroda trial which have hitherto been kept secret. "It is now no secret that, while the trial was actually in progress at Baroda, a foolish attempt was made by Mulharao's friends to bribe Mr. Souter with the offer of five lakhs of rupees ; and one of the agents employed in the negotiation was the karbaree of Mulharao's daughter. But perhaps bribery is to be considered admissible where it is practised in behalf of a persecuted prince. Another little matter may be mentioned now, which it would have been unfair to speak of while the result of the trial was still doubtful. The real reason assigned by Damodhur Punt for making his confession was that the Gackwar had one day told him in confidence he thought the best thing he could do was to make a clear breast of it, and throw himself on the forgiveness of the British Government, which would probably deal generously with him. Alarmed by this confidence, Damodhur Punt thought the best thing *he* could do was to be beforehand with his master, lest the prince should be tempted, in making his confession, to throw all the blame of his own crime on the Private Secretary, who had been the principal instrument employed in carrying it out."

THE population of the towns of this Presidency is put down at 4,136,578, or an average of 14,464. There are 286 towns whose actual number of inhabitants is 5,000 and above ; whilst that of the villages is 20,949,740, an average for each out of 44,592 villages of 470 inhabitants. For every 10 dwellers in town there are 55 in the country.

THE inhabitants of Nassick have hit upon a strange plan for putting an end to the cholera epidemic. They are about to send an unfortunate low-caste creature, a Mang woman, into the jungle, whither she is expected to carry the sorrows of the people, after the manner of the scapegoat of the Hebrews. Before sending her forth they will dress her in new clothes, and the Hindoos will surround her in hundreds with offerings of rice, flour, ghee, and so forth. She will have to sojourn in the woods for eight days, and on returning will be met with rejoicings, as the pest will then be supposed to have left the town for ever.

THE officers of the Baroda State troops were received in Durbar on Saturday last by the Resident. After referring to Mulharao's gross maladministration, he congratulated both officers and men on the loyal, soldier-like and useful services rendered by them since the government of the State came under British administration. The Gackwar Brigade under European officers was organised by the late

Khundee Rao, all who then enlisted swearing allegiance to the Queen.

No public meeting has been held at Poona since the deposition of the Gackwar. There has been no religious procession nor public subscription on Mulharao's behalf, but the Deccan Mahrattas are watching eagerly, although not agitating, and will accept the situation when the succession tranquillises the Baroda people. The rumoured participation in the agitation of Government servants is unfounded.

IT is said that Damodhur Punt, whose house was recently sacked at Baroda and his wife stripped and insulted by the mob, is to be excommunicated by his caste-people, in accordance with a precept in the Shastras, for revealing the secrets of his friend. If the unhappy Damodhur was a lying witness, he does not seem to have made much by his motion, and would probable have found it more profitable to have held his tongue or told another tale.

ONE of the greatest difficulties encountered in taking the Census of the Bombay Presidency was in overcoming the prejudices of the population against the measure; and so far back as 1867 we find a correspondence on the subject of a Census in 1871 between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government; the former recommending that the local authorities and district officers should make every effort to familiarise the minds of the people with the object in view. Upon this subject reports were made from every district in the Presidency, announcing varying results. It was stated that among the mass of the community there was a superstitious notion that enumeration is the precursor of an epidemic, or that its object is the future levy of a tax of one kind or another; and in some castes, such as those of Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Lingayets, as well as among Mahomedans, it is considered unlucky to make known the numbers of their families, especially the female members. With some of the people, and especially village communities living at a distance from large towns, this feeling is one of custom as well as superstition; but the progress of education, we are told, has tended to remove this prejudice during the past few years.

THE Ameer Saood, younger and more popular son of the old Wahabee, Feysul, of whom so much is written in *Palgrave's Arabia*, died at Riadh on the 25th January 1875. The warlike and fanatical Abdulla bin Feysul, brother of the deceased Saood, is said to be advancing on Aredh, and the Arabs of the West with Saood's family and Abdool Rahman bin Feysul have taken refuge with Bin Muneykher near Riadh. Assurances of safety have been sent to the refugees from Abdullah bin Feysul.

THERE is no need to attach particular importance to the news of disturbances at Baroda. Such as it is, the ebullition might have been expected at any time for months past; and had it been genuine, it could scarcely have been restrained for so long. But it is evidently not genuine; being got up by disappointed intriguers who have probably made the Maharanees their instruments equally with the mob. It is not to be expected that the sirdars would remain quiescent at such a tempting opportunity as the present, when one king has been deposed without another being put in his place, and the suggestive baby remained to fill up the gap. It was not in human nature for Luxmeebai to stand in the way of her son's nominal elevation, and whether that juvenile Queen be concerned or not in the affair is a question which, for political purposes, need not be determined.

WHILE the Gackwar's Ranees were in Bombay, reports were current that among the many sufferers from ill-health was no less a person than Luxmeebai's baby. It was supposed that his removal from the *guddee* on which he had been so recently placed did not agree with him, and dire were the prophecies of consequences in the event of anything happening. The idea of his indisposition appears to have originated in no less an authority than the young Maharanee herself. A medical officer was accordingly called in to see the child, and the result of his visit was most satisfactory, for after a very brief examination he decided that there was nothing at all the matter with it.

ON Monday last Sir Richard Meade, pending the result of the inquiry by the Government of India into the validity of the titles set up by the various claimants to the vacant throne of Baroda, installed the Ranee Jumnabaee on the *guddee* as a representative of the sovereign of the State. The ceremony would have taken place on Sunday, but the day was regarded as unpropitious.

MADRAS.

A BOODHIST priest ondemned to death at the Kandy Criminal Sessions has lately suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The culprit, since his conviction disrobed at his own request by a high priest of his faith, was executed, in a public place adjoining the Artillery barracks.

THE burst of the little monsoon in Colombo on the 18th-19th of April was accompanied by one of the fiercest thunder-storms on record, the fall of rain in 24 hours exceeding ten inches, an almost unprecedented experience even in that tropical city. Rain has been very general and continues all over the hill-country, inflicting serious damage on the coffee-blossoms and changing the prospects of a very good crop to one of a low average if not a seriously short crop. A million sterling is said to have been lost.

IN seven years, the Colombo-Kandy-Gampola line of 83 miles has yielded £900,000 of profits to Government, or, after providing for interest and sinking-fund, over half a million to the general revenue.

A COURT MARTIAL has been held at Cannanore on Captain Mylius of the 43rd Foot, who was paymaster of his regiment, and within three months misappropriated 13,232 rupees. From the accounts laid before the Court, it appeared that on the 20th October there was a cash balance in Captain Mylius' hands of Rs. 10,893-6-2; on the next day he received from the treasury Rs. 10,000, and in the following month another remittance amounting to Rs. 20,000 besides several sums on various accounts: the whole making a total of receipts in two months of Rs. 43,122-9-8. Of this, he accounted for Rs. 29,890-5-7, leaving the large balance of over thirteen thousand rupees unaccounted for. The sentence was dismissal from the service, and to make good the missing money.

IT is said that M. Cremazy, son-in-law to the Governor of Pondichery, has been summoned to France to answer the charge of having fought a duel with Captain Castellini, of the retired list. It is feared that matters will go hard with this functionary, inasmuch as he, a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, should decidedly have upheld and preserved the laws of the land, instead of violating them. The duel, it will be remembered, took place at Cotacoopam, about two miles from Pondichery, in British territory. Not long since, a Magistrate in France was found guilty of a similar offence and was summarily dealt with by being deprived of his appointment.

EXPERIMENTS made by a planter at Manantoddi, in the Wynaad District, have shown that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* will flourish at an elevation of above 5,000 feet. Some of the plants sown in March last year by this gentleman have attained a height of 11 feet, with a girth at three inches from the ground of 7½ inches.

MULHARAO is well cared and provided for, and with his personal liberty unrestrained so long as he abides within the limits of rules laid down for his guidance. It is expected that his "allowance" will be a liberal one, sufficient to maintain a considerable degree of that luxury so necessary to people of his peculiar tastes. Seldom has a measure been better planned or executed. So well was the transfer executed, that none of the European guards had the slightest idea, until they were in the train and whirled away, who they had come to look after, and their destination was never known until they reached it. Since His Highness was deposed all his friends and followers have forsaken him, and most of the retainers who went to Madras had to be pressed for the service. The chief attendant with Mulharao is a sharp-looking Mahratta, fairer than himself, scarcely so tall, and with much better features, called his *vizier* by the escort.

THE arrangements at the funeral of the late Governor of Madras were most discreditable. The rotten footway of the Wallajah Bridge gave way, and over a hundred people were precipitated into the river Couum. Had the whole of the footway fallen at once, at least a thousand people must have been thrown into the river, to be killed or bruised. It was only by the brave exertions of a gallant band of European gentleman that the mortality by the accident was not infinitely greater. First to the rescue was Captain Smith, R. E., who regardless of his full uniform rushed into the water and saved several struggling coolies. Behind him came Messrs. Turner, Bone, Turnbull and others, who managed to force their way through the mass of native lookers-on and rescue others.

THE first announcement that Madras received of the death of the Governor was at the bandstand on Sunday evening. Ere the programme had been gone through, a messenger arrived from Government House, desiring the band to cease playing. This naturally aroused public curiosity which was only too suddenly allayed by the fact being made known that the order had been issued on account of Lord Hobart's death.

IT is stated that Mulharao will make choice of Tanjore or Vellore in which to pass the remainder of his days as a State prisoner.

THE general and genuine feeling of regret expressed in Madras for the death of Lord Hobart, is shared in all parts of India where His Lordship's public and private character are known. For a time he was but little understood in his own Presidency. Of retiring habits and studious disposition, he did not court popularity out of doors, and people complained that he stayed away over-much in the hills. But he was a genial host and a kind friend, and those who knew him best esteemed him the most. By degrees it was found that his literary tastes did not divert him from practical affairs, as foolish people think that literary tastes must do. It was found that whatever time he gave to his books he took a deep interest in the welfare of the Presidency, which has prospered under his rule, and placed much on record which will bear testimony to the high qualities of its ruler. The latest object to which he devoted himself was the formation of the new harbour at Madras, and his successful efforts in obtaining the sanction of the Home Government for this work won the gratitude of many who but imperfectly appreciated his beneficial exertions in other ways. In the cause of education, Lord Hobart was always earnestly at the front; and it is lamentable to think that his zeal in the promotion of the object brought about his death. For there seems to be little doubt that but for the fatigue which he incurred at the Presidency College a few days before his illness, he might have fulfilled his term of Government in India, and obtained a renewal of strength on his return home sufficient to prolong his life for years to come.

SEVENTY-NINE years ago Lady Hobart, the wife of the then Governor of Madras, died at Government House, and was buried in the nave of the Church in Fort St. George; and the body of her grand-nephew, the late Governor, has been placed in the chancel of the same edifice.

LORD HOBART was, in the opinion of the *Madras Mail*, an "abnormally shy and reserved man." This was due partly to temperament, but also probably to his having been denied the advantage of a public school education. Educated at first at Dr. Mayo's celebrated private school at Cheam, he proceeded to Oxford, won a scholarship at Trinity, and graduated as a 2nd Class in

Classics. He left the University with strong predilections for philosophical research, ancient and modern poetry, political economy, and speculative theology. He succeeded Mr. Baring (now Lord Northbrook) as Private Secretary to Sir George Grey when President of the Board of Trade, and afterwards as Secretary to Lord Granville. He was an intimate friend and cordial partisan of Mr. John Bright in political, and the late Revd. Mr. Maurice in theological matters. All this combined to make Lord Hobart more acceptable to editors of magazines of "progress" than to the Government. He also advocated the abolition of capital punishment. In 1866, he was appointed Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, and remained in that city five years. In 1871, he resigned, returned to England, improved his acquaintance with the Duke of Argyle, by whom in the spring of 1872 he was offered the Governorship of Madras, and he arrived in this Presidency, and took his seat as President in Council on the 15th May following. He was descended in the female line from John Hampden, the cousin of Oliver Cromwell, of Hampden, Buckinghamshire, who was one of the first to take up arms against Charles I.; and his life was influenced by the example of that eminent ancestor. The estate at Great Missenden Bucks that belonged to John Hampden was two years since inherited by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who, however, at once made it over to his eldest son, the late Lord Hobart.

THE Mahomedans at Madras, to whom the late Lord Hobart was a true friend, are taking steps to commemorate his governorship by a permanent memorial.

AN important case has been disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. One Mahomed Ali charged Ameen Bee, a well-known bad character and procuress, with having enticed away his wife. Eight witnesses were examined, and it came out in evidence that the woman Ameen Bee, to prevent her victim being discovered, had a pit dug in the compound of her house and buried the girl up to her neck and covered her head with grass. The poor creature was fortunately discovered in time, but had she remained an hour longer in the pit, she would have died. Ameen Bee, in defence, said that the wife of complainant was not a properly married woman, as no Cazee had performed the marriage ceremony, and there was consequently no record of it. On this, the Pesh Emam of the Shoolay Musjid was called, and he deposed to having celebrated the marriage in proper form. After a patient hearing of the case, the woman was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE following telegram has been received in Madras from the Secretary of State for India:—"The Queen desires me to convey the expression of her very sincere sympathy to Lady Hobart, for whose bereavement she feels deeply."

THE death of another officer of the 76th Regiment, stationed at Secunderabad, is announced. Lieutenant Rhenius died of heat apoplexy on the night of the 29th ultimo, having been ill for three weeks with brain fever. This makes the third death among the officers of this regiment within less than a month, and the sixth since the regiment has been quartered at Secunderabad.

LADY HOBART and party left for the Neilgherries on Thursday by special train. She stays there some weeks before going to England. The Government removes to Ootacamund to-day.

BURMA.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden, at a dinner given him recently in Rangoon, while referring to the present complications, remarked—"Something has been said this evening of the excitement caused in the country by rumours of war. I am afraid that it is true that uncertainty has led to some temporary derangement of trade, which I deeply regret, but this will only be for a time: I do not for one moment apprehend that the King of Burmah will be so ill-advised or so foolish as to resist the moderate and just demands of the Government of India; but should it be otherwise, it is a small matter. A misunderstanding would, with our present armament, our facilities of transport, our advanced base of operations, our knowledge of the country and the loyalty of our own people, be no longer a matter of years, but of settlement in a few days. If there is one thing which more than another tends to make the administration of Burmah simple and satisfactory, it is the completeness with which officials and non-officials unite in recognizing their community of interest in everything which affects and promotes the progress and well-being of the country. We have here none of the jarrings and contentions which we sometimes see elsewhere, because each party believes that he or the other is as honestly as himself striving to promote the common end." Mr. Eden's observations regarding the good understanding prevailing among officials in Burmah convey a much needed lesson to many people in India.

THE eclipse expedition to Camorta does not appear on the whole to have been successful. The principal object of the expedition—the photographing of the corona and its spectrum—unfortunately failed owing to heavy clouds during the two hours of the eclipse. Signor Tacchini was, however, able to make some spectroscopic observations of the cusps; both the external contacts were observed in an almost clear sky, the last contact being observed both by the spectroscope and ordinary methods.

DR. SCHUSTER, of the Eclipse Expedition, met with a splendid reception from the King of Siam and the principal Government officials at Bankok. Extensive preparations were made to build an observatory and to provide for the comfort of the visitors.

A RANGOON telegram to a contemporary states that the troops of the King of Ava on the Karennee frontier are being strengthened, and that the Shans are disposed to act against us. A letter from Mandalay in the *Burmese Herald* points out that the King has always been our faithful ally, but that he has several substantial grievances against the Indian Government. One of these grievances in connection with the Karennee question is that the English Government demarcated the frontier and set up the boundary marks without consulting the Burmese authorities; another is, that His Majesty's subjects have been, in divers insidious ways, induced to emigrate to British Burma. The Queen is not believed to be responsible for these offences, which are attributed solely to the Indian Government. It is probable, therefore, that an apology from Her Majesty and the redress of the grievances complained of would be accepted as satisfactory atonement for the wrongs done to the King by Her Majesty's representative in India!

ASIA.

THE Russian *Invalide* states that the Government has received a report, dated the 18th of March, announcing complete tranquillity in the khanate of Khiva since the last Russian expedition. The Turcomans had not made any further raids. The Khan of Khiva intended to start on March 20th upon a visit to all the Turcoman settlements. He would be accompanied in his journey by 1,500 horsemen and two guns.

ACCORDING to the latest intelligence from Khiva, the Khan, towards the end of March, was preparing to visit his Turcoman subjects on the confines of the Ust Urt. A military escort with some guns was to accompany him. The Yomud Turcomans—it is not said which Yomuds, the Khiva Yomuds or the Attreck Yomuds—had asked the Merve Tekke tribes to assist them in a contemplated operation against the Russians; but the Merve people had declined to have anything to do with the venturesome enterprise. The whole condition of Khiva, Bokhara, and Russian Central Asia is stated to have been satisfactory and pacific since the last expedition of Colonel Ivanoff.

THE principal wife of the late Emperor of China died on the 27th March.

ACTIVE measures are in course of completion to open up Formosa to Chinese enterprise, in a way calculated to properly develope the resources of that island. The recent memorial to the Throne upon the subject has evidently had good effect, as orders have been issued to the mandarins of Formosa to afford every aid and protection to immigrants, a number of whom are stated to be setting out from the ports of Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, for the purpose of settling there.

LITERARY.

A PRIZE of a thousand rupees has been offered to the composer of the best essay in English on the sources and history of Boodhist Law as it prevails in British Burma.

WHILE preparing for the press the journals relating to the mission to Thibet, on which Mr. Bogle was despatched by Warren Hastings, Mr. Clements Markham became acquainted with the fact that Lassa had been visited by a Mr. Manning, of whose adventures hardly any notice had beed taken, if we except a casual mention in a little book on Mongolia, published many years ago by Mr. Prinsep. It now turns out that Mr. Manning was a member of the well-known family of that name who hold the living of Diss, in Norfolk, and, it appears, some records of his journey are preserved at Diss. These notes form an additional proof of the active interest formerly taken in Thibet, and we hear that Mr. Markham is likely to publish the manuscript. Curiously enough, Mr. Manning turns out to be "the friendly, the mathematical Manning" of Charles Lamb.

DR. JOHN MUIR has printed for private circulation two volumes, one consisting of 'Religious and Moral Sentiments, freely translated from Indian Writers,' and the other of 'Metrical Translations from the Hymns of the Veda, and other Indian Writings.'

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE survey of Palestine is making rapid progress. By the end of May it is expected that the whole of the southern portion will be finished. Very bad weather has prevailed in Palestine, which necessitated a retreat to Jerusalem. Here Lieuts. Conder and Kitchener made good use of their time in examining the recent excavations of the Muristan, and those of Mr. Maudslay on Mount Zion. The former is a site of great historical though not Biblical interest. It is an area of 170 yards east and west by 150 north and south. The eastern half has been given to the German Government, and is now completely excavated, showing the piers and walls of the large church (date 1130) of Ste. Marie la Grande. Under the western portion lie the remains, yet to be recovered, of the buildings of the Knights Hospitallers, which were erected in the reign of King Amaury. The works of Mr. Maudslay have extended our knowledge of the rock scarp of Zion and the course of the first wall. The chief new identification recently proposed is important—that of Bethabara, the place where John baptized. Lieut. Conder points out that the site hitherto generally received, Bethnimrah, is too far south, one condition being that the place must be within two days' journey of Cana and Nazareth. He has examined all the fords of the Jordan,—there will be fifty in the new map, against eight in Mr. Murray's latest map—and finds one twenty-five miles from Nazareth, which not only seems to answer all the conditions, but also preserves the name. It is called Makhádhet Abára, the "Ford of the Crossing-over." As Bethabara means the "Town of the Crossing-over," this identity of name might be met with at any of the fords, so that the identification must be supported on other grounds. Besides the condition of distance, the new site, however, is the ford over which the road down the Wady Jalud to Gilead and the Haurán passes. Here the river-bed is more open than at other places, the steep banks of the valley are further retired, and a broad space is left, suitable for the collection of the great crowds which followed John the Baptist.

THE first detachment of theological students from the Mission College, Madagascar, completed last year their four years' term of study, and were stationed as pastors and missionaries in important positions. Mr. Sibree, missionary, describes many of them as men of ability, but he adds: "Our satisfaction, however, was considerably alloyed by the fact that ten of the best of these students were taken by the Queen and placed by her and 'the Church in the palaces' (a convenient fiction for what is done by the Government in religious matters) in ten of the chief towns in the district round the capital. Professedly, these ten men were to have the charge of the schools, but, in fact, they have had authority given them over the churches and congregations as well; and subsequently papers were sent to us in which a district containing from a dozen to sixteen villages was assigned to each of them, with which districts the Government evidently wish us to have as little to do as possible, although they include the most important places in the country away from Antananarivo. In some instances these young men are working cordially with the missionary in whose district they are placed; but in other cases they appear to think themselves quite able to go on without any co-operation with the agents of the society, to which they owe all their training, and in some cases their support, during their college course. On the 6th of April, the Queen and Court being at Ambohimanga, a sort of ordination service was held at the top of the town, at which service the ten students were appointed to their districts, and admonished as to their duties. Being held within the town of Ambohimanga, none of the missionaries could take any part in this service, or even be present, this being probably the deliberate intention of the Queen's advisers in choosing this place for the occasion. These ten men are paid by the Queen and 'the Church in the palace' a salary considerably larger than what we have been able to give to any evangelist, and have become, in fact, very important and influential Government officials. The other twenty students are settled either as evangelists in the country or as pastors of city churches."

MILITARY ORDERS.

BALDERSTON, Capt. A., to Mussoorie to the 15th October.
BUCKLEY, Major F. A., to be Lieut.-Col.
CLARKE, Capt. W. C. S., to be Major.
DARRAH, Major H. Z., to Futtegurh and Mussoorie, from 10th May to 10th November.
DAVIS, Major W. G., to be Lieut.-Col.
DEBRETT, Major H., to be Lieut. Col.
DWYER, Vet. Surgeon. *J. C., to* England to appear before a medical board.
DYCE, Lieut. G. H. C., furlough for eighteen months.
ELLIOT, Lieut. G. L., furlough for twelve months.
FOX, Capt. E. S., to be Major.
GARSTIN, Major E. C., to be Lieut. Col.
GARSTIN, Capt. C. J., to be Major.
GRAHAM, Capt. T., ditto.
JOHNSON, Col. G. V., (A Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.
MADDEN, Copt. T. D., to be Major.
MILLET, Capt. R. T., to England, to appear before a medical board.
MONTAGUE, Capt. F., to England, for four months.
MURPHY, Capt. T., ditto to appear before a medical board.
O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. J. W., for two years.
SARTORIUS, Major R. W., to Simla to 15th October.
SAWYER, Lieut. G. W., to officiate as an Asst. in the Pay Dept. on probation.
SCOTT, Capt. T. A., to be Major.
SHARPE, Major C. F., to be Lieut.-Col.
SKINNER, Capt. G. J., from 20th May to 30th June.
STRANGWAYS, Lieut.-Col. G., to be Col., with Col's. allowances.
STEWART, Major J. M., to be Lieut.-Col.
STEWART, Major A. McL., to be Lieut.-Col.
SZCZEPANSKI, Capt. H. C. A., to be Major.
VENOUR, Major E., to be Lieut.-Col.
VANRENEN, Capt. A. D., to be Major.
WAUCHOPE, Capt. R. A., to be Major.
WINTLE, Major H. R., to be Lieut. Col.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

BAYLEY, Hon'ble E. C., leave for six months.
BLENNERHASSETT, Mr. W., to officiate as Deputy Commr., Oudh.
CLARKE, Major T. G., to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg.
DODSWORTH, Mr. R. S., Oudh, to be 1st Grade Asst. Conservator.
DURAND, Lieut. E. L., to officiate as 1st Asst. to the Agent to Governor-General for Central India.
EDEN, Hon'ble A., to be a temporary Member of Council.
HILL, Mr. H. C., promoted to the 2nd Grade of Asst. Conservator.
KIEENANDER, Mr. C. R., to officiate as Deputy Commr. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.
KNOWLYS, Mr. H. B., appointed Asst. Commr. of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
McMINN, Mr. C. W., to officiate as Deputy Commr. of Bahraich.
MOIR, Mr. E. McA., to be 1st Grade Asst. Conservator.
O'CONNOR, Mr. J. E., to be Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Statistical Branch of the D. R. A. and C.
THOMPSON, Mr. R. H. E., Central Provinces, promoted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators.
TURNBULL, Mr. G. D., permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.
WILD, Mr. A. E., transferred to British Burma.
WATERS, Mr. G. A., ditto.
WILSON, Capt. F. A., to officiate as 2nd Asst. to the Agent to Governor-General for Central India.

In accordance with the report of their final examination, the gentlemen appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1874, are to rank in the following order:—Mr. Hugh Shakespear Barnes, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Eustace John Kitts, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. John Delabere Gael, Bengal. Mr. Richars Morris Dane, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Francid Loraine Petre, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Francis Henry Harding, Bengal. Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Bengal. Mr. William Dunber Blyth, Bengal. Mr. Robert George Thomson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Henry Savage, Bengal. Mr. Percival Nelson Langdon, Bengal. Mr. Hugh Fraser, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. *Joseph* Kennedy, Bengal. Mr. James Ramsay Drummond, North-Western Provinces Punjab and Oudh. Mr. William Grierson Jackson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Henry Arthur Denteros Phillips, Bengal. Mr. John Alexander Anderson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Arthur Edwin Comerford Casey, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. John Henry Harrison, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. Robert Carstairs, Bengal. Mr. John Arthur Jeffreys, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh. Mr. William Robert Millar, Bengal. Mr. Frederick Beatson Taylor, Bengal. Mr. David Norton, Bengal. Mr Harry Lee, Bengal. Mr. Robert Ferguson Gibbon, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

PUBLIC WORKS.

CAPPEL, Mr. A. J. L., to officiate as Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.
DOWNING, Capt. A. E., Executive Engineer, transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway.
ECKFORD, Major J., to officiate as Supdt., 1st Grade, ditto.
GILBERT, Mr. E. L., transferred for employment on the Rangoon and Tounghoo Railway Survey.
GRAVES, Lieut. H. A., to be an Asst. Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.
LANE, Mr. J. H., to officiate as Director of Traffic, in the Telegraph Dept,
OLDHAM, Capt. F. G., to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts. Hyderabad.
MURRAY, Lieut. Col. R., to officiate as Director-General of Telegraphs.

BENGAL.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Pubna, leave for three months.
BOWIE, Major G. McH., to be District Supdt. of Police, Patna.
CHARLES, Mr. T. G., to have charge of the Police in Mymensingh.
CLARKE, Mr. F. Barrister-at-Law, to act as Asst. Secretary to Govt. in the Legislative Dept.
DOWNING, Mr. S. F., Asst. Professor, Presidency College, to 3rd class of the Educational Service.
DEY, Baboo O. C., Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, leave for six months.
DUTT, Baboo K. D., to act as Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.
EWBANK, Mr. A., Offg. Principal of the Dacca College, to the 3rd Class of the Educational Service.
GARRET, Mr. A. W., Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, ditto.
GORDON, Lieut-Col. W. R., to be Supdt. of Police, Nuddea.
GILLON, Mr. H., Asst. Magistrate, posted to the Sudder Station of Jessore.
GHOSE, Baboo P. C., Deputy Magistrate, transferred to the Sudder Station of Maldah.
GHOSE, Baboo H. C., Deputy Magistrate, transferred to the Sudder Station of Durbhanga.
MUNSOOR, Moonshee A., to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore.
MACPHERSON, Mr. W., to act in the first grade of Judges.
MOOKERJEA, Baboo R. C., Deputy Magistrate, leave for three months.
MILLER, Mr. C., Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, leave for fifteen months.
MUKHURJI, Baboo B., Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle, to the 2nd class of the Educational Service.
NOLAN, Mr. P., Acting Joint-Magistrate, Pubna, leave for three months.
REILY, Mr. E. M., Deputy Magistrate, to have temporary charge of the Serajgung Division.
RATTRAY, Mr. A., transferred to Julpigoree.
SCOTT, Professor, J. M., Presidency College, to the 2nd Class of the Educational Service.
TOTTENHAM, Mr. L. R., to act in First Grade of Judges.
THWAYTES, Mr. R., Principal, Hooghly College, to the 1st Class of the Educational Service.

MADRAS.

ANDREWS, Surgn. Major C. A., to act as Medical Officer, Coonoor.
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon'ble D., Board of Revenue, to act as First Member.
CLEMENTSON. Lieut.-Col. C. D., Cantonment Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount, leave for six months.
DAVIS, Surgn.-Major W. F., to act as Zillah Surgn., Coimbatore.
KINDERSLEY, Hon'ble J. R., Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, leave for three months.
MORLEY, Revd. S., to act as Joint-Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
SMITHWHITE, Revd. J., to act as Chaplain of Cannanore.
SMITH, Revd. C., to be Chaplain of Trichinopoly.
SEWELL, Mr. H., to act as Collector of Trichinopoly.
SHERMAN, Major S. W. B., to be British Consular Agent at Pondicherry.
STURROCK, Mr. J., Acting Under-Secretary and Canarese Translator to Govt., furlough for eighteen months.
TROTMAN, Revd. W. S., to be Chaplain of Coonoor.
WHITTON, Surgn.-Major G. E., to act as Medical Officer, Ootacamund.

PUBLIC WORKS.

HASTED, Major J. O., to officiate as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Joint Secretary to Govt.
MULLINS, Lieut.-Col. J., to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Govt., P. W. D.
PETERS, Mr. C. J., to be Executive Engineer, 4rth Grade.
SMITH, Mr. R., to officiate as Supdg. Engineer, 3rd Grade.
WYBROW, Mr. G. D., to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

BATTENBURH, Mr. C. A., Extra Asst. Commr., Jalaun, dismissed from the service of Govt.
BULLER, Capt. F., District Supdt. of Police, Saharanpore, leave for three months.
CONYBEARE, Mr. H. C., to be an Asst. Collr. of the 1st Class.
DAVIS, Mr. A. H., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Muzuffernuggur.
LAING, Mr. J., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Mirzapore.
MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., Deputy Supdt., Family Domains Maharajah of Benares, leave for two months and twenty-five days.

SANDYS, Mr. M. W., Magistrate, Budaun, three months leave.
SMITH, Surgn.-Major H. S., to be a Civil Surgn., 1st Class.
TUCKER, Mr. W. R., Extra Asst. Commr., from Jhansi to Jalaun.
WOOD, Surgn. A., to be a Civil Surgn., 2nd Class.
WILKIE, Surgn. D., to officiate as Junior Civil Surgn., Allahabad.
WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., to be Deputy Supdt., Family Domains Maharajah of Benares.

PUNJAB.

COURTNEY, Surgn. Major S. C., to officiate as Civil Surgn. of Peshawur.
HARINGTON, Major F. D., Asst. Commr., Jhelum. six months' leave in India.
ROBINSON, Mr. H. C. T., Asst. Commr., from the Dera Ghazi Khan, to the Kangra District.
ROSS, Surgn. G. C., to officiate as Civil Surgn., of Kurnaul.
THORNHILL, Mr. G., 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, leave for three months.
UDNY, Mr. R., to officiate as Deputy Commr. of Kohat.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30TH.

PAPERS relating to the first Baroda Commission have been presented to Parliament, accompanied by a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury fully approving the Viceroy's proceedings in the matter. Lord George Hamilton promised to communicate the papers relating to the second Commission and deposition when received. Motions have been announced for and against the action taken by the Indian Government towards the Gaekwar.

Repeated demonstrations have been made by the populace and students of Gratz against Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos. The military dispersed the rioters, many of whom were wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 30TH.

THE following is the result of the race for the 1,000 Guineas :—Spinaway, first ; Per Se, second ; Chaplet, third.

LONDON, MAY 1ST.

A TERRIBLE colliery explosion has occurred at Bunkershill in Staffordshire ; 35 people were killed.

The Emperor of Germany has approved of the introduction of a bill for suppressing religious orders. The Bishop of Munster has been released.

LONDON, MAY 2ND.

THE following appointments and promotions are gazetted in the Royal Engineers in consequence of the death of General Sir John Cheape : Major General Henry Rigby to be Commandant. Colonel J. T. M. Browne and Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Moberly to be Colonels. Major R. F. Oakes to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captains D. H. Trail, A. J. Filgate, and Henry M. Vibart to be Majors. Brevet promotions : Lieutenant General Walter Scott to be General. Major General Henry Rigby to be Lieutenant-General. Colonel V. M. Harris, and G. W. Walker to be Major-Generals. Major W. Welme to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

LONDON, MAY 3RD.

THE reply of Belgium to Germany on the subject of the laws regulating the license of the press does not treat generally of the questions in the German note and reserves the declaration of any resolutions. The bill for the suppression of religious orders has been introduced into the Prussian Diet.

LONDON, MAY 3RD.

THE Homeward Mail, *viâ* Brindisi, which left Calcutta 9th April and Bombay 12th April, were delivered yesterday. The Heavy Mails, *viâ* Southampton which left Calcutta 2nd April arrived on the 1st May.

LONDON, MAY 4TH.

THE bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland is meeting with stubborn resistance from the Irish members.

Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has quitted Gratz.

LONDON, MAY 5TH.

In the Commons last night the Marquis of Hartington brought forward a motion to place the relations between the Parliament and the Press upon a satisfactory footing. Mr. Disraeli deprecated for the present any change being made. On the motion of Mr. Sullivan strangers were excluded during the debate. The House has adjourned until the 25th instant.

The Pope is again indisposed. He is suffering from extreme physical weakness.

The Chester Cup has been won by Freeman.

The reply of Belgium to the German note has been communicated to the Chambers. It promises to follow the initiative of Germany regarding the modification of laws regulating the license of the Press.

PARIS, MAY 6TH.

THE approaching interview between the Emperors of Russia and Germany creates great uneasiness here.

LONDON, MAY 6TH.

IT is reported that Government intend reforming the Indian Civil Service Examinations and raising the age limit to 25 for Europeans.

Forty two deaths have been reported as the consequence of the late terrible colliery explosion at Bunkershill.

Lieutenant General J. W. Smith has been gazetted Colonel of the 14th Regiment.

Obituary :—General the Earl of Carnwath, Lieutenant-General Mathew Smith, Major-General J. C. Brooke, General J. Brigg.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

THE following is the list of passengers per *S.S. Khedive:—*

For Madras.—Major Campbell, Nawab Mookerrumood Dowla, Mr. Salar Jung, Ahmed Yar Jung, Mahomed Ismail, Pestonjee Dassabhoy, Mooshi Eosoofoodin and nineteen native men servants, Signora Eliza Corso, Singnora Virgina Corso, Signor Arlogio Dominico, Signor Labanti Pompio, Dr. Scott Mr. W. J. Money, Mr. J. Pratt, and native man servant, Mr. Chabreu, and Mrs. Anna Christie.

For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon White.

For Suez.—Revd. A. N. Somerville, Mr. W. F. Somerville, Mr. Cargill's native man servant, and Mrs. Richardson's ayah.

For Venice.—Revd. and Mr. J. Richards

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs Drury, Mrs. Cowie, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Webster and two infants, Mr C E. W. Bensley, child, infant and ayah, Dr and Mrs. Fowler, three children and ayah, Master Skipton, Mr. Cargill, Mr F. H. Jones, Mrs. E. E. Thompson and European female servant, Mr. W. Newson, and infant Mrs W. H. Newson, child and infant, Mr W. H. Jones, Mr. A Wilson, Mr. and Mr. Richardson, two children, two infants and European female servant, Mr. H. C. Anderson, child, infant, ayah and dyhe, Mr. and Mrs Ferrar, child and infant, Miss O'Donnell. Miss C. Walkers, Mr Daniell, Mr Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge, infant and ayah, Major O'Hara, and Mr. Aylmers,

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers were booked to proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Avoca*, Captain J. H. Torbock, to Southampton, Brindisi, Venice, and Suez, on Monday last:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. H. E. Ryves, Mrs. Macdonald and child.

For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Borrodaile, Sir C. Sargent, Captain J. Pennycuick, Mr. J. D. Sandiford, Mr. Edward Hardcastle, Mr, John Ritchie, Mr. James Henderson. the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Mr. Joseph Hanson, Captain R. Morsis, Col. C. Pollard, Mr. E. McNair, a gentleman, Capt. N. H. Reeve, Captain Studdy, Lieutenant J. Clibbur, Mr. Brooke Leggat, Mr. Wiseman, and Mr. R. H. Scott Moncrieff.

For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Souter, Col. R. Rankin, Lieutenant R. A. Vansittart, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. Rhode, and Mr. Russell.

For Suez.—H. H. Prince Czeteverlynski and Coivrier, and Mr. Walter Lang.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

CHATTERJEE.—On "22nd April, Bhowanipore, Baboo Narunjun Chatterjee, aged 24 years, son-in-law of Baboo K. D. Chuckerbutty of Bhawulpore. Deeply regretted by his young wife, aged 21 years."

DIGHTON.—At Dighton's House, Mount Road, Madras, on Sunday, the 18th April Miss Ruth Sarah Elizabeth Dighton, eldest daughter of the late John Turner Dighton, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OEFICE.

John Campbell CHAMIER, a British subject, died at Nawabgunj, Oudh, on the 28th February, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. E A. Chamier as Father of the deceased.

J. C. SMITH, Advocate, High Court, N. W. P., Meerutt, died at Meerutt on the 6th September, 1873. Certificate granted under Section 37, Act II. of 1874, to William John Pimlow, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Harman & Co. as creditors of the deceased.

John Lewis PEREIRA, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta, on the 18th January, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act. II. of 1874, to Mrs. Leocadia Pereira as widow of the deceased.

Alexander GRANT, Acting Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, died at Kanchraparah on the 12th April, 1875 Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Mrs. Cecelia Grant as widow of the deceased.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* Atkinson, C. W., Late Officiating District Superintendent of Police at Balaghat, in the Central Provinces of India	Claims	in full.
Brown, M. A., Miss, Late a Boarding House-keeper at No. 12, Kyd Street, Calcutta	1st Dividend	@ 6as 11 pie.
Fergusson, S., Late carrying on business as a Tailor at Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	Do.	@ 8as. 2½ pie.
Greer, James Samuel, Captain, Late in Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot.	Do.	@ 4as. ¾ pie.
Smith, Joseph, Quarter Master, Late in the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	Do.	@ 12as. 10¾ pie.
Thorp, G. F., Lieutenant, Late of the Bengal Staff Corps and Assistant Commissioner of Poungday in British Burmah	Do.	@ 2as. 3 pie.
* Woodcock, E. H., Lieutenant Colonel, Late in the Bengal Staff Corps ..	Claims	in full.

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT: *Calcutta, 8th May, 1875.*

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES BLYTH, ESQ.
SUB-GOVERNOR, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR,
EDWIN GOWER, ESQ. DAVID POWELL, ESQ.
JOHN P. LAURENCE, ESQ., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, ESQ., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, ESQ., Actuary.
THOS. B. BATEMAN, ESQ., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are alloted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the *end* of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The premiums have been computed *from* the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

Examples of additions to life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy. 5 years.	Duration of Policy. 25 years.
20	£70 5	..... £244 14
30	74 14	..... 342 11
40	79 18	..... 375 10
50	92 16	..... 412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	25	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectus, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE.—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL.—(£2,000,000,) Two Millions.

Trustees.—Sir Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—R. W. Kelly, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter McLagan, Esq., M.P.
James Morton, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq., J.P.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Geo. B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager.—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors.—Messrs. Harmond, Banner, & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pullock, M.D., London; and F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of premium for *Fire* and *Life* Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices. Policies are issued under the *Life* branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on civil lives and military lives in civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

[LIFE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.]

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

DURING THE YEAR 1873,

THE amount of NEW ASSURANCES effected, (£1,218,619-3s) is the largest sum ever transacted by THE STANDARD COMPANY in any one year, and has seldom been exceeded by any British Office.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

DURING THE PRESENT QUINQUENNIUM (1870 to 1873.)

Year.	New Policies Issued.	Invested Funds.
1871	£1,041,097 5 0	£ 4,266,075 4 7
1872	£1,190,453 10 0	£ 4,411,657 16 8
1873	**£1,218,619 3 0**	**£4,580,667 16 9**

THE CLAIMS by death, paid during the past eight years, have amounted to upwards of Three Million Pounds Sterling, averaging more than £1,000 *a day for eight years.* At the same time, the REVENUE has reached the large annual sum of £724,000, and the invested Funds amount to £ 4,580,667-16-9.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, and may be limited to a fixed number of payments, and paid in Monthly instalments if desired.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
15, Hare Street;
Calcutta, 15th June 1874.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P.
John Chapman, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Halliday, Esq.
Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
Alfred Lowe, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.

Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policyholders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly, at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds ... ... **£ 971,942 10 10**
Annual Income ... ... **£ 169,497 15 8**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims Paid Since 1834, £ 2,070,348 17 1

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
10, STRAND, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income { Premia	£76,900	0 0
Annual Life Income { Interest	£24,300	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	£561,332	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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The value of the loading reserved for Future Profits and Expenses amounted to £601,554 0 0
Besides which there were reserved for Contingencies, &c. .. 33,925 6 2

Making a Total Reserve of £635,479 6 2

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The LOVE of the ATONEMENT, a Devotional Exposition of the fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah. By the Right Rev. R. Milman, D.D., Rs. 2-4.

LITERATURE and DOGMA, an Essay towards a better comprehension of the Bible. By Matthew Arnold, Fourth Edition, Rs. 6.

The AMATEUR'S ROSE BOOK, comprising the cultivation of the Rose in the open ground and under glass: the formation of the Rosarium; the Characters of Wild and Garden Roses; the work of the Rose Garden in every season of the year, &c. By Shirley Hibberd, a new Edition, revised, enlarged, and illustrated with colored plates and wood engravings, 12mo., Rs. 4.

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2095.] CALCUTTA: SATURDAY, 8TH MAY, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

TO SOUTHAMPTON *viâ* CANAL.

Captain.	Tons.	H P.		
Thibet, C. H. Eastley ..	2,593	400	May	18th
Mongolia, A. Coleman ..	2,798	530	June	1st.
Australia, J. S. Murray ..	3,648	600	„	15th

For further particulars apply to

H. P. LOVELL, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

FROM BOMBAY.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.			
Mirzapore, A. Parish ..	3,763	600	May	10th	„ Southampton.
Baroda, W. Fentiman ..	1,874	400	„	17th	„ Suez, &c.
Khiva, C. G. Perrins ..	2,609	450	„	24th	„ Southampton.
Geelong, C. Fraser ..	1,584	250	„	31st	„ Suez, &c.
Gwalior, N. W. Haselwood ..	2,725	456	June	4th	„ Southampton.
Bokhara, W. D. Anderson ..	2,932	450	„	11th	„ Suez.
Lombardy, E. M. Gillson ..	2,723	450	„	18th	„ Southampton.
Kashgar, G. J. Babot ..	2,609	450	„	25th	„ Suez.
Hindostan, N. Roskell ..	3,118	600	July	2nd	„ Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 3rd, 17th and 31st May, 14th and 28th June; 12th and 26th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 1st and 29th May, 26th June and 24th July

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April, 1875.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during May and June, 1875:—

From Calcutta For Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, 17th and 31st May, 12th and 26th June.

„ Akyab and Rangoon, 10th and 22nd May, 5th and 19th June,

„ Rangoon and Moulmein, 10th and 22nd May, 5th and 19th June.

„ Singapore calling at Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang and Malacca. 17th and 29th May, 12th and 26th June.

„ Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Pakcham, Kopah, Junkseylon, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, 10th May and 7th June.

Port Blair and Camorta, 21st May and 19th June.

„ Bombay, calling at False Point, Gopalpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June.

Receiving Cargo for Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bundar Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Bussorah, and Baghdad, to be transhipped at Bombay to Steamer leaving for the Persian Gulf, immediately after arrival of Steamer from Calcutta. Baghdad Cargo transferred at Bussorah to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras, for Rangoon, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam Bimlipatam, returning to Madras, *vid* same ports, 12th and 24th May, 7th and 21st June.

„ Bombay, for Kurrachee only, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st May, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June.

„ Kurrachee, Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah, receiving Cargo for Baghdad, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June.

„ Calcutta, calling at same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June.

„ Aden, for Zanzibar, 21st May and 18th June.

„ Zanzibar, for Aden, 8th May and 5th June.

„ Ditto. „ Mayotte and Nossi Bi, 7th May and 4th June.

Arriving at Zanzibar on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY dispatch during the fair Season (*November to June*) regularly every fortnight, a steamer from Bombay to Trieste, which leave on the 5th and 20th of every month. From June to November one steamer every month will be despatched on the 20th.

These steamers have either only one class of Cabin accommodation, or first and second class, and the rates of passage-money vary accordingly.

During the passenger season large passenger steamers are usually employed with excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH ONE CLASS ONLY.

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH 1ST AND 2ND CLASS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
„ Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
„ Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

The passage-money includes free conveyance of 3 cwts. luggage for 1st class and 200 lbs. for 2nd class Passengers, and a liberal table (*exclusive* of wines and liquors, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices).

OVERLAND ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Information of the Company's Service on the direct weekly line between

TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA,

In conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service between Suez and the East, and *vice versa*.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Trieste for Alexandria every Friday at midnight, and will reach their destination in about 5 days, inclusive of a stoppage from 4 to 6 hours at Corfu. The return voyage from Alexandria takes place immediately after the arrival of the Indian Mails from Suez, falling due every Sunday. In case of delay the departure of the steamer will be postponed.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA, CORFU, AND TRIESTE.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Corfu	8 0	5 18	3 0
Trieste	12 0	9 0	6 0

Reduced Fares from Alexandria to Trieste for Families of not less than three adult persons travelling together.

1st Class, Rs. 100 each; 2nd Class, Rs. 75 each.

These rates include berth, a liberal table (exclusive of liquor) and fees.

Baggage allowed—1st Class, 200 lbs.; 2nd Class, 130 lbs. English weight.

Overweight, 10*s.* per cwt.

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT, Manage
Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House,

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1ST MAY, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with Kurrachee.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LING, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

W. NICOL, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *via* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer, ...	...	£55	0 0
Transit to Alexandria, ...	...	£3	0 0
Passage to Trieste, ...	...	£12	0 0
Trieste to London, ...	...	£12	0 0
		£82	0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class, ...	...	£13 0 0
2nd Class, ...	...	£9 0 0
3rd Class, ...	...	£6 0 0

The undersigned are also authorized grant to Families of at least three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck for Sylhet & Cachar.

A Steamer and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly commencing at from Sealdah on Saturday the 17 instant.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, 6th October 1874. (Sd.) FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's 'Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of us, Meredith White Townsend and Dr. George Smith in the "FRIEND OF INDIA." and "THE OVERLAND FRIEND OF INDIA" newspapers ceased on the 16th April. For the sake of convenience, Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Accountants, Calcutta, have consented to collect all sums for subscriptions, or otherwise due up to the 16th instant, and also all subscriptions payable to the present Proprietor subsequent to that date. All claims against the late Proprietors are to be sent to Messrs. Nicholls & Co.

M. W. TOWNSEND and GEORGE SMITH,
By their Attorney,
J. C. MURRAY.

21st April, 1875.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836,

And specially empowered by Parliament,

OFFICES : DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross London.

At the annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875 in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that :—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	„ 244,607
The Annuities payable	„ 59,511
The Invested Funds	„ 4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

THE "Indian" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the Risks attaching to Fire and Marine business.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE AND PENSIONS.

Funds *entirely* in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND REMAIN IN INDIA. Policy-holders can appoint an Auditor.

Established 1869

ON NEW, SOUND AND POPULAR PRINCIPLES.

(Preliminary expenses including Establishment of 44 Agencies Rs. 2,066 only instead of Rs. 50,000 and upwards!)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF *1866.*

Capital Rs. 500,000 Fully Subscribed.

Paid-up Rs. 100,000 only (to leave a large surplus to Policy-holders) as advised by the Actuary, J. Hill Williams, Esq., Vice-President, Institute of Actuaries, London.

HEAD OFFICE : MEERUT.

BRANCH OFFICE : BOMBAY.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.

(1) ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT. (2)* ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA (3) NO AMALGAMATION. (4) FUNDS in Government Securities only. (5) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. (6) POLICY-HOLDERS entitled to appoint an Auditor. (7) REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon or China. The first Company which granted this complete concession. (8) NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL. (9) INDIAN RATES of Premium charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a *life time* in India or other tropical climates, will find that the rates of this Company compare *favourably* with *enhanced English Rates*. They have the advantage of *consistency*, as it is *proved beyond doubt* (by the various Civil and Military Funds) that English Life is of less value in India than in Europe. (10) ASSURANCES EFFECTED on lives of EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, PARSEES, AND HINDOOS. (11) CLAIMS PAID three months after satisfactory proof of death. (12) POLICIES for the whole term of life. Short terms of years certain, or payable during life time. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES combine the advantages of Personal and Family Provisions. They are made payable to the assured themselves on attaining a specified age, or to the representatives at death should that happen sooner. A PROMISSORY NOTE GRANTED for every PREMIUM PAID. (13) HALF CREDIT SYSTEM. (14) NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES BY LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS. Should payment of premium not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a Negotiable Promissory Note payable to bearer is given for every Premium paid, which Promissory Note cannot lapse, and is payable on the death of the assured or may be converted into cash during his life time to the extent of 30 *or* 40 per cent. of the premium after 1st or 2nd years paid, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured. Thus, the assured receives full value for his money for although he can only withdraw 30 or 40 per cent. of the amount of his premiums paid, he receives value for the remainder by being assured. In this way he has full control of his money, the Premiums paid becoming to him equal to a current banking account withdrawable at will. (15) LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES. (16) SUMS PAID under Promissory Notes exempt from all charges. (17) PREMIUMS are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, in five, ten, fifteen or twenty payments, or on the half credit system. (18) LAPSED POLICIES may be revived at any time on production of approved Medical Certificates and payment of arrears of Premium, with interest. (19) LOANS ON POLICIES. (20) EXCHANGE OF POLICIES by the substitution of Lives. (21) PENSION BRANCH. *The Rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.*

THE TWO GRAND INDUCEMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS
MUST ALWAYS BE
Unquestionable Security; and as large Profits as the System of Life Assurance admits.

Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and any further information may be obtained on application to the Company's Agents, or to

D. LANCASTER, *F. I. A.*,
Secretary.

Head Office, Meerut, 1875.

* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics,' read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874.

"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February*, 1874.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3	months' notice,	.. .. ..	3 per cent. per annum.
6	" "	.. .. ..	4 " "
12	" "	.. .. ..	5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON.
Agent.

COMPTOIR DE'SCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

Subscribed and paid-up Capital.....£3,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£ 800,000

London Bankers:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange

On London—6 months' sight.....	1s. 10⅞d.	per Rupee.
" On demand.....	1s. 10¾d.	"
On Paris—6 months' sight.....	242 francs.	
Letters of Credit	1s. 10⅞d.	
Ditto for *Italy* and *France* payable in Gold without Commission	1s. 10¼d.	

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at *two per cent.* on minimum monthly balances.

Deposit Accounts.

Interest at *three per cent.* allowed on money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at *four per cent.* subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS OR ORDER."

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government an other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Bank ing and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12	months certain	.. .. ..	5 per cent.
6	" "	.. .. ..	4 "
3	" "	.. .. ..	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Further particulars may be learned on ap to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, "LIMITED."

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	8 do.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit Government paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 do.
On do. do. do. Goods or Shipping Documents for Goods	8 do.
On cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent., on the amount of Credit	7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

LLOYD'S BANK, DARJEELING.

Fixed Deposits—Interest is allowed on deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards on the following terms:—

On sums lodged for 3 months certain .. 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 12 do. .. 7 do.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on floating deposits or Current Accounts, when the monthly Balances exceed 1,000 Rupees One Thousand.

A. B. L. WEBB,
Darjeeling, N. Bengal, April 1874. Manager.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited, grant LOANS on the MORTGAGE of Real estate in the Bombay Presidency, and make temporary ADVANCES upon Government Securities.

Forms of application for Loans on Mortgage may be obtained at the Bank's Office, 2, Parsee Bazaar Street

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July*, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

TARPAULINS

OF SIZES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

HOBSON AND COMPANY'S

FRAGRANT ROSILINE MOUTH-WASH.

A DELIGHTFUL preparation, invaluable for cleansing the mouth, preserving the palate, and purifying and sweetening the breath. It readily dissolves all tartarous incrustations on the teeth and causes their firm adhesion to the gums, at the same time imparting to the teeth a pure and pearl-like whiteness.

PREPARED ONLY BY
H. C. HOBSON & Co.,
London Dispensary, Umballa.

SOUNDY & Co.'s MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

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Soup Plates, 9 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-6 each.

Flat ditto, 6 in. Rs. 8-8 per dozen; 9 in. Rs. 12-8 per dozen; 10 in. Rs. 15 per dozen.

Meat Dishes, 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2 each; 16 in. Rs. 2-12 each; 18 in. Rs. 3-4 each.

Baking ditto, 10 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2 each.

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Bread Pans, 6 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 7 in. Rs. 1-6 each; 8 in. Rs. 1-8 each.

Pudding Cups, No. 1, As. 14 each; No. 2, Rs. 1-2 each.

Game Ovens, No. 1. Rs. 4-4 each; No. 2, Rs. 5-4 each.

Cups and Saucers, Small, Rs. 1-8 per pair; Large, Rs. 2 per pair.

Tumblers, ½ pint, Re. 1 each; 1 pint, Rs. 1-4 each; 1½ pint, Rs. 2 each.

Jacks, ½ pint, Rs. 1-4 each; 1 pint, Rs. 1-8 each; 1½ pint, Rs. 1-12 each; 2 pints, 2 each.

Milk Pans, 14 in. Rs. 4 each; 16 in. Rs. 5 each; 18 in. Rs. 6 each; 20 in. Rs. 7-8 each; 22 Rs. 9 each; 24 in. Rs. 10-8 each.

Nursery Basins, on stands, Rs. 20 each.

Bowls, 6½ in. Rs. 1-4 each; 7½ in. Rs. 1-8 each; 11½ in. Rs. 3-4 each, 12½ in. Rs. 4-8 each; 14¼ in. Rs. 6-8 each; 18 in. Rs. 7-8 each.

Soap Trays, Ans. 12 each, Square and Round.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2096.] CALCUTTA: SATURDAY, 15TH MAY, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

To SOUTHAMPTON *viâ* CANAL.

Captain.	Tons.	H P.		
Thibet, C. H. Eastley ..	2,593	400	May	18th
Mongolia, A. Coleman ..	2,798	530	June	1st.
Australia, J. S. Murray ..	3,648	600	„	15th

For further particulars apply to

H. P. LOVELL, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

FROM BOMBAY.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.			
Baroda, W. Fentiman ..	1,874	400	May	17th	to Suez, &c.
Khiva, C. G. Perrins ..	2,609	450	„	24th	„ Southampton.
Geelong, C. Fraser ..	1,584	250	„	31st	„ Suez, &c.
Gwalior, N. W. Haselwood ..	2,725	450	June	4th	„ Southampton.
Bokhara, W. D. Anderson ..	2,932	450	„	11th	„ Suez.
Lombardy, E. M. Gillson ..	2,723	450	„	18th	„ Southampton.
Kashgar, G. J. Babot ..	2,609	450	„	25th	„ Suez.
Hindostan, N. Roskell ..	3,113	600	July	2nd	„ Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 17th and 31st May, 14th and 28th June, 12th and 26th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 29th May, 26th June and 24th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April, 1875.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during May and June, 1875 :—

From Calcutta for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, 17th and 31st May, 12th and 26th June.

„ Akyab and Rangoon, 22nd May, 5th and 19th June.

„ Rangoon and Moulmein, 22nd May, 5th and 19th June.

„ Singapore calling at Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang and Malacca, 17th and 29th May, 12th and 26th June.

„ Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Pakchan, Kopah, Junkseylon, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, 15th May and 7th June.

„ Port Blair and Camorta, 21st May and 19th June.

„ Bombay, calling at False Point, Gopalpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar, 13th, 20th and 27th May, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June.

Receiving Cargo for Kurrachee, Guadar, Muscat, Bundar Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Bussorah, and Baghdad, to be transhipped at Bombay to Steamer leaving for the Persian Gulf, immediately after arrival of Steamer from Calcutta. Baghdad Cargo transferred at Bussorah to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From Madras, for Rangoon, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, returning to Madras, *vid* same ports, 24th May, 7th and 21st June.

„ Bombay, for Kurrachee only, 17th, 24th and 31st May, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June.

„ Kurrachee, Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah, receiving Cargo [illegible] 21st and 28th May, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June.

„ Calcutta calling at same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta, 20th and 27th May, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June.

„ Aden, for Zanzibar, 21st May and 18th June.

„ Zanzibar, for Aden, 5th June.

„ Ditto. „ Mayotte and Nossi Bi, 4th June.
Arriving at Zanzibar on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

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REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY dispatch during the fair Season (*November to June*) regularly every fortnight, a steamer from Bombay to Trieste, which leave on the 5th and 20th of every month. From June to November one steamer every month will be despatched on the 20th.

These steamers have either only one class of Cabin accommodation, or first and second class, and the rates of passage-money vary accordingly.

During the passenger season large passenger steamers are usually employed with excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH ONE CLASS ONLY.

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH 1ST AND 2ND CLASS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
„ Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
„ Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

The passage-money includes free conveyance of 3 cwts. luggage for 1st class, and 200 lbs. for 2nd class Passengers, and a liberal table (*exclusive* of wines and liquors, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices).

OVERLAND ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Information of the Company's Service on the direct weekly line between
TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA,
In conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service between Suez and the East, and *vice versa*.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Trieste for Alexandria every Friday at midnight, and will reach their destination in about 5 days, inclusive of a stoppage from 4 to 6 hours at Corfu. The return voyage from Alexandria takes place immediately after the arrival of the Indian Mails from Suez, falling due every Sunday. In case of delay the departure of the steamer will be postponed.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA, CORFU, AND TRIESTE.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Corfu	8 0	5 18	3 0
Trieste	12 0	9 0	6 0

Reduced Fares from Alexandria to Trieste for Families of not less than
three adult persons travelling together.
1st Class, Rs. 100 each; 2nd Class, Rs. 75 each.

These rates include berth, a liberal table (exclusive of liquor) and fees.

Baggage allowed—1st Class, 200 lbs. ; 2nd Class, 130 lbs., English weight.

Overweight, 10s. per cwt.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4 Without food.
„ Suez	36	22		8
„ Port Said	38	24		9
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10
„ Messina	50	34		14
„ Naples	50	34		14
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with Kurrachee.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LING, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer ...	...	£55	0 0
Transit to Alexandria ...	...	3	0 0
Passage to Trieste ...	...	12	0 0
Trieste to London ...	...	12	0 0
		£82	0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class ...	...	£13	0 0
2nd Class ...	...	9	0 0
3rd Class ...	...	6	0 0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

(Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 2 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th November, 1873.

FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,
Agent.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of us, Meredith White Townsend and Dr. George Smith in the "FRIEND OF INDIA," and "THE OVERLAND FRIEND OF INDIA" newspapers ceased on the 16th April. For the sake of convenience, Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Accountants, Calcutta, have consented to collect all sums for subscriptions, or otherwise due up to the 16th instant, and also all subscriptions payable to the present Proprietor subsequent to that date. All claims against the late Proprietors are to be sent to Messrs. Nicholls & Co.

M. W. TOWNSEND and GEORGE SMITH,
By their Attorney,
J. C. MURRAY.

21st April, 1875.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES : DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that :—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

THE "Indian" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the Risks attaching to Fire and Marine business.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE AND PENSIONS.

Funds *entirely* in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND REMAIN IN INDIA. Policy-holders can appoint an Auditor.

Established 1869

ON NEW, SOUND AND POPULAR PRINCIPLES.

(Preliminary expenses including Establishment of 44 Agencies Rs. 2,066 only instead of Rs. 50,000 and upwards!)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 500,000 Fully Subscribed.

Paid-up Rs. 100,000 only (to leave a large surplus to Policy-holders) as advised by the Actuary, J. Hill Williams, Esq., Vice-President, Institute of Actuaries, London.

HEAD OFFICE : MEERUT.

BRANCH OFFICE : BOMBAY.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.

(1) ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT. (2)* ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA (3) NO AMALGAMATION. (4) FUNDS in Government Securities only. (5) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. (6) POLICY-HOLDERS entitled to appoint an Auditor. (7) REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon or China. The first Company which granted this complete concession. (8) NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL. (9) INDIAN RATES of Premium charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a *life time* in India or other tropical climates, will find that the rates of this Company compare *favourably* with *enhanced English Rates*. They have the advantage of *consistency*, as it is *proved beyond doubt* (by the various Civil and Military Funds) that English Life is of less value in India than in Europe. (10) ASSURANCES EFFECTED on lives of EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, PARSEES, AND HINDOOS. (11) CLAIMS PAID three months after satisfactory proof of death. (12) POLICIES for the whole term of life. Short terms of years certain, or payable during life time. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES combine the advantages of Personal and Family Provisions. They are made payable to the assured themselves on attaining a specified age, or to the representatives at death should that happen sooner. A PROMISSORY NOTE GRANTED for every PREMIUM PAID. (13) HALF CREDIT SYSTEM. (14) NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES BY LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS. Should payment of premium not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a Negotiable Promissory Note payable to bearer is given for every Premium paid, which Promissory Note cannot lapse, and is payable on the death of the assured or may be converted into cash during his lifetime to the extent of 30 *or* 40 per cent. of the premium after 1st or 2nd years paid, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured. Thus, the assured receives full value for his money for although he can only withdraw 30 or 40 per cent. of the amount of his premiums paid, he receives value for the remainder by being assured. In this way he has full control of his money, the Premiums paid becoming to him equal to a current banking account withdrawable at will. (15) LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES. (16) SUMS PAID under Promissory Notes exempt from all charges. (17) PREMIUMS are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, in five, ten, fifteen or twenty payments, or on the half credit system. (18) LAPSED POLICIES may be revived at any time on production of approved Medical Certificates and payment of arrears of Premium, with interest. (19) LOANS ON POLICIES. (20) EXCHANGE OF POLICIES by the substitution of Lives. (21) PENSION BRANCH. *The Rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.*

THE TWO GRAND INDUCEMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS MUST ALWAYS BE

Unquestionable Security; and as large Profits as the System of Life Assurance admits.

Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and any further information may be obtained on application to the Company's Agents, or to

D. LANCASTER, *F. I. A.*,
Secretary.

Head Office, Meerut, 1875.

* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28*th January, 1874* :

"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February*, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES BLYTH, ESQ.

SUB-GOVERNOR, EDWIN GOWER, ESQ.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, DAVID POWELL, ESQ.

JOHN P. LAURENCE, ESQ., Secretary.

JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, ESQ., Underwriter.

ARTHUR H. BAILEY, ESQ., Actuary.

THOS. B. BATEMAN, ESQ., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are alloted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

Examples of additions to life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy. 5 years.	Duration of Policy. 25 years.
20	£70 5	£244 14
30	74 14	342 11
40	79 18	375 10
50	92 16	412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	25	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectus, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—(£2,000,000,) Two Millions.

Trustees—Sir Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—R. W. Kelly, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter McLagan, Esq., M.P.
James Morton, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq., J.P.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Geo. B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmond, Banner, & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pullock, M.D., London; and F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of premium for *Fire* and *Life* Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices. Policies are issued under the *Life* branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on civil lives and military lives in civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Established 1825.

THE FUNDS amount to upwards of FOUR MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, and are invested chiefly in the Security of Land in the United Kingdom.

THE INCOME exceeds SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum.

THE ASSURANCES IN FORCE amount to upwards of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

THE STANDARD is one of the oldest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very important benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first Institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

THE ANNUAL REPORT for the past year, bearing reference to the very onerous and responsible duties which the maintenance of the Company at its present high standard of progress and accumulation devolves upon the Directors, may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

5, Hare Street, Calcutta, 8th September 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool;* 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow;* 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P.
John Chapman, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Halliday, Esq.
Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
Alfred Lowe, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.

Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policyholders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly, at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies [illegible]
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	... **£ 971,942 10 10**
Annual Income	...	... **£ 169,497 15 8**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims Paid Since 1834, £ 2,070,348 17 1

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, STRAND, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,900	0 0
	Interest	24,300	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		561,332	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ..	.. COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ..	.. PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ..	.. REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ..	.. FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ..	.. PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.
Sub-Agents in ..	Mirzapore, ..	.. HAMILTON, BROWN & CO.
	Agra, ..	.. T. BAILEY, ESQ.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forward on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CALCUTTA.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872, UNLIMITED.

The importance of this Company's transactions with the public may be judged from the fact that since its commencement it has been able to pay 9,000,000*l.* sterling as losses under insured risks and without a single call on its proprietors whose liability is unlimited.

The undersigned are authorised to issue policies in Bombay and the Mofussil at the tariff rates of all the old established Company, which are as low as the nature of the risks can justify.

The rates on bungalows in the Mofussil, and Residences, Offices, and Godowns in Elphinstone Circle, have been lately much reduced. Particulars on application at the Agency office.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Agents.

DECISIONS of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from the commencement in 1843 to the year 1859. *Price*, only Rs. 100.

KEDARNATH BANERJEE.
Bartolla, Calcutta.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. ERNSTHAUSEN & OESTERLEY,

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.,

have the CHAMPAGNE of this well-known brand constantly for sale at their Godown's in cases of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN & Co's

		Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases, Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 30

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry, in 2 dozen cases, Qts. .. .. „ 30

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	Rs.	44 per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto	12	Quarts ..	„	44 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto	24	Pints, ..	„	48 „
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	„	35 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	35 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	36 „

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 *&* 61, *BENTINCK STREET*,

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

Just Published.

THE JANUARY NO. (CXIX.) OF

"THE CALCUTTA REVIEW."

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THE FAMINE.

II.

"THERE have been some hereditary honours conferred for civil services, and therefore I don't think the hon. gentleman right in his assumption that the honours and rewards conferred by Her Majesty are strictly for military services. With respect to the great labours of those who successfully contended with the Indian famine, I may say it is but very recently that their success has been attained. On all these occasions—I am not now speaking with reference peculiarly to the labours connected with the Indian famine, but to labours of this character when the conduct is performed in a distant country and the exertions have been shared by many individuals—it is of great importance that the utmost care should be taken that no mistake is committed—that you should not, for instance, reward the wrong people, a mistake that is sometimes made and not easily remedied."—*Mr. Disraeli, House of Commons, April*, 1875.

WE INSISTED at some length in a recent issue, upon the mistake made by the Government of India in refusing to stop the export of rice from Calcutta towards the close of 1873, when famine was plainly discerned to be coming upon the country. By the 25th October, the local Government knew the situation fully, and it was the urgency of its representations that brought Lord Northbrook down from the hills in the first week of November. Now, instead of coming down to take counsel and co-operate loyally with that Government, he came unhappily full of jealousy of Sir George Campbell, and with the plain purpose that whatever credit was to be got by surmounting the calamity, should be reaped by himself, while the discredit of any failure in the arrangements was to fall upon the local Government. The attitude which *the Supreme Government really took up towards Sir George* Campbell was concealed from the public, and it was only the few who knew the jealous hostility with which every step of the local administration was watched, while professions were being made in public of the sympathy and support that were being accorded thereto. The only disagreement that reached the public ear, was the difference of opinion between the two Governments on the question of stopping the export, and that difference came about in the following way. Instead of frankly taking counsel with Sir George Campbell on the point, Lord Northbrook immediately upon arriving in Calcutta sent privately for two gentlemen of the mercantile community, and finding that they were opposed to the suspension of the trade which the local Government deemed necessary, at once made up his mind to show his superiority at starting, to the fears and counsels of the Lieutenant-Governor. Not a member of the local Government was present at this conference. Any other man in Lord Northbrook's position, if in doubt as to the wisdom of Sir George Campbell's advice, would have frankly suggested to him, that it might be well to ascertain the opinion of the merchants upon the matter. It was an act of indecency to call a conference and to exclude the local Government therefrom. The simple truth was, that Lord Northbrook did not want to act *with* Sir George Campbell. He wanted to show himself superior to him, and so, when he found the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce opposed—as the merchants in a body naturally were—to any interference with the trade, his mind was made up at once. Now the gentlemen thus called on to be his counsellors, were in ignorance of the real state of matters in the country. They had not the least conception of the extent of the calamity which had befallen the people, in the failure of their harvest. As soon as its nature was really known, one of them felt it incumbent upon him to tell Lord Northbrook that he had been compelled to change his view of the matter, and that the Lieutenant-Governor was right, and that the export ought to be instantly stopped. But by this time the world knew that Lord Northbrook and Sir George Campbell were at issue upon the point, and the former would have resigned office rather than acknowledge that the Lieutenant-Governor had been right, and he himself wrong. And so, after long and painful elaboration, the famous Resolution upon the question was published to the world, setting forth "the grounds" on which the Government had deemed it expedient to allow the export to go on without interruption. We have already reviewed those reasons, and shown how inconsistent and mutually destructive they really were. They were an after thought.

But while this was the first, it was not the only mistake into which the Government of India was betrayed, by its unworthy determination to co-operate with Sir George Campbell no further than it was compelled so to do, for the safety of its own reputation. Animated by this spirit, it refused for nearly three months, to recognize frankly the extent of the disaster that had occurred. From the 25th October, until Sir Richard Temple was sent into Behar, in the middle of January, Lord Northbrook, as far as he safely dared, held aloof from all sympathizing support of Sir George Campbell's administration. We say sympathizing support: for the world knows well the difference between a jealous and a cordial support of subordinates. Knowing his great ability and insight, Lord Northbrook feared to oppose his course, but took good care not to do or say anything that would make him sharer in any mistakes Campbell might make in the responsibilities that overwhelmed him. While the Viceroy was professing in words to stimulate, and superintend, and criticize the heroic efforts that were being made by him, Sir George was nevertheless allowed to discern clearly that his forecast of events was regarded as very doubtfully true, and that when his measures came to be reviewed, the public would know well, if mistakes were made, whose mistakes they were. And this detestable attitude—for it was detestable—was maintained until the Supreme Government itself became thoroughly alarmed, about the middle of January. Sir Richard Temple was then hurried up to Behar as a member of their own body, to see for the Viceroy what the state of matters really was. Now came the reaction and the terror. It was at last discovered that Sir George Campbell had been right all through. Haunted by the knowledge that three months of precious time had been lost, and by the fear that events might be close at hand that would ruin his political career, everything was now taken up by the Viceroy in a whirlwind of anxiety, and considerations of economy thrown to the winds. Happily for Lord Northbrook, the delusions which he had nursed from jealousy of Campbell had never been shared by his Lieutenant, or the staff at his command. The world will never know, for it is impossible to describe the truly heroic labours, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion with which the local Government and its officers had laboured, while Lord Northbrook and his advisers slept, or looked cynically on, waiting for those "Christmas rains" that were to come—but never came—and that were to prove to the world how much more reasonably they had estimated the position than the excitable and sensational gentleman who ruled at Belvedere. What if there had been a heavy failure of the aghanee rice in Behar, did not every one know how important were the cold weather and the rubbee crops of that part of India, and would not the "winter rains" and the wheat crop redeem the people from all danger. Fortunately for the people, all that human energy could do, and it was almost superhuman, in preparing the district executive officers for what was coming upon them, the local Government had already done, while Lord Northbrook had the *courage* to affect to blame the local administration that it had not done more, when at last he himself discerned what was really coming. A more discreditable passage is not to be found in the history of our rule in India, than the conduct of the Supreme Government towards the local administration of Bengal, throughout the early months of

this great calamity. To say that there was not a spark of generosity in the attitude of the Viceroy towards Sir George would be pure bathos. He was wanting in loyalty towards him; and as every one, we suppose, knows, it was he who forced Sir George Campbell to retire, under pretences of concern for his health, the real purpose being that he might remove out of his way the one man to whom by a sure instinct the public would have given, and justly given, the credit of having timely discerned and surmounted the calamity. If instead of being the intensely self-conscious, vain man he really is, Lord Northbrook had the least generosity of character, he would have loyally cast himself from the first upon the man whose special duty it was to meet the calamity—the one man most fitted in the country to do so, by a consensus of opinion. He would loyally and frankly have placed all the resources of the Supreme Government behind him, and sympathizingly assured him that he would take his full share of the responsibility of what was done. *But it was not in Lord Northbrook*; and his vanity and jealousy went near to have filled the world with a story of suffering never before heard of. The unforeseen circumstance that the granaries of the Punjab were full to overflowing with accumulations of food from past years, and the fact that the food reserves of the people proved to be immensely greater than we dared hope, saved his reputation the reproach of a calamity greater than the mind willingly dwells upon.

Now the time has come when it is fitting that all this should be said, for it is true, while no one has before said it. Lord Northbrook had the narrowest escape from total shipwreck of his political career, by his unworthy conduct towards Sir George Campbell in this calamity, and it is only right and proper when honors are being talked about in Parliament, that the world should know the facts. Sir George Campbell has probably forgiven him long ere this, but he must have had a thorough contempt for the vain, self-conscious nobleman at whose hands he suffered this great wrong. Let the people of Bengal, let all India, and let the Parliament of England, understand well that it is Campbell and not Northbrook to whom the country really owes the credit of our surmounting this great calamity. Down to the very middle of January, there was not a member of the Viceroy's Government that did not affect to be incredulous of the whole affair. Their rude awakening plunged them into a whirlwind of anxiety, and caused the enormous expenditure that followed. We have not yet done with this subject.

THE LANDHOURA CASE.

THE recent case of the claimant to the Landhoura Raj in Saharunpore, N.-W.P., presents the curious spectacle of the executive first straining the law to suit their view of the manner in which the matter was to be dealt with, and then appealing to it to decide between them and the *soi-disant* Rajah. In fact, the law was first treated as a complaisant menial, and then appealed to as an impartial umpire. This is a strange and, as we take it, highly unsatisfactory state of affairs, although, as it has happened to turn out, the claimant is an impostor, if his confession be accepted fully and the experiment has accordingly been made on a very vile body. Let us suppose, however, that the result had been transposed, and that he had been the real Simon Pure;—what then would now be said, what then could now be done? We recompense him for the harsh treatment, we call it by no other name, he received at the beginning of this celebrated case. Here lies the little rift in the apparently harmonious flute of such matters.

There are men who are apt, owing to ignorance of the power and scope of law, to argue that because in the end cases such as this usually terminate in the discomfiture and prove the falsehood of the legal victim, therefore initial measures of harshness and oppression are justified, and that their absolution has been decreed by the chorus of execration which is sung over the impostor whose guilt has been detected. This sentiment, we fear, sways a great many persons in this country, and not only such as look upon the people as 'niggers,' but those, too, who are often in charge of most responsible stations, and who, holding such tenets, are able by virtue of their position to do an infinite amount of mischief. We deprecate Adrastes, but it is for the benefit of this latter school that we intend to discuss this Landhoura case, as it is its disciples who bring the executive into collision with the law, and who, if too readily supported by the paramount power, apparently prove the illogical and unfair proposition that "might is right."

In the Landhoura case, the problem the executive authorities of the district had really to solve was whether the claimant to the title and estates who had suddenly appeared in their midst was an impostor or not, and in the event of the former not being proved, what steps should be taken to assure at the same time the peace of the district and justice to the claimant. By justice, we mean the prevention rather of any possible denial of justice to him, and not that the authorities were bound to afford him any assistance towards proving his claim. The authorities, too impatient to work at the tangled skein, cut the Gordian knot by assuming the claimant to be an impostor, without proceeding against him according to law on that count, and by locking him up as a vagabond. By doing this they most effectually secured the peace of the district, as far as outward demonstrations went, but in the event of his guilt they shirked the 'onus' of proving him a criminal at law which was incumbent on them, while in the event of his innocence and of his being the Simon Pure enhanced the difficulties in his way of obtaining justice. Moreover, the action taken was first illegal and afterwards abnormal, for the first Magistrate who tried him, released him on the condition of his not re-entering the district, a condition which no law either prescribed or permitted: and the second, we will not say purposely but we must say most unaccountably, suffered delays to take place in the proceedings relating to the release or security of the accused from jail;—delays harrassing to the prisoner not so much on account of the discomforts of a jail, or of the waste of time which might have been most valuable to him, but because, supposing him to be the true man, of the impression which must have been made on the minds of people almost wholly natives, who had a fair reason to presume that the hand of the Government was against him, as witnessing the action of the local magnate.

The authorities proceeded under a section of the law which cannot be too rarely resorted to, and which empowers a Magistrate to require security from any person who cannot give an account of himself, and in default to imprison him for a period not exceeding six months. Great latitude is given to a Magistrate under this section, and it is to be feared that this power which, in the case of the discreet and wise, strengthens the otherwise feeble hands and prevents *crime*, degenerates in that of the hasty and impulsive into tyranny and oppression, however unmeant they may be. We would ask now, was this their wisest course, and could not the law have helped them to a better and indeed more just way of settling the matter? Undoubtedly it could. There is a section whereby persons cheating or attempting to cheat by personation, impostors in fact, can be dealt with and severely punished; and we would ask why it was not under this section that action was originally taken? We fear the answer must be that the authorities were weakly uncertain about the results, that they dreaded an appeal, and possible reversal of sentence, and accordingly took the easy and far too often adopted method, of arresting the claimant on a vague charge of living without ostensible means and being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. Then followed a lamentable *fiasco*, begun by one Magistrate and carried on by another, and ending in an appeal to the High Court, which sacred mountain's labours were ushered in with more than Olympian thunders, and terminated by the delivery of a very 'ridiculous mouse' indeed.

Fortunately, the North-West Provinces Government saw at a glance what should be done, and what should have been done long before, and ordered the claimant to be prosecuted as a cheat, with the result of an overwhelming mass of evidence for the prosecution, and the game being up, a confession from the accused. But we ask, why was not all this done before, why was this scandal of the executive battling with the law allowed to be exhibited: and why was law denounced by one

if not more influential journals, while during the whole time law was in the right and the executive, owing to its ignorance of law, in the wrong? The answer is, because those who administer the law are of all trades and master of none. Even Proteus himself, we fancy, could hardly have been at home in all his transformations, and must, even if he had a stern sense of duty, have preferred invariably two or three of them to the rest. So too his modern prototype the Magistrate and collector, work he ever so conscientiously, must prefer some branches of his duties to others, and *he* generally prefers all others to law.

Remedium quæris? Adspice! A scheme to separate judi*cial* from executive functions all over India: for if in the face of such a complication as this case has been, matters are allowed to go as they do, it would be better far to re-introduce Personal Rule than to allow law to be treated as a *valet-de-chambre* at one moment, and as king omniscient and omnipotent at the next.

THE *PIONEER'S* ANGELS.

THE *Pioneer* has ever been on the side of the angels—happy angels!—but hitherto its kind support has been given chiefly to the higher orders of the hierarchy. For Viceroys always, for Lieut.-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief nearly always, our contemporary has had its stereotyped approval. Regarding the "virtues and powers" below these, there was no certain rule laid down. It might, or it might not, be worth while to patronize a Member of Council; but up to this time we never suspected that the favour of a Chief Justice was worth purchase at the cost of journalistic propriety and fairness. If our readers will look at the *Pioneer* for Monday the 3rd instant, we believe that they will admit the fitness of the terms we have used. They will find in that issue, the copy of a judgment delivered by the "learned" Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stuart, upon an appeal from the Sessions Judge of Agra. They will also find an editorial paragraph in which it is taken for granted, that upon every point the higher Court is right; the lower, wrong. Had the case been finally disposed of, such an assumption might perhaps have been pardonable. Legal fictions are useful in their way, and there would have been nothing very bad in pretending to believe that Sir Robert Stuart was to be recognized as the brightest incarnation of juristic lore. But surely when a new trial had been ordered, it was no time for a newspaper openly to anticipate the result one way or the other. The very publication of Sir Robert Stuart's judgment seems to us ill-advised, if nothing more. We do not for a moment believe that the Chief Justice had anything to do with this. He may not be Themis, Dike, and Nomos in tri-une personification, but we are sure that he would not in any way seek the support of a public journal to enforce his views about a matter yet waiting the decision of a lower Court. In fact, by the remarks with which he himself concludes, he shows how anxious he is that the judge who is to preside at the new trial, should approach his task unbiassed by "previously conceived opinions and impressions."

But the *Pioneer* has not only been guilty of an impropriety in publishing Sir Robert Stuart's remarks, and of injustice in assuming that the lower Court was necessarily in error; but it has made the mistake of treating the case as one of a point of law. The Session Judge's view of the case is evident from the report of his judgment. In a sea of falsehood, he was unable to find the facts, and he therefore came to the conclusion that, whether the defence were true or not, the charge was not proved. The more *prudent* course might have been to pretend that he believed the defence. But, not believing it, he said so openly.

Whether the Chief Justice or the Sessions Judge is right in the case, we shall not attempt to determine; but since the former in coming to his decision, did so without having the witnesses before him, while the latter enjoyed that advantage, it must be obvious that there is a sufficient element of doubt in the case, to demand a suspension of opinion until the enquiry has been carried to its completion. The High Court of the North-Western Provinces does not, we believe, enjoy a reputation for infallibility, nor can the "learned" Chief Justice boast the long experience which should command an unhesitating trust in his judgments.

It may be said that a paper which could defend the entire action of Government in the Baroda case, would (to steal Disraeli's joke) declare that it "liked dry champagne." The value of the *Pioneer's* opinions is generally in inverse ratio to the accuracy of its intelligence, a fact perhaps easy of explanation. But its ready faith in the Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces is striking from its novelty. We do not, however, feel jealous of its happiness. The wily Ulysses, we are told, *vetulam suam prætulit immortalitati.* To the *Pioneer*, it seems, the concrete exponent of law is dearer than mere abstract justice.

EXACTION.

IT is a common complaint of women that men are tyrannous exacting creatures, never satisfied with anything or anybody, and as this doctrine is one of a very soothing nature for fine ladies who love flirting better than domestic economy, it is no wonder if it is widely disseminated on the hills and in the plains of India. If a husband ventures to advise the amiable being, humourously called his better-half, for what he considers their joint good, the doctrine of "exaction" is immediately thrown in his teeth; and whether the remonstrance be due to an excessive display of shoulder, or an inclination on the lady's part to become the talk of the station, it does not much signify who is right or wrong in the matter when a woman is determined to have her way. Under such circumstances she ridicules reason, and treats with the utmost contempt the interests of those most dear to her, and her own. She knows perfectly well that she is doing wrong in encouraging the attentions of Mr. Fopington, for whom she has really no tenderness, yet so pleasant is this belief in the excessive "exaction" of husbands, that she cannot resist the opportunity of asserting her independence of it, in a way that may possibly eventuate in a scandal and the Divorce Court. These fair creatures, it must be borne in mind, will never admit for a moment that they give occasion for exaction from those who are the responsible guardians of their destiny. Any one of them would consider it an unwarranted interference or impertinence on the part of a husband, to remark that a bodice was too low, if low bodies were in fashion, and we veritably believe that many a couple's happiness—with perhaps the fortune of their children as well—has been wrecked upon some such question, as this, where the husband strove to do his duty by his wife, and the latter her duty by the fashions. In the revelations of those Indian scandals that from time to time convulse society, it will be nearly always observed that the "exaction" theory plays a prominent part in the domestic drama. The husband would not allow the wife to take rambles upon starry nights with the *ami de maison*, and so she went; or it was remonstrances on the subject of her conduct which drove her to the fatal step, and precipitated a poor young family into the direst dismay and despair. Exaction, remonstrance, objection, or whatever we please to call it, is becoming in fact, one of those things which woman will not submit to at the hands of man, but whether the frivolity of the day, or the agitation about Woman's Rights is to be credited with this independence on the part of the ladies, we cannot say; we can only observe the circumstance, and comment upon it as we may.

The selfishness of man is proverbial, and if we were to ask one of our fine dames to define the exaction of a husband, she would probably reply in one word—selfishness. We should see with her, this poor victim of tyranny dissatisfied, despite *carte blanch* with a dress-maker, a train of admirers, a special cavalier-servente, dinner out thrice a week, and Badminton eternally. Balls would not be unmixed bliss to her, or dreamy waltzes after champagne suppers. And why? Doubtless on account of the horrid selfishness of her absurdly named lord and master, a self-indulgent wretch with his nasty cheroots, his office, and his dinner, that he is as cross as a bear about if it is half-an-hour late, or not perfectly served. It is truly lamentable that the cup of woman's enjoyment, nay needful recreation, should be poisoned in this way by the abominable selfishness of man; nevertheless—and taking the man's view of the case—the self-love of the woman men now-a-days marry, is sufficient to account for the unusual number of "spins" in Indian stations. It is certainly true that, however little a woman of our time likes exaction from any one, a sensible man is shy to marry a lady who abhors it. It is so easy to change the words "judicious remonstrance" into "everlasting exaction" for instance, and despite the immensely weighty authority of a man milliner like

Worth, there are young men—silly young men it may be—who might object to a too liberal display of their wives' charms in public. But they are philosophical enough to admire these things in the wives of others, and being well aware at what cost to the husband all this exhibition is made, the young man—be he civilian or *militaire*—has no ardent desire for the expense himself, and is therefore in a great measure impervious to the tender assaults of the superabundant spinsters of our towns and stations. For the doctrine of exaction, however convenient for wives, is unfriendly to maids; at least in this way only can we account for the batteries of glances that are now wasted in a cold weather campaign, and the holocausts of dresses that have failed their wearers in society.

It would, of course, be idle to tell any woman that she was doing herself, or her sex, an injury by her hatred of what she terms "exaction." She prefers to believe in the cruelty of man with a devotion worthy of a better cause, and attributes the failures annually returning in the Suez Canal steamers to the place from whence they came, to the scandalous exactions of the other sex whom nothing will content—not angels. Tell the fair critic that men are learning to think; that if they cannot get anything better than half naked, painted, and wholly artificial women for their wives, they will remain single, and she will retort that the fashions which countenance these peculiarities are far more important than men think in the matter. In short, without much trouble one may believe that when a woman rails at exaction, it is because exaction is not in the fashion. But then men have no pity or compassion on the women that are made in the likeness of their mothers, say these apologists for the fair sex, and there is some truth in the imputation of selfishness here. We see young things arrive with the "Europe" color—by which is meant rouge—fresh upon them, and we see those things, alas! no longer young, depart to some bourne, from whence they never return, with unfeigned indifference. Nor as selfish men do we very much care for their future fate; but then what is woman—as we see her every day—that we should painfully interest ourselves in her affairs, when she is not at the trouble to reciprocate, as the Americans have it? We owe no particular duty that we know of, to the lady of fashion who believes in nothing but dress and money, and who would sacrifice any man to either, nor are we called upon to go into tears or mourning, when the natural result of her career is a scandal.

We may pity her as a woman, if we can, but in truth the task is a hard one: for woman should be womanly, and the type we speak of is everything else. And the type is frequent now. We do not know if New York and French fashions for female dress and behaviour are ousting all that were British from this country; but it certainly is the case that there is a freedom of action noticeable among some of our Anglo-Indian ladies of fashion that may cause the moralist well to wonder on the lives they lead their husbands. When the Marquis de Montespan discovered that his wife had fled from the "uxorial exactions" of that period to the protection of Louis the Fourteenth, he revenged himself by driving a chariot ornamented at the four corners with large horns; but the indignation which at another period of history adopted so singular a method of remonstrance has apparently little fervour now; or, at least, it is in some sort stifled. The husband that dared to remonstrate in our era as he of Montespan did, would be deemed so abominably exacting by the female society in which he moved, that he would be probably expelled therefrom—and serve him right—for his exactions. In short, and if the exquisitely dressed and painted creatures we set upon so lofty a pedestal, continue as they are now doing, to repudiate all claims of the viler sex to their admonishment, it must come to this: that men must either accept their doctrine of exaction, or take to the alternative of celibacy.

NATURE AND THE "COSMOS."

IT may, at first sight, appear surprising that of John Stuart Mill's posthumous essays, the one upon "Nature" should have chiefly excited indignation and protest. As he himself observes, it is in harmony with accepted theological ideas to regard Nature, whether displaying herself in the untutored impulses of man or in the instinctive physical life within and around him, as antagonistic to his spiritual diviner self,—a temptress to be held ever fettered and subdued, lest she should beguile him from that worthy estate appointed him "a little lower than the angels." This being so, how are we to explain the sense of outraged religious sentiment with which we behold Nature arraigned before the critical tribunal, stripped of her fair-flowered garment, and having no voice to answer the accusations heaped upon her, driven forth branded as a criminal?

To begin with, we cannot but feel grateful,—those of us at least, who honestly prefer clear ideas to facile vagueness of expression,—that this discussion has arisen. With perhaps one exception, no term is more ambiguous. That there was a divergence of meaning in its use, and that the deity of the poet was scarcely the same "Nature" whom the preacher exhorted us to abjure, must have been suspected ere this by us all. Mill at any rate, with his usual perspicacity and fairness, has given us a sufficiently clear definition of the sense, or rather senses, in which he employs the word; the sense also, in which he believes it to be generally used, even by those for whom Nature is not the enemy, but the encourager of all that is noble and beautiful in human souls; the symbol not of anarchy and selfish lust, but of sympathy, innocence, and peace. It is to the last clause we must demur. Mill's definition does not grasp the conception of Nature formed by reverential and poetic minds, to whom she represents not the sum of elemental forces and properties, but the integrity of all the progressive tendencies and various beauty revealed in the universe. Mill has drawn a Pessimist's picture of life, and with effective vigour. Schopenhauer himself could not paint in blacker colours the pains and evils of existence; but Mill has failed to bring home culpability, or even complicity, to that "Universal Mother" whom we celebrate, as worthy of all love and praise. No voice has she in that law of death, against which she is more helpless, and which weighs upon her more cruelly, than upon man himself; no part in those destructive hurricanes and earthquakes, whose ravages she seeks to cover with fresh flowers and fruitful crops. Never discouraged in her loving energy, she builds up again and again the beauty of the world; and has always a peaceful smile with which to meet the troubled gaze of man, though under the yoke of relentless laws, she, with him, "groaneth and travaileth in pain."

It may be objected that this conception of Nature is a purely ideal one. We need not dispute the assertion, so long as it is admitted that the ideal rests upon corresponding external fact. It is the privilege of the mind, thus to raise up for itself associates out of the dust of the ground. And the creative act is not a visionary one, when it is the result of the mysterious yet indestructible harmony which unites the physical universe and the conscious soul. When Jesus bids men learn faith from the grain of mustard seed, and quietude of mind from the lilies of the field, we want no exposition of the parable; and if we feel grateful to the poet who uses sea and sky and forests to paint the picture of human life, it is because he confirms our own intuitive perception of relationship with external Nature.

Nor, though we may admit a certain tendency to exaggerate the authoritative character of the so-called "Laws of Nature," can we, with Mill, dismiss the assumption that Nature does in very fact supply us with a certain standard of conduct. The standard is not a very exalted one, nor does it behove us to remain content with it; but to act in disobedience to it is plainly perilous, save under very exceptional circumstances, and when it is *unmistakeably* clear that the opposite course has the sanction of a higher authority. Mill, on the other hand, will not allow that the terms "natural" and "unnatural" have any reference to morality. "There is hardly a single point of excellence," he says, "belonging to human character, which is not decidedly repugnant to the untutored feelings of human nature";—and again "There is hardly a bad action ever perpetrated which is not natural, and the motives to which are not perfectly natural feelings." If the term "natural" here, includes all the instincts and impulses to which man is, or ever has been, subject, the last statement simply amounts to saying that no bad action has been performed without some motive; a proposition which, save in the case of lunatics, no one will dispute. But when the words "natural" and "unnatural" are employed in the sense above referred to, they have a distinct significance. Mill himself has traced back all the faults which disfigure mankind to the instinct of egotism; and all our virtues or capacities for virtue, to the equally natural instinct of sympathy. But whilst a man may consider his own selfishness to be perfectly natural, *i.e.*, excusable, he does not extend this indulgence to the selfishness of his neighbour. When speaking of the actions of another as "*natural*," or the reverse, it will almost invariably be found to be the sympathetic instinct which is referred to as having been outraged or obeyed. Thus it is pronounced "natural" that a mother should take a false oath to save her child from punishment; and again "unnatural" that a son should accuse his father of a crime he may have actually committed. And in neither case can the popular sentiment, though it may possibly exaggerate its clemency

on the one hand, or its censure on the other, be called unsound. He would be a dull legislator who would not admit an extenuation of the offence, in the first instance : whilst in the second, all we can say is that a virtuous zeal, not only superior to, but in direct contradiction of natural feelings is always perilous. From Brutus to Torquemada "*il n'y à qu'un pas :*" and we shall not find that the world has been greatly blessed by those who have immolated human sympathies to an ideal principle.

'Nature,' then, as poetically or popularly conceived of, does not come within reach of the accusations that are directed in reality against the whole scheme of creation—the Cosmos, in other words, that "*Laboratory of order and goodness,*" as it is styled by Strauss ; but in which Mill will apparently see nothing but the rude friction of machinery, and the disregard of private and personal interests. The essay upon Nature we are told was written in 1850. We cannot but think that had it been supervised by the author before its publication, some reference to the evolution theory would have allowed the possibility of a glimmering light of order through the chaotic darkness. As for Mill's assumption of a beneficent Creator, of limited power, who has done the best he could under disadvantageous circumstances, it reads like a *reductio ad absurdum* of the *Deus ex machina* systems. It is clear that, whilst an omnipotent Creator, as the first cause of all thing, cuts the Gordian knot, a Creator who is not omnipotent, but himself controlled by incontrovertible laws, or a Being of superior power to himself, is a purely useless hypothesis, leaving the problem just where it was before. It is a repetition of the old story, that the world was supported by an elephant, who stood upon the back of a tortoise, who stood upon,—it was not precisely known what. Nevertheless there is profound truth in Mill's observation that as the religious sentiment becomes more cultured and enlightened, there is a gradual disassociation of the ideas of Infinite Goodness and resistless Force. As reverence more and more emancipated from fear, becomes the free spontaneous aspiration of the heart towards the Divine Ideal, comprising all beauty and perfectness of virtue, devout and candid persons will gradually cease from associating their feelings of devotion with *a priori* systems concerning the construction of the universe. And this not only, nor even chiefly, because science has dispossessed these systems of authority ; but because it will be recognised that in truth the Lord "is not in the Tempest," nor the earthquake, but that He must be sought where truly He may be found, in that progressive Law of Righteousness and Justice, which ever in advance of the practise of each succeeding generation, goes before, to show them the way. Thus a Pessimistic view of the condition of the material universe, leaving out of the question as beyond the reach of human knowledge, the how and why it is ordered as it is, and in no other manner, in no way involves any inconsistency in our reverence for that Divine Presence, who, astray in the wilderness though we be, does not remove from before us His pillar of cloud by day nor by night of Fire. It is thus possible to approach dispassionately the question of whether or no the little insight we have into the laws and organization of the Cosmos should lead us to the conclusion that man, so far as inspired with the love of harmony, justice and spiritual growth, stands alone amongst rebel elements ; or whether, on the other hand, his struggle for personal and social improvement (which, as Strauss has it, consists mainly "in regulating the element of capricious change within and around him, and in developing the higher "from the lower, the delicate from the rugged") is but the life-struggle which pervades the entire universe ; and, for the time being, at any rate, finds its centre in him. The evolutionist of course must hold the latter more encouraging conclusion ; and regard his own efforts to develope into spiritual powers his own instincts and passions, as well the circuitous forces external to him, to be his conscious association in that same Universal Law, which has consolidated a floating mass of vapour into this habitable earth; has clothed its slowly cooling surface with mighty forests and blooming fields; has made the dim dream of a vegetable life awakening into consciousness ; and moulding the first grotesque unwieldy shapes of monstrous animals and birds into all diversity of beautiful form and colour, has quickened, at the same time, the spark of instinct, until it has reached the consummation (not even so, we may hope, a final one) of the human intellect and conscience. But Mill we must needs suppose held a distinctly opposite opinion ; and we cannot but recognise the courageous and high-souled spirit, which believing man to fight single-handed, and that with but slightly effectual assistance from the Higher Powers, could nevertheless feel hopeful confidence in the ultimate triumph of virtue and justice, though with the whole blind brute force of the material universe thrown into the opposing scale.

WIVES OR CONCUBINES.

THE *Indo-European Correspondence* admits that since the promulgation of the decree of the Council of Trent concerning marriage, "it is the law of the Church that wherever the decree has been published, marriages celebrated otherwise than before the parish priest and two witnesses are invalid." It proceeds as follows: "Though Protestants do not feel inclined to submit to the authority "of the Church and recognise her laws, yet that does not deprive "the laws of the Church of their innate force by which they are "binding on all who have received the sacrament of Baptism, and "thereby become enrolled members of Christ's Church." This, as we pointed out last week, is the very gravamen of the wrong. Rome claims the right of determining the marriage law, not over Roman Catholics alone, but over all baptized persons. And she not only claims, but exercises the right, and as in the two cases cited by us last week, openly tramples on the decrees of the civil power as to what constitutes marriage, and what does not. The natural law of marriage as enunciated by the Divine Saviour Himself, runs simply thus, "From the beginning God made them male and "female. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother "and shall be joined unto his wife, and they two shall be one "flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man "put asunder."

Now in the interests of morality, and for the settlement of the social rights and obligations that spring from this union, the civil power in all ages and countries, has found it absolutely necessary to declare that a certain course of conduct in the parties shall constitute a marriage contract between them, which neither the one nor the other shall be permitted to repudiate. At this point Rome steps in, and affects the right of setting the parties free from the contract and of declaring it to be no contract at all. And the length to which she carries these pretensions is shown in the Gordon case, which our contemporary admits to have been correctly stated. Let us recal the facts once more. Gordon, who was a British subject residing at Rio de Janeiro, married the daughter of a merchant, also residing there, in 1843. Both parties were Protestants, and the marriage was celebrated by an English clergyman in the ambassador's house. They lived together for a quarter of a century as man and wife down to 1868, when Gordon, who had become a Roman Catholic, proceeded to marry a Baroness von Beulwitz, of his adopted faith, in a Roman Catholic church at Manchester, and the next year a child of this second marriage was born. His first wife now appealed to the Courts at Edinburgh, when Gordon admitted the alleged facts, and pleaded the law of his Church in defence of the bigamy. And our contemporary admits that the Roman Inquisition upheld what he had done for it had assured him officially that he was committing no adultery in forsaking his wife, and living with the other woman he had picked up.

The conscience and intellect of every man must rise in judgment against such claims. But Rome cannot change. The Tridentine decrees are the infallible truth of God. The marriages contracted in a community are the key-stone of the whole fabric of society, while we find a foreign power claiming in the name of religion a right in this most momentous of all contracts, to set aside by its own decrees, the laws and regulations which the civil power has made for the good government of society and the preservation of public morals. And the patent fact remains that it is not on moral grounds that Rome proceeds in this course. For while stigmatizing as filthy concubinage marriages not Tridentine, she reserves to herself a right of acknowledging the validity of such marriages, if she thinks the interests of the Church require her to do so. Cases which she dare not solve violently, she solves by the dispensing power which she says resides in her. It rests with the Papal Curia to say whether a Protestant marriage or any number of them is valid or not. If it is to the interest of the Church to declare them valid, then she so declares them ; and in this way affects the right of making adultery innocent, and an honorable marriage concubinage. These claims are so crucial a test of the length to which Roman pretensions go, while Englishmen in the mass are so little aware of the importance of the issue that is being fought out, that it is desirable, we think, to reproduce Mr. Gladstone's final statement of the matter :—

"I have before me the Exposition,* with the text, of the Encyclica and Syllabus, published at Cologne in 1874, with the approval of authority (*mit oberkirchlicher Approbation*). In p. 45 it is distinctly taught that with marriage the State has nothing to do ; that it may safely rely upon the Church ; that civil marriage, in

* '*Die Encyclica, der Syllabus, und die wichtigsten darin angeführten Actenstücke, nebst einer ausführlichen Einleitung.*' Köln, 1874.

the eyes of the Church, is only concubinage; and that the State, by the use of worldly compulsion, prevents the two concubinary parties from repenting and abandoning their guilty relation to one another. Exactly the same is the doctrine of the Pope himself, in his speeches published at Rome; where civil marriage is declared to be, for Christians, nothing more than a mere concubinage, and a filthy concubinage (*sozzo concubinato*).* These extraordinary declarations are not due to the fondness of the Pontiff for speaking *impromptu*. In his letter of September 19th, 1852, to King Victor Emmanuel, he declares that matrimony carrying the sacrament is alone lawful for Christians, and that a law of civil marriage, which goes to divide them for practical purposes, constitutes a concubinage in the guise of legitimate marriage.† So that, in truth, in all countries within the scope of these denunciations, the parties to a civil marriage are declared to be living in an illicit connection, which they are called upon to renounce. This call is addressed to them separately as well as jointly, the wife being summoned to leave her husband, and the husband to abandon his wife; and after this pretended repentance from a state of sin, unless the law of the land and fear of consequences prevail, a new connection, under the name of marriage, may be formed with the sanction of the Church of Rome. It is not possible, in the limited space here at my command, adequately to exhibit a state of facts, thus created by the highest authorities of the Roman Church, which I shall now not shrink from calling horrible and revolting in itself, and dangerous to the morals of society, the structure of the family, and the peace of life.

"It is true, indeed, that the two hundred thousand non-Roman marriages, which are annually celebrated in England, do not at present fall under the foul epithets of Rome. But why? Not because we marry, as I believe nineteen-twentieths of us marry, under the sanctions of religion; for our marriages are, in the eye of the Pope, purely civil marriages; but only for the technical, accidental, and precarious reason, that the disciplinary decrees of Trent are not canonically in force in this country. There is nothing, unless it be motives of mere policy, to prevent the Pope from giving them force here when he pleases. If, and when that is done, every marriage thereafter concluded in the English Church will, according to his own words, be a filthy concubinage.

"The decrees have force already in many parts of Germany, and in many entire countries of Europe. Within these limits, every civil marriage, and every religious marriage not contracted before a Roman *parochus*, as the Council of Trent requires, is but the formation of a guilty connection, which each of the parties severally is charged by the Church of Rome to dissolve, under pain of being held to be in mortal sin.

"In 1602, when the Decree of Trent had been in force for thirty-eight years, it was applied by the *Congregatio Concilii*, with the approval of Pope Clement VIII., to non-Roman marriages, by a declaration that heretics were bound to conform (which was impossible) to the rules of the Council, in default of which their marriages, whether religious or civil, were null and void.‡

"To this portentous rule exceptions have been made, especially by Benedict XIV. in the case of Holland. Indeed, he questioned its propriety; and Pius VII., in a communication to the Primate Dalberg, formerly Archbishop of Mentz, referred with approval to the language of Benedict XIV. Many theologians have held an opinion adverse to it, and clergy have been allowed to act at times upon that opinion, but only under cover of a policy of dissimulation, a name by which the Court of Rome itself has not been ashamed to describe its own conduct.§ But when the abrogation of the rule for non-Roman marriages has been prayed for, even by Bishops, and bodies of Bishops, the prayer has failed.‖ It has been kept alive; and transactions positively dreadful have taken place under its authority, and under other provisions calculated for the same end. Perrone, who may be called the favourite theologian of the Curia, points out that it works for the benefit of heretics, as on their conversion it has often given them an opportunity of contracting a new marriage, during the lifetime, that is to say, of the former wife.

"The upshot, then, seems to be this; that Rome, while stigmatising marriages not Tridentine as concubinage in the manner we have seen, reserves a power, under the name or plea of special circumstances, to acknowledge them or not, as policy may recommend. This is but the old story. All problems, which menace the Roman Chair with difficulties it dare not face, are to be solved, not by the laying down of principles, good or bad, strict or lax, in an intelligible manner, but by reserving all cases as matters of discretion to the breast of the *Curia*, which will decide from time to time, according to its pleasure, whether there has been a sacrament or not, and whether we are married folks, or persons living in guilty commerce, and rearing our children under a false pretext of legitimacy."

* 'Discorsi di Pio IX.' Roma, 1872, 1873. Vol. i. p. 193, vol. ii. p. 355.
† 'Recueil des Allocutions de Pie IX.' &c. Paris: Leclerc, 1865, p. 312.
‡ "Hæreticos quoque, ubi Decretum dicti capitis est publicatum, teneri talem formam observare, et propterea ipsorum etiam matrimonia, absque formâ, Concilii quamvis coram ministro hæretico vel magistratu loci contracta, nulla atque irrita esse."—Vering, Archiv, xvii. 461, *seq.* • *See* Sicherer, 'Eherecht in Bayern,' Munich, 1875, p. 12, n.
§ Sicherer, ibid., p. 37, n. 56, 58.
‖ Sicherer, ibid., p. 66, n.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

WITH the expedition to Khiva public opinion on the subject of the Russian advance in Central Asia may be said to have entered on a distinctly new phase, and the greatly increased demand for accurate political, ethnical, and geographical information has called forth a great deal of more or less valuable literature. Newspaper correspondents, military critics, savants and politicians have all contributed their quota, but no work has been looked forward to with so much interest as Rawlinson's "England and Russia in the East." From his wide experience of Oriental politics, his accurate knowledge of the Eastern character, and his deep and varied scholarship, no one is better fitted than the distinguished President of the Royal Geographical Society to deal with the complex and, to us, vitally interesting problem known as the Central Asian question, and we can hardly express ourselves more strongly than when we say that this book has entirely fulfilled the high promise which the name of Sir Henry Rawlinson bestowed upon it. The work is divided into six chapters, of which three are reprints from the *Calcutta* and *Quarterly Reviews*. The first two deal with our political relations with Persia; the others discuss the Central Asian question proper. We leave to a future issue the examination of the chapters on Persia, and we need now only say that it is a striking tribute to the political foresight of the author, that the 25 years which have elapsed since the first was written have so largely verified his inferences and predictions, that it can be reprinted with hardly a note of correction.

After the submission of Shamil in 1859, and the consequent pacification of Circassia, Russia began the advance up the valley of the Jaxartes which culminated nine years afterwards in the capture of Samarkand. Moving slowly and cautiously, but with the resistless certainty of fate, she has lined the banks of the Syr with fortresses, launched steamers on its waters, and established a position from which no Asiatic force could ever hope to dislodge her. Although the Khanates of Kokand and Bokhara have been subjugated, and their rulers reduced to a condition of complete vassalage, no military occupation of the greater part of their territories has yet been effected. Russia at present enjoys all the advantages of a ruling power without the expense of administration, but she will probably be compelled before long to incorporate both States in the Russian Empire. Meanwhile, though her military position is impregnable, there seems no hope of the realization of her dream of agricultural and commercial activity in the Khanates. Smiling and fertile though the vallies, rich the mines, and great the anxiety of the Russians to promote and extend the growth and manufacture of cotton, it appears that the trade of Turkestan has actually declined with their approach. In the vallies of the Jaxartes and the Zerefshan, amidst the influences of Mussulman fanaticism, their policy of colonization and gradual absorption so successfully applied in Siberia has completely failed; and far from the rise of an eastern Manchester a blight seems to have fallen even on the busy weavers of Tashkend.

The Khivan expedition of 1873, undertaken nominally for the punishment of the Khan, the protection of trade, and the repression of slave dealing, was undoubtedly principally directed to the establishment of military communication between the bases of the Jaxartes and Oxus and the Caspian. A special envoy, Count Schovaloff, was despatched to London to convey to the British Government the assurance of the Czar that no part of Khivan territory would be annexed, but, although General Kaufmann in annexing the whole of the right bank of the Oxus and establishing upon it a system of forts, one of which, Petro-Alexandrvosk, may be said to command the town of Khiva itself, was declared to have exeeeded his instructions, his action was accepted and the reduction of the Khanate to the condition of a dependency completed. So long as Khiva remained independent, neither the establishment of connection between the Caspian and the Aral seas, nor the navigation of the Oxus could ever be properly accomplished, and it is impossible to believe that the members of the Russian *bureau*, less conscientious than their august master, had not understood and approved of the terms dictated by Kauffmann.

We now turn to the third link in the chain, the gradual establishment of the Russian position on the eastern coast of the Caspian. As early as 1837 the Russians occupied the small and barren island of Ashurada off the coast of Khorassan. Their avowed object was the protection of caravans from the attacks of the nomads, but they were not long in making the post a basis for the establishment of political relations with the Turcomans. The island was gradually improved and utilised as a naval station, and repeated remonstrances on the part of Persia proving ineffectual to induce the Russians to withdraw, the Shah was finally compelled, with the best grace he could, to give in his adhesion to the occupation. In 1869, on their old stock pretext of protecting trade by restraining the Turcomans, they landed at Kasnovodsk and established a fort. This descent upon the Turcoman territory was in reality quite indefensible, but it was hardly so glaringly arbitrary as the occupation of Ashurada. That island was acknowledged by the Russians to be the territory of a State with which they had diplomatic relations, whereas the eastern coast of the Caspian was occupied by sparse and ever moving bodies of nomads living under no fixed form of Government. The founding of Krasnovodsk was followed in 1871 by the erection of a fort at Chikisliar, numerous reconnaisances were pushed forward eastwards, and the whole coast north of the Atrek was claimed as Russian territory. The position on the Caspian was gradually strengthened, nominally with the view of supporting the operations against Khiva, and no effort has since been spared to spread Russian influence amongst the Yomut, Göklen and Tekke Turcomans, and to induce those tribes to submit to Russian rule. After the Khivan campaign a complete line of communication was established across the desert, and in May 1874 a Trans-Caspian military Government was formally established at Krasnovodsk. Levels have already been taken preliminary to the construction of the two great works suggested by General Romanovski, namely a railway between Mertvi Bay on the Caspian and Chernicheff Bay on the Aral, and a ship canal to follow the old bed of the Oxus. With the execution of these works the line from the Caspian to the Oxus and Jaxartes will be complete.

From Sir Henry Rawlison's Memorandum of 1868 on Central Asia, containing the substance of a speech which he was prevented from delivering in Parliament, and publishes as chapter V of this volume, we quote the following pregnant passage :—"Any one who traces the movements of Russia towards India on the map of Asia, cannot fail to be struck with the resemblance which these movements bear to the operations of an army opening parallels against a beleagured fortress. The first parallel would thus be the Russian frontier of twenty years back, stretching from the upper end of the Caspian, by the Orenburg and Siberian lines northward of the steppe, to the Irtish. This may be considered strategically as a mere line of observation. The second parallel, which would constitute her line of demonstration, would be the frontier which she is now preparing to take up, and which, according to Romanovski's plan, would be drawn from Krasnovodsk Bay, about the centre of the Caspian, south of Khiva to the Oxus, and along the course of that river to the Pamir plateau, thus including the whole of the Uzbeg territory, and placing at her command the entire water way of the Oxus and Jaxartes. This parallel is above 1,000 miles in advance of the first line, but it does not directly menace India, inasmuch as the intervening Affghan mountains constitute a strong military defence. The third parallel, which would be the natural result of the preceding preliminary operations, and which, if Russia survive revolution in Europe and catastrophe in Asia, she will assuredly some day attempt, would be drawn from Asterabad at the south-east corner of the Caspian along the Russian frontier to Herat, and from thence through the Hazareh uplands to the Oxus, or possibly by Candahar to Cabul." We have already seen that Russia has taken up the greater part of the second line. Her advance on Merv, to which we alluded in our issue of the 1st inst., shows that she is moving on the third, and that the curtain has fallen on the last act of the drama which England can consent to witness as a spectator.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16TH, 1875.

WARS and rumours of wars : but the end seems as far off as ever. Prince Bismarck's object appears to have been easily and speedily obtained. A Berlin paper of no great importance sounds a note of alarm, declares that France is arming, and predicts an aggressive alliance between the French, Austrian, and Italian Governments. Down go the shares on every Bourse in Europe, until a half-hearted contradiction is put forth in the Chancellor's own journal. The horizon, we are told, is not quite so black as it has been represented. There is no immediate prospect of a disturbance of the peace of the Continent. Still, there were "disquieting" movements in France, and Germany would do well to stand on her guard.. Then came the Belgian incident, which cropped out more than a month after the correspondence had terminated. As Mr. Disraeli stated in reply to Mr. Lewis, no threats were addressed to Belgium—only a "friendly remonstrance," which was despatched on the 3rd February, and confidentially communicated to the guaranteeing Powers. A reply left Brussels for Berlin on the 26th February, and there the matter appears to have dropped. In answer to a very unfair enquiry by Mr. Lewis, as to what the Government would do if Belgian independence were in danger, Mr. Disraeli happily answered that if the independence of Belgium were really threatened, Ministers would do their duty to their Sovereign and would not be afraid to meet Parliament, *Ais te, Œacida, Romanos vincere posse.* The ambiguous reply was greeted with cheers and laughter, and the Conservative press is delighted with this example of high spirit and "Rule Britannia-ism," unmindful of Lord Derby's equivocation at the time when the Duchy of Luxembourg seemed likely to be occupied by the Prussians. However, we need not be in a hurry to sharpen our words, or to oil any, but our hyacinthine locks. The *braves Belges* are in no immediate danger of smelling German gunpowder, nor are the Uhlans tightening their girths for a foray into the vineyards of Champagne. For ourselves, we shall very shortly hold a material guarantee in the person of this fire-eating Bismarck, who is said to have engaged a villa at Sandown in the Isle of Wight, while the children of the Crown Prince are expected at Hastings. And yet it is believed that these unpleasant rumours took their flight from the Chancellor's cabinet, and were intended to rouse the good Germans from their mid-day slumber. The enemy is still at their gates, but it is the cowl, not the kepi, that covers his head. A silly and outrageous remonstrance has been addressed to the Emperor by certain Roman Catholic Bishops assembled at Fulda, who gabble about persecutions, and object to taking an oath of allegiance to the State, except so far as it is consistent with their obedience to the See of Rome. Thereby they justify the distrust of Prince Bismarck, and strengthen his hands for his wrestling match with his spiritual foe. The Bishops appeal to the Emperor against himself. They call upon him to affix his veto to measures which he has already sanctioned ; but it is impossible that they could be so ignorant of the legislative procedure of their own country, in a matter directly relating to themselves, as to imagine that their petition could have any chance of success. We must look upon it therefore as a sort of rallying cry to all the Ultramontanists throughout the Empire, as though the Roman Catholic faith were menaced by the civil power, and the Emperor had refused to aid them. It can hardly be that the priesthood has influence enough to set State against State in these days, however militant the temperament of the soldier sovereigns. France will not be ready for at least a dozen years, unless supported by powerful allies. Not only is she passing through a transitional stage of a very delicate nature, but she is utterly deficient in leaders, and the people are thoroughly demoralized. The only ally who could really help her is Russia, but that Empire is in no condition to court an aggressive war. Strong for defence, she is powerless beyond her own borders. The ploughshare is master of the field for the present year.

It is to be hoped that the outbreak of cholera in Oudh will be of a temporary and local character. One of its minor and yet regrettable consequences, would be to prevent the projected visit of the Prince of Wales. If the journey can be satisfactorily arranged, H.R.H. will probably spend three months in India, leaving Bombay the first week in March, unless he should be tempted to go from Calcutta to Madras and thence to Ceylon. As his object is partly to enjoy some sport of the nobler kind, it is, expected that he will meet Jung Bahadoor in the Terai, and in return invite his Excellency to come and shoot partridges at Sandringham. One of the rumours of the day is that the Prince will be accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Connaught, who has the gift of winning all hearts wherever he goes. Dr. Fayrer will be the Prince's guide, philosopher, friend, and fellow-sportsman, and will doubtless put him up to a good thing or two. Not a little amusement has been caused by Mr. Mackenzie's (of Kintail) notion of hampering the Prince with an escort of at least 6,000 soldiers. Seeing that the travelling will be nearly all done by railway, it might be difficult for this little army to keep pace with their royal treasure. As to the magnificent presents, moreover, which the laird of Kintail

wishes to distribute, it is certain that Parliament would never vote the money, and, as I remarked in my last letter, the general feeling is adverse to setting up Eastern customs as superior to our own.

Sir George Campbell has encountered a noisy, blustering opponent in his canvass for the Kirkaldy Boroughs in one William Jarvis Harker, who talks of impeaching Sir George before the House of Commons. He says that he was in India during the supposed famine, and that he is prepared to prove that the people were in no danger of starvation. Perhaps not in the district honoured by Mr. Harker's presence, but the meeting took his measure fairly enough by giving three cheers for Sir George Campbell.

From a strictly legal and logical point of view, Lord George Hamilton was justified in opposing Mr. Gregory's motion for taking into consideration the case of the unfortunate shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. In the first place, the shareholders have themselves to thank for empowering the Directors, at the Special Meeting held in November 1861, to vary, alter and annul the provisions of the act, under which the bank was originally constituted, and in fact for investing the Directors with discretionary authority as regarded the management of the bank. Then a good deal of nonsense was talked of the shareholders being men who had maintained and consolidated our Indian Empire, as if only Civilians and Military men were shareholders, or as though it were not a mixed body consisting of all sorts and conditions of men, who had chosen this mode of investment from their own free will. Beyond that, Mr. Gregory and his supporters asked the Government to make compensation out of funds which never had any existence. They particularly single out the profits realized from the sale of certain Government lands as the source whence these losses are to be made good. As it happens, however, the Government is one million and three quarters on the wrong side of the balance-sheet, having received only £750,000 against £2,500,000 expences incurred in connection with this property. A Court of Honour would probably hold Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues morally responsible for the losses arising from their laxity and want of sound judgment. It is quite clear that it was a most hazardous speculation to advance such large sums of money to Premchund, in the vain hope of averting a catastrophe that was almost certain to come to pass. On the other hand, it would be a most dangerous precedent to recognise the claim of the shareholders as against the Government, as it would naturally render the shareholders of all banks connected with the State comparatively indifferent as to the danger of this or that speculation, seeing that Government would have to bear them harmless. So the division showed 104 Noes to 37 Ayes.

"Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!" was the tremendous opening of one of the great Chatham's awe-inspiring speeches. "Tremendous" because of his flashing eye, his commanding voice, his haughty bearing. The idle laugh that greeted the first word died away in terror, as that word was thundered forth a second and a third time. In far milder accents is the word breathed by our modern statesmen, by our Derbys and Northcotes. It seems that the French and Dutch Governments are so old-fashioned that they actually give bounties to their sugar refiners to enable them to import sugar into England below cost price, and at a lower rate than it can be purchased at in their own countries. The real object is evidently to benefit the agricultural interests by stimulating the cultivation of beetroot, which is a most profitable crop. But it comes to this, that Peter is robbed to pay Paul, because the bounties have to be furnished by the taxpayers, and thus towns are mulcted for the benefit of rural villages. The consequences to our English sugar refiners are for the moment so distressing, that a very influential deputation waited the other day upon the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the hope of inducing them to use diplomatic means for bringing about a cessation of the bounties. Ministers, however, are placed in an awkward dilemma, for in assisting the refiners they would virtually be endeavouring to raise the price of sugar to the consumer, that is, to the people of these islands. The deputation insinuate that if the English refiners are received and compelled to abandon this branch of industry, the foreigners will then raise their prices and we shall be compelled to pay whatever they choose to exact, as if Holland and Belgium would not outbid, or be outbidden by, France with a view to secure such a splendid market for their goods. Happily, no reprisals are asked for in the shape of differential duties, and it is tolerably certain that the bounties will soon cease of themselves. Our refiners, it appears, are a good deal to blame for the present state of affairs, by insisting that the French refiners should be compelled to refine in bond and so incur all the annoyance inseparable from excise supervision. Better times are doubtless in store for this branch of industry.

Nothing is so interesting to the House of Commons as that which relates to their boasted privileges. The happy time may perchance come to pass when Contempt of Court and Breach of Privilege shall both be relegated to limbo, but it is also possible that the millennium may arrive as soon as the reign of common sense. Captain Bedford Pim, M.P. for Gravesend, in giving evidence before the Foreign Loan Committee, reflected severely upon the conduct of M. Herrar, the Honduras Minister, who repels the charge by aspersing his assailant, in a letter addressed to the chairman, Mr. Robert Lowe. The original was in the French language, but an English translation of it was read by Mr. Kirkman Hodgson and published *in extenso* in the *Times* and *Daily News*, though it was not received as evidence by the Committee. The other papers contented themselves with giving the substance of the letter. Thereupon Mr. Lewis, Member for Londonderry, "moves" in his place that the above-named journals have committed a breach of privilege which nobody can deny. It is a breach of privilege to publish reports of the debates of Parliament, and even more so to publish the evidence given before Parliamentary Committees. No one, however, has thought it worth while to insist upon the strict observance of Parliamentary usage for nearly 40 years, and the objection to publicity had tacitly lapsed. But then M. Herrar's letter contains a libel upon an M.P. which, of course, aggravates the breach, though more than one speaker suggested that Captain Bedford Pim could obtain redress in a Court of law. Mr. Lewis was right enough up to a certain point, until he affected to discover a "mystery" in the mode by which two papers became possessed of a *verbatim* report of the erring letter. The *Times* denies that there is anything mysterious in the matter. The reporter took shorthand notes as usual, and got his report corrected afterwards in the ordinary mode, and the explanation is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Disraeli, however, followed by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Cave, was of opinion that the "mystery" ought to be cleared up, and accordingly voted for the motion requiring the publishers of the two peccant journals to appear before the Bar of the House. Many think this was done to annoy Mr. Lowe, who, as chairman, refused to open his lips. Be that as it may, the verdict out of doors is opposed to this nonsense and waste of time, and condemns Ministers for not moving the previous question and so quietly shelving the matter without any further fuss or annoyance.

The Cabinet have made another mistake in suffering themselves to be defeated on Sir John Lubbock's motion for preserving from desecration and ruin the ancient Celtic monuments still to be found in various parts of the British Isles, but which are in imminent danger of destruction at the hands of the snob and the utilitarian. Lord Hervey, true to his race, indulged in feeble wit on the subject of blue paint, mistletoe, and obscure rites, while the more serious Conservatives maundered over the rights of property, forgetting that the nation collectively is far above any individual interests. It is, of course, not a political question, but it is unwise on the part of even the strongest Government to permit themselves to be out-generalled or to allow their followers to acquire a habit of going over to the enemy in the middle of a skirmish, however insignificant. An adverse majority of 22 in a comparatively small house such as Wednesday draws together cannot be otherwise than a sign of great carelessness.

It is premature to discuss the Budget, the figures of which may possibly have been known in Calcutta before they were generally known in London. No surplus to speak of, and consequently no remission of taxation; in other respects a dry prosaic statement before an empty house. Emptied rather than empty, would fitly describe the House, for until the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, the attendance was unusually large—again because the proceedings were of a personal character. In a weak moment Colonel Makins had consented to present a petition without ascertaining its precise contents. It was from the miserable little town of Prittlewell, between Tilbury and Southend, and impugned the conduct not only of the Tichborne Judges but of the Speaker. Mr. Disraeli, therefore, moved that the petition be discharged, but clever members affected to consider that the right of petitioning would thereby be imperilled, and therefore divided the house. Mr. Bright voted with Mr. Disraeli, and called upon Dr. Kineally to make or withdraw the motion so long announced inculpatory of the Tichborne Judges. The ex-Q. C. replied that he had expected to be supported by "floods of petitions," but members refused to present them. He will be nailed, however, to-night.

Those who go down to the sea in ships, though they may still see marvels in the mighty deep, need no longer be disquieted nor wax faint-hearted. Has not Captain Boyton passed fifteen hours in the midst of the cold stormy waves of the channel, and came out of the struggle for life fresh and vigorous? And in his case

there was a waste of power, for he worked hard all the time to paddle his way against adverse tides and currents. Starting from Dover at 3-20 A.M., he was taken on board the steamer at 6 P.M., still 12 miles from Boulogne, because the French pilot feared further responsibility, as the wind was rising and a thick fog closing in upon the steamer. The English Channel skippers however, declare that in two hours more the tide would have swept the courageous mariner to Cape Gris Nez and thence to Boulogne. They also wished him to leave Dover before midnight so as to have the tide in his favour, both on leaving the English and on nearing the French coast. The Humane Society of Boulogne, however, had chartered a steam tug to wait upon him, having on board the most experienced pilot of that port, so that Captain Boyton naturally felt some delicacy as to acting in opposition to mounseer's opinion. The good people of Boulogne who had been straining their eyes, and shivering for hours in the bitter east wind, were much disappointed at his entering the harbour in a rolling steam tug, but soon recovered their usual good temper when in the presence of 20,000 people he disported himself in their harbour at the top of the tide, and accepted a bouquet from a fishwife. There is, of course, a good deal of nonsense mixed up with the advantages of Captain Boyton's invention. The dress can be quickly fitted on, and unless the wearer is stunned by the waves he may live for some hours after escaping from the ship, especially if he have the presence of mind and an opportunity to provide himself with food and water. But the flag, the sail, the wicker-apparatus, &c. &c., count for nothing, and would be an embarrassment rather than a safeguard. Nevertheless, some lives may be saved, and much misery may be prolonged, by means of this dress, if it ever come into use, so that we need not grudge the inventor the Boulogne Humane Society's gold medal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Government has chosen a most inopportune moment for the opening of the new Loan of two-and-a-half crores, which was announced by Government Gazette Extraordinary late on Wednesday evening. The Loan will form part of the four per cent. transfer loan of 1st May 1865. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General at noon on the 16th June. The object of opening this Loan in India is, we suppose, to avoid the necessity of asking Parliament to sanction it, and so running the gauntlet of a debate upon the Famine Expenditure. The review of that expenditure is only deferred, and, considering its enormous amount, it is most important that the review should be searching and complete. With a money market daily tightening, the reasons for launching this loan in Calcutta instead of upon the London exchange should be called for in Parliament. As there is no money in India that can be loaned to the State with advantage—the great want of the country being capital—there ought to be solid grounds for resorting to this most doubtful mode of financing. What are they?

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THE Indian Legislation Bill has passed its second reading in the Lords, but its operation is to be confined to one of its original branches only, a most important one, however, the law of India. The courts in India have the curious power of declaring measures passed by the Legislative Councils to be *ultra vires*, and this power is not confined to the superior courts, but can be exercised by the meanest court of summary jurisdiction. In the case of the Wahabee conspirators, Mr. Anstey argued that the unwritten law of Great Britain was violated by any legislation affecting the social contract, and he impugned the authority of Government to make the law, under which the conspirators were arrested, and called on the people to resist. The judges listened with regret to Mr. Anstey's argument, but admitted that there was an ambiguity in the Act, which it is the object of the present Bill to remove. If laws are to be declared *ultra vires*, it should be done by a Court which is really supreme; and it is now proposed that no court shall have power to say that the Acts of the Legislative Council are invalid; but if the supreme courts of the Presidencies are of opinion that such is the case, they may by three of their members represent the facts to the Government of India, who will transmit them to the Secretary of State, by whom they will be submitted to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Bill has been prepared by Mr. Skeen, than whom no more capable draughtsman could have been charged with the duty.

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IT is remarked at home that the Viceroy's final minute on the Bengal famine is little else than a recapitulation of the report of Sir R. Temple's, with the addition of sundry compliments to Sir Richard himself, Mr. Ashley Eden, and other persons, whose energy and good management had contributed to the alleviation of human suffering and the arrest of the progress of the famine. "In regard to the measures of the Government itself, the document "merits the appellation of the 'Complacency Minute.' The Viceroy "in Council seems to have been very well satisfied with his own "foresight and diligence, and the soundness of his calculations "respecting an interference with private commerce in seeking "supplies of grain."

Sir George Campbell upon whom the whole brunt of the famine fell, is so studiously thrown into the background, that English readers forget that he had anything to do with it. Very honorable certainly.

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THE Indian press have received the news of Sir Andrew Clarke's appointment to be Minister of Public Work in India with strangely little curiosity as to his antecedents. That he belongs to the Royal Engineers and is Governor of the Straits Settlements, seems to be all that is known about him. The home press assures us that there are two points strongly in his favour—viz., 1st., that he will enter upon the duties of his office unbiassed by early associations with his subordinates; and, 2nd, that the eyes of the whole public of India will be upon him, and, particularly, the eyes of those who consider him an intruder on their special preserve. On his success, moreover, we are told, will depend future improvements in other departments of the State. What does this mean?

It is argued that he will not find himself launched on a bed of roses, but thwarted by those who should give him their support; and that it will be some time ere he will be in a position to attempt reforms. "But one thing he can do the moment he assumes office, and that is to let it be distinctly understood that in no instance will any expenditure over estimates be sanctioned."

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Vanity Fair says, it is to be hoped that the facts elicited at the trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda, will make the Indian Government more carefel in the choice of the Residents it appoints to the Courts of native princes. *That* is the real moral to be drawn from this episode of our rule. We said last week, that if our English contemporaries would turn this trial to the account of good government in India, they should demand a Parliamentary enquiry into the relations between Travancore and Colonel Ballard in the last five years, and the attitude of the Government towards the matter. The people and princes resent, and justly resent, our keeping men like Colonel Ballard for years together at the court of a prince to whom they are personally distasteful.

We said also, that we ourselves had seen one of the very princes who tried Mulharao, led out by the Resident on a great State occasion, and in an immense assembly, just as if he were a bear with a ring in his nose, through the manifest unfitness of the Resident for the delicate position in which he stood. The exhibition we refer to, was most painful and embarrassing. Again, it is but the other day that another of our Residents, on the occasion of opening a new State Railway through the territory of a native prince, had the execrable taste to enlarge in open assembly upon the strategic advantages the construction of the line would give the British Government for putting down rebellion. The man who could be guilty of such a speech ought to have been at once relegated to duties of another kind altogether.

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We ask again what has become of Mr. Cockerell's and Hem Chunder Ker's report upon the Stevens murder case? The report went into Government long since, and although we must admit that there seems to be little impatience on the part of the public for its production, it is time that we knew the true history of the case. Not being the *Pioneer* we don't know what the Commissioners have made of the matter.

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SIR BARTLE FRERE has been encouraging Mr. Mason, to tell the Manchester men that as the Government of India were the manufacturers of the opium they taxed, the system led to most immoral consequences, while it interfered very greatly with the improvement of the people. It is hard to believe that Sir Bartle Frere is sincere when we find him countenancing statements of this order. If he believes the opium revenue to be immoral, why did he not say so when he was administering that revenue? There is something intensely cowardly in reserving these criticisms, until no responsibility is attached to

what you say. Were we Finance Minister to-morrow and thought the revenue an immoral one, no power on earth should keep us from saying so, and dealing as heavy a blow at it as we could. But the charge is futile. Sir Bartle's doubts are insincere, or he was a coward never to have avowed them when in Council. To tell the world that Sir William Muir is administering an immoral system of finance that men may look upon Sir Bartle as a saint, is pure Pecksniffianism.

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MR. HUGH MASON next avowed his impression, that the Government of India was capable of great improvement! "Especially he thought that the principles of Indian finance were most antiquated, and ought to be reformed. Above all things, he condemned the mode in which taxation was raised in that great dependency. It did not seem compatible with the enlightenment of the present day that £7,000,000 of the revenue of British India should be raised by a tax on one of the greatest necessaries of life—common salt." If ever a Government was required to make bricks without straw, it is this unhappy Government of India. Our self-sufficient critics tell us that our land tax crushes all enterprise out of the people, that our stamp-tax is vile and abominable, our opium revenue immoral, our salt tax a villainous impost upon the poor, our abkaree designed to promote drunkenness, our export duties insane, and our import duties a wrong to Manchester. And the bland, silly, popularity-seeking Sir Bartle, instead of slaying this folly on the spot, blandly rubs his hands and assures Mr. Mason and his friends that they are right, and that the proper source of the Indian revenue is—alchemy we suppose.

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IT is the opinion of one of the English journals that the Gaekwar of Baroda was saved, not so certainly because his case was necessarily a winning case—for it is always awkward fighting with officials—but "because he had the good sense to retain Serjeant "Ballantine for his defence. All well-conditioned people need do in "any scrape is to ascertain what is the amount of Serjeant Ballan-"tine's fee, and then go to bed in the blessed assurance that they will "get out of it." The writer then becomes serious, and assures us that there is a vast deal of silly invective hurled against law costs and counsels' fees. "Happily it does not hurt the lawyers, and if "it relieves foolish minds to be purged of their folly, there is not "much harm done."

English law ever has been and still is, a scandal for the costliness of its processes. The new Procedure Codes were framed for India, with the hope and intention of materially lessening the evil, but we believe it is the fact that the new procedure has already come to be more burdensome than the old. There is probably no country in the world, in which the administration of the law is more simple and effective than in America, where bills of costs are almost unknown. And America owes the fact, we suspect, to the Puritan statesmanship that more than two centuries ago was spending its life in England in a struggle against abuses which have endured down to our own day. "There is one general grievance in the nation. "It is the Law; and the great grievance lies in the execution and "administration." So said Cromwell to the Parliament of 1656, as with patient bridle-hand but with resolute spur he set himself to the task of reforming the lawyers. "There are wicked and abominable "laws which it is in your power to alter. To hang a man for six "and eight pence and I know not what. This is a thing God will "reckon for, and I wish it may not be upon this nation a day "longer than you have an opportunity to give a remedy." The great heart of Cromwell never saw it done, and it "lay there" down to our own days, men never being able from Oliver's days to these to produce a king's speech of the same order. The "Little" Parliament would have helped the grand old Puritan soul, and had decided on abolishing the Court of Chancery, finding "for one thing seventy-three thousand causes of from five to thirty years' continuance lying undetermined there;" but Church and Law were too strong for them. Oliver was just two centuries in advance of his time, and it was reserved for Charles Dickens to carry a reform that would have been made two centuries ago, had the great Puritan statesman lived but ten years longer. Men were being hung at Newgate in batches of twenty at a time for sheep-stealing, within the memory of the present generation, and Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce was the type of Chancery proceedings down almost to the last twenty years: thanks to the Nell Gwynn defenders of the faith that came in with the happy Restoration, Americans owe more to the Pilgrim Fathers than they themselves suspect.

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IT is impossible not to be struck, we think, with the mental vigour that distinguishes the press writings of the age, and it is not clear to ourselves that the complaint that we belong to a reading, rather than a reflecting, generation is true. Take as an illustration of the character of the modern newspaper, the following note from *Vanity Fair*:—"If another shall come in his own name him ye will "receive," the meaning of which I take to be that any man who is "ready to lay bare his interior self to mankind, or who in other "words is in earnest in what he says, will always find acceptation "for that he does say. Which, indeed, has always been the case. For "in spite of all we pretend we do yet so thoroughly believe in each "other that a mere persuasion of a man's honesty will suffice to win "him disciples, and that before honesty itself nothing can stand. Then "may every man be received as sent from God. Yes, when every "man shall come in his own name, and not in the name of the unreal "fantastic personage whom he knows himself not to be, and whom "he has invented for his shop-window."

Who could have expected writing of this order in a paper almost avowedly flippant and cynical. The writer has curiously perverted the meaning of the text, but the strange thing is that he should have reflected upon the words at all. For he plainly has, and has beaten very good music out of them too, though in a strange key. There is a capital sermon in the paragraph. It is impossible to conceal that the press has become head and shoulders taller in these days than the pulpit. We do not think the statement ought to offend any one. For ourselves, it is with a feeling of despair that we contemplate the modern pulpit. The intellectual feebleness of the mass of preachers, their inability to interest their hearers, and the tacit acceptance of the evil as irremediable, portend a revolution of some kind or other and at no distant date. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and Father Taylor, are followed by crowds, because they *are* able to interest them in what they say, and we doubt whether any man ought to be allowed to enter the pulpit who does not know their secret. Wesley used to say that God never called *any* man to the ministry, whom he had not qualified for the office by the requisite gifts and graces; and that He called *every* man whom he had so qualified.

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A CORRESPONDENT asks us the meaning of the last line of the 86th stanza of Tennyson's "In Memoriam":—

The bar of Michael Angelo.

To tell the truth we do not know, for we have frequently been puzzled over it ourselves. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to tell us. In one respect, we think this strange and beautiful poem stands alone. We mean in the number of "life problems" which are touched therein with almost prophetic insight. The extent to which these passages have taken hold of the intellect of the age is hardly we think, yet understood. As an illustration, we may instance the *Reign of Law*, the indirect references in which to this poem are endless. We wish that some lover of Tennyson would take up this feature of the most beautiful poem in the language, and illustrate it in a series of papers in our columns. We know no richer mine of thought in our possession. The author himself modestly says that

If these brief lays of sorrow born,

were taken to be such as closed grave doubts, they would be "such as men might scorn." They are but

Short swallow flights of song that dip
Their wings in tears, and skim away.

But it is long since we were impressed otherwise, and we should gladly welcome a review of *In Memoriam* in these columns with special reference to this aspect of the poem.

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IN our article on the "Landhoura Case" we have assumed that the trial of the claimant is virtually over, but this, we are informed by later intelligence, is not so. He has attempted to withdraw his confession, alleging that he had been induced to make it by coercion. We hear that he has called 146 witnesses for the defence, and that the trial is not likely to be over for some time. The article, however, does not relate to the claimant except indirectly.

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WHY does not the Calcutta Chamber represent to Government the reasonableness of placing the administration of the Customs in the hands of a gentleman selected from their own body? The perpetual squabbles that occur between mercantile men and the Customs, arise nineteen times out of twenty from the latter being administered by men who have no knowledge of mercantile usages or practice. Every house by turns has its grievance against the institution, and many of them serious cause of complaint. It

is not easy to find in the public service, an officer of Government who rightly grasps the spirit in which the office should be administered. A Commissioner of Customs who understands his duties rightly, will look upon himself as a necessary nuisance, and will steadily aim at reducing the nuisance to the narrowest limits compatible with public interests. He will never strain the regulations but in one direction—the merchants' favor. And a Government of any *morale*, or breadth, will expect him to do this. It is a misfortune that we are compelled to have a Custom House at all ; but when its administration gets into the hands of a narrow official, full of a sense of his own importance and authority, the evil becomes intolerable. Even when the office is in the hands of a broad man, he is sure to be troublesome and obstructive, unless he has some knowledge of the course of mercantile business, and is able to see at a glance how the knot has got tied in a case of difficulty, and should be undone. In the last few years case after case of grievance has come up, and hardly in one of them have the authorities been right. They have in every case strained the regulations in the wrong direction. Our own judgment is that the office of Commissioner of Customs should be administered by an officer who has had practical experience of mercantile life, and is able therefore to *see* through difficulties at a glance. In its turn, every house in the city has to "swear" at the Customs for some *bêtise* or other.

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THE Beecher-Tilton case is in some respects the most extraordinary and the most painful case of the kind on record. Mr. Beecher is accused of having seduced one of the ladies of his congregation; He declares the charge to be simply the outcome of the strangest conspiracy in the world. The charge he says was held over him for years ; he was in close and intimate correspondence with the conspirators ; in his letters to them he speaks in an agony of remorse about something that if disclosed will blast his own character and that of the lady implicated therein and her children for ever. He writes in one letter to the chief conspirator, that forsaken of God and man he clings to him as his only hope ; tells him he has suffered "all night the torments of the damned," and that there is nothing but suicide *left* for him.

The case at last comes before the world, and Mr. Beecher now says that these conspirators are the most worthless of mankind ; that he had never wronged them in any way, except by speaking thoughtlessly of the lady's husband, injuring his reputation as a literary man ; and that all the agonizing expressions of remorse, shame, and madness in his letters were dictated by his sense of the injury he had thus innocently done the reputation of the husband. We forbear all expression of opinion in the case, but it is the most painful one by far that has ever come under our own notice. Mr. Beecher must be insane if we are to accept his own theory of the letters, and what are we to say if that theory is false ?

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THE Tories make better appointments than the Whigs ; and as John Bull dearly loves a 'lord,' the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham to be Governor of Madras, will be held by many to shed a lustre upon the office. It is desirable that the Indian Governorships should be made more of than they now are, and if the ministry can give us a sprinkling of "Dukes" amongst the number, so much the better. The Duke of Buckingham is associated in our memory with the fact that he consented to the entail on the estate being cut off, to meet the debts accumulated by his father, and for his relief. Our memory is not clear upon the point, but the Duke acted in a very fine way at the time, if we remember rightly. It required some resolution to sell Stowe, and the chances, we think, are that, though their new Governor may be impecunious, the Madrassees will find in him a man of fine and generous character.

THE WEEK.

CAPTAIN COOK, our late Resident at Bhamo, is decidedly of opinion that the King of Burmah intended to arrest the progress of the expedition commanded by Colonel Brown. The conduct of His Majesty is very suspicious, but he will doubtless discontinue his "preparations" when Sir Douglas Forsyth with his escort and two guns are within fifty miles of Mandalay. The King is reported to be building a fort on an island between Minbla and Thayetmyo, twenty miles from the frontier. An Italian engineer is in charge of the works. Two other forts are in course of construction at Isagine, ten miles from the capital, "thousands of people" being employed in building them. His Majesty is stated to have expressed this opinion on the question at issue, "If the English require their boundary extended a few miles more or less I am quite agreeable to it, but had they allowed me to get Snider rifles and Armstrong guns and ammunition, I might have contested the point, but with the guns we have made, I could not think of doing so." He is storing a large quantity of paddy and *gnappee*, and building a number of so-called gun-boats which turn over as fast as they are launched. Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Calcutta on the 17th, and Colonel Horace Brown is on the way to Shanghai.

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WE mentioned last week that our Resident at Bhamo had protected a number of the late Sultan of Talifoo's unfortunate followers from their Chinese pursuers. The Woon of Bhamo called upon Mr. Cook to give the men up, but he, notwithstanding repeated and threatening demands from the Woon, adhered to his decision. "It is said that the discussion was so warm, that the Burman went the length of calling out troops and marching upon the Residency !" Anyway, the poor Panthays are now safe in Rangoon, and the Woon is making false professions of friendliness. At present British Burmah is garrisoned by one thousand men more than at this time last year. There is a ship of war at Rangoon, and the European regiments have been raised to their full strength. A battery of artillery, a wing of native infantry, and a few officers have also been added. The rumours in the Bazaars are as sensational as ever. The Chinese merchants of Rangoon assert that an army of 100,000 is concentrating at Momein, and that the chief Mandarin has intimated to the King of Ava that he intends crossing the frontier to his assistance as soon as the English force enters Upper Burmah. The Chinese traders of Mandalay are leaving Ava in great numbers. "Several months ago it was stated by Chinamen in Rangoon that their fellow-countrymen would certainly cut off their heads if they had a row with us, and were victorious, and found them trading in the place." Another report from Upper Burmah positively states that the King has ordered 40,000 troops to Minbla (about 100 miles north of Mandalay) to construct entrenchments and stockades, under the direction of some Europeans, and that he has already sent his treasure and intends taking his women there when we attack him.

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NOWROZ KHAN is still troubling the Ameer of Affghanistan. He has robbed another caravan ; and two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry have been sent against him. Shere Ali offered through a Ghilzaee chief, to reinstal him in Lalpoora if he would send his two sons to Cabul. To this Nowroz is reported to have replied, "You will not catch me as you did Sirdar Yakoob Khan. Do you think anybody will trust you, after you had taken an oath on the Koran and yet got Yakoob Khan in trouble ?" The Mohmundees are joining the rebels in large numbers, and so great is their power for evil that trade has been almost paralysed in some places. A fort is being built by the Ameer near Lalpoora, and it will be garrisoned with troops from Cabul. All is quiet at Herat. It is thought that there will be several changes amongst the Governors before long, as all have been ordered to attend upon their sovereign by render up their accounts, which are reported to be in great confusion.

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LATER intelligence from Cabul informs us that there has been a battle between the Ameer's troops and the followers of Nowroz Khan, the latter being victorious.

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The last China mail gives us several new facts in connection with the murder of Mr. Margary. The French Missionaries at Hankow had, it appears, received information from their colleagues in Szechuan that the authorities at Manwyne had declared their intention to interfere with the Rangoon expedition, and stop its progress altogether. The Fathers communicated this to the French Consul at Hankow, before the news of the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on the expedition had reached China. Passports have been obtained by Mr. Wade to enable two English officers, accompanied by a Chinese official, to investigate the affair on the spot. Prince Kung has given a positive assurance that no one accused of participation in the outrage shall be sentenced till the officers sent by Mr. Wade have had an opportunity of hearing the evidence against them. News of Mr. Margary's death reached Pekin ten days before the officials in Shanghai were aware of the disaster. They evidently assumed, however, in the north, that Shanghai would

have had the first information, for a few details only of the occurrence were mentioned casually in a private letter to Mr. Medhurst. It is remarkable that the information failed to reach Shanghai earlier. Mr. Medhurst has hitherto been kept punctually acquainted with the movements of the Mission, by the Commissioner of Rangoon, and received a telegram from him on the 26th March, saying that Mr. Allen was to leave that place on the 28th March, for Shanghai *viâ* Singapore. This telegram made no allusion whatever to the catastrophe, so it is to be inferred that an intermediate one has been lost. Mr. Allen, it will be remembered, was also with the Mission, having accompanied it from Rangoon.

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A STRANGE case of "wounding religious feelings" has occurred at Trichinopoly. Three native Christians have been charged before the local magistrate with having placed a cross in a public place resorted to by Hindoos, with the deliberate intention of annoying them. The defendants pleaded that the site on which the cross was erected belonged exclusively to themselves, and that the cross had been put up by one of their priests on the occasion of the pastoral visit to the village of the Bishop of Pondichery. The Deputy Magistrate, however, was of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution showed that the act complained of was contrary to mamool; that the locality on which the cross was erected was a Government building site, and that a deliberate intention to wound religious feelings was inferable from the fact of the cross having been placed where it was. Each of the defendants was found guilty of the charge, and fined 50 rupees, or four months' rigorous imprisonment. The decision is now being appealed.

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IN 1871, Rundheer Sing, a noted outlaw, escaped from the Allahabad jail, and has since then been the scourge of Jhansie. He has committed outrage after outrage, and has defied every effort of the police to seize him, notwithstanding that a reward of Rs. 3,000 was on his head. On the 25th March an informer brought news that there was at last a chance of catching the man; he with five others having on the previous day taken refuge in a hut near the village of Baponi in Gwalior territory. The informer urged Mr. Mills, the Inspector of Police to whom he applied, to lose no time in seizing the robbers, as on the following day they would probably decamp. Mr. Mills set out with thirteen armed constables and eight mounted police, and on the morning of the 26th arrived upon the scene of action. The outlaws held possession of several loop-holed houses on the southern slope of a low hill; to the south and south-east of the buildings was an open plain, and to the north and north-west a hill covered with thick brushwood—extending nearly up to the tiny fortress—wherein the police ensconced themselves. Through this brushwood and over the brow of the hill, up to the house, the informer led the party. Mr. Mills finding himself within range of fire, and his instructions disregarded, ordered instant retreat over the hill-brow, despatched a chowkeedar to the nearest Gwalior police-station, Paniari, for aid, posted constables along the ridge, and ordered the mounted police to watch the south and east sides of the houses. With the aid of the Jhansie constables and the Paniari police, he hoped in the course of a few hours to be able to make an attack. Assistance, too, during the day might be expected through the efforts of the Subah from Pichore or Jhansie. But the eagerness of Sub-Inspector Jaggat Singh and four of his constables precipitated matters and upset Mr. Mills' plans. Ordered to remain inactive on the ridge, Jaggat Singh and four constables, Nandan, Khuda Baksh, Kalyan, and Sabrat Khan, left their positions, and, approaching the houses, attempted to enter them. Jaggat Singh, while getting over a wall was fired at from an upper-storey and badly wounded. He staggered twenty yards back and fell. Two hours later he crawled out of the heat of the sun to the shelter of a tree near the two-storied house, from whence a shot despatched him. Of the other constables, Nandan was also killed from an upper-storey, Khuda Baksh, his companion, retiring after a while unhurt, carrying off with him his comrade's musket. Kalyan at the same time approached the house from another direction with Sabrat Khan, and was shot dead, Sabrat Khan escaping unhurt. The musket, ammunition, and ornaments of Jaggat Singh and Kalyan fell into the hands of the outlaws. The Nagda party were thus reduced to seven, who remained with Mr. Mills inactive on the ridge awaiting reinforcements. The brushwood was then ignited: the wind blowing from the west carried the flames towards the houses: the thatched roof took fire, and the flames drove the outlaws to the shelter of a tree in the enclosure. No advantage was taken of this further than that Mr. Mills, after an ineffectual effort to advance on the buildings, concealed himself behind a mauhwa tree, 90 or 100 paces to the south of the house, and, accompanied by a constable, Chotey Lal, who was subsequently slightly wounded, commenced exchanging desultory shots with the outlaws, and so remained till sunset. "It was from this place," writes Mr. Mills, "that I issued orders, nay *implored* the head-constable to gather together as many men as he could, so that an attempt might be made to rush in and capture the outlaws before it was dark, when it would be worse than useless to attempt anything. The head-constable reported to me next morning that he had entirely failed to collect the men, and that they refused to attend his call." During the day armed villagers arrived in groups and offered aid: and in the evening the Thanadar of Paniari came up, unaccompanied by any police, stating that the chowkeedar had merely told him that Mr. Mills had sent for him, but had made no mention of a force being needed. Mr. Mills then sent an express to Pichore and to the Duputy Commissioner of Jhansie, for aid, and as darkness was setting in, made arrangements for surrounding the house. At night a narrow escape from fresh casualties occurred, the guard firing into one another. It will be sufficient to add that the outlaws walked away, carrying with them five members of the informer's family (whom they subsequently released unhurt), and that when, with the dawn of day, the troops arrived from Pichore, the houses were found empty.

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SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S resolution on this disgraceful affair is justly severe. Mr. Mills excuses his conduct on the ground of physical weakness and a long march. Remarking on this Sir John states that the former no doubt greatly increased his difficulties, and the latter in a measure may account for his gross cowardice. The fact remains that when, owing to the courage of some of the police guard which accompanied him from Nagda, his first scheme failed, he neither attempted to support the men who had commenced the attack, nor, at a later hour, on the arrival of the Jhansie constables, did he get them, after a brief resting time, into hand, and arrange for an assault at the critical moment when the flames had driven the outlaws in the face of an overwhelming force into the open courtyard—seven men with four fire-arms only, against twenty armed constables, besides mounted police; nor by personal example did he at any one moment encourage or animate his men, or give them to suppose that if they would follow, he, their officer, would lead them. "In a word, he showed neither discretion nor courage, nor any single quality which is necessary in a Police Officer." The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that Colonel Davidson is to blame for not himself proceeding to capture the notorious outlaw, when he was informed of his hiding place; and that both officers utterly failed in their duty, "Colonel Davidson from an almost criminal negligence, Mr. Mills from personal cowardice." The former has "forfeited his character as an efficient public officer," and the latter has been placed in the grade of inspector from which he had been recently promoted.

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GURJON OIL has been found quite as efficacious in the treatment of leprosy in Burmah as in the Andamans. The civil medical officer at Shwegyeen has cured several bad cases, and other doctors have met with equal success. Remarking on the reports sent in, the Chief Commissioner expresses his regret and surprise that so little interest has been taken in this important matter. There is enough evidence to establish the fact that, under proper supervision and careful attention to details, much may be done to alleviate the worst symptoms of this revolting disease, unusually prevalent in Burmah. The question of establishing leper hospitals has been long under discussion with district officers and the Medical Department, but the main difficulty is the unwillingness of the people to subject themselves to continued and systematic treatment. This feeling no doubt partly arises from a sense, by the patient, of the hopelessness of any treatment to effect a material improvement in a disease which has always been looked upon as incurable. Mr. Eden is satisfied that the time has now arrived for making a practical attempt to meet the difficulty, and he has ordered estimates of the cost of establishing small experimental leper hospitals at Prome, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

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AS an instance of the great stride which British Burmah is making in social and commercial advancement, we are informed that two breweries have been established in the province, and that ordinary bottled beer is manufactured of a quality able to compete and carry off prizes at the district shows. Since the annexation of Pegu the culture of the potato has been tried year after year with little success, but it has now been ascertained that *two* crops of really excellent tubers can be raised annually in the

Tounghoo district. An experiment on a large scale has been undertaken with two thousand pounds of seed. As to the character of the soil, the Rev. A. Bunker writes: "I have had my eye on the district north of Tounghoo for some time. I think I never saw better soil promising greater returns for little outlay, in all my experience. The soil is a brown black loam, deep and rich, covered with a dense growth of low jungle; there are admirable facilities for watering and for irrigation. I have been talking to the Karens about the gold beneath their soil for a number of years past, and have led them to experiment with potatoes." On all sides we are meeting with fresh illustrations of the fact that British Burmah is one of the richest portions of our Eastern dominions.

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THE late dispute between China and Japan has done some good in drawing attention to Formosa and the wealth that may be obtained from it. The Special Commissioner appointed to regulate Formosan affairs is doing his work sensibly, his last attempt to improve the present condition of the island being the promotion of emigration thereto. It is very curious that, at a time when China was sustaining, at the risk of war, her claim to Formosa as an integral part of Chinese territory, there should have been in force a law making emigration thither from the mainland a penal offence. The Special Commissioner has discovered an old enactment, as follows: "The surreptitious crossing over to Formosa by people of the mainland, is forbidden. On any vessel making the surreptitious voyage being captured, the master and crew shall be punished, penalties shall be inflicted on the civil and military authorities, and the soldiers and police shall be criminally dealt with." Persons emigrating were to receive a hundred blows, and persons decoying others to emigrate were to be banished. Penalties were also enjoined for crossing into the territory of the savages, which was carefully marked off, and on officials who let traders pass these limits; intermarriage with the aborigines being likewise forbidden. The Japanese might have founded no mean argument on all this, to sustain their claim that the eastern half of Formosa was not Chinese territory. The enactment, however, has now been repealed, and there is hope that the persevering Chinese colonist will press backward the barbarian line that has hitherto kept the land waste, and that the naturally fertile soil will gradually be put to better uses than a hunting ground of the savages.

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ON the occasion of the eclipse of the sun in 1868 the King of Siam spent £8,000 in entertaining his European guests, and this year a like sum has, we believe, been expended. Several good photographs were obtained at Bangkok and at Petchaburi. The eclipse differed much from the last. Then, writes an observer, "the flames were numerous, large, and I may say furious as the gas jets of some London butcher's shop; and the corona was evenly distributed round the orb. On this occasion the red flames were few and small and quiet. There was one bright white flame or spot; and the corona, making but small show north and south, shot out in two fans or fish-tails east and west, or, to speak more intelligibly, above and below; each fish tail being at least as long as the sun's diameter." The King joined the party of observers, and gave his nobles a lecture on the subject, while the astronomers were busy with their chronometers and telescopes. His Majesty observed the eclipse through a transit instrument, noting every change on a diagram, as did his brothers and many of the noblemen. After the totality was over, His Majesty retired, in accordance with an ancient custom, to bathe, and then rejoining the party on the lawn distributed a few hundred pounds' worth of small silver coin, according to rank and favour. The King is continuing his reforms. A new Code is being prepared on the basis of our law; the police have been put on a more efficient footing, and laxity is being met by vigorous action. His Majesty takes his seat in office daily at 11, and seldom leaves before 5. Everything relating to the improvement of the country passes through his hands, and he frequently drafts documents, and writes the notes asking questions of, and conveying orders to, his ministers and governors.

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THERE is little news from Achin, except that the enemy still hold out, notwithstanding the growing weakness of the war party. Another petty chief has surrendered to the Dutch. The health of the troops is bad, and the N. I. Government has appointed a Commission to inquire on the spot into the cause, and endeavour to improve the present state of things.

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BEFORE leaving for his new appointment in India, Sir Andrew Clarke has visited the minor settlements under his charge, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the condition of the native States is better than it has been for the last twenty years. Sir Andrew has personally allayed the discontent among the ryots in Malacca, while his lieutenants have been doing equally good work in Salangore, Lanjat and Laroot. "All is quiet along the Malay coast" report the Residents, who are convinced that the Rajahs possess an intelligent understanding of the new order of things, and fully intend to promote the permanency of peace and the security of life and property. Labour and capital are slowly flowing into these hitherto neglected and abused countries, the tin mines being especially well worked. The old Sultan of Salanpore, who has borne a somewhat indifferent reputation, appears to be the most amiable of sovereigns without pride, and a pattern to his lazy subjects. His Highness was discovered at Langat "cutting timber down himself for a new road." New miners are continually filling the tin mines, more than eight hundred having arrived at Klang in one month, and as the country is explored, other resources will doubtless be discovered by the persevering Chinese. Perak and Laroot appear to be the richest of all the States. In the month previous to the visit of Sir Andrew Clarke's representative, the revenue of Laroot exceeded $1,000 a day, which compares favourably even with our own revenues in Penang or even Singapore, considering the relative proportion of population. In Klang the revenue at present is only about $10,000 to $12,000 per month, but as a proof of what Salangore has suffered from its troubles from 1867 until last year, it may be mentioned that Rajahs Bot and Yahya of Lukut state that their revenues have fallen from $15,000 per month in their father's time to $500 now. All the Rajahs appear, however, hopeful, and consider the disturbances "settled." With ordinary tact and judgment on the part of the Residents there should be no danger of their ever being revived.

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"THE moral triumph of his Highness Mulharao" is the heading of an article in a Bombay native paper, which urges restoration since the culprit has not been deposed on account of the charges brought against him, but because of "previous bad conduct, which had been condoned in solemn state documents, and damned his posterity for ever, and this has afforded great gratification to the frantic and earth-devouring advocates of pseudo 'prestige.' We repeat, is not this a moral triumph for the Gaekwar?" The proceeding "strikes the nation as ridiculously inconsistent and grossly unfair, and is calculated rudely to shake its confidence in the solemnity and the good faith of the deliberate declarations of the Government. The guddee is still vacant, and by the happy constitution of England a way is still left for the correction of this strange mistake and this wrong by the highest authority in the realm. The moral effect of such an act will be immense, except in the eyes of the false advocates of 'prestige', and Mulharao will descend to the place he occupied before, and will be again on his trial in the eyes of the people as well as the Government."

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THE Rajpootana princes are indulging in ideas of matrimony generally. The young Maharana of Odeypore has already chosen two fair ladies, one of them being a Princess of Jodhpore. The last alliance between the two houses led to disastrous results, the primal cause being Krishna Komaree, a daughter of Odeypore, and one of the fairest of the fair. The story is thus concisely stated in the *Pioneer*: The arrangements for the betrothal were in train when the young Chief of Jodhpore died. The Prince of Odeypore accordingly considered the affair at an end, and when advances were made by the Maharaja of Jeypore he felt himself at liberty to meet them half way. But scarcely had he made the first step when the new Chief of Jodhpore, Maun Singh, demanded that the Jeypore proposals should be at once rejected by the Maharana, on the ground that the hand of the girl was already pledged to Marwar. It was in vain that the Odeypore prince represented that no betrothal had actually taken place, and in so far as it had been carried out, it had been a personal arrangement with the deceased Prince and not an engagement with the Chief of Marwar as occupant of that throne. The discussion waxed hotter and hotter, till it culminated in a war the most fatal in its result to all parties, the innocent cause of the trouble included; for her wretched father, seeing no way out of the dilemma and fearing the disgrace of keeping an unmarried girl grown to womanhood in his establishment, caused poison to be administered to her and thus rid himself of one source of anxiety. The present negotiations, therefore, mark a period in the history of these two great Rajpootana houses. The Maharaja of Jesulmere lately travelled a hundred and eighty miles on camel-back in three days to wed a bride belonging to the State of Doongurpore.

It is stated authoritatively that five lakhs of rupees *were* really offered by the Gaekwar's friends to Mr. Souter: and the fact ought to be widely known. We do not suppose, however, that much real doubt is entertained anywhere as to the guilt of Mulharao. It may be taken as a fact that he did instigate the attempt to murder the Resident. As for any sympathy for him, the thing is ridiculous.

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The Bombay papers publish a valedictory letter from Bishop Douglas to his clergy, last month. There was a service in the Cathedral on the evening of the day he left, and after the 3rd collect the Bishop left his place, and going to the altar, pronounced the Benediction. His voice was firm and musical as in past days, but appeared mellowed by the feeling that was softening the hearts of all to whom he spoke. The majority of the congregation stood in the porch to shake his hand, and many of them "accompanied him to the ship." A boat of H.M.S. *Glasgow* was waiting at the pier to convey him on board. The last two or three years of the Bishop's life have been clouded as our readers may remember, by a deep sorrow from the accident that bereaved him of his only son, and he is himself now understood to be labouring under a mortal disease. His work is over, but he leaves behind him the memory of his high example as a devoted and good man. His preaching was of a high order of excellence, and though his extreme views as a Churchman alienated many from intimate personal intercourse with him, his piety was so simple and unaffected, that they felt it to be their own loss and sorrow. *Vale.*

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Difference of opinion is said to exist among the authorities at Simla about the Karen difficulty. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah urges vigorous action in case the Burmese offer any determined obstruction to a peaceful settlement, while the F. O. leans to "firm and more moderate measures." The King is pushing troops towards the frontier, and our Government is strengthening the works at Thayetmyo which command the passage of the Irrawaddy.

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Nothing has been definitely settled about the successor to Mulharao, but the Governments of India and Bombay are considering the report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the claims of the Kandiesh branch of the Gaekwar's family. There are three candidates for the throne—mere children, aged from seven to ten. Further disturbances have occurred in the districts, the village of Currypatten having been burnt, four men killed, and thirty wounded. Three hundred and sixty Gaekwaree sepoys have been disarmed, and the Arab contingent is being similarly treated. A circular has been issued to departmental officers, announcing that Sir T. Madhava Rao has taken charge of all departments, except the fouzdaree and military. This is nearly all that we know positively. Reports differ, and Sir Richard Meade has no object, as Sir Lewis Pelly had, in telling everything that is going on to the press. From all we can hear, however, it seems probable that the disaffected in the city will continue to give trouble until the new ruler is placed upon the throne; and if this event is not to take place for three months, as announced in some quarters, we may expect more decided manifestations than have yet been made. But it was not to be expected that the deposition of the Gaekwar, considering all the blundering with which the measure has been accompanied, would be accomplished without some unpleasant incidents; and the wonder is that Baroda has remained quiet for so long. Cholera, we regret to say, is spreading both in Baroda and Bombay.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Were it possible to regard the Papacy as a purely religious institution, we should feel it wrong to attack it in these columns. But the Papacy is a religious power only in the sense in which the Roman Cæsar was. The Papacy is simply the development of ancient Cæsarism under a new form. The institution is essentially the same. The Imperial purple has simply put on the cloak of Christ. Its ambassadors for ages past, and in every Court of Europe, have been purely political personages, through whom the modern Cæsar has sought to rule the world. The gift of sovereignty, or its withdrawal, the creation of kingdoms and their subversion, the rights of princes, the rights of nations, the possession of remote lands, the despotism of the whole earth, and the decrees of peace and war—are the prerogatives of this modern Cæsar. And we should see them all in active exercise to-day, but for the emancipation of the human mind from the delusions of past ages. It is this power that they are to-day fronting in Germany, and that is steadily urging the Latin nations upon a war against the new Empire.

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The Roman Curia would probably not be unwilling to see Don Carlos withdraw his pretensions, that Spain might gather itself together to take an effective part in the coming contest; but all its sympathies are with Carlos. And so has it ever been from the time of Charlemagne down to our own day. Rome has been the centre of the political intrigues of Europe, and the prime mover and instigator of many of its most bloody wars. It is necessary to draw a broad line between Roman Catholicism, as a system of religious belief and discipline, and the intensely political character of the Papacy. We yield to no man in our admiration of the piety and self-devotedness of the private members of the Catholic Church. We believe the cloister, and the convent, and the school, and the mission house to have been witness in all ages to piety and devotedness of the highest type. On the other hand, the pulses of worldly ambition have beaten as wildly at Rome as in any of the Courts of Europe, while she has distanced them all in the arts of intrigue and diplomacy. She is the most dangerous enemy to human freedom the world has ever seen, because of the disguise she wears. For Rome is *still* Cæsar, but Cæsar disguised as Christ. She claims the same universal *dominion* as the Cæsars claimed; the complete subjection of all races, nations, peoples, and tongues to her decrees; and just as the pretensions of the Cæsars culminated in the claim to Divine honors, so have we seen the Papal Cæsar at last solemnly invested with the attributes of the Divine Being, and the whole earth commanded to submit its reason and conscience to the Infallible Priest that sits on ancient Cæsar's throne.

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Colonel Ivanoff, known amongst his compatriots as the Chief of the Yellow Beard, has found an apologist in M. Karasim, a Russian traveller who recently traversed the banks of the Oxus, and an account of whose journey appears in the *Messenger of Europe*, a review published in St. Petersburg. Colonel Ivanoff is the hero of the story, and is described, like all other heroes, as being "young and handsome." He is "tall, fair-haired, and has an immense fair beard. The natives have accordingly called him Ser-i-sakal-toorah, Chief of the Yellow Beard, and they know him now by no other name, so that it has become the practice to call him in this way in all official correspondence carried on in the native language." Several instances are given of *his presence of mind*. In the last Khivan campaign he had ventured away from his camp with only twelve Cossacks and a few native irregular cavalry, when he was suddenly attacked by two hundred Turcomans. The Russians dismounted, and having made a breast-work of their horses, kept the enemy at bay till a reinforcement arrived. The commander was taken back to camp "covered with wounds." He had been armed during the encounter with a revolver only, and five balls out of six had been used. When asked for whom he had reserved the sixth, he replied that he had reserved it for himself. "If any Turcoman had caught him with a lasso, he would have committed suicide to prevent their making him a captive." The troops under his command at Peter Alexandrofsk are always on the alert and ready to pass the Oxus at a moment's notice. When intelligence reaches the fort of a Turcoman foray he directs his men towards the head-quarters of the enemy, where the old men, women and children are sure to be found. He then "destroys all he can get hold of," and when the native warriors return they find their homes in flames, and are "only too glad to come to terms." The Chief of the Yellow Beard is, according to M. Karasim, held in great respect by the Turcomans. They appreciate the fact that he keeps his word, and the "usual stories in such cases of his being invulnerable and having a charmed life" prevail among them.

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Another great national affliction has fallen upon Turkey. Cattle disease is rife throughout the Empire, and, unlike the famine, it is a disaster for which the Government cannot be held responsible. At Scala Nova, in the province of Smyrna, and at the Dardanelles, the murrain has wrought terrible ravages. A recent visitor to the plains of Troy noticed the skeletons of thousands of sheep bleaching on the ground. In Smyrna, vast flocks have been destroyed, and one letter tells of a shepherd who, stripped of his entire charge, has become insane, and takes out to pasture a pocketful of white pebbles which he fondly believes to be the fleecy tribe in the possession of which he was a few weeks ago comparatively rich. From European Turkey the accounts are very distressing. From Adrianople we learn that 30 per cent. of the horned cattle and horses have been lost, and that sheep have died in a very much greater ratio. The Turkish official journal *Edirné*, published at Adrianople, attributes the mortality among the sheep to the severity of the winter and scarcity of pasturage. In Macedonia, there is not only scarcity of pasturage, but also of food for human consumption. From the most trustworthy accounts, however, it may be gathered that, as regards bread, the scarcity is only temporary, for it would appear that the agricultural operations in the province of Drama have been conducted this sowing season under exceptionally favourable conditions, and that the area of land sown has been above the average. From the province of Gallipoli the accounts are very bad indeed. The horned cattle are being swept away by a disease which, in some localities, affects the bowels, in others the respiratory organs, but which seems to partake generally of a typhoid character.

A CONTINENTAL paper says that Theodore, the late Abyssinian King, was an enlightened and comparatively well-educated tyrant who knew his people well, and reigned over them with ability. The country, since he died, has gradually grown powerless to defend herself against Egypt, whose troops are drawing in upon her from all sides. All the roads which connect Abyssinia with the sea-coasts pass through Egyptian territory. The road from the western provinces on the Blue Nile goes partly by Senaar to Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan; the remaining and largest part passes by Gallabat and Kassala to Suakim, on the Red Sea. The principal road from Central Abyssinia, Amhara, and Tigre ends at Massowah, the chief harbour of Abyssinia on the Red Sea, which has now for 300 years been under Turkish rule. From the fertile districts of Southern Abyssinia, too, the routes leading to the Indian Ocean have been in Turkish hands since Egypt occupied the Somali coast last year. The Abyssinians regard themselves as the first people in the world, their present sovereign Kaisa, reigning under the pompous title of "Johannes, King of the Kings of Ethiopia." In a letter from Massowah to the *Cologne Gazette* he is said, when compared with Theodore, to be a "poor actor by the side of a real hero," and the writer prognosticates the absorption of his kingdom into Egypt. The Bogos districts have already been silently annexed, and King Johannes' protests pass unheeded. Hamasia will doubtless soon follow, and with as little noise. There is not a single element of the population of Abyssinia capable of presenting a strong and united resistance to a foreign invasion. One-half of the people would be on the side of the invaders, and the remaining half would soon be beaten. "A struggle of the undisciplined and badly armed Abyssinians with Egyptian troops would be hopeless. . . . Even religion would hardly be an obstacle, for nearly one-half of the people of Abyssinia are Mahommedans. As matters are at present, King Johannes must sooner or later be forced by the quiet advance of Egypt into a war, and you must be prepared at any moment for the news of a collision and of the annexation of Hamasia to the Khedive's dominions. In this struggle, civilization and progress are on the side of Egypt, whatever may be thought of it from a European point of view."

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A NEW book on that little known land, New Guinea, has been published by Captain J. A. Lawson, whose account of the island differs materially from that of most of the few travellers who have wandered there. The inhabitants possess herds of hump-backed cattle and goats; keep pigs and fowls, cultivate maize, rice, and cocoa-nut, and eat roast-monkey. Many of them, we are told, can speak Dutch. Having crossed wooded plains and hills, and fine savannahs abounding in buffaloe, deer, and hare, Captain Lawson reached a magnificent sheet of water, between sixty and seventy miles in length, upon which he bestowed the name of Alexandrina, in honour of Her Majesty. The lake is dotted with numerous islands covered with tropical vegetation, harbours many kinds of fish, and is fringed by sedge and tall reeds abounding in ducks, king-fishers, quails, frogs, and newts. Its water is fresh though no outlet is mentioned, and, to judge from the general tenor of the narrative, its height above the sea is about 1,500 feet. Close to this lake Captain Lawson had his first encounter with a troop of monkeys, who pelted him with wallah-nuts, the leader of the troop actually spitting down upon him "with all the gravity of a human being," for which he was speedily punished, by a rifle-bullet through his hide. The tree bearing the wallah-nut is described as resembling the English elm, and one of them was ascertained to be 337 feet in height.

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THE long neglected India Museum is to be opened in the light and airy eastern galleries of the Exhibition buildings in South Kensington on the 25th of this month. This is a great change from the prolonged attic which forms the hard sky line of the India Office, and a greater still is necessary to show to advantage the multitude of collections which have been growing for the last quarter of a century. The present resting place of the curiosities is only a temporary one. The galleries will possibly be wanted again for an international exhibition, and they have been taken by the Secretary of State for a sort of inspection parade for three years only, during which time the future of the Museum will, it is hoped, be settled.

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THE *Times* has certainly beaten the *Telegraph* in its Corinthian treatment of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. The young lions of the latter paper are outdone in Orientalism, even allowing the *Times* to appropriate such terms as the "Great Mogul," "two branches of the Aryan race," and numerous other Eastern references to which the *Telegraph* has acquired a prescriptive right. This journal, however, has endeavoured to regain its lost position in a later issue. We are informed that "Bombay, Poona, Benares, Agra, Delhi, and the City of Palaces are all of them more fascinating and amusing, than the majority of the most famous Continental resorts." It is in itself "a singular intellectual refreshment to pass from the restless energetic stress of Western existence to the antique calm of sunny Oriental life." Before the Prince of Wales accomplishes this feat, he is warned that great things are expected of him. He must "fill his mind with rich after-memories of India," for, "if no Englishman could travel there without pride at the magnificent charge which Providence has committed to the British nation, assuredly 'the Prince of all the land' may well and usefully desire to see with his own eyes the Oriental empire which the great men of his realm have made part of his hereditary dominions." It will surprise many to learn that the "purpose" of the visit is to cause 350,000,000 of people to stand in the sun all day long, in order that the majesty of Great Britain may be firmly impressed upon their minds. "Next to seeing Her Gracious Majesty in person—to do which the three hundred and fifty millions of the land would cheerfully stand in the sun all day long—the Hindoos would like to have amongst them the Heir Apparent to the throne; and the majesty of Great Britain would ever afterwards live in their minds from that time forward." There are, it would seem, however, "perils in this aspect of the question."

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IT is probable that the famine in Asia Minor will be prolonged over another year, the relief afforded by the authorities being wholly inadequate. Although the number of mouths to feed have been greatly reduced by death and emigration, still it is physically impossible that the seed sown this season can at all supply the requirements of the remnant of the population left. Mr. Farnsworth, the almoner of the Foreign Famine Relief Committee, has passsd through most of the afflicted districts, and his narrative is a very distressing one. He first visited Ijni Sou, where he found the agents of the Government distributing seed to those who could offer security for repayment, but there was no relief organisation which reached the starving class of the population. There were 736 persons in this village far too reduced to give security, but hungry, nevertheless, and these Mr. Farnsworth relieved out of the means placed at his disposal by the Committee. At Karahissar, there were nearly 300 families in utter destitution, and these, also, Mr. Farnsworth relieved. At Misli 65 persons had died of starvation within three months. At Nigde, 125 persons, chiefly refugees, were relieved; and at Sazali he found that a fourth of the population had fled, and that the rest were subsisting upon a compound of bread, composed of grass, weeds, and rubbish. We must quote Mr. Farnsworth's own words with regard to Soongoorloo:—

The same sad sights met my eye everywhere. The *desolation* wrought by the famine is greater between Kir Shehir and Soongoorloo than in any region that I have visited. Boz Tepé, three hours north of Kir Shehir, has lost more than half its former inhabitants. Here I distributed aid to 250 persons. I came through a region thoroughly blasted by the famine. I stopped at Hassan Beykeui, which formerly consisted of 60 families, but now contains but 12. Granted aid to 49 persons. Gave help also to 37 persons in the village of Ibikli, which formerly had 55 families, and now has but 9. I spent some time at Mejidieh, with Moosta Bey. In June of last year, I gave to this bey 13 liras to help the most needy persons in this caza. He thanked me much for that aid and declared that it proved very timely to many sufferers. I gave to 149 persons in this place. The bey, who is now acting as *caïmakam*, told me that the caza two years ago consisted of 80 villages, but has now only 45, that the aggregate population then was 19,800, but now only 7,600. Many have emigrated, but not less than 2,000 have died, and numbers are now perishing for want, despite all the efforts which are being made to relieve them. The *caïmakam* and medjliss have within a few days applied for 24,000 kilehs of grain to keep the people alive till next harvest. The authorities here seem much more in earnest than in the regions passed before, and I have strong hopes that the needed amount of grain will be forwarded.

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THE home papers have been discussing whether the Prince of Wales or the Viceroy should take precedence in India, and which should enter durbar first. On the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh we are told, the fact that the Viceroy took precedence of a royal prince occasioned some surprise. Lord Northbrook is Her Majesty's representative, and there is no sound reason why the Prince should not in India, as in Ireland and in Canada, take the position of second to the throne. There can be no question that the Viceroy is entitled to the precedence because he is Viceroy.

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IT may interest some of our readers to know that Belgium is the only country in northern Europe, where living can still be called cheap. In some of the old towns—Ghent, Bruges, Malines, Ypres—a man can live in great comfort we are assured for half what he would spend in any French or English provincial city. This will suit old Indians exactly, while we are also told that the artistic tastes of the people provide everywhere fine public walks, parks, and museums, good theatres, and church services, which in point of ceremonial splendour and choral perfection can be matched nowhere out in Italy. "If a man have to do with the Belgian law courts, he gets good justice, and rapid judges, who from having never, as in France, been converted into political tools, are upright and respected. Belgian officials of all ranks are also conspicuously fair and obliging, being untainted by that red tape conceit which cleaves to every Frenchman and German drawing Government pay, and makes them disagreeable." It is somewhat too good, we are afraid, to be true. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to corroborate or correct the account by their own experience.

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THE most disagreeable feature about Mr. Moody's services is their being haunted by the aristocracy, apparently for no higher purpose than witnessing their effects. Thus we now hear that the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, was present at a late Bible reading given by Mr. Moody in Her Majesty's Opera House, Haymarket, and occupied a seat in the royal box. There was no perceptible difference in the attitude and manner of the two evangelists as they took their seats in their

usual places. Mr. Moody preached on the subject of "Grace," and concluded by pronouncing the "Benediction." There being a very large congregation, it was some time before all could leave, so Mr. Sankey and the choir sang, "What shall the harvest be?" The Princess of Wales we are told listened to a verse or two of the hymn, and then returned to Marlborough House. We dislike these reports exceedingly. At the same time it is only fair to recal that Whitfield, Rowland Hill, and Irving were followed in the same way by fashionable crowds, while their preaching was a novelty.

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THE Paris *Echo Universel* publishes a despatch from Vienna, according to which the exchange of views that passed between Count Andrassy and Signor Visconti-Venosta at Venice "resulted "in a united conviction that, with regard to religious questions "raised by Germany, it would be politic to leave each Government "to combat the power of the Vatican according to the special "necessities of its position, and to abstain from all international "action against the Pope: the Papal question to be treated by Italy "as a matter of internal order." Another report is that the bases of a new commercial treaty between Italy and Austria have been definitely settled at Venice.

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THE breakdown of Sir Jung Bahadoor's visit to Europe is attributed by some curious blunder in the home press, not to his accident in Bombay, but to ill health. Mr. Stocqueler (*Oriental Magazine*) sees nothing to regret in the postponement of his visit. "We have not forgotten his former appearance among us. It was "dazzling because he dressed well, rode well, spent a good deal of "money in public, and was here, there, and everywhere. He "passed, however, for a dissipated youth, possessed of qualities "scarcely adapted to a civilized state of society, where law is "dominant. After his return to India he made his way to the "exalted position he occupies by a process which in this country "would have given the hangman ample employment, and, setting "aside that he did not add to our complications during the rebel- "lion of 1857, he has continued to make himself obnoxious to the "Government of India by interposing obstacles to a passage through "Nepaul. We cannot conjecture upon what grounds, personal or "political, Sir Jung Bahadoor had any right to expect a hearty "welcome from the people of England."

This is not very complimentary, and if Mr. Stocqueler really represents English feeling on the subject, which we doubt, there is no reason to regret the accident which has kept Sir Salar Jung in India.

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AN ex-Boundary Officer in writing to the *Oriental Magazine*, to give an idea of the style of treatment to which Native Princes in India are occasionally subjected by our Residents, relates the following occurrence, for which he vouches as having taken place in his own presence:—

In 1865 the Government of India, in consequence of reports which reached it through political officers, the nearest of whom *did not live within a hundred miles* of the place, deputed a certain political officer to proceed to a certain State and "hint" to the young Rajah who governed the State, "that it had become known to the British Government that he spent a good deal of time in the amusements of the chase and the society of ladies; that he did not take much personal interest in the conduct of State affairs; and that it would more become his position and dignity, and probably conduce more to the despatch of business and the public welfare, if he hunted and shot less and spent more time in the personal direction of his administration." The political officer, having arrived at the capital, summoned a public durbar. At the hour and place appointed he was received with all that ceremonious politeness and deference which Oriental men of position use towards British officers. With a violent gesticulation which astonished his audience, and which, perhaps, was had recourse to in order to conceal his ignorance of reciprocal etiquette, the officer took his seat. Presently he intimated to the courtiers that they might retire. ("*Jao ir go*" was the expression he used.) I must tell you that this officer is well-known as one of the very worst linguists in the Political Department. He has a violent, blatant *bonhommie* which he introduces on all possible occasions. He speaks his, I was going to say *Khidmutgar* Hindustani, but "*Bootlere*" Hindustani, describes his hybrid *patois*, more accurately, with a strong Irish brogue, and he is utterly unacquainted with the forms of Eastern etiquette. To thoroughly appreciate what passed between the Political Agent and the young Chief, the story should be heard in the vernacular; but as this cannot be done I will endeavour to render the English equivalent for the strange words in which the delicate "hint" was conveyed.

"Now, Rajur, the British Government has heard of your goings on, You are an immoral man (*tum randibazee karte ho.*) You don't attend to your work. You do nothing but hunt and shoot. Now, take my advice. and leave off all such nonsense, and employ yourself with the business of the State, and the flower of labour will come out (*mehnut ki phool nikulega.*) Otherwise, I warn you, in accordance with the instructions I have received, that it will become necessary for the British Government to put the screw on you." The speaker at this point burrowed with his thumb into the ground, close to the young Chief's feet, by way of illustrating the process of punishment prepared for him by the Government should he fail to take the hint.

We believe that not one-half the care is taken that ought to be taken in the selection of men to fill these appointments.

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MR. LOWE seems to have been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Commons, in sending to the Press a letter addressed to him as Chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign Loans before it was presented to the House. The rule is so generally broken, that it seems preposterous to resent the breach in any case. We were guilty of it ourselves upon a large scale some years ago, as others of our contemporaries have been. It is odd that Mr. Disraeli should have lost his temper over the matter, and demanded to know who had given the letter to the press. Member after member rose, we are told, and delivered himself of language more or less offensive, and all kinds of nonsense were talked by usually sensible men. The only man in the assembly who appeared cool and collected was Mr. Lowe himself, the Member for the London University, who simply declined to give any information at all. In the end it was decided after two divisions, that the printers of the offending newspapers should be summoned to the bar of the House. Disraeli and Lowe cordially dislike each other, and we suppose Dizzy would have been glad to fasten a mark upon his adversary.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Management of Estates in Oudh—Captain Fendall Currie. Here we have in a brief and concise form the law as to, and practical hints for, the management of estates in Oudh attached for default or made over to the revenue authorities of the civil or rent courts under section 125 of the Oudh Rent Act. The work has been compiled from select cases and circular orders, the object of the author being to bring within as small a compass as possible, and to give in a consecutive form, the procedure on this subject contained in Act VIII of 1859, and sheet case rulings at present scattered about in several volumes. In fact Captain Fendall Currie has made reference easy on an important subject hitherto eschewed because of its intricacies.

On the best mode of providing Recruits for the British Army—. Captain J. C. Fife. This essay was written for the prize medal of the United Service Institution in 1874, and embodies a plan of recruiting and forming reserves, first advocated by the author in a pamphlet at the end of 1870, which may be summarised as follows:—1. Voluntary enlistment for the various forces, encouraged by every judicious means. 2. The Militia ballot to be enforced, effective Volunteers being exempt; also those electing to pay for this privilege. 3. The Militia to be ballotted to supply the regular Army for *war service only, voluntary enlistment failing.* 4. Substitutes not permitted for those drawn by either ballot, but persons *on payment according to their income, exempted from the ballot for the Militia.* The latter is the special feature of the entire scheme. Captain Fife believes that difficulties of detail would probably prevent the classes of incomes paying an equal amount for exemption from being small, and thus, as an extreme case, we might even find men with £100 a year paying as muuh as those with £1000 a year, or *those with incomes just exceeding £50 paying as much as those having* nearly £500. But any classification for payment in proportion to income, is fairer than none at all, for in the latter case the price of a substitute or of exemption is alike for poor and rich. If the principle is admitted in the first instance, perfection of detail will be approached after trial and experience. The expenses of a great organization are provided for by the payments. Substitutes, the disadvantages of whom are treated of in the body of the essay, are rendered unnecessary. A choice of methods of obtaining exemption is given, which would make the scheme as nearly a purely voluntary one as possible, and cause it to be regarded as one of "persuasion to serve" rather than of "compulsory service." The slight restraints and personal inconveniences which such a scheme as the above would cause, sink into insignificance when compared with the rigorous systems of Prussia and Russia, where all are liable to service in the Regular Army during peace or war, and substitutes or other equivalent modifying arrangements, are not permitted. The decisive periods of wars now often number only weeks instead of months or years, as formerly, owing to the perfection of organisation of one of the belligerents and to good communications; and we have the example of the huge French levies of 1870, to show the very small value of extemporised troops. "Let us then make preparations for the hour of trial, now that we have leisure to do so effectively. If it is long deferred, so much the better? Perhaps its being so may be due to our preparations, and in any case we are certain to gain in the dignity of our natural position, if not in solid advantage indirectly due to our increased strength. When it does come it will be found that we have set our house in order."

The Oriental—April. This Magazine continues to keep up its character as a budget of well selected Indian news and essays on Asiatic affairs. The editor is at present enlivening its pages with a modern tale called "Under Suspicion," which is being worked out well. General Sir G. Le Grand Jacob is noticed under the heading of Anglo-Indian Celebrities. He did his duty from first to last sedulously, conscientiously, and with great advantage to the State. But though he recognized the law of obedience in all his political as well as his military relations, he had, at the same time, the courage of his convictions; and placed on record sentiments alike honourable to his sagacity, his sense of justice, and his zeal for the honour and welfare of the Government. The causes of the Mutiny were not opaque to his vision. He foresaw the evils of the Inam Commission, which disallowed succession by adoption. He denounced our systems of legal procedure as unsuited to the native character. He protested against the too common practice of dealing with the millions of India without ascertaining their feelings, treating them, "on the one hand, as if they were mere savages; on the other, as though the laws that suit us must necessarily suit them." He objected strongly to the practice of bringing poor people great distances to appear as witnesses in courts of law, detaining them for a long time, and then sending them back, without compensation, to disseminate opinions unfavourable to our *modus operandi*. In fact, without

any morbid tenderness for classes with whose vicious features he was familiar, Colonel Jacob never lost an opportunity of dwelling upon the security to our rule which would be the inevitable corollary of justice in its most extensive application to the measures of Government. In a letter addressed to his brother, the Archdeacon of Winchester, the Colonel thus tells the real secret of the mutiny: "The mutinous soldiery were but the index of the native mind. Confident in their strength, and roused by an extraordinary incident, they were the first to move; but cunning emissaries, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, had been long sapping their fidelity, and preaching in secret the need of a struggle for their faith. It is unwise, nay, most hazardous, to conceal from ourselves the extent to which disaffection had spread—to speak of the great rebellion as only a mutiny of the soldiers. The greased cartridge was the match that lighted the mine, not the mine itself, as Colonel Edwardes would have us believe. In the apathy of routine we had forgotten the example af Vellore, where in like manner change was seized upon as a weapon by civil conspirators in the background. It is silly to pooh-pooh the prejudices of religion, however absurd they may appear to those of another faith. If we are to have Jew soldiers, we must prevent our Commissariat issuing to them pork rations."

Several articles are devoted to Chinese subjects, and there is a large number of reviews, and among them one of "Tara," which comes rather late in the day.

Indian Medical Gazette—May. As usual this valuable periodical is full of information and advice upon medical affairs and the sanitary condition of India generally. Cholera still claims a large portion of the *Gazette*, and Surgeon-Major Kellett contributes a paper on the treatment of the disease by sub-cutaneous injection of water. It is admitted that to supply the blood with water is the great desideratum in cholera cases. Dr. Aitken says, "The *post-mortem* appearances and order of symptoms show that the blood has a difficulty in passing through the lungs, mainly on account of its viscid and thick condition." Certain it is that the failure of the circulation commences from the periphery and in the finest vessels; and when there are no pulse and collapse is severe, the blood is chiefly concentrated in the large internal vessels. The above theory is strongly supported by the practical fact that several persons suffering from ascites and anasarca have recovered from attacks of cholera, the dropsy becoming absorbed during the progress of the disease; it therefore occurred to Dr. Kellett that if dropsy were artificially produced, good results might follow. The plan was tried in a few instances with some apparent success. The instrument used, however, was only a common quart pewter syringe, the nozzle of which was fitted into the cylinder of a hypodermic syringe; but even with this rough instrument several pints may be injected in a short time. A *pint can be thrown into the inguinal region in* twenty minutes. "In later experiments I used a zinc bucket or cistern of water raised a few feet above the ground, and which was further elevated as additional pressure was required; from this were led as syphons some ⅜ inch guttapercha tubes, several feet long, the lower ends being armed with large-sized hypodermic syringes (pistons removed). With this apparatus in two or three hours many gallons of water will pass into a body. The axillary and inguinal regions receive it most freely. Experiments on the dead body will at once show how easily water will pass into the connective tissue." Unfortunately, Surgeon-Major Kellett forgets to add what the results were.

There is a well-written article in the same number on medical superstition in Rajpootana, the following instance of the credulity of the *oi polloi* being given. A few months back, in the native state of Marwar, one of the principalities of Rajpootana, a man suddenly announced a cure for small-pox. And, strange to say, this person was not a high caste Brahmin, whom the people might be expected to follow and believe in, but one of the despised order of Chumars. The Chumar having found a peculiarly oval-shaped hole in a rock, declared that all children passed through this hole would escape the much dreaded disease. The news spread far and wide, and, as we are credibly informed, parents brought their children from near and far, even from a distance of fifty miles, in order that they might be passed through the rock, and become proof against 'Sitla.' The Chumar, beating a gong, seated himself above the hole, and for days received the alms and offerings of the deluded wretches. At last the Thakoor, or chief of a neighbouring village also brought his child, which was duly passed through the hole. It is not, however, an improbable supposition that out of the numbers of children previously taken there, some few might have been suffering from the disease which it was desired to prevent; and the fact of the malady breaking out among a concourse of people thus assembled is altogether in accordance with our knowledge of *variola*. Be this, however, as it may, unfortunately the Thakoor's child, on returning home, sickened, suffered from small-pox, and died. Naturally the deluded Thakoor was fully inclined for vengeance on the Chumar. But the latter appears to have been equal to the occasion, and to have thoroughly understood the bent of the minds with which he had to deal. He immediately declared that the child had been bewitched by a village woman, and the wrath of the Thakoor was as immediately turned from the Chumar to the reputed witch. The latter was seized under the orders of the Thakoor, and burnt with hot copper pice—a species of punishment formerly much in vogue in Rajpootana, and which, it would appear, has not yet entirely died out. It is satisfactory, however, to add, that on complaint by the woman's friends to the political authorities, the Thakoor himself was seized, and now, in durance vile, has time to meditate on the cunning manner in which he was deluded by the astute Chumar.

Report on the Burmah Baptist Mission.—Referring to famine in Tounghoo, a writer in this report says: "The sufferings which were reported of the Bghai department last year are now beginning to be felt among the Pakus. About one-half of the villages will scarcely have paddy enough left for seed in the coming year. The northern half of the district has been overrun by rats, and nearly the whole crop of rice has been destroyed. In the southern half it is reckoned that about half the rice crop has been spoiled. There will doubtless be great distress among the villages. The government have furnished relief works for the people. The government have rightly judged that it is better that the people should work for what they receive, or at least go through the form of work, than to receive it as beggars. It is not wise or best to give indiscriminately, nor is it wise to have rival plans which will interfere with the government system. If a part of the people receive gratuitous contributions from the different missionaries, a strife is awakened among the people which makes a sort of *auction* of their adherence to one or another. It also produces false hopes or discouragements to those who would work for the government, so that it may be understood that we are not presenting this distress as begging charity from the churches of other missions. There have been and will be cases of severe suffering, and it may be a few have or may actually die of starvation, but it will not be because there are no means provided for their sustenance, but through their own neglect or that of their friends. This will doubtless be remedied as the government system of relief becomes more complete and extended; and the able-bodied men and women are stirred up to provide by wholesome work for their infirm and suffering friends." Again, writing of the Tounghoo Bghai Karen Mission, another missionary states: "Famine has prevailed during the year throughout almost the entire mission, with the exception of the Mopgha tribe. Much suffering, however, has been relieved among the Christian population, by generous donations from all parts of Burmah, amounting in all to Rs. 2,219. Of this sum Rs. 355 was from private sources. The balance was contributed by the native churches. In some districts, however, the suffering among the heathen has been very great, and from carefully gathered evidence not less than 200 deaths from starvation have occurred, and not unlikely many more. The rats have again swept the whole hill country, and at the time of writing many villages have broken up; the inhabitants coming down to the plains. Over 600 of these unfortunate people are now employed on government relief works. Multitudes must desert their hills as the famine increases. As a consequence, churches and schools are breaking up altogether, and the outlook for another year is most gloomy. The native preachers have done all they could to encourage the people, and aid them. Many tours for preaching have been made, it is hoped not without good effect. The native preachers generally regard the famine as a judgment of God upon the Karen Christains for forgetting him. Taking the judgments of the children of Israel as an illustration, they, in their discourses, urge repentance and a return to God as a means of averting further chastisement. A few of the preachers, sadly pressed by the famine, have deserted their posts and returned to secular pursuits."

Sukshama Dnyan—Hurry Chund Chintamon. The author calls this pamphlet a "Hindoo Tract," the reason for the publication of which it is difficult to find. Mr. H. Chintamon begins by informing his readers of the startling fact that "man is born in an undeveloped and helpless state," and that his parents find it necessary "to feed and clothe him." The human body is then likened to a churn, to a chariot, and lastly to a "hubble-bubble"! To make the subject more intelligible, Mr. Chintamon introduces a dialogue between a Hindoo Guro and Seessha, a teacher and disciple, on the philosophy of knowledge. In reply to the question, what is your opinion of the doctrine of mortification, the teacher replies:—

Gu.—Idle folly. Can a man kill a snake lying hid at the bottom of a large dung-hill by hammering on the top? How is it possible to affect the spirit by mortifying the flesh?

See.—What is sacrifice?

Gu.—The word sacrifice is generally understood, in all nations of the world, of an offer to the Deity in the shape of some animal, which is killed either to appease the hunger or propitiate the wrath of God,—as if God was like man, capable of suffering either!

See.—This, indeed, I see is a m'stake; but what then is the real meaning of sacrifice?

Gu.—If you will but consider you will find that true sacrifice is the contrite heart, and passion is the animal which is to be conquered by application and perseverance in truth and virtue.

See.—What is repentance?

Gu.—Simply a change, the result of a true and complete knowledge of evil; for it is only blindness of mind which conceals from us the deformity of vice. Vice to be abhorred needs but to be known. Therefore there is no repentance unless knowledge effects that change.

See.—What is true happiness?

Gu.—True happiness consists in sound sleep and *Maithun*, for in these two natural states there is the greatest abstraction from the material universe, and the greatest indifference to all things.

See.—What is true love or friendship?

Gu.—An attachment material as well as spiritual—love to God and love to man. The Hindu proverb says, "Blessed! Blessed is he who doing his worldly duty neglects not his duty to God! Friendship should be like the coloured silk, which may be divided into a myriad pieces yet each retains its original colour."

See.—What is your opinion of the Deity?

Gu.—I have no knowledge. I am as a child groping in the dark of an unknown chamber; I only seem to feel that all is in him, of him, by him, and through him; that he comprehends all things but is not comprehended by any; that he is less than a grain of sand and larger than a sun; imperceptibly small yet immeasurably great; perfect in a peppercorn, yet pestered in an universe. In a word he is the first and the last, the centre and the circumference, yet without a circumference and without centre, without beginning and without end. He seems to me to be passive and active, spiritual and material, a father as well as a mother, a daughter as

well as a son. He is that Pan, or god of universal nature, whom we see in the fierce red glow of the fire, and hear in the gentle whispers of the wind.

NURSERY RHYMES.

(For the use of very Junior Civilians, N.-W.P.)

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. SUB-BOARD.

Young Mr. Sub-Board
He goes to his cup-board
To get his Patwaris some tape ; (1)
When he gets there
The cup-board is bare,
And so his Patwaris escape. (2)
* * *

He fired off a note
At the Board and said "See
"How your Bund-o-bust (3) eats up
"The N.-W. P." (4)

The Board said "You've hit
"The right nail, and the head
"Of Government must
Be at once con-sul-ted."

He went to His Honor
And begged for a Minute ;
His Honor said "Yes !
"But I trust you'll square Sinnett

"Who sneered at the last
"New department in Oudh
"In a style which we thought
"Should have not been allowed.

"Meanwhile I'll record
"My views on the matter,
"And rest quite assured
"Your exertions I'll flatter."

As good as his word,
At the end of November,
Of the late Government,
This prominent member

An of-fici-al paper
Submitted to India—
(Somewhat exercised
By Holkar and Scindia):—

"A provincial department
"Of Tables and Trade,
"Mál, minerals, et cetera,
"At once must be made.

"Eighteen hundred a month
"Will support its Director ;
"Now don't let me hear
"There's a single objector."

Thus flourished H. H. ;
Replied the G. G.:—
"I am pleased to approve
"For the N.-W. P.

"A project so vast,
"A direction so thrifty—
"Eighteen hundred a month,
"Tentage only two fifty." (5)

This was all very nice,
And the pay was delightful,
But no one foresaw
The catastrophe frightful,

By which poor Mr. Sub-Board,
From pillar to post,
In less than five years
Came to give up the ghost.

First he sought the Commissioner
Who, busy like most of us,
Briefly replied "*Sir* !
"*I'm only a Post-Office.*"

Then he ran to the Bench,
Where a dignified judge
Drawled :—"Experience assures me
"Patwaris are fudge."

"Thanks ! we've heard that before,"
Cried our baffled Director,
And a little he swore,
And addressed the Collector.

The Collector, a person
Of courteous retorts,
Said, "*The instant I get off*
"*My annual reports*

"I shall *so* be delighted
"To argue the point,
"Meanwhile I'd suggest
"That you call on the Joint." (6)

He rushed to the Joint,
In excitement distracting,
Who calmly observed
"How unlucky : *I'm acting*

"*For less than three months*;
"If I only were *pucka*
"How gladly I'd run
A regular mucker,

"At those beastly Patwaris
"And smash their resistance.
"Meanwhile,—might I mention
"The unpassed Assistants ?—

"Such *very* nice fellows,
"*So* anxious to learn ;
"With zeal like Ozokerit
"Candles, they burn."

This "fetched" our Director,
He bounced up at once,
Cursed Joint and Collector
And called on the 'Stants.

These poor little dears
Sighed "Sir ! we should be proud,
"If it wasn't for fear
"That we're going to be ploughed

"At the April Exam,
"So if you'll excuse us,
"We'll stick to our cram,
"Or else they'll abuse us."
* * *

And now, my dear boys,
You may all go and play,
We'll end these adventures
Another warm day.

(1) Notwithstanding doubts that have been entertained in exalted judicial quarters as to the function of the putwari, he is *not* the same as the pattidar. He is the village accountant. Read very carefully what your ex-e-cu-tive Boss says about him, and then you will be sure to score good marks at your next exam. "Only a short time ago, in his despatch of the 27th August 1874, the Secretary of State urged upon the Government of India the necessity of measures to secure the maintenance of correct and uniform agricultural records, and expressed the opinion that machinery already existed in the North-Western Provinces which only required systematic supervision to become really efficient. I am satisfied that this opinion is perfectly correct. A better working staff could hardly be found in any country than that which we possess in our patwaris or village accountants, but it has never been efficiently utilized. Year after year have thousands of *putwaris filed voluminous* records and statistics in the public offices, but through the want of a proper supervising agency, and a clearly defined and continuous purpose, the district officials have found it impossible to cope with the laborious task of testing their correctness or of superintending their preparation. The records are therefore untrustworthy and of little practical value."—Official Paper, Govt. Gazette, N.-W.P. 20th February, 1875.

(2) "The village accountants are, on the whole, an intelligent body of men, but very much remains to be done to increase their efficiency. The material is good, but wants to be properly moulded. Uniform arrangements are required for educating them and their successors, for preventing the appointment of incapable men, for maintaining discipline and enforcing obedience to orders, and for raising the efficiency of the whole staff to a standard level."

(3) "*Bund-o-bust*, an appalling monster, with the teeth of a Jabbar-"wock, the wings of a phœnix, and the claws of a Kalim-snatch. It is "always hungry and never dies. It ranges over Upper India devouring "stunted ryots, and despairing yeomen. It is ignorantly worshipped as "a *fetish* by Boards of Revenue and (with some exceptions), by the "picked men of a picked service. A fine specimen of the most malig-"nantly devilish type of Bund-o-bust yet discovered is still on view "near Ajudhia. It is there called by some the Demon of Unsettlement, "by others an equitable, buoyant, homogeneous, and popular Govern-"ment demand."—Glossary of Vernacular, Judicial, and Revenue Terms, compiled in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

(4) "Mr. Bach, the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, has estimated in the Note which he lately submitted on this subject, and which had been mentioned with approval by the Secretary of State in the despatch to which I have just referred, that the expenditure on re-casting records which had been rendered necessary only by the neglect to maintain correct ones, will amount to between £700,000 and £800,000 or about one-half of the total cost (inclusive of expenditure on Survey) of the re-settlement of these provinces. The same officer has represented, on behalf of himself and other officers of experience in settlement work, that their appraisements of land are imperfect and their assessments unequal and unfair, because information regarding the crops, irrigation, and cultivation of each village for a series of years is not procurable..... The facts stand out that a year of scarcity reduces a large portion of the cultivating community to a condition of severe distress ; that in some parts of the country the people are always underfed ; that throughout these provinces the majority of them are in debt to the money-lending classes. The fact is equally prominent that a large number of proprietors who bore up under the exactions of oppressive Native Governments have broken down or are breaking down under the demands of a Govern-ment whose intentions at least are infinitely more benevolent.—Official Paper quoted above.

(5) "The Governor-General in Council has read Sir John Strachey's minute with great interest, and I am directed to convey his cordial approval of the objects which His Honor has in view. His Excellency in Council is pleased now to authorise the appointment, for a period not exceeding five years, of an officer on a pay of Rs. 1,800 a month, and fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250 a month."—Financial Department No. 449, dated 22nd January, 1875.

(6) "District Officers who may not have the inclination, who probably have not the necessary knowledge, and who certainly have not the time."—Official Paper.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OWING to great pressure on our columns this week, we have been compelled to postpone the publication of several interesting letters to our next issue.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE first of the concerts given by the Calcutta Orchestral Society came off on Saturday evening, and, as we anticipated, proved an unqualified success. The instrumental performances were beyond praise, evidencing careful study on the part of the musicians as as well as skilful training on that of the talented conductor.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* notices two remarkable cases of longevity among the Hindoo community. "Baboo Peary Chand Mitter's mother died last week at the age of 95 years. Another Hindoo widow in our neighbourhood died lately after completing a century. Such longevity is rare among males. Baboo Tara Chand Banerjea, of this city is dead. He attained the age of 75 years, and ordinarily we do not see Hindoos amongst the upper classes of native society in this town, who complete three-score and ten. Baboo Tara Chand was a man of active habits, and he retained his usual activity within six months of his death."

FROM all parts of India we hear of complaints about the great heat, those from Madras almost approaching wails. Calcutta is certainly not behindhand in the matter, although occasional showers tend to mitigate the nuisance for a few hours now and then.

THE only members of the Prince of Wales's suit at present positively settled to accompany him are Sir Bartle Frere, General Probyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, the equerries being Doctor Fayrer and Lord Suffield. Doctor Russell of the *Times* comes out as a special correspondent.

NORTHERN INDIA.

AN immense "rogue" elephant is troubling the peasants of Kheree. He has been in a *must* condition for the past two months, and a few weeks ago killed a man in Lucknow. In the grazing season he was sent along with the other elephants of the commissariat department to Mithoulee and his docility led his keepers into believing that he was recovering from his mad fit. But a few days back he commenced the first of a sad number of disasters ending fatally, by trampling to death his *chara-walla*. He then went in among the stalls of a number of other elephants and succeeded in freeing two other *must* elephants from their chains. He then marched to the surrounding villages, killing and injuring all that came in his way. Four unfortunate villagers and a woman and half-a-dozen oxen were trampled to death. A regular crusade has now been organized against the monster.

DEFALCATIONS of Rs. 18,000 have been discovered in the stamp department of the Deputy Commissioner's office at Akola. They are said to have been carried on for a series of years by the head native in the office, who has confessed.

A VERY interesting institution in the form of an Orphanage and Boarding School for destitute European and Eurasian children has been lately started at Lahore. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is the first institution of the kind in India. There are at present nearly a dozen girls and about twice that number of boys, who would be otherwise running about the bazaar.

TWO thousand two hundred and seventy deaths from cholera in Oudh are reported during the week ending the 5th instant. The mortality has been greatest in Baraitch, Gonda, Fyzabad, Sultanpore and Oonao.

THE Burmah Mission left Simla on Saturday last. The following are the officers composing it: Sir Douglas Forsyth, Envoy on behalf of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, Madras Staff Corps, Member of Mission, and Captain Forsyth, 62nd Foot, Secretary.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have issued their report for the year, and it is more favourable than usual. A dividend of 5 per cent. is declared out of legitimate profits, and the outturn of coals is said to be on the increase. The discovery of copper ore on the property is also alluded to. A slight movement in the shares has followed this news.

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the visit of the Prince of Wales. It is stated that Captain Biddulph has gone to Saharunpore to select horses from the depôt for the use of His Royal Highness, and that a large military camp is to be assembled at Agra or Delhi during the Prince's stay.

THE Annual Fine Arts Exhibition will be held in Simla at the end of September. Doctor De Fabeck acts as Honorary Secretary. The Seepee Fair, seven miles in the interior, came off on the 13th instant. The Viceroy and Miss Baring were present, giving a picnic to a large party.

MR. JUSTICE TURNER has been appointed to officiate for the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, Sir Robert Stuart, during his absence on privilege leave.

BOMBAY.

THERE is but little concerning the Baroda case in the English journals received by the last mail. The only notable articles upon the subject are in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Economist*. The first is written under the impression that the prosecution had failed, the preponderating opinions being against it, for the report which found its way by telegraph to the *Times* appears to have been accepted generally as a fact. Accordingly the *Army and Navy Gazette* announces itself as confirmed in its already expressed opinion, and is satisfied to find that the evidence which it described as unfit to warrant the committal of a pickpocket has not been held sufficient to condemn the Ruler of Baroda. The Government, the writer declares, has been misinformed and misled, and the deception is attributed to a great extent to Colonel Phayre, whose inquiries into the Gaekwar's private life are condemned in strong terms. The case, we are told, must be thoroughly investigated in Parliament; although the writer points out the fact, which we have ourselves anticipated, that Lord Salisbury having given his support to the Government of India, Her Majesty's Ministers cannot oppose an act of that Government; while the Opposition will naturally acquiesce, as Lord Northbrook is one of themselves and was appointed by the Government of Mr. Gladstone. Our contemporary concludes by saying: "The restoration of Mulharao to the throne may be a blunder, but it is the inevitable sequel of one of the most lamentable, if not disastrous, *fiascos* recorded in the annals of our Indian Administration. The British Army may yet have experience of the troubles to follow in the train of one national mistake."

SIR RICHARD MEADE had an interview on the 3rd instant with Sir Madhava Rao, who was afterwards introduced to Jumnabace. Everything is quiet in the city. Sir R. Meade has sent a circular letter to the Baroda Field Force, thanking them for their exertions and for their forbearance from blood-shedding while they were being insulted and pelted by the mob. No authoritative statement regarding the appointment of Anundrao to the *guddee* has yet been published. It is not known who is to be appointed, though there is every probability that one of the Khandeish branch of the Gaekwar's family will be nominated. Cholera is largely on the increase, and the troops have gone into a cholera camp.

IN a Bombay mill, children seven years old are employed from 5-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. in the hot weather, and for about an hour less during the cold season. Many of them, moreover, are compelled to rise at three in the morning in order to cook their breakfast, and reach their factory in time. The acting Manager of the Goculdass Morarjee Mill objects to any reduction in the hours of labor of the children; on the contrary, both he and the mill owners "would be glad" to see them increased. The mills are generally unventilated. And so intense is the heat in the rooms that new hands can remain in them for only a quarter of an hour at a time. The air of the "grinding and blowing rooms" is so thick with cotton fluff and dust, that the mill-hands, even when protected with a covering over the mouth and nose, have to be relieved at short intervals.

MAJOR EVAN SMITH, C.S.I., acts as Consul-General and Political Agent at Zanzibar during the absence of Dr. Kirk with the Sultan.

COLONEL PHAYRE has succeeded to the Bombay command *vice* Brigadier-General Gell, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

MADRAS.

THE rumours of Sir Richard Temple and of the Hon'ble Robert Bourke being probable Governors of Madras are without foundation, so far as is known at Simla.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes, as received from a Mahomedan, the following well-meant tribute of respect for the memory of Lord Hobart, and of sympathy for his Lordship's widow: "The not uncommon hand of death has distilled with febrile wings from amongst a *débris* of bereaved relatives, friends and submissive subjects, into the interminable azure of the past, an unexceptionably finished politician, and philanthropist of the highest specific gravity, who only a few days ago represented our most gracious Majesty the Queen in this Presidency. The hand of destiny has willed that he should be carried into the infinite azure of the past, when the incipient symptoms and buds of his fostered love and hope for the Oriental element were observed to be gradually blossoming. The Oriental mind was just in the incipient stage of appreciating his noble mental and moral qualities, and consequently can only confine itself to a prediction of what his indefatigable zeal would have achieved for it, had he remained within the category of the 'survival of the fittest.' Under the auspices of his limited reign, the Oriental mind has been relieved of the traditional *incubi*, to wit, the entire concentration and bestowal of favour upon the *favored race*, in the struggle for life. The picture of his elaborate peroration at the Presidency College, prior to his demise, showed, the due development of his undeniable impartiality, his broad and liberal-minded views regarding the education of the masses of the subordinate races. The native mind is perfectly satisfied that had he lived, he would have reduced these theoretical sentiments to practice; but as ill luck would have it, we will have to look to his future successor for the due execution of the same. It it futile for the native mind to ventilate anything relative to Lord Hobart's refined culture and unobstrusive character, as a versatile *littérateur* in public and his amiable and self-denying philanthropy in private life, which will leave their indelible traces behind. Suffice to say that his limited reign and spasmodic demise has completely clouded the promising sunshine of Oriental Bliss. His sudden loss is sincerely bemoaned by the native community in general, and the Mahommedans in particular, who can humbly offer the exclusive consolation to his bereaved Lady, by asserting that the symptoms of Oriental love he kept in the background, and incidentally ejaculated resulting in their favour, will for ever leave an indelible mark of respect for his loved name, and which will remain a home word saturating the dwellings of the native community from the lowest hearth, to the highly organised home. And in conclusion a few words of respect to the bereaved Lady, in whose grief the native mind fully shares and sympathises over. Her zeal, and kind patronage, has been fully appreciated by the various native schools, in which she took a commensurate interest with the lamented Lord Hobart, and will ever remain a remembered and loved benefactress, whose far fetched, and golden advice being so kindly bestowed incidentally upon insatiate minds in these various schools, is sincerely hoped will be duly assimilated, and bring forth fruit according to the love and respect of her name."

THE local Government is about to order a special enquiry into the circumstances connected with the accident at the bridge during Lord Hobart's funeral.

THERE has been another outbreak at the Trichinopoly jail. A party of convicts armed with some of the working implements within their reach, attempted to effect an escape through the large or outer gate. The police guard fired on the men and hit eleven of them, four being mortally wounded.

THE heavy weather in Ceylon has proved to be the first and probably greatest burst of the south-west monsoon, and a steady strong wind from the west has continued blowing since the great storm and heavy rain of the 18th-19th. Fifteen inches of rain—very nearly the average annual fall in England—fell in five days at Colombo. Much damage has been done to coffee blossom, but planters are not without hopes of "yet another,"—the May blossom.

THE future Governor of Madras and prospective Viceroy, Richard Plantagent Temple-Nugent-Bridges-Chandos-Granville, was born on the 10th September, 1823; married in 1851 the only daughter of Mr. Robert Harvey, of Langley Park, Bucks—and has issue, living, three unmarried daughters. The Duke is a widower. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; was Lord of the Treasury from February to December 1852, Lord President of Council from June, 1866, to March, 1867, Secretary of State for the Colonies from March 1867 to December 1868, and has been Lord-Lieutenant of Bucks since 1868. His grandmother was the sole remaining descendent of Mary, the Queen Dowager of France and sister of Henry VIII., whose issue, under certain contingencies, were named by Henry's will in succession to the Crown of England.

THE Mahomedans of Madras have held a meeting at which they resolved to present an address of condolence to Lady Hobart, and establish a memorial of their late Governor, in the shape of a scholarship, to be given to the Mahomedan Girls' School lately opened by her Ladyship.

BURMA.

AN attempt is being made in earnest to enter Western China by way of Burmah. Mr. Stevenson, who has been a missionary in eastern China for nearly nine years, and Mr. Henry Soltan, one of the Secretaries of the China Inland Mission, have recently sailed from Glasgow for Rangoon with the immediate intention of commencing work at Bhamo on the Burman frontier, to be extended as soon as possible into several of the nearer provinces of China Proper.

CAPTAIN COOKE, late Political Agent at Bhamo, has arrived at Rangoon, accompanied by the remnant of the unfortunate Panthays who had taken refuge in his Residency. One of these is the son of Tah-si-koon, who was murdered by the Chinese when Governor of Momein.

HER Majesty's ship *Briton* collided on her arrival at Rangoon with the steamer *Madras*, carrying away two of the boats of the latter vessel. Colonel Duncan, Colonel MacMahon and Major Sladen are to accompany Sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay with a guard of 70 men, two guns, and a complement of gunners.

THE King of Burmah's warlike preparations continue, but it is believed that nothing serious will result.

ASIA.

MR. WADE has demanded, and the Chinese Government has consented under pressure, that two foreign officers, accompanied by a Chinese official, shall proceed to Yun-nan with an Imperial passport to investigate the circumstances of Mr. Margary's murder.

SOME valuable observations were made in Siam of the total eclipse of the sun on the 6th inst., the sky being fine, though somewhat hazy. The English observers obtained several good photographs of the corona.

A NAVAL Court of Enquiry has investigated the circumstances attending the fatal collision between the steamers *Ocean* and *Fusing* off Hong-Kong. The proceedings occupied three entire days. The finding was to the effect that the instructions of the Board of Trade as to speed had been complied with by the master of the *Ocean*; though, considering the locality and thick fog that prevailed at the time, the Court were of opinion that the speed of the *Ocean* might have been still more moderated. The efforts of the master, officers and crew of the *Ocean* to save the drowning crew and passengers of the *Fusing*, and their care of the survivors, merited praise, and the certificates of the master and officers were returned to them. The non-entry of the occurrence in the official log was censured, and will, together with the slovenly manner in which the engineers' and ship's logs were kept, be brought pointedly to the notice of the Board of Trade. The voluminous evidence and the finding of the Court is to be transcribed and translated for the satisfaction of the Chinese authorities, who took the greatest interest in the proceedings, the Court being numerously attended during the investigation, by native officials of various grades. We are informed that one reason why the Chinese authorities took such interest in the proceedings before the recent Naval Court, was that the wives of two of the rice-mandarins drowned on board the *Fusing*, committed suicide on the receipt of the news of their husbands' death. They were residents at Soochow.

THE honesty of some of the Japanese lower classes appears to be becoming proverbial. Another "finding" case is reported in the *Gazette*, in which a teacher in the Eigo-Gakko, lost a pocket-book containing 140 yen and several important documents. Some three weeks afterwards, he received a notification from the British Consul requesting his attendance at the Central Police Station. On repairing thither, he discovered that his pocket-book had been picked up by a jinreksha coolie. The owner found every thing as he had left it, not a coin being missing. He rewarded the finder with 50 yen. As if to counteract the good impression thus created, the next paragraph describes seven burglaries in Yokohama in three days, besides several petty larcenies in private houses.

THE Hong-Kong papers speak warmly of Mr. Margary, and one suggests that, if the Indian Government see fit to read the Chinese a lesson, they have before them a field in which much credit can be acquired at a minimum of danger. The Chinese of Yunnan, like their countrymen elsewhere, simply require a lesson, and this lesson might be more easily taught them than some people would imagine. It is extremely probable that a threat of foreign interference would again rouse the whole Mahomedan population against the Government, which, in view of such a danger, might deem it prudent to enter into negotiations.

A NATIVE newspaper states that the Louchooans have been summoned to Yedo to answer for the offence of having paid tribute to China. According to the *Choya Shimbun* Japan is intending more reforms. H. I. Majesty has appointed Commissioners to investigate and report upon the present system of administration, and it is hoped that the country will benefit by the results of their labours. Ten persons have already announced their intention to contribute a display of Japanese specimens of porcelain, bronzes, lacquer-work, ivory, of the value of $184,000, to the forthcoming centenary Exposition at Philadelphia.

A LOCAL paper publishes a remarkable instance in illustration of the rapid way in which Japan is following Western customs, even in fiscal matters. It says, "A most important reform has been made this week in the taxation of the country. It consists in an abolition of the taxes on some two hundred and fifty articles, and the substitution for them of a tax on tobacco and saké. The annual revenue abandoned is about $1,200,000; while the revenue which the new taxes may be expected to yield is about $2,000,000."

THE body of another huge cuttle fish has been found by a Yokohama fisherman. The fish is said to have measured 12 feet long, and one of its arms was a foot in circumference.

LITERARY.

A NEW work on Labuan, Sarawak, and Borneo is in preparation, the joint production of Governor Pope Hennessy and Mr. B. A. Cody. Mr. Pope Hennessy, it will be recollected, was formerly Governor of Labuan, from which his services have been successively transferred to others of our colonies, his present appointment being to Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. Mr. Cody was his private secretary while at Labuan, where he has continued to reside for the last eight years.

THE sketches of the Indian Mutiny campaign made by Mr. E. Lundgren, who accompanied the army of Lord Clyde in the Oude campaign immediately following the relief of the garrison of Lucknow, and now the property of Mr. S. Mendel, are offered for sale, as a whole, and if not sold, the collection will be *disposed of by* Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in 271 lots, according to the catalogue. In the meantime the drawings are hung upon the walls of the rooms, and they form an exhibition which, if it were only to be seen on payment of the usual fee, would certainly meet with the greatest success. Nothing so interesting has ever been shown in the way of portraits of the great men who served their country in that most terrible time. In passing round the galleries such is the lifelike look and gallant bearing of these brave soldiers and civilians that we seem to be with the men themselves. Havelock looks out upon us with his deep-set, sad, grey eyes his hair and brow white with suffering. Sir Colin (Lord Clyde), with his thick curly hair and fresh coloured hardy features and blue eyes; Outram with his face of bronze and deep black hair; Sir W. Mansfield, with his sharp-cut Italian-like head; and Sir Hope Grant in open jacket and black tie looking more like a jolly tar than the great general he was—all live before us in a wonderfully attractive and striking manner. The younger men, who were the muscles and sinews of these chiefs, come out splendidly in the vigour and freshness they delight to call by their own peculiar military monosyllable "fit." No artist has ever been so happy in giving this look of the clear calm eye of a young English officer with the unquestionable air and presence of a gentleman. Some hundred or more are to be seen amongst these soldiers of the mutiny campaign. Some ladies appear among them, too; for there are Lady Outram, Mrs. Anne Ogilvie, who was at Lucknow in the seige, and Mrs. Barbor, who was a prisoner in Lucknow. The picturesque sketches of natives, of the army on the march, and especially of the native ladies and dancing girls, are admirable in the character and the beauty of the colouring. Mr. Lundgren "seems to have seized the peculiar grace of the Indian girl in her gauzy dress, and decked with her splendid ornaments, with more complete perception of the native beauty of these houris than any painter." His sketches are full of charm and vigour combined, telling once more the truth that the finished picture is but the laboured copy of the sketch. Mr. Lundgren was, we are informed, especially sent out at the expense of the late Mr. Agnew, of Manchester, to make these sketches with the intention of reproducing them in some published form—an intention which it is much to be regretted has not yet been carried out. Mr. Mendel, in the end, became the purchaser of the whole series, and until the present time they have not been seen except privately.

MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, the well-known and accomplished artist of the *Illustrated London News*, is to be sent to India on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

BUSINESS in the Calcutta Money Market has for some time past been exceedingly quiet, although there has been a steady and continual drain upon resources, which the Bank of Bengal has been called upon to supply, at a time when its balances are in a very

weak condition. The result has been considerable tightness, and a general enhancement of rates. The Directors of the Bank, at their last meeting raised their charges one per cent. all round, which fixes the miminum rate at nine per cent. The figures of the Bank statement as compared with the previous week show that the public demand has considerably increased, and that it has been chiefly supplied by an augmentation of the Treasury balances, the general position being weaker.

The announcement of the issue of the new four per cent. loan of two and-a-half crores took the commercial world somewhat by surprise. Although it has been known that the loan was pending, it was generally thought that its issue was being delayed for a time until the money market was in a more favorable position ; and the financial success with which the last loan was launched gave confidence to the expectation that the Government was prudently waiting for an opportunity of placing the present one with similar advantage. We find, however, that the moment chosen is one when money is tighter than it has been for many months past, and rates are probably as high as they are likely to be for some time to come, there being every reason to hope for an easier market shortly.

Government paper has fallen during the week about three-fourths per cent., and rates close as follows :—

4	per cent.	...	Rs.	101-10 to 102
4½	Do. 1872	...	„	102-12 „ 103
5½	Do.	...	„	108-12 „ 109

Exchange on London is still much against remitters; the following are the closing quotations for Bank Bills :—

At 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅞*d.* to 1-10 7-16*d.*
At 3 months' sight	...	1-10⅞*d.* to 1-10¼*d.*
On demand	...	1-9 15/16*d.* to 1-10*d.*

The share market has been very inactive. Jute scrip is somewhat weaker, but Tea shares generally are in favor. Bank of Bengal shares have been dealt in at good rates, and National Banks have to a very considerable extent recovered the position they lost on the issue of the last report.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Transactions reported from 7th to 13th May.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—

4 per cent., at Rs. 102-8 and 101-10.
4½ per cent. of 1872, at Rs. 103-4 and 103.
5½ per cent., at Rs. 109-4 and 109-2.

SHARES—

Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,415 and 1,431.
National Bank at Rs. 108 cash, and 111-8 for 2 months.
Raneegunge Coal Co. at Rs. 94.
New Beerbhoom Coal Co., at Rs. 120 cash, and 121 for 2 month.
Equitable Coal Co., at Rs. 275.
Bengal Coal Co., at Rs. 1,385.
Goosery Cotton Mills at Rs. 225 and 226.
Barnagore Jute Mills at Rs. 97 to 94 cash, and 96 for 1 month.
Seebpore Jute Mills at Rs. 32 to 34 discount.
Calcutta Jute Mills at Rs. 116 and 113.
Budge Budge Jute Mills at Rs. 60 and 58 for old shares.
Bally Paper Mills at Rs. 90.
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway stock at Rs. 126 for £10.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Rs. 235 for £20.
Tuckvar Tea Co., at Rs. 132 and 135.

SHARES—

Central Terai Tea Co., at Rs. 85 for 1 month.
Bengal Tea Co., at Rs. 97 and 96.
Singell Tea Co., at Rs. 139 and 138.
Monacherra Tea Co., at Rs. 83 for contributory shares.
Lower Assam Tea Co., at Rs. 42 cash, and Rs. 45 for 1 month.
Luckimpore Tea Co., at Rs. 135.
Phœnix Tea Co., at Rs. 87 and 88.
Central Cachar Tea Co., at Rs. 165 cash, 167 for 6 weeks.
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., at Rs. 90 for contributory shares.
Mothola Tea Co., at Rs. 8 premium for contributory shares.
Borsillah Tea Co., at Rs. 102.
Upper Assam Tea Co., at Rs. 27.
Kunchunpore Tea Co., at Rs. 91 for 1-10th share.
Durrung Tea Co., at Rs. 81 and 86.
Majagram Tea Co., at Rs. 116.
Gowhatty Tea Co., at Rs. 107 for 27 days.
Arcuttipore Tea Co., at Rs. 160.
New Mutual Tea Co., at Rs. 240.
Punkabaree Tea Co., at Rs. 115.
Soom Tea Co., at Rs. 90.
East India Tea Co., at Rs. 86.

ROSS AND GILLAM, *Brokers.*

MILITARY ORDERS.

BARCHARD, Lieut. Col. C. H., furlough for two years.
CUYLES, Lieut. Col., J. A., permitted to retire.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. Col. R., furlough for eighteen months.
FISHER, Capt. E. D., to officiate as Deputy Asst. Quartermaster General.
FRASER, Lieut. Col. G. L., permitted to retire.
GRANT, Capt. R. H., to officiate as Asst. Quartermaster General.
HEATHCOTE, Major M. H., to officiate as 1st Asst. Quartermaster General.
LITTLE, Major H. A., to officiate as Asst. Quartermaster General.
MURRAY, Surgn. W. F., furlough for two years.
MOORE, Capt M. J., for two years.
NIXON, Lieut. E. B., for two years.
NORMAN, Lieut. C. B., for two years.
OGILVIE, Lieut. Col., H. D., permitted to retire.
RIDDELL, Capt. H. V., furlough for fifteen months.
ROBERTS, Lieut. C., to officiate as Deputy Asst. Quatermaster General.
STORY, Capt. W. M., furlough for eighteen months.
WHITE, Deputy Surgn. General T. E., brought on the administrative staff of the British Medical Service, Lucknow Circle.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

BUTTS, Mr. H. H., to be Asst. Commr. of the 2nd Grade.
CALDECOTT, Surgn. R., to officiating medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, C. I. Horse.
HENNESSEY, Mr. J. B. N., Great Trigonometrical Survey, furlough for one year.
HOLDICK, Lieut. T. H., to officiate as Deputy Supdt., 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
MCMINN, Mr. C. W., to be Asst. Commr. of the 1st Grade.
MCIVER, Mr. L., of the Madras C. S., to officiate as Town Magistrate of Rangoon, 2nd Grade.
MILLET, Mr. A. F., to officiate aa Settlement Officer of Fyzabad.
PEMBERTON, Major W. W., to officiate as 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon.
SINKINSON, Mr. E. J., to officiate as Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr. of British Burmah.
WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., Asst. Conservator of Forests, transferred to Burmah.
WILKINSON, Major A. E., to be Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ENGLEDUE, Capt. W. J., re-appointed for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.
FURNIVALL, Mr. J. G., Store-keeper, Northern Bengal State Railway, promoted to the 1st Grade.
HOLMES, Major W. B., promoted to the rank of Temporary Supdtg. Engineer, 3rd Grade.
LEMESSURIER, Major A., to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.
POLLARD, Col. C., three months' leave.

BENGAL.

BUTTANSHAW, Major T., to the 2nd Grade of District Supdts. of Police.
BARKER, Dr. R. A., Civil Medical Officer, Beerbhoom, leave for three months.
CHATTERJEE, Baboo S. P., promoted to 5th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.
DUNDAS, Mr. D. W., to the 3rd Grade of District Supdts. of Police.
DAWSON, Surgn. L. R., to act as a Civil Surgn. of Beerbhoom.
FRENCH, Mr. G. H., to the 5th Grade of District Supdts. of Police.
FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. C. E., to the 2nd Grade of Asst. Supdts. of Police.
GOULDSBURY, Mr. J. M. E., to the 4th Grade of District Supdts. of Police.
GRAVES, Mr. F., to the 1st Grade of Asst. Supdts. of Police.
HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., to act as Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta.
ISHAQ, Moulvie M., promoted to 4th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.
KNYVETT, Major W. L. N., to the 1st Grade of District Supdts. of Police.
MOSELEY, Mr. E. S., to act as Magistrate of Durbhanga.
PAGE, Mr. W. H., Darjeeling, furlough for eighteen months.
PARTRIDGE, Surgn. Major S. B., to be Consulting Surgn. to the Howrah General Hospital.
RYVES, Mr. N. T., to act as a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Allygunge.
SEN, Baboo O. C., promoted to the 5th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

MADRAS.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L., to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, North Arcot.
CONINGHAM, Major H. E., to act as Supdt. of Police, 1st Grade.
EGAN, Mr. G. T., to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Viziagapatam.
FOSTER, Mr. W. S., Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, leave for three months.
HORSFALL, Mr. J. G., Acting District and Sessions Judge of Godavery, leave for six months.
STEVENSON, Mr. E. S., to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Salem.
THOMAS, Mr. E. C. G., District and Sessions Judge of Viziagapatam, leave for three months.
WALKER, Col. G. W., Chief Engineer and Secy. to Govt., three months' leave.

OUDH.

HUTTON, Mr. A., Assistant Superintendent, Lucknow City Police, three months' privilege leave.
WESTCOMBE, Rev. Michael, of the Wesleyan Church at Lucknow, licensed to solemnize marriages between Native Christians.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BURKITT, Mr. W. R. to be a Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade.
CHURCH, Mr. W. T., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, in addition to his other duties.
CHASE, Mr. H. M., to be a District and Sessions Judge.
DUTHOIT, Mr. W., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapore, leave for two months and fifteen days.
POCOCK, Inspector G., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly.
STOKER, Mr. T., Assistant Magistrate, to be a Justice of the Peace.
~~YOUNG, Mr. W., to be a Magistrate and Collector.~~

PUNJAB.

COLDSTREAM, Mr. W., Assistant Commissioner, from the Umballa to the Simla district.
FRIZELLE, Mr. J., Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, leave for ninety-one days.
HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., to officiate as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, during the absence of Mr. J. A. E. Miller.
HUNTER, Mr. D. H., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to Umritsur.
HARVEY, Mr. J., to officiate as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.
MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., Assistant Commissioner, Goordaspore, to the charge of the sub-division of Dalhousie.
O'CONNOR, Mr. T. A., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, ninety-two days' leave.
PARKER, Mr. E. W., Judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, fifteen months' furlough.
REID, Mr. H. J. G., Offg. Asst. District Supdt. of Police, to Hoshyarpore.
TROWARD, Mr. T., to the Delhi district, during Mr. Frizelle's absence.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

10TH.

London, 8th May.

IN the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Disraeli announced amotion that the House should decide definitely upon the exclusion of strangers during debates. He also announced that to free the Government from charges of slackness and mismanagement, the Ministry were determined to pass the measures now pending, even if it proved necessary to advise Her Majesty to prolong the session. In the meantime the present intention is to adjourn on the 25th instant. The Peace Preservation bill has passed through Committee.

The steamship *Schiller* with the homeward Australian and New Zealand mails, *viâ* San Francisco, has been totally wrecked off the Scilly Islands. Out of 260 passengers only a few were saved.

The *Berlin Post* considers the Belgian note meaningless and unsatisfactory.

In the House of Lords, after a protracted debate, the Regimental Exchanges Bill has passed a second reading by 137 against 70 votes. In the House of Commons, last night, a debate was held on the budget resolutions. Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe and Childers criticised the budget, which was defended by Sir Stafford Northcote, and the resolutions were adopted.

Obituary—Sherard Osborn.

12TH.

London, 10th May.

THE Heavy Mails, *viâ* Southampton, which left Calcutta April 9th, arrived yesterday.

THE Duke of Buckingham has accepted the Governorship of Madras.

The flying squadron will escort the Prince of Wales to India.

The steamship *Schiller* went ashore in a fog ; 311 lives were lost, and 44 persons and a portion of the mails were saved.

The *Caledonian*, homeward bound from Bombay, has gone ashore near Cape de Gaeta, with her hold full of water ; the crew were saved.

The steamer *Mandalay*, bound from Rangoon to London, has arrived at Lisbon with the cargo in her forehold on fire, which has been extinguished. 2,000 bags of rice are damaged.

Berlin, 10th May.

THE Emperor of Russia arrived here to-day ; the result of the Emperor's interview is anxiously awaited.

Rome, 10th May.

LAST week's debate in the Italian Parliament resulted in a motion blaming the leniency of Government towards the Bishops. Minghetti promised to introduce legislation to protect the State, and administer ecclesiastical property ; relations between Italy and Germany are excellent : avote of confidence has been passed.

Berlin, 11th May.

THE Czar of Russia, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, visited Prince Bismarck immediately on his arrival here. A pacific influence is generally attributed to the Czar's visit. The Chambers have voted the suppression of religious orders throughout Prussia.

London, 11th May.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke announced that the Government had received to-day such entirely satisfactory assurances from Berlin, that the Government considered that no cause existed to apprehend any disturbance of peace.

14TH.

London, 12th May.

The Russian Government has granted the concessions for a railway between Tiflis Bakou and Tiflis Djulfa.

THE South Wales colliers are resuming work on the masters' conditions.

London, 13th May.

THE Marquis d'Harcourt has been appointed French Ambassador at London.

The semi-official press of Berlin emphatically affirm the pacific intentions of Germany, and declare that the relations with France were never more friendly since 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 7th—St. Marnock from London, Hindustan from Hong-Kong, Albania from Port Louis, Goa from Moulmein. 8th—Thales from Hong-Kong. 9th—Malda from Bombay, City of Baltimore from Liverpool. 11th—Himalaya from Port Blair. 12th—Shah Jehan from Alleppee, John Pascal from Liverpool. 13th—Mecca from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May 4th—Queen of Nations to Dundee. 5th—City of Cambridge, to London *viâ* Suez Canal, Khedive to Southampton *viâ* S. C., Oriental to Rangoon and Moulmein, Thomas Lord to New York. 6th—Ivanhoe to New York, City of Manchester to London *viâ* Suez Canal, Moorhill to Trinidad, Ellen Stuart to London. 7th—Agenor to New York. 8th—Almora to Madras, Pondicherry and Bombay, Chyebassa to Madras, Colombo and London, Arethusa to London, City of Mecca to Malta and London, Red Gauntlet to New York. 10th—Centaur to London, Meinam to Madras, Pondichery and Galle, Queen of India to Havre. 11th—Patna to Akyab and Rangoon, Mabel to London, Africa to Rangoon and Moulmein. 12th—Coimbatore to London, Prince Leopold to Dundee.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. Nizam, Commander A. E. Barlow, with the Overland Mail of April 16th, arrived in harbour at 1 p.m. on Wednesday. She left Aden on the 28th April at 10 p.m. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, infant and child, Mr. S. A. Hill Surgeon Romford, Surgeon Adam, Surgeon Hume, Surgeon Parukh, Surgeon Oliver, Surgeon Sweetman, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Captain Greig, Sub-Lieut. Young, Major Evan Smith, Mr. Wilson, Major Forteath, and Colonel Rogers.

FROM GIBRALTAR—General Almeida, and Mr. Bothelo.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. Brand, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Dankes, and Mr. Jayaker.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. McMullin, Surgeon-Major Simpson, Major Ducat, and Mr. Armstrong.

FROM ADEN—Captain Cruikshank.

Colonel Tyrwhitt, a passenger, died on board on the 29th April, and was buried at sea.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers left per P. & O Co's S.S. Mirzapore on the 14th April :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Gen. and Mrs. Gell and infant, Mrs. H. H. Lee, Miss Moysey, Mrs. Blaikie, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. Slynn, Mr. and Mrs. John and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hathway and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Darnton, Mr. William Gray, Mr. G. F. Taylor, Mrs. Greig, Major and Mrs. Clarke and child, Mrs. Cleveland and two infants, Mr. T. E. Dunn, Mrs. Fane and two children, Mr. Sim, Mrs. Marryat, Miss Slynn, Mr. H. Dyce Paterson, Mr. Sheen, Captain and Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McIver and two children, Serjeant and Party of Seamen, Captain H. H. Taylor, Mr. Wilson, Mr. H. T. Ball, Mr. Bulford, Mr. Limjee D. Furdoonjee, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Fox, Mr. J. Osmond, Mr. E. Hawkins, Mr. J. Dowdney, and Mr. J. Angus.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Elliott and two children, Col. and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. R. Thompson, Colonel Fife, R.E., Mr. C. Hordern, Mr. G. Warwick, Mr. F. W. Lawson, Lieut.-Col. Berthon, Mr. George Walkart, Sir Charles and Lady Reid, Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Mr. C. M. Connell, Captain Frank Montague, Captain Farwell, Mr. J. Husband, Mr. T. J. Cookson, Mr. T. J. Handford, Messrs. F. and H. Dabell, Mr. Hawkins, and Col. W. J. Ward.

FOR VENICE—Captain and Mrs. Shaw and infant, Mr. C. Currey, Mr. R. B. Reynolds, Mr. E. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and son, Mr. and Mrs. O'Nolke and two infants, Mr. Ruelberg and infant, Mr. Charles Croom, Surgeon-Major Cookson, Mr. D. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Major Trevor, Mr. Peach and Mr. Cruickshank.

FOR MALTA—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Glasfurd and three children.

FOR ANCONA—Major Durand.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. P. Fachiari, H. H. Prince Czewertynski and Courier.

FOR ADEN—Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, Mr. A. Carvalho, Vet. Surg. Thacker, Major and Mrs. Evan Smith, Mr. G. Peck, and Mr. Joseph Yeardley.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL.—On the 28th April, at Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Russell, R.E., of a daughter.

BAILEY.—On the 30th April, at Piplee, Cuttack, the wife of Rev. Thomas Bailey, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Campbell CHAMIER, a British subject, died at Nawabgunj, Oudh, on the 28th February, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. A. Chamier as father of the deceased.

J. C. SMITH, Advocate, High Court, N.W.P., Meerut, died at Meerut on the 6th September, 1873. Certificate granted under Section 37, Act II. of 1874, to William John Pimlow, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Harman & Co., as creditors of the deceased.

John Lewis PEREIRA, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta, on the 18th January, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act. II. of 1874, to Mrs. Leocadia Pereira as widow of the deceased.

Alexander GRANT, Acting Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, died at Kanchraparah on the 12th April, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Mrs. Cecelia Grant as widow of the deceased.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* Atkinson, C. W., late Officiating District Superintendent of Police at Balaghat, in the Central Provinces of India	Claims	in full.
Brown, M. A., Miss, late a Boarding House-keeper at No. 12, Kyd Street, Calcutta	1st Dividend	@ 6as. 11 pie.
Fergusson, S., late carrying on business as a Tailor at Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	Do.	@ 8as. 2½ pie.
Greer, James Samuel, Captain, late in Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot..	Do.	@ 4as. ¾ pie.
Smith, Joseph, Quarter Master, late in the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	Do.	@ 12as. 10¾ pie.
Thorp, G. F., Lieutenant, late of the Bengal Staff Corps and Assistant Commissioner of Poungday in British Burmah	Do.	@ 2as. 3 pie.
* Woodcock, E. H., Lieutenant Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ..	Claims	in full.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT :
Calcutta, 8th May, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	4 „ „
12 „ „	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

Subscribed and paid-up Capital.....£3,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£ 800,000

London Bankers:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange

On London—6 months' sight.....	1s. 10⅜d.	per Rupee.
„ On demand.....	1s. 10¼d.	„
On Paris—6 months' sight.....	242 francs.	
Letters of Credit.....	1s. 10⅜d.	
Ditto for *Italy* and *France* payable in Gold without Commission	1s. 10¼d.	

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at *two per cent.* on minimum monthly balances.

Deposit Accounts.

Interest at *three per cent.* allowed on money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at *four per cent.* subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS OR ORDER."

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	5 per cent.
6 „ „	4 „
3 „ „	3 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, "LIMITED."

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	8 do.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 do.
On do. do. do. Goods or Shipping Documents for Goods	8 do.
On cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent., on the amount of Credit	7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

LLOYD'S BANK, DARJEELING.

Fixed Deposits—Interest is allowed on deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards on the following terms:—

On sums lodged for 3 months certain .. 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 12 do. .. 7 do.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on floating deposits or Current Accounts, when the monthly Balances exceed 1,000 Rupees (One Thousand.)

A. B. L. WEBB,
Darjeeling, N. Bengal, April 1874. Manager.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited, grant LOANS on the MORTGAGE of Real estate in the Bombay Presidency, and make temporary ADVANCES upon Government Securities.

Forms of application for Loans on Mortgage may be obtained at the Bank's Office, 2, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

TARPAULINS

OF SIZES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

HOBSON AND COMPANY'S

FRAGRANT ROSILINE MOUTH-WASH.

A DELIGHTFUL preparation, invaluable for cleansing the mouth, preserving the palate, and purifying and sweetening the breath. It readily dissolves all tartarous incrustations on the teeth and causes their firm adhesion to the gums, at the same time imparting to the teeth a pure and pearl-like whiteness.

PREPARED ONLY BY
H. C. HOBSON & Co.,
London Dispensary, Umballa.

SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

HODGSON'S WIRE TRAMWAY.

THE CALCUTTA AND DARJEELING CARRYING COMPANY are open to offers for the disposal of the following:—4 Miles of best STEEL WIRE ROPE, PATENT PULLIES, BEARINGS, TIGHTENING GEAR, TERMINAL DRUMS, SHUNT RAILS and Two TEN degree CURVES, WINDLASS, BOX HEADS, and all complete, except the Timber Standards which can be got anywhere.

A set of Working Drawings which will enable any one to erect the Tramway without any special knowledge.

This Tramway was specially manufactured for loads of 3 cwt. or less.

It is parted with solely as a local tea Association objects to its erection on their lands. Apply to

6, Fancy Lane, Calcutta. LLOYD & CO.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

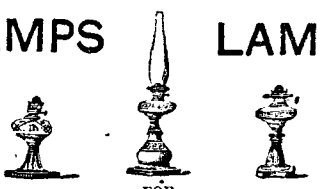
MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, & 170, PICCADILLY.
Works—EUSTON ROAD, AND CAMDEN TOWN.
(Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa and Cocoa Condensed Milk).

LAMPS LAMPS



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KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions.
Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimney is avoided and the light given much greater than that of any other burner, same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO,

PREPARED BY

OHLENDORFF & Co.,

LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.

20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }

Price £14 per ton for 30 tons and upwards.
„ £15 „ under 30 tons.

Delivered Free at any of their Depôts in the United Kingdom.

TERMS.—CASH.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is, that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the Planter with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest, and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. *Its* fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

INDIGO.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will give the plant greater strength to resist unfavourable influences and the Planter in thus developing the crop will be amply repaid the cost of the manure by the increase and superior yield of Indigo.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

RICE.

We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of *Dissolved Peruvian Government* Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.

We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will be highly esteemed as a Manure for Tea, and we recommend, say, 3 cwts. per acre, mixing the Dissolved Guano first with vegetable ashes or dry soil so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor, and exhausted by previous cropping, more Guano may be used with advantage.

SUGAR-CANE.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano produces heavy crops of well-matured Canes, rich in juice, yielding a high percentage of crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar-cane. A few trials of Dissolved Guano in comparison with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit *in* the increased production of sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano.

COTTON.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton Plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

JUTE.

3 to 4 cwts. Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano cannot fail to materially increase both the quantity and quality of this crop which is becoming of more commercial value every year.

RAPE AND LINSEED.

Colza and Flax exhaust the land very rapidly, and for this reason require liberal treatment with manure. Experience has shown that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, is the most efficacious manure that can be used. Mixed with diluent as we recommend sow the Dissolved Guano broad-cast, and harrow it in with a light harrow about a week or a fortnight before the rape or linseed is sown. 4 cwts. of Dissolved Guano is a fair dressing per acre on land of average fertility. On poor soils 5 to 6 cwts. will give a more profitable return than a smaller dose.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2098.] Calcutta: Saturday, 29th May, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

THE FAMINE.

IV.

WE pointed out in our last issue that the result of the State conduct of the operations for the relief of the famine, stands at last disclosed in the fact that every pound of rice that reached the people thereunder, was laid down at the rate of 5 seers the rupee. We doubt even then whether we have not understated the cost, from the enormous amount of pillage, wastage, and damage that are known to have attended these operations. To find out what the cost of the grain really was, we require to know the precise quantity of food that actually reached the peoples' mouths, and the whole outlay that was made in the purchase, freight, transport, and distribution of it. From the accounts published, we see that it must have cost 7 rupees a maund; while we know at the same time that the private traders of Calcutta, the Eastern districts, the North-West, and the Punjab were simultaneously laying down *their* supplies with a profit, at 3 rupees per maund. Now, if we ask for the explanation of this uncomfortable disclosure, we fear it may be given in a word. Lord Northbrook believes implicitly in himself, and in no one else; and so he entered upon the work of carrying the people through the famine, under the conviction that he had so much knowledge of trade and finance, and such strong mercantile aptitudes generally, that he could manage the vast operations in which he embarked, more economically and more efficiently than the whole mercantile community put together.

Convinced that no one could give him any counsel worth listening to, he took upon himself, without a misgiving, operations that never *can* be so managed but at ruinous cost. He was his own financier, his own merchant, his own carrier, his own warehouseman, and his own mahajun. And the result of it all is what might have been told beforehand. He really believed that there was no man in Calcutta who could show him how to finance the three or four millions required for these operations, without disturbing the money market: and the result of *that* was an immediate panic, and money at 18 per cent. He believed fully that he could buy and ship rice at Burmah and Saigon, far more economically than the English merchants of Calcutta could for him—although *they* had all the machinery for such operations in full working order, and he none. And the result of *that* is, the present disclosure that, somehow or other, these improvised arrangements have cost the country a waste of, probably, two millions sterling. It is unpardonable that so late in the day as this, any Government in the world should be led away by the notion that in mercantile operations of an order like this, it is wise to ignore any private mercantile enterprise whatever that can be impressed into the public service.

Primâ facie, what are we to say to the broad fact that the mercantile machinery at the disposal of Government in this city, with its vast ramifications throughout the world, was ignored all through these operations? The men whose very business it is to conduct such operations for all the world could not possibly be trusted to do anything for the State. They no doubt could buy rice satisfactorily for the London market, but would be sure to break down if they were asked to do so for the Government. The cargomen and warehousemen of the city might conduct very well the forty millions of private trade on the Hooghly, but could not reasonably be expected to land and dispatch the three or four millions worth of rice that the Government was bringing into the river.

This total ignoring of the existence of the mercantile machinery and resources lying at its hand, is one of the facts that at once strike us in looking back on these operations. The "skilled labour" of the city was allowed to sit twiddling its fingers and thumbs, while the Viceroy and his Private Secretary were acting as merchants, shippers, carriers, financiers, warehousemen, and porters. Nothing could justify such a course but absolute success; while these amateur operations have ended just as they might have been expected to end—in the most frightful cost. It is necessary to insist upon the fact, because there is a plain disposition to regard it all as a triumph of administrative power, and to "pigeon-hole" the record of it for our guidance on the next occasion, while the only proper endorsement to put upon the record may really have to be, "*How* NOT *to do it!*" "If you want to meet such a calamity rightly another time, beware how you ignore the machinery of private trade in your operations. We laid down our rice in 1873-74 at a cost of 5 seers the rupee, while private traders were laying it down at 11 to 14 with a profit."

The other lesson to be remembered in connection with the famine, is the error of the Government in being so slow to discern what had really befallen the people. The seasons are so clearly defined in Bengal, and the dependence both of the aghanee and rubbee crop upon the autumnal rains so absolute, that when those rains have failed, there is no excuse whatever for any man's failure to discern what is coming. The same cause that destroys the aghanee (or rice crop of December) is fatal to all hope of a successful rubbee, or spring crop. Sir George Campbell himself was somewhat slow to wake up to this fact, although it had been made clear by the events of 1865-66. He discerned it practically, however, before the Supreme Government did so, and was proportionately alarmed. The very same mistake was made in 1865-66, and in the great famine of 1770, last century. The connection between the failure of the aghanee and of the rubbee crops is a direct one, the same cause producing both. And this undoubtedly is the first lesson that requires to be learned—that we do not require to wait till January to know what is coming, but that the fate of both harvests is sealed by the middle of November. We are ourselves disposed rather to say, the middle of October. *For there is no normal rain-fall after the middle of October.* If rain fall after the 15th October it is abnormal, and does not come once in 20 years. Now these are facts, and it is necessary to insist upon them.

When Warren Hastings, on 23rd November 1769, wrote:—"Owing to an uncommon drought that has prevailed over every "part of the country, in so much that the oldest inhabitant "never remembered anything like it, there is a melancholy pros-"pect of universal distress before us," and added: "This dis-"tress cannot be alleviated for six months to come," he was counting upon the spring crop to rescue the people fom starvation. The hope proved fallacious. The spring crops did not arrest the course of prices for a moment, but they continued to rise, just as they did in 1866 and in 1874, until the bhadoi harvest in September came to the rescue of the people.

If, therefore, we would learn the teaching of these calamities, they warn us with great distinctness that no real help can reach the people when the autumn rains have failed, in the way of a fresh harvest for ten months. The Council of 1769 made every effort to stimulate the people to sow unusual crop of pulse, gram, barley, and vegetables; and after all they wrote on the 31st August 1870: "Our miseries have been daily increasing "to the present period, nor do we view relief (even now) but as "a distant prospect." And it was not until the 14th November in the next year, that it is recorded that the famine had entirely ceased, and that the embargo was taken off the export of grain. The course of events was precisely the same in 1866

and again last year. *And it ought to have been as clearly seen by the Government early in November*, as it was three months later. No one can read Sir Richard Temple's minute without seeing that it was not, until the very end of January, that the Supreme Government rightly apprehended the position of the people. The minute indeed almost frankly avows that this was the case. And it was the parent as we reasonably fear, of the heavy expenditure that followed, while it might have resulted in the depopulation of entire tracts in Behar. For it was a case of touch and go for weeks, whether time was left to head the calamity. It was most fortunate for the country that there was a man of Sir Richard Temple's energy at the service of the Government in the emergency. Had he been a slow man, or a fussy one, or wanting in *coup d'œil* and instant decision, the time that had been lost might have been fatal. This in fact is Sir Richard Temple's really great quality. His claim to respect as an administrator, is his truly marvellous energy when real work has to be done. And it is of all others, perhaps, the most valuable quality an Indian statesman can have whose life may be a constant recurrence of emergencies.

Finally: it is important to remember that throughout the famine a conjuncture of the most favourable circumstances occurred, not one of which could be foreseen. Thus the grain stores in the hands of the people proved to be much more considerable than there was any reasonable ground for believing, when the Government was preparing to meet the calamity. The course of events showed that the fears which were entertained upon this head, by every one who looked into the situation, were really groundless and that in spite of anything but generally favorable harvests in the two preceding years, there were large reserves of food in the country. In the second place, it was discovered that immense accumulations of grain were lying in the North-West and the Punjab, and these stores came pouring down in apparently exhaustless supply, night and day, from above Buxar. To the surprise of every one, moreover, the fact disclosed itself, that the foreign rice markets were everywhere in a state of glut, and that the world could dispense altogether, if necessary, with the Bengal supply for a full season. Then there was the unprecedented harvest in Burmah. Then again, the fact that the railways showed a power of transport in the emergency, of which the railway officials themselves may have been conscious, but of which the outside world believed them incapable. And finally there was the deep consolation of an abundant autumn harvest in September. Now when the coming calamity disclosed itself in October 1873, not one of these facts, except that of the Burmah harvest, was known. A conjuncture of the most fortunate circumstances came to the relief of the people; and if we are to gather up the lessons which our procedure should teach us, it is necessary to reflect upon what the result might have been under other circumstances. Suppose, for instance, the food reserves in the hands of the people had really been as small as the British Indian Association and every reflecting person believed them to be; or that the North-West had been itself in distress for food, as it was fully believed it would be, or again that the rice markets of the outside world instead of being glutted were starved, and that Calcutta was being drained heavily for their necessities at any price; or that the railway had proved inadequate to the strain upon it, and had broken down,—What *then* should we have thought of the three months' fatal delay from October to January, and what might not have been the result of it? It is most necessary to insist upon these considerations, because both in the Official Minute and Resolution under review, the fact that these three months were allowed to glide away is held to have been no fault whatever. Indeed it is laid down as a sort of vindication of the delay, that at such periods the Government is bound not to act prematurely. But what *is* premature, is begged throughout. We say that the history of these calamities shows clearly, that their course may be seen with certainty about the third week in October, and that to wait upon Providence until the end of January, is to court a calamity of the most frightful order. We think that this conviction must by this time be shared by the Government itself, and it would have been better to have avowed it, than to have left the lesson to be insisted upon by the press.

OUR POLITICALS.

SIR Henry Lawrence wrote many years ago in the *Calcutta Review*, "If there ever was a device for securing mal-administration, it is that of a Native Ruler and Minister, both "relying on foreign bayonets, and directed by a British Resident. Even if all three were able, virtuous and considerate, "still the wheels of Government could hardly move smoothly. "If it be difficult to select one man, European or Native, with "all the requisites for a just administrator, where are three, "that can and will work together, to be found? Each of the "three may work incalculable mischief, but no one of them *can* "do good if thwarted by the other. It is almost impossible for "the minister to be faithful and submissive to his prince, and "at the same time honest to the British Government, and how "rarely is the European officer to be found, who, with ability "to guide a native state, has the discretion and good feeling to "keep himself in the background, to prompt and sustain every "salutary measure within his reach, while he encourages the "ruler and his minister by giving them all the credit, to be the "adviser and not the master, to forget self in the good of the "people, and of the protected sovereign. Human nature affords "few such men, and therefore were it for no other reason we "should be chary of our interference." And the words thus quoted from Sir Henry Lawrence's pen, still hold good. There are indeed few political officials, both sufficiently capable and sufficiently modest to meet the ideal of a political officer as sketched above. And when this rare union of qualities does exist, the policy of the foreign office—or we might rather say the "masterly inactivity" of the foreign office—scarcely permits the officer accredited to a native court, a fair field. If he keeps himself in the background, it soon comes to be supposed that he possesses no influence, while the fussy agent who foments and excites disputes for the mere purpose of an opportunity of the display of the *fortiter in re*, often receives a measure of applause and commendation, which he in no way deserves. We have now been going on for many years without any settled or declared policy, with regard to the native States of India; and it would appear that the views of the foreign office are still in accord with those expressed long ago by Lord Dalhousie, who, by the medium of the then Foreign Secretary, wrote, "So "that the Rajpoot rulers pay their tribute to us, and abstain "from serious aggression on their neighbours, His Lordship is "quite content with the general state of things in that part "of India being such as it is at present." And so until the present period, this Fabian policy would appear to predominate; rarely broken at intervals, when, as before remarked, some political official more astute than his compeers has seized an opportunity of making much out of little, and of asserting the paramount power for his own glorification. Our political agents and residents may be broadly divided into two classes, those who interfere in all matters connected with the durbar to which they are accredited, and who are therefore constantly before Government; and those who, choosing the more flowery path, join hands with the durbar, and almost ignoring the fact that they are servants of the British Government, consider their interests identical with the views and desires of the Chief. And we are scarcely prepared to say which class are the least efficient. Constant interference in petty details, and continual proffer of unsought advice, is certainly *not* the line of conduct calculated to promote harmony of relations between the Supreme power and the feudatory States. And thus we find native rulers occasionally goaded into the desperation of even soliciting the British Government to take the full management of their estates. They cannot please the agent, and they cannot please the foreign office, because their manner of conducting public business is more in accordance with long-established custom and of a more despotic nature, than that which we in our superior wisdom are prone to imagine the correct method.

It is even now a question whether the rule of a native chief, notwithstanding a considerable modicum of what we regard as tyranny and oppression, is not more fitted to the people so dominated, than our complex system of written rules, laws, and

regulations. It is certain that the great majority of the people in a native State have no particular desire to escape from the thraldom under which they are supposed to exist, for the greater freedom of British rule. For if at times they are injured and oppressed by the native Durbar and its *employés*, on other occasions they disport themselves in the benefit and light of a prince's favour, and rise, as many have ere now done, from the lowest to the highest position in the State—a culmination of career which the most fortunate cannot hope for in British territory. All this side of the question, however, seems to be ignored by the British resident, who with characteristic insular pride, thinks his own views as to what should and what should not be done, infinitely superior to the practical knowledge and experience of the native government. Given a meddlesome agent, an ordinary chief, and an artful dewan or minister, and we venture to say, that however things may appear on the surface, the condition of the principality so encumbered will be simply miserable.

When the political agent throws in his lot with the durbar, he assures himself of a more easy life than falls to the officer bent on interference. As a general rule, although not without exception, the agent playing this *rôle* is a favourite with the Durbar, and if not a man of high honor and principle, may find a more solid reward than the internal satisfaction of doing right and good. It does not follow that every political officer (and the class is numerous) supporting to the extent of his power the views of the durbar to which he is accredited, is actuated by interested motives. On the contrary, we are glad to believe that few indeed are thus influenced. But they are exposed to the continual flattery and cajolery of the court officials, until they become more or less liable to view events through durbar glasses. This of course denotes weakness on the part of the European official. But a political officer is not like a poet ; he is not born a political, and many a good man has been utterly spoilt when brought within the influence of the incense of a native chief and his courtiers or officials. The Grecian hero was invulnerable save in one point, and the Trojan's arrow struck him there. A political officer may be similarly invulnerable on all points, but this openness to flattery. The weak spot is quickly discovered, and the whole battery is directed to the spot. When a political officer comes to imagine that the Court to which *he* is accredited, concentrates the political interests of India—and there are not a few who from their supercilious conduct would seem to hold such an opinion—it may be accepted as a sure sign of vision through native glasses. Hence often arises much and tedious opposition, when by chance the views of Government happen to find firm expression on any particular point. Then the political becomes the mouth-piece of the durbar, and triumphantly refers to clauses of antiquated treaties, showing the reason why the views of Government cannot be carried out. This, interlarded with a little "tall writing" about justice and the inviolable rights of treaty, is an impediment over which the Foreign Office cannot take the necessary flying leap, and through which it not unseldom blunders. And so a durbar too often succeeds in delaying the evil day, when one more avenue of progress may be opened out. Political officials of the partisan class, would do well if they acted more in accordance with what is their manifest duty: "A loyal subordinate should "cheerfully work out the policy of his superior, although he is "not required to abandon his own convictions." The strength of convictions should not, however, cause a political officer to become a partisan of the durbar or State to which he is accredited. We have now had political agents for many years in all the feudatory States ; and with the exception of those in which a long minority has occurred, we cannot really discern that much improvement has taken place ; or that the States either as regards government, or in any other way are materially altered from what they ever were. A garden or road, a school or a dispensary, is about the sum total of what the influence of our political agents has generally produced. There are perhaps some exceptions, and if we were asked to signify the principality most conspicuous for real improvement during recent years, we should mention Indore as certainly in the first rank, if not indeed the State pre-eminent above all others. But Indore has had the advantage for some years past, not only of a capable, but what is even better, of a practical Agent, and also of an able and painstaking native minister in the person of Sir T. Mahadava Rao. If we were asked in what way progress has tended at Indore, we should say without doubt to the institution of different departments of government, and by the removal of State business and power from the hands of one man, and by its entrustment to special officials of revenue, police, public works, military, public instruction, customs, post-office, &c. Then a system of irrigation has been inaugurated, facility has been afforded for the rapid construction of railway works, cotton mills have been set up and promise to be largely successful ; a special internal postal service has been organized, while jail sanitation and medicine have not been forgotten. All this is very different to what was reported of Indore, but a very few years ago. Colonel Meade then wrote, "The government may be briefly described as arbitrary and "despotical in the fullest eastern term. The ruler himself "makes and at pleasure administers the law, of which there "is no written code, and which is wholly undefined, though, in "practice, justice is ordinarily meted out according to the "shasters, or custom, or precedent ..... It is a subject for "regret that the system of government in this state, is not of "a more enlightened character, and more in harmony with the "known views of the British Government." What was then said of Indore, is still applicable to the great majority of the native States.

There are few with any pretensions to improved forms of administration. This would tend to evidence that the policy of the Foreign Office does not permit the development of any energy which political officers may possess. For while there is little or no improvement where there has not been a minority, other States which have been differently situated show perhaps the most perfect system of government, which has been or can be devised for these principalities. They show the good points of native government welded with a certain amount of British system, justice, and economy ; but without the tiresome codes of rules and regulations, under which even our non-regulation provinces suffer. We presume it would be regarded as a breach of relations, if the Paramount power insisted on a State being mal-administered (as Baroda, for example) and if the Gaekwar, supported on the *guddee* be it recollected by the British Government and not by his own people, should introduce reforms somewhat similar to those so frequently established with such good effect during minorities. We confess, that we are at a loss to know what *is* the policy of Government towards the native Chiefs. At one time, they are encouraged to make treaties as equals with the British Government. Only lately, several extraditionary treaties have appeared in the *Gazette*. At another time, the British Government lays down the rank and salute, and even orders the comings and goings of those whom it is thus pleased to treat as Feudatories. At one period, native chiefs are permitted almost any scope and license, and deeds have been committed which, unprotected by the British ægis, would have cost them their thrones at the hands of their own indignant people ; at another period, as for instance when land is required for a railway, or when a salt mine is "wanted," Government through its agent makes the chief understand that although there is no compulsion still he must. What is required is a confirmed and settled policy with regard to the native chiefs of India. And on determining this policy, it might be well if it were recollected that we are no interlopers of to-day, coming in to disturb families that have been for ages the rulers of the land. Many of the greatest native princes were set up by ourselves, and of the remainder few, if any, have been in possession of their countries so long as have the English of Madras and Bombay. The Gaekwars of Baroda, and the families of Holkar and Scindiah, do not count a long royal lineage. The Nizam can scarcely boast a hundred years. In fact there is nothing politically ancient in India ; unless we except one or two of the Rajpoot chiefs ; but even in their case the fiction of continuity of the line has only been maintained by adoption. We therefore hold, that the less hesitation might be evinced towards the inauguration of some

settled policy. We do not advocate annexation or seek for interference. But the native chiefs should understand that they are feudatories, and that the Government, under whose protection their thrones are secure, will not tolerate mismanagement, such as that at Baroda, and as prevailed in Joudpoor, in Ulwar, and in various other States, and which should have brought down the immediate interference of the Paramount Power. Under the declaration of such a policy, there would arise scope for the display of ability by political officers. At present they are, speaking generally, simply "proper channels" of communication between the Foreign Office and the Durbar, and satellites of the chiefs to which they are accredited, when these Chiefs are *permitted* to leave their own territories for their own amusement, or *required* to attend a durbar to meet the Viceroy.

FISCAL SCIENCE IN INDIA.

AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

I.

WE noticed in our last week's issue that Sir Bartle Frere appeared to have been telling the Manchester men, that we ought to substitute direct taxation in India for the salt and opium taxes, and the import duties on cotton goods, and we said that it seemed impossible to make Sir Bartle understand the conditions under which we have to administer the finances of this country. We pointed out that we had broken down in an effort, maintained for years, to raise a single million of revenue in the way he proposes, and for the obvious reason that the only class upon which direct taxation can be levied to any purpose, has no existence in India. "Ever since," said Sir Bartle, "he went into the question with Mr. Wilson, his opinion on the subject had been fixed. If they wished to set the finance of India in order, they must do as they had done in England, namely, have in hand such a reserve as the income-tax would give them. An income-tax might be a bitter, but it was a necessary pill, and the sooner it was swallowed the better for the Indian constitution. There was not an atom of truth in the assertion that an income-tax was not adapted to the genius of the people of India. He asked if one single native State could be named in which direct taxation was not the rule." Let us now look at some facts.

Out of the £70,000,000 sterling then of revenue raised in England, the highest amount ever obtained within the last 50 years even in time of war from the income and property tax, was the £16,000,000 sterling raised in 1856 to meet the expenses of the Crimean war. But now mark the condition of things under which taxation by this direct method is levied at home. In England, to begin with, the ownership of the land has passed from the State into the hands of private persons. The result is that there is a large class of very wealthy families, living in graceful idleness upon the rental of the soil. The net value of the property belonging to the private landlords of the United Kingdom is estimated at £2,000,000,000 sterling. In the next place, there is the monied class, *i.e.*, the mortgagees, fund-holders and railway proprietors of the kingdom, the capitalized value of whose property is estimated at £2,700,000,000. And in the third place, there are the merchants, bankers, traders, and wealthy farmers of the kingdom, possessed of an estimated capital of £1,300,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of the real and personal property of the United Kingdom some years ago was £6,000,000,000 sterling. The estimate was based upon the income-tax returns, and was therefore considerably below the real amount. Now this vast property is held in comparatively few hands. There is first the small class of landlords, whose ancestors in the remote past obtained upon one pretext or other from the Crown, a right of ownership in all the land of the country. The class cannot be hidden, but stands out prominently, challenging attention as legitimate subjects of direct taxation. There is in the next place the monied class, standing as prominently out in the cities as the landlords do in the counties, challenging with them the notice of the tax gatherer. And lastly, there is the great body of merchants, capitalists, farmers, and wealthy tradesmen of the country, all men of mark in their neighbourhood, living in a certain style, and concerning whose means every one is able to make a very good guess.

Now, when we turn to India, what do we find the case. If there is one part of the Empire, in which it is of great importance that an income-tax should be levied with success, it is Bengal. For we cannot reach the masses of the province through the Custom House here, any more than in other parts of the empire, while we have abandoned to its zemindars, after the English example, the land revenue which the State was bound to retain in its own hands. If therefore there is any province of the country, in which we might hope that such a tax would be successful, it would be Bengal, with its landed proprietors, its rich and varied productions, and its vast commerce. Well, we have twice essayed the experiment within the last fifteen years—and what was the result? The tax was a deplorable failure. And when we look closely into the condition of the people, it is easy to see why it was a failure. Throughout the whole province, with its 60,000,000 of people, the general poverty is such that only 21,000 incomes were returned at above £100 a year to Mr. Wilson's income-tax, and only 64,000 at more than £50 a year. Under the certificate-tax, which went down to incomes of £50, the total number of assessees in 1869-1870 was less than 73,000, of whom only 44 (and 35 of them were Europeans) were assessed upon incomes of £1,250 a year and upwards. The returns for all India, with its 180,000,000 of people, under Mr. Wilson's income-tax, were :—

53,000	incomes of	£100	and upwards
141,500	„	50	to 100
and 500,000	„	20	to 50

The supporters of the tax in the Indian press have admitted that 'the fact seems established that no direct income-tax should touch incomes below Rupees 1,000 a year.' The advocates of the tax would thus have us confine its application to 50,000 persons out of a population of 180,000,000, and to reach even this small class we must go as low as incomes of £100 a year. But direct taxation founded on such exemptions is only another phrase for confiscation. Turn now to the United Kingdom from which the income tax was borrowed, and see the state of matters there. Out of its small population of 30,000,000—only one-sixth of our number—there were five years ago :—

995,688	persons with incomes of	£100 to	£300
173,036	„ „	300 to	1,000
47,228	„ „	1,000 to	5,000
8,048	„ „	5,000 to	£400,000
1,224,000			

Let us recal the figures is this country once more for immediate comparison.

141,500	persons with incomes of	£50 to £100	
53,000	„ „	£100 and upwards.	
194,500			

With figures like these staring us in the face, is it not strange that Sir Bartle should be harping on this income-tax notion. The tax is wholly unsuited to the circumstances of the country. It is possible only upon the principle of exempting 999 persons out of every 1,000. And this is the tax to which Sir Bartle has been looking for years as the backbone and mainstay of Indian finance, when we have got rid of the land revenue. Were we to strike out of the schedules at home every man who is there thought rich enough to be assessed at all, the exempted incomes alone would present a field for the levy of the tax infinitely more promising than we have in India. To begin with, there are 1,535,000 exempted incomes from actual property averaging £55 a year each, which the tax does not touch. Then there are 1,345,000 artizans, earning £50 a year each, whose incomes also are untouched. Thus there are three millions of exempted incomes of £50 to £55 a year each against 194,000 incomes of equal amount in India, three-fourths of which range from £50 to £100 only. The 3,000,000 exempted incomes at home, if subjected to Mr. Wilson's tax, would have yielded more than three times the amount which the tax yielded in all India. Below these exempted incomes in England, there were nearly 10,000,000 of incomes derived from wages averaging £27 a

year each. It is the fact that the incomes which we exempt at home as too low to be assessed at all, offer a far richer field for the levy of the tax than the incomes of all India taken together! As a matter of fact, the classes which at home pay the income-tax, have no existence here. We have individual men of such classes, here and there at wide intervals, but as classes they have yet to be created. Thus in England there are upwards of eight thousand men with incomes of from £5,000 to £400,000 a year each. Throughout the whole of the North-West Provinces with 24,000,000 of people, there were just 13 representatives of this class, the wealthiest of whom had not £40,000 a year. In England, we have nearly 50,000 men with incomes of from £1,000 to 5,000 a year each; in the North-West Provinces there were but 300 specimens of the class, of whom 23 are European officials. In England there is a vast class of 174,000 men with incomes from £300 to £1,000. While in the whole of the North-West Provinces there were not 2,000 men with such incomes. In England, there were a million of men with incomes of £100 to £300 a year each; in the whole of the North-West Provinces there were not 7,000 of such incomes. In England, finally, we have nearly three millions of exempted incomes above £50 a year each, and in the whole of the North-West Provinces not 25,000. If the income-tax at home went down as low as the certificate-tax did in India, it would reach more than 4,000,000 persons possessing an aggregate income of £512,000,000 sterling a year. In the North-West Provinces it reached just 34,294 persons, with an aggregate income of from twelve to fifteen millions sterling. In such circumstances an income-tax *cannot* be productive, for it touches only one in a thousand of the people, but you cannot make Sir Bartle see it. Direct taxes based upon the exemption of the many are simply confiscation, call them by what name you please. 'Every man of authority upon financial subjects,' says Mr. Gladstone, 'agrees that the odious features of the income-tax cannot by any means be removed or modified.' In India the special objection lies against it, that it is necessarily founded on the exemption of 999 persons out of every 1,000, making it but another phrase for confiscation. We have more to say on *the subject*.

GAME PRESERVATION IN INDIA.

THE difficulty of getting a day's fair shooting in the vicinity of Indian towns and cantonments is the constant subject of complaint, and a variety of causes is assigned for what is a serious loss to our gunners. The game, from deer to button quail, is shot down in and out of season, say some; the railways are to blame, is the opinion of others; a more extended area of cultivation is at the root of the matter, argues a third; but practically, all the reasons given resolve themselves into one—non-preservation. It would be ridiculous to look for good shooting, or indeed any shooting, on an English estate of which the owner was a non-preserver; while in India we expect game to abound under precisely similar conditions, and are disappointed, after a day's fag, if we see but two or three florikan, the same number of hares, and a brace or two of partridge, with as many snipe, in a beat extending over thousands of acres of promising land. India enjoys no immunity from natural laws, and we do not want Adam Smith to tell us that if we have the demand in this excess of the supply, our economy in the way of game is somewhat at fault. For India offers unusual facility to the sportsman. The natural features of the country, combining wood, water, and cultivation, are all that he can desire, and it is, indeed, lamentable, when beating a fine covert, or a fifteen-acre field of corn or oil-seeds, to turn out a single jackall perhaps from the one, and a few crows from the other, as all the fur and feather of what would be a hot corner at home, or a holocaust of partridges. All the country requires is preservation to produce an abundance of small game, and considering the exercise and enjoyment a few hours' sport with a gun affords, it is to be regretted that some systematic effort is not made for the protection of game in suitable localities. The native princes appear to be the only men in the country who do any thing in this direction, and there are one or two royal preserves in Hindoostan which have attempted to rival the great parks of our English nobility in the matter of game. At Hyderabad (Deccan), for instance, there is, or was, a considerable tract of country set apart for a royal chase, and called the "rumnah," but much more might have been made of the place than was the case when we saw it some years ago. It was unwalled, of course. It would be out of the question to enclose in any effective manner the extensive shooting grounds we have in India; but this "rumnah" was prodigiously poached by both man and beast, and with the exception of antelope, nearly as much game was outside its precincts as within them. The natives have at present little idea of what game preservation is; but they would probably soon learn everything appertaining to the art if they found their profit in it, which they probably would. To preserve game in any abundance in India, either for the gun, the market, or for both, a preliminary step would of necessity be a declaration of war without quarter against the "vermin" of every description with which the country is infested to a degree that would cause a Scotch keeper to swear at large. When we reflect on the immense number of snakes, kites, hawks, jackalls, pariah dogs, wild cats, rats, bandicoots, etc. etc, against which the small game has to contend, as well as on the wolves, panthers and even tigers that thin our deer, both grea and small, the magnitude of the task of preserving in India will be recognised; that is, if we were to preserve on a scale commensurate with the extent of land available and the resources in the way of indigenous game at the disposal of the preserver. But there is no need to strive to turn lands near stations into preserves like those of Dukes. Fairly stocked manors, with good rough shooting, in a general way, are all that is wanted here; and it would, we think, be easy to obtain this if the co-operation of the ryots and the landowners could be secured for the destruction of vermin, and the protection of feathered and ground game in certain close seasons defined by law. The game list of an Indian's gun is a handsome one in variety and quality: the pity is that in all the more civilised parts of the country the difficulty of making a bag is considerable, and it increases day by day. Antelope, spotted deer, florikan, painted and grey partridge, hares, snipe, ducks, quail and a variety of outsiders, good for the pot, but scarcely belonging to the game list, would be all abundant in places where they were properly protected, and they would afford excellent sport to the gunner, as well as profit to the landowner, if both could be brought to pull together, and consult their own interests in this matter. Just now, neither ryot nor the zemindar has much perception of the value of game as an article of food or sport. Looking upon birds and deer simply as foes of his unfenced and unwatched crops, the ryot endeavours to exterminate what we deem so valuable by all means in his power, while the zemindar, rarely hunts or shoots over the lands of his tenantry—probably because there is so little on them; no man, native or European, thinks it worth his while to toil for nothing, or next to nothing; but if the practice of preservation was once introduced into India, things would be different, and we should have more game with more shooting, hunting, and hawking than hitherto.

As regards the money value of our game, it is at present not in the hands of the owners of property, as in England, but in those of native *shikarries*, who are practically nothing but poachers, and of the worst type of that character too. The fraternity is notorious for producing thieves, liars, and loafers; and as no order, no method, is taken with their malpractices, their habit is not only to rob the ryot and landowner, of what is valuable property if they understood it, but further than this, to waste and even exterminate game by taking the animals in the breeding season, and even birds off their nests, for sale in the nearest markets. Then their deadly nets sweep all before them. How often do we see men staggering under baskets of partridges and quails in remote districts *en route* to the nearest railway station, and at a season when the partridges are rearing their young coveys—all swept into the detestable net with their parents. Hares have no chance whatever against these marauders, who have a hundred ways of circumventing poor puss by day and night, so that to course, or to shoot a hare anywhere near an Indian cantonment is now a matter of wonder, though with a little pains, coursing might be made a favorite Indian sport everywhere. It would be a queer thing if in England the poachers were permitted, nay, even encouraged, by the farmers and landowners, to have their own way with the pheasants, deer, and hares; yet this is precisely the situation in India, where Englishmen look on and admire without doing anything practical in the matter. Putting the claims of the landowners out of the question, as well as the waste of a valuable article of food-supply, we think Anglo-Indians might bestir themselves in the matter of game preservation simply for their own amusement. There are many stations in India where the surrounding country could be admirably preserved, and show peafowl, deer, wildfowl, partridge, hares, etc., in great

abundance, were some trouble taken in the affair by associations or individuals. The worst of it is, that in India no game, but one for high stakes, perhaps, is considered worth the candle, and our lack of energy even extends itself to what is a passion with us in England—preservation.

THE CHEWA SUCCESSION.

CIRCUMSTANCES of a somewhat peculiar and exceptional nature, yet highly interesting, are now transpiring in connection with the above State. Ramsing Rajah died about three weeks ago, rather suddenly; and it was announced twelve months since in the columns of this journal, that U. Borsing Sine (Rajah), the rightful heir, had embraced Christianity and joined the Mission Church, both he and his family. But for this step U. Borsing would have been proclaimed Sine by the twelve clans, the very day Ramsing died; for he has always been very popular with the people and still commands the profoundest respect, as a man of honest and upright principles, as well as unblemished character. The people appreciate principle in their chiefs.

Now the important question has arisen, whether it would not be a violation of the established usages of the country to allow a Christian prince to succeed to power and be their ruler? Christianity aside, his right is undisputed, and the people as well as the headmen are anxious that he should succeed. There are not two opinions as to the advantages likely to accrue were he to succeed his deceased brother, and the people are reluctant to forego those advantages by rejecting him because of his faith. The Sineship is hereditary and not elective. It is not elective in the "royal family" even at Cherrapoonjee, the very existence of a royal family implying this. We venture to make such a statement notwithstanding the opposite view which seems to obtain on the subject. If the question is at all of importance to determine, as we think it is, tradition runs that the twelve clans, into which the citizens properly so-called are divided, had, in days gone-by, sworn fealty to one particular house or family, the ancestors of the present ruling family. In so swearing they were guided, it is maintained, by Ka Blei, *the Goddess*, and their "house," "persons" and "office" were in consequence rendered inviolable. The proclamation of a new Chief in these hills, has always been attended by disturbances and considerable commotions, and before the arrival of the British Government, about forty years since, never without much bloodshed, as counter claims were always set up by agitators, the pretext invariably being a superior right of kinship. As the Khassias have to depend entirely on "facts" transmitted from mouth to mouth, which in two or three generations become uncertain and traditional, it is not difficult to set up rival claims, but it is for the same reason difficult to set them aside, on valid grounds. The entire absence of written documents leaves the history of the Hills a blank down to within a few generations back. The presence of British influences has of course done away with all blood-feuds and apprehensions now-a-days; and the Khassias certainly appreciate its presence, and perceive the advantages they derive therefrom as well as enjoy the accession of a new chief without the bloodshed of former times. Although the Chiefs themselves do not as yet seem fully to understand the policy of British rule in dealing with feudatory States, or altogether satisfied with the curtailment of their original administrative powers over their States in dealing, for instance, with criminal offences; still we think the statement warranted by facts, that they would elect to have things remain *in statu quo*, rather than witness a reversion to the old *régime*, when there was no Paramount power at hand to save villages and communities from being exterminated in a day. In former times it was a land eating up its own inhabitants, owing to the incessant and bloody feuds and jealousies between the petty chiefs. Evidence of this is not wanting in the ruins of extinct villages to be seen in all directions. Under the shadow of the paramount power they now thrive in more ways than one.

The 24th instant was fixed upon by the Deputy-Commissioner to meet the subjects of the Chewa State, with a view to knowing the wishes of the people, and to appoint U. Several *Durbars* have already been held, but nothing as yet has been done. U. Borsing Sine is earnestly asked to withdraw the step he has taken in embracing Christianity, and to become their chief; on the plea that Christianity and the functions of a Khassia Rajah cannot go consistently together. U. Borsing on the other hand, while firmly declining to renounce his faith, maintains in common with many others of the subjects, that the history of the Chewa as well as other States in the Khassia Hills during the last 40 or 50 years—more particularly subsequent to the arrival of the British in *Iskat* (Scott) Saheb's time—shows clearly that the rites and ceremonies observed in former times are not essential to the office of a Sine. Many rites and usages have within the memory of the present generation even become obsolete and practically abolished, while others are now actually on the wane, so that a short time hence nothing is likely to remain beyond the purely administrative duties which devolve on any other functionary in civilized communities. It is a crisis after a sort, at Chewa; and the gist of the matter is this: shall they reject U. Borsing on the score of his religious belief,—because he has renounced all observance of rites and usages, many of them obsolete and effete, rites and usages beyond their power to uphold? Or, shall they waive the question and uphold the house in which the right of accession lies? Borsing comes forward at the instance of the twelve clans; and points out to them a course by which his accession would by no means lead to complications or compromise his adoption of a new faith, and that course is, that he should exercise magisterial functions simply, and allow religious freedom to all. This course has to be adopted already when Christians are involved. In other words the Rajah decides according to evidence and without appealing to eggs and enchantments. It is hoped that things may be so over-ruled as to result in a satisfactory arrangement. The deceased Rajah is not yet burnt according to custom, and will remain encased in wood until his successor is appointed. U. Shandrai Sine, the late Rajah of Khad Sawphra, who died two years ago, also is still above ground, owing to similar reasons, *viz.*, disputes about the succession.

BENGAL IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Bengal: an account of the country from the earliest times, &c. &c. By I. A. G. Barton. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London: 1874.

FIRST NOTICE.

IN spite of weekly mails, the triumphs of the electric telegraph, and the opening of the Suez Canal, the ideas Englishmen generally entertain of India are vague and hazy in the extreme. Notwithstanding the vast strides we have made in civilization, in the production of useful arts, and in effecting material improvements in various branches of industry and trade, the fact continues to stare us in the face that a great amount of ignorance and prejudice still prevails among the majority of our countrymen in regard to the greatest dependency of the British Crown. Although the steady influx of Englishmen to this country affords them ample opportunities of observing the manners, customs and religions of the people under our rule, they are yet in a great measure ignorant not only of the habits and daily occupations of the natives, but even of the nature and geography of the country. Every schoolboy knows the history of Alexander the Great and the progress of his arms in India, but few educated Englishmen are in a position to detect the anomaly to be met with in Goldsmith's "Traveller" in allusion to the modern river Sutlej, where the tidal wave of the Macedonian conquest of the East received its first check from King Porus.

"Fired at the sound my genius spreads its wings.
And flies where Britain courts the Western spring,
Where lawns extend that scorn Arcadean pride,
And brighter streams than famed Hydaspes glide."

The Hydaspes has been rendered memorable from the circumstance of a battle having been fought on its banks, and not from any peculiarity in the brightness of its waters, which, to the best of our knowledge, does not differ materially from that of any other river, whether in the Punjab or out of it. Inconsistencies of a similar description might be traced in the other English poets and prose writers of the same and subsequent period. These shortcomings which are pardonable in the mass of our countrymen removed from access to Indian literature, are certainly inexcusable in Members of Parliament and others who have ample opportunities of correcting erroneous impressions on subjects of such vital importance; but whose speeches and writings about Indian affairs, teeming with incorrect allusions, appal the stoutest hearts by the want of knowledge of the most commonplace incidents and occurrences which have happened within the memory of men still living. India is known to her conquerors as a large peninsula where the thermometer rarely falls below 70 degrees, and from English Nawabs returned home with fabulous wealth and enlarged livers. With regard to the rest of her history and internal condition, they continue as profoundly ignorant as if she lay in the heart of Africa. It is certainly not a matter for congratulation that we possess

more accurate knowledge of any other inhabited portion of the globe which our ships and travellers visit than of India, with the soil of which is mixed the blood of some of the best and bravest of England's sons. Stereotyped ideas of the country are inherited by one generation from the preceding as hier-looms to which they cling most pertinaciously. We remember being told by a Haileybury civilian that the last promise extracted from him by his half distracted mother on board a P. and O. steam vessel at Southampton, was not to expose himself beyond the precincts of his bungalow after nightfall, as she had heard dreadful accounts of people being torn up by wild beasts, who, in the opinion of the simple and credulous old lady, divided the possession of the empire with the British. She had also pressed on him a dozen letters of introduction to parties residing at Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, and other cities of the north, whom he was expected to visit on his way to Calcutta. Of course, this was shortly before the introduction of railways. It was to have been expected that frequent intercourse between England and her dependency, assisted by the popular writings of such men as Chesney, Malleson, Dr. Hunter, Braddon, and a host of others, who followed in the same track, would have helped to extend our knowledge of the land of our adoption, and place it on a more satisfactory footing, but experience, which is a sure test of these matters, points to a different conclusion altogether. It would be foreign to our purpose to recount here the early history of English adventurers who obtained the first footing in India, together with the small strip of land which the Infanta of Spain brought as a dower to Charles II, and how subsequently, out of a small patch of territory granted to a Company of merchants, and for the purposes of trade, a splendid empire has grown up. We will accept this state of things as already established. The manners and customs of our countrymen in India a century back varied widely from what we find them at the present day. In those times, when a voyage to the East Indies ranged over a period of nine or even twelve months, the arrival in the Hooghly of a young lady or a consignment of 'Pale Ale' was considered of sufficient importance to entitle its announcement in a prominent column of the only newspaper in existence then; and not seldom it happened that the bride-elect was bespoken on the voyage out, and, in some instances, married before arriving at her destination. Few ladies were so adventurous as to forego the pleasures and comforts of an English home for a bad climate and indifferent society, with a wretched matrimonial market. Hence the Anglo-Indian of those days spurned the civilized chains of Hymen, and betook himself either to the barbarous fetters of zenanadom, or led a life of single blessedness. The influence of the former not only moulded his character, but directed his mode of living in a hundred ways. How many Englishmen after hoarding his millions of pagodas returned to their native land with altered habits of thought and action, and sighed once more to be back in the malarious and pestilential plains of India. The distance of the land of his exile, between which and his dear old country lay a dreary waste of sea, and the change of life he was compelled to adopt during the period of his sojourn contributed in no small degree to tear him away from English associations. In rare instances it was that European wives ruled their homes, and it might be asserted without fear of contradiction that the entire Bengal Presidency then could not return so many ladies as a single district of the province does now. Next to the society of the fair sex, an Englishman enjoys nothing so heartily as the outpourings of a free press, and of this with the exception of a dull journal called the *Calcutta Gazette*—the organ of a despotic administration—there was no local journal to beguile the monotony of his weary every-day existence. As for literature, there was not even the vestige of one; it ought not, therefore, to be a matter for wonder that those upon whose hands time hung so heavily should have yielded to the fascinations of the bottle to drown their perennial cares in a state of unconsciousness. The result, as might have been expected, was a ceaseless routine of riotous living, interrupted occasionally by a duel, which afforded food for talk for a time, and then gave place to some other exciting topic which helped for a while to dispel *ennui*. But times have greatly altered since, and he must be a pervert indeed who can in these days of progress complain of tediousness with the means at his disposal. This much by way of preface, now to the subject of our article.

Of the reasons assigned by Mr. Barton for writing a work on Bengal, the opening paragraph of the book will speak for itself:—"There is no readable account of Bengal that we know of. This is rather curious, as Bengal is one of the earliest of English possessions in India, and also the field where the pagoda-tree has thriven best from the commencement. It is, moreover, the cradle of much intelligence, and, at this moment, happens to be the focus from which all the political aspirations felt by the Hindus are radiating. No apology is therefore, necessary for drawing particular attention to the country now, and for endeavouring to give such an account of it as will make its past and present condition generally understood." There lurks a slight ambiguity in the above, or we are greatly mistaken. In so far as he means to affirm that there is no account of Bengal worthy of the name, containing a short *resumé* of its history, natural productions, antiquaries, characteristics of the people, &c. &c., compressed into a small and convenient form, such as the *brochure* under notice, he is partially correct in his estimate; but if he insinuates that there is no trustworthy or comprehensive account of any of the subjects, which he merely skims over, he launches a gratuitous assumption which we are not prepared to accept on trust. It would, moreover, be scarcely safe to infer that he has not heard of Dr. Hunter's admirable essay on Rural Bengal, or his exhaustive treatise on Orissa, or Braddon's "Life in India," and other similar contributions to Indian literature. In describing the natural features of the province, he alludes, by way of a side remark, to the insalubrity of the metropolis of British India: "Thus in Calcutta, ... the climate is excellent in the cold weather, but is unhealthy both during and after the rains, when the east winds sweep over the salt-water lakes, and the south winds over the wet jungles of the Soonderbuns, bringing with them malaria and fever." Now, it is an admitted fact that Calcutta has lately improved wonderfully in health, and although some of the causes which bring death to our very doors have not been removed, it will, on an average, bear a favorable comparison with most of the cities of Europe which are more advantageously situated, and where sanitary precautions on a larger scale are adopted to avert heavy mortality among the inhabitants. To whatever cause malaria and its concomitant fever, which lurk in some of the little cared-for parts of the town, may be attributed, there cannot be the shadow of doubt that it is quite unsafe to jump to a conclusion or to theorise on a subject which has baulked the researches of many eminent medical men in India. If with the present system of drainage the evils complained of had not been mitigated in form and severity, Mr. Barton might have been entitled to a hearing; but as the results are in a direct ratio to the cleanliness of the town, we must look elsewhere for the source of malarious fever. To cite only one instance out of many in disproof of the author's assertion, let us take that of Burdwan. Although removed at a distance of 60 miles or upwards from Calcutta, and the pestilential salt water lakes, it is yet the hot-bed of malarious fevers which have well-nigh depopulated the district.

A fruitful source of litigation in Bengal are *chur* lands, caused by the shifting of the beds of large rivers which change their course often during the short space of a decade and sometimes even less. The process is thus described: "It should be here mentioned that the rivers of Bengal generally, and particularly those of the eastern districts, are subject to constant changes, which render it difficult to trace them correctly, and produce a perplexing confusion of names. The soil is so light and the waters in descending from the mountains acquire such force, that the rivers not only change their places by wearing out different portions of their banks, but are often altogether swept away from one place to re-appear in another, several small channels sometimes combining to form one wide channel, or one wide channel splitting up into a number of small ones, each of which, of course, goes by a different name. This has been a source of great trouble to geographers, but the difficulty has only to be mentioned to be understood." Alluding to opium he says it is cultivated "to a considerable extent under the auspices of a Christian Government for the demoralisation of a heathen nation." This is exactly the language held by those who do not go beyond skin-deep in the matter, and who take exception to the conduct of the Indian Government without being at the trouble of enquiring for themselves. It would be out of place here to put forth a defence of the policy pursued by the English with regard to the trade in opium, neither are we prepared to believe in the assertion of interested parties, that this drug is eminently beneficial to the Chinese, and that the opium dealers themselves are, mere commercial considerations apart, philanthropic benefactors of the human race. Those who would advocate the introduction of a Maine liquor law in England for interdicting the manufacture and use of spirits, may consistently argue that we should not encourage the growth and manufacture of opium in this country, and the course which has been followed at home is exactly what is in practice done here with respect to opium, and that is, by putting on a very heavy duty to discourage its consumption. We levy a profit of from 200 to 300 per cent on the price of the article without suffering materially in the Eastern markets from the competition of

any other country, owing to the soil and climate of India being so favorable to the growth of this drug. Of course by raising the duty we might obtain an equal or perhaps greater revenue from a more restricted consumption, but unfortunately two insurmountable objections stand in our way. The first is the difficulty of preventing the smuggling of an article so valuable and of so little bulk ; and the second, that in regard to a foreign trade open to all the world there is a limit to an export tax. Supposing these two difficulties overcome, could we raise the price beyond a certain point, without bringing into the field Turkey and Persia, and other countries, to say nothing of the far more dangerous competition of a rapidly increasing production of opium in China itself? So far, then, the conduct of our Government is not open to censure. The really objectionable point is, that whereas in the Western Presidency the Government levies a simple export duty, in Bengal the manufacture is a Government monopoly, and it would be highly desirable if some measure could be devised by which Government would be relieved of its direct connection with the traffic without substantial injury to its own subjects in India.

The value of cotton exported from Bengal, where it is brought down by rail, is very large—amounting to nearly four millions sterling, but the quantity produced in the province itself is scarcely sufficient to meet its own requirements. The hand-looms of Bengal which in former times supplied the beauties of Rome and other Western capitals with far-famed silk and cotton fabrics, have been thrown completely into the shade by the spinning jennies of Manchester and Lyons. The exquisite quality and texture of muslins prepared at Dacca may be gathered from the fact that a whole dress-piece was conveniently packed in an empty beer bottle for the London Exhibition of 1851, and it is needless to add that the manufacturer obtained a medal for it.

The mineral productions of Bengal being few in number do not occupy a large portion of Mr. Barton's work. There are, however, some remarkable hot springs near Monghyr, to which Hindoos resort for pilgrimage and invalids for the purpose of bathing and drinking the water, which is supposed to be impregnated with medicinal matter. Their origin, attributed by natives to supernatural agency, is thus felicitously described by the author: "The story about the mineral springs is related by the inhabitants in their neighbourhood with great unction and earnestness. Sita, the wife of Rama, having been carried off by Ravana, King of Lanca, or Mahalanca (by some identified with Ceylon, by others with Malacca), Rama besieged Lanca, and succeeded in defeating and slaying the ravisher and in recovering his wife. But Ravana was a Brahman, and the law required that the crime of Brahman-murder should be expiated. The sages advised Rama to apply to the gods for purification, and he started in search of them, carrying his wife and brothers with him. The gods were met with at the site of the hot springs, and the offerings made to them by Rama and his brothers were accepted ; but those made by Sita were rejected, because they suspected that she had lost her virtue with Ravana. To allay a similar suspicion on the part of her husband, Sita had already undergone a fiery ordeal ; but the gods now demanded another, and the heroic lady at once threw herself into a pit of fire, from which she came forth unscathed, a spring of water coming out, as it does now, in her wake." The evidence is so clear and conclusive, that there can be possibly no demur on the part of our readers to accept the story.

(*To be continued.*)

GOSSIP.

NYNEE-TAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE weather here is most unseasonable and extraordinary. I have indeed been so troubled by the constant storms and deluge, and generally so exercised on the subject, that I at last concluded that it was my duty to obtain an interview with "the Oldest Inhabitant ;" and I found that this venerable person, who received me with much affability, was apparently under the impression that the case, though certainly not usual, presented no real difficulty. It was not "the rains" : on *that* he was clear. When I proceeded respectfully to point out that it did not greatly signify to me what he called it, so long as a state of things existed which spoilt all my enjoyment of a brief holiday, he replied to the following effect. That it was his (the O. I's) experience that "the rains" came in June ; and that they were always preceded by a rise of temperature and a fall of the barometer. That in the present condition of affairs, his barometer was where it always stood—as if the drivelling old creature thought that before a storm it would tumble from its accustomed peg and lie upon the floor—and, as for the temperature, he found that the only way to keep himself warm was to sit by the fire. These were the reasons assigned by the O. I. for the opinion that the climatic peculiarities from which we are at present suffering, were not brought about by the S. W. monsoon. I hope they may appear to you sufficient and interesting ; to me, buckling my water-proof about me, or looking sadly out of the darkened windows of a leaky lodging, it is of small moment what is the cause of "the winter of my discontent."

The houses leak ; but I am bound to add that they do not leak so badly as they do at other hill-stations. The reason of this is that they are for the most part roofed with what a late distinguished veteran used to call "corruscated iron." And I can assure you that on the numerous occasions "when the rain is on the roof," the effect of the ceaseless, monotonous, and deafening file-fire caused by the impact, is such as to make one feel disposed to sigh for a soft and silent thatch and a good umbrella such as one might be enjoying at Simla or Mussoorie. In every other respect, the houses are deplorably inferior to those elsewhere in Himalayan watering-places. Neither shutters to the windows, nor fastenings to the doors ; rotten flooring and unfinished walls ; without cupboards, presses, sofas, arm-chairs, or bed-room crockery, they present human nature with a fine opportunity for the cultivation of simple habits. Perhaps Messieurs the Mountaineers are making hay while the sun shines ; let us hope that they will soon have an opportunity of enjoying the said hay in the peace that comes of solitude. When once your vision of a voyage home for £30 is verified, then, at least, their time will have surely come. In the meantime we must, I suppose, "grin and bear it," or bear it without grinning, as we may find most agreeable to ourselves.

I believe that I mentioned in my last, that the roads here were in a very dangerous and unprotected state. I may go farther, and say that I see no signs of any action whatever towards reform on the part of the Municipal Commissioners. There is an unpretending sheet, published once a week, under the style and title of *The Naini Tal Gazette* ; and it is a paper which, without being able to recommend it in its present form as a sensational serial, or even an important organ of political opinion, I can safely say is free from all scurrility or dangerous principles. Well, in this paper I find a report of the weekly proceedings of our Town Council ; and while I am able to testify to the energy with which they assess (and collect) our monthly imposts, I have been wholly unsuccessful in tracing any equivalent on their part. The chief subject which occupies these village Hampdens, is what is to be done with the site of a part of the bazar which was providentially—as some seem to think—destroyed by fire about a month ago. This great discussion—in which the two native members usually figure in a minority of two—is occasionally varied by a conflict with a gentleman who wants to cut down one of his own trees, and with another who desires to put up a hut for his pony upon his own land. But one looks in vain for any vote, or even for any adjourned debate, on the subject of railings being erected out of public money on the edges of the most breathless precipices. Perhaps when a Commissioner has lost his horse, or the Chairman been brought home in a set of fragments, this matter may attract its share of attention.

Au reste, the place is very stupid, though very pretty, like some young ladies in Calcutta last cold weather. Sir John and Lady Strachey are said to be charming personally ; but His Honor is not strong, and the state of his health is probably the cause of a good deal of social torpor. I am glad to say that there is, so I believe, no truth in the rumoured flight to the interior. In his eagerness for news, your Allahabad contemporary perhaps makes his items sometimes. It would be hard, indeed, if the baker could not have fresh bread.

MUSSOORIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAMBLING round the Camel's Back this evening, just as the thunderstorm had passed away and its last growls were fitfully audible in the distance, I paused for a few minutes and beheld a stormy but withal beautiful sunset. The hill on which the Priory stands hid the sun itself from view, but the spaces visible between the hill and Banog on the left hand, and between it and hills somewhere near Simla on the right, were filled with that dazzling yellow light which a waning sunset always gives. The presence of clouds too, gave one the idea of an enormous conflagra-

tion going on behind the Priory Hills, the clouds having exactly the same appearance that smoke has when a very vivid light from the flame is thrown upon it. But the beautiful effect of the sunset was the light thrown on the opposite hill of Landour. The whole side of the hill from top to bottom was mellowed, as it were, by a soft rosy light, and in a few minutes the lower half of the arc of a magnificent rainbow shone out against the hill. Contrasting with this light, was the dark and sombre Nagtrabe range, standing well defined against the sky, which had cleared above and beyond it. The *tout ensemble* was in its way perfect, and I gazed till the cold chilly air of the evening warned me that I must be moving on, and with a sigh and shrug of the shoulders I betook myself to the dull realities of every-day life and the materialism of dinner. Since I last wrote there is not much to chronicle, but in my next, no doubt, shall have an *embarras de richesse*, as next week there are to be no end of gay doings, all of which of course I shall duly set down, so that it shall not be a case of "to-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow." The events of late have been a dance at Landour given by the Officers of the depôt, which was a success, and the revival of the Bodyguard dispute at Dehra which was alluded to in my last. The matter is now fairly landed in the civil Court, and time will show who was wrong and who right in this pretty little squabble. There is a good story relating to it which, alas! I must not tell just yet, but "When, Sir, this little case is over, and when, Sir, this little case is done"—the parody on a well-kown comic song,—you shall have it in all its glory. There was at one time quite a panic about cholera as that disease was very rife at Dehra and Rajpore, but there has not been yet any case of cholera proper up here, and so intending visitors need not be alarmed. In the Dhoon, however, for about ten days it was very bad, and many natives fled for their lives into the wilds and fastnesses of the hills. And now to tell you what we are going to do during the next ten days. There is to be a dance on Friday next, the first of the three private subscription dances, and it and they should be successes, as there are a fair number of subscribers, and the management is very strong in such matters. The dancers and chaperons need not expect 'simkin' supper, however, and the dances will be pretty much in the same style as the reunions in the plains. On Tuesday the 25th, there are to be amateur theatricals, and the two pieces, 'Heads and Tails' and 'His Own Enemy' will be given by a strong cast. On Thursday and Saturday, the Fancy Fair in aid of the Haunt of Morpheus will be given, and on Friday there will be a ball at the Club in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day. To the steady-going man of business who is accustomed to go to bed regularly at 10 and rise at 7, the world will appear turned upside down, but we are inclined to the belief that a round of gaiety like the above does everybody good, and makes those who, owing to India, are getting laid too early on the shelf, more like their young selves again. Being of that class ourselves, we intend to dance and enjoy ourselves thoroughly during these ten days, and forget the lines and gray hairs the last lustrum in the plains of India has given us. Astonishing to relate, Mussoorie is badly off for dancing men ; and rotund forms which can cut capers and revolve, albeit somewhat slowly, in the mazy valse, are by no means despised by the fair. And now adieu till next fortnight, when you shall have a full budget of news about the gaieties, or as Paddy would say, 'lashings and lavings' of them.

BLAS EL MATADOR,

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS is as dull as possible. The Acting Governor and the Councillors have gone to the hills; the ladies of the upper ten thousand have followed the gubernatorial party with the avowed object of remaining queens of the fashion, and with the secret view of regaining the rosy cheeks that have vanished during their six months' residence in the plains. The Governor left us under the booming of the salute guns and of the *Mail's* sarcastic articles. Many certainly share the views of the editor, but I am afraid the cold climate of the hills will be too great an attraction to change matters, and the articles will have the fate of the encyclical letters of the Pope, that are read by everybody and then forgotten. All the papers have been speculating on the arrival of the new Governor. Madras is positively delighted with the prospect of possessing a "*real live Duke*," and of welcoming the heir to the British Crown. Bachelors are anxious to see the ladies who will grace Government-house, and ladies are full of dreams regarding the dresses and the headgear to be worn on State occasions.

The Gaekwar is quietly enjoying life in this city, and is to receive a monthly pension of rupees ten thousand. I dare say many a careworn potentate would gladly exchange places with the prisoner. He can now enjoy the *far niente* decreed by the Viceroy without the trouble of administration. As he has many wives, however, he cannot be said to be free from intestine wars. A local journal has inaugurated a new feature in the annals of Indian journalism by an *Exchange Column*, copied from a home paper. I would gladly for my part offer the exchange of my heart and liberty for the matrimonial chains in the shape of pretty arms, but the land wind makes me reluctant to abandon my cheroot and B. S. Loch, our sheriff, has left for England on account of ill-health, and we have no one to receive the rupees attached to the appointment. Great distress prevails in consequence, and I think the best way to settle the question would be to send the money to the Friend-in-Need Society. This would be far better than wasting it on some Government favorite. Some other officers of the court might do the duties which consist "in doing nothing" but receiving the salary. The death of the lamented Lord Hobart has been followed by the demise of the Karikal Governor, who died suddenly of heat apoplexy. Monsieur Faron, the Governor of Pondichery, has thought it prudent to leave, by the last French mail, these inhospitable shores. During his five years' tenure of office he did not give a single ball, on account of the misery of "Poor France" he said, but more likely in the interest of the daughters he has to provide for. He left Pondichery leaving no regrets behind, and besides the officials summoned to attend on his departure there were very few inhabitants present, and I am told they only wished to be sure the old man had really left them. The cost of the Prince of Wales's visit to India will be £5,000 a day. "I do not care to see the Prince," says the young Ramasamy, "if we are to pay so dear for it." This is one of the results of the native education Englishmen are so proud of. The education so liberally bestowed on the people of India will prove a knife with two edges—it will cut first the natives and afterwards the Europeans. High pressure education is the intoxicating draught, morality ought to be the counter poison. Teach them morality : they are in sad want of it; there will be plenty time to teach Latin and poetry. But I am afraid India will ever be the land of sin, corruption, and lies.

Colonel the Hon'ble J. E. Coleman appears to be the only man with brains in this presidency. He is Colonel of the Volunteer Guards, Member of the Legislative Council, and Acting President of the Municipality. The attempt made by our Acting Governor to confide the money of our tax-payers to a Civilian has been knocked on the head by the Government of India, and certainly with good reason.

BRAHMA.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IT was announced by Proclamation at Baroda, on the 21st instant, in Durbar, that the Governor-General in Council had proposed to Her Highness Jumnabaee, the names of three boys from whom she might select a successor to the vacant *guddee*. The names were Gopalrao, and Sumputrao, sons of Kassirao, and Dadajeerao, son of Ookajeerao. Sir Richard Meade duly intimated that, after consultation with Her Highness, the one of them who might be considered the fittest, or whom Her Highness Jumnabaee might choose, would be elevated to the *guddee* of the Baroda State.

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LORD NORTHBROOK is entitled to the praise of being a very laborious Viceroy, but is not fitted, it may be feared, by nature to fill the chair of men like Wellesley, Hastings, and Dalhousie. He has been particularly unfortunate moreover in that his own deficiencies are not supplemented by the qualities of those by whom he is advised. To take a very small example : What man of the world, having to ask a favour of native gentlemen, would have addressed them through the medium of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, as was done lately in this city in the case of the red liveries? The last instance of this awkward conduct that has come to our notice, is in connection with the officer who was assaulted by Sir Jung Bahadoor's nephew at the Howrah railway station. The circumstances were fully reported in the newspapers at the time, and need not be recapitulated. But what is not perhaps so generally known, is that the Governor-General employed the prestige of his position to endeavour to induce the officer in question to apologise to the offender, and distinctly as we are assured hinted at the loss of his commission as the alternative if he did not. The endeavour naturally failed. The officer replied that he was not conscious of any conduct requiring apology; that he had done no more than all Englishmen would do in defending himself when attacked ; and that, under the advice of his Colonel and

brother officers, he respectfully declined to comply with the Viceroy's directions. If the Viceroy could take his commission, it was there for His Excellency to take ; and he preferred losing it in that way to the risk of losing it by the sentence of a Court Martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This, as we have stated, was the reply naturally to be expected ; but what is to be said of a ruler who lays himself open to rebuke in this way from the simple manliness of a Lieutenant in a marching regiment? The order was, we believe, immediately withdrawn, or reduced to a request that the officer would make some expression of regret for what had occurred, *if the Nepalese would first apologise for having assaulted him!*

We find it very difficult to credit this story, but it is sent to us on such high authority that we have no alternative but to publish it.

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THE historian of the Popes, Von Ranke, has now produced, we see, a history of England in the 17th century. The work is printed at the Clarendon press, and is said to be exceptionally good.

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MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN have produced another of their charming Alsace and Lorraine novels, but the Reviewers tell us that after reading the tale, and admiring afresh the pathos and simplicity which characterize all the writings of these authors, they are deeply blameworthy. For, instead of using their great influence to soothe the extreme irritation in Alsace which, if fomented, is certain to break out into fresh war and misery, they are using their powerful pens to stir up wrath and to encourage their countrymen in turning away their eyes from the terrible errors which are at the real root of French disasters. "They picture the corrupt officials of a corrupt Government as conscientious simple men ; they hide the vice which had eaten up the strength of the nation ; while they curse the dead man as the sole cause of French misfortune." Alsace-Lorraine is a curious illustration of the fact that it is quite possible to stamp out a nationality, and that too in no very long period of time. It is noteworthy of our novelists that amidst all their bitterness of hatred towards the German troops, they do not hint at any of the crimes of personal brutality or of licentiousness which have been by some so freely attributed to the Germans in France. "Their habitual, conscientious, and "artistic truthfulness is always supreme, and this makes their "attitude of mind the more sad to onlookers, and the more "dangerous to France."

If any of our readers have not yet made acquaintance with the Erckmann-Chatrian tales, they should get the series at once. They are a most charming picture of peasant life in the midst of war, and throw a flood of light upon the state of France in the provinces, at the period of the revolution.

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Greville's Memoirs have filled the *Reviews* with personal reminiscences of the great political leaders of the first half of the century. The relations between Peel and Stanley as colleagues, are thus described by Lord Dalling:—"Reckless in his language, aristocratic in his tendencies, rather courting than avoiding contention and strife ; above all haughty and domineering in character, though gay and playful in manner, it was impossible that he (Lord Derby) should move in comfort under the shadow of a leader, circumspect, sprung from the middle classes and having a certain sympathy with their thoughts and feelings, inclined to conciliate opponents, and accustomed to receive from his followers implicit obedience. But what was worse than all was the eternal habit of quizzing, or, to use the modern word, chaffing, which the inconsiderate noble indulged in, and which the somewhat prim and stately Commoner could not endure. If private stories are to be believed, the Premier indeed had determined at a shooting party at which the dignified calm of his countenance had been ruffled by a volley of bad jokes, which he could neither tolerate nor resent, to take the first opportunity of shaking himself free from a colleague whose familiarity had become insupportable to him."

Lord Derby was hardly perhaps an earnest man at any period of his life, but made a nearer approach to being so on the Slave question, under the influence of Wilberforce, Buxton, Lushington, and their followers, than on any other great debate in which he engaged. We were fortunate enough to hear the close of his great speech in 1846 in the Lords, in defence of the Corn Laws, and still more so in hearing Brougham's terrible reply between 1 and 2 in the morning. It is doubtful, we think, if Lord Derby himself ever really believed in protection, though he led the party from 1847 down to 1852.

MR. CARLYLE is fond of inculcating the cheerful belief that however bad things are, they are likely to become worse. *Vanity Fair* writes of the officers of the army to much the same effect. The writer discusses the personal, not the professional, character of our military friends, *àpropos* of the black sheep who from time to time are found among their number. Regarding the fact from a sympathetic point of view, he does not of course inflict upon us any maudlin moralising such as we occasionally meet with in minor journals, whose writers appear to have derived their ideas of the officers of the army from the stage and the streets, and believe that a gentleman holding Her Majesty's commission is usually either a booby, or a blackguard, when he is not a careful combination of the two. These are the censors who cannot hear of a Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry in a scrape without taunting all three arms of the service, staff, invalids and retired list, with a satirical view of their claim to be considered "Officers and Gentlemen." The fact is there are, as everybody knows, black sheep in all the professions. Bishops before this have been otherwise than they ought to have been ; and the frailties of the inferior clergy may be estimated with sad certainty from individual instances. The healing art is not undistinguished for social and moral obliquities among its professors, and it would be difficult to travel far on the road of life without meeting with a disreputable doctor. Even barristers are not immaculate, though it cannot be said that they have had among them many Edwin Jameses, and there is no record of a previous Kenealy.

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MR. JUSTICE MARKBY'S "Elements of Law" has passed, we see, into a second edition. The work it is said may conveniently be read side by side with Mr. Austin's Lectures, being cast in the same logical mould, and in some respects, more organically complete in its conception. It is also enriched by a variety of interesting illustrations drawn from Mr. Markby's experience as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. It is noticed that both Mr. Austin's and Mr. Markby's view of their subject is exclusively logical, and leads, indirectly, to an undue suppression of the historical and ethical aspects of law.

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THE remarks in a recent *Pioneer* on Sir W. Trevor's censure of the *Greville Diaries* are a droll instance of the tendency of popular journalists to echo, instead of directing, the opinion of their readers. To all who can look below the surface, it is notorious that Charles Greville was a man never famous for accuracy ; and this characteristic is even apparent from the numerous discrepancies and contradictions in the book itself. Yet, in spite of these things, our contemporary innocently accepts the book as a serious authority, and snubs Sir William for condemning the conduct of its editor and publisher.

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MR. MACKENZIE would have the Prince of Wales's visit cost about £650,000, of which nearly half would probably be recouped in presents, and the incident of the "presents" simply puts a part of the expense into another form. Mr. Mackenzie's camp would be like an army of locusts, eating up all before them. The municipal towns are to have their triumphal arches, their fireworks, their illuminations ; highly paid officers are to be taken away for weeks, from their proper duties ; the administration of justice to be paralysed ; the manufactures and traffic of the country suspended, labour wasted, and produce wantonly consumed. The Laird of Kintail tells us that in his opinion and in that of his august friend Rajah Dhuleep Sing, the success of the Prince's visit to India will depend upon the amount of pomp exhibited in his progress, and it is particularly added that the Rajah "remembering his own court" attaches great political importance to the use of "red silk tents." This is certainly very amusing ; our own recollections of Dhuleep's "court" are not very awe inspiring. He was, if we remember right, a plain hobbledehoy, living in Dr. Login's bungalow at Futtehgurh. But this, it may be said, is irrelevant. And perhaps it is, except so far as it throws a doubt upon the value of Mr. Mackenzie's authority on sumptuary matters in the East, which it rather does.

The question, after all, is merely what will the thing cost, and is it worth the price? The people of India have no means of expressing their opinion on the subject, and those who undertake to speak for them are not agreed as to their views and feelings. One thing alone is certain. The people may like holidays, processions, and fire-works ; but no display of red silk tents will make them mistake a mild-spoken gentleman in knickerbockers for an Akbar or Shahjehan.

WE have shown in our leading columns that every pound of grain purchased by the Government for the relief of the famine cost us the average rate of 5 to 6 seers per rupee, laid down in the distressed districts, although the bulk of it was common Burmah and Saigon grain. Now it is instructive to compare with this figure the prices prevailing throughout the same districts from January to July 1874.

Average prices January to July, 1874.

	Rice.	Wheat.
Throughout Patna division	... 11⅛ seers	13 1/5 seers.
„ Benares „	... 10¾ „	14 1/5 „

Thus while private traders were able to sell at these prices throughout the famine, and to make a profit thereon, our own operations were so managed that our importations positively cost more than double these rates. How is it possible then to avoid the conclusion that in some way or other, we mismanaged matters badly? Had the Government prohibited export in October, and cast itself upon the resources of private trade for the supplies required in the famine tracts, does any one really believe that we should have had a disclosure of this kind to face when we came to make up accounts? The course that was followed instead of becoming a precedent for future guidance, must be marked out as something to be avoided, until we know a great deal more about it.

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AN attempt is again being made to persuade the public that the failure of harvest in the North-West in 1873 was as bad as it was in Behar, and that there was, therefore, no excuse for the system of relief set on foot in the Lower Provinces, and the wasteful expenditure occasioned thereby. It is hard to say whether there is more vitality in truth or in lies: but we suppose the truth wins in the end. Here is what the Secretary to Government in the N.-W. Provinces wrote to the *Indian Economist* on this subject, on the 10th November 1873:—"The accounts from our Eastern Division tell of prospects of "scarcity and distress but not of famine, nor even of severe distress "for the most part. For one thing, the ryots there are very well "off for the most part. The rice crop has been a great failure, "but we don't depend very much on that. You will find what "I have written pretty well contained in the *N.-W. Gazette* of "Saturday. In future I shall issue it regularly every week." Now, this was written at the very period that reports were coming in from Behar, and Rajshahye, of the most alarming nature.

On the 22nd November, the Commissioner of Patna after exact enquiry reported of his division as follows:—*Patna.*—From very careful and systematic enquiries, it appears that the rice crop on the whole will be merely ⅓rd of an ordinary crop. About ⅓rd of the usual area only sown with rubbee. *Shahabad.*—With the exception of irrigated crop, the dhan has perished. *Tirhoot.*—The rice crop has been almost entirely lost,—outturn 1 to 2 annas and the people almost wholly dependent thereon; the prospect of the rubbee more gloomy day by day. *Chumparun.*—The outturn of the rice crop is estimated at but 2 annas, and but 6 annas of the rubbee land sown; the rest left uncultivated for want of moisture. Concerning Rajshahye, Mr. Robinson reported on the 2nd December. "During the last 10 days I have ridden over a tract of "country 45 miles long by 30 broad, and throughout the length and "breadth of it there will not be more than a four-anna crop of rice "in the best parts, dwindling down to none at all in the worst." It is hard to make men understand what this means: twenty millions of people were dependent in the main upon this harvest. The failure of harvests which the Bengal Government had to face was without precedent. The partial failure in the North-West was a bagatelle, but you will find the *Pioneer* asserting that the two situations were identical, for the next ten years.

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THE ease with which the public, and even our publicists, forget the almost immediate events of the day, receives a very good illustration in the fact that the real history of the famine is already fading away from memory. Nothing would surprise us less than to be told that we were misrepresenting the attitude of the two Governments on the subject, and that there never was any difference of opinion between them. It is therefore worth while for a moment to recal the impressions of a very keen observer of the state of matters, so late even as February. On the 6th February Mr. Forbes, the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, wrote to that journal as follows:—

Calcutta, Feb. 6.

During the past week public opinion here seems to have undergone a great and wholesome change on the subject of the famine. When I came here, ten days ago, I found people broadly divided as to their opinions, into two extremes. One side pooh-poohed the famine altogether, were ready to point out to you the "*statistical nuisance*" who "*invented it*," declared that the natives were laughing at us for our solicitude, and roundly proclaimed that the supply and relief works were simply refuges for civil and military servants who were out of work. With this class Sir George Campbell was an excitable old woman, and if the Viceroy was spared from contumely, it was only because his apparent action did not indicate that his apprehensions were particularly gloomy.

Mr. Forbes had caught the precise tone of the two Governments. The one was full of anxiety and alarm, and if the other was so too, all we can say is that its members contrived very effectually to hide it. But they were not so. They did not oppose Sir George Campbell, but they gave him no sympathizing support, as Mr. Forbes found out very quickly. Who then ought now to have the honors that are to be bestowed?

We shall not grudge Lord Northbrook an Earldom, but should be glad to see him so rewarded. But the right man to honor is Sir George Campbell, who has been thrown into the shade altogether.

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Is it not perhaps time, that the Legislative Councils of the country were once more opened to the judges. It is now just 16 years since the mistake was made of excluding these high functionaries from the Councils, in resentment of Sir Charles Jackson's onslaught on Mr. Harrington's license-tax, and the dispositon shown by Sir Barnes Peacock to make common cause with his colleague on the Bench. The resolution was as unfortunate and short-sighted as it well could be. "Who," exclaimed Macaulay in his well-known speech in the attempt to exclude Sir John Romilly from the House of Commons—"Who can be so well qualified to make laws and to mend laws, as a man whose business it is to interpret laws and to administer laws." Bentham goes the length of affirming that the best school for a legislator is the Judicial Bench; while we are to understand that in India we have so much talent at our command that we can afford to exclude the Judges from our Councils altogether. Any person in the country may at this moment be nominated a member of the Legislative Council, except the men most fitted to sit there. Is it not time that this folly had worn itself out, and that the Judges were brought back? "Nothing is so hateful," we are told, "as a political judge," but with curious perversity it is overlooked, that the Indian Judges were excluded from the Councils not for their subserviency to the Government, but for their independence of it. Is it not the very bathos of constitutionalism to be admitting into these Councils the editors of our newspapers, while we exclude the Judges, not because they are likely to become instruments of oppression in the hands of the Government, but that they may prove too powerful if they should chance to go into opposition. Verily we are a strange people. We shall probably go in for the next 20 years legislating as well as we can with the uneducated talent we can command, and eschewing the real power we might count upon for the task.

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IF the Prince of Wales is really to visit India in the autumn, the question of the apportionment of the cost ought to be determined now: Should India bear the whole expense of the visit, or should it partly be shared by the mother country? There ought to be no difficulty, we think, in deciding the matter. The Prince is to be our guest, and the cost of entertaining him should therefore, be borne by ourselves. But then he should come, as every other guest comes, at his own expense. The outlay incident to the voyage in the way of outfit, retinue, flying squadron, and so on should be borne by England. And if any attempt is made to saddle the people of India with monies laid out at home in preparation for the voyage, it should be resisted. India will receive the Prince with a hearty welcome and entertain him royally, and that is all she can be expected to do.

The private income of the Prince is comparatively small. He has an annuity of £40,000, settled upon him by Parliament out of the Consolidated fund, in addition to which he gets £60,000 to £90,000 a year for the Duchy of Cornwall. The Princess of Wales has also £10,000 a year settled upon her by Parliament. The total income of the Prince is thus about £110,000 a year, and the amount is certainly not extravagant. The total private income of the Queen herself is very small. She has a privy purse allowance of £60,000 a year, and the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster are about the same amount, while she receives any balance there may be of the Civil List of £400,000 after defraying the salaries of the royal household, also taxes, etc. The private income of the Queen does not exceed, we believe, £150,000 a year, and we are under the impression that she has to defray all the Royal living expenses out of the amount, but are not sure. It will surprise a good many of our native friends, we dare say, to learn that the

Queen's income is not more than 15 lakhs a year, and that of the Prince of Wales but ten or eleven lakhs. The latter has to defray everything out of this sum, and we are not sure but that the Queen has to pay her "butcher, baker, and candlestick maker" in the same way out of her 15 lakhs. Many noblemen in England and some Commoners have incomes two and three times as large as either the Queen's or the Prince's.

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THE *Hindoo Patriot* assures us that "while Sir George Campbell "issued reams of papers of reports and instructions on the famine, "he could give no definite information as to the extent of the loss "of crops nor keep his own officers in proper discipline; that he "did not know the extent of old stores in the country, which seri- "ously affected the estimates of supplies; that he could not mature "plans for transport of food; and that while Sir George was bandy- "ing words with the Viceroy, the famine stole a march upon Tir- "hoot; the Patna Commissioner came in hot haste for succour; and "that Sir George went to Behar to see things with his own eyes, "but he was too weak to do active work."

Verily there is illusion somewhere.

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THE same contemporary supplements our complaint that Sir George Campbell virtually suppressed the *Indian Observer*, as follows:— "To do justice to Sir George the fettering of the *Indian Observer* "did not commence with him. It originated, if we are informed "aright, with Lord Mayo and the Stracheys, for we believe a hint "was sent to certain officials supposed to be connected with that "paper that they should, as loyal servants of Government, sever "their connection with it. The *Observer* next fell into the hands "of some educational officers, and then commenced the crusade of "Sir George Campbell. Did he not actually take an undertaking "from certain officials both covenanted and uncovenanted that they "should not write for the press? We had it from some of these "officers themselves that Sir George took a solemn pledge from "them in this respect, and the country was thus deprived of their "valuable services in the ventilation of honest and intelligent "criticisms on public men and measures."

We are much obliged to the *Hindoo Patriot* for telling us all this. The wider the facts are known the better, and we wonder that public attention was not drawn to them earlier. The Government has been drifting for years into a policy towards the press, that can only be injurious to the country. "To learn the principles of a "man in office," says a recent home writer, "a single question will "suffice. If he will concur in putting matters on such a footing "with respect to the Press, that no man shall have more to "fear from writing against Government than for writing in its "favour, the Government which he desires to see established is "liberal and constitutional; if not, he is anxious to maintain a "despotic Government, however he may gloss the fact over to "others or himself." We appeal to every man to say which of these attitudes is the right one. Do we not all see the self-respect and conscious integrity which the one involves, and the essential littleness, if not immorality, of the other. A Government that feels that in its conduct and acts there is nothing to conceal, should challenge without anxiety, the opinion of all the world. "We may have been mistaken," it will say, "but we have acted from "conviction, and there has been no unworthy motive in what "we have done. We intended the public good. Being fallible "we may have erred, and we are quite willing that the error "should be demonstrated, if we really have erred. Let every "man tell us what he thinks, and let no one fear we shall "be so disloyal to the truth, as to resent what he says." This is the spirit in which public men, conscious of the purity of their motives, should cast themselves on the opinion of their fellows. The triumph of a statesman is not a verdict of approval from uninformed public opinion, but the approval of a public that understands all that has been attempted and accomplished.

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IT seems that an important discovery of old official records has been made at the India Office. While the museum was being transferred to South Kensington, a box supposed to contain nothing, or simply rubbish, was found to hold important documents. They proved to be papers of considerable value relating to the affairs of the East India Company in Hindoostan between the reigns of James I. and George II. It is supposed that among the documents, which are numerous, several important fac-similes, or even originals, of treaties with the principal Hindoo and Mahomedan dynasties of the time will be found, which will afford a good deal of information about the historical entanglements of the period. In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sir John Kaye implies that every document of any value was rescued by him during the exodus from Leadenhall-street. He says that most of these papers were made over to the Assistant Librarian in Cannon Row, but that one box full of curious old records was removed to Sir John's own official quarters, where they remained until his resignation last year. It is much to be desired that all the archives of the old "Kumpani Bahadur" should be carefully registered and abstracted. The title-deeds of the Company to the Kallighatta villages (Calcutta) have long been supposed to be lost. We should not be in the least surprised, if they are found amongst these old records.

A detailed account of the documents will, it is said, shortly appear; in the meantime, the *Daily News* gives us the character of several of the MSS. Many of the papers are under the great seal of James I., Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and George II. The MSS. are on vellum, and in very good condition, with the huge seals attached to them rarely even in part obliterated. The most interesting is a couple of feet broad, and several hundred feet long—a thick compact roll of fine vellum stitched so as to form a continuous manuscript, and containing the names of persons advancing the famous loan of £2,000,000 sterling which formed the original corpus of the East India Stock. The date of the document is 1698, which is about the date of our missing title deeds to Calcutta.

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GENERAL MARGARY has supplied the public with some additional facts in connection with his son's murder. The deceased entered the town of Manwyne on the 19th or 20th of February, and during that and the following day, walked about the place chatting familiarly with the inhabitants. On the evening of the 21st a number of Chinese civilly invited him to accompany them to some hot springs a few miles off, which they wished to show him, and while in the act of mounting his pony he was cut down from behind, and despatched with swords and spears. Two of his servants were afterwards murdered in the house they occupied in the town, and the others on their way to draw water. The cook, it is said, escaped. General Margary adds: "The writer and head servant were Christians. There is no doubt in my mind, from what I learn, that the Chinese authorities of Momein instigated the murder and attack on the exploring party." Dr. Anderson gives the same account, but says Margary was cut down on the way to the springs, when sitting on his pony. Dr. Anderson himself had a narrow escape of being killed. "He was out some distance from his servants in search of plants and animals, when he lost his way and got to a hostile village, where he was surrounded by Kakzens with drawn swords, when his dog, which had been behind with the servants, came bounding to his master and scared the savages, and then guided him back to the collectors and servants, who were in hiding, and weeping, thinking they would all be killed, and fearing they would never see their master more."

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THE *Challenger* is continuing her course round the world with success. Captain Chimmo's assertion that the China Sea is cut off by a barrier—which rises to a height of nine hundred fathoms below the water—from communication with the Antarctic basin has, amongst other things, been verified just before leaving Hong-Kong. Admiral Shadwell had received a telegram announcing the Proclamation of Don Alfonso as King of Spain, and the *Challenger* was the first to take the news to the Philippines. It did not cause much excitement, and no steps were taken by the Spanish authorities to make it public. The form of the Home Government seemed to be regarded as of little importance. What concerned the Philippiners more was the inconvenience to which they would be put by the probable dismissal of all the Government officials. Considerable information as to the habits and mode of life of that beautiful sponge known as the "Venus flower-basket" was obtained at Zebu. This curiosity is obtained by the natives in a most ingenious fashion. Two long strips of bamboo meet at an angle of 45 deg., and are fixed in that position by an elaborate system of stays of bamboo, which are attached to a piece of wood that runs back from the angle between the two arms or wings of the machine. This piece of wood is weighted with stones, and a line is attached to it, so that the machine is pulled along on the bottom with the angle in advance, and the two wings sloping backwards, one on either side. The outer edge of each of the bamboo rods is armed with between 30 and 40 large fish-hooks with their barbs set forwards towards the angle. The "regaderas," as the Spaniards call them, are found at a depth of about 100 fathoms. The Indian lets down his bamboo arrangement with a strong, fine line of Manilla hemp and pulls it slowly over the ground; every

LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, APRIL 30TH, 1875.

NO long time will now elapse before France will be subjected to the excitement of new elections. The Assembly will only meet again to be dissolved, and then will follow an appeal to the nation. So far as we can at present judge, the Republicans will obtain an overwhelming majority. The Legitimists will constitute a mere fraction of the next Assembly, and even in the Senate the Republicans will predominate. The Orleanists are as much out of the race as the followers of the elder branch of the absolute House of Bourbon, perhaps more so. Neither will the Bonapartists count for much at the beginning, though their time may come when the different shades of Republicanism disagree among themselves, and the extremes take to hating one another as fiercely as the Girondists were hated by the Mountain. And Prince Bismarck affects to apprehend danger from France thus disunited. It is only necessary to leave the French to themselves, to ensure their impotence for aggressive purposes. Let the country be invaded, and all differences will be blended in the patriotic rage that would rouse the entire nation and bind together the most discordant elements of the social system.

Could the old Emperor have been serious when he said the other day to the French Ambassador that attempts had been made to sow the seeds of discord between France and Germany, but had happily failed? Who was the sower of that evil seed but his own Chancellor? In working out his policy of antagonism to Rome, Prince Bismarck did not hesitate to kindle well-nigh into a flame the smouldering embers of national hatred. The Berlin *Post* was prompted to sound a false alarm, and in a moment the two peoples were on the alert, and ready to fly at one another's throats. True, his powerful will stilled the storm even as Neptune hushed the angry waves, and bade the truant winds hie back to their caverned king. But it is intolerable that all Europe should be disquieted, and that all trade, industry, and speculation should be checked, at the caprice of a single individual. Germany and its Bismarck are becoming "a bore."

M. Michel Chevallier, the consistent advocate of Free Trade principles in France, is just now the honoured guest of our great centres of manufacturing industry. From his speeches it becomes manifest, as indeed it has long been suspected, that the late Emperor forced the Commercial Treaty between England and France upon his unwilling subjects. The consequence was that both countries were compelled to have recourse to compromises which vitiated the whole spirit of the negotiation. As a fact, Free Trade is not thoroughly understood even in England, and the greatest blunders are made by the very men who profess to be its apostles. Mr. Bright talked at Birmingham of Mr. Pitt being convinced of the truth of Free Trade principles by the arguments of Adam Smith, and it is commonly asserted that the "heaven-born minister" was the first British statesman to whom was vouchsafed a glimmering of the light. This, however, is a mistake. In Lord Shelburne's parliamentary speeches, delivered while Pitt was a boy at school, these principles are clearly and strongly inculcated, but the soil was not then ready to receive the good seed, which was consequently wasted. The existence of customs duties is a proof of the half-hearted, tentative nature of our adoption of Free Trade even at the present day. When all commercial restrictions between "the peoples that on earth do dwell," are swept away, wars and international jealousies will become impossible, because no nation will endure direct taxation for the purpose of maintaining standing armies to work the evil will of military despots. And then farewell to "the right divine" and to all other similar "myths of the middle ages."

Among the mildest of these myths was the imaginary necessity for preventing the publication to the outer world of what passed within the walls of Parliament. This inconvenient and used-up fantasy will be abolished on Tuesday next, when the Marquis of Hartington will bring forward his motion for breaking down the ancient barriers, now as rotten as Mr. Walpole's Hyde Park railings. People often wonder why certain disagreeable insects should have been created, but we may now be sure it was for a good purpose, seeing that even a Biggar may be the cause of amendment and progress.

The summary deposition of the Gaekwar does not commend itself to the mind of the average Briton. If he was really so bad a ruler as he is now represented,—and that much we are quite ready to believe,—why was he not deposed months ago, instead of being allowed twelve months' grace? But as a whole year's period of probation was given to him wherein to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, on what grounds has that respite been shortened? According to Sir Lewis Pelly, the Maharajah had actually exhibited some symptoms of amendment before the Indian Government decided upon bringing him to trial on a charge of murder, and, therefore, exclusive of that charge, nothing has been laid to his door of a character to justify his sudden degradation and exile. It may be true, or it may be quite the reverse, that his Highness connived at the attempt to injure Colonel Phayre's health, but he is at least entitled to all the good as well as to all the evil consequences of the verdict,—which, in fact, amounts to our Scottish verdict "Not Proven." In the eye of the law he is not guilty, though many persons may still believe that he is, morally, not innocent. The idea, however, of any one being poisoned by diamond dust is here laughed to scorn, and a very skilful consulting chemist assured me the other day that a wineglassfull would produce no worse effect than a severe purgation. No inflammation whatever would ensue, and death was out of the question. Still, if the Maharajah had caused the least noxious ingredients to be administered to the Colonel under the conviction that they would prove fatal, or at all events highly deleterious, he would have been as guilty of murderous intent as if he had employed strychnine. But the evidence as to his complicity is clearly worthless, and a feeling of intense astonishment is everywhere expressed as to Lord Northbrook's infatuation in suffering such a charge to be proffered on such flimsy suspicions. As for the concurrence of the three English Commissioners, we are sorry and even ashamed that they had not the sagacity to detect the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, or the manliness to record their dissent, from the apparently foregone conclusion arrived at by the Government. It is hard to believe that they were convinced in their own mind that Mulhar Rao sought to compass the death of Colonel Phayre. If they entertained the slightest doubt, they were bound to give him the benefit of that doubt. In any case, the Court being equally divided in opinion, the Maharajah was entitled to an acquittal, and the Government ought to have accepted with dignity the result of their unwise haste in bringing him to trial. That the native Commissioners will deeply resent the slight that has been passed upon them is inevitable, nor will their wounded pride find any solace in the maintenance of a native administration. It may, perchance, be some comfort to them to know that the British public heartily sympathises with them, and is no party to the affront of which they have so much reason to complain. We are, at the same time, sorry for Lord Northbrook, who appears to have governed India with equity up to this unfortunate incident. The first remark almost that was made was to the effect that Ministers would soon have a fat appointment to dispose of, as His Excellency would surely tender his resignation as soon as he discovered how much his Government is blamed for this high-handed proceeding. The fountain and origin of all this mischief is that impracticable Colonel Phayre with his dread of poison. Why Sir James Outram was in ten times greater danger at Lucknow as well as at Baroda, but *he* never thought of State trials, or of bothering the Government. He simply went on doing his duty *sans peur et sans réproche*, and his name will live for ever in Anglo-Indian story, while that of Colonel Phayre cannot be too soon forgotten. It is said here, I know not how truly, that he, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. Aitchison are all touched with a pietist fanaticism, and extreme-evangelical folk are terribly afraid of death, while towards the living they are pitiably uncharitable. I sincerely trust that I may be mistaken, but I confess to apprehending very evil consequences from this unfortunate blunder. I had fancied Lord Northbrook was endowed with real force of character, but only a weak and timid man could have been guilty of such vacillation, such indecision mingled with rashness, such violation of good faith. Even Lord Dalhousie's masterful injustice was preferable to this melancholy affectation of holding by the forms of justice while disregarding its very essence. It is not very likely that Mr. Sullivan's notice of a motion on this subject will do much good. The House of Commons is not strong on Indian questions, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* has submitted to the guidance of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen in upholding the action of the Indian Government. The *Times* also has been won over, though for a moment it seemed to hesitate as to which course it should take. It is said that Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook are personally the reverse of good friends, but the Marquis loves even the semblance of imperiousness and is tolerably certain to support the Viceroy.

There has been some excellent fooling in the Albert Hall. Upwards of 7,000 more or less rational beings assembled last Wednesday to play at calling one another silly names and making-believe. The game is called Free Masonry, and the fun

consisted in making Brother Albert, commonly called "The Coming K——," Worshipful Grand Master of all the Tomfools of Old England. As a spectacle the affair seems to have been wonderfully picturesque, and the details were so well managed that not a single hitch took place. Of course, there was a grand banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern in the evening, at which complimentary speeches were made and the world generally was congratulated on the auspicious event that had been consummated that day. The Grand Lodge of Sweden was represented in the flesh by no fewer than five distinguished individuals, while France and Italy were content to send written addresses. The latter was an amusing illustration of the force of the undercurrent in human affairs. It so happens that the *Daily News* has lately appointed as its special correspondent at Rome a gentleman who is a member of the Bard of Avon Lodge, of which Mr. J. C. Parkinson is the worthy Grand Master. At the recent opening of a Lodge in the Eternal City, the Bard of Avon Lodge represented England, and now this solitary member of that Lodge persuades the Roman Freemasons to forward an address through his Grand Master. How small the world is!

Taking it is a whole, last Friday night was perhaps the most exciting one this session has yet witnessed. Although the House actually consisted of no more than 438 members, the Peers' and the ordinary Strangers' galleries were crowded, and from the Ladies' cage glimpses of many colours were dimly and distractingly seen. The *lever du rideau* was a light farce in which the prominent part was borne by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Owing to the carelessness of the returning officer, the new member for the Kirkcaldy burghs was presented to the Speaker as Sir George of Edenwood, K.C.S.I. On the assurance, however, of Mr. Anderson and Sir George Balfour, that the individual supported by them on either hand was the Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., whom the Fifeshire "bodies" had chosen as their representative, the Clerk of the House was directed to amend the return, and the new member was permitted to take his seat. Then, a sort of *entr'acte* ensued, in which the Marquis of Hartington announced his intention to bring in a measure, in the course of the present session, to define with greater exactitude the position of the Press towards Parliament—seeing that Ministers were not disposed to take up the subject. Mr. Disraeli, I may parenthetically remark, has been generally blamed for replying so curtly to Mr. Sullivan, and thereby not only giving idle offence, but also losing an opportunity of making himself popular with the journalistic portion of the Fourth Estate. In deference to the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sullivan consented not to carry out his threat to demand the exclusion of strangers, the consequence of which would have been that Dr. Kenealy's admirers would never have known how baseless are his accusations of the Judges who tried the Tichborne case, or how inferior is his own moral and intellectual stature to that of the men whom he affects to contemn. His speech in support of his motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission was listened to with praiseworthy patience and forbearance, though it produced an almost universal sensation of disappointment. His arguments were so flimsy and disjointed, his alleged facts such mere gossip wrongly reported, his very denunciations so tame and pointless, that the inevitable conclusion was forced have upon the large majority of his hearers that his evil influence with the ignorant multitude is attributable not to any particular force of character on his own part, but to the malevolent, base, and envious feelings of the lower classes. Dr. Kenealy himself appears to be under the impression that Orton's conviction illustrates the insolence of rank and wealth towards the humbler strata of the social system, while Mr. Whalley, of course, believes that it is a fresh proof of the power of the Romish priesthood in these isles. Lady Tichborne's recognition of the claimant as her son naturally carries great weight with the uneducated masses, who refuse to accept any evidence of the craze that possessed her. For three mortal hours did Dr. Kenealy go over his "thrice-told tale," as Mr. Disraeli contemptuously called it, but without submitting a single new argument, or in any way strengthening the position he failed to hold before Judges and Jury. His tittle-tattle assertions that Chief Justice Cockburn had declared his intention of sentencing the claimant to 15 years' penal servitude, were shown to be utterly worthless. They are flatly contradicted by his two authorities, Mr. Milbanke and Lord Rivers, while Mr. S. Morley characterised as absolutely untrue certain words ascribed to himself, to the effect that Sir John Coleridge had declared that he did not believe the claimant to be Arthur Orton. What little argument there was in Dr. Kenealy's speech was shattered to fragments by the Advocate-General, and Sir Henry James, and specially by the latter, whose analysis was acutely searching. The Prime Minister's brilliant speech, dignified and yet pregnant with withering scorn and sarcasm, roused the House to enthusiasm, the Opposition cheering him quite as heartily as his own followers. The compliment was returned by the warm applause the latter bestowed upon Mr. Bright who seems to be assuming the *rôle* of the *vir pictate gravis*, but who introduced the troublesome precedent of reviewing in the House of Commons the evidence that had been given before a Court of Law. It is true that his motive was excellent, and the immediate result of the irregularity is likely to be most wholesome, but it may hereafter be very inconvenient should his example be followed in an opposite sense. The solitary *Aye* who gave employment to the two tellers, Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Whalley, was Major O'Gorman, who strode into his lobby waving his hat over his head, as though he were leading a forlorn hope. Setting aside the four tellers, the division was as 433 to 1, if the Major can be counted as only one, for he is not only big enough for two, but in the evening frequently acts as if he were beside himself. Lord Coleridge has since clearly vindicated himself from the aspersions cast upon him by Dr. Kenealy in reference to the Pittensdreigh forgeries; and in the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel has decried, with characteristic energy, that slanderous assertion that he told Mr. Whalley that Sir Alexander Cockburn had mentioned to him his intention to sentence the claimant to 15 years' penal servitude. To suppose, however, that all these denials and refutations have the slightest effect upon the leaden minds of those who believe that the Dartmoor convict is the real Sir Rogor Tichborne, would evince a strange ignorance of human nature. If possible, these infatuated people are more than ever convinced that there is a sort of tacit understanding on the part of the aristocratic classes to keep the claimant out of his rights. Dr. Kenealy himself is plainly resolved to adhere to his false gods. He refuses to accept the denial of Lord Coleridge, or the disclaimers of Mr. Milbank, Lord Rivers, and Sir Robert Peel. He believes in "Sir Roger" and Mr. Whalley, and intends to make his livelihood by the *Englishman* until outraged law brings down upon his head the punishment due to his abominable slanders.

Spring has come upon us suddenly in all its warmth and beauty. After such a long, dreary, pinching winter, with the weathercock apparently frozen while pointing to the N.-E., it is delightful to welcome back the soft westerly breeze and sunny sky.

"Of a' the airts the wind doth blaw, I dearly lo'e the West" even when there is no bonnie lassie dwelling in the quarter whence "the wind doth blaw." Fruit trees of all kinds are loaded with blossom and, barring the return of our easterly foe, there is every promise of an abundant fruit crop, while even the farmers are content with their wheat fields.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE young King of Spain is in an uncomfortable position. Instead of the Carlists giving way before his generals, they are daily gaining in strength. Dorregaray is at the head of the troops in the Centre; a stirring, enterprising, unscrupulous man, leading, it is asserted, a force of 10,000 to 13,000 men, overrunning the Maestrazgo, and ravaging with his scattered bands the borders of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, levying heavy contributions, making the war feed the war, bewildering the veteran Echague, his opponent, by the rapidity of his marches and counter-marches, and winding him, as it were, round his little finger. It is on this quarter, as it seems, that just now the storm clouds are gathering. From the mountains of Navarre or of Catalonia, the way lies through vast, bare open plains into which the Carlists, with their scanty cavalry and inferior artillery, may, perhaps, never be able to venture; but it is otherwise in the Centre, where not only does Dorregaray find a secure stronghold in the fastnesses of the Maestrazgo, but were also he can, unobserved, gather together a sufficient force to enable him either to overpower the Alfonsists or to give them the slip, and, stealing a march upon Cuenca, make his way into the unguarded provinces of La Mancha, and terrorize the country in the rear of Madrid, gaining possession of the railways and cutting off all lines of communication between the capital and the southern provinces. To account for the inaction of the Royal Army of the Centre, the pleasing fiction has been in circulation at Madrid that "a good understanding had sprung up between Dorregaray and Echague, and that a conference had even been held in which the terms on which the Carlist leader would consent to declare for King Alfonso were being discussed, and were almost agreed upon." But the delusion was not of long duration; the alleged interview turns out to have been a myth.

THE German press thinks it necessary that the position of Germany, in presence of the approaching complications, should be clearly defined in accordance with her real interests in the East. At present her position is that of "a mediator between Russia and Austria." The interests of those Powers in Servia are antagonistic, while the main interest of Germany in the regions on the Lower Danube is to favour the creation of new civilized States, "as the stream of German culture, which is about to open a new channel towards the East, will first have to flow through the territories in question." Germany cannot identify her interests on the Lower Danube with those of Austria, "for the latter might under certain conditions become less German than Austrian or Hungarian. Moreover, by so doing, Germany would place herself in opposition to Russia; and it is necessary for the maintenance of her power that she should be on good terms with Russia, not only on account of France, but also of those problems which Germany and Russia have to solve in common both on the Upper and on the Lower Danube." Germany is most interested, therefore, in preventing both Austria and Russia from exercising an active policy in the East, by acting as a mediator between them. While favouring the development of the vassal States of Turkey, she can secure Austria against the danger of the revolutionary movement spreading to her territories, and she can allay any anxiety on the part of Russia about Austrian annexations in the East. The Servian outbreak, which it is now impossible to avert according to a writer in the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, would most nearly affect Austria, who would have to look after the security of her frontier. But the establishment of a great Servian State would be no real danger to Austria, for the Banat and the Bacska in Hungary do not possess the natural conditions for annexation to Servia, and in Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia the Roman Catholic population is sufficiently large to keep the Servians of the Greek Church in check. As to Russia, who is said to be the secret originator of the Servian movement, she could not openly interfere unless Austria attempted to occupy Bosnia.

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THE statements advanced by Dr. Kenealy before the House of Commons to show that his client had been wronged by his Judges were three, and they were immediately shown to be untrue. The first was, that Mr. Coleridge, during the first trial, had tendered to the Jury as evidence certain documents which he knew to be forged. Sir Henry James, in replying, proved that these documents had not been tendered at all. The second was, that Sir Robert Peel had told Mr. Whalley, while the second trial was yet undecided, that the Lord Chief Justice had informed him (Sir Robert Peel) that the Judges were convinced of the claimant's guilt and intended to give him fifteen years' penal servitude. This, Mr. Whalley said, had been told him by Sir Robert Peel in the presence of a Mr. Hendricks. But Mr. Whalley is the greatest marvel of the age. He has a perfect genius for making a fool of himself. He watches with the eye of a lynx for every opportunity of exhibiting himself in a ludicrous light, and never allows one to pass him unused. Dr. Kenealy's statement was no sooner in print than both Mr. Whalley's authorities came forward—the one to deny that he had ever told him anything of the kind; the other that he had ever been present when any such statement was made. The third assertion was, that the Lord Chief Justice had told Mrs. Milbank he intended to send the claimant into penal servitude. And it appears that the Lord Chief Justice did in jest say something that might be twisted by his enemies into this construction. Mrs. Milbank had said to him that a friend of hers (Lord Rivers) was so convinced of the justice of the claimant's pretensions that, even were he convicted of being an imposter, he would not part with him. "In that case," said Lord Cockburn, "your friend will have to follow the claimant into penal servitude." Mr. Disraeli's reply to this part of Dr. Kenealy's indictment was in his happiest vein:—"Is it," he said, "because the Chief Justice of England goes to a party and meets a lady—I regret that the name of the lady has been introduced, but we all know her to be a most charming lady, and I trust she will not feel mortified by the introduction of her name into this ruder arena—and because this lady presses him into a position which he at first attempted to avoid but at last yielded to, and expressed an opinion—is it for this that all England is to be agitated; that we are to be told we are living on a volcano, and that if a certain resolution be not carried to-night, to-morrow will be dark with fate, and probably this House will never assemble again? (Loud cheers and laughter.) Sir, this is one of the most preposterous charges that ever was made. I am not talking now of a trial which the country is not likely soon to forget, but of this second divertissement which I maintain is the most preposterous, the most absurd, and the most flimsy business that was ever brought before this House."

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INSTEAD of the import of horses into France having increased, there has been a diminution in the number since the war, even were it true that a contract had been arranged for the purchase of ten thousand animals during this summer. In the three years preceding the war (1867-69) the horses imported from abroad amounted to 50,150; whereas during the three years following the war (1872-74) the number was no more than 35,433, or a decrease of not far short of one-third. It is true that during 1870 and 1871 the imports amounted to 50,362, or slightly more than during the three years immediately preceding. But when we remember the great loss of horses in the war by the capture of the armies of Sedan and Metz, by the provisioning of Paris, and in battle, and when we also bear in mind the pressing need there was for the means of mounting cavalry both in the armies of the Loire and in the army collected together by M. Thiers to reduce the Commune, we shall see that these purchases were really moderate and could certainly not have replaced the losses to which we have just referred. In the last three years there has been a decrease in the purchases of all kinds of horses. Thus in 1867-69 the stallions imported numbered 3,184; in 1872-74 only 1,638; in the former period the geldings numbered 28,665, and the brood mares 11,127; in the latter they numbered respectively 20,423 and 8,694. The stallions, brood mares, and colts are imported principally from Belgium, which country has usually supplied the greater number of geldings; but in 1870-71 there was a very large supply from the United Kingdom, and within the two last two years Germany has been drawn upon to a greatly increased extent. Turning to the other side of the account, we find that the sales to foreigners in the three years 1867-69 did not exceed 19,607, whereas in the three years 1872-74 they amounted to 62,456.

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MAJOR OSBORNE thinks that the tendency of the new German Empire is retrogressive, and Bismarck's policy may possibly be attended with fatal consequences. In order to crush the German Catholics all Europe must be laid in chains. Or, reverse the case. Suppose Don Carlos becomes King of Spain, and puts in force in favor of the Catholic Church the same laws which Prince Bismarck is working against it, could he not appeal to precisely these principles? Could he, too, not demand the silence of Europe while he worked out the pacification of Spain in the way which seemed best to him? Russia, too, on exactly the same grounds, might proceed to exterminate the Poles without a voice being raised in their defence or her condemnation. For, the principle of suppression once admitted, it is impossible to affix a limit where it would cease to apply. And were Prince Bismarck perfectly candid, he would admit that his ideal of a Press would convert it into a department of the State through which the government of the country ventriloquised. The hands might remain, as before, the hands of Esau, but the voice would always be that of Jacob.

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THERE is no want of commentary upon the Baroda case in the English journals just received. The *Times* condemns the course taken by the Government in a manner not the less decided for being somewhat measured and cautious. The main objection taken is, as might have been expected, the inconsistency of the course of action and the hopelessness of inducing the people of India ever to receive the decision as a fair one. In another article the same journal dwells with emphasis upon the fact that at the time of his arrest the Gaekwar was in a state of probation, and that his rule was said to be improving. And our contemporary goes on to say, "Of the courses open to the Government, the boldest was to uphold the opinion of the three European members of the Commission, who, as we believe we may state with authority, thought the guilt of the Gaekwar proved. The Viceroy might have declared that he had considered the report of the Commission and had come to the decision that the crime had been established. Or the Government might have treated the result of the enquiry as an acquittal, though only the Maharaja of Jeypore was for fully absolving the accused, Scindiah and Sir Dinkur Rao finding him guilty on minor points. The Gaekwar might then have been allowed to complete his term of probation, and after that the Government might have acted. As it is, the natives will be apt to say that the Government has palpably allowed itself to be swayed by an incident which it affects to put completely aside." The *World* pronounces itself still more strongly in condemnation of the Government for the false position in which it has placed itself;

and like the *Times* it urges the point apart from the merits of the case. The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes a similar view in a more severe tone. "Since no better solution could be devised," says our contemporary, "than that embodied in the Viceroy's Proclamation, we can now appreciate the magnitude of the difficulty in which Lord Northbrook involved himself. The best way out of it leads only to deeper discredit and disaster. The Viceroy cannot and does not act upon the report of the Commission, and yet he is obliged to act as though that Commission had reported against the Gaekwar. He attempts, but he attempts in vain, to go behind the Commission, and to argue that he is free to act as though he had never instituted any judicial proceedings against Mulharao at all. Technically he may be so, but morally he is not, for he can only so act by abandoning an attitude which, if taken up at all, should have been consistently maintained."

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THE Belgian incident is by no means it seems at an end ; but on the contrary, threatens to assume the importance of a European question. The German note of April 15 complains of the answer of the Belgian Government, and points out that the grievance for which a remedy is asked is one that concerns, not only Germany's good understanding with Belgium, but also all European States. In order to avoid the charge of preaching what he did not practise, the Chancellor has caused inquiry to be made into the German code and finding there the very same deficiencies of which he complained to Belgium, he has given orders that bills should be prepared for submission to the next Parliament. This would, as was thought, remove the touchiness of the little kingdom, and prepare the way for reform when Germany sets her own house in order. It has been already reported that Russia and Austria back up the Chancellor's demands, and that Germany, rather taken aback at finding a gap in her own legislation, will shortly propose a European congress to discuss the matter. These despatches to Belgium should be taken, we are told, in connection with the representations made to the Italian Court respecting the licence allowed to the Pope. From Bismarck's point of view, this is right : if the Pope is determined to isolate Germany, and to refuse to Prussia concessions which are allowed to all other European States, Germany has a right to say, "Let none else meddle with me or try to tie my hands."

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THE *Berlin Post* congratulates itself upon the quieting and pacifying effect produced by its recent leading article upon the chances of war. France, the *Post* says, will only go to war if she can find an ally. At present the Ultramontanes in and out of Germany are her only allies, and they, fortunately, have no soldiers. There are, certainly, a good many friends of the *ançien régime* on the Danube and elsewhere who would like to destroy the Empire ; but they are dangerous only while intriguing in the dark. Should this conspiracy continue their operations against the Government and the nation, Bismarck will again warn the public against the disturbers of European peace.

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THE *Times* acknowledges that there are reasons for a practical acquiescence in the Viceroy's decision, but sees that it has features which are eminently unsatisfactory. "The grave "mistake committed in issuing the late Commission is now fully "demonstrated. The Government placed Mulhar Rao on his trial "for attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, and called the attention "of all India to his alleged crime by constituting a tribunal of "the highest dignity to pronounce upon it. The Gaekwar was "charged before the Commission not with general misconduct, not "with incapacity to govern, not with indifference to the welfare "of his subjects, but with an attempt to poison."

It was undoubtedly a grave mistake in trying the Prince on so narrow an indictment. He should have been indicted for his general misrule culminating in this attempt, or not at all.

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ONE of the most hopeful signs of the times in France, is the fact that Gambetta appears to believe in the new Republic. He says that it may fall short of what it ought to be ; but it is better than could have been expected from the circumstances amid which it was founded, and by a steady effort could perhaps be made strong and powerful. The Senate is meant, he says, to serve the cause of reaction, but he thinks it will prove to be essentially democratic in its tendencies. M. Gambetta's views are deemed too sanguine by many of his party. Louis Blanc, Peyot, and others are afraid that the Senate may endeavour to overthrow the Republic. M. Grévy is said to share this apprehension.

THE aim and the justification of the new Arctic expedition are declared by the *Edinburgh Review* to be as follows : First, and foremost of these objects is geographical discovery. Within the polar circle there is an enormous area, comprising at least two million square miles, of which we know simply nothing. It is enough to say that we do not know anything whatever about it. Whether it is land, water, or ice ; whether the climate is cold or warm ; whether there are inhabitants, animals, plants, or whether it is a howling wilderness—speculation has included almost every possibility, and almost every absurdity ; but of knowledge, such as alone intelligent men can be content with, we have absolutely none. To attain some such knowledge is the first object now proposed in Arctic exploration. It is considered unfitting and unseemly, in the present state of scientific progress, that there should be this large area of our own earth's surface still so utterly unknown. The examination of it is loudly called for; it is a problem of universal interest, the solution of which appeals not to commercial profits, pecuniary advantage, and increased facility of transport or communication, but simply, in the first instance, to those higher feelings and yearnings which, whatever our remote ancestry, now distinguish us from the brutes. We want to traverse this unknown space, and see and know what it is.

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THE world at last knows the story of the Pittendreigh forgeries from the lips of Lord Coleridge himself. The facts, as he relates them to the House of Lords, are these : "There was a certain Mrs. Pittendreigh, who was the wife of a copying clerk in the office of Messrs. Dobinson and Geare, the attorneys for young Sir Henry Tichborne in the civil action. The solicitors were Sir John Coleridge's clients. Mrs. Pittendreigh got into communication with the claimant's wife ; how, says Sir John, I don't know, nor is it material to the inquiry. She brought to Mr. Dobinson what purported to be a correspondence between herself and the claimant consisting of four apparently genuine letters from the claimant himself, and a number of copies of letters which she said she had addressed to him, the originals of these being in the claimant's possession. The correspondence represented a simple, natural, and harmonious whole, and if the letters of the claimant were genuine they were important, because they showed an unmistakable knowledge of and interest in the Orton family. The claimant's portion of the correspondence was submitted to the examination of Mr. Chabot, who, I believe, made a written report on them. That report I never saw, but Mr. Dobinson told me the purport of it. He was a man of great honour and great intelligence ; and no doubt what he told me was true. The substance of it was this, that as to two of the letters Mr. Chabot was satisfied they were in the claimant's handwriting ; that as to a third he had considerable doubt ; and that as to the fourth it had been written over pencil, the pencil writing remaining in many places, and who had written the pencil writing it was impossible for him or any one else to say. At that time there was no suspicion of Mrs. Pittendreigh's part of the correspondence. Her copies of her letters and the supposed originals of the claimant presented a harmonious and intelligible whole, and there was much similarity between the handwriting in the letters which Mr. Chabot believed to have been written by the claimant and those which were doubtful. Besides this, we had to do with a person who had before admitted that on other occasions he had written in a feigned hand and under a feigned name. Under those circumstances I formed the opinion that it was at least likely that all the letters might be genuine. * * It became at last plain that Mrs. Pittendreigh had deceived us : that she was a person on whom no reliance could be placed, and when I came to address the jury I withdrew every letter I had put in because they came from a tainted source."

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

THE account of a recent conversation between the German Emperor and the French Ambassador contained in the French papers is confirmed at Berlin. The Emperor is stated to have said that the endeavours to sow discord between France and Germany have fortunately failed.

IT is announced from Berlin that the German war vessels, *Albatross* and *Augusta*, are to be recalled from Spanish waters. This will be done to indicate the satisfaction of the German Government at the reparation it has received for the *Gustav* outrage.

THE *North German Gazette*, discussing an article published in the Vienna *Presse*, says : It is certainly correct that Prince Bismarck addressed himself to the Pope during the Franco-German war, and endeavoured to bring about peace by the mediation of His Holiness with the Gambetta government. Nevertheless, the

assertion that the Pope's intervention in the interests of peace had suggested to Prince Bismarck the idea of availing himself of the Holy Father's good offices for other purposes in Prussia requires absolute contradiction. The Prince had convinced himself on that occasion of the complete powerlessness of the Pope with regard to influencing the French people. Concerning the Centre party, there have been no letters exchanged between the Imperial Chancellor and the Vatican beyond the communications published by the *North German Gazette*. All other statements of the *Presse* upon that subject are unfounded.

ACCORDING to the semi-official *Magdeburg Gazette*, the Berlin Court and Ministry are more determined than ever to persevere in the conflict with Ultramontanism, and every lawful means will be had recourse to. Prince Bismarck, it is said, has expressed surprise to a leading member of the Liberal Party that the Liberals should continue on a good footing with the Ultramontanes socially. On the other hand, the Emperor's approval of the Bill for the Abolition of Monastic Institutions is declared doubtful, and the *Frankfort Gazette* states that he has sent from Wiesbaden for additional documents on the subject. The Empress, it adds, wishes the Sisters of Mercy and other orders devoting themselves to the sick to be exempted from the measure, and military men who witnessed their devotion in the last war are loud in their praise. The wounded who were quartered in the Palace of Versailles were warm in their eulogiums of the Catholic Sisters. In the large towns, moreover, there are Catholic hospitals, which are among the best and most celebrated of such institutions, one in Berlin having a world-wide fame. All these things were naturally forgotten in the heat of the struggle in the framing of the bill. Prince Bismarck, however, threatens to resign in the event of the Bill not becoming law this session.

THE *New Frankfort Press* denies the reported alarming increase of suicide in the German Army. It states that between 1867 and 1870 the monthly number of cases among the Prussian troops varied from 9 to 12, and that last year the monthly number averaged 16 ; while last January there were 12, and in February 15. These figures, it contends, show a stationary or rather decreasing than increasing tendency ; but they appear to indicate a certain increase, though is is not stated whether the strength of the Army was equal in the periods under comparison. Excluding Bavaria, the aggregate cases, it says, in the German armies were 193 in 1874, equivalent on a peace footing of 355,000 men to ·54 per 1,000 ; while in Austria the proportion is ·85, in France ·51 in Belgium ·45, and in the highly paid and luxuriously provided English army ·38.

FRANCE.

THE *Times* correspondent at Paris sends the following translation of a semi-official note which appeared in some of the Paris papers :—"Some foreign journals still express surprise at the measures which are now being taken to reorganise the army according to the bases determined by the recent passing of the Cadres Bill, and it is even said in certain publications that there is a desire to carry out all these changes simultaneously so as to be able to make them pass by surprise. It seems necessary, again, to correct this view, which rests on entirely false data. Everybody knows that the recruiting law is dated July 27, 1872, the Organisation Law July 24, 1873, and that both remained without immediate effect because they were subject to the passing of the Cadres Bill, which only happened on March 13 last. Every preparation had, of course, been made so as to be able to apply the new legislative enactments as promptly as possible in order to put an end to the state of uncertainty in which the army had been placed for several years, and particularly in order to suspend the nominations which must have been made to posts abolished by the suppression of 453 infantry companies. Does not this suppression of 453 company cadres plainly show how little the work of reorganisation, at present going on in the French army, contemplates anticipations of war which all Governments are bent on avoiding? Several papers, however, state that the French army, under the pretence of reorganisation, is almost mobilised at this moment, and that the whole mass of its cavalry, which has just been advanced towards the German frontier, are infantry mobilised by reducing their cadres in order to comply with the text of the law. None conversant with military matters will credit this. As to the cavalry, it is easy for people to satisfy themselves that no regiment of this arm of the service has changed garrison for three years, with the exception of the regiments of the First Brigade of Hussars, who have relieved in Algeria those of the Third Brigade of the same arm stationed there since 1871. It is easy, moreover, to ascertain that nothing has been done beyond the occupation by the cavalry in the east of the barracks they previously held, and that by virtue of the new organisation several regiments have been or are to be sent to the west as soon as the barracks being built can receive them."

AT a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Gaston Tissandier, the sole survivor of the late fatal balloon ascent, read a report of that expedition. He stated that the greatest altitude attained was from 8400 to 8600 metres (5 miles 440 yards to 5 miles 650 yards). He ascribed the death of his companions to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, and held that if they had had a better apparatus to supply them with oxygen they would have escaped unscathed. He was of opinion that life could not be supported beyond the height which the Zenith attained, and expressed an opinion that Mr. Glaisher must have been mistaken when he said he rose seven miles.

A FEW weeks ago a Parisian jeweller was the victim of a robbery to the amount of 106,000 frs., organised with rare audacity and persistency. A well-dressed gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, followed by a man-servant, installed themselves in apartments on the *entresol* of an apparently very respectable house in the Avenue d'Eylau. The rooms were completely furnished, the rent 650 frs. a month paid in advance, and they were let for two months. The gentleman, lady, and servant affected a marked English accent. Costumes, manners, gait, and mode of saluting corresponded to their accent. They brought with them numerous trunks, conducting themselves as if they meant to make a long stay. The servant, who expressed himself with difficulty in French, took his meals with the *concierge*, and soon become friendly with everybody. Monsieur and Madame went out a good deal. Shopmen almost every day brought articles which they had bought and paid cash for. Among these was a jeweller's *employé*, who brought something or other nearly every day, sometimes a ring, at other times earrings, studs, pins, &c. The *concierge* was more and more deferential to his wealthy tenants. He calculated that within a week they must have spent about 8,000 frs. The jeweller alone had supplied them with articles worth 6,000 frs. As however, the old servant, with his large blond whiskers and his prepossessing air, always stood at the door, as soon as the shopman arrived, he politely conducted him to the *entresol* so as to save people the trouble of accosting the *concierge*. Thanks to this, the tradesmen—above all, the jeweller—did not know but that their customers occupied rooms furnished by themselves. A few days ago Monsieur and Madame treated for a set of diamonds, for which the jeweller asked 112,000 frs., and for which they offered him 100,000 frs. After several visits, Monsieur called and offered 106,000 frs., which was accepted. He wished to surprise Madame by giving the extra 6,000 frs., for she was ill, and he asked the jeweller to send the casket and bill to the Avenue d'Eylau. When the shopman arrived the servant was at the door, and hastened to usher him to the *entresol*. Monsieur was in the drawing-room, which bore traces of Madame having been in it. An old shawl was thrown on a chair, a work-basket was placed near the window, and on a table in the corner bundles apparently of bank notes were in readiness for settling the bill. The shopman entered, Monsieur took the casket, and begging the shopman to wait, carried it to Madame, who was in bed. The shopman waited for three-quarters of an hour. He instinctively rushed to the table containing the bank notes. He began to count them, but perceived that they were only prospectuses. He hurried to the door leading to Madame's room ; it was locked. He went from one door of the drawing-room to the other ; all were locked. He tried to ring. The bell-pull fell off in his hand. He opened the window, and called the *concierge*. The *concierge* had been sent to the Boulevard Malesherbes by the domestic to get a pormanteau repaired, and his lodge was entrusted to a little girl. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before the *concierge* arrived. The stairs were ascended with some precaution ; the unfortunate man was found locked in. A thorough search was made. The occupants had disappeared. The neighbours saw them quietly going out with boxes under their arms, bowing politely and getting into a cab waiting at the corner. They had been gone two hours. The police commissary of the district was sent for. Trunks were found entirely empty, and a little dirty linen without any mark ; in a closet there was a man's hat, without a hatter's address, some false light chestnut tufts of hair, two or three pairs of whiskers of various shades, a beggar's dress, a workman's ditto, a lady's old dress, an old shawl, carpeting, and the famous bundles of bank notes. Everything else had disappeared, and the unfortunate jeweller swells the list of victims of his class to similar enterprises.

TURKEY.

THE question of the Turkish railway lines seems to be getting almost every day into a new phase. The last is that the Porte will hear for the present only of the construction of the line from Shumla to Philipopoli, which it considers of strategic importance, but not of the junction with the Servian and Austrian lines. As the Austrian company, represented by Hirsch, refused to form this line alone, as too costly and unproductive, the negotiations about the scheme are going on with the Franco-Italian company. The Austrian Company has, it seems, given up all hope for that. While the question seemed to resolve itself into a competition between the two companies, there was little or no room for direct diplomatic interference on the part of England ; but now that the question seems to be again whether the junction of the Turkish lines with the Austrian and, through them, with the European lines, should be put off for an indefinite time, the Austrian company, which offers to construct the junction lines, reckons on more energetic diplomatic support.

ACCORDING to the *Levant Herald* the negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial convention between Turkey and Persia have not been successful. The Ottoman delegates stated to the Commission appointed to consider the subject, that their Government had declared its intention of terminating all commercial treaties now in force with other countries, in order to draw up a new tariff. The question of a convention between Turkey and Persia would thus have to stand over until the treaties with other Powers had been revised and renewed.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram says that the Turkish deficit is stated to amount to £5,000,000. The Sultan has dismissed Hussein Pasha from the post of Grand Vizier, and reappointed Essad Pasha, a former Grand Vizier, who had acquired the reputation of being a prudent and an enlightened statesman. Ali Saib, Kaimakan of the War Department, has been entrusted with the portfolio of Minister of War, and Raouf Pasha with that of Minister of Marine. Further ministerial changes are said to be expected. The dismissal of Hussein Avni Pasha is said to have made a favourable impression at Vienna. His successor, Essad Pasha, is considered there to be well disposed towards Austria.

SPAIN.

SOME of the Spanish papers mention as probable that King Alphonso is about to again take part in the operations against the Carlists. The *Tiempo* says that, although the question has not been discussed, the King, when he deems opportune, will go forth and brave the dangers of the campaign, where his presence may serve to stimulate the valour of his soldiers. A military paper says that in a short time the war will probably assume an entirely different character from that which it has hitherto had. It hopes to see the enemy defeated, both morally and physically, agree at last to the peace which is so much desired.

A MADRID paper having stated that the Spanish Government had not paid the *Gustav* indemnity to the German Government, the statement is declared by a Berlin telegram to be utterly unfounded. The German squadron was to receive a salute of twenty-one guns at Guetaria on April 29, when the matter would be finally settled.

TELEGRAMS from Vienna announce a series of demonstrations at Gratz against Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and his consort Dona Blanca, who were lately staying at that town. The intervention of the police and the arrest of several of the ringleaders not having sufficed to quell the disturbances, the interference of the military was necessitated. A large crowd which had assembled in the neighbourhood of Don Alfonso's residence, consisting chiefly of persons of a low class, had to be dispersed by a battalion of infantry and strong patrols of Hussars. Many of the rioters were wounded and a large number of arrests were made. A decided feeling is expressed against the further sojourn of the Prince in Austrian territory. A very painful impression has been created in court circles by these occurrences.

RUSSIA.

THE Russian army has been found on examination to be, in spite of its appearance on paper, in a very unready condition. Above all there is a great lack of equipment and *matériel*. Thus it has been discovered that there are not more than 800,000 rifles, good, bad and indifferent, available for the whole Russian army, which gives one rifle to about every three men.

ITALY.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has received the Crown Prince of Germany at Naples. During his stay in that city the Prince, by invitation of His Majesty, resided in the Royal Palace. The *Opinione* says that the Prince was entrusted with a mission of a political character, and adds: "In two long interviews between His Majesty and the Prince, politics formed partly the topic of conversation. If, as we have no reason to doubt, the news furnished to us is correct, the existence of a complete understanding and mutual confidence was made manifest at these interviews."

HOME NEWS.

LORD CAMPBELL has been raising, we see, the Eastern Question —that is to say, he has called the attention of the House of Lords to the treaty between England, France, and Austria, by which they guarantee the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and agree to consider any infractions of the stipulations of that treaty as a *casus belli*. Nothing is more painful than to hear any man who desires to act in good faith talk about England's treaty obligations towards Turkey. Lord Campbell does Austria only justice when he says that from the days of Metternich till now she has been well disposed towards Turkey. But when he says that she is the only ally on whom we can reckon in this sense, he implies that England has observed this Treaty of Guarantee. England has never taken notice of the infractions of the Treaty of Paris. From 1856 to 1863, Russia, having by that treaty kept the Turkish navy out of the Black Sea, destroyed the trade with Circassia by arming her merchant vessels, seizing the cargoes and the ships, and sending the crews to Siberia. England has not treated as an infraction of the Treaty of Paris the union of the Principalities into one kingdom under a Prussian prince; nor has she so treated the continuance of the Danubian Commission beyond the term of two years prescribed by the eighteenth article of the Treaty of 1856. The Treaty of Guarantee, which Lord Campbell invokes, provides that the three Contracting Powers shall "come to an "understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which "have become necessary, and will without delay determine among "themselves as to the employment of their military and naval "forces."

THE Prince of Wales will be conveyed to India in H.M's troopship *Malabar*, Captain Kelly.

LORD CARNARVON has received a numerous deputation, which urged the Government to annex the Island of New Guinea to the British Crown. The noble earl pointed out that the acquisition of fresh territory was a very serious step, and one which no minister would be justified in taking without carefully weighing the attendant circumstances. While there were many arguments in favour of the course recommended, on the other hand there were considerations respecting the character of the climate and the savage nature of the people, which raised grave questions of doubt, and these must have their influence in guiding the Government to a decision.

THE following is an extract from a letter written from Singapore March 21, 1875, by a married lady to her parents in Penzance, and published in the *Cornish Telegraph*:—"We dined the other evening at Mr. W's with Mr. Orton, a brother to the claimant. He is so like him, the same heavy-looking head. If I had believed in him until then, I should have done so no longer. They are almost exactly alike, but this one is not so stout. He would have come to the trial, but they would not give him sufficient money to make it pay him to come home. He is a captain of a vessel."

ANOTHER scene has taken place in the House of Commons, when the galleries were filled by "strangers" anxious to hear the debate on Mr. Chaplin's motion deprecating the export of horses. The Prince of Wales and a number of peers had just entered the gallery reserved for members of the Upper House, when Mr. Biggar (one of the members returned at the last general election for the county of Cavan) rose from a bench below the gangway at the Opposition side of the House and said, "Mr. Speaker, I see strangers." Loud cries of "Oh, oh!" followed. The Speaker, rising, said, "Am I to understand that the hon. gentleman, the member for Cavan, wishes me to take notice that strangers are present?" Mr. Biggar replied, "If you please, Sir," upon which he was met with very audible hisses. The Speaker again rose, and (evidently with much reluctance) said, "Then I have no alternative but to order strangers to withdraw." The "strangers" themselves did not appear at the moment to appreciate their position, and were slow to act upon the injunction of the right hon. gentleman; but, upon a second hint, expedited their movement towards the doors. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Westminster, and other peers, retired; and a discussion took place on the propriety of Mr. Biggar's acting upon the standing order of the House respecting the presence of strangers. Mr. Disraeli protested emphatically against the annoying and offensive action of Mr. Biggar, observing that he hoped that, with few exceptions, the members of the House of Commons were still gentlemen. The motion made by the Premier that the order be rescinded for that evening was seconded by the Marquis of Hartington and supported by Mr. Lowe, and being carried without a single dissentient voice, after twenty minutes' absence the "strangers," including the Prince of Wales and the other peers, returned to their places. The ladies behind the *grille*, however, were not "discovered," and remained during the debate. They were not supposed to be present, but, says one account, they were certainly audible.

A WRITER in the *World* asks, Can it be that Dr. Kenealy's client is both an Orton and a Tichborne? and then proceeds to tell a strange story, for whose authenticity he vouches. "Somewhere about the time when the true and original R.C.T.D. should have been born, the old Sir Roger Tichborne, his father, was living at Bath. His cook was a young woman possessed, in the language of the liner, of 'considerable personal attractions,' and the elderly Catholic baronet somewhat too literally accepted the Horatian maxim, *ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori*. In the course of time a contraband baby made its appearance. Who that baby was, I do not pretend to say; but there are three things which are indisputable—first, the fact that the mother of the luckless little mortal was Sir Roger Tichborne's cook; secondly, that the father was Sir Roger Tichborne himself; thirdly, that the surname of this cook was Orton. It is possible enough that the inferences drawn from this episode may be false; but I can pledge my veracity that the episode itself is of evangelical truth."

ONE of the most noteworthy incidents of home news has been the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. The ceremony took place at the Albert Hall, and is described as having been the most imposing Masonic ceremony ever held in England. Between 7,000 and 8,000 members of the craft were present, including the Duke of Connaught, who was raised to the degree of a Master Mason on the previous evening. The Grand Lodge was opened by the Earl of Carnarvon, and after the minutes of the last quarterly communication had been read and confirmed, a deputation was formed for the purpose of introducing his Royal Highness to the assembled Masons, several thousands in number. The Prince was received with enthusiastic cheers. Lord Carnarvon then delivered an address, to which the new Grand Master replied, pointing out that the chief watchwords of Masonry were "loyalty and charity;" that, as a non-political institution, it exercised an influence in this country far greater that it had enjoyed in countries where it had dabbled in politics, and that on this ground as well as for other reasons he regarded the order as a guarantee for the "integrity of the Throne and of this great Empire." The March from "Eli" was performed upon the organ, and then a telegraphic address of congratulation from the Grand Lodge at Genoa having previously been read, deputations from the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, and Denmark were successively introduced. The Grand Master next appointed the Earl of Carnarvon to be Pro-Grand Master, Lord Skelmersdale to be Deputy Grand Master, and the Marquis of Hamilton and the Lord Mayor to fill two chief offices in Grand Lodge. The other grand officers were then appointed, and the ceremony, which had lasted about two hours, was closed by the Prince being conducted to his retiring-room by a procession of the principal brethren. In the evening a grand banquet was held in the great hall in Queen-street. The Prince of Wales, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, presided, on his right being the Duke of Connaught, and on the left Lord Skelmersdale, the Deputy Grand Master. The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master, was not present on account of domestic affliction. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, proposed the toast of the Queen; and then the Duke of Manchester proposed the health of the Princess of Wales, for which the Duke of Connaught returned thanks, observing that he spoke with some nervousness, as being the Junior Master Mason in England. He proposed the health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, who replied, and proposed "The Health of our illustrious brother the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Sweden, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway." The toast was replied to in French by Count Salcza, and the Prince of Wales then

proposed the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, and Sweden. The toast was acknowledged successively by Lord Rosslyn, Mr. Shekleton, and Admiral Oscar Dickson. In proposing the toast of "The Pro-Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Masters, the Provincial Grand Masters, and the Grand Officers," the Prince of Wales expressed his deep regret at the absence of Lord Carnarvon and its cause. His Royal Highness added that from a report which he had just received from Mr. Cole, he was enabled to state that there were between 7,000 and 8,000 brethren in the Albert Hall, and they all entered and left it without accident, which was a great thing to be able to say. After dinner the company retired to the Temple, where a splendid concert was given to the brethren and the ladies. The Prince remained for some time.

DR. SAMUEL TREGELLES, of Plymouth, one of our ablest Biblical critics, died a few weeks ago at the early age of sixty-two. By early training, association, and marriage he was connected with the Society of Friends and the Plymouth Brethren, but his sympathies were too wide for him to join either of these, or, indeed, any religious communion. He was one of those who have been described as "Christians unattached," and devoted himself to his special work with great assiduity. It was in 1830 that he conceived the plan of publishing a revised edition of the Greek Testament, and on this work he was engaged for thirty years, during which he visited all the libraries in Europe where the most important MSS. were to be found. Dr. Tregelles was also a prolific writer. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in recognition of his attainments, and he held a double pension from the Civil List of £200 a year. His widow survives him, but he leaves no children.

THE *Morning Post* has been requested to state that the Home Rule members of the House of Commons repudiate in the most emphatic manner the offensive and necessary intervention of Mr. Biggar, by which "strangers," including some of the highest personages in the land, were excluded from the House of Commons lately, and that they deeply regret that any member of the political party to which they belong should have strained the privilege of individual members to such an extent. Mr. Biggar's action was taken without the knowledge or consent of the Home Rule party, who were in total ignorance of his intention to adopt a course which they are unanimous in reprobating.

SIR JAMES M. HOGG, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, has entertained his colleagues and a number of distinguished guests, among whom were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, at dinner at Willis's Rooms. The Prince of Wales, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke of his approaching visit to India, to which Sir James Hogg had referred. His Royal Highness said: "I look forward to that visit with the greatest possible interest and with the greatest possible pleasure. It is a visit I have long wished to make—I may say it has been the dream of my life. I sincerely hope it will be accomplished, and that I shall return to the shores of my native land, having gathered much valuable information about that interesting country, which is, I may say, the pride of England, and which has filled so prominent a place in history. I trust I shall return in good health, and have again the pleasure on many occasions of meeting my countrymen." The Duke of Cambridge, in acknowledging the toast of the army, said: "I must confess I have been somewhat staggered by many of the assertions which have been brought to my notice, and on this point I may be permitted, very cursorily, to remark that yesterday, in the course of my professional duties, I had an opportunity of going to see as much as I could of the troops at Aldershot, and all I can say is, that while deprecating war and hoping the necessity may not arise, I am perfectly prepared to-morrow at five minutes' notice to take every man of that force with me and to go anywhere without seeing any reason why they should not perform their duty just as well as the British Army has ever done in times past. I cannot deny that when I see regiments which are not very strong in point of numbers, it would be very acceptable to me, as to all military men, to see their ranks better filled, but you must allow me to tell you—and I am glad to see that there are many members of Parliament present—that that is a question which rests with the House of Commons and the electoral constituencies. If they will have the goodness to vote larger estimates, there will be no great difficulty in providing additional numbers in the army, and, so far as I am concerned, nothing would give me greater satisfaction. We have heard a good deal lately of our recruits, and perhaps I may be permitted to say a word on that subject. A man goes into our service, which, recollect, is a volunteer service, at the time which suits his convenience, not when it suits ours. Now, I freely admit that I decidedly prefer men of twenty years of age as recruits to younger men. There cannot be two opinions on that point. But you must recollect that, as a rule, men of twenty have entered upon the course of life which they intend to pursue to the end of the chapter if they are successful. If they are not successful and break down, a few of them may enlist. But a lad at eighteen or nineteen has not made up his mind, and he says, instead of taking any other line, I will become a soldier. That is the recruit you generally get, and a very good soldier he makes after a time; but you must get him, feed him, clothe him, and instruct him before he becomes a good soldier. Another thing. I am always hearing that we are much worse off than we used to be in this matter. I have been, I am sorry to say, now a great many years in the service, and I can only express my opinion that in former times we got very much the same sort of men as now; but we had thirty or forty men as recruits, where we now have 100 or 150, because we have short service. The country wished to have short service and they have got it, and they must accustom their eyes to see very young instead of older men. I should very much prefer to see a regiment composed entirely of old seasoned men; but we cannot expect to see that under a short service system."

A CATECHISM ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE Eastern Question which—like the Danish Question, the Spanish Question, and many others—has a periodicity resembling that of the comets which are continually visiting the earth, is now once more coming within the horizon. In order that politicians who wish to talk of it may be able to do so without exposing their ignorance, it is very desirable that a catechism should be published for their instruction. It might begin as follows:—

Q. What is the Eastern Question?

A. It is the question how Russia can get to Constantinople.

Q. How is that object to be obtained?

A. By the aid of England and France, acting as allies of Turkey, and protecting Russia from Turkey's attacks.

Q. I am told that Russia is stronger than Turkey; if, then, England and France help her by holding back Turkey, how is it that Russia is not already at Constantinople?

A. Russia has not got to Constantinople because, so far from being stronger than Turkey alone, she is weaker than Turkey, even when Turkey is held back by England and France.

Q. If Russia is weaker than Turkey, why did she invade the Danubian Principalities in 1853?

A. Because she had previously secured the aid of England to persuade the Sultan not to consider the invasion as a *casus belli*.

Q. But did not the Sultan go to war with Russia?

A. Yes; his people threatened to rebel, and he declared war.

Q. Did not the Russian army in the Principalities punish the Turks for their temerity?

A. No; the Turks defeated the Russians in three pitched battles, and made them withdraw from the Principalities.

Q. How can an Englishman help Turkey?

A. By persuading her to manage her affairs herself, and not to ask help from Europeans.

Q. Has any English Minister ever really helped Turkey?

A. Yes; the present Lord Derby.

Q. How did he do this?

A. He made a speech, in which he described Turkey as hopelessly weak.

Q. What followed?

A. The Sultan immediately put down the insurrection in Candia, which he had previously been unable to do.

Q. Why had he been unable to do this before?

A. Because he had relied upon the diplomacy of his allies, and had not punished the foreigners who had invaded his territory.

Q. In what way did he punish these foreigners?

A. He threatened to treat them as priates, whereupon they immediately decamped.

Q. Were these men priates?

A. Certainly. Every man is a pirate if he makes war upon a State with which his own Sovereign is at peace. At the time of the rebellion in Candia all the States in the world were at peace with Turkey.—*Vanity Fair.*

A FRENCHMAN ON THE MUTINY.

WE recently gave a few passages from a history of the Indian Mutiny by M. de Valbesen, a distinguished contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It may be interesting to cite the eulogium passed by the author on Sir James Outram; concluding as it does with an anecdote to which the trial of the Gaekwar imparts peculiar point:—

"In bidding a last adieu to this noble figure of the contemporary history of English India it is important to remark that, while a champion *sans peur et sans reproche* of right and justice wherever he found them oppressed, Outram never allowed himself to be led away by the theorists who demand the government of India by India, the assimilation of the conquered to the conquered, the equality of the black skin and the white skin. A proconsul of the Government of conquest, an Englishman, and a good Englishman, Outram loved the natives as a good master loves his servants, a great king his subjects. England, so parsimonious in gratitude to Indian men, discharged its debt towards Sir James Outram, and he received successively the rank of Lieutenant-General, the title of Baronet, and a pension descending to his wife and son. Finally, in one of the public gardens near those fine quays which have metamorphosed the aspect of the Thames, rises the bronze statue of the *preux chevalier* worthy to have inspired Macaulay when his pen traced these noble expressions:—'He was among those who, proud of an honourable poverty, after having made and dethroned kings, find their reward in the thought that their name is not only placed high on the list of warriors, but on a yet better list in the golden book of those who have acted and suffered for the good of humanity.' The author had the honour of personally knowing General Outram, and must pay a just tribute of homage to his amiable private qualities, to a mind shrewd and full of humour. On this point a little anecdote illustrates pretty faithfully the life of English residents at native courts. In March, 1855, I was General Outram's guest at Lucknow, and the first time I had the honour of sitting at his table, with a half serious half comic air he put me the question, 'Well, would you have any objection to be poisoned?' 'Undoubtedly I would, Sir James,' I replied, rather taken aback. 'Then mind what you are at here, for they have tried it already on me more than once.' The water, in fact, was padlocked in a tin case. This visible precaution made me understand that the General's words were not random ones, and, in spite of the abundance and delicacy of the food, I will not venture to say that I gave full rein to my appetite."

While approving the abolition of the East India Company's rule, M. Valbesen says: "The humble corporation of merchants who by the spirit of enterprise and the political and military genius of its agents created beyond the seas in

the centre of Asia an Empire of 200,000,000 subject has none the less acquired eternal rights to the gratitude of England, and, let us add, of India. Its rigid but honest and civilizing law for more than half a century preserved peace between an exclusive and an exterminating creed, harmonized, if not reconciled, hereditary sects of priests, soldiers, robbers, assassins, and gave the fullest religious liberty to that India literally given up to wars of orthodoxy and religious persecutions. By a last favour, fortune prolonged the law of the old Company long enough for the work of repression to be victoriously if not radically accomplished under its reign and almost without any help having arrived from Europe. On all these grounds the company of merchants whose splendid inheritance Queen Victoria reaped in 1858 will hold an exalted place in modern history. The work of the great politicians and illustrious warriors whose labours made the glory and fortune of Old John Company, to give it a last time its familiar nickname, yields in no way to that of Cæsars, Charlemagnes, and Napoleons. The rare good fortune which protected the founders of English greatness in India remains faithful to their memory. Time, which has not consecrated the work of the great conquerors of history, seems bound to respect the Anglo-Indian Empire, and, at present, at least, there is no indication that it can be imperilled in the hands of the powerful Queen of Great Britain."

IN TOWN.

THE London Season is so remarkably backward this year that I begin to believe Brothers Moody and Sankey are having a greater success than has hitherto been suspected, and that they have really brought some of the sinners to renounce the pomps and vanities. They have hit upon a new method, which consists in calling upon people at their houses, and refusing to leave till they have regenerated them. I suspect that some of their friends have handed them their visiting lists with the bad cases marked. Dolly tells me that one of the band called on her the other day and would'nt go away till she told him how her soul was. These are searching times indeed. I go about in fear of being converted myself, not but what I should be very glad, only I should be very soon such a desperate example of backsliding that I am sure I should bring discredit on the work. The fact of the Princess having gone to hear the brethren has, I observe, had a very edifying effect, and the most acceptable thing you can now offer a lady is a private box for their performance.

There is to be quite a smart performance next week at the Pavilion Music Hall in the Haymarket where Lord and Lady Hinton are to make their *debut* as comic singers. The lad (for he is no more) shows a spirit in his determination to earn an honest living for himself which seems to me not only distressing but subversive of all proper principles. It is so manifestly the duty of a viscount not his own father either to live on an allowance from his family, or else quietly not live at all—and that in the interests of his order, which are of course superier to any mere right to existence—that I look with dismay on the prospect of such a one doing anything of a remunerative character. The new singer is well supported, however, and the one duchess who has carefully preserved the traditions of gentlewomen has gone security for his wardrobe. I shall go to see him.

Major Baccarat has inherited a wife and fifteen thousand a year, and came within three hours of sixty thousand pounds more. Some men seem to be pursued by ill-fortune, and nobody is more sorry for them than I.

A piece of intelligence which ought to surprise nobody, but which has neverthless been advertised all over the country, is that Sir Samuel Baker has been added to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's.

From Paris I hear that the "Affaire Coverley," as the dramatic censor has rebaptised "L'Affaire Tichborne," produced on Tuesday, was chiefly remarkable for the protean of changes of dress by Deshays, who played the "butcher and the baronet," for the excellent acting of Mdlle. Deguerret as Mrs. Orton—I mean Gordon—and for a wondrous steam-engine, which, or rather who, completely eclipsed the human performers. Meanwhile the *affaire* or trial was not even mentioned during the piece. After all, the name is everything.

Dr. Kenealy does not appear to be so absolutely ruined as his friends claim for him. It appears that he is earning at the rate of £12,000 a year, £3000 of which arises from the profits of the *Englishman*, while the remainder represents the proceeds of the meetings he holds in the country. It will be a consolation to the House of Commons to know that he represents property as well as Orton.

A touching meeting took place a few nights ago at dinner between Sir Henry James and "a member of Mr. Bischoffsheim's family," who not only bore the presence of the anti-loanmonger with equanimity, but was generous enough to feel hurt that he did not display that lively remembrance of past hospitality which we always expect.—*Vanity Fair.*

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

ANY person may attempt to imagine, but few, we believe, are correctly informed of the extraordinary precautions that will be taken to prevent the intrusion of any unauthorised person into the Albert Hall on the day of the Installation of His Royal Highness the Grand Master. Each Mason, as he arrives, after being blindfolded and shod with carpet slippers, will be required to produce his certificate of baptism, calling card, photograph, and handkerchief marked with his name in full, together with a specimen of his ordinary handwriting and signature,—all countersigned by his Lodge, and duly attested by two Justices of the Peace for the town or county in which he habitually resides. He will then be adjured to bare his right arm, to prove that it is branded with the letters which denote his rank in the Craft; and having passed this ordeal, and shown that his name is written inside his hat, his claim to be present at the ceremony will be put to no further test.

Any attempt at imposture will be instantly punished by the removal of the offender from the inside of the Hall to the outside of the roof, where he will be left with a bottle of Apollinaris Water and all the best works on Masonry, but without food, firing, or the means of smoking, until the conclusion of the ceremony. Should he prove refractory, Cardinal Manning will be sent for. When the Installation is over, the erring man will be tried and sentenced by a tribunal composed exclusively of G A's (Grand Aprons) and P G A's (Past Grand Aprons), but their finding will not be made known until the National Gallery has been rebuilt.

When all the brethren are assembled, the doors will be locked, barred, bolted, and hermetically sealed, the keyholes carefully plugged, and two Master Masons posted as warders at each entrance, armed with drawn swords and loaded revolvers, and carrying fog-signals in their pockets, to be exploded in the event of any attempt being made to interrupt the proceedings in the arena.

Previous to the Installation, a party of the brethren, carrying safety lanterns and alarums, will thoroughly search every nook and corner of the Hall, including the cellars, the valarium, the ventilators, the roof, and the pipes and bellows of the great organ; and will look under the seat of each chair and behind the curtains of all the private boxes, to satisfy themselves that no person is in the building except those who have a right to be present.

Strange rumours are current as to the enormous sums which ladies have expressed their willingness to bestow on Masonic charities, if they might only be permitted to view the proceedings from an aperture in the roof of the Hall. For further information respecting Freemasonry, its signs and secrets, its insignia and rites, and its excellent dinners, consult the works of Sanchoniathon (the cheap edition), Trismegistus Thaumaturgus (the reprint in a popular form), Rhadamanthus, Hermesianax, or Pythagoras, and go early to the British Museum, as these authors are, at this momentous crisis in the history of the Craft, in great request.—*Punch.*

AMONGST the deaths recorded this week are:—General the Earl of Carnwath; Lieut.-Gen. M. Smith, C.B.; Major-Gen. J. C. Brooke, C.B.; Col. R. S. Tickell, Bengal Retired; Lieut.-Col. Lodder, late 47th Regt.; Capt. T. S. Clay, late Bombay Fusiliers; Rev. E. Mooyaart, late Archdeacon of Colombo; Mr. C. K. Dove, late Postmaster of Bengal; Mr. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; Mr. J. Ransome; and Mr. Winwood Reade.

SHIPPING.

List of persons who have engaged passages by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers during April and May:—

April 20, viâ Southampton, per Bokhara; May 10, viâ Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ—Mr. L. Mathewson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Surg. B. W. Willing, Mrs. Cole, two Misses Cole, Capt. Wyndham, two Misses Harrison, Surg. R. Smith, Surg. F. W. Trevor, Lieut. Wyatt, and Lieut. Simpson.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Mr. R. H. Froude, Rev. J. P. Knaresboro, Capt. G. D. Pitcher, Mr. Eastwick, and Col. *Haig.*

VENICE TO BOMBAY—Mr. N. Fox, Major G. C. Grant, and Mr. A. Tyabjee.

BRINDISI TO KURRACHEE—Mr. Froude.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ZANZIBAR—Miss Graves and friend, and Mr. C. A. James.

May 6, viâ Southampton; May 17, viâ Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Miss A. C. Matthews.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Lieut.-Col. Hudlestone, Paymaster Patterson, and Mr. H. B. White.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. P. Carnegy, and Col. A. Carnegy.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Mr. G. Macfie.

VENICE TO BOMBAY—Sir A. Arbuthnot, Mr. T. Parsons, and Mr. C. D. Maclean.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GALLE—Mr. A. Young Adams.

VENICE TO GALLE—Mr. Bilbrough.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG-KONG—Rev. J. Walker.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Maundrell.

VENICE TO SHANGHAI—Mr. T. Smith.

May 13, viâ Southampton; May 24, viâ Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Surg. A. Adams.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Capt. Daniell.

VENICE TO BOMBAY—Capt. W. J. Macdougall.

May 20, viâ Southampton; May 31, viâ Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mr. R. Garth, Mrs. Homfrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cogswell, and Mr. Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mrs. Henry, Mr. F. W. Peterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes.

now and then he feels a slight tug, and at the end of an hour or so he pulls it in, with usually from five to ten "regarderas" entangled on the hooks. *Euplectella* has a very different appearance, under these circumstances, from the cones of glassy network in the British Museum. Its silver beard is clogged with the dark-gray mud in which it lives, buried to about one-third of its height, and the network of the remainder of the tube is covered with a pall of yellowish fleshy matter, which gives it a heavy look and greatly diminishes its beauty.

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THE forthcoming book of Lieutenant Stumm on the Khivan Campaign is looked forward to with much interest. He praises highly the character of the Russian soldiery, and gives every detail which could bear on the expedition, even to the number of camels lost in each column.

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IT has been discovered that the Amoo-Daria is not suitable to steam navigation, and it has also been found that the direction of its present channel into the old bed of the river, so as to make it flow into the Caspain, is an impossibility. More powerful ships than the "Perovski"—used by the Commission appointed to report on the stream—would not perhaps be hindered so much in their progress by the current, but the varying depth of the river, the rapids in its mid-channel, and the immense accumulations of rubbish in its upper course, make any regular navigation impossible. The plan of diverting the channel into the Caspian Sea presents even greater difficulties. It appears from the researches made by the commission that the Amoo-Daria did really once flow into the Caspian at a point near Krasnovodsk, but that its course was not diverted, as some suppose, by human agency, but by natural causes, such as landslips and upheavals of the soil. It was found, however, that the dry bed of the river was admirably adapted for use as a road between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral. The clay banks rise to a height of twenty metres, and there is a plentiful supply of drinking water along the whole distance, and the time occupied in the journey is less than one-half of that by the Orenburg route through the Kirghiz steppe. Orders have been given for the construction of a military road along the route opened up last year between the two seas, and the Russian naval station at Adjurade, on the south-eastern shore of the Caspian, has at the same time been transferred to Krasnovodsk, which will be the starting-point of the new road. Steps are also being taken for facilitating the communication between Turkestan and the Caucasus. In the steppe between Tchinas and Djisak, where the Russian troops suffered greatly from want of drinking water in 1873, a canal, five kilometres long and twenty-five metres broad, has been dug from the river Syr-Darya, so as to fertilize about 150,000 acres of steppe land. Measurements have also been made on the right bank of the Amoo-Darya, in order to distribute the waters of that stream by means of canals over a larger extent of territory; and there is a project for refilling the dry bed of the Yani-Darya and the canals which proceed from it. "The time has arrived," concludes the report of the Commission, "to decide what system Russia is to adopt with regard to Central Assia: whether to direct her chief efforts to the establishment of steam communication on the rivers and lakes, which would probably be a work of doutful utility, or to make her main object the utilization of those waters in order to irrigate the steppes, so as to convert the latter by degrees into fertile oases, and thereby to increase the productive power of the country and the prosperity of its inhabitants. . . . In order to appease the Turkomans it is not sufficient to conquer them; they must be enabled to attain a certain amount of prosperity as settlers instead of wasting their lives in plunder and the slave trade. Then only will Russian trade and industry enjoy the fruits of the victories which our army gained in Khiva."

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IT is only natural that the English public should know little about India and its people when a leading London journal calls Mulharao a "popular ruler." He is said to have liked many pearls, many horses, and many concubines. "Mulharao scattered all the rupees he had left him, after giving freely to nautch girls or actors, amongst the holiest priests, the dirtiest ascetics, or the loudest-lunged temple minstrels, who swarmed around his palace doors day and night. Moreover, Mulharao constantly paid state visits, attended with great ceremonial, to the chief shrines in his extensive territory. His subjects fully appreciated all this religion, and especially all this display and expenditure." Of course they did, but it is strange that when he left Baroda, men had to be impressed to serve him in his exile,

Now that he is dead, Lord Hobart will no doubt easily obtain the praise which he merited in life, but seldom had. The English press is of opinion that the *régime* of the late Governor of Madras was notable for four things, on each of which something ought to be said. Lord Hobart was a very quiet, unostentatious, retiring man by nature, and his government partook in great part of the character of its head. In his writings he was rather pompous, grandiose, and ambitious; in his actions he was subdued, though practical, and, when occasion demanded, very stubborn. Ere he arrived as Governor at Madras an extraordinary opinion had been formed of his character by his writings. The principal of these was an article on the International, which attracted at the time considerable attention, both from the fact of the writer being a pronounced Liberal, and from the emphatic phraseology in which the article was couched. But when Lord Hobart arrived *in personâ* in Madras he was found to be a somewhat silent gentleman, very retiring and unobstrusive, most courteous, somewhat pensive, a lover of the "soft half-English Neilgherry air," as Tennyson calls it; as a statesman with a stubborn policy in favour of Mahomedans and an abhorrence for sudden and sensational legislation, and one who, making few friends, stuck to the few he made very closely. One of these friends was the well-known London physician, Dr. Druitt, whose charming work on the wines of the world is in the hands of every lover of viniculture. In India everybody drives or rides about: in the hotter hours of the day this is, in truth, imperative on all Europeans; but Lord Hobart, whenever he could safely do so, preferred walking. Simple and unaffected, he liked the lanes and the wonderful open country of the tropics. He is compared to that "darling of society" Lord Napier rather disparagingly, but Lord Hobart never so far forgot himself in a garden party as to attract the attention of a lady by playfully touching her with a six-inch rose tree stalk.

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THE *Daily Telegraph* has been at last beaten out of the field of Oriental metaphor, by several of its London contemporaries. The *Times* at first made all the best running, but the *Daily News* has now entered the race and won. Who can grasp a complete idea of the numberless races that live, tribe beneath tribe, on the surface of the great continent between the Himalayas and the Gulf of Manaar—asks our contemporary. "The Pax Anglica, as our English rule might be styled after the famous Pax Romana, keeps a thousand hatreds of conqueror and conquered, and of the slaves even of the conquered, subdued in demure repose. Descendants of mythic Kings, named from the Sun and Moon; Santals and Khonds; children of the accursed black seed, that the ancient Aryans implored Indra to drive out before the face of the conquering whites; Mongols, Persians, Sikhs, are all, with their varying jargons and languages, merged in the peoples about whose Oriental character we talk so glibly. The worshippers of Siva and of Kali, the sacrificers of children to the powers of evil, the savages who tremble before painted stones, the dreamy aspirants to an unconscious paradise, the fanatics for the Prophet, and his indefeasible claim to universal empire, blend their warring creeds in the confused current of Indian thought. Out of the undistinguishable mass of nations, and murmur of many beliefs, distant Europeans can yet discern at least one common creed. The Oriental, from the Sikh and the Rajpoot, to the Bheel and the Khond is a convinced believer in Power." Where this striking difference between the Sikh and the Rajpoot, and the Bheel and Khond lies, we cannot discover. There is a twin likeness between the two in both cases, but the *Daily News* accords them the same amount of dissimilarity as there is between a Hottentot and a Turk. Referring to the intended visit of the Prince to India, the same journal does not think it necessary that the mild Hindoo should suppose that the Prince of Wales could send the Viceroy a bowstring to be used at sight, or that her Majesty could adopt the same stern measures in regard to the Prince. But "it is just as well in view of late events that his mind should be induced to give what Oriental colouring it pleases to the fact, that there is a power behind, and superior to that of the Viceroy."

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WE have noticed in our leading columns the existence of a sort of crisis in the Chewa State (Khassia Hills). The heir-apparent is a native Christian, and his conversion is endangering his right to the throne. The last Rajah was Ramsing, who died a few weeks ago, and has not yet been burnt; the custom in that part of the world being, that dead Kings must remain encased in wood till a successor has been appointed. The late Rajah of an adjacent State, who died two years ago, is still above ground, owing to disputes about the succession.

THE WEEK.

THERE is no news of any importance from Burmah. Rumours are plentiful enough in the Rangoon bazaar, but they have no foundation on fact. For instance, it is gravely asserted that two thousand Chinese have assembled at Manwyne, that the King has imprisoned all Europeans in his territory, that his treasure and harem have been sent into the interior, that he has raised a large cavalry force, armed ten thousand men with Sniders, and intends to attack Bassein immediately. There have been several urban disturbances in this district, and the country altogether is in a very unsettled state. Large quantities of ammunition and stores are being sent by our Government in the Irrawaddy steamers to the frontier towards Thyetmyo. They are said to be conveyed with that secresy which has characterised everything done by the authorities since there was a probability of war. It appears that not even the agent for the Irrawaddy Company knew anything about the last instalment of stores sent to the frontier, until the vans were ready to unload at the wharf. The news from Mandalay is very contradictory. One day, we hear of an imaginary conversation between the King and his confidential advisers, in which his Majesty expresses his belief that he is not only powerful enough to drive us into the sea, but that he has it in contemplation, after effecting this little matter, to add to his territorial possessions. Another day we are told that his Majesty is anxious for peace at any price, and that, in proof of his good-will towards us, he intends to open the wood market again and dispose of timber which, it is supposed, he had reserved for stockade purposes.

UPPER Burmah is still in a state of fright. The King has issued a most peculiar proclamation, in which he denies absolutely any intention on his part to decide the Karennee boundary question by force of arms. He tells his subjects to fear nothing, as the Viceroy and himself are the best of friends. This "friendship has existed for a long time between the two countries. The qualities of His present Majesty of the Kingdom of the Rising Sun in observing the Regal Laws practised by the former Phralaongs or *To be Gods* and good and excellent Kings, and looking upon His subjects as his own sons and having mercy on them ; the King's not desiring to plunder other people's countries ; his desire to continue the friendship which has been contracted ; his endeavour to procure that which has not been contracted ; the King's appointing Woondouk Maha Minhla Zayathoo, ambassador, and sending him to the Governor-General of India to settle the Karennee question ; the Governor-General's believing that the two countries would be on friendly terms and his intention to send the far-sighted and clever Sir Douglas Forsyth to settle that question ; the frequent despatch of Embassies between the two countries ; for these and many other reasons you should believe that there cannot be any war between the two nations which are so friendly to each other on account of that valueless Karennee affair, and you should, without paying any further attention to the words of those unintelligent people who instigate war between the two countries, try to promote the interests of trade and you should go and come wherever you please." The troops despatched to Minhla have been recalled, rumours of treason being rife in the capital. A thousand Europeans, it is said, might capture every town in the country.

THE China press urges the British Government to take up a stronger position than it has hitherto done at Mandalay, and is generally of opinion that the political advantage of occupying Burmese territory would not be confined to India. The contiguity of the British Indian frontier with that of Yunnan would mean a pressure on China that could hardly fail to be felt at Pekin as much as that of Russia upon Chinese Tartary is felt in the North. And there seems every likelihood that, before long, China will incur the neighbourhood of a third European power to increase her discomfort. There can be little doubt that the proceedings of the French in Tonquin will end in annexation. There is a rumour that arrangements have been made by the Government of Cochin China to pay off a loan of $300,000 contracted by the Tonquin Government from Manila, on the understanding that France shall exercise a protectorate over Tonquin, which will of course mean a real sovereignty and the presence of French troops upon the southern frontier of Yunnan. If, therefore, we annex Burmah, China will have neighbors in the South and West, very much less amenable than the tributary barbarians to whom she has been hitherto able to dictate. The facts that the attack occurred in a Chinese prefecture, and that Margary was murdered in a Chinese town, are sufficient to make the Pekin Government legally responsible. If the report is true that news of the intended opposition to Colonel Browne's party had reached the French missionaries in Hankow, the evidence of premeditation would be absolute. The Chinese Government has appointed Sung Paou-hwa to accompany the two English officials to Manwyne to investigate the murder of Mr. Margary. The appointment of this man cannot be condemned too strongly. He possesses no official standing, and in his selection it appears that the Pekin authorities have attempted, as usual, to insult us. Mr. Wade, will doubtless insist on the substitution of an official who ranks much higher than Sung Paou-hwa.

IN a Proclamation dated the 21st May, the Viceroy informs the Sirdars of Baroda that he has instituted a most careful inquiry regarding every person connected with the branches of the Gaekwar's family who might be deemed worthy of selection by the Government of India; and "bearing in mind all the circumstances connected with the case of each person ; also the high importance of choosing one whose selection would give the surest hope of benefit to the State, the Governor-General is Council" has come to the conclusion that the selection should be made out of the descendants of Pratap Rao, the son of Peelajee Rao, Gaekwar of the Baroda State. From this branch the following have been been selected as "the fittest and most worthy :" Gopal Rao, and Sumput Rao, sons of Kassi Rao, and Dadajee Rao, son of Ookajee Rao. The eldest of the three Khandeish claimants to the throne has been selected by Jumnabaee. The installation took place on the 20th, the earliest day considered propitious by the local astrologers. A durbar of the Sirdars was called on the 22nd, when the proclamation settling the matter was read and received in silence. In the course of an address, Sir Madhava Rao said that the British Government desired to maintain the raj in its integrity. Most careful enquiries had been made regarding the legitimacy of the Khandeish princes, and no doubt remained that they were of Gaekwaree descent. He also said that Ranee Jumnabaee had expressed herself desirous of adopting one of the Khandeish children in preference to any other. A brother of one of the other claimants, when he heard the decision shot himself with a pistol. There is a political movement in the city, which the authorities are watching carefully.

DAMODHUR PUNT is almost to be pitied. Baroda was found too hot for him, "and his presence in that city was considered inseparable from the danger of a future disturbance of the public peace." The authorities, therefore, wished him to return to Rutnagherry, the place of his birth. He was escorted to Bombay by special constables, and arrangements have been made for his further safe transport. But even the people of Rutnagherry decline to do honor to their eminent townsman, or even to receive him in peace. He is, consequently, "without a friend and without a home." There is said to have been a "scene" between Mulharao and his Rances, when the latter reached Madras. He had, up to that time, believed that his residence in the Southern capital, would be of short duration.

HERAT is being governed by the Ameer's lieutenants with a high hand. Half-a-dozen colonels, who had supported the cause of Yakoob Khan, have been blown away from guns, and Shere Ali has ordered "all rebels to be punished severely and liberal rewards to be given to those who are loyal." The families and friends of Yakoob and Ayoob have arrived at Cabul : the friends of the unfortunates have been dismissed to their homes and the camels and mules which carried them to the capital confiseated. There is a report that at the instigation of the Meer of Maimena, Abdool Rahman Khan has asked permission from the Russians to attack Turkestan, and sent one of his generals, Nasur Khan, to Sherabad on the Oxus. The Russians replied that the Sirdar might do as he pleased, but in the event of his being unsuccessful, he would not be allowed to return to their protection. The Ameer has been indisposed lately, but he does not appear to have lost any of his usual vigour. He is evidently much annoyed at the misappropriations of Government revenue which have recently come to light. Nowroz Khan is at Bajour, and is said to have given his followers strict orders to avoid any complications with the British Government. There is a report that his friends are deserting him. It is likely that the Khyber will again be open to trade, the Mullicks of the adjacent districts having gone to Cabul at the invitation of the Ameer, who intends offering them subsidies for the peace of the pass.

DURING the Civil War in America, a satirist of the day remarked that it was a work of supererogation to praise a Brigadier-General. It would be well if some understanding of the kind were come to in India, for the habit of official laudation has reached a point at which praise from high quarters is becoming a very qualified distinction. The *Madras Times* notices a case in point, in that of the two regiments at Baroda which Sir Lewis

Pelly neglected to include in the grand distribution of praises distinguishing his departure. As all the other troops, and everybody officially engaged under the Governor-General's Agent, were thanked and applauded, the omission had an invidious appearance, and the neglected regiments naturally took it to heart. The matter was represented to Sir Lewis Pelly, who apologised for his forgetfulness and found time at the last moment to leave an addition to his notification, in which he made a satisfactory acknowledgment of the services of the regiments in question. Thus far these corps are relieved from any inference that might be drawn through their being passed over; but the fact is sufficiently absurd, as showing the distribution to be so general, that an inference would be suggested by the *circumstance*.

RARELY during the last hundred years has an Indian city been visited by a calamity like the late fire at Peshawur. Nearly eleven hundred private dwellings and nine hundred shops were destroyed. The streets were so narrow that fire-engines could not pass along them. An eye-witness tells us that it was curious to see the apathetic stoicism with which strong, able-bodied men calmly sat in the verandahs of their houses while the flames came nearer and nearer; and when urged to do something to help in preventing their spread, the invariable answer was, "If it is the will of Providence that my house is to be burnt, it will be burnt, and I may as well be burnt with it. *Bus*." One old woman was dragged out of her hut much against her will, although part of the building was actually on fire, and as soon as her preserver's back was turned, she darted back again. The Sappers were helped by a large number of elephants in breaking the panneling of the shop-fronts and tearing down wood-work generally. Ten thousand pounds of powder were used in making the broad band of clear ground which at last stopped the progress of the conflagration. The total loss is estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The Municipal Committee at Lahore have unanimously voted 1,000 rupees towards a fund for the assistance of the sufferers. The calamity is one demanding public sympathy and aid, and it is suggested that other Municipal Committees should follow the example.

ANOTHER mutineer of '57 has been discovered near Patna and found guilty. He is named Daleel Khan, and belonged to the old 12th Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Holmes, at Segowlee. One evening while Colonel and Mrs. Holmes were out driving, Daleel Khan, with five other comrades followed and foully murdered them. They cut off the Major's head, and threw the bodies into a ditch, and on return to the station Daleel took command of the regiment, turned it out on parade, and exhibited the Major's head to the men. He then set fire to the bungalow of Dr. Gardner, the medical officer of the regiment, and murdered him, his wife, and one of his children. Another child, a girl, was saved by a jemadar of the regiment, who took her to the Magistrate at Motiharee.

THE past week has seen the creation of several new native nobles. The title of "Nawab" on Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., of Dacca, "has been conferred in recognition of the public spirit and munificence which have been displayed on many occasions" by him, "and as a mark of the esteem of Government." His son, Khajeh Ahsanoollah, who has made himself equally conspicuous in a career of public beneficence," has received the title of "Khan Bahadoor." We also notice that Baboo Shamanando De, of Balasore, has been created a "Rai Bahadoor" for "several acts of public and private charity;" and that Koomar Narendra Krishna, of Sobha Bazar, has been made a Rajah "in recognition of his consistent efforts in matters of public progress and improvement."

THE Viceroy has published a well-deserved recognition of the gallant conduct of the small party of Sikhs who bravely repulsed the attack made by the Chinese troops on Colonel Horace Browne's expedition. His Excellency, to mark the sense entertained by the Government of India of the good service rendered by all the party on that occasion under very trying circumstances, and especially by the Havildar and two Naicks who are reported to have carried out every order they received most promptly, has directed their promotions to the next higher grades, and their admission specially to the Third Class of the Order of Merit. Each sepoy of the detachment has been granted a donation of one year's batta. Spurs are, it appears, still to be won by valour and loyalty.

TROUBLE seems to be threatening among the wild tribes of the North-Western Frontier. The reported approaching demise of the aged Akhoond of Swat will leave these people without the guidance of a revered ruler. It is apprehended that his legitimate successors will be unequal to the task of ruling in his place, as they are men of a very different type to their father.

MADRAS is still without a Sheriff, and the appointment is going a-begging. The new Governor will arrive about the end of July or the beginning of August. It is not yet fixed whether His Grace will assume office at Madras or Ootacamund, but there is a general belief that he will remain, for this year at least, in the capital. Lady Hobart has expressed her intention of residing permanently on the Neilgherries.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Gujranwalla Settlement.—As local tradition alone, always more or less exaggerated, is the only source from which in India the events of one generation are handed down to the succeeding one, it is impossible to give any accurate history of the Gujranwalla district previous to a century ago, or the times of the Sikh commonwealth. The traces of violent struggles and convulsions are everywhere found in the ruined cities, the deserted village sites, and broken wells, which abound in the district, more particularly in the Hafizabad tahsil. These evidences of civil war and party strife belong probably to the Mahomedan era, and tell of races who have passed away, and prove that the present colonization is of comparatively modern date. But leaving these mythical annals, when we come to the period of Sikh acquisitions, the history of Gujranwalla becomes that of the whole Sikh era. The district was broken up into taluquas, called after a township or village in which some powerful Sikh chief established his authority, and extended his conquests as he felt strong enough to attack his neighbours, until Runjeet Singh overcame them all and established a Sikh monarchy.

In each village a sarpanch or head lumbardar was elected from the existing lumbardars by the votes of persons actually shareholders in the village, regard being had to his general fitness. In no part of this district are the lumbardars in villages numerous, and the election of a sarpanch was not easy, as where the lumbardars are few and powerful, each can advance claims almost equal to his rivals. In very large villages, divided perhaps between the two races, and where there was no hope of one man being able to hold his own as head lumbardar, a sarpanch was appointed for the Hindoo and one for the Mahomedan element, and thus great heart-burning and bitterness were avoided; there were not 40 villages in the whole district, however, where this was found necessary. The appointment of sarpanch is not necessarily hereditary, but once appointed he cannot be removed except for gross neglect or incompetency. The putwarees in this district are a fairly educated and intelligent body of men. In the Hafizabad tasheel, where the former jumma was very low and the percentage for putwarees equally so, they were found inefficient, many of them Hindoo writers only, combining some other profession with that of village accountant, and non-resident. Bearing in mind how much the happiness of the agricultural community and the successful working of the settlement must depend on the efficiency and ability of this class, while interfering as little as possible with the distribution of putwarees' circles hitherto obtaining, such arrangements have been made regarding remuneration and jurisdiction as to secure proper efficiency and supervision. Where it has been found necessary to remove incompetent men who having been allowed two years, while settlement was in progress, to acquaint themselves with their duties, and who either could not or would not learn, their place has been supplied by a better educated relative of their own. The putwarees as a body appeared to resent any subordination to, and to consider themselves independent of, the lumbardars and malguzars, and by the latter the putwaree was considered a powerful incarnation of good or evil to be caressed and deferred to in a most mischievous degree. Nothing, however, has tended more to bring the putwaree to his proper level as the servant of proprietors than the appointment of the zaildar over a certain number of putwarees' circles and making him in a measure responsible that the latter perform their duties properly; and again, the distribution to every head lumbardar of copies of the most important papers contained in the settlement misl which are, for general information, stuck up on boards in the village "chowkee," that whoever runs may read. Where there is no village record room, the head lumbardar, the custodian of these papers, is bound to show them to all applicants; the putwaree therefore is no longer the sole and dread repository of all information affecting the proprietary or cultivating rights of those whose paid servant he is, and who rejoice to see the putwaree's "raj" passing away.

Education in Bombay.—The most interesting portion of the last annual report on public instruction in Bombay relates to technical schools. In the School of Art considerable progress has been made. Mr. Griffiths reports that the attendance in his atelier has been irregular, as several of the men employed in the Ajunta expedition have since suffered from fever. But the art experience gained has been of great practical value to the students who have been employed in copying and restoring some of the copies made of the Ajunta paintings. All the paintings brought from this place were photographed, and the originals, after exhibition at the Town Hall and the Victoria Museum, sent home to the Indian Museum. The Government of India has now sanctioned a repetition of the expedition, at a cost of Rs. 5,000 yearly until the work is finished; and Mr. Griffiths has been sent to England on duty in order to study the latest processes for the restoration of the paintings, and to make

inquiries as to the possibility of removing those already partly detached or which could be easily detached. In Architectural Sculpture, Mr. Kipling had 6 scholars and 5 workmen, and his atelier appears to be fully employed: "During the year we have been engaged on various works, among which may be noted the sculptured details of the new building for the Sailors' Home and details of the new High and Small Cause Courts. These are principally devices for capitals, corbels, gurgoyles, bosses, &c.; but in the higher branches of art I may mention a marble head of the late Gaekwar of Baroda of heroic size in high relief, and a marble figure of Justice, and two figures of Angels for the monument of Mr. Justice Norman to be erected in the Calcutta Cathedral." Mr. Kipling is confirmed in his belief that the natives of this country only need encouragement to do something really creditable in sculpture. Four colossal heads of types of Native races carved in stone for the tower of the new Native General Hospital, both modelled and carved by Balla Hira, are also among the year's work. This same man has also made in his hours of leisure, when working on his own account, models and designs for the sculpture, especially the heads of natives, in the new University Hall.

On the work of the scholars Mr. Kipling's report is not favourable, as he complains that under existing arrangements he cannot obtain from them the undivided attention which must be given for the effectual study of a difficult art, and that he cannot separate those who really wish to devote themselves to his special subject from the amateur class who look to a knowledge of form and the art of modelling as merely auxiliary to the ordinary studies of draughtsmen and painters. Mr. Griffiths makes a similar complaint with regard to his pupils—and the Report of the Examiners pointed out the same defect in the present system. It has therefore been decided that the course of the elementary school should be more precisely fixed and be re-arranged so as to occupy two years of study; and that when on completion of this course the pupils have been drafted off to the practical departments, the heads of these departments should have full and sole power over the pupils attached to their respective ateliers.

Of the pottery department Mr. Terry reports that he has had much success in turning out glazed pots in imitation of China ware "used by the natives for the preservation of ghee, honey, milk, oil, &c.; in fact, for such articles as are damaged by remaining long in contact with copper vessels or which would ooze through unglazed pottery." The results have proved most satisfactory, and Mr. Terry remarks that he is "unable to meet the constantly increasing demand for these glazed pots"; and that the only difficulty at present is the erection of a permanent kiln.

Cochin in 1874.—The revenue of this State is gradually increasing under careful management, the surplus last year amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees. The revenue settlement has not been disturbed for a long period and consequently there is no room for any considerable alterations in this branch of income. One of the chief sources of fluctuation is the extent of cultivation carried on in the Trichoor lake. The area of agricultural operations there, as well as the out-turn of the year, are peculiarly liable to be influenced by the quantity and seasonableness of the rainfall, and in unpropitious times it has been the practice of the Sirkar to allow the ryot to defer the payment of the land tax till the succeeding year. The favorable conditions under which the lake was cultivated last year account, in a great measure, for the increased receipts, and it may be added that some tracts of waste land that came on the revenue roll recently have contributed towards this satisfactory result. The coffee enterprise on the Nelliampathy hills did not for some time realize the hopes of the Government, and there have been many discouragements. Many of the estates originally granted were not opened up, or were abandoned after partial operations. Some of the lessees surrendered their titles and others left the country, so that the prospects of the development of the forests of Cochin were very unsatisfactory. It is gratifying now to read that almost all the estates hitherto unworked or neglected have been taken up by more enterprising competitors, and there is every hope of the forest resources of the country being extensively utilized through the means of European capital. The coffee industry has, from the first, engaged the earnest attention of the Cochin Administration. The terms offered to planters were exceedingly liberal and well calculated to invite enterprise. Rent-free occupancy for the first three years; a quit rent of 12 annas and 4 pies per acre for the next nine years; and a permanent assessment thereafter of Re. 1-8 per acre were the conditions of holding. Although an "excise or export duty," at the option of the Government, is stipulated in the existing leases, no impost has yet been exacted on produce leaving the estates, or on its exportation from a Sirkar port. In justice, however, to the interests of the Sirkar under altered circumstances, and in accordance with the course obtaining in the neighbouring State of Travancore, it has been resolved to modify the present rules for the grant of forest land for coffee cultivation, and the question is under the consideration of the Rajah. The new rules will principally have for their object the sale of waste land at a moderate upset price, and the securing of an accurate survey. There are, in all, fifteen estates at present aggregating 7,310 acres, and of these eight pay revenue to the State.

The Famine in Asia Minor—Editor of the *Levant Herald*. We have here the history of one of the most dreadful famines ever known. Close upon thirty thousand souls have been allowed to die of starvation and the list is still increasing. The incidents set forth in this pamphlet owe their colour and unsightliness neither to the art of the special reporter nor to the *naïveté* of the bookmaking tourist. They have been recorded from day to day by residents in the districts where they occurred; men well versed in local languages and customs, and able to understand and reason upon the events that were passing around them. Every statement issuing from these sources has received subsequent confirmation, and the previsions of a prolonged period of suffering are verified as the famine uncoils itself and already reaches far into its second year. Moreover, the difficulties which beset the telling of the story afforded a guarantee against exaggerated statements. The Government holds a hard rein upon the press, and it is not in consonance with the views of the Porte that the adversities which may fall upon the country should find a prominent place in the newspapers published in Turkey. And this was more especially the case as regards the famine, which came to the front at the very time the Government was strenuously endeavouring to revive that confidence in its finances, which the crisis of last year had brought to the extremity of weakness. The publication of news which does not redound to the honour of the administration and the glory of the Empire, is held, according to the traditions of the *Bureau de la Presse*, to argue a spirit of disparagement on the part of the publisher and to call for repression. Further, editors of newspapers are held responsible for the accuracy of the news they publish, and good faith is no defence against inaccuracy, when the incriminated statement is displeasing to the Porte. In fact, in a charge of inaccuracy, as of any other press offence, accusation, condemnation, and punishment are simultaneous, and an unsuspecting editor is liable to find his paper suppressed or suspended without appeal, for a statement in the truth of which he had sufficient reason to place confidence. The subject, then, of the famine, being exceedingly distasteful to the Porte, it was necessary to approach it in the most guarded manner; to eliminate all that was sensational from the reports, and to give the mildest possible form to comments upon them. Notwithstanding all this care, the expostulations of the Porte at the outset were frequent; but it is satisfactory to be able to state that when the Porte became convinced that there was no desire on the part of the management of the *Levant Herald* to treat the subject in an exaggerated or sensational manner, but that its objects were first to promote a charitable movement, and, secondly, to discover some practicable means of mending the wretched conditions under which the provincial population of Asia Minor exists, the Porte virtually recognised the usefulness of the position taken by the *Levant Herald*, abstained from further warnings, and communicated much useful information on the subject to that journal. This information fully bore out the news which the paper had previously obtained from its own correspondents. It may be hoped, from this fact, that the Porte may come ultimately to vouchsafe to the native press emancipation from the tax of wholesale adulation of authorities, and such a measure of liberty in dealing with current truths as may enable it to take equal rank in point of dignity and utility with that of other countries.

The winter of 1873-4 was more than usually severe in the centre of Asia Minor. The rains fell in a deluge in November and December, and in January and February the snow scarcely ceased. The crops had been a general failure; murrain had fallen upon the flocks and herds; the working oxen also suffered severely. It now becomes apparent that the famine was first felt in the outlying villages where the reserves of food were smallest. But each one of these villages was separated from its neighbour by an almost impenetrable barrier of snow, and there was no inducement to make the effort to break through this barrier. Money to send abroad to buy food there was none, and if food could have been bought, there was no means of conveying it across the country. So the villagers remained locked up in starvation. They ate the little grain they had saved to sow; the few working oxen they had, died from want of tending; and the first news heard of their pitiable condition was that they had nothing to eat but cotton seed, and that whole villages were depopulated. It may fairly be assumed that in none of the villages existed any idea that the famine was general, that the inhabitants of each hoped to struggle on till the snows melted, and then to seek assistance. But the snows lay deep far on into March, and then it was too late. In the larger towns some reserves of food existed, and the population included a middle class possessed of some means and affording a market for the utensils, implements, and furniture of the lowest class. In the towns, therefore, this class sold everything that was moveable, and with the proceeds staved off starvation to some extent. The distress, although very great, was not of the desperate character of that which fell upon the villages. These towns are, however, mostly in telegraphic communication with the capital, and are the seat of a provincial government. It is true that this communication was, during the depth of winter, very precarious and subject to frequent and prolonged interruption. But still it would be interesting to know what use was made of the telegraph by the local authorities to inform the central government of the state of affairs. It is impossible to ascertain this; but a knowledge of the character of the lower ranks of provincial governors would lead to the belief that they would be in no haste to place the full truth before the Porte. Probably, owing to the isolation above mentioned, even they were unaware of the full extent of the calamity; they would have hoped that an early spring might bring easier times, and would have argued that even if the worst were told, then the Porte could render no assistance, for the roads were closed, and Constantinople, two hundred miles distant, might, for all practical purposes, as well have been at the North Pole. *A posteriori*, this hypothesis is sustained by the fact that the Porte did not, immediately on the break up of the winter, despatch succour to the afflicted districts; for it cannot be admitted that, if the Porte had been in full possession of all the terrible facts of the case, it would have overlooked the peremptory duty of organising adequate measures of relief in the winter, to be put into execution the first day the roads were open. It is true that the Porte at that period was deeply engrossed in combining arrangements for a new loan, but one would be very loath to conclude that the whole

power of the Government was absorbed in this one object, attractive as it might have been, in comparison with the sombre duty of battling with a national affliction. It is, however, evident either that the Porte was imperfectly informed of the state of affairs in provinces 200 miles distant, or that, if duly informed, it omitted to take action upon the information. The one supposition is, as we have shown above, just explicable; the other is not.

POETRY.

MARGARET.

1.

Into the garden I walked; ne'er had I seen her before:
Under a budding white rose she stood in the shade of the door.
Quiet and pale was her face, but maidenly bright were her eyes,
Fair as the newly-born moon when low in the easterly skies.
There as I stood by her side my spirit grew happy and free;
Would I had said what I thought, that "none will I marry but thee!"
The far-off bells were tolling, for 'twas some one's funeral-day,
And in the meadows close by, the mowers were mowing the hay.

2.

Into the garden I walked: but once had I seen her before:
Vacant and still was the house, wide open was standing the door.
Then silent and listening I went up to the curtainless bed,
Where she lay shrouded in white, all winterly, lonely, and dead;
There was a look on her face as if she'd been thinking of me.
"Dear Margaret," then whispered I, "none will I marry but thee!"
And the far-off bells were ringing, for 'twas some one's wedding-day,
And in the meadows close by, the mowers were mowing the hay.

3.

Silent and dark was yon lake; as under the desolate hill,
Lit by no gleam from the sky, it slumbered there, dreary and still,
Till, with its swallow-like wing, the wind in its wondering flight
Touched into music the reeds, and broke it in ripples of light.
Silent and dark was my heart, till suddenly thrilled by the tone,
Tender and pure of the voice which told me I was not alone.
Yet how I long to be dead, whene'er, on a calm summer day,
The far-off *bells* are ringing and the mowers are mowing the hay!

AUGUSTUS TAYLOR.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

COFFEE IN COORG.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Would your correspondent from Mercara, who writes about coffee-planting in Coorg, be so kind as as to give us a little more information on the subject? I believe coffee was tried several years ago in Lower Bengal, but failed; why, I do not know. I have, however, seen coffee plants thriving in private gardens in Bengal. Mr. Yule, Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, was of opinion that coffee would grow in the Sonthal Hills. I have heard it stated that coffee will grow where tea will. Are there any tea plantations in Coorg? From recent accounts received, it appears that tea will be a great success in Ceylon. In a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* upon the introduction of the *Eucalyptus globulus* into Algeria, the writer says, "Plants are in many cases supposed to "adapt themselves readily to new conditions of life, and it has been "seriously proposed to the French Government to introduce tea and "cinchona in our Algerine colony." The writer thinks that the idea of growing tea in Algeria is highly absurd, as everything is not settled by a simple question of the temperature. It is not only heat that is wanted, but a combination of heat with a certain hygrometric condition of the atmosphere, and the writer concludes that tea would be more likely to succeed in Western France, at Brest or Cherboug, than in Southern France. Tea is not afraid of the moderate cold of winter, but it absolutely wants a moist summer, or at least a saturated atmosphere. The summer heats of the Mediterranean littoral and of the hills of Algeria would most likely prove destructive to the tea-plant. In spite of this opinion of a scientific man, an experiment in tea culture is to be tried in Southern France and in Italy.

But to revert to coffee, on which point a little information from your Mercara correspondent would be thankfully received. What is the climate of the coffee-growing districts of the Madras presidency? What is their elevation above the sea, the average rainfall, average temperature, summer and winter? Is the atmosphere saturated with moisture? Are there any hot summer winds? If he has any experience of Bengal, does he think that coffee would grow in Bengal? I take a great deal of interest in experimental farming, and I should like to have sufficient information about coffee-planting, to be able to give it a fair trial in Upper Bengal.

A FARMER.

NOTE.—We should be glad if our Mercara correspondent would kindly reply to this appeal.—ED., *F. of I.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE Viceroy returns to Calcutta early in October to make arrangements for the Prince's visit. Lord Napier will also return earlier than usual this year, and will stay some time at Umballa. It has been decided to make Dehli the head-quarters of the entertainments of the Prince in Upper India. He will visit Simla and Cashmere towards the close of his visit in India.

ON the 15th of this month the British India Steam Navigation Company, under separate contracts entered into with the French and Portuguese Governments and with the Government of India, began a regular monthly service of steamers from London *viâ* Lisbon and Algiers, to ports of the Red Sea, Aden, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf. This line will exchange traffic at Aden with the company's steamers to Zanzibar, Mayottee, Nossi Bi, Mozambique, and other East African ports; at Kurrachee the steamers plying on the coasts of India, and at Bussorah for Baghdad.

THE question of the abolition, at least in part, of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service is said to be the subject of important official communications between the Secretary of State for India and the Calcutta authorities. It is believed that competitive examination will be totally abolished in the case of Hindoos, but temporarily retained in the case of Europeans. A Hindoo's horoscope has frequently much to do with his age, and under the present system it is feared that some unscrupulous natives may endeavour to deceive the Commissioners as to their real age. At the same time, another alteration has been suggested, and it is understood Lord Salisbury is in favour of both proposals, namely, the abolition of competitive examinations in the case of Hindoos and the raising of the age up to which European candidates will be allowed to compete to about twenty-five. In the case of Hindoos the advocates of change hope by the alteration to introduce men of experience and station, instead of those possessing mere capacity for being crammed, into the Civil Service in the East; and, in the case of Europeans, they hope that in future men will be able to take their degrees at Oxford or Cambridge before being hurried off to their spheres of labour in India.

WE deeply regret to hear that Mr. Fagan, Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, died at Suez while on his way to England.

Apropos of the appointment of persons to fill offices in the several classes of Government schools, the rule that all masters receiving Rs. 200 and upwards are to be appointed by Government on the nomination of the Director of Public Instruction is, Sir Richard Temple states in a recent Minute on the subject, to be "fully maintained." With respect to appointments ranging from Rs. 100 to 200, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes that the Director of Public Instruction should fill vacancies "from a general list of native gentlemen possessing certain qualifications." Below Rs. 100 and above Rs. 50 per mensem, the Circle Inspectors are to nominate, and the District Committees to appoint accordingly. "For Masterships below Rs. 50 the Committees will appoint absolutely, that is, without any nomination of the Circle Inspector, though of course the Committee can, if they choose, consult the Circle Inspector, who will always afford them the best advice he can." The cream of the joke, as regards this Minute, is contained in the following sentence: "On the other hand, it is desirable that some considerable degree of patronage should be left in the hands of the District Committees, in order to maintain their position, which carries so much responsibility with it, and to keep alive the interest of the inhabitants in their local schools." Considering that the Lieutenant-Governor has himself told us that the native members of District Committees are mere dummies; that the Collector is in his own person the real "District Committee," and that although native members are occasionally to be encouraged to "sit alone," the Collector, in his own absence for meetings, is to nominate his deputy; that for all appointments ranging from Rs. 50 to 200 the nominations are to be made by either the Director of Public Instruction or the Circle Inspector of School; and that the Committees, although empowered to deal with salaries under Rs. 50, are recommended to act on the advice of the Circle Inspector, it seems to us that the powers and patronage of the District Committees are infinitesimal; and if we except the presiding Collector, that the position and responsibilities of the remaining members may be represented by a zero. Sir Richard Temple must be a very able man, for no one within our "ken" is better able to clothe the substance of a restrictive policy in language which gives it the fictitious appearance of a liberal concession.

A MEETING of landlords took place at Dacca on the 14th instant at the residence of Nawab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present law of landlord and tenant, and of petitioning the Lieutenant-Governor to provide means for the better protection of the rights of zemindars, which are well known to be imperilled by the obstinacy with which the ryots are beginning to resist the imposition of illegal cesses and the unlawful enhancement of the rents of "occupancy" tenants. The "public benefactor," Khan Bahadoor Ashanoolla, took the chair on the occasion. The petitions, in their address to Sir Richard Temple, stated that "the jumma paid to Government by the zemindar for his tenure is similar to the payment made to him by his dependent talookdars and ryots," but accidentally omitted to mention that the Government demand on the zemindars represent a mere fraction of their own claims on the ryots. They also pointed out that the laws which the Government, "with the best of intentions," had passed for the protection of ryots from the zemindars, had led to a general estrangement of the ryots from the zemindars, and they gently hinted at the necessity for the repeal of those inconvenient enactments. "The gradual increase of the value of produce, and the

consequent reduction of the value of money, have made the zemindar poorer than he was," *ergo*, the zemindar ought, in justice, to be allowed to make the ryot poorer than he *is*, if that were possible. Owing to very unsatisfactory "technical rules laid down by the High Court" about enhancements, "the difficulty of proving enhanced rates where the ryots are refractory," and the deplorable "bias of most of the Courts against enchancement suits," the poor zemindars find that a very "small percentage of such suits is decreed" in their favour.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE fire at Peshawur is said to have originated in the hut of a Moulvie. A few sparks flew from the fire into a heap of straw, and a strong hot wind soon carried the flames far and near. A writer in the *Pioneer* states that the news never reached the police till two hours later, when some twenty or thirty houses were in ashes. Then only did the Deputy Commissioner, seeing the smoke from the cantonments, suspect danger, and hurry off to the city. The fire had everything in its favor: a strong breeze, and a previous fortnight of unusually dry hot weather. A fair start was only required to enable it to have its own way in the race against water. Having secured this, the fire kept well a-head of all efforts to extinguish it, until Saturday evening, when that fickle ally the wind went over to the enemy and there was nothing left but to succumb. The Deputy Commissioner on arrival lost no time in sending for assistance to cantonments, and it was freely given. When the calamity was fully appreciated a council was held and the engineer officers present strongly advised that a certain portion of the city should be abandoned to its fate, and an effort made to save the rest by cutting a broad street through a net work of narrow lanes and small houses. The defenders would then take up their position on the edge of this line and battle with all sparks or fire which might be driven across. Measures were promptly taken to carry out this project, and quite an army of sepoys, including the Sappers and Miners, who worked like slaves throughout, was gathered together to demolish with pick and shovel. Gunpowder had been procured from the fort arsenal. It was carried through sparks and flames in leather *mussuks* wetted outside, and when these failed the bags were placed on wetted *tatties* and daubed over with mud. Soon the Sappers were in their element, mining and exploding. Houses came down rapidly in most instances, though there were some tough ones of brick which defeated more attempts than one. Unhappily when the work of destruction was nearly completed it was discovered that the line taken was much too near the line of fire, which, in fact, broke bounds in two or three places and invaded the portion it was intended to defend, with too much force to be thrust back. There was now nothing for it but to take up another line further back and make it broader than the former one. Accordingly the explosions of gunpowder were again commenced and by Saturday evening a very fine new street had been prepared. Had the fire come up to this, it is calculated one-half the city would have been sacrificed. Large open spaces outside the walls are being marked off in camps for those who can find no shelter elsewhere, and these will be properly looked after and cared for by the Deputy Commissioner through the Municipal Committee. About twelve thousand people now find themselves deprived of their dwellings. Some have taken refuge with friends in other parts of the city, and many have sought shelter in the villages around, where they will doubtless be well cared for, the Pathans being hospitable even to a fault. Yet a large portion of them must dwell in the streets for many months to come, and most of those thus summarily ousted will need assistance to rebuild. Only four persons were killed notwithstanding the rapidity of the conflagration and the large number of mines exploded.

TWO of the leading princes of the royal family of Lucknow, Nawab Mumtaz-ood-Dowlah and Nawab Wazir Mirza, have seven of their sons in regular attendance at Canning College, thus setting a good example to Mahomedans generally.

THERE has been a violent hail-storm at Kussowlie. The stones lay like snow on the ground to a depth of six inches. Considerable damage was done to trees, fruit, and other property.

SIR HENRY DAVIES' term of office will be extended another year, from December next, on account of the inconvenience of a change of Lieutenant-Governors about the time of the Prince of Wales' visit.

CHOLERA has decreased in some parts of Oudh; but as the total deaths in the province, notified in previous *Gazettes*, have not been given for last week, we are left to guess what the actual decrease amounts to. It was perhaps considered "inconvenient" to give newspapers an opportunity of publishing gloomy paragraphs, based on the actual figures of provincial mortality from cholera. As the disease is popularly, but perhaps erroneously, supposed to thrive best in pauperised localities, there may be some very excusable objection to the publication of details, which might lead ill-informed people to infer that Oudh was not the prosperous, well-governed province it really is.

THE *Delhi Gazette* appears to have been misinformed as to the conversion and death of Abdool Rahman—*né* Melvill. The interesting Mahomedan is reported to be alive and well, having lately recovered from an attack of sickness. The widowhood of the khansamah's daughter has, therefore, been postponed indefinitely.

THE fire at Murree on the 18th began about eight in the evening, and in five hours two of the main streets in the bazaar, containing three hundred houses, were completely destroyed.

THE Anglo-Oriental Fund Committee held the opening ceremony of their College at Allygurh on the 24th. Sir Salar Jung has contributed a *rozina* affording an annual income of Rs. 4,800, which represents a capital of Rs. 1,20,000, invested in Government stock. The entire capital of the fund now paid up exceeds three lakhs.

BOMBAY.

SEVEN feet of water lately appeared in the hold of the steamer *King Arthur*, in Bombay harbour, and as it was supposed she had sprung a leak, great efforts were made to save her from foundering. She was docked, her cargo was taken out, etc. etc., and finally it appears that she had no leak whatever, but that a quantity of water intended for the boilers had found its way into the hold.

THE Town Council of Bombay has resolved to take the prudent course of throwing upon to the general public the responsibility of giving the Prince of Wales a hearty and splendid welcome when he lands here next November; and the Corporation will be invited to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to concert measures to this end.

THERE are seventeen cotton mills now working in Bombay Island and yielding an outturn of about 110,000 lbs. per day. Besides this, there are eight working factories in the mofussil, of which one is in Surat, two at Broach, two at Ahmedabad, one at Jalgaum, one in the native State of Bhownuggur, and one in the sister presidency of Madras. Altogether there are twenty-five cotton mills, having about 600,000 spindles and 7,000 looms at work. The total outturn of the spindles is about 130,000 lbs. a day, of which about 50,000 lbs. are used in the production of cloth.

THE following particulars of a recent attack on an engineer of the Indus Valley Railway have been telegraphed from Kurrachee to the *Times of India*, under date 21st instant: "A week ago Mr. Keene, of the Indus Valley Railway, while asleep in his bungalow at Bahan, near Sehwan, was suddenly awoke by the falling of a huge stone, weighing about ninety pounds, on his bed. He leapt off the cot and cried to his humaul, who immediately signalised his hatred of his master by striking him over the head with a sword, nearly cutting the ear off and dividing two arteries. He then cut him across the chest and severed two fingers of his hand with which Keene tried to ward off the blows. Keene was severely wounded in the chest and also in the kneecap. His cries drew the neighbours to the house, on seeing whom the scoundrel bolted, and up to this moment has not been apprehended. He is a native of Nawabgunge. An hospital assistant having been summoned, immediately attended to the wounds and saved Keene from bleeding to death." This is the second instance of a murderous attack by a servant on his master recorded within the past few months. It is to be hoped the disorder will not become epidemic, for we think that under ordinary circumstances Indian domestics are quite enough of a nuisance; but if they are to add murder and manslaughter to lying, pilfering, and other pleasant vices, the burden will assuredly break the much-enduring camel's back, and we shall take, in sober earnest, to waiting on ourselves. Fortunately the most really indispensable domestics such as bhistees and sweepers, are also by far the best behaved. Mr. Keene, who is only 21 years of age, is doing well. The would-be murderer has been traced to a place forty miles from Sehwan, but he is still at large.

DAMODHUR PUNT is still busily employed in the detection of traitors at Bombay. Several Government clerks have been pointed out by him as the betrayers of governmental secrets to the late ruler of Baroda, and other people connected with the pure native administration of that State have been sent for to corroborate his evidence in the matter.

MADRAS.

THE inhabitants of Karikal have lost a good Governor in M. Edouard Gustave Romieut, whose death we announced in our last. The day before his death he wrote eleven letters, some of which were very long ones. During the night he was attacked with fever, which even next morning caused no apprehension. But at noon delirium suddenly supervened; and in two hours and-a-half he had sunk into that sleep which knows no waking. His remains were conducted to their last resting place with military honours. The coffin, covered with a richly worked pall, on which rested the sword, cocked hat, and uniform of the deceased, was placed on a car, and escorted on either side by troops. At the head, chanting the prayers for the repose of the dead, walked the venerable *Curé* of Karikal, and a cluster of priests. M. Romieut, like the late Governor of Madras, was one of those men who require to be known to be appreciated.

THE lady to whom the new Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham, is about to be married, the Hon'ble Emily Freemantle, is the fourth and youngest daughter of Lord Cottesloe, who is better known as Sir Thomas Freemantle, and represented Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1846. He was Secretary to the Treasury in 1844-45, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1845-46, he is a Baron of the Austrian empire and was created a Baron of the United Kingdom in 1874. Lord Cottesloe is 77 years of age, and his daughter Emily must be a good deal younger than the Duke who is 52 years of age.

THE Madras public has, during the past week, had the names of candidates, or supposed nominees, for the vacant office of Sheriff thrust upon them *ad nauseam*; and if the Government does not soon fill up the vacancy, the matter will become a public nuisance. It is a curious illustration of the mode in which this kind of patronage is distributed in Madras, that the name of no private citizen has been mentioned in connection with the office. All the candidates, or supposed nominees, have, according to the local *Times*, been Government servants, or pensioners, from which fact it would appear that an appointment in the public service is deemed to be the primary qualification for this office of honour and emolument. And the practice of the Madras Government hitherto warrants such a theory. It has been the recent practice to appoint some one

to fill the office of Sheriff, with an additional salary, whose time and energies have already been purchased by Government for the public service on adequate pay, so that the doctrine of "unto him only that hath shall be given," seems to be fully established in this case.

DURING the recent cholera epidemic in Colombo, the state of the town was such that it was absolutely impossible to reduce it to a sanitary condition by enforcing cleanliness; and the only effectual way of going to work was by "oxodizing or rendering innocuous the specific poison already in the air." It was by the burning of tar and a liberal use of disinfectants more than by any other measures that the epidemic was kept within bounds. Tar was burned for the first time in Slave Island on 16th March, and produced very marked effects upon the infected houses in the vicinity. During the week in which the tar was burned, there were, the Sanitary officer tells us, 42 new cases of which 39 terminated fatally. Next week immediately following the tar burning there were only 28 new cases and 18 deaths, the number of cases thus decreasing to rather over one-half of the former number, and the number of deaths to less than half. The proportion of deaths to cases in the week when the tar was burnt was 93 per cent, and in the next, only 18 per cent, a decrease of 15 in the percentage. "The tar burning was continued," says the Sanitary officer, "and in the following week there was a complete cessation of the ravages of cholera in that district."

BURMA.

THE steamers *Nemesis* and *Talifoo* left Rangoon for Mandalay on the 27th with Sir Douglas Forsyth, Colonel Duncan, and Captain Forsyth on board. The Mission is accompanied by four officers and eighty-four European soldiers. It is expected that the steamers will reach Mandalay in about fifteen days.

AN account of the Khyeng people, by Major G. E. Fryer, was read at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. According to the census of 1872, there were in Akyab, Ramree, and Sandaway, 18,956 Khyengs, living in 228 villages, containing 4,206 houses. The average number of houses in a Khyeng village is fourteen, and in each of these little communities there is a head called *Tayi* or *Nundayi*. The office passes from father to any son he considers best qualified for it; in default of such a successor, the office may be held by the father's brothers; but it never passes out of the family; when extinct, the village has to join another community. The *Nundayi* presides at all festivals, settles disputes, and acts as a priest in conjunction with the elders of the village. There is another person, however, who ranks higher than the individual just named; he is the *Dek mo tayi*, *i.e.*, land-proprietor's tayi. Tradition says these men formerly received grants of land from the kings of Arakan, and were invested with supreme authority over all offenders within the limits of their respective grants; they received a share in the produce of the soil, and enjoyed the taxes levied upon all tabooed persons. Though no longer enjoying these rights and privileges, they are held in much respect. Marriage is a contract dissoluble at the will of either party; no dowry is given. On the death of the parents, two-thirds of the property pass to the eldest son, the remainder is divided among the other sons; women are deemed incapable of holding or transmitting property. Adoption is considered proper, even if there be children by marriage. If a husband take an adulterer in the act, he claims a gong and buffalo from him; he may also chastise his wife, but she is not divorced. Nor will a Khyeng divorce his wife if she is barren; those that can afford it, sometimes, under such circumstances, take a second wife. When a dispute has been settled, the reconciliation is effected in the following manner;—the parties and their witnesses assemble before the elders, and a cup of water is placed before them into which a spear, dagger, or celt, has been dipped, the disputants each take a sip of the water, and agree to pay a fine if they continue the quarrel. Trial by water ordeal is practised; the person who keeps his head longest under water is adjudged innocent. The principal parties may either perform the ordeal themselves or hire persons to do so. The Khyengs call themselves Hiou or Shou, and state that the Shindoos, Khumis, and Lungkhes, are members of the same race. They have a tradition that they came down many years ago from the sources of the Kyendweng river, but they possess no written record of their descent; they are fond, however, of singing rude ballads, which portray the delights of their ancient country.

THE Chinese general Leesheetahee, who interfered with our first Yeman expedition, reached Bhamo on the 7th. He left in the King's steamer for Mandalay under a salute of two guns, and arrived at Mandalay on the 13th, when he had a royal reception.

MR. DAVIDSON, Superintendent of the Rangoon district police, has been shot and severely wounded by dacoits, seventy miles from Rangoon. He is progressing favorably. Violent crime is increasing in Burmah, probably because of the apprehensions of war.

CAPTAIN PROTHERO, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, officiates temporarily as Chief Commissioner of the Andamans; Captain Wimberley, First Assistant Superintendent, officiates for Captain Prothero; Captain Birch, Second Assistant, for Captain Wimberley, and Captain Grimes for Captain Birch.

THERE is a report that the Burmese troops which were lately concentrating on the frontier of the Shan states have been attacked by the Shans and repulsed.

A SHORT time ago nine Boodhist priests of Ceylon visited Mandalay. They met with a kind reception from the King, who, according to their report, depends more on priests than soldiers: supporting no fewer than 20,000 of the former.

ASIA.

THE Akhoond of Swat is reported to be dying. He is an old man of nearly eighty years, and possesses enormous influence over the tribes bordering on our North-Western frontier as well as over the people within our own border.

A LETTER from Yokohama in the *Débats* gives an account of the departure of the English and French Occupation Corps, the former consisting of 250 Marines, with a Colonel and 18 officers, and the latter of 88 soldiers and 11 officers. The English force embarked in the *Adventure* for Natal, and the French in the *Tanais* for Saigon and thence to France. The whole population collected to witness the embarcation, displaying the most friendly feeling; and the next morning, though the hour of departure was early, a number of foreign residents accompanied the troops to the mouth of the bay. The officers had been invited to dine with the Minister of War and had been presented to the Mikado, who gave each of them photographs of himself and the Empress, a great favour in a country where the sale of Royal likenesses is prohibited. The diplomatic body and the chief native functionaries attended a ball given in honour of the officers, and a dinner was given to the privates. It is believed that both England and France will retain the ground hitherto occupied by their barracks and other buildings on a hill commanding the town and harbour. The evacuation was a concession to the solicitations of the Government, supported by the Russian, German, and American Ministers. The writer sees no reason to doubt the security of the foreign residents, who would, if necessary, be protected by the men-of-war in the roads, and thinks there is a fair prospect of the opening of additional ports and an extension of the area accessible to foreigners at the ports already open.

MAHOMED NIAS, the first Minister of the Khan of Khiva, who was staying at St. Petersburg on a special mission, died a few weeks ago at the Russian capital in consequence of an operation of lithotomy. Sofi Khan, a leading chieftain of the Kuren Dhag Tekke tribes, has arrived at Krasnowodsk to announce to General Lamakine the subjection of his countrymen. He and his suite of thirty horsemen were decorated with medals and caftans of honour by the Russian General. Sofi Khan, whose tribe "nomadizes" about a hundred miles east of the mouth of the Attreck near the new Russian forts, expressed himself highly gratified by the friendly reception given him.

THE March number of a Chinese Review contains an article on a very important matter. According to the writer, Li Hung-chang has memorialised the Throne, asking that foreign learning and the sciences may be placed on a par with the standard subjects in the literary examinations of the Empire; and a correspondent writes that he has reason to believe the memorial will receive the sanction of Government. The importance of such an innovation is great, and if it be really carried out, good results will follow.

THE *Pekin Gazette* of the 27th March contains an edict announcing the death of the young Empress, widow of the Emperor Tunche, and extolling her virtues. Another edict, in the *Gazette* of the 29th, adopts the recommendation of officials deputed to select a site for the mausoleum of the late Emperor. A spot near the Eastern Hills has been selected.

A SHANGHAI paper gives currency to a curious piece of information respecting Mr. Margary's murder. It is stated that the French missionaries who reside in the neighbourhood of Hankow received information—most probably from their colleagues in Szechuan—that the authorities of Manwyne had previously declared their intention of putting a stop to the progress of the Burmo-Chinese Expedition, and only awaited its arrival at that city to carry their threats into effect. The same journal further states that information of the threatened danger was communicated of the Consul for France at Hankow. Of course he was powerless to take any precautionary measures, but it seems strange that he did not at once inform his English colleague, or if he did so that a telegram was not sent from Shanghai to Rangoon so as to at least let the British authorities there know that the attack was preconcerted.

THE attempted subjugation of the Formosan aborigines has proved rather tough work for the Imperialists, and reinforcements are being sent from Foochow.

THE Russian *Invalide* has published the following interesting details with reference to the stay at Hangkow of the Russian expedition authorised by the Pekin Government to go through China with a small convoy of soldiers and topographers. On his arrival at Hangkow it was incumbent upon Captain Sosnovsky, the chief of the expedition, to obtain the co-operation of the local authorities. Fortunately the Vice-King of Hoo-bay and Hanag was the brother of the Chancellor Lee-hun-Chjang, a great friend of Russia. He had previously seen the Russian Captain in Tieu-tsing, and had asked him to execute a map of Western China and forward it to him. In order to render this commission easy, the Vice-King of Hoo-bay gave the necessary orders to the authorities of the country between Hangkow and Lang-Chjow for granting to the expedition all possible aid and assistance. At the same time the Vice-King furnished the expedition with an escort and a Government long-boat. The sojourn of the expedition in Hangkow was characterised by unusual attention and kindness on the part of the Chinese authorities. The Russians were allowed to go all over the town, and to see and even photograph places strictly forbidden to ordinary foreigners. The members of the expedition were daily received with a military salute from a guard of honour. In regard to the Chinese troops which he saw, Capain Sosnovsky thinks they present a very beautiful theatrical spectacle, thanks to the great number of flags which are *de rigueur*, but they have neither a military look nor the smallest likeness to what Europeans understand by the word troops.

PEOPLE in China are beginning to talk about the next tea race. As regards the Hankow trade, Holt's steamer *Agamemnon*, which made a very good passage last year—less than a day, if we remember rightly, behind the winner—will again enter the lists. Mr. Holt, however, is reported to be building a steamer to take home the first teas against all comers, and this new vessel may of course turn up. Meanwhile the *Glenartney* (of Messrs. MacGregor, Gow & Co's line) the winner of the last year's race, will do her best to keep the championship. She is said to be in better trim even than last year and to have a fair chance against existing competitors; amongst these will be the *Hankow*, and the *Glenfinlas* and *Gordon Castle* also. From Foochow the *Glenearn* and *Braemar Castle*, with doubtless one of Holt's and one of Watts Milburn's steamers, will carry away the first teas. The *Glenearn* was two days ahead last year when she met with an accident near Aden, which put her out of the race.

LITERARY.

THE following is a translation of one of the sweetest of love-songs in Japanese poetry:—

The woods are green in summer time,
And bright with blossoms gay:
The murmur of the happy leaves
Sounds all the golden day.

But here a tree, by lightning struck,
Is black, and bent, and bare;
It lifts its arms like phantom fell,
And dims the sunny air.

A bird, that built its dainty nest
'Mong branches blossomed-o'er,
Still sings upon the withered bough
As blithely as before.

O fond and faithful as the bird
That haunts the leafless tree,
Though darkest clouds of sorrow came,
My sweet love stayed with me!

BABOO RAJENDRALA MITRA has found that Sanscrit MSS. are mostly written on country paper sized with yellow arsenic and an emulsion of tamarind seeds, and then polished by rubbing with a conch-shell. A few are on white Kasmeeree paper, and some on palm-leaf. White arsenic is rarely used for the size, but he has seen a few codices sized with it, the mucilage employed in such cases being acacia gum. The surface of ordinary country paper being rough, a thick coating of size is necessary for easy writing, and the tamarind-seed emulsion affords this admirably. The paper used for ordinary writing is sized with rice gruel, but such paper attracts damp and vermin of all kinds, and that great pest of literature, "the silver-fish," thrives luxuriantly on it. The object of the arsenic is to keep off this insect, and it serves the purpose most effectually. No insect or worm of any kind will attack arsenicised paper; and so far the MSS. are perfectly secure against is ravages. The superior appearance and cheapness of European paper has of late induced many persons to use it instead of the country arsenicised paper in writing puthis; but this is a great mistake, as the latter is not near so durable as the former, and is liable to be rapidly destroyed by insects. We cannot better illustrate this than by referring to some of the MSS. in the library of the Asiatic Society. There are among them several volumes written on foolscap paper, which date from 1820 to 1830, and they already look decayed, mouldering, and touched in several place by silver-fish. Others on John-letter paper, which is thicker, larger, and stouter, are already so far injured that the ink has quite faded, and become in many places illegible; whereas the MSS. which were originally copied on arsenicated paper for the College of Fort William in the first decade of this century are now quite as fresh as they were when first written. There are many MSS. in private collections which are much older, and still quite as fresh. The fact would suggest the propriety of Government records in Mofussil Courts being written on arsenicised paper instead of the ordinary English foolscap, which is so rapidly destroyed both by the climate and also by the white-ants. To guard against mistakes, the ordinary yellow paper sold in the bazar is dyed with turmeric, and not at all proof against the attack of insects. The oldest MS. Baboo Rajendrala Mitra has examined is a copy of the Bhagavata Purana, bearing date Samvat 1367, or A.D. 1310. It is consequently 565 years old. It is written on paper of very good quality, showing that the people of the country had already at that time attained to great proficiency in the art of paper-making. The oldest palm leaf MS. seen bears date Samvat 1189, or A.D. 1132; but "such records are extremely rare, and the general run is from 150 to 250 years."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

AT the annual meeting of the Indian Female Normal Society, held recently in Willis's Rooms, General Sir William Hill, the hon. secretary, read a report which gave a satisfactory statement of the progress the society had made in various parts of India. It stated that the society's most devoted missionaries felt that until the women were reached the hindrances to the free course of the "Word of the Lord" were unspeakably great. There were about fifty millions of high caste women shut up in their zenanas, and only women could obtain admission to them. The society had 131 agents in India, namely, twenty-eight English ladies, sixty native and Eurasian Christian teachers, eight native Christian ladies employed in zenanas, thirty-five native Bible women; 622 zenanas are visited in which there are 1,043 pupils, and in the schools there are 1,437 female scholars. The report further stated that the educated men of India were beginning earnestly to desire reformation. The first resolution, which was to the following effect, was moved by the Rev. J. Vaughan, of the Church Missionary Society:—'That in the greatly extended desire for native female education, in India and the facilities afforded to the missionaries, this meeting recognises an additional obligation resting on the Church at home to respond to the calls made, and thus to carry to the hitherto secluded females in that land the knowledge of that Gospel the power of which has been so increasingly manifested among all classes in India." In an interesting address, full of practical knowledge, the chairman recommended the objects of the society, and showed how it had progressed since the time when fifty-five years ago he went out to India. He added that two ladies who were present had volunteered to go out to India in order to promote the operations of the society. The resolution was seconded by Mr. James, of Masulipatam, who gave a history of the progress of Christianity in India, and made a declaration from his own experience that the modesty and virtue which now prevailed in his vast territory were entirely attributable to Christian instruction. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE Wesleyan ministers and missionaries of Ceylon have petitioned the Secretary of State against the ecclesiastical policy of the Colonial Government. It is, they allege, highly objectionable as Government thus directly enters upon missionary work; it is unfair to the Wesleyan society to be subjected to the rivalry of Government competition; and their efforts to induce the Wesleyans to support their own ministers are greatly hindered by the Government support of Episcopalians.

THE religious interest in Bangalore and Madras continues. "In the former place twenty-one lately sought the Lord in twelve days."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE anticipation of easier rates for money which we expressed last week, have already begun to show signs of fulfillment, and a considerable improvement is noticeable in the market. From Bombay the reports continue to be re-assuring, although no change has yet been made in the Bank's charges, but in Calcutta the statement of the Bank of Bengal, published yesterday, evidences a very large influx of money, and a reduction of one per cent in the rate all round was announced. It is said that the reduction would have been two per cent. had it not been for the circumstance that the Treasury balances stand at a very high figure, in comparison with the public funds. The minimum rate is now eight per cent. Considerable sums of money continue to flow into the Bank, and a further fall next week is confidently looked for. The effect of this reduction has not yet been felt to any very great extent in the market, and it is probable that business will still be restricted until the turn of the tide has set in more decidedly, and accommodation can be obtained at considerably lower rates than at present. The bazaar is an indication that this will not be long delayed, the tone being very much easier, and more certain.

Exchange on London has been weaker, since last mail, owing to the reduced quotation of the Council drawings reported last week, and may now be quoted at about a sixteenth lower all round. The bulk of the business in Bank Bills, for this mail, has been done at the following rates, which are the closing quotations:—

	s. d.
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight	1-10 3/16
Do. do. at 3 months' sight	1-9 15/16
Do. do. on demand	1-9 11/16

The market is weak and has a lower tendency.

Business in the share market has been very depressed, and the daily transactions reported have been very inconsiderable throughout, until yesterday, when a marked improvement was discernible consequent upon the lowering of the rate at the Bank. Prices are well maintained, and there is every prospect that, with the share list quotations healthy as they are at the present moment, a good and sound business may be looked forward to. Buyers are now encouraged to come into the market at better rates, and sellers will be able to realize fair prices, still leaving a margin of profit for purchasers. There is nothing new to report with regard to any particular stocks, quotations generally being much the same as last week.

In Government paper there has been a considerable amount of business, and the higher rates we anticipated last week have been obtained, 4 per cents having advanced to Rs. 102-14, which is a rise of $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. There has been but little done in $4\frac{1}{2}$, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Securities, transactions having been almost entirely confined to 4 per cents, which are looked upon as more certain in regard to the future than the other descriptions. Rates close as follow—

4 per cents	...	102-12 to 103
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents 1872	...	103-12
$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cents	...	109-12

The following is a list of the transactions reported during the week:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—

4 per cent., at Rs. 102 to 103.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., at Rs. 103 to 103-10.

SHARES—

Bank of Bengal, at Rs. 1,420 to 1,430.
National Bank, at Rs. 107 to 109-8.
Punjab Bank, at Rs. 74 to 75.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co., at Rs. 225.
Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., at Rs. 90.
Raneegunge Coal Co., at Rs. 91 cash, and Rs. 93-8 delivery in 1 month.
New Beerbhoom Coal Co., at Rs. 120 to 123.
Barnagore Jute Mills Co., at Rs. 95 to 97-8.
Oriental Jute Mills Co., at Rs. 60.

Budge Budge Jute Mills Co., at Rs. 52 to 59, new shares at Rs. 19 to 20-8.
Calcutta Jute Mills Co., at Rs. 110 to 111.
Seebpore Jute Mills Co., at Rs. 58.
Fort Gloster Jute Mills Co., at Rs. 58 to 60.
India General Steam Navigation Co., at Rs. 405.
Nauthpore Indigo Co., at Rs. 115.
East India Tea Co., at Rs. 85 to 86.
Singell Tea Co., at Rs. 139.
Burkhola Tea Co., at Rs. 104.
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., at Rs. 195.
Lower Assam Tea Co., at Rs. 43 to 45.
Central Cachar Tea Co., at Rs. 163.
Tuckvar Tea Co., at Rs. 135.
Majagram Tea Co., at Rs. 116.
Punkabaree Tea Co., at Rs. 115.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BIRD, Lieut. W. J. B., to be Wing Subaltern, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.
BODDAM, Major W. W., furlough for six months.
CLARKE, Major S. de A. C., to remain in England, to the 30th November, in extension.
CORY, Lieut.-Col. A., furlough for two years.
DOHERTY, Surgn.-Major D. J., to Simla, to the 3rd November.
FOSBERY, Lieut. E. H., to England, to appear before a medical board.
GARRET, Lieut. A. J., furlough for four months.
HICKS, Major W., Bombay Staff Corps, placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols.
HAWKES, Major H. P., Madras Staff Corps, placed on the list of Lieut. Cols. on the Indian Gradation List.
HORSFORD, Lieut-Col. E. O'B., furlough for one year.
JERVOIS, Lieut. H. N., to be Subaltern, No. 3 Horse Light field Battery, P. F. F.
LANGMORE, Lieut.-Col. E. G., furlough for two years.
MACCALL, Capt. G., to remain at Mussoorie, to the 9th November.
MORGAN, Lieut.-Col. W. D., furlough for two years.
MILLER, Lieut.-Col. J. C., furlough for eighteen months.
MCNAIR, Lieut.-Col. E. J., furlough for six months.
NOLAN, Lieut. G., furlough for two years.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. D. K., to England, to appear before a medical board.
RAMSDEN, Capt. W. C., to officiate as Adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
RUSSELL, Col. G. W., Madras Staff Corps, placed on the list of Major-Generals.
REID, Major-General Sir C., placed on the list of Lieut.-Generals.
SMITH, C. H. M., to officiate as Quartermaster, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
SPOTTISWOODE, Col. M. C., Madras Staff Corps, placed on the list of Major-Generals.
THOMPSON, Capt. D. H., leave to the 10th October.
WRIGHT, Major H. C., placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.
WEMYSS, Major-General W. B., Bengal Cavalry, placed on the list of Lieut.-Generals.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

AYLMER, Mr. A. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, leave to Europe for one year.
BIRCH, Capt. W. B., to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.
BARRON, Capt. W., Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.
CHUNDRA, Surgn.-Major R. C., to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta.
GRIMES, Mr. G. D., to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.
PROTHEROE, Capt. M., to officiate temporarily as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
SAMUELLS, Capt. E. W., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.
WIMBERLY, Capt. R. J., to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

PUBLIC WORKS.

CHRYSTIE, Major W., promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.
GALLOTT, Mr. J. L., promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.
O'TOOLE, Mr. L., Assistant Engineer, transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.
PARKER, Mr. W. H., promoted to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.
RAYNE, Mr. M., to officiate as a Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway.
SIMON, Mr. F., Executive Engineer, permanently transferred to Bengal.
SCOTLAND, Mr. J. P., Assistant Engineer, permanently transferred to Bengal.
TREVER, Major S. T., promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.
VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., Assistant Engineer, transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.
WHISH, Major H. E., to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the P.W.D.

BENGAL.

AYKAT, Baboo N. C., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Lohardugga.
BLYTH, Mr. W. D., Assistant Magistrate, transferred to Malda.
BENSLEY, Surgn.-Major C. E. W., leave for three months.
FENTIMAN, Rev. A., to be a Marriage Registrar for Calcutta.
GUISE, Mr. R. F., Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, transferred to Rungpore.
MACMICHAEL, Mr. N., to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.
NUND, Moonshee S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Hazareebagh.
NUGENT, Mr. J., Assistant Magistrate, leave for two months and-a-half.
SAVAGE, Mr. H., Assistant Magistrate, transferred to Beerbhoom.

MADRAS.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nellore.
COURT, Captain H. S., to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Cannanore.
DEANE, Rev. B. O'M., Chaplain of North Black Town, furlough for two years.
HOPE, Mr. E., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah.
HODGES, Captain W. H., to act as Superintendent of Police, 1st grade.
KIDD, Rev. D. W., to act as Chaplain of Saint John's District, Bangalore.
LEFANU, Mr. W. J. H., Acting Sub-Collector, Salem, leave for three months.
MILLET, Mr. T. T., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanjore.
PUCKLE, Mr. R. K., to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue.
SULLIVAN, Mr. J. F., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malabar.
WHITLOCK, Captain C. J. T., to act as Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah.

OUDH.

GHOSE, Surgeon F. C., posted to Oonao.
INNES, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kheeree, leave for two months and twenty-three days.
KING, Mr. R. M., Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, leave for two months and twenty-four days.
MULVANY, Surgeon E., posted to Baraitch.
NOBLE, Captain C. S., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad.
PONSONBY, Mr. J. C., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Baraitch and Gonda Division, three months' leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

CASTLE, C. T., District Superintendent of Police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.
FOSTER, Mr. E., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.
GROWSE, Mr. F. S., to officiate as Magistrate, Muttra.
HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to Mozuffurnuggur.
IRVINE, Mr. W., Officiating Joint Magistrate, to Furruckabad.
KEENE, Mr. H. G., District and Sessions Judge, Agra, two months' leave.
MULOCK, Mr. H. P., Officiating Joint Magistrate, to Allygurh.
OGILVIE, Mr. J., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from Furruckabad to Agra.
SHARP, Rev. B., Chaplain of Muttra, three months' leave.
WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.
WYER, Mr. T. R., to be an Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd grade Moradabad.
WIGRAM, Mr. P., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Agra.
WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., posted as Assistant Magistrate to the Saharunpore District.
YOUNG, Rev. J. W., Chaplain of Chunar, three months' leave.
YOUNG, Local Lieut. R. J., District Superintendent of Police, from the 5th to the 4th grade.
YEATMAN, Mr. C. E., to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

PUNJAB.

BURNEY, Mr. R. T., to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.
BIRCH, Major F. M., ditto.
BEAMISH, Rev. S. H., Chaplain of Jullundhur, leave for ninety-one days.
DAVIES, Lieut.-Col. W. G., to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi Division.
ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.
FRIZELLE, Mr. J., to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.
FORSTER, Lieut.-Col. T. F., to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.
GARDINER, Mr. J. W., to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
HARRISON, Mr. E. H., Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, leave for ninety days.
MERCER, Colonel T. W., to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.
TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
YOUNG, Mr. W. M., ditto, 1st Class.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

24TH.

London, 18th May.

THE Homeward Mails, *viâ* Brindisi, which left Calcutta, 23rd April, and Bombay 26th idem, were delivered in London on the 15th instant. The Heavy Mails *viâ* Southampton from Calcutta, 16th April, arrived yesterday.

London, 22nd May.

MR. GRANT DUFF yesterday addressed his constituents at Elgin. Describing his visit to India, he said he considered the civil and military organization immensely strong; he had discussed the Army efficiency with Lord Napier and other military authorities, who thought the Native Army never more fit than now for the uses for which it was intended. He further said he was persuaded that the competitive system had given men of higher average to the Civil Service than formerly were obtained from Haileybury. In conclusion, he alluded to the notorious misconduct of the Gaekwar of Baroda, which had necessitated his removal.

25TH.

London, 24th May.

THE half-yearly report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company announces that owing to the reduction of mail subsidies and decrease of receipts, the profits are insufficient to pay an interim dividend.

Mr. Lowe, Professor Rogers, and the majority of the press oppose the proposed scheme to establish a special College at Oxford for Indian Civil Service candidates.

The *Observer* states that Lord Cadogan succeeds the Earl of Pembroke as Under-Secretary for War.

Madrid, 23rd May.

MEETINGS have been held by former senators and deputies resulting in a coalition between the Monarchists and Liberals, to support the present Government.

Brussels, 23rd May.

THE Liege tribunal has dismissed the charges of complicity in the attempted assassination of Bismarck brought against the Belgian, Duchesne. This result has created a sensation at Berlin.

Frequent religious disturbances are occurring throughout Belgium. The populace are assaulting pilgrims.

26TH.

London, 24th May.

THE Homeward Mails *viâ* Brindisi, which left Calcutta 30th April, and Bombay 3rd May, were delivered in London to-day.

London, 25th May.

LATEST betting on the Derby: seventy-five to forty against Galopin, nine to one against Camballo; nine to one against Claremont; ten to one against Repentance Colt; hundred to eight against Woodlands, hundred to seven against Balfe.

The Commons have rejected by 249 votes against 175 the motion, put forward by Mr. Fawcett, condemning the insufficiency of the Government proposal to reform local taxation.

Lord Hamilton replying to Mr. Lowe said that Lord Salisbury fully concurred in the remedies proposed for the grievances of civilians in the North-Western Provinces, and had no reason to believe they were inadequate, and until insufficiency is proved he will not take any special action in the matter.

The following is the result of the Derby:—Galopin first, Claremont second, Repentance colt third.

General Henry Hope Graham, who has been gazetted Colonel of the 77th Foot, *vice* Rokeby, has been transferred to the Coloneloy of the Scots Fusiliers.

27TH.

Singapore, 26th May.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, the Member of Council for Public Works, leaves here to-day for Calcutta.

28TH.

London, 27th May.

A LETTER published by Sir W. G. Romaine defends Lord Northbrook's policy in respect to the recent deposition of the Gaekwar. The writer points out that the critics have failed to indicate any other course than that adopted.

Paris, 26th May.

THE Assembly has appointed a new Committee of Thirty, containing twenty members of the Left, who favour elections by departments. The Ministry insist on elections by arrondissement.

Brussels, 26th May.

IN consequence of the failure of the prosecution of Duchesne for alleged complicity in the attempt on Bismarck's life, the Belgian Government has announced its intention to introduce a bill to render penal all attempts at assassination.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20th—Oriental from Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab. 21st—City of Poonah from Liverpool. 22nd—Satara from Bombay *viâ* Coasts. 23rd—Caroline from Masulipatam. 24th—City of Berlin from Liverpool, Meinam from Galle *viâ* Madras Coast, Star of Greece from London. 25th—Arabia from Kyouk Phyoo, &c., British Duke from Barrow, Ganges from Liverpool. 26th—Baroda from Liverpool, Mahanada from Liverpool, Triumph from Cape Town.

DEPARTURES.

May 20th—City of Canterbury for London *viâ* Suez Canal. 21st—Malda for Bombay *viâ* Coasts. 22nd—Parsee for Madras Colonial Ports and Gibraltar, Rajpootana for Rangoon and Moulmein, Patna for Akyab and Rangoon, Himalaya for Port Blair and Camorta, Bengal for New York. 23rd—Prince Rudolph for New York, Breadalbane for Havre. 25th—City of Paris for London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co's S.S. *Venetia*, Commander W. C. Angrove, brought the English Mails of the 30th April. She left Aden at midnight on the 12th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Mr. McMahon, Mr. S. Sayer, Mr. Bickers, three Ayahs, Major J. A. Ellis, Rev. A. G. Lewis, and Mrs. Robertson and infant.

FROM VENICE—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Paynter, Major C. J. Anderson, and Mr. McColl.

FROM BRINDISI—Major H. R. Vanheythusen, and Mr. J. V. Falle.

FROM ALEXANDRIA—Mr. Santaana Pinto, and Mr. Said Cassum.

FROM SUEZ—Rev. Bishop of Jerusalem, brother and servant.

FROM ADEN—Mr. Henry Norman, fourteen natives, and Mr. Michael Bourke.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers were booked to proceed by the P. and O. Co's S.S. *Khiva*, Captain C. G. Perrins, to Southampton, Brindisi, Venice, Suez, and Aden, on Monday last:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. V. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, child and 2 infants, Mrs. Filgate, 2 children and infant, Col. and Mrs. Ballard, 2 children and infant, the Hon'ble J. K. Bythell, 2 children and 2 infants, Major and Mrs. Wardrop, child and infant, Mr. C. Meile, Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Pipon and infant, Mrs. Drummond and 4 children, Miss McPherson, Rev. and Mrs. Gritton, Mr. H. B. Bristow, Mr. W. Smith, Private Jas. Duffy, and Mr. Fred. Maclean.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. Rogers B. Sedgwick, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. S. H. Phillpots.

FOR VENICE—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Des Voeux, Mr. and Mrs. Blascheck and 2 infants, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Taylor, Rev. H. D. Hubbard, Mr. Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. N. Jeevenjee Guzder, Lt.-Col. E. J. MacNair, Mr. J. Pontz, Col. Cross, Mrs. Alexander, Col. T. E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Silbiger, and Lt.-Col. W. H. Paget.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr. P. Augusto.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. A. Craigie and Mrs. Terrenner.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 21-10 *in advance, and should be forwarded to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Old Court House Street.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 *annas.*

CONTENTS OF No. 2098, MAY 29TH, 1875.

The Famine—Our Politicals—Fiscal Science in India and Sir Bartle Frere—Game Preservation in India—The Chewa Succession—Bengal in the Olden Time—Gossip: Nynee-Tal, Mussoorie, Madras—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letter to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Commerce and Finance—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Telegrams—Shipping.

delayed, CONTENTS OF No. 2097, MAY 22ND, 1875.

The Famine—Tenant Right: Bengal—Unparliamentary Language, Sir John!—The Press and the Government—Disestablishment of the Indian Church—Skittles in Cool Places—The Nynee-Tal Season—Coffee in Coorg—London Letter—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Poetry—Indian Intelligence—Commerce and Finance—Military and Civil Orders—Telegrams—Shipping.

With the present issue of the FRIEND OF INDIA, *is published a Special Supplement, containing the Home and Foreign news brought by the latest Mail. This will be continued weekly.*

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Parents and Guardians of Children requiring the beneficial change to a British Climate.

A LADY residing in a quite healthful country place in Ireland, having a good roomy house and extensive grounds, wishes to receive three or four young children to board and educate with her own. Having been for many years a resident in India, she especially understands the constitution and requirements of children coming from that climate, and can confidently warrant every comfort and happiness for children committed to her care, as well as the strictest personal attention to habit and manners, physical and mental training. Highest references given and required. Terms moderate.

Please address Mrs. D. E., care of Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., 7, Hare Street, Calcutta, who will kindly furnish prospectus.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

William DIXON, of Calcutta, an Officer in the Preventive Service of Government, died at Calcutta on the 13th May, 1875.

George SAUNDERS, of Aligurh, in the North-Western Provinces of India, an Indigo Planter, died at Aligurh on the 14th November, 1867.

George INGLIS, a British subject residing at Sylhet, died at Sylhet on the 9th January, 1850.

Esther YOUNG, formerly Esther MOORE, of Umballa in the Punjab, died on the 25th September, 1874.

T. C. DALE, Chief Officer, Floating Light Vessel "Star," died at Calcutta on the 8th April, 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 37 Act II. of 1874 to Edward James Butler as a creditor of the deceased.

Edward PINTO, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta on the 30th March 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 36 Act II. of 1874 to Mary Anne Pinto as widow of the deceased.

HIGH COURT: *Calcutta, 29th May, 1875.*

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES: 64, PRINCES' STREET, EDINBURGH; 61 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRESIDENT: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G., HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT: RIGHT HON'BLE LORD LAWRENCE OF THE PUNJAB, G.C.B.S.K.C.S.I.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £250,000

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:

James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halket, Esq., Jr., *of Cramond.*
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Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W. S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C. A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart., M.P.
Frederic Pitman, Esq., W. S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W. S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Funds are free from any liability to the Fire Department by the Company's Acts 33 and 34 Victoria. Session 1869-70,

Accumulated Funds irrespective of the Paid-up Capital £2,551,589-16-7

Annual Revenue from Premiums and Interest 360,625-18-9

At the last Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits for the period ending 31st December 1870, the Surplus Fund divided amounted to £182,274 5 2

The value of the loading reserved for Future Profits and Expenses amounted to £601,554 0 0
Besides which there were reserved for Contingencies, &c. .. 33,925 6 2

Making a Total Reserve of £635,479 6 2

During the five years preceding 1870, the Company transacted the following new business:—

NO. OF POLICIES ISSUED.	SUMS ASSURED.	PREMIUMS.
£4,567.	£4,132,141.	£133,279 16 5.

A Bonus was declared upon the Policies of the Company on the Participating Scale, at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. per annum, which in many instances was equal to £1-19s. per cent. per annum, on the original sum assured, the principle of division being to declare the Bonus not only on the original sum assured, but also on all previous Bonus additions.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and generally LOWER than those of other Offices.

REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES without Medical Certificate or fresh examination, *from the date of leaving Alexandria, or Port Said for Europe.*

NINE-TENTHS OF THE WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date, will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as

Local Board of Directors:

F. S. Collis, Esq., Officiating Administrator-General.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Supdt., P. & O. S. N. Co.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. Ewart, Surgeon to the General Hospital.

Prospectus, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or from the Agents at

AGRA	.. *T. Baily, Esq.*	DACCA	.. *J. J. Gray, Esq.*	MADRAS	.. *Messrs. C. Shana & Co.*
DITTO	.. *Uncovenanted Service Bank.*	DINAPORE	.. *Messrs. Smith & Co,*	MIRZAPORE	.. *Messrs. Hamilton Brown & Co.*
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CACHAR	.. *J. Ashington Thomson, Esq.*	KISHNAGHUR	.. *Arch. Hills, Esq.*	SINGAPORE	.. *Messrs. Hamilton, Gray & Co.*
CAWNPORE	.. *Vacant.*	LAHORE	.. *C. H. Chetham, Esq.* — —		
COLOMBO	.. *Messrs. George Wall & Co.*	LUCKNOW	.. *Vacant.*		

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BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, & ROBERTS,
Agents for India in the Life Department.

WATSON AND SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL

WIG MAKERS.

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"THE MALL," SIMLA.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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9 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Soup Plates, 9 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-6 each.
Flat ditto, 6 in. Rs. 8-8 per dozen; 9 in. Rs. 12-8 per dozen; 10 in. Rs. 15 per dozen.
Meat Dishes, 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2 each; 16 in. Rs. 2-12 each; 18 in. Rs. 3-4 each.
Baking ditto, 10 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2 each.
Round Pudding Pans 8 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 9 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 12 in. Rs. 2 each.
Oval Pie Dishes, 8 in Re. 1 each; 9 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2-4 each; 16 in Rs. 3-8 each.
Bread Pans, 6 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 7 in. Rs. 1-6 each; 8 in. Rs. 1-8 each.
Pudding Cups, No. 1, As. 14 each; No. 2, Rs. 1-2 each.
Game Ovens, No. 1. Rs. 4-4 each; No. 2, Rs. 5-4 each.
Cups and Saucers, Small, Rs. 1-8 per pair; Large, Rs. 2 per pair.
Tumblers, ½ pint, Re. 1 each; 1 pint, Rs. 1-4 each; 1½ pint, Rs. 2 each.
Jacks, ½ pint, Rs. 1-4 each; 1 pint, Rs. 1-8 each; 1½ pint, Rs. 1-12 each; 2 pints, Rs. 2 each.
Milk Pans, 14 in. Rs. 4 each; 16 in. Rs. 5 each; 18 in. Rs. 6 each; 20 in. Rs. 7-8 each; 22 in. Rs. 9 each; 24 in. Rs. 10-8 each.
Nursery Basins, on stands, Rs. 20 each.
Bowls, 6½ in. Rs. 1-4 each; 7½ in. Rs. 1-8 each; 11½ in. Rs. 3-4 each, 12½ in. Rs. 4-8 each; 14¼ in. Rs. 6-8 each; 18 in. Rs. 7-8 each.
Soap Trays, Ans. 12 each, Square and Round.
Brush Trays, Re. 1 each.
Chamber Utensils, No. 0, Rs. 4 each; No. 1, Rs. 4-8 each; No. 2, Rs. 5 each.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants,

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Adrress 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, & 170, PICCADILLY.

Works—EUSTON ROAD, AND CAMDEN TOWN.

(Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa and Cocoa Condensed Milk.)

REMEDY FOR INSURANCE PANIC.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING & INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, "LIMITED."

CHIEF OFFICE: 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
CALCUTTA OFFICE: 6, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well-established office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution, and possesses a current annual premium income of £50,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—

How can I assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death?

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—

Only let the net premiums be reserved and safely invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, *it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a* "trading company for profit to shareholders, than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and "husband the premiums until such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. "To this end it should be enacted that *every* office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' *a proper proportion* of its annual premiums, to "meet assurance, risks, and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the share-"holders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest con-"sistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the 'Positive,' THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols, yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE 'POSITIVE' HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth part of the paid-up capital).
2. The Net Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other property of the Company.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS' FUNDS

AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(ACCUMULATED SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF LIFE BUSINESS IN 1872.*)*

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITTALE.

1. Unconditional, being free from all conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
2. Indisputable, as no objection whatever can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.
3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable 'to bearer,' and bears a cash value of 40 per cent of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

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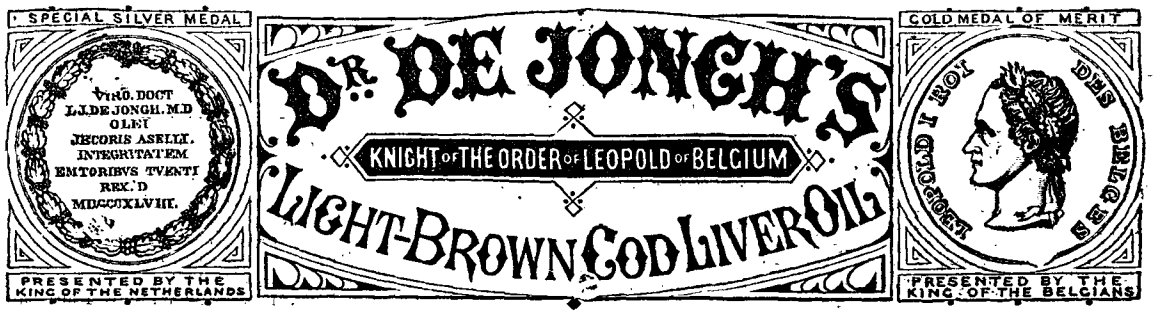

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AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.
NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh, on the 28th April, 1875, when the following results were communicated :—

NEW ASSURANCES accepted during the year 1874	**£1,088,665 18 0**
REVENUE	**£733,111 19 9** pr. an.
ASSETS	**£4,821,005 17 10**

Being an increase of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING *during the past year.*

A FULL REPORT of the Proceedings at the Meeting, and all further information, may be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Calcutta, or at the Agencies which have been established in every Station of importance throughout India.

SPENCER C. THOMSON,
Manager of the Company.
GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, King Street, Manchester; 96, Cheapside, London; 35, Castle Street, Liverpool; 80, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; 12, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P.
John Chapman, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Halliday, Esq.
Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
Alfred Lowe, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to
PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policyholders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds ...	...	**£ 971,942 10 10**
Annual Income ...	...	**£ 169,497 15 8**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims Paid Since 1834, £ 2,070.348 17 1

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, STRAND, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,900 0 0
	Interest	24,300 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		561,332 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system. Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ..	..	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ..	..	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ..	..	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ..	..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ..	..	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.
Sub-Agents in ..	Mirzapore, ..	..	HAMILTON, BROWN & CO.
	Agra, ..	..	T. BAILEY, ESQ.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN
BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example:

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		With Profits.
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

THE
NATIONAL GUARANTEE
AND
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

MANAGER,
GEORGE TODD CHIENE.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

William DIXON, of Calcutta, an Officer in the Preventive Service of Government, died at Calcutta on the 13th May, 1875.

George SAUNDERS, of Aligurh, in the North-Western Provinces of India, an Indigo Planter, died at Aligurh on the 14th November, 1867.

George INGLIS, a British subject residing at Sylhet, died at Sylhet on the 9th January, 1850.

Esther YOUNG, formerly Esther MOORE, of Umballa in the Punjab, died on the 25th September, 1874.

T. C. DALE, Chief Officer, Floating Light Vessel "Star," died at Calcutta on the 8th April, 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 37 Act II. of 1874 to Edward James Butler as a creditor of the deceased.

Edward PINTO, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta on the 30th March 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 36 Act II. of 1874 to Mary Anne Pinto as widow of the deceased.

HIGH COURT:
Calcutta, 29th May, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	4 „ „
12 „ „	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	5 per cent.
6 „ „	4 „
3 „ „	3 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Calcutta, 1875. *Manager.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July*, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, *Mauritius*, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN & Co's

		Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases, Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 30

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 dozen cases, Qts.	„ 30

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6 Magnums, at	Rs.	44 per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto	12 Quarts	„	44 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24 Pints,	„	48 „
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6 Magnums, at	„	35 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12 Quarts,	„	35 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24 Pints,	„	36 „

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 *&* 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

DENTISTRY.

MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.,

May be consulted daily upon all cases of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

THEIR IMPROVEMENTS IN

Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry

Afford the following advantages:—

First.—Extreme lightness, being completely self-supporting.

Secondly.—Moderate charges, extreme simplicity of construction, the highest class of mechanism, and the best materials.

Thirdly.—Absolute immunity from pain.

Fourthly.—Nature so closely imitated, that detection becomes an impossibility.

Parties residing in Calcutta and the Suburbs attended at their own residences if desired.

Teeth supplied by other Dentists not having proved satisfactory, or old cases that have become out of order through absorption of the gums and other causes, can be remodelled on Messrs. Corfield's system on moderate cost.

Artificial Teeth repaired and returned by following post.

J. CORFIELD & CO.,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, Pharmaceutical Chemists, &c. &c.

1a, Government Place, Calcutta.

(*Under Royal Patronage.*)

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,
SOLD
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece,

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets; Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks,

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Usual Plating. "Fiddle." Rs. A.	Extra Strong Plating. "Fiddle." Rs. A.	"Bended." Rs. A.	"Lily." Rs. A.	"Threaded." Rs. A.	"Threaded and Shell." Rs. A.	"Kings," &c. Rs. A.
Table Spoons per doz	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
„ Forks „	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Dessert Spoons „	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
„ Forks „	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Tea Spoons „ each	11 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Salt „	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Egg „	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Mustd. „	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Soup Ladle „	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Sauce „	2 12	3 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Fish Knives „	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Butter „	2 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Gravy Spoons „	2 4	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Sugar Sifters „	2 8	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Pickle Forks „	1 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes*; also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes*, and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY OR PRESENTATION.

Charles Knight's Popular History of England
AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO OUR OWN TIMES.
In 8 handsome Vols., royal 8vo., cloth gilt, Cash Rs. 43.

The Comprehensive History of England.
BY CHARLES MACFARLANE AND THE REV. T. THOMSON
ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE 1000 ENGRAVINGS.
In 4 handsome Vols., imperial 8vo., cloth, Rs. 40.

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EDITED BY CHARLES KNIGHT.
With Notes and Numerous Beautiful Illustrations of Scenery, Costume, and Character.
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A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, Illustrated with Maps and Numerous Engravings.
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A complete Encyclopædia of Elementary, Advanced & Technical Education.
NEW AND REVISED EDITION.
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An Encyclopædia of Technical Education.
4 Vols. bound in 2, small 4to, half-bound in calf, Cash Rs. 20.

Wood's Natural History.
VOL. I. Mammalia, with 600 Illustrations.
II. Birds, with 500 Illustrations.
III. Reptiles, Fishes and Insects, 400 Illustrations.
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF MAN. An account of the Manners and Customs of the Uncivilized Races of Man, with 600 Original Illustrations.
VOL. I. Africa.
II. Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, America, Asia, and Ancient Europe.
In all 5 handsome Vols., handsomely half bound in calf, Cash Rs. 80.

Cassell's Popular Natural History.
Illustrated with about 2000 Engravings.
In 4 Vols., handsomely bound in green cloth, Cash Rs. 32.

Scott's Poems.
ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
In 1 Vol., Royal 8vo., beautifully bound in full Morocco, extra, Cash Rs. 22

Milton's Poetical Works.
Carefully Printed from the Original Editions, with Life, by Chalmers.
In 1 Vol., 8vo., full bound in calf, Cash Rs. 12.

Lord Byron's Poetical Works.
NEW AND COMPLETE EDITION,
In 1 Vol., royal 8vo., handsomely bound in full Morocco, extra, Cash Rs. 14.

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
With Illustrations, Original and from the Antique, by A. Scharz.
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Lord Lytton's Novels.
In 12 Vols., neatly half-bound in Morocco, Cash Rs. 50.

Thackeray's Works.
Complete in 12 Vols., handsomely half-bound in Morocco, Cash Rs. 66.
Ditto half-bound in calf, ... Cash Rs. 64.

Charles Dickens's Works.
In 18 Vols., handsomely half-bound in Morocco, ... Cash Rs. 70.
Ditto bound in 13, half-bound in calf, gilt, ... Cash Rs. 60.

Cassell's Book of Birds.
FROM THE TEXT OF DR. BREHM.
With upwards of 400 Engravings, and series of Beautifully coloured Plates.
4 Vols. bound in 2, imperial 8vo., half-bound in green cloth, Cash Rs. 24.

A Compendious History of English Literature
And of the English Language, from the Norman Conquest
BY GEORGE L. CRAIK.
In 2 Vols., handsomely bound in smooth calf, Cash Rs. 24.

Marshman's History of India.
From the earliest Period to the close of Lord Dalhousie's Administration.
In 3 Vols., beautifully bound in tree marbled calf, reduced Cash price, Rs. 20.

Macfarlane's History of British India.
From the earliest English Intercourse, with additions.
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Gibbon's Roman Empire.
ABRIDGED EDITION, BY DR. WILLIAM SMITH.
In 1 Vol., beautifully bound in smooth calf, Cash Rs. 8.

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BARODA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE announcement that Baroda affairs are to become the subject of debate in Parliament, will attract very general attention to the last and most interesting phase of the chief political question of the day. We do not pretend to conceal our own opinion that a fatality appears to have attended the action of the Supreme Government in dealing with Baroda affairs, from the time they first assumed a critical character. Inclined it is said, in the first instance, to discredit the representations and remonstrances of the local Government on the subject of Baroda misgovernment, Lord Northbrook was at length reluctantly compelled to sanction the appointment of a formal Commission of Enquiry. Hardly, however, had the Commission commenced its work and the gravity of the complaints become apparent, than Lord Northbrook became seriously alarmed, and took steps to narrow the enquiry. The frightful charges against the Gaekwar of the murder in prison of the ex-Dewan Bhow Scindia, of Rowjee Keshew, Govindjee Naik, and several others; the spoliation and imprisonment of all the more prominent servants and dependants of H.H. Khunderao; the revengeful persecution and disgrace of the ex-Ranee Jumnabaee, and of all her friends and followers; the seizure of respectable women in the public streets; and the abominable system of slavery in the Maharajah's palace,—these, and the more serious personal charges against him, were by some strange fatality carefully excluded from the bill of indictment. Hampered as the Resident thus was by the timidity of the Calcutta Foreign Office, Colonel Phayre was still able abundantly to satisfy the Commissioners of the reality of the misgovernment which prevailed in every department of the administration; and the final Report of the Commission published at Bombay in February, 1874, at once demonstrated the necessity of the enquiry, and vindicated the action both of the supreme and local authorities in practically placing on his trial a sovereign prince.

It was now we think that the Supreme Government should have acted boldly on the report of Colonel Meade's Commission. The personal character and antecedents of the prince precluded any rational hope of reform under his reign, and notwithstanding the promises and protestations of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the state of affairs at Baroda had gradually gone from bad to worse during the six months that followed the departure of the Commission. And it was notorious that Mulharao's first act after the appointment of the Commission was to commence a crusade of revenge against all who had had the temerity to complain. The significance of these proceedings could scarcely be mistaken by men not wilfully blind; but as if to mark still further his defiance of the enquiry which had taken place, Mulharao Gaekwar suddenly proposed to go through a formal ceremony of marriage with the married wife of one of our own subjects, and to force the authorities to recognize the legitimacy of her issue. And this outrage upon public law and decency was only prevented, as is well-known, by the firmness of the Resident, who had of course awakened the most vindictive rage for the part which he was directed to take in connection with that marriage. All this was in the month of May, 1874. In the following July, the long-deferred orders were received from Calcutta regarding the Report of Colonel Meade's Commission. The Gaekwar was severely admonished for the gross misrule which had been proved to prevail, and was ordered to introduce certain specified reforms with a distinct intimation that if within a given period of probation he did not set his house in order, he would be deposed, and another ruler provided for the State. Had Lord Northbrook boldly acted on the report of Colonel Meade's Commission, and interpreted aright the significance of Mulharao's proceedings subsequent to that report, he would have deposed the Gaekwar at once without waiting for further evidence of his unfitness to be ruler. This was the course recommended at the time by the Bombay Government and an influential portion of the press. It would have been approved by public opinion both in England and in India, and would have saved the Government from all its subsequent embarrassment. But at this juncture Lord Northbrook's counsels were marked by a mixture of timidity and indiscretion. The Gaekwar was given a period of eighteen months, in which to prosecute his intrigues and show the folly of the clemency extended to him; while the Resident, who to Mulharao was the emblem of everything hateful, was directed to watch and report on the progress of reform. The consequences of this blunder were soon seen. The irritation against the Resident, increased, and instead of reform being made existing abuses were wilfully intensified in an open spirit of bravado. A conspiracy was at least organized to assassinate the Resident, and measures simultaneously taken by Mr. Dadabhoy's party to procure Colonel Phayre's removal by means of a petition or *kureeta* addressed to the Viceroy. The truth or falsity of the statements contained in this petition, it is not necessary to discuss, as before any answer was received, the startling intelligence was made known that an attempt had been made to murder the Resident. Not until now, were Lord Northbrook's eyes opened to the position which had been created by his own nerveless policy. It was natural to suppose that he would not have been unprepared for an emergency. It was remembered that he had recently testified his full confidence in Colonel Phayre and had given him a proof of that confidence by entrusting him with the invidious and responsible task of watching and reporting on the progress of reform. It was, therefore, confidently supposed that Colonel Phayre, who had done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the Government, but who had loyally and faithfully carried out his instructions, under very trying circumstances, would have received at this juncture the fullest support. But to the amazement of every one, the announcement was suddenly made that Colonel Phayre was disgraced and removed from his appointment, and that the Bombay Government were considered unfit to be any longer entrusted with the management of Baroda affairs. It was discovered that Colonel Phayre instead of being the victim of a revengeful tyrant, was the oppressive persecutor of a mild and inoffending prince. The disaffected organs of the press were jubilant at this unexpected result of these intrigues, and every native Durbar in India was elate at the downfall of an honest officer, and the triumph of rascality. But hardly had Colonel Phayre been thus disposed of, than it unfortunately transpired that the poisoning could neither be burked nor denied. A fact more awkward and more unwelcome at this juncture could scarcely be imagined. It is no secret that the Government were for a considerable time incredulous on the subject, and that the employment of Mr. Souter was sanctioned without by any means a conviction that discoveries would be made. Sir Lewis Pelly, moreover, in his excessive anxiety to carry out his instructions, somewhat overdid his part, by publicly avowing his belief in Mulharao's sincerity and in his promises of amendment. The necessity of arresting and placing on his trial for murder, this sincere and penitent reformer could scarcely have occurred to Sir Lewis at the time of these ill-advised assurances. We must, however, do Lord Northbrook the justice to admit that when convinced of Mulharao's guilt, he did not shrink from consequences, and

the arrest and temporary deposition of the Gaekwar were carried out with commendable firmness. Once more, however, his evil genius appears to have misled him in the attempt to make political capital out of the Baroda complications. Mulharao Gaekwar was a prisonor at Baroda in the hands of British soldiers. The *primâ facie* case against him was very strong, but difficult of legal proof, and nothing was really required but formally to record the evidence, and to pronounce a sentence of deposition, the justice of which would hardly have been denied. Instead, however, of taking what appears to have been the plain and obvious course, Lord Northbrook resolved to order a public trial. With such evidence only as he had in his hand, the step has been unanimously condemned by public opinion both in England and India. The trial proved a failure ; and a whirlwind of reproach was raised. The deposition of the Gaekwar for misgovernment to a certain extent relieves Lord Northbrook from the consequences of his blunder ; but it is impossible to reconcile to one's sense of justice the action of Government in deposing Mulharao for misgovernment with the ruin of the officer by whom that misgovernment was exposed. The Proclamation announcing the deposition of Mulharao Gaekwar for misgovernment is, as every one must see, an emphatic condemnation of Lord Northbrook's proceedings in disgracing Colonel Phayre, and in placing the Gaekwar on his trial instead of deposing him at once.

There can be little doubt that when the matter comes before Parliament, it will receive the most thorough attention ; and if the action of the Supreme Government can be vindicated on sound and reasonable principles, the sooner the vindication is made public the better. The claims of official etiquette will not prevent Lord Salisbury from dealing with the whole subject in a spirit of broad statesmanship. We have not pretended to conceal our belief that Lord Northbrook's policy was from the first marked by weakness and indiscretion ; and that the extraordinary complications which followed were directly traceable to his want of capacity.

THE COLLEGE AT ALLYGURH.

IT *is with great* pleasure we learn that the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Allygurh is shortly to be opened. To Moulvie Syed Ahmed of Benares the conception of the scheme is due, but his earnest endeavours to carry it to completion have been warmly seconded by the more enlightened of his co-religionists. Over the many obstacles in their path, they have triumphed at last. Apathy, prejudice, timidity, religious jealousies, the lukewarm countenance of those in authority, the sneers of routine educationists, a conservative acquiescence in things as they are, side by side with a confession that the Government system fails to attract the better classes of Mussulmans, have been met by rare patience, tact, and determination. The scheme now published will, if faithfully carried out, give to Upper India a form of education as complete as it well could be. It is not only that being an independent national effort, the people may be expected to receive its benefits with a heartiness which no Government measure could hope to command, but that those benefits are such as, partly from financial and partly from religious reasons, it would be impossible for Government to offer.

In its distinctive features, distinctive from those of the Government system, the Mahomedan College will closely resemble those of the older universities at home. In the first place, the students will all reside within the college precincts. So far the new college will but do thoroughly, what the Government colleges of the N.-W. P. do imperfectly. But it is not only the students who will be compelled to reside. The professors and masters will come under the same rule, and there will, moreover, be thirty resident Fellows, chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves most highly in their college career. Subordinate to the college will be schools, in which the residential system will be carried out as far as possible, and from these schools the college will be fed with students, who from an early age have been habituated to a discipline that regards not only their behaviour in school, but their manner of life out of school. How vast the difference is between the system which takes account of instruction only, and that which aims at educating the character, none can so fully understand as those who have had to deal with Indian boys. The home influence, which in the education of Europeans forms so important an element, has no counterpart in this country ; or, rather, the home influence to which most are subject, only serves to undo the salutary discipline of school and college. If, therefore, the scheme of instruction in this new college were inferior to that laid down for the Government schools and colleges, we should still prefer an education which exercised a control upon the lives of its *alumni*, to that which aimed at nothing more than imparting knowledge after the newest and most approved methods. But so far from being inferior to the style of instruction hitherto offered to natives, the programme of studies in the Mahomedan College seems to us distinctly superior. It is more catholic and more varied. It recognizes the fact that the aims of all are not identical, that the minds of all are not cast in one and the same mould. It embraces religious instruction, and even the least liberal of men will admit, whatever their own pet form of faith, that without such instruction, all education is incomplete and lop-sided. Further, it discountenances that extreme competition which is doing so much to ruin the minds of those who come under the educational system of the Calcutta University. That some remedy will have to be found for this evil, daily becoming more and more gigantic, no one can deny. In the present state of things, knowledge for its own sake, or even a sound and thorough knowledge of any particular subject, is uniformly discredited. To pass examination is now the be-all and end-all of the Indian student, and the Calcutta University has reached such an unwieldy size that those examinations are, from their fierce competition, a gauge not so much of intelligence and ability as of power to reproduce the ill-digested acquisitions of an unhealthy industry. The Mahomedan College will of course have its examinations, and these will certainly not be less difficult than those of the ordinary Indian University. But competition will be kept within bounds by students being encouraged to devote themselves to those branches of knowledge to which the bent of their minds inclines them ; while the rewards held out will be dependent upon the industry and merits of students as shown throughout their course of instruction, no less than upon their capacity for passing examinations. The project is a grand one, but we have no doubt of its complete success. Its direction is in thoroughly competent hands, and every day is adding to the number of those Mussulmans who rejoice to think that they are helping to do away with that reproach under which they have so long lain, the reproach of caring nothing for the education of their children. They are now setting an example of independence and patriotic enthusiasm such as we hope other sects will not be slow to follow. The difficult problem of spreading education throughout the country can only be solved in this way ; and to the Mussulmans of Upper India will belong the proud distinction of having taken the first steps towards its solution.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Lepel Griffin.

THE competitive system, as applied to Indian Civil Service Examinations, has been voluminously, if not thoroughly, discussed during the nineteen years which have elapsed since its institution ; but Mr. Lepel Griffin's paper on the subject in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review* deserves attention, both on account of its intrinsic merit, and also as the production of one who has been a part, and by no means one of the least brilliant parts, of the result of the system with which he deals. We are glad to find that Mr. Griffin rejects the notion of a separate college on the Haileybury plan, and decides in favour of compelling all selected candidates to pass their two probationary years at any college they may choose at either Oxford or Cambridge, while allowing those who are already members of any Irish or Scotch university, to continue their residence there. This scheme

appears to us to combine the maximum of good with the minimun of evil.

On the question of the limit of age to be fixed for candidates for the open competition, we are not so clear that Mr. Griffin is right in maintaining that twenty-one is preferable to twenty-two, or even to twenty-three. If either of the latter periods were adopted, it would be quite practicable for men who had taken honour degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, to present themselves as candidates; and this would, we think, be an advantage hardly counterbalanced by the obvious objection that such men would come out to India at the age of four or five and twenty, instead of twenty-three. If a recent telegram may be trusted, the maximum age is likely to be raised to twenty-five, and we should on many grounds welcome the extension. It is true, of course, as Solomon or Oliver Holmes, or some other master of apopthegm has remarked, that "one cannot have inconsistent advantages," and regard being had to the modes of thinking, and the notions of what constitutes a successful life now prevalent in England, a good deal may be said for Mr. Griffin's opinion. But at any rate, it should not be forgotten that the true light in which the Indian Civil Service should be regarded, is not that of a brilliant or lucrative career. We hope that it will in no long time come to be viewed, as an opening for the exercise of varied usefulness such as hardly any other mode of life presents, and which perhaps no other mode of life presents with anything like the same amount of certainty, combined with a remuneration which puts a man of simple habits beyond the need of vexatious parsimony. The prospect, of being one of the "faithful who are not famous," will, we trust, be more and more highly prized as our social ideas expand and purify, and it is, we think, more likely to be valued by a man of four or five and twenty, than by a man of twenty-one. Vexed as the life of an Indian Civilian is, by the *formalities and pettinesses* of an age of reports—a despotism untempered even by epigrams—yet it is essentially the life of a "man," and is concerned with some of the noblest work a man can do; and those who seek this first, and cash payment secondarily, will probably not be disappointed if they seek it in the Indian Civil Service.

We are sorry to observe that Mr. Griffin would altogether reject metaphysics and moral philosophy from the list of subjects for examination. His reason for the proposal strikes us as a somewhat thin one:—"The duties of an Indian Civilian may well be performed without an acquaintance with the Cartesian doctrine of innate thought, or the difference between the teaching of Plato and Plotinus." Of course they may, and it would be just as pertinent to remark that such duties might well be performed by a man ignorant of Greek, Latin, French, or German, none of which subjects, of course, does Mr. Griffin propose to exclude. But this is a feeble plea for rejecting a subject which if really studied—and the papers may be so set as to render all but real study useless—does more perhaps than any other to raise the mind above that commonness of aspiration which is the most ignoble feature of the middle-class English life.

There is one point in Mr. Griffin's paper, for which he deserves the thanks of every one who has to read the manuscript of an Indian Civilian—his insistance on calligraphy as a *sine quâ non*. We would suggest further, that in all papers marks should be given for terseness, and deducted for diffuseness of expression. When a man is writing from six to eight hours a day, and his writing has to be read by other people, it is of real importance that he should get what he has to say into as few words as possible, as well as that he should be able to write in a manner which shall not inflict despairing bewilderment on his readers, be they copyists or appellate judges.

THE *PIONEER'S* VISION.

THE *Pioneer* has not only discovered another angel, one several degrees higher than Sir R. Stuart, an archangel, in fact; but has been dreaming dreams about him. All who are familiar with the refined and feeling letters of "Asmodeus" and "Our Own Correspondent," must be aware of the intimacy that subsists between our select contemporary and the British aristocracy, including the Royal Family. No one then could be better fitted (unless, indeed, he has been dreaming by special request after a Barmecide feast) for the self-imposed task of interpreting the Coming K——'s visions, particularly when they partake of a literary character, than the seer of the N.-W.-P. Not being ourselves endowed with that acuteness of second sight, which is only to be attained by constant movement in the highest spiritual circles, we cannot pretend to say how much of his inspired utterance is to be taken literally, or how much may conceal some deep meaning hidden under the disguise of metaphor. We shall, nevertheless, make a modest attempt to translate the words of the oracle into plain English; and they are to the following effect.

Some time ago, some one said that he heard from some one else, that the Prince of Wales was reported to have declared, in a moment of enthusiasm (probably immediately after studying the history of Prince Djalma in the *Wandering Jew*), "that a trip to India had been the dream of his life." Now everybody, of course, knows that H.R.H. is one of the most imaginative potentates in Europe, a Prince, as the *Pioneer* assures us, whose "fancy loves to weave her webs from bright and many-coloured skeins." Lord Lawrence, moreover, once asserted in the blunt and straightforward manner peculiar to him, that "Prince Albert was one of the few English statesman he had conversed with, who knew where Indian places were." It may, therefore, be fairly assumed that no son of his would be capable of confounding Bangalore with Bareilly, or Delhi with Dacca. On the contrary, the Prince's well-tutored imagination, reflected in that of his seer, and acted upon by his minute knowledge of Indian topography, flies from dull geographical statistics "to Krummacher for benevolent Brahmins "singing sweet aphorisms of general love by temple doors, and on "the marge of sacred tanks" adjacent to their Agapemone; "to the shade of the forest where the humble pariah" (also found in Cossitollah bazaar) "could teach a philosophy of content, unknown to cities of splendour or colleges of learning" (canine hospitals?) "in the west." Nothing can equal his content, poor fellow, when he comes across the carcase of a camel, for he is less fastidious than inferior cynics at home, who prefer horse-flesh. It next soars to *suttee* monumen's, and if we may be permitted to make a suggestion, possibly also, to the latest sanitary improvements by Mr. Planck, and the N.-W. P. Gazetteer.

But, unfortunately, India is more or less tropical. It may be well to bear the fact in mind, as people are apt to forget it. Consequently, dusky Portuguese—among whom we plainly discern scions of two noble stocks, the De Souzas, and De Cruzas—palm trees, pyramidal temples, priests, palanquins, processions, palaces, pepper, pegs and the *Pioneer*: kings and competition-wallahs, chow-chow and chutnee; bullocks, bells, brandy, and bamboos; indigo and income-tax; starch and Strachey; Muir and murmuring, and so on *ad infinitum*, pervade the whole. Around "glitters the *lusty* vegetation," which has flourished exceedingly, ever since the British occupation sowed beer bottles broad-cast over the country. A very able article appeared on the subject the other day, entitled "Young Bengal and Drink," and we hope the Prince may have something to say about it. Here the law of association carries the mind backwards to Babel, and Baber, a most conscientious bibber; and then again forwards to the "pale determined" successors of degenerate Moghuls, who have not got such heads now-a-days as they used to have. Passing lightly over several vignettes illustrating the events of the last hundred years or so, the fancy now amuses itself with photographs of a tiger hunt, an episode in pig-sticking, another in badger-drawing, a struggle between a cock and a bull, &c. &c., And, finally, a thing almost as awful, a public interview with a peer; one of low degree, "yet still gladly recog-"nised even in the dreamer's presence as the first man in India, "and simply so because he represents . . . . . the personage "beside whom the descendants of races dating from the Sun and "Moon are mere vassals and subordinates of the Queen who is loved "like a mother, the mother who is reverenced as a Queen!" This climax overpowers the seer, who gets maudlin and bursts into tears, so that the vision suddenly ends. Probably, on this account, he forgets to mention that the Prince's knowledge of archæology being equal to his knowledge of geography, he is thoroughly well acquainted with the scientific proof of the authenticity of the pedigrees of the Lunar and Solar races; *viz.*, that the moon is made of green cheese, on which the man residing there chiefly subsists; while the man of the sun, being once upon a time on a visit to his terrestrial relatives, "burned his thumb in eating cold plum porridge."

Let us, however, be serious for a moment. Such of our readers as have not seen the original effusion, may possibly be curious to

learn the moral of the extraordinary rigmarole, which we can scarcely be said to have parodied. To paint the lily is impossible. It is rather startling, and could hardly be guessed from the context, *viz.*, that "*If the multitudes of India are happy, the administration is a success;* and *if* they are *poverty-stricken and miserable, the administration,* though conducted with the best intentions, has failed in its highest object."—Q.E.D. We certainly needed no prophet to give us this piece of information, and, in our humble opinion, the true moral is, that the most exalted rank, far from repelling, positively invites the impertinent officiousness of the class on whose foibles, a genuine seer, Thackerary, loved best to dwell. If the production in question be an earnest of the sort of writing one may expect to see daily upon the Prince's arrival in the country, we pray fervently, for the sake of Anglo-Indian journalism, that he may never come at all. Our loyalty is great, but our *esprit de corps* is not inferior to it. We trust, at all events, the *Pioneer* will take the hint.

CARLYLE'S LATEST ESSAYS.

(*Early Kings of Norway*.—Fraser's Magazine, January, February, March, 1875.)

"FRASER'S Magazine," so long given over to sapient dulness has burst upon us once again with some glowing pages from the master hand who, now so long ago, wrote here the first words of the most puissant spiritual message that has influenced this generation and the one preceding it. Not *Fraser* only must rejoice. Carlyle's voice had long been silent. And considering his advanced age, considering, also, the work already done, and the angry mournfulness with which the present aspects of political and social life were known to inspire him, one might well have thought that the old man, the weariness of evening coming with its shadows, had withdrawn from us for ever both counsel and remonstrance.

The *Early Kings of Norway*—a series of historic pictures (of "life-writings," as the author himself might term them), reveals the old power and fervid eloquence all undiminished. An historical record, strictly so-called, the reader will not expect. Carlyle's views of the aim and scope of history is well-known. "As I take it," he says, once for all, in the *Lectures on Heroes*, "Universal history is at bottom the history of the great men who have lived and worked here." We need not quarrel about definitions,—"universal history" may seem to us to deal, not so much with brilliant individuals, as with races and nations; of whose political, social, and moral development "great men" are amongst the significant manifestations. But Carlyle, despite his expressed scorn of verse, himself essentially a poet has elsewhere more than once affirmed that the inexhaustible, the "perennial" epic poem is the story of man's life from age to age. History regarded as an epic, has certainly the lives of men rather than the growth of peoples, for its main and primary object. And under Carlyle's touch, men indeed rise up before us, not in the spirit merely, but with all characteristics, and quaintnesses even, of body and garb unmistakably distinct, the wonder of the matter being with what few strokes the work is done. Let the reader try to condense in any way the information contained in these sixteen brief chapters; he will find that every line has its importance, and that its omission would involve the passing over of some point of interest. And yet in the first ten chapters alone, that is to say, from the first Harold Fair-Hair to the last king of his line, we have eight living portraits, so vividly and indelibly impressed upon us, that henceforth their names must come to us with all the familiarity of men the sound of whose voices, and the touch of whose hand, we know. Of course, Carlyle is in his element amongst these roughly royal Haarfage kings; who after, for the most part, an apprenticeship at sea-robbery, entered upon the task of curing Norway of lawlessness and heathendom. We do not quite follow our veteran author in his enthusiasm for the two Olafs—Tryjjeveson, and the "*Saint*" so called; but of the whole line, we cannot but endorse his statement, that there is something naturally royal and grand about it; and that we here have in truth, "clothed in strong enough passions and instincts, unconscious of any aim but their own satisfaction, the blessed beginning of human order, regulation and real government." Not the least interesting and lovable character in our sight, is old Harold Haarfage himself; the father and founder of this Norse kinghood. A gleam of romance plays about his fierce battlings and struggles; with which Carlyle, his ruggedness melting into the same sympathetic gentleness, deals as tenderly as when touching upon the love sorrow of poor Teufelsdröckh. But Harold Fair-Hair is happy in his love. For having been bidden by his ladye, "a certain famous and glorious young Gyda," to conquer all the yarls, or kinglets, who between them divided Norway he actually accomplishes the feat after twelve years of hard fighting, never cutting, nor even combing his hair all that length of time, according to a vow he has made. One is relieved to learn that before he brings the beautiful Gyda home, and "makes her the brightest Queen in all the North," he has his "unkempt, almost unimaginable head of hair well clipt and cleaned, Yarl Röguwald of Möre, the most valued and valuable of yarls being appointed to this sublime barber function." This Röguwald of Möre has a special interest for us as the father of Rolf the Gauger; who coming to grief with King Harold on some sea-robbery question, fled to France and settled in the shaggy desert called Normandy, so that Harold's kingly barber is direct ancestor of our William Conqueror, to appear upon the scene some two centuries later.

But Harold Haarfage not excepted, the most wholly satisfactory hero amongst these early kings, and the one, so far as it appears, least disfigured by violence and bloodshed, was Hakon, son of Haarfage's old age, and second king after him. The story of how he came to be brought up in England, and as a Christian, is by far too pretty, as told by Carlyle, to be omitted. Athelstan of England had played off a *ruse* on old king Fair-Hair, by sending him a sword as gift, the acceptance of a sword being the symbol by a feudatory's submission. Old King Harold repays the practical joke in kind :—

> Next summer, little Hakon having got his weaning well done, one of the prettiest, healthiest little creatures, Harold sent him off under charge of Hant, one of his principal warriors, with the order "take him to England," and instructions what to do with him there. And accordingly Hant one evening, with thirty men escorting, drove into Athelstan's high dwelling (where situated, how built, whether with logs like Harold's, I cannot specifically say) into Athelstan's high presence, and silently set the wild little cherub upon Athelstan's knee. "What is this?" asked Athelston, looking at the little cherub. "This is King Harold's son, whom a serving maid bore to him, and whom he now gives thee as foster-child!" Indignant Athelstan drew his sword as if to do the gift a mischief; but Hant said "thou hast taken him on thy knee" (common symbol of adoption) . . . . . Athelston straightway took milder thoughts, brought up and carefully educated Hakon, from whom and this singular adoption came before very long the first tidings of Christianity into Norway.

His zealous Christianity notwithstanding, Hakon, in strong contrast to the two Olafs, seems to have done no persecuting to further the spread of his religion. On the contrary, he seems to have been somewhat persecuted himself, by anti-Christian "kings," (local parliaments) and oratorical "bonders" (peasant proprietors) calling him to account for neglecting to eat horse-flesh, and obey other "distressing rites." Sigurd, Yarl of Lade, a "liberal heathen," or broad churchman of that epoch, is an interesting figure as Hakon's friend and counsellor; trying to persuade Hakon on the one hand, and the bonders on the other, that there is a clear affinity between the sign of the cross and of Thor's hammer; and that in a general way one religion means much the same as another. Very touching is Hakon's dying speach, when set ashore mortally wounded, on Hella's rock, after a victorious sea fight against King Harold Blue-Tooth of Denmark. "If a longer life be granted me," he said, "I will go out of this land to Christian men and do penance for what I have committed against God. But if I die in the country of the heathen, let me have such burial as yourselves think fittest." And in heathen fashion, he was buried; and besung by Eyvind the skaldaspillar, the prince amongst singers.

The two Olafs understood Christianity after another fashion. Anti-Christian "Kings" got decidedly the worst of it with them; and though Carlyle touches as lightly upon it as honesty will allow, we have it admitted that the "rough harrow of conversion knew no mercy:—that confiscation, hideous mutilations, and death, were the means for rooting out heathendom, or at least, for keeping it under." Of the two, Tryjjeveson appears to us the most lovable human character; a bright, valorous wild being, who (if we are not asked to erect him into the heroic type) claims our sympathetic interest. There is a gleam of humour even about his savagery,—as when he proposes to certain orthodox (heathen) bonders the alternative of baptism, or *of being offered up as a sacrifice to their own most sacred Thor!* And again, despite its roughness, we do not at all dislike that flick of his glove to Sigrid, Queen Dowager of Sweden, a beautiful and most puissant tigress, who has delivered herself from the importunities of two former suitors by burning them both in the same house! Olaf Tryjjeveson does not care much about this little ebullition of queenly impatience: and goes a courting all the same. But when Sigrid refused to be baptised, he flames up into shining

wrath; switches her with his glove, exclaiming "Why then should I care for thee, thou old, faded heathen creature!" Olaf Tryjjveson, as might be expected, came to his death through Sigrid. Treacherously attacked by a Danish and Swedish fleet, he makes a splendid fight of it; and finally we have a grand picture of him, at the last, when hope is over and only one man and himself survive, springing overboard, his red coat glancing a moment in the evening sun, and then lost for ever in the deep waters. Olaf the Saint is grand and pathetic in his death scene also; but in his life, with the best will in the world, we can discover nothing greatly to admire. A significant fact, too, is that whereas Tryjjeveson, his rough christianising method notwithstanding, always could command his people's loyalty, the "Saint" on the other hand, made himself so intolerable to them that they twice rose up against him; and that he finally died fighting for his own kingdom. But as we have said, in this death-struggle he appears with pathetic grandeur. An exile in Russia, he has a dream of Olaf Tryjjeveson appearing to him and exhorting him to make one last struggle for his kingdom. In obedience to the vision he sets forth, to find the whole country risen against him; rich and poor, high and low, burning with their wrongs. Nevertheless he resolves on the fight and gives all the money he possesses to be spent in masses for the souls of his enemies. "My friends will either conquer, or go whither I also am going." We have a fierce battle, beneath a ghastly copper-coloured sky which clears only when Olaf, covered with wounds, sinks down dead,—thus "for ever quiting this dog hole of a world."

The epilogue—the inevitable moral—we are, of course, but too well prepared for. "Without these wild, strange birth-pangs, was no Cosmos of human society yet got into existence; nor can ever again be." Nor can ever again be—as though this human Cosmos were so frail and transient an element, that it was for ever lapsing back into clouds and the need of "wild birth-pangs" incessantly recurring!

That to maintain and develop human society, the general intelligent co-operation of its members is of more enduring value than the domination of one gifted incommunicative will (which, withdrawn, leaves the people as sheep without a shepherd); and again that the present age with all its shortcomings shows favorably in contrast with a period when it was "fashionable" to carve a spreadeagle on the human back "*by bending the ribs from each side of the spine and turning them out like wings*;" and when one cannot even get a hero, like Knut or Tryjjeveson, without some score of atrocious murders to his name,—these observations are so very trite, so self-evident to the most common-place intelligence, that it requires a certain moral courage to make them. Nevertheless when a Carlyle and Ruskin, with all the earnest eloquence at their command, assert the contrary, it becomes necessary to repeat the plain statement of facts. No credit is to be gained by taking one's stand with "Bobus, the sausage-maker," and yet it behoves one honorably to do so, when "Bobus," whose small sharp eyes do see clearly some few inches before his nose, upholds against paradoxical genius the proposition that two and two make four. We are by no means disposed to do battle for the faultlessness of the present age; and are quite ready to admit that most of the reproaches of Carlyle and Ruskin strike home, and point out actually existing evils, against which our energies should be directed. But in the present instance, Carlyle quoting Ruskin (in a passage which has all the grander writer's severity, but far more bitterness), assures us that the cause and root of our offence lies in our refusal to discern "worth from unworth": our neglect of the question who is best man whereby the problem presents itself reversed; and "who is worst man" (though difficult of solution, we are obligingly told, in such a "wide order of merit") becomes the preliminary fact decided, ere we elect one to rule over us! Now it does seem to us that no accusation could be more signally unjust. With all its faults, this age, with its honest, if sometime faulty, attempts to discover impartial tests for solving the question of "who is best man?" apart from considerations of wealth or rank, has surely done more in distinguishing "worth" from brute force in all its phases, than has ever been attempted before. Such accusations come strangely from writers whose present powerful influence is derived solely from moral and intellectual sources,—whose claims under the conditions of society which they are never weary of eulogising, would have been totally disregarded and despised.

IN MEMORIAM.

HAMLET.—Ay, Madam, it is common.
QUEEN— If it be,
Why seems it so particular in thee?

DEATH comes once to every man. Somewhere, some day, we know that we shall feel "the fog in the throat, the mist in the face." Yet we anticipate the event with considerable calmness, or succeed in forgetting it, in ordinary circumstances, almost entirely. But death will not be ignored. Once, and once only, will he come for me, and then mayhap, a moment's dark grapple, or even a gentle slumber, and all will be well. I could forget death had I only to die. But the arch-fear comes again and again, for this one, and for that, dearer to me than myself, and the death of the heart's beloved is a long and bitter woe. Who has not felt it? How many have felt it again and again. Death is one, but bereavement is manifold; and to every brave, unselfish heart bereavement is more terrible than death. Each of us has had his own sorrow, some of us have had many sorrows, and something akin to jealousy may sometimes mingle with our sympathy when we see another magnifying his grief as if we had not experienced one as great, or perhaps a greater than his. In some such mood one might ask, What justifies the poet in thus parading his sorrow for the death of his friend? "Why seems it so particular in thee?" Is your sorrow greater than mine? Who or what was Arthur Henry Hallam that your grief for his loss should be sung in a volume, while other men must swallow down their grief and sternly face the daily tasks of life? No one who has felt a deep, unselfish sorrow, and has really read the "In Memoriam," will ask for any justification of its production or publication, and that none is needed is sufficiently proved by the fact, as we believe it to be a fact, that no poem of equal length, to say nothing of the subtlety of its thoughts and fancies, has been so much loved by so many and various readers. But this may be accounted for by the common fondness for the "luxury of woe." And our utilitarian friends ask us what real gain we derive from it. It is beautiful and touching as the flowers that grow on graves, but why linger over it? Does any sum total of real profit result from the perusal of such a bundle of elegies? One would scarcely pause to answer such a question, did not the poet himself do so. And though his answer is the only one that a poet need or ought to give, it is all too modest. It accounts sufficiently for the poem, as such, but "In Memoriam" is a poem, and more than a poem. Tennyson has often been under-rated for his philosophy, and more than once in the course of this poem he under-rates himself:—

> "I do but sing because I must,
> And pipe but as the linnets sing,"

And his Muse replies to the challenge of Urania:—

> "I am not worthy even to speak
> Of thy prevailing mysteries;
>
> For I am but an earthly Muse,
> And owning but a little art
> To lull with song an aching heart,
> And render human love his dues."

and the purport is the same of the beautiful Section xlvii where he disclaims all pretension to settle philosophic doubts, or even to search deep into the lake of sorrow; his "brief lays" are

> "Short swallow flights of song, that dip
> Their wings in tears, and skim away."

"For I am meek and lowly of heart"—Since the great Master of sorrow uttered this voice from the deep centre of all human sympathies, it has hardly found a sweeter, nor a humbler echo, than we catch here. But it is the object of this paper to try to show that "In Memoriam" is more than a beautiful poem; that, as dealing with the great problem of human sorrow, it has a depth of meaning, and a philosophic completeness that repay the most earnest study, while the meekness of its wisdom and its "sweet reasonableness" must assuredly place it alone among philosophical poems. And if we shrink for a moment from so ambitious a task as is here set before us, it is only from a doubt of our fitness to express all that we have seen and felt in "In Memoriam."

Other muses may beat the air with stronger pinion than Tennyson's in "In Memoriam." More of mere force and energy of language, more startling hyperbole, more audacity of thought and lawlessness of fancy and speech are common enough, and sometimes win credit as the marks of a sublimer genius. But while we do not claim for Tennyson a place in the front rank of poets for the originality or sublimity of his creative faculty, we believe that these are greater and grander than they at first sight appear, from the very fact that he never for a moment loses perfect control of his genius. Here are no Icarus flights, no gigantic hurling of the mountains flame-clad against the battlements of heaven, no oracular frenzies from Delphic heights to astound the mind and

leave it in doubt whether the source of inspiration be the upper or the nether. There is no lawlessness in the muse of "In Memoriam." And as he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city, so we think the poet who retains perfect control over his muse, who keeps a powerful imagination and lively fancy within the just laws of human thought and speech, not only a wiser guide, but a greater poet than the rash Promethean genius that would scale the heavens and snatch their fire from the cloudy gods, or storm the gloomy abode of Dis with lawless ambition for a superhuman bride. Tennyson's muse is perfectly human, perfectly rational; "mild sweet reasonableness" is her distinguishing characteristic.

It is not our intention in our notice of this poem to point out its poetical beauties, but rather to trace its line of thought from first to last, the gentle gradual growth of the mind from the first blank inconsolable sense of present loss, on through sweet sad memories becoming less mournful as faith arises and grows from strength to strength, till regret is lost in buoyant hope and sublime anticipation. Along this path which every victorious human soul treads, Tennyson has scattered some of the sweetest "flowers of poesy." But the poetical fancies and philosophical speculations though they may first captivate the passing admirer, are but the decorations of the poem. It is its deep strain of sober chastened human wisdom that we must above all strive to understand. Few readers of any literary culture fail to admire and love scattered sections, stanzas and lines, but many who do so have never looked along the living growth of thought and feeling, so as to comprehend the full scope and teaching of this noble poem. This, it may be confessed, is not entirely the fault of the reader, but partly of the construction of the poem. Broken up, as it is, into sections, each with a certain measure of completeness of its own, and with chasms of various width intervening here and there, it is not so easy as one might wish for common readers to link them together into a perfect whole. Yet the nature of the theme demands such a construction. Grief, memory, faith, hope, are all fitful in human hearts, and in tracing the mind's growth from woe to exultant anticipation, the poet can only mark their bursts and gleams. The silent secret growth is often unsearchable and unutterable. Yet the "In Memoriam" is one artistic whole. There is often a seeming want of connection between the sections, but if we attempt to change the order of arrangement, one finds that each is in its only fitting-place and not one could well be omitted.

The first stage of the poem is very distinctly marked. The first twenty-one sections express the inconsolable sense of present loss. Little, if any, comfort is derived from memory, none from hope, and if any faith be present, it is yet silent. It is remarkable that in these sections the poet always speaks of his friend as dead. The later parts of the poem sing of a spirit vanished but alive But here he has not turned away his gaze from the mortal remains, cannot yet leave the grave:

> "Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
> That name the underlying dead,
> Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
> Thy roots are wrapped about the bones."

Sorrow is yet a "priestess in the vaults of death." Even in sleep he does not yet meet his living friend, but is haunted by an undefinable sense of loss. He has not yet even the "doubtful gleam of solace" that,

> "If any care for what is here,
> Survive in spirits rendered free,
> Then are these songs I sing of thee
> Not all ungrateful to thine ear."

But taking "this poor flower of poesy" he goes—

> "to plant it on his tomb
> That if it can it there may bloom
> Or dying, there at least may die."

He sings to the ship that is bearing home the dead—he stands by the grave and knows but the melancholy comfort that it is *better to rest there than to "toss with tangle and with shells."* Separation is complete. Communion is impossible. It is easier to fancy that it is all a dream, and that his friend is not really dead, than that he is dead and yet alive. As yet no positive faith in immortality is expressed. It is not till the seventeenth section that there begins to appear even a separation in thought between the dead remains and the living spirit:—

> "The *dust* of *him*, I shall not see
> Till all my widowed race be run."

Here, as elsewhere, is an intentional non-denial of a future life; but there is not faith enough to afford a ray of comfort. In sections XVIII to XXI he still lingers sadly about the grave, full of the strong and hopeless sense of loss. This, we say, is the first stage of the poem, and it marks, we believe, the earliest stage in ordinary human experience, of the great grief of bereavement. To be inconsolable for a shorter or longer period after the severing stroke has fallen may not be strictly orthodox, but is truly human. We do not undervalue the consolation of religion. But we have here to deal with the purely natural sorrow and pain; not with the anxiety —which religion produces and which religion can consequently soothe—for the fate of the departed soul, but with what we have called the natural, and might perhaps call the selfish, sorrow, the numbing sense of loss, the anguish of bereavement. "Never! O Reader, knowest thou that hard word?" The loved one, "dear as the ruddy drops that warm the heart," is laid in the dust and I shall never see him again in Time. "O for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still!" We all know how bitter in the first anguish of loss are the ceaseless, unassailable, common-places of condolence. Yet few of us are wise enough to spare our neighbours when their turns come round. That these common-places are repugnant to nature, and offensive to reason, we do not in our foolish kindness, or worse than foolish courtesy, consider. But the poet does not here sin against the law of our nature thus. He gives us a period of grief without consolation, whose only solace is to converse with its own sad fancies. The time for comfort is not yet come. For though he had formerly held that

> "Men may rise on stepping stones
> Of their dead selves to higher things,"

he feels now that such philosophy is not for the hour of bereavement;

> "But who can so forecast the years
> And find in loss a gain to match?
> Or reach a hand through time to catch
> The far-off interest of tears."

The very possibility of being comforted is repugnant to him. To cease to mourn, is to cease to love, and better the very delirium of woe, than forgetfulness and indifference.

Yet it is to be noted as another instance of the reasonableness of Tennyson, that as, on the one hand, he gives none of the cant of consolation, he abstains, on the other hand, from any weak or impious ravings against the law of nature and God. He mourns and *will* not be comforted. Yet with no touch of rebelliousness. There is here no quarrelling with destiny. Throughout the gloomier part of the poet's sorrow, as well as after faith and hope have become strong, his submission to law is perfect. One loves this meek mourner all the more after turning away from the rash and bitter arraignments of God and nature, so common even among men who profess to be the worshippers of law. He hears, indeed, the voice of the temptress, but he knows she is a lying spirit. And when the priestess of Death whispers from the vaults that a blind destiny guides the worlds, and leads onward but to death and desolation, and that nature is no bountiful mother, but a phantom, "a hollow form with empty hands," deaf to the sob of sorrow and the wail of desolation, though he cannot yet reason with her, he knows the falsehood and rejects it. And so, submissive, though uncomforted, he checks the first bitter words of lawlessness on the lip of sorrow, and henceforth the brave heart strives to master grief by silence. There shall be no more wild words. The deepest woes are unutterable. Only when the strong flood ebbs at times, and sorrow is in her gentler moods, will the poet sing, when thought is meek and subdued and fancies, sweet though melancholy, play upon its surface.

Enough, we think, has been said to enable us to understand the general scope and character of the first twenty or twenty-one stanzas, after which a change passes over the spirit of grief and the mourner's thoughts turn in a new direction.

BENGAL IN THE OLDEN TIME.

II.

AMONG the most useful products of Bengal the cocoa-nut finds a prominent place, and the legend in connection with it is so humorously described that we cannot help reproducing it at length:— "The whole fruit, in fact, is so valuable, that a legend attributes its creation to the sage Visnamitra, who, finding that the gods would create nothing better than man, tried his own hand at the work, desiring to form a being of a superior kind, who, he intended, should live on trees. The head only was formed, when the gods, getting alarmed, begged of him to desist—agreeing to which, he converted what he had made into a fruit. The story is childish, but shows how the usefulness of the fruit is appreciated." From time immemorial it has been known that certain streams in Bengal have been auriferous. This is partly a tradition, and partly a fact. According to Mr. Barton gold has been found in minute quantities "in the river sands in Midnapore; and in Cachar there is a tradition that the Sonai, which

falls into the Barak between Silchar and Luckimpore, used to wash down gold dust from the hills, though none has been found within the memory of any man now living. . . . . Gold is found in small quantities in the deposits broken up by the action of the small rivers (in Chota Nagpore); but the outturn of the washings does not repay the cost of labour." We need not, however, go far to discover the cause of this undesirable state of affairs. Gold, as is well known, is obtainable only in two ways, *viz.*, by the process of washing, or by that of crushing. The former process is unremunerative owing to the scantiness of the metal in the deposits of the rivers, and the rude method devised by the natives to separate it from the *débris*. As for the second process, it is not only a latter-day invention, but the machinery required for performing the operation is extremely expensive, hence the failure.

Chapters III and IV are devoted to a cursory glance at the authentic records of the Hindoo and Mahomedan periods in the history of Bengal, which cannot but be of special concern to every Englishman who takes interest in Indian affairs. In describing the Mahomedan era, Mr. Barton forms a correct estimate of the position of zemindars who have since the last years of the eighteenth century arrogated to themselves powers to which they were strangers in the early times. Speaking of the administration of the province by Moorshed Kooly Khan, he says:—"The first revenue assessment had been made by Rajah Torur Mull in 1582; a revision of it was effected by Sooltan Soojah in 1657; a further revision was now made by Moorshed Kooly, who took the opportunity to remove the old jagheerdars hitherto employed in the collection of rents, and to appoint zemindars in their places—preferring Hindus to Mahomedans for their better knowledge of accounts. The rajah *families* of Dinagepoor, Nuddea, Rajshahye, and others, were thus created by him. In his time these men were simply employed as collectors of the government dues within their respective *chuklahs*, as the revenue divisions into which the country was divided were called; but they gradually became rich and powerful, and made their offices hereditary: and thus was founded the so-called territorial aristocracy of Bengal." The permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793, on the other hand, effected a revolution in the existing relationship between the zemindars and their tenants by investing the former with the proprietory right to the soil, and during the last 80 years this has been a bone of contention between landlord and tenant. In order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this important social problem, it is necessary to go back in order of time and examine the primitive history of mankind. If we consult the oldest and most authentic accounts of the early days of our race, we find that when man first took possession of the surface of the globe as herdsman, hunter, or agriculturalist, the right to the soil and to the produce thereof appertained to him, as by the operation of the law of nature, and prior occupancy invested the right of property in land so that nothing short of a renouncement of this ownership either express or implied entitled the members of a different community to take possession of the same field. The earth being the common property of all, the portion which each individual or tribe occupied was his or their exclusive property, and to have interfered with the free use of it was considered a violation of the law of nature. In the same way the increase of population compelled emigration to foreign lands from the very necessities of the case. New settlements came to be formed, and the same law which governed the parent state lent its security to the possessions of its offspring. In Egypt, prior to the great famine which afflicted it during the administration of the Patriarch Joseph, the land appears to have been the property of the cultivators; but for the sustenance received in that calamity they transferred it to the sovereign, except the portion reserved for the use of the priests. At a later period of history, when the Greeks and Romans carried their victorious arms beyond the limit of their domains and planted extensive colonies beyond the seas, the conquered inhabitants were generally permitted to retain their estates and enjoy the profits of their labor with impunity, and the decree of deprivation was enforced only in the case of those who proved refractory or who raised the standard of revolt to shake off the foreign yoke. Modern history affords parallel instances of the pioneers of European civilization recognizing the claims of the primitive inhabitants of America and Australia in their treaties with the latter; and if sometimes their cupidity led them to disregard their engagements, it proceeded more from a stretch of arbitrary power on their part, than from a conviction of the invalidity of the rights of the aborigines. Even in Asia, with the exception of one or two despotic governments the rights of the people of a country to its soil have been universally acknowledged. Turning now to Indian philology, we find that the word 'zemindar,' which is a Persian compound of *zemin*, land, and *dar*, holder, is a relative and indefinite term. It means nothing more than that a relation necessarily exists between the *person* and the *zemin* or land. It has been said that since the cultivator gives *something* to him, in the name of the land which he holds, therefore he cannot be the real owner, for paying is an acknowledgment of a superior and the act of a vassal. This idea had its origin in feudal times, and due allowance must be made in its application to Indian society. Admitting that the giving of something by the cultivator is an acknowledgment of a right existing in another, we shall find that all the claimants from the cultivator to the sovereign are equal in this respect. To whom does the cultivator pay?—To the zemindar. But does this constitute him the proprietor?—Certainly not. If the zemindar was the actual owner of the land from which that something is paid, it is clear that he might either retain what he receives, or give it to whom he chooses; because the right to the proceeds of actual property must be indefeasible, like actual property itself. But we find, on the contrary, that the zemindar, in the name of his very lands, must pay either all or part of what he receives, also, to another; in this point of view, then, his right is not stronger than that of the cultivator; he receives from one and pays to another, and, therefore, can only be deemed a channel through which the produce of the soil flows from the cultivator to the public treasury of the sovereign. If in support of the above we quote the testimony of the *Ayeen Akbari* (the Institutes of Akbar) with regard to the position of the cultivator, we shall find that the latter was held responsible for the *kheraj* or land-tax to be paid by him personally into the king's treasury. "Let the *amalguzar*," says Akbar, "agree with the husbandman to bring his rents himself, that there may be no plea for employing intermediate mercenaries." Again, "the ryots in the soobah of Bengal are very obedient to Government, and pay their annual rents in eight months, by instalments *themselves*, bringing mohurs and rupees to the place appointed for the receipt of revenue." It was customary when granting a *sunnud* or commission to collect the revenues of a zemindary, to mention in express words that the *office* of zemindar was bestowed on a certain individual who had not only to enter into a recognizance to pay the government revenue into the treasury at stated periods; to keep the high roads in repair and safe for travellers; to be answerable if the travellers were robbed, but also to be diligent in the discharge of his *office*; to be mild and conciliatory to the ryots; to increase cultivation, and to tender a security for his person. Moreover, in a Proclamation by the British Government, after the assumption of the *Dewani*, dated the 11th of May 1772, the several branches of business appertaining to the *dewani*, are enumerated, among which are "the constituting and *dismissing* of zemindars with the concurrence of the nazim." A few days subsequently the country was divided into farms of pergunnahs, and in the document which contained the division, zemindars are understood merely as government officers. "That in like manner the zemindars, talookdars, Sizdars, and other *officers* of government, be forbid to lend money to the ryots." While on this subject it will not be out of place to quote a short passage from the memoirs of Warren Hastings the first Governor-General of India, who had ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion about it, and who certainly deserves a calm hearing. He says*:—"The public in England have of late years adopted very high ideas of the rights of zemindars in Hindoostan. Our Government, on grounds which mere scrutiny may perhaps find at variance with facts, has admitted the opinions of their rightful proprietorship of the lands. I do not mean to contest their right of inheritance to the lands, while I assert the right of Government to the produce thereof. The Mohamedan rulers continually exercised the power of dispossessing the zemindars. The zemindary of Rajshahye, the second in rank in Bengal, and yielding 25 lacs of rupees of revenue annually, has risen to its present magnitude within the last 80 years by accumulating the property of a vast number of dispossessed zemindars, though the ancestors of the present possessor had not, by inheritance, a right to a single village in the zemindary."

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN justification of its prompt endorsement of the unparliamentary language of Sir John Strachey to the Commissioner of Jhansie and his Assistant, the *Pioneer* tells us gravely, that "it is a bad sign when the public verdict is on the side of public misconduct;" and that though Sir John Strachey needs little support from itself, it will support him with what little strength it has, when it finds that his verdict, in such a case, is not that of the public. If our contemporary were not systematically given

* Hastings' Memoirs of the state of India, 1786.

to the support of everything that is said or done by the authorities, we should give it credit for sincerity in this avowal. As it is, we refuse to do so, for it is simply an official echo. When it says that it has "little respect for the mawkish sentiment which "would dissuade us from speaking out unpleasantly on public "affairs because unpleasant speaking on public matters may "give private pain," we reply, So have we. Only when the necessity of unpleasant speaking is upon us at all, it is a considerable relief to be able to use it, not to aggravate but to mitigate the blow that power has aimed at weakness. We should have thought that the Government Resolution had done all the unpleasant speaking that was really necessary in this case; if it had not somewhat over-done it. Unpleasant speaking, when it is all on the side of 'the angels' becomes somewhat tiresome, and does not look well, to put it on the lowest ground; and if our contemporary could but contrive occasionally to say something "unpleasant" even to the length of a good round oath on the other side, the variety would be charming. The truth is the public would be glad of an interval in the "worship of the angels."

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DR. ANTON VOGL of Munich makes a contribution to the literature of cholera, in which he is said to have paid especial attention to the variations of temperature in the body during the various stages of this disease. Believing that drugs can do little to arrest or modify it, he lays great stress on separating the sick from the healthy, and on burying the excretions after disinfection. He is adverse to the use of opium in the first stage, but advises morphic injections in case of cramps. His own practice consists mainly, we are told, in the use of *packs* and other external applications.

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THE *Westminster Review* damns Colonel Malleson's "Studies in Genoese History" with the faint praise that they are as good as could be expected, by any one who regarded the circumstances under which they were written. "They were written in India "without the aids which a historian can generally command, "but in spite of this drawback this small volume is well written, "and presents the outlines of the history, and the chief character-"istics of the great families in clear relief to the reader."

Why will men persist in writing *a* historian for *an* historian? The rule is that whenever the accent falls upon the second syllable, *a* becomes *an*, whether the initial letter is aspirated or not. In the same way, we see men constantly committing the barbarism of *an* university, *an* unicorn.

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IN the course of her voyage in the China seas, the *Challenger* visited an extraordinary volcano on the small island of Camiguin near the coast of Mindanao. A chain of high volcanic peaks, somewhat irregular in form, culminates near the centre of the island in a mountain, the height of which is given as 5,338 feet; and a little way inland, just behind the volcano, there is another peak 4,700 feet high. The active volcano forms an irregular cone 1,950 feet in height. It rises right up from the sea, with a slope at most points of upwards of 50 degrees. The general colour of the cone is a rich chocolate brown, and the contrast between it and splendid green of the mountain, nearly of the same form, rising immediately behind is very striking. There is an irregular crater near the top and from this dense masses of steam escape, more prominently it appears at night and in the morning, when the air is cooler and there is more rapid condensation; and here and there pale blue smokes arises from numerous clefts and fumeroles on the flanks of the mountain. At night all the fissures round the crater and near the top show out red from incandescent matter within. The cone consists almost entirely of a pale gray trachyte. Much of the mass has been emitted in the form of mud and afterwards consolidated, but there are likewise beds of what appears to be true lava. One lava bed is very distinct near the edge of the water, where there is a low sea-cliff. This youngest of mountains was born on the 1st of May 1871. For some months before there were violent earthquakes extending through the neighbouring islands and felt strongly even as far as Zebu. After the first eruption the earthquakes at once ceased. The accumulation of the mountain has been going on gradually and apparently with but little violence. At the end of the first four months it was about a third of a mile in diameter and 400 feet high. It is close on 2,000 feet high and its base has gradually extended until it has entirely covered the town of Catarman, formerly the largest on the island, with a population of 11,000 inhabitants. Only a few runied walls remain. Camiguin was lately one of the most fertile and prosperous of the smaller islands of the Archipelago. It had a population of 25,000, and produced hemp, sugar, and tobacco of the very first quality. Since the eruption, the island is desolate, and only a few hundred inhabitants remain; the houses are in ruins, and the paddy fields and groves of *Musa textilis* are deserted and overgrown with a second jungle. For miles on either side of the volcano in the paths of the two monsoons, the trees are blighted and the vegetation destroyed by the sulphurous exhalations.

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AN attempt has been made to prove that the north-western coast of America was orginally peopled by the Chinese, the fact alleged in support of this theory being that the Indians of that portion of the continent resemble the Chinese in personal appearance and in language. Their resemblance to the Japanese, however, is equally striking, and the latter are much more likely than the Chinese to have gone out to sea far enough to be carried by the current to the American coast. That current which the Japanese call Kizo Sivo, or black stream, is, like the Atlantic Gulf Stream, very warm, and proceeds in a north-easterly direction, with a small side-stream flowing almost directly eastward. Vessels proceeding from the Chinese coast, on the other hand, would have been caught by a cold current which proceeds from Behring's Straits and would have driven them to the south. Official accounts speak of a Japanese junk which went aground on one of the Aleutian Islands in 1782; and in 1805 another Japanese junk was stranded in the vicinity of Sitka, on the Japonski Island in the territory of Alaska. Other Japanese junks have even been carried as far as the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, to Honolulu, and to San Francisco. The large Japanese Encyclopædia says that the commanders of Japanese vessels discovered America in the fifth century, that the continent was 7,000 miles off, and that it was called Fusang, or "rich mountains"—with reference, no doubt, to the auriferous character of California.

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THE *Indo-European Correspondence* insists with a good deal of ill-humour that, following Mr. Gladstone, we have mis-stated what the views of Rome really are on the subject of Protestant marriages. We will bring the matter to a short issue. Let our contemporary answer plainly then in his next number: Did the man *Gordon*, concerning the *facts* of whose case there is no dispute, commit adultery or not, in forsaking the woman he married in Brazil, after 25 years' of cohabitation with her, and taking up with another? The papal *Curia* told him that he did not. What is the judgment of our contemporary upon the point?

Protestant polemics as we know always misrepresent Romish doctrines—Keenan's Catechism to wit. Let us allow that we have altogether misrepresented Rome's views of Protestant marriages; we ask simply has Gordon committed adultery or not? Rome says no. What does our contemporary say?

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SOME one writes to the *Indian Daily News* that whilst the task of meeting the famine "was entirely in the hands of Sir George Campbell, a gentleman called at Belvedere, and offered to bring down, by steam, from the Backergunge district, an immense supply of rice, and to land it in Calcutta, at Rs. 2-8 per maund." Mr. Secretary Bernard, he says, seemed eager to accept the offer, but not so the Lieutenant-Governor. "It was rejected. Better proof of the *larger* wisdom of the local ruler could scarcely be adduced, and accordingly it is very wisely *not* adduced."

We could hardly adduce a matter of which we knew nothing. We are quite of the belief that the Government was too slow in entering the rice market. Instead of announcing to all the world, in its Resolution of 7th November, its intention of buying rice here, there, and everywhere, the Government should have made all its contracts a fortnight before through private agency, when it might have bought largely at Rs. 2-2 to 2-6 per maund. The evils of a double Government were never perhaps more clearly seen than in the early stages of this famine.

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THE same correspondent writes:—"All the evidence on "which Sir George Campbell based his views of the extent "of the impending famine, such evidence, consisting of the "reports of local officers, was before Lord Northbrook and the "members of his Government. The opinion, it so happened, of the "Lieutenant-Governor went far beyond that of the Viceroy and "Supreme Council, and, as chance would have it, for certainly there "was none, could be none, the sequel established the diagnosis of "Sir George Campbell as the more correct."

While such views are held, these calamities will never be rightly met. *The event is certain by the end of October*: and writings of the present order show plainly how necessary it is to insist on this lesson being learned.

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THE total quantity of grain forwarded by railway into the distressed district during the famine, or from 1st October 1873 to 31st July 1874, was 842,000 tons. The several lines contributed to this supply as follows :—

By East Indian Railway downwards :

		Tons.
E. I. Stations, N.-W.-P.	...	118,427
Jubbulpore do.	...	26,520
G. I. P. Railway Stations	...	53,270
Oudh and Rohilcund Line	...	877
Rajpootana State Line	...	966
Sinde, Punjab and Delhi	...	170,490
Tons	...	370,650
By East Indian Railway upwards :	...	472,046
Total tons	...	842,696

Of this immense quantity, 440,886 tons were rice, 95,113 tons various kinds of pulse, and 306,697 tons wheat and other food grains. The supplies from the Jubbulpore line, the Great Indian Peninsula line, the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi railway, amounting in all to 250,380 tons, could not by any other means of communication than railways have found their way to Behar, and it is since the occurrence of the distress in 1866 that these sources of supply have been opened. It is to be regretted that there is no means of comparing the supplies by the East India Railway at that period with those of the present occasion, but the Company have unfortunately destroyed their records of the time and the information cannot now be had. The most remarkable feature of this famine traffic, from a railway point of view, must doubtless be its great pecuniary success, the Company having earned little less than three-fourths of a million sterling in excess of the guaranteed interest during the half-year ending 30th June alone, while the working expenses were but £150,000 in excess of those of the corresponding period of the previous year.

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RUSSIAN railway loans are in high favour with capitalists throughout Europe, the third and fourth issues of £15,000,000 each launched in April 1872 and November 1873 at 89 and 93, now commanding so much as 105 in Berlin. Such a marked success encouraged repetition, and last month saw a fifth guaranteed railway loan floated at 92. Although the rate of interest accorded is only 4½ per cent, against the 5 per cent of the preceding four issues, six times the amount demanded was subscribed. As the money will probably be applied to the Caucasian, Siberian, and other Eastern lines, which cannot be remunerative for years to come, the 15,000,000 roubles annually expended by the Russian Exchequer on railway guarantees are likely to experience a proportionate increase in consequence of the new transaction. And yet Russia is deeply in debt. In 1873, the total of the Russian income and expenditure amounted to 517,000,000 roubles, against 276,000,000 roubles in 1852. Of the total expenditure in 1852, 33,000,000 roubles were devoted to the interest on the public debt, the like purpose requiring 91,000,000 roubles in 1873. Thus, while both income and expenditure have not been doubled the last 20 years, the National Debt has been nearly trebled. But there is no difficulty in ascertaining into what channels the money has been flowing. When we find the Army and Navy expenses marked at 190,000,000 roubles in 1873, against 96,000,000 roubles in 1852, the mystery is solved. Schools, on the other hand, which required about 8,000,000 roubles 20 years ago, are now accorded 12,000,000 ; so that comparing this paltry increase with the enormous sums devoured by the War Office, the balance is immensely on the side of the unproductive instead of the productive investment.

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CONSIDERABLE progress, we are glad to learn, is being made on the Indus Valley State Railway, which begins at Sher Shah, and extends to Khanpore. Six foundations of the Sutlej bridge have been laid, each consisting of three wells nearly nineteen feet in diameter. The site of the Indus bridge has not yet been determined upon, nor has any design for the bridge which is to carry the line across the Sukker pass been selected. But notwithstanding these and other difficulties, there appears to be no reason why the line should not within the next three years be carried right through to Kurrachee. Unfortunately all the metal and iron work is sent out by the India Office authorities, who know as much about railways as Sir Bartle Frere does about Indian finance. The following few words from a report of Colonel Peile will show what we mean :—"Delivery of creosoted sleepers and iron permanent way for 100 miles, ordered in England, has commenced, but, unfortunately, there is at present no sign of any fish-plate connections being likely to arrive, and there is a doubt whether points and crossings have been ordered."

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THE annual collections of the Wesleyans for missionary purposes have at last, we observe, surpassed even those of the Church Missionary Society. At the May meetings, that were just opening when the Mail left, the following immense sums were announced as the collection of the year by the three great evangelistic agencies that lead the missionary enterprise of the Protestant Churches :—

Church Missionary Society ...	...	...	£175,835
Wesleyan Missionary Society...	...	...	£184,039
British and Foreign Bible Society	...	...	£222,191

The figures should be satisfactory evidence, we think, to our native friends of the benevolent interest which the people of England feel in the country, whatever the Parliament may do. These vast sums of money come mainly from the poor, not from the rich. In particular is this the case with the Wesleyan body, whose 18½ lakhs of collections represent an amount of self-denial which few would credit unless they knew something of the inner life of Methodism.

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THE great and pious Keble, we have heard, himself led the way out of church on Sunday afternoons to the cricket-ground—followed by his congregation, old and young. We want it to be publicly recognised that Sunday is a bright and happy day ; and then much of the opposition between those who keep it religiously and those who decline so to keep it, will pass away. Especially is this important with children. What can be more shocking than a child so trained as to feel like the boy drumming drearily on the window-pane, "How I do hate Sunday!" Much of the disregard of religion may be traced to the dreary observances of the Puritan Sabbath. "Why do you not go to church?" asks the parson of a workman. "Oh, I did all that "when I was a boy! They used to take me to church three times "a day, put me up in the organ-gallery where I could neither see or "hear properly, and whacked me over the head when I fidgeted. "I think I have done enough church for one man's life-"time!" This repression of childhood's instincts under the name of religion—the representation of the gloomy nature of religion—the forbidding of liberty where liberty is so possible and harmless, result in sending multitudes into resentful irreligion. By refusing to recognise that Sunday is the Christian's recreation day, as well as a day of religious worship ; by refusing to welcome rational amusements as the elements of this day's observance, we are only preparing the way for demands which would never have been made if the real wants of the period had been recognized in time. If "religious people" will persist in believing that none outside their own little circle can have true views of anything, and continue to separate from themselves all who do not see exactly as they see, they must be content to observe great and widespread indifference to all religion. Many of the modern distinctions between "nature" and "grace," between "secular" and "spiritual," between the "church" and "the world" belong, as Dean Stanley has lately said, rather to the middle ages than to Christianity itself; and even religious men are coming to understand this. And many, understanding it, resent deeply, even though it be in silence, the condemnation passed on them for the exercise of their judgments in such matters as the observance of Sunday. They are not irreligious, they are not indifferent, they are not unbelieving, but they will not submit to observances or restrictions that are but human in their origin.

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THERE is probably no country in the world, in which taxation presses so lightly upon industry as in India. It may almost be said that there are no taxes in the country. Contrast the condition of agriculture in this respect in India with its state in Turkey, as the latter is described in the *Levant Herald* :—"Out of every 100 kilogrammes of grain which a farmer produces, one-third belongs to the land which he occupies, and goes as rent, one-third to the labour he employs, and one-third is his profit. Thus, if the season be favourable, 33 kilogrammes of grain in

every 100 raised should be profit; but out of this he has to pay 12½ for tithe on the gross returns, or close upon 40 per cent. Labour in proportion to the results obtained, owing to the primitive mode of cultivation, is even dearer than in England. And then, again, the tithe system is so obstructive that it occasions very serious waste."

It is thought hard that the Government should take 50 per cent of the net assets (or rent) in the North-West Provinces, while under a similar land law in Turkey, 45 per cent of the produce is absorbed.

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IT is suggestive that age is beginning to tell on the old Conservative leader, that two or three times over within the last few weeks, he is reported to have lost either his temper, or his usual quicksightedness, in the management of the House. It was a strange slip for Disraeli to tell the members that his "Government were determined to carry the measures brought forward" by them; and that they would adhere to that resolution "even if it were necessary to advise Her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until they were carried."

The House is quick to resent attacks upon it of this nature, and the blunder of course invited the reply of the Marquis of Hartington that it was the House, not the Prime Minister, who would decide whether the measures should pass or not; while it gave Mr. Gladstone the opportunity to ask whether, among precedents, that one by which the leader of the House pays due respect to its other members had not been forgotten.

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MR. DISRAELI'S dogged refusal to deal with Mr. Biggar's impertinence concerning the exclusion of "strangers" from the House, is resented by the Press, as the question affects the reporters very seriously. The papers complained so sharply of the timidity of the Premier, that he took an opportunity to set himself right by stating that he had acted under advice given him by Lord Lyndhurst a quarter of a century ago, not to interfere with the unwritten rules of Parliament. The English papers say justly, however, that if there is one thing more than another that contributes to the progress of business and to the statesmanlike order of the House, "it is reliance on the "judgment and guidance of the leader in an emergency of this kind. "It is not to be supposed that a leader can be immaculate, but the want of discernment in this case was remarkable in one usually so quick-sighted."

It is only fair to remember that Mr. Disraeli is seventy years of age, and that he has but just recovered from an attack of gout. He is simply getting old, and the wonder is he is so seldom at fault.

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IT is strange that there should be any difference of opinion amongst Christian men concerning the diffusion and reading of the Bible, and yet, as we all know, there is a very serious and radical difference of views on the subject. High Churchmen look with almost as little favor on the Bible Society as the Roman priesthood, both regarding "the Church" as the proper teacher of Divine truth, and relegating the Bible to the position of a mere book of reference to corroborate what is so taught. It would be uncandid to deny that there is much to recommend this view to us, but we have ourselves no sympathy with it. At the May meeting of the Bible Society last month, Lord Shaftesbury is reported to have avowed his belief that the best answer to attempts to shake belief in the Holy Scriptures, was simply to place the sacred volume in the hands of all who could read it. For the Scriptures in their integrity are a great fact, which it is difficult to account for, except on the hypothesis that the statements contained therein are true. "The "civilisation of Europe rested, he believed, upon the Holy Scrip- "tures, and the history of the past centuries had been a perpetual "appeal to the truths which the Scriptures inculcate, and which had "made the nations of Europe different from the degraded races of "more savage countries."

There are many, of course, who will deny this, but we think it is substantially true. "The Bible its own evidence" is a great fact, to which multitudes of living and dying men are daily bearing witness. It wants no tradition to sustain it, no Church to authenticate it. "Sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit," the man who has once felt its power, wants no evidence to convince him whose sword it is. It is recorded of the suffering Metcalfe that little Mary Higginson, the daughter of his private secretary, a child of seven years old, read God's Word to the dying statesman, and that he received the glad "tidings of salvation as a little child". . . . But it is not, adds Kaye, "thus that the faith of Charles Metcalfe is to be described. He had an abiding sense of the efficacy of the atonement, and if, as the grave opened to receive him, he was sometimes cheered by the thought of the hungry whom he had fed, the naked whom he had clothed, and the houseless whom he had sheltered, he did not on that account, as the great change approached, lean for support on his own merits."

For ourselves, we have thought for many years, that far too much is made of the external evidences of Christianity, in presenting it as a religious system to those who are strangers to it. It is certainly not the way in which it was presented by the Apostles to the Grecian mind. Their way was, as they themselves tell us, "By "manifestation of the truth, to commend themselves to every man's "conscience in the sight of God." The words are worth thinking about. Were we missionaries, we should be slow, we think, to enter upon any formal consideration of the "evidences of Christianity with any one. And as to asking an educated Hindoo or Mahomedan to receive the Christian Scriptures on the authority of "the Church," we should as soon think of asking him to do so on the authority of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Men are never made Christians by what are called the evidences of Scripture—and never were.

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WE think we have a true love for the institution of the "Day of rest," as every earnest and hard-working man must have and would do all in our power to promote its right observance; but we may not conceal our conviction that "religious" people are terribly given to keeping it, as Hudibras says, the wrong way. Sunday is the *servant's* day, the *child's* day, the *cattle's* day, while nothing is more common in religious households than to see it converted into the most miserable day of the week for all three. The servant, and the child, and the horse are commonly worked harder on what is called the Sabbath than on any other day, while the working-man is forbidden all sources of innocent pleasure and mental improvement. They have closed the Aquarium, we observe, at Brighton on Sunday.

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MR. GRANT DUFF writes in the *Contemporary Review*, "I leave Bombay with a much stronger impression than I had of *its* great Asiatic, as distinguished from merely Indian, importance. It is, and will be more and more to all this part of the world what Ephesus or Alexandria were to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean in the days of the Roman Empire." We have been telling the world this for a good many years past. It is a very curious fact that Bombay is as nearly as possible geographically the centre of the old world, and is plainly marked out as the future capital of Asia. Its curious position is well worth a half-hour's study over a good map. Calcutta will never be more than the capital of India. Bombay a generation or two hence will be the capital, not of Asia only but of the old World.

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AN admirer of Mr. Bright in a Manchester paper seems suddenly to have discovered that the secret of his power lies in the fact that he uses monosyllables very largely. Thus the grand passage in his speech on the Burials Bill describing a Quaker funeral begins, "I will take the case of my own sect," and on counting the words of that remarkable oration it will be found that out of 190 words, 149—more than 75 per cent—were monosyllables. This is a secret long since known to students of style. The best "leader" as well as the best speech, will be found to be the monosyllabic, or old Saxon one. It is in this secret that the charm of John Bunyan's writings lies; and thoughts too deep for tears in the Psalms: "My heart is smitten and withered like grass, so that I forget to eat my bread." We have here but three words that are not monosyllables, and one that is not Saxon: and who does not feel their plaintive beauty?

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Vanity Fair is silly enough to sneer at the Viceroy for his connection with "the great commercial house of Baring." The sneer is so stupid that we wonder to find it in so clever a paper. The writer who affects—for it *is* affectation—to regard it as a disparagement of the Gladstones, the Peels, the Barings that they belong to commerce, wants both brains and right feeling. It is the commerce of the country that has made it overshadow the earth.

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THERE is a real scandal, we think, in the charges that are constantly being made at home by Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Lawrence against the immoral and oppressive system of taxation we are alleged to have established in this country in our excise duties upon

salt and opium. Are we really the immoral and oppressive rulers that these gentlemen say we are? The truth is they do not mean what they say. None know better than these old Indian officials themselves the almost insuperable difficulty in the way of new taxes in India, while the only suggestion which there are able to make for our relief is the highly original one of an income-tax. We really think that we have heard that before; at all events, it is all that the two can suggest. Lord Lawrence adds customs duties as a source of revenue amongst a people that import nothing but piece-goods, which Manchester and Sir Bartle Frere say should not be taxed. Were these gentlemen in India to-morrow, they could no more devise a tax that should yield £3,000,000 a year, than obtain the same sum from alchemy.

The opium revenue is immoral they both say, and ought to go, and yet it is of the trifling amount of six or seven millions sterling. The salt tax is oppressive, and *that* ought to go too, and yet it is the trifling amount of another five or six millions. The land revenue surely is all right, and may be left us! Not a bit of it. Your true policy is to fix that at once at its present limit in perpetuity. In gaping astonishment we ask, What then do you propose to do?

Such folly is unanswerable. There is no travestying what these gentlemen are saying. It is precisely what the whole school they belong to has been saying these ten years past.

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TWENTY-SEVEN districts in the North-West are now under the infanticide rules. The recorded mortality is higher among boys than girls up to the age of one year, and lower between the age of one and twelve, the relative mortality on the female side increasing with age. On the 1st of April 1875, there were found in the proclaimed villages 80,235 boys to 32,759 girls, in the proportion of 71·1 to 28·9. The returns on 1st September, 1874, showed 82,400 boys to 35,137 girls (not including arrivals and removals), in the ratio of 70·1 to 29·9. The minor population has risen from 12,994 to 117,537, the boys having increased by 2·7, and the girls by 6·9 per cent., in the ratio of 28 to 72 per hundred. In one Bustee case the conviction resulted in a sentence of transportation for life; in Banda the penalty was three years' imprisonment; in Cawnpore six months. Viewed as a means of repressing the crime, it would appear that these punishments are practically useless. Evidence bearing on the actual perpetration is rarely forthcoming, and rapid decomposition frequently robs the medical testimony of any value. But the moral effect of a single conviction is undoubtedly great; and every effort should be made to work out suspicious cases with care and patience.

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THE announcement that the P. and O. Company is unable to pay a dividend for the last half-year has occasioned little surprise, but the omen is unpropitious. It is too suggestive of the cost that we have to give for enlightenment and reform. The days of the P. and O's youth were the days of its glory. Then it cheerfully charged its passengers £100 to £110, and even so high as £120, from Calcutta to Southampton, and Indian people were so well off that they would have scorned to go home or come out at less than the current rates. Everything afloat as everything on shore was then conducted on a liberal scale. The subsidy was sufficient to establish a monopoly, and freights were at a rate proportionate to the passenger fares. People did not much care what they paid in those days, and would pay anything for comfort and freedom from annoyance. The cabin accommodation of the P. and O. was always excellent, tempered only by occasional crowding; the baths and other accessories were such as could be obtained only on board British ships entitled to the designation of "floating hotels." The table fare was a trifle "shippy," but it was always sound and wholesome, and very similar to the fare which the passengers enjoyed when on shore. For those were the pre *à la Russe* days, when meat was carved at the board, and you "saw your dinner"—as plain folks still say in England—before eating it. A delicate discrimination in carving a pair of fowls was as necessary to the adjacent gentleman as the "nice conduct of a clouded cane' to the poet's fine hero. The carver might even win his way to the heart of a lady by sending her the prettiest pieces, and he had the privilege of "taking wine" with her also in the course of the meal. The wines, too, were on the table at everybody's discretion, and soda-water was available to any extent. We fancy that some people abused their privilege in these respects and made the freedom of the P. and O. table less profitable than it might have been; but on the other hand abstemious persons compensated for the excess, and so we may suppose a fair average was attained.

In these days there is a difference indeed. The cabins and general accommodation are much what they were—better as a rule, for individual passengers have more space to themselves. But the table supplies have deteriorated. They cost the Company as much or more than heretofore, but are by no means so satisfactory. It is all very well to have pretty little *plats* handed about with a guide to their contents in the form of a *menu* in the flourishing hand of the purser. It is agreeable to the eye that chopped kidneys should be surrounded by potatoes presented in the form of so many peaks of Teneriffe. It is pleasant to see that the mysterious interior of some animal which comes round in due course is adorned so that its own parent would not know it. And there is a pleasant exercise of the imagination in considering, in other cases, the nature of the compromise attained by a particular sauce. But the eye and the imagination are not everything at a repast; and the material impression apt to be conveyed is that everything is greasy. This indeed is exactly the state of things. And moreover everybody knows that the cook's galley cannot well be inspired by a Vatel; and its appearance as you pass it occasionally on your way "for'ard," is not calculated to impress you with the delicacy of its resources. In these days the P. and O. sadly requires good plain cookery. Of other kinds of cookery people have quite enough on shore—at sea their stomachs should on every account have a little holiday. On the French and Italian ships we have naturally French and Italian dishes; but these have the advantage of being real. French cookery is familiar to every body, but passengers to whom Italian cookery is strange say they are always on the Rubbatino ships able to make a meal with satisfaction. Compared with the old free table at which the passengers used actually to "sit over their wine," the present practice is most unconvivial. Each person orders for himself, and in writing, so that the chits flying about have a most depressing effect. And it is wonderful how economical people get when they consider every item. The stewards say that "they never knew gentlemen *h*order so little as they do now;" the gentlemen say that they order little because the liquors are not so good as they should be, and that nothing is cheap but what is insufferably bad.

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MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN has been elaborately reviewing the legal merits of the trial of Mulharao. In three long letters occupying an unwarrantable proportion of the weekly edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he has given the results of his labours. His examination of the evidence is no less masterly than might have been expected. But it would have more weight had it been more judicial. Mr. Stephen throughout his three letters never assumes the position of a judge. He is always the advocate, and always the advocate for the prosecution. Giving well-deserved praise to Mr. Scoble's conduct of the case, he concurs in most of the conclusions arrived at by the Advocate-General, and re-inforces them by additional arguments. He is over-argumentative indeed throughout, and many of his arguments and the illustrative matter with which he accompanies them, are of a philosophical character beyond advocacy, and would be inapplicable for the consideration of a legal tribunal. His practical proposition is, that there being no evidence adduced on the part of the Gaekwar, the question is whether the evidence against him proves his guilt. Mr. Stephen maintains that the evidence against him does prove his guilt—if it be true. And he maintains its truth against Serjeant Ballantine's denial, doubts and inferences, with all the force of an acute logical reasoner. But Mr. Stephen employs as many denials, doubts, and inferences, as the Sergeant himself, and probes human motives in support of his arguments with an elaboration which for his practical purpose the Serjeant would have found it useless to attempt. Upon the probabilities Mr. Stephen dwells at every turn, and, it must be said, meets probabilities on the other side with other probabilities of his own in a most successful manner. Thus, alluding to the probability of a native Prince conspiring with servants and applying to them "the very coarsest expressions" if they displeased him, he says:—"I do not agree with this. Men who have passed their lives in India have often told me that nothing is more characteristic of the people than the ease with which the highest and the lowest natives will associate with each other, subject always to the rules of caste, which by no means impedes such association. The fact is, that that there is not the same difference between them as there is between man and man in Europe. Probably the Gaekwar was really far more nearly on a level with Rowjee and Nursoo than Serjeant Ballantine would be with a small shop-keeper in an English country town. As to the language used, think of our own rulers from Queen Elizabeth to William IV. Indeed, 'the very coarsest expressions' might be attributed with a good deal of

versimilitude to many an Englishman distinguished in very grave professions."

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THIS week the London papers have little to say about Baroda. The only articles upon the subject which have attracted our attention are in the *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall*. But our contemporaries have not made any remarkable utterance upon the case. The *Saturday* has no objection to the sentence upon the late ruler of Baroda, its objection being confined to the inconsistency of the grounds upon which the sentence was passed; and in common with other journals the *Saturday* was unaware, at the time of writing, that the inconsistency was not attributable to Lord Northbook, but to the Home Government by which he was over-ruled. Referring to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's criticism of the case, the writer goes on to say that had Lord Northbrook taken the same view of it, "had avowed, and acted upon it, he would have been doing quite right." This, we know, is just what Lord Northbrook did, as far as his authority extended; and it is certainly unfortunate that journalists at home should be writing in the dark as not to be informed of the fact. For the *Saturday Review*, while entertaining no doubt "that substantial justice has been done," is still mystified at the means by which that justice has been brought about.

The article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* is principally confined to an estimate of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's analysis of the case; and our contemporary notices several important defects in his arguments. The letters do not in any degree alter the political aspect of the case or even touch upon the very serious questions raised by the conduct of the Government of India. They do little more than show the opinion of a very distinguished lawyer that the evidence was sufficient for the conviction of the prisoner. And in reference to Mr. Stephen's disregard of some important principles of criminal procedure—giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, &c., the writer takes the same exception as ourselves. "We can well understand," he says, "an administrator condemning the idea of judicial proceedings at all in such a case as that of the Gaekwar, and situated as he is with relation to the Government of India. On the other hand, we can understand a lawyer defending the institution of such proceedings. But that any man should hold that the two methods of procedure are reconcilable—that judicial proceedings having been instituted, they should be conducted on principles of autocratic administration, the decision to be governed, 'by regard to its consequences,' and legal maxims subordinated to 'reasons of State'—that we do not understand." Mr. Stephen's letters in no degree help the Indian Government, since that part of his argument which may convince his readers has no bearing upon the real question before them, and that part of his argument which deals with that question must fail to convince.

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MR. R. S. MacEwen has suggested to the Bengal Government, with reference to the Bill now before the Bengal Council to amend the law relating to the Abkaree revenue, that a section like 12 and 24 Geo. II. Cap. 40, known as the Tippling Act would be beneficial. That enactment, modified by 25 and 36 Vic., Cap. 38, provides that no suit or action shall be maintained in any Court of law or equity for the price of any spirituous liquors of less value than twenty shillings sold at one time, or if delivered at the residence of the purchasers for a quantity not less at any one time than a reputed quart. There is no such provision in any of the excise laws applicable to Calcutta, according to Mr. MacEwen. A considerable amount of credit is given for liquor consumed on the premises, where it is sold in small quantities. Persons are sued in Court on these liquor bills and decrees are passed against them. "It would be better for the parties themselves and for society if no credit was allowed, as in England, for liquor consumed in taverns. If a tavern-keeper cannot sue for the money, he will not readily give credit, and a man who would otherwise run into debt for liquor, will be prevented from doing so. There is reason to believe that signatures are sometimes obtained to bills and vouchers, which are afterwards sued upon, when the writers are not perfectly sober."

The "Tippling" Act, as its name implies, was intended to prevent excessive drinking by certain legitimate means. It is for the benefit of that large class of persons who can only afford to buy small quantities of liquor at one time, and the law says that if the shopkeeper cannot get cash, he runs the risk of not being paid at all. The intention is to discourage dram-drinking and drunkenness. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that a very large and demoralizing business is done in Calcutta by the sale on credit of small quantities of liquor consumed on the premises. The "scores" so run up are sued for; and although the limitation is now only one year, decrees for considerable sums are obtained. On one day within the last month Mr. MacEwen had before him seven suits by the same plaintiff, the keeper of a single tavern, aggregating Rs. 205. The defendants were all Europeans, and the bills were chiefly, if not entirely, for liquor sold, in small quantities, over the counter, ranging from four annas to Rs. 2 worth at a time.

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A NEW book on the Franco-German war, called "La Guerre de France," shews the condition of the army when the strife began to have been deplorable. Deduction after deduction made Marshal Lebœuf's campaigners fall to 300,000 men, and to arrive at that figure all available resources had to be drawn on, masses of reserve men to be hastily thrown into regiments, impoverished in effectives. Most of those reserve men were devoid of training, not knowing how to use a Chassepot. Two hundred and fifty thousand men in a fortnight, 300,000 men in three weeks: such was the extent of every possible effort for the moment. All beyond was unknown and uncertain. There was a first line of battle, but there was nothing to support it; for it was not before some months that the French could calculate on making fresh armies with the conscripts and *Gardes Mobiles*. "It was a repetition of that Italian campaign of 1859, in which, with all the military forces of France, after leading 250,000 men beyond the Alps, we could only muster rather over 100,000 soldiers at Solferino, without being in a condition to oppose another army on the Rhine had it been necessary." The plan of campaign, which the Emperor afterwards revealed in a pamphlet written under his inspiration or dictated by him, which at first he communicated only to Marshal Lebœuf, who had become Major-General on the 20th of July, and to Marshal MacMahon, charged with one of the chief commands, was founded solely on the possibility of rapid action. With 300,000 men the Government flattered itself with having at hand in a few days, it thought it could dash on the Rhine between Rastadt and Germersheim and force South Germany to be neutral, and next, supported by Austria and Italy, which would then declare themselves, march to meet the Prussians, while a debarcation force sent to the Baltic, finding Denmark an ally, would threaten Germany on the north.

It was said that the Prussians had 950,000 men, and these were treated as a fiction by the French Government. Comprising all, even the Hessians, who, though belonging to the South, were incorporated in the Northern army, the formidable array of 982,000 men and 209,000 horses was really arrived at, of which more than half could immediately proceed to the frontier. The Southern States brought 200,000 men more, Bavaria could immediately furnish 50,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 192 cannon in two Corps d'Armée. The active division of Würtemberg was 15,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and 54 cannon. The active contingent of Baden was 11,000 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and 54 pieces of artillery. North and South Germany could, united, march to battle with an army immediately ready of 462,000 infantry, 5,600 cavalry, and 1,584 cannon. "This was assuredly an immense force against our modest array of 250,000 men wandering on the frontier in search of an enemy whom they could not find, since he was not there yet, and whose approach was so little anticipated on the day when he was met."

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A GOOD deal of discussion and some angry feeling has been provoked by an attack upon certain cartoons entitled "On the Hills and in the Plains," published in the 16th number of the *Oriental Figaro*. It seems probable from a correspondence that has appeared in the daily papers, that the question whether the imputations that have been cast upon the artist and his work, by a correspondent of a local journal are libellous or not, will be submitted to the decision of a civil or criminal court. It is also rumoured that "Caro" so warmly takes to heart the slurs that have been cast upon him, that if his anonymous accuser had accepted a challenge the dispute would have been settled more in accordance with the continental practice in questions of "honor" than with the law against duelling.

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THE position of our Resident in Mandalay is attracting attention. It is asserted that even in the compound of the Residency the King's officials clear the road with rattans, when a certain Woondouk sits in the Mixed Court. The English inhabitants urge that the rattans should be lowered within the fenced space shadowed by the British flag; the Burmese say that the ground occupied by Captain Strover belongs to the King, who lends it to the Queen of England free of rent, and that consequently, the flag is simply ornamental,

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7TH, 1875.

MR. BARING GOULD in his curious and interesting work on the Old Testament Legends tells us that, when the idol worshipped by the Thamudites was found for the second time prostrate on the floor of the temple, "the monarch set it up once more, and Eblis entering the image, spoke through its mouth, exhorting all men to beware of novel doctrines which were about to be introduced." Could it have been this same Eblis that spoke last Tuesday night through the barriers of Mr. Disraeli's (false) teeth, and prated so mischievously about the wisdom of our forefathers? Seldom has the Prime Minister been so unequal to himself as when opposing Lord Hartington's resolutions touching the future relations of the House and the press. In truth, he had no other reason to give for not attempting to deal with a practically obsolete and decidedly inconvenient restriction, than that the task had proved too difficult for such men as Sir George Grey and Mr. Bouverie, and that the system had been devised by the wisdom of our ancestors. The only hit he made was a humourous remark at the expense of Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. Newdegate, who complained that newspaper reports were too brief, and that the House itself ought to provide means for the exact reproduction of every speech. This is done in France and Belgium, and I well remember my surprise when I was connected with a Brussels paper, upwards of twenty years ago, on seeing two Ministers come into the room to correct their proofs somewhere about two in the morning. The *Moniteur Belge* professed to give each speech *verbatim*, and speakers usually availed themselves of the chance of touching up their utterances and even of embellishing them. This sort of thing is certainly not needed in this country, and Mr. Disraeli easily raised a hearty laugh when he drily remarked that his two honourable friends seemed desirous to bring in a "Speeches Preservation Act"—the point coming home the more keenly because the House had been so long engaged with the Peace Preservation Act, the debate on which the weakness of the Government and the mischievous perversity of the Irishman have protracted to such a wearisome length. Mr. Charley and Mr. Beresford Hope, both of them the stanchest of Conservatives, broke away entirely from their usual leader, and virtually accepted Lord Hartington's Resolutions. It was Mr. Lowe, however, who carried off the laurels of the debate as regards argument. One by one he demolished Mr. Disraeli's sophisms, very much as a poulterer kills young rabbits by holding them up by the hind-legs and giving them one tap behind the ears with the edge of his hand. He had, of course, no trouble in showing that a usage which might possibly have been advantageous in a different state of society was the reverse of beneficial in our own times. For instance, the chief motive that actuated the Commons in bye-gone days was the fear of fines, imprisonment, and the Tower as the price of independence of speech. Nothing of this kind is now to be apprehended, and if there is one thing that members crave more than another, it is that their orations may be published at full length. After Mr. Lowe had resumed his seat amid considerable applause from both sides of the House, Mr. Hardy rose, but was cut short before he had completed his first sentence. "Mr. Speaker," exclaimed Mr. Sullivan, waving his hand towards the Reporters' Gallery, "I espy strangers behind your chair." The Speaker had no alternative but to clear both galleries, for Mr. Disraeli dared not again intervene with a motion to suspend the standing orders. The wind had been taken out of his sail on that tack by Mr. Lowe, who had adroitly denounced as unconstitutional a resort to such a proceeding unless in very exceptional cases, and the Conservatives are nothing if not constitutional. For the best part of an hour, therefore, there was strife and evil speaking in the House, and several members fell foul of Mr. Sullivan, who protested that being himself a journalist he should insist upon the representatives of the press being treated as gentlemen. That is all very fine, but how many men of gentle-blood and gentle-breeding are to be found now-a-days in the Reporters' Gallery? The time was when young barristers and men of culture undertook for a while to report, and sometimes to improve, the style and tenor of parliamentary speeches; but for many years past the reporting has been done by a very inferior race who write short-hand notes like so many machines, and who eke out their livelihood by contributing absurd vulgar letters to provincial papers at ridiculously low rates of remuneration. It seems to me that some sort of restriction is absolutely necessary considering the class of men who now furnish newspaper reports of parliamentary speeches; but certainly not after the present fashion which enables an idiot or an angry man to mar a whole debate by depriving it of the publicity which is essential to constitutional legislation. Mr. Hardy, it is understood, would have deprived the question of its party aspect by expressing a strong dissent from Mr. Disraeli's obstructiveness, and in this line he would have been supported by Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Ward Hunt. Mr. Sullivan's dramatic interposition, however, prevented an equitable adjustment of minor differences of opinion, and in the end Mr. Disraeli postponed the futher discussion of this now embittered question until the 25th May. But he was doomed to disappointment if he imagined that the interval would be one of blissful repose. Last night the Marquis of Hartington returned to the charge, and asked which course the Government proposed to pursue with regard to his resolutions. Mr. Disraeli replied in a most extraordinary manner. He began by regretting the abrupt termination of the debate through Mr. Sullivan's espying of strangers, especially as there has been a sort of general understanding that resort should not be had to that expedient until the opinion of the House had been taken with reference to the Resolution. At the same time he acquitted Mr. Sullivan of *mala fides*, and believed that he had acted on the impulse of a momentary excitement. The real question at issue was more conflicted than might at first be supposed. A quarter of a century ago he was emphatically warned by Lord Lyndhurst, "perhaps the most sagacious man of this century," never on any account to interfere with the unwritten law of Parliament, for if he did so, he would soon find himself in inextricable confusion. Still, as it was no longer possible to avoid or evade the difficulty, he proposed to put a notice on the table of a motion for the morrow "that, if in any sitting of the House, or in Committee any member shall take notice that strangers are present, the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw, without permitting any debate or amendment." So far, so well. Unhappily, Mr. Disraeli would not stop at this point, but committed the astounding mistake of directly answering an article in that day's *Times*, in which much stress was laid upon the waste of time caused by the cropping up of privilege questions, and by the general vacillation of the leader of the House. The particular occasion that led to these strictures was not so much the excessively spun-out discussion on the Peace Preservation Bill, as the weakness shown in being caught in a cleft stick on such an easy matter as Mr. Smyth's Bill to prevent the sale in Ireland of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. Sir Hicks Beach admitted the excellence of the measure if confined to rural districts, but he deprecated its extension to large towns, and therefore he opposed it altogether. Mr. Gladstone, in clear, forcible, but moderate language, exposed the fallacy of such opposition. When the Bill was read in Committee, an amendment could be readily introduced excluding large towns from the action of the Act. The case, indeed, was so simple that Government could hardly have failed to be defeated had not two English members contrived to speak against him, so that, it being Wednesday, the hour arrived for adjournment before a division could be taken. On this ridiculous and disgraceful mismanagement the *Times* expressed the opinion of nine educated men out of ten, whatever their political creed might be. It was undoubtedly a telling article because it was irrefutable, and it was, therefore, peculiarly unfortunate that Mr. Disraeli should have been stung into noticing charges which he had better have left to the effacing processes of time. Naturally enough, Lord Hartington fastened upon this egregious blunder, and this morning, as might have been anticipated, the *Times* reiterates its former charges with redoubled energy. Then, not content with this melancholy exhibition of declining judgment, Mr. Disraeli concluded by almost parenthetically remarking, "Being on my legs I ought to give notice that it is our intention to proceed with the Budget Resolutions to-morrow morning." A step so unprecedented roused the indignation of Mr. Gladstone, and even Lord Hartington sneeringly asked of "the Right Hon'ble gentleman who has told us he is such a stickler for preserving the precedents of this House, whether there is any precedent for his taking the Budget Resolutions at a morning sitting." Mr. Gladstone adopted a more serious tone and pointed out the extreme impropriety of bringing on the Budget at two o'clock without giving timely notice to the chief authorities on financial matters, usually engaged in the city at that hour. Upon this point Mr. Disraeli lamely excused himself by saying that he was under the impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had privately sounded the wishes of honorable gentlemen opposite. Sir Charles Dilke at last extricated the Ministers from the slough into which they had been so clumsily led by promising to postpone his motion on the representative system. Both Lord Hartington and Mr.

Gladstone protested against Mr. Disraeli's menace that he would not prorogue Parliament until he had carried all the measures he had in hand, but the ex-leader of the Liberal party must surely be gifted with a convenient want of memory if he forgot that he himself had uttered a similar threat under similar circumstances. Nor was this the last of Disraeli's blunderings last night, for unless Lord Hartington had reminded him that the Budget was to come on to night, he would have left on the notice paper his motion touching the espial of strangers. I was not myself present at the debate, but am told that the Prime Minister looked worried and even nervous, and seemed painfully conscious that his work was becoming too much for him.

Owing to the happy circumstance that everything human must have an end, the Peace Preservation Bill was passed through Committee last night, after the Government had complimented the Irish members upon the perfectly constitutional and parliamentary character of their opposition. To which Mr. Butt responded by thanking Government for the concessions that had been made, which would be gratefully accepted by the Irish people. This statement was characterised by Mr. Disraeli as a Message of Peace. It is not reported that all parties then retired to the bar to liquor up.

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage" is the uncomplimentary remark that will rise to many lips after reading Earl Russell's latest "interpellation" relative to Germany and Belgium. Although he might easily have known that the Belgian rejoinder had barely reached our Foreign Office, he must needs call upon Lord Derby to lay it on the table, or at least to explain its contents and his own views thereupon. Throughout his speech the aged Earl displayed his sympathy with the German Government, and expressed himself to the effect that Belgium ought at once to accede to the claims put forward. Assuming the guilt of Duchesne, and the reality of the conspiracy he affected to divulge, Earl Russell declared that it was contrary to international law to screen such a criminal. No doubt; if only the facts were as the Germans thought proper to set them forth. As it happens, however, there is strong reason to believe that Duchesne's revelation was nothing more than the babbling of a drunken idiot, who, on his return to sobriety, knew nothing of what he had said. The Belgian reply is brief, courteous, and dignified. It asserts the earnest desire of the Government to cultivate the most friendly relations with its powerful neighbour, and expresses a perfect readiness to introduce such measures as may seem likely to prevent the occurrence of incidents offensive to friendly nations, so far as that can be done consistently with the Belgian character and traditions. But as Germany is about to set the example of preparing a new international code for its own guidance, the Belgian Government prefers to wait until an opportunity be afforded of examining this promised legislation, with a view to adopt whatever may appear expedient and suitable. Not even Prince Bismarck in his most dyspeptic mood could find anything in this note of an unpleasant character, and our own press commends it warmly and judiciously. It is almost needless to add that Lord Derby replied to his interrogator in a guarded and moderate tone, reiterating his former denial that any menace was conveyed in the German notes, and repudiating all necessity for meddling with a matter which thus far directly concerns only the two friendly Powers who are exchanging "paper pellets."

The Royal Academy exhibition contains in itself and its concomitant incidents matter for half-a-dozen letters, with the probable effect of lulling the majority of your readers into a soothing slumber. I shall treat the mattter, therefore, very briefly, at the risk of being obscure. Friday was the private-view day, and consequently a double line of carriages occupied the centre of St. James'-street stretching round into Pall Mall. On that day it is physically impossible to see anything, except the gay colours of the pushing and crushing crowd—good manners abandoning the fashionable as well as the vulgar world. May-day was cold and miserably wet. Nevertheless, "the right thing" was "done" by some hundreds of those who dwell just beyond the pale, but near enough to ape the whims and humours of the privileged few. The opening-day, however, affords a capital opportunity for inspecting in peace and quietnesss whatever has not been ultra-lauded in that morning's papers. There is an "ugly rush" at two or three sensational or otherwise exceptional paintings, but the great spread of canvass is left comparatively unnoticed. For instance, only the most patient or the most pushing could hope to catch a glimpse of Miss Thompson's military picture, representing the 28th, in square, repulsing the French cavalry at Quatre Bras, and, after all, was it really worth the trouble? It is, of course, a wonderful performance for a young girl, and displays profound study of the manifold expressions of human passion from the calm, inexorable resolution to do one's duty, to the most devil-may-care recklessness. But every minor consideration has been subjected to the delineation of human nature in its least loveable mood. The colouring is most unpleasant and oftentimes quite untrue, and the treatment altogether is repellent, full of affectation, and likely to do as much harm to *quasi*-historic painting as Miss Braddon has done to novel writing. The most amusing feature of which may be called the Humbug of Art in this country is the Saturday Banquet. It was very funny to hear the Duke of Cambridge, trying to detect an affinity between the military and artistic professions because so many painters select scenes of strife and bloodshed. The fact is simply that wherever emotion is strong there must be picturesqueness, and a certain school of art adopts the treatment of emotions as its peculiar province. Then Mr. Ward Hunt expressed a hope that Mr. Cooke would immortalise his name by his queer picture of the Devastation, "about the ugliest ship in the fleet." Mr. Ward admitted the cleverness of the artist in concealing his hideous subject in a cloud of gunpowder smoke, but we surely cannot have sunk so low in our appreciation of art as to be filled with admiration on beholding a shapeless mass enveloped in a dauby haze. To conceal the face of the father when sacrificing his daughter for the public good, may have been acclaimed as praiseworthy on the part of the Grecian painter, though it was nothing less than a cowardly escape from a difficulty, and only to be ranked with the *concetti* that characterise the debasement of taste in every age and clime. But in the case before us, I have no hesitation in ranking this picture of the Devastation as on a par with the realistic abominations that have lately degraded the stage, such as a real hansom on our own boards and a locomotive engine in a Parisian theatre. The necessity, however, of saying something original or clever must be very trying when it occurs under the influence of an east wind, as was the misfortune of the Royal Academy's guests on Saturday. Even Mr. Disraeli failed, though I fear I shall be esteemed a censorious Goth for laughing at his stilted periods. After bestowing a high-flown eulogy upon British Art as exemplified in portrait and landscape painting, and congratulating his hearers upon no longer needing to import a French or Flemish limner—just as a country squire might praise his tenants for growing their own salad instead of importing it from Holland—the Prime Minister seems to have been suddenly impressed with the idea that English artists lived all the year round in smoky neighbourhoods, and evolved from their inner consciousness whatever was bright and beautiful in their productions. Nothing, in his opinion, is so wonderful as the imaginations of the British artist, who is also a cockney. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, with mock-heroic earnestness, "you know well that the English artist has developed that faculty under very great disadvantages. He is not favoured by a climate of inspiration (cheers and a laugh). He is not surrounded by a sublime nature. He does not dwell in cities glittering with symmetry, under purple skies (cheers and a laugh). He is not surrounded by human beings whose flashing forms and picturesque gestures stimulate his invention and often afford a happy hint of expression and of grace (cheers). For him there are no bannered processions parading the squares and streets of fair cities to animate his fancy amid the fall of fountains and the carolling of sacred bells (cheers). No, sir, he lives in a studio invaded too often by the London fog (a laugh). If he walks forth for relaxation he wanders in streets of hideous monotony (cheers and a laugh). His living studies are the constable and the cabman. Instead of a procession he encounters a blockade of omnibuses (a laugh), and instead of bursts of harmony he is greeted by the scream of the subterranean railway (a laugh), and the horrible concert of organs and hurdygurdies (much laughter). And yet this man, by his imagination, by that divine gift alone, can give us a canvas breathing with human passions, in scenes of romantic loveliness and with every accessory of splendour and of grace (loud cheers)." Would not any one suppose from these conceits that English Art was confined to the lowliest localities of the metropolis? Mr. Disraeli, however, must know, as well as any man, that all our leading painters have comfortable homes in the best quarters, that their studios are carefully guarded against distracting noises, and that their "inspiration" is derived, in the course of many wanderings, from sunny climes and from peoples still sufficiently uncivilized to be picturesque in their costumes and demonstrative in their ways. To my mind, the best speech was that of Mr. Matthew Arnold, sadly humourous after his usual style, pointed and marked with reading and thought. A man of his type can never be wholly joyous. A thread of melancholy, of disappointment, and regret must inevitably run through his fancies and

their expression. Capable intellectually of conceiving a higher standard than human nature can ever reach, he is naturally depressed in the midst of mirth, and, like the Jewish monarch, sighs over the vanity of all things. There was something very touching in his allusion to the colony of Greeks settled in Southern Italy, who for an extraordinary length of time retained their language and civilization. Pardon me if I extract the entire passage. It is worth more than anything I can ever hope to write :—" Fauriel, the French literary historian, tells us of a colony of Greeks settled somewhere in Southern Italy who retained for an extraordinary length of time their Greek language and civilization. However, time and circumstance were at last too strong for them; they felt themselves losing their distinctive Greek character; they grew like all the other people about them. Only, once every year they assembled themselves together at a public festival of their community, and there, in language which the inroads of barbarism were every year more and more debasing, they reminded one another that they were once Greeks. (Cheers and a laugh.) How many of your guests to-night, Sir, may remind one another of the same thing. (Hear, hear.) The brilliant statesman at the head of Her Majesty's Government, to whom we shall listen with so much admiration by-and-bye, may even boast that he was born in Arcadia. (Cheers and a laugh.) To no people, probably, does it so often happen to have to break in great measure with their vocation and with the Muses, as to the men of letters for whom you have summoned me to speak. (Cheers.) But perhaps there is no one man here, however positive and prosaic, who has not at some time or other of his life, and in some form or other, felt something of that desire for the truth and beauty of things which makes the Greek, the artist. (Hear hear.) The year goes round for us amid other pre-occupations ; then, with the spring, arrives your hour. You collect us at this festival ; you surround us with enchantment, and call upon us to remember, and in our stammering and imperfect language to confess that we were once Greeks. (Cheers.) If we have not forgotten it, the reminder is delightful ; if we have forgotten it, is salutary. (Hear, hear.) In the common and practical life of this country, in its government, politics, commerce, law, medicine—even in its religion—some compliance with men's conventionality, vulgarity, folly, and ignobleness, a certain dose of claptrap (a laugh) passes almost for a thing of necessity. But in that world to which we have sometimes aspired, in your world of art, Sir, in the Greek world—for so I will call it after the wonderful people who introduced mankind to it—in the Greek world of art and science, claptrap and compliance with the conventional are simply fatal. (Hear, hear.) Let us be grateful to you for recalling it to us ; for reminding us that strength and success are possible to find by taking one's law, not from the form and pressure of the passing day, but from the living forces of our genuine nature ;—

'Vivitur ingenio ; cetera mortis erunt.' "

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SOME time ago Dr. Kenealy asserted that not only are great numbers of people in England dissatisfied with the Tichborne trial, but "the people of Germany are almost unanimously dissatisfied with it." The fact is that the verdict of the German press at Berlin, at Hamburg, at Cologne, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, at Stuttgart, at Munich, at Leipzig, at Dresden, at Breslau, and at Vienna has long ago pronounced the so-called claimant to be a common impostor, whose pretensions have only given rise in Germany to mingled feelings of merriment and disgust. Germans simply wondered that it should take years, as well as the spending of such enormous sums of money, and the spilling of oceans of ink, before the "pseudo-Tichborne," as he is universally called, could be disposed of. The only dissatisfaction of the German people was with the unaccountable length of a trial which, in their country, would probably have been brought to a conclusion within a week.

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THE statement that a gun factory in Upper Austria is making a quarter of a million of rifles for Germany, and that a Vienna firm is executing a German order for thirty million cartridges, is entirely without foundation. The "30,000,000 cartridges" which are to be delivered in June, resemble rather closely. the 40,000,000 cartridges which the *Avénir Militaire* recently alleged to have been manufactured by a Vienna firm in consequence of an order from the German War Minister. The same well-informed French military paper announced that "Krupp has received an order for a monthly supply of 400 pieces of ordnance, steel-guns ;" 400 of them, and not less, having to be turned out every four weeks ! These assertions, to which others equally credible were added, have, says the *Examiner*, created much amusement, and been treated as "wild ducks of journalism" in the Berlin press. After having been lamed in the wing in their flight through Germany, they are revived now by the electric wire, and set out for a fresh journey from Vienna to London.

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THAT "frequent religious disturbances are occurring throughout Belgium," and that the populace are insulting pilgrims, is exactly what might be expected from the circumstances of the case. Belgium may now be called the only truly Catholic country in continental Europe, and even before other powers took to persecuting and expelling "religious orders," every town in Belgium was full of nunneries, monasteries, and other unproductive and obstructive institutions. But since Germany determined to get rid of the "drones" which, in a great measure, subsisted on the working bees of the community, Belgium has been invaded by a swarm of Jesuits, Dominicans, and other bare footed friars and mendicants. The consequence is that the poorer classes find that the charity which used to fill their mouths with bread, is flowing into the coffers of those who are too proud to work but not to beg' and they naturally resent what is so detrimental to their interests.

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A FRENCH commissariat officer has published a book on the various continental armies. He puts the length of military service at twelve years in Germany, Austria, and England. In Russia it is fifteen years ; in Italy and France twenty years. The number of young men who annually attain the age for entering the service is—Russia, 665,000 ; Germany, 345,000 ; France, 314,000 ; Austria, 337,000 ; England, 280,000 ; Italy, 260,000. The ordinary war budgets are thus given ;—France, 2,838,260,000 francs ; Russia, 2,500,548,000 ; Germany, 2,257,816,000 ; England, 2,109,593,000 ; Austria, 1,572,804,000 ; Italy, 1,345,297,000. The above expenditure includes that of the Navy. We are then told that Russia spends 36 per cent of her general budget on her Army ; England and France, 31 ; Germany, 26 ; Austria, 20 ; Italy, 17. The special military budgets of 1874 were :—Russia, 788 millions ; France, 719 ; Germany, 488 ; England, 378 ; Austria, 255 ; Italy, 210. And so the six great Powers expend per annum nearly £120.000,000 for the pay and keep of their troops, the purchase of war *matériel*, and military instruction. In the way of military schools, it is shown that Austria spends, supposing her budget to be 100—*56 ; Russia*, 28 ; Germany, 27 ; England, 22 ; Italy, 18 ; and France, 16. The effectives are thus given ; Russia, 663,000 men, 88,000 horses ; France, 460,000 men, 99,000 horses ; Germany, 438,000 men, 97,000 horses ; Austria, 248,000 men, 46,000 horses ; Italy, 220,000 men, 33,000 horses ; England, 189,000 men, 26,000 horses.

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THE risks run by American liners along the Newfoundland coast are severely commented on by *Iron*. On the 10th March, the *Cimbria* left Hamburg for New York with nearly five hundred passengers and the German mails. On the afternoon of the 19th an irregular and brilliant mass bore in sight to the southward, and at the cry of the look-out, "mountains of ice ahead !" all the passengers hurried on deck. A magnificent iceberg rapidly approached, until it displayed in stupendous proportions its sparkling peaks and slopes covered with snow at three miles distance. The skipper gave it a wide berth, and when the sun had disappeared, fortunately to give place to the moon in a clear sky, the scene had changed. For miles on every side the ship was surrounded by a field of ice, only broken at intervals by the swelling of the waves. The captain turned the steamer's head to the south ; but, after some time, despairing of opening a way in that direction, issued orders to penetrate westward, and the *Cimbria* until two o'clock in the morning, "went gallantly on, her iron prow crashing along the ice, which varied in thickness from 2ft. to 3ft. Blue water at length appeared, and the danger was passed, but the ship had first traversed sixty miles southward and then seventy miles in a westward direction, before getting rid of the floe."

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A HOME paper has taken the trouble to collate the latest figures with reference to our Indian army, which is put down at 200,000 men. Of this force 128,447 are natives, and 60,613 British, exclusive of officers. More than half of the English soldiers are stationed in the Bengal Presidency, and the 38,000 British troops in Bengal are in garrison along the valley of the Ganges and in the Punjab. This province, which covers an area of 105,000 square miles, about

a ninth part of the total area of British India, requires 17,127 English troops for its guard alone, or, in other words, nearly one-fourth of the total number of British troops employed in India. The native army of Bengal numbers 47,814, and these are stationed by themselves in some places, and with British troops in others. In the latter case the native troops are usually the larger force of the two.

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ONE of the most important items of news by the last mail relates to the supply of horses. That the number of horses bred in England is far below requirements is conclusively proved by the recent parliamentary returns, the imports last year being four times more numerous than the exports. More than 12,000 horses were imported as against 3,000 exported, so that it may be said that we bred 9,000 fewer than were required. "This would not be a matter calculated to excite any apprehension if it were certain that the Geneva arbitration had definitely ushered in the millennium, but as contingencies may arise to prevent the importation of horses from France and Belgium as well as from Germany, it would be far more satisfactory to know that England still preserved her supremacy as a horse-breeding country and came into the cosmopolitan horse market as a seller rather than as a buyer." It appears that the average price paid for cavalry horses last year was £45, and Mr. Disraeli reminds us that in 1854 the average was £36; the deduction, of course, being that the increase was only 20 per cent. in twenty years. But as the Crimean war had raised the price of cavalry horses from £26-5, at which it stood in 1850, to £36, it would be more accurate to say that they have nearly doubled in price within the last five and twenty years, Mr. Chaplin is particularly alarmed at the price which foreign Governments offer for good English stallions and brood mares. A Prussian agent, for instance, offered £11,500 for Blair Athol, who was only saved to the country by the formation of a company of private gentlemen, who clubbed to buy him for stock purposes for £12,000; while Breadalbane was secured by the Prussian agent for £6,000, being three times the liberal sum offered by the late Lord Ossington. Mr. Chaplin gives some account of the measures by which the German, Austrian, and French Governments help and stimulate the horse-breeders in those countries, by distributing to given local centres animals devoted to the purposes of the breeders, and he declares that 1,700 of the German horses are of English extraction. Mr. Gerard Sturt's reply shows, however, that private enterprise in England is much more stimulated by the competition of these foreign customers, than the market is drained by it, the average height of thorough-bred stock having been in 1700, 14 hands, and in 1875, 15 hands two inches and a half,—and Mr. Sturt asserts that the poorest breed is capable, "if pluckily mated," of producing a horse of great stature and incalculable value.

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THE Zenith balloon, with the three French *savants*, ascended to a height of more than five miles. Though Sivel and Croce-Spinelli have perished, there is at least one instance on record in which voyagers came back safely from a height of no less than seven miles. In 1804 Gay Lussac attained 23,000 feet—more than four and one-third miles—and brought down, for analysis, air collected at that altitude. In 1808, Andreoli and Brioschi ascended from Padua; at 23,000 feet Brioschi became insensible, but at 29,000 feet—*i.e.*, five and a half miles—Andreoli found that, though he could not use his left arm, he was still able to observe that the balloon was fully inflated. In 1852 Mr. Welsh, of the Kew Observatory, made a series of ascents with Mr. Green, under the auspices of the British Association, and made valuable observations at a maximum height of 22,930 feet. In August 1862, Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell ascended from Wolverhampton to the vast height of 37,000 feet, or upwards of seven miles. At about five and three-quarter miles Mr. Glaisher laid his arm on the table in the car and suddenly found it powerless. "I dimly saw Mr. Coxwell, and endeavoured to speak, but could not. In an instant intense darkness overcame me. I thought I had been seized with asphyxia." Now M. Tissandier met these symptoms at least three quarters of a mile nearer the earth, and Mr. Glaisher's last observation was made at a point about 3,000 feet above the point at which M. Tissandier had swooned.

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THE growth of the 88-ton gun is vigorously proceeding, and its immense proportions are becoming more apparent at every stage. The inner tube and some of the strengthening coils have been shrunk together, and the gun in its embryo state now stands half hidden in the new shrinking pits at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, waiting until the crane above it is sufficiently strengthened to lift it out, Beside it rests the great double coil which is to encompass the breech, after it has been welded into compactness under the great hammer, and the only remaining portion, the trunnion ring, which is to be shrunk on over all, lies close by. This trunnion ring is believed to be the largest forging ever made, and has cost about £600. The double coil will be welded during the night, in order to avoid any risk of disturbance by spectators. The 40-ton hammer, which was thought fit for anything in the shape of gun-making when it was erected about a year ago, will be only just large enough to deal with this great coil, and should any further advance be made in the size of the Woolwich Infants, a still more powerful hammer will have to be provided. The coil stands about 8ft. high, and when it is placed upright on the anvil there will be very little free play for the hammer.

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THE *North-German Gazette*, which is supposed to be the organ of Bismarck, has made a strange revelation. It appears that during the German war, and while the German army was still around Paris, Prince Bismarck endeavoured to induce the Pope, through the French Bishops, to persuade the French Government to make peace. The Pope acceded to the request, but totally failed. The incident occurred before the defeat of General Chanzy, and strengthens the conviction of many observers that there was a time when the German chiefs began to doubt, and that had General, Chanzy won a battle or Marshal Bazaine broken out of Metz with even half his army, the whole course of the war might have been different. It is their knowledge that victory was not so easy as Englishmen imagine, which makes Germans so sensitive to rumours of French preparations.

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DR. GESSNER, German Councillor of Legation, and a distinguished member of the Berlin Foreign Office, has published a dissertation upon maritime law, in which he arrives at the conclusion that the War Code Reforms to be enacted by the coming St. Petersburg Conference will shortly result in analogous changes in naval warfare. Having criticized at length the Springbok case, which occurred in the American Civil War and led to the condemnation of an English ship bound for a neutral harbour on the mere suspicion that her cargo might be destined for the enemy, the author proceeds to represent the existing usages of naval warfare as at variance with the views officially advocated by the German, Russian, Swedish, and Danish Governments. France and Italy, too, he says, on a previous occasion, showed themselves favourable to reform. As to England she certainly profited by the right to seize private property at sea while she was the only Naval Power of any consequence; but now, when other powerful navies are being formed by more States than one, she has as much to lose as to gain by the continuance of former practices. The inexorable logic of history will compel her to give in, even if she succeeds in preventing reform just now.

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WE are glad to see that Mr. Gladstone was to take a prominent part in the discussion on the English Budget. To facilitate the discussion, Mr. Fawcett had abandoned the motion with respect to local taxation, of which he had given notice, and was to move a resolution of similar purport on the second reading of the Public Works Loans Bill. This course was agreed upon it seems, and the terms of the resolution were settled at a meeting at Lord Granville's. Mr. Gladstone cannot possibly retire from the service of the country at 65 years of age. For the next ten years we must count upon his devotion to public life.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

ONE of the most original of the gifts which the 1st of April brought to Prince Bismarck from his grateful and admiring countrymen was a costly and highly-decorated clothes-brush. With it came the quaint conceit:—"As this brush shall cleanse the garments of His Highness from dust or stain, so may he long continue to keep the German Imperial mantle free from moths and to shake out of it all antiquated dust."

THE new Prussian bill for the suppression of religious orders has been laid before Parliament, accompanied by a long statement of arguments, statistical and explanatory. It is shown from statistical reports, presented in 1872 and 1873, that there are at least 1,100 male and 9,631 female members of sacred orders or congregations in Prussia. These are distributed over 914 settlements. The existence of so large a number of clerical establishments is said to involve "danger" to the State, both by the objects pursued and also by the influence exercised upon the Roman Catholic population. It

is pointed out that most, if not all, of these orders and congregations are under the control and dictation, either of foreign superiors, living in Rome or else in France, or otherwise of Prussian bishops. In all strict and blind "Jesuitical" obedience is exacted. Consequently the moral responsibility of each member is sacrificed, as he or she becomes the unreasoning, irresponsible instrument of his or her superior, known to be hostile to the State. A very small minority of the orders referred to lead a life of passive meditation. Most by far are engaged in active duties—the females teaching and nursing, the males teaching and officiating. The influence exercised by those teaching and devoted to the cure of souls is such that "immediate interference on the part of the State appears indispensable." The right secured to every Prussian of forming associations is not rightly appealed to in defence of the orders, for they are essentially different from all other associations and from the associations to which the constitution refers. The "arguments" go on to show why female teaching and nursing orders should be more leniently dealt with than others, and to disclaim any greed on the part of the State for the property vested in the doomed institutions. Not a penny will be appropriated by the State. The property will, for the present, be employed in maintaining the members, and it is proposed to bring in a separate bill at a later stage definitely disposing of the accumulated funds.

IT is stated that the King's approval having been obtained for the measure lately before the Diet decreeing the suppression of religious orders in Prussia, the Government is preparing a supplementary Bill to be laid before the Imperial Parliament for application to the whole of the empire in the next session. The new Bill lays down rules for the expulsion from non-Prussian countries of members of monastic orders banished from Prussia, or the appointment of fixed residences in such countries. Without such precautions, it is said, members expelled from Prusia might obtain the rights of citizens in other German countries, and would then be free to move about through the whole empire wherever they chose.

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* mentions a report, which he says is true, that a man has been arrested who was prowling about Prince Bismarck's residence with a loaded pistol in his pocket. The prisoner, who is a working engineer, has been sent temporarily to a lunatic asylum.

SPAIN.

KING ALPHONSO, accompanied by the Ministers and public authorities, attended a religious service on May 2nd in memory of the Spanish sailors who were killed in the bombardment of Callao on May 2nd, 1866. His Majesty was afterwards present at a service in memory of the persons who lost their lives at the massacre in Madrid in 1808.

THE special correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* and of the *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna have enterviewed Don Alfonso and Donna Blanca, or rather Donna Maria, as, according to her own statement, she ought to be called. In spite of the state of seige and military occupation in which the villa was, they found no difficulty in gaining access, for scarcely had they passed, through the railing of the garden in which the villa stands, their cards to the policeman, when down came the secretary and aides-de-camp of Don Alfonso to ask them to step into the house and up into the drawing-room on the first floor, where they found the princely couple. The impression made upon both of them seems to have been very favourable. Don Alfonso looks a very young man, of elegant appearance and refined manners, while Donna Maria looks the very reverse of that savage Amazon she might have been supposed from the accounts current about her. She is slim, fair-haired, and with dark-blue lively eyes. Both speak German, and when the interviewers brought forward their excuses for obtruding, Donna Maria, who, speaking German more fluently, mainly carried on the conversation, interrupted them by saying how glad they were to see representatives of the press and how ready they were to answer any question which they might have to put to them. In talking of the events of the last few days, Don Alfonso characterised them as blunders to be regretted, but which did not disturb his peace or shake his intention of remaining in Gratz. He had lived there before and had longed to be back again in that fine town. He did not wish to take part in the war, and would have preferred by far to keep aloof from politics; but his brother, whose first subject he was, ordered, and he obeyed. He did not want to take Donna Maria with him, but she insisted. Before returning to Austria, Don Alfonso asked whether there was any objection to his doing so, and had received the assurance of the Emperor, who had been always very kind to him, that there was none. The princess laughed at the picture the interviewers drew of her as she lived in the popular mind—on a flying steed, with flying hair and sabre in hand. According to herself, she wore a lady's riding habit, the only military part of her dress being the red cap worn by the Carlists. When the subject of the cruelties laid to their charge came on, the prince brought pen, ink, and paper. Donna Maria declared the story about the woman who had been "feathered" an invention. She did not know what the expression meant. As for the story of the Spanish General Iglesias, who, it was said, had been tied to a horse's tail, it was quite ridiculous. He was taken among the Etat Major, got a horse, was invited to dinner, and was set free on *parole*, which he has faithfully kept up to this day. Don Alfonso's account of the capture of Cuença is that it was taken after three days' storm. The order was given to place sentries before every house that had been deserted by its owners, so that nothing should be stolen, while on leaving the soldiers were visited in order to see whether they had appropriated anythings. He declared it a lie that houses had been set on fire. The Town-hall did take fire, but it could not be found out who had done it. The order was given at once to extinguish the fire, and the troops succeeded in effecting this. Deeds of violence had occurred no doubt, but not more than in any other war—for instance, the Franco-German War. Soldiers and officers were found murdered, men fired from the windows, and of course this led to retaliation, but in general war was conducted on humane principles, prisoners were exchanged, and there was no question of torturing or buchering them wholesale. General Saballs had once fifty volunteers shot. As for the plundering which had been laid to their charge, just the reverse was the case. There were orders to pay for everything, and some districts made quite a good affair by selling provisions to the troops, and it was hard enough at times to obey orders, for often the soldiers had long marches to perform, and people would not sell provisions. During the vintage time the troops passed near the vineyards without touching them. If requisitions were ever made, they were always scrupulously paid for. To give an example how severely discipline was upheld Donna Maria mentioned one case in which a soldier on whom a stolen fowl was found received fifty lashes. Fresh risings of Cabrera partisans against Don Carlos are reported to have occurred in Valencia and Catalonia. The Carlist leader Polo is said to have joined them. The Cabrerist force under General Aguirre is stated to be making progress in the neighbourhood of Vera. There has been some sharp fighting near Valmaseda between General Loma's troops and the Carlists. "Events of considerable gravity," says *Galignani*, "are occurring in Spain. General Loma, marching by the Encartaciones Mountain, is driving the Carlists before him. At the same time a part of the Pretender's troops, badly paid and tired of the war, have risen and made a *pronunciamiento*. General Aguirre has placed himself at their head, and is about to lead them to solicit their pardon. A great battle may be expected to be fought in Navarre. The Government forces have been manœuvring during two months to drive the rebels towards the frontier, and are going to attack them in the hope of putting an end to the war at one blow."

BELGIUM.

IN the sitting of the Brussels Chamber of Representatives on May 4th, Count d'Aspremont-Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read his reply to the German Note of the 15th of April. The reply says:—"The investigation of the Duchesne incident will be actively carried on, but is not yet terminated. The Berlin Cabinet, taking its stand upon a general view of the question, invites the Government of the King to investigate the manner in which each State ought to fulfil in practice the obligation imposed upon it of preventing its subjects from disturbing the internal peace of its neighbours and from jeopardising good international relations. This question does not only apply to Belgium and Germany, but touches all nations which consider it their duty to watch over the common peace. As the German laws are defective the Imperial Chancellor has invited the Imperial authorities to prepare fresh measures on the subject, and asks Belgium to follow this example. When the Government of the King is informed of the steps adopted in Germany and elsewhere to bring about these changes, it will devote itself to a study of them in their bearing upon the customs and traditions of Belgium, as well as examination to the subject with the most sincere desire to aid in the maintenance of good international relations. Belgium is fully resolved of fulfil her duties as a neutral State in an amicable spirit, and to the extent assigned to them by international law. The Government has never entertained any doubts upon the intentions which actuated the Berlin Cabinet in the communications it made to the other Powers which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium."

ITALY.

THERE has been a strong debate in the Italian Parliament upon the relations between the Church and State. Signor Laporta, with whom the debate originated, found fault with the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, and declared that the superior clergy were violating the laws with impunity. This statement was denied by the Minister of Public Worship, who promised to bring in a Bill for the administration of Church property. Signor Ginghetti the Premier, also defended the Government. Signor Guerrieri Gonzaga read passages from Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism," and thanked Mr. Gladstone for what he had said in favour of Italy.

THE Pope is again reported to be in a very weak state, and requiring medical advice. On May 6th His Holiness received more than 1,000 French pilgrims. In reply to an address, which assured him that France wished to atone for the past by a greater affection, the Pope said:—How can I help counting upon France? It has given me a thousand proofs of love. The more we are threatened, the more it is necessary to show that love by all possible means. Pius V. had armies and fleets which fought against the Mahomedans, and he made pilgrimages, and when Colonna said to him, 'Rest and preserve a life which is precious,' Pius refused to rest and he saw the Turk defeated. We are without armies and fleets. The Governments which reign are deaf to our voice. I myself am a prisoner in this palace, deprived of the consolation of going out to bathe the holy stairs with my tears, but in spirit I am with you. Our arms are prayer and an exemplary life. Let us bow the head; let us adore the Divine decrees; let us implore the celestial benedictions for a threatened France and world!"

THE *Unità Cattolica* has a leading article full of bitter comment upon the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons. It identifies Anglican Protestantism with Masonry, and says that the two must stand or fall together.

GARIBALDI'S son Menotti will go, it is said, to London to raise funds. Robbers and murderers are busy as usual in and about Rome. The church or chapel near the Mamertine prison has been robbed, and the miraculous image of the Virgin despoiled. No one cares to make excursions in the vicinity of the Capitol without

revolvers and companions. The Cardinal Patriarch of Verica has been received by the Pope. He is old and infirm, but lively and cheerful. He was attended by Monsignor Nardi, auditor of the Rota, with whom he is on a visit. Nardi, it may be remembered, wrote lately a book in contradiction of Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation." The Italian Senate has modified the new conscription law, and removed the clause imposing military service on Catholic clergymen. This course has been adopted in consequence of the strong appeal to the King made by Pius IX.

TURKEY.

THE money article of the *Levant Herald*, under date April 21st, has some observations upon one or two points interesting to English investors. There has been long delay in publishing the Budget, and this has arisen, we are told, from an anxious desire to scrutinise and assess justly every item of account. Several elements of difficulty have made the work slow, and have after all made the Budget estimate only a rough guess. There is, it appears, great mortality among the sheep, which renders much reserve necessary in estimating the yield of the sheep tax, upon which one of the many Turkish loans is secured. There are also difficulties connected with the floating debt interest, and with the debased currency, that must be very difficult to get at the bottom of. Other taxes would appear to be also somewhat hard to gauge, if we may judge from the following observations:—There was once a manufacturing population in Turkey, but it has died out. There is an agricultural population in Turkey, but it also is dying out. No mystery attaches to these results. They follow necessarily from want of freedom and want of security. Freedom and security are necessary in order to make profits. Population lives upon profits; it increases when profits are large, dwindles when they are small, dies out when there are none. The agricultural population, under the blighting influence of the tithe system, must die out. The Government claims of the agriculturist, besides other taxes, 12½ per cent upon the gross yield of his land. Now, an income tax of 12½ per cent—2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound—would be deemed onerous. But this tithe is not an income tax; it is levied upon gross returns. These latter are made up of three items—rent, labour, and profit. The fiscal system, as applied to agriculture, cuts down agricultural profits to so low a level that the agricultural population cannot increase; and when it is remembered there are other taxes besides tithe, and that the farmer receives nothing which in other countries would be reckoned as advantages for all he pays, it follows logically that agriculture makes no profit, and must, in the natural order of things, dwindle away. The immediate manifestations of the drain upon the vital powers of the population may, of course, be disguised for a while by resorting to usury, but that action is no less inexorable in the end, and the smallest accident precipitates the fatal culmination. Witness the famine in Asia Minor.

HOME NEWS.

IT is hard to read without impatience the accounts in the newspapers of the installation of the Prince of Wales as "Grand Master of the Freemasons." Freemasonry is at the present day the most purposeless, unmeaning, and fruitless of all associations into which men can enter, being, in fact, nothing more than frippery tempered by feasting and self-adulation. Nobody can understand its ends any more than its "mysteries"; but all that outsiders are allowed to know of it breeds a vehement suspicion that both are merely nonsensical. If its purposes are moral or religious, there is no need for secrecy, but the contrary; if the relief of distress, it is inferior to any benefit society extant; if anything more tremendous, and hitherto unknown, then it might be challenged in its very existence. But in reality it has no purpose in England, and this, which is made its excuse, is in fact its condemnation. It may be very well for private individuals to covet the putting on of apparel and the laudatory speeches in which distinction in the craft appears to consist; but a Prince who will one day be called upon to reign over our Empire would do well to hold himself aloof from such vanities.

More light has been shed on the important subjects of desertion and recruiting. Z in the *Times* says that he has been an adjutant, and that his experience and much inquiry convince him that many men desert simply because they are in debt. Four "drunks" in a twelve month cause a soldier to be fined ten shillings, and often a man is put under stoppage to a serious amount in order to get a new cap, pair of boots, pair of trousers, &c., especially in the cavalry and horse artillery. Having nothing but one penny a-day to look forward to for perhaps months, the recruit becomes desperate, and, in order to clear off old scores, deserts, and enters another regiment. He does not wish to quit the service, but merely to perform an act of irregular bankruptcy. In the *Standard*, Mr. Alsager Hay Hill points out that were Government to act like private employers of labour, and publish freely details as to the class of men wanted, &c., recruiting would be much facilitated. The suggestion is specious, but the fear is that were publicity given to a detailed statement to the requirements of the Government and the terms offered, we should get even fewer and worse recruits than at presents. The public are informed that recruits for infantry will obtain Lord Cardwell's famous "clear shilling." Thinking that he will receive that sum as pocket-money, and over above all necessary expenses, Johnny Raw enlists. He soon finds out, however, that, even if he keeps sober, the clear shilling after compulsory deductions dwindles down to sixpence. Naturally he considers that he has been swindled, and warns his friends against such "a do." A soldier should be provided by the State with everything necessary in the way of clothes and food, and the pay should begin clear of every deduction which a reasonably careful man can avoid. There would then be no misunderstanding, no complaints of deceit, and the intending recruit, knowing exactly what he would get, would enter into the contract with his eyes open.

LORD CALTHORPE offers to subscribe £100 per annum for five years if 100 other gentlemen will do the same, to form a fund with which to buy stallions and place them in various parts of Great Britian and Ireland at very low charges. The money, his lordship suggested, should be a free gift. Lord Lucan and Mr. H. G. Sturt state they are willing to join Lord Calthorpe in his undertaking.

THE Admiralty, having now determined to send out the *Valorous* steam-frigate to accompany the *Alert* and *Discovery* in the Arctic expedition as far as Disco Island for the conveyance of additional stores, has acceded to the request of the council of the Royal Society that on her homeward voyage she should be employed in carrying out such a physical and biological exploration of the sourthern part of Baffin's Bay and the North Atlantic between Cape Farewell and the British Isles, as may serve to complete the work which is being so successfully prosecuted in other seas by the *Challenger*. Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., who was the valued coadjutor of Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson in the *Porcupine* expeditions, which first demonstrated the feasibility and scientific importance of this kind of exploration, has volunteered for the service, and he will take with him as his assistant Mr. P. Herbert Carpenter, B.A., who did good work when accompanying his father in the *Porcupine*, and who will especially take charge of physical inquiries.

ON May 4th, the *Bessemer* steamer left Dover Harbour at high water to make a trip of a private nature to Calais. The voyage was successfully accomplished in one hour and forty minutes by an average of twelve knots an hour. She returned to Dover in the afternoon. Her funnels will be lengthened about six feet, and this alteration will considerably quicken the draught of her fires and add to her speed.

THE *Standard* states that a scandalous disturbance occurred at the funeral of the late Baron Pigott on May 5th at Sherfied Churchyard, near Basingstoke. The baron had been dead more than a week, but it was not till the day before the funeral that his two sons, who are members of the sect known as the "Plymouth Brethren," intimated that they did not wish the Church service to be used. Mr. Osborne Morgan's opinion was at once telegraphed for, and he replied that the clergyman was bound to read the service, but that, if interfered with, he *might* refuse to continue it, but could not stop the burying. The clergyman went early to the churchyard, and exhorted the crowds to seemly and decent behaviour. He then met the funeral at the gate, and proceeded with the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," when some of the mourners shouted to him to stop and others to go on. Meanwhile the bearers, commanded by one of the baron's sons, pushed along and threw the coffin into the grave near the gate. The clergyman shut his book and walked quietly away. The churchwardens have served a notice on the solicitor for the two sons, stating that they hold them legally responsible for stopping the rector in the performance of his duty.

MR. ALBERT GRANT has been examined before the Foreign Loans Committee respecting the Paraguayan Loan. He said he was a member of the Syndicate for both loans. On the first, in 1871, he was to have £5,000 out of the first profit, and 25 per cent on the balance, or 2½ to 2¾ of the loan net. Between November 21st and December 2nd he bought £300,000 Paraguayan stock. His profit was about £28,000. The total profit of the Syndicate was about £100,000. The second loan resulted in a loss. Mr. Grant was cross-examined as to the practice of certifying that a loan has been unconditionally allotted when a large portion has been bought back by agents of the Government. He said he saw no objection to this. He suspected that with the loans for the Russian Government frequently in our market, the whole was not placed on the day of its issue. Mr. Lionel Cohen, a member of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, was examined on the general question. He expressed doubts whether the evils out of which the Committee originated could be reached by legislation, but he thought that for a long time the proceedings of that Committee would be productive of a large amount of benefit. The objects of the Committee had been indirectly secured by the publicity that had been given to its investigations, and the extra caution that would thereby be induced in the public.

THE European Assurance Arbitration Bill has passed the Committee of the House of Lords. Its object, as explained by Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C., on behalf of the promoters, is to provide an appeal to Chancery in the case of conflicting decisions, such as those of Lords Westbury and Romilly, and to authorize the Lord Chancellor to appoint, in default of a past or present judge willing to accept the office, a barrister of fifteen years' standing as arbitrator. The learned counsel said he could not better enforce his argument in favour of the bill than by comparing the costs in the Albert Arbitration, which was on all fours with this, with the costs and expenses in the Court of Chancery. The Albert Company was in Chancery for nineteen months, and the costs exceeded £70,000, the amount realized being trivial. The Albert Arbitration, now practically at an end, had been in operation nearly four years, and the total amount of costs had only been £66,000, while the sum realized was was £390,000. Lord Justice James, when the Albert case was before him in Chancery, computed that it would have taken fifteen years to finish it in Chancery, and if that were so it was reasonable to suppose that the European would take at least fifty. As an illustration of the immensity of the work, Sir Edmund Beckett mentioned an instance in one of the absorbed companies in which the provisional liquidators under the Court of Chancery had handed over to

the arbitrator account books and papers weighing thirty tons. But besides the public decisions of the arbitrator, there had been an enormous amount of judicial work done, and the costs, up to the present time, were clearly shown to be about one-tenth what they would have been in Chancery.

MR. MOODY, at one of his great meetings the other night, read John's explanation that he was only a voice—one sent to prepare the way. "John was only the messenger," said Mr. Moody; "he was simply Mr. Nobody. He did not want the people to run after him, but to take his message. We want to get away from the messengers. When the telegraph boy comes to our door," continued Mr. Moody in his rapid way, "we don't trouble ourselves about him. We don't say, Who are you? Where do you come from? What sort of boy are you? *We take the message*, and all our interest is in it. Never mind the boy. Never mind the messenger. What is the message God has for us from his word to-night?—that's the point." He then spoke from the words "There was not room for Him;" and from the rejection of Christ by the Jews and the rejection of Him in the present day, made a powerful appeal to make room for Christ in heart, business, and home.

THE mad story which we quoted last week from the *World*, about the largest prisoner at Dartmoor being both a Tichborne and an Orton, hardly wanted refutation; but "Hard Facts," who believes that the story was only clever enough to be told to the "marines" and the readers of the *Englishman*, takes the trouble to knock it to pieces much in the same way that the claimant's own story has been shattered. Roger's father, at the time referred to, was not "a baronet," and was not "elderly." He became a baronet, it is true, four-and-twenty years afterwards, but even then he did not become "Sir Roger Tichborne;" for his name was James. There never was, in fact, a "Sir Roger Tichborne," unless the unhappy nobleman now plying the sewing-machine at Dartmoor is identical, as he says he he is, with young Mr. Roger who disappeared with the *Bella* in 1854. Further, Roger's father did not reside at Bath. In the year 1829, and for some years before and after that date, he was living with his wife and family in the Rue de la Ferme in Paris, where his son Roger was born. So much for the Tichborne phase of the story; but the Orton phase is even more difficult to reconcile with facts. Of course, if the supposed gay baronet's frail cook of the name of Orton was not Mrs. Orton, the mother of Arthur, the little romance necessarily loses half its significance; and as, in fact, there were no female members of the Wapping family bearing the name of Orton except Arthur's sisters, who were then young children, it may fairly be asked, who else could she possibly have been? But Mrs. Orton, at the time of the real Roger Tichborne's birth, had been settled down in High Street, Wapping, for many years as the wife of a respectable butcher.

THE anniversary banquet of the Royal Academy took place at Burlington House on May 1st, Sir Francis Grant, the president, in the chair. Amongst the guests were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Ward Hunt, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Duke of Cambridge, in responding to the toast of the Army, said it appeared to him that artists had a very great affection for the military service, which gave them so many opportunities of delineating gallant achievements. He thought that one of the best pictures in the room in which he was speaking was one entitled the "Last Roll Call," and a young lady had again distinguished herself by painting a military picture—"The Square of the 28th Regiment at the Battle of Quatre Bras." There was also the picture of a foreign talented artist in another room, delineating an historic "Charge at Waterloo." Mr. Ward Hunt, in responding for the Navy, said that last year he ventured to complain of what he called the slight offered to the navy by the Academicians in omitting to depict the ships of her Majesty's fleet; but Sir Francis Grant had this year called his attention to the picture of the *Devastation*. "Well, I must say (remarked Mr. Hunt), the artist has grappled most boldly with the subject. He has selected for his brush about the ugliest ship in the fleet." Mr. Hunt added that he thought the artist had every reason to be proud of his performance, and he ventured to thank him for his work, which he hoped would immortalise his name.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, responding to the toast of the visitors, spoke of the growth of taste among our skilled workmen. Much of this, he said, was owing to our schools of design. All honour to the memory of the illustrious Prince whose example and energy, more than any other cause, contributed to the general establishment through the country of these centres of enlightenment and good taste. But he supposed no one would deny that the Royal Academy was the chief motive power in this general revival of the love and knowledge of the noble and beautiful. The toast of "The Interest of Science and Literature" was acknowledged by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Matthew Arnold; and the Lord Mayor responded to the toast of "The Health of Lord Mayor and the Ancient Corporation of the City of London."

THE exhibition is very gratifying and decidedly above the average in merit, though there are 200 fewer pictures in it than last year. It is not what the pictures are, but what people say about them, that every one wants to know. After hearing what was said about Miss Thompson's picture last year, it was not necessary—it was perhaps better not—to see it. Her picture this year—soldiers again—"28th Regiment at Quatre Bras"—is well spoken of, without excessive praise. There is no talk about any one picture this year. The great masters hardly sustain their places, and the rising artists share in honourable mention. The following is a fair grouping of the principal pictures:—

Mr. Millais, R.A., at once meets the eye with perhaps the master landscape of the year; indeed, "The Fringe of the Moor" will rank as his most faithful study of nature, not excepting "Chill October" of a bygone season. Another chief centre is "The Sculpture Gallery," by Mr. Alma Tadema. In Gallery II., "The Bearers of the Burden," by Mr. Broughton; "The Barber's Prodigy," by Mr. Burgess; "A Minuet," by Mr. Val Prinsep; "Sain et Sauf," by Marcus Stone; "The Jolly Postboys," by Mr. Marks, A.R.A.; and a landscape, grand in conception, "The Heavens declare the Glory of God," by Mr. Raven; all, especially the last, receive favourable notice. In the Great Gallery, "Rachel and her Flock," by Mr. Goodall, R.A., is counted as among the few gold nuggets. "The Early Post," by Mr. Sant, R.A.; "The School Revisited," by Mr. Leslie, A.R.A.; "The Crown of Love," by Mr. Millais, R.A.—a young lover carrying a fair Princess at her father's order up a mountain—and "The Golden Age," by Mr. Poynter, A.R.A., are noted as deserving special mention. Perhaps the most remarkable portrait of the year is that of "Sir Moses Montefiore," by Mr. Richmond, R.A., also the "Portrait in the Costume of the Sixteenth Century," by Mr. Pettie, R.A.; "A Venetian Girl," by Mr. Leighton, R.A.; "Sandy Cove," by Mr. Cooke, R.A.; and "The Samphire Gatherer," by Mr. Hook, R.A., are conspicuous in the next galleries. Further on hang in conspicuous centres, and as contrasts on opposite walls, two memorable pictures, "Julian the Apostate presiding at a Conference of Sectarians," by Mr. Armitage, R.A., and a "Babylonian Marriage-Market," by Mr. Long. The "High and Low Church" picture, which Mr. Watts, R.A., has dedicated "to all the Churches," is in Gallery VII. Then are mentioned "Turner's Calais Pier—etching in two states of the plate," by Mr. Seymour Haden; "Outside the Harbour," by Mr. Henry Moore; "Summer Days for Me," by Mr. Alfred Hunt; and Mr. Brett's "Channel Islands."

MR. GRANT-DUFF ON INDIA.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May contains a first instalment of Mr. Grant Duff's Notes on his Indian Journey:—

Dec. 3.—*En route* to Ahmedabad.—Well, I have had my first glimpse of Bombay—what is the net result? I have had various conversations with the Governor and other leading persons about public affairs. I have re-seen a few people whom I had previously seen at the India Office, and with whom I was glad to improve my acquaintance. I have met a number of new faces—native and European; amongst others, the Hindoo, the Mahometan, and the Parsee members of the Legislative Council, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, &c. &c. I have learned the leading localities of Bombay. Maps are all very well, but if one has ever again, as I have had before now, to read papers which turned upon these, it is something to know the nature of the ground by personal experience. I have seen a great Oriental city under British management, and been able to compare it with Constantinople or Smyrna. I have looked at a considerable number of native manufactured goods, especially textile fabrics. I have seen the outside of a Jain, a Hindoo, and a Parsee temple, so curiously unlike one's ideas of ecclesiastical edifices, which have hitherto always been connected with Gothic, or Classical, or Saracenic, or Russo-Byzantine architecture. I have paid a visit, with their curator, to the Victoria Gardens, which have been of late years sadly neglected, but contain a great many curious things. Here, *inter alia*, I saw the Banian, the Shaddock, the Custard Apple, and its near relative the Soursop, close to the nettle, which produces the Rheea fibre, which furnishes us with tapioca, and the Baobab. I have seen Dr. Wilson, of the Free Church, whose acquaintance I made some years ago in London, and who is well known as a mine of information about this part of Asia. His villa commands a most exquisite view of the open sea, of the harbour, and of the mountains on the mainland—a view which has been compared to some on the Bay of Naples, but, perhaps, not very happily. It would, however, be difficult to overpraise it.

Dec. 9.—We were up long before day, and off to see the Colaba observatory, which is chiefly important for its magnetic and meteorological work. Mr. Chambers, its distinguished head, showed us over it; and here, too, we saw the beautiful planet which had given us so much pleasure on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, shorn of her beauties, and like a small black pea on the disc of the sun.

I wish I could give Bombay a fortnight, and be allowed to pick Dr. Wilson's brains all the time; but the "limitations of existence" say *no* to that.

* * * * *

And now, before we turn our faces towards Northern India, is there anything which has struck me much, and which I have not noted?

Female Beauty.—I have seen none, unless a monkey of some ten summers, who begged from us at Ahmedabad, might claim to be an exception. Many admirable figures there are, no doubt. The peasant women, walking into Surat, with loads on their heads, and undraped more than half way up the leg, were certainly very finely formed. Further north, we found them wearing a hideous petticoat.

The Bombay Markets.—An admirable building, and most instructive, if one went there, as I must try to do when I return, with some one who knows well the various products of the country—fruit, vegetables, and seeds. We bought a large jar of splendid dates for a rupee.

Types of Character.—Three young civilians, of from four to six years' standing, in different places, and having had different trainings. Are these the men with reference to whom some persons tell us that the competitive system has been a failure? If so, I *should* like to know what result they would call a success!

Bombay Cathedral.—Part of it the oldest, or about the oldest, ecclesiastical building in India, and very ugly—the modern additions very much better. The service was choral, but the singing might easily have been improved. It was curious to see the punkah for the first time as an article of church furniture.

Life at a Station with few Europeans.—The game of Badminton in the early morning—the keen interest of everyone in his own

work—the anxious watching for the arrival of the English mail—the young civilian, landed just a fortnight, and starting for "the districts," to see the kind of work he is hereafter to do.

L—— will say he has not had enough of birds, beasts, &c.; so I will note having seen, at Ahmedabad, the beautiful Sarus crane—the creature which is said to die if its mate is killed, and which is accordingly spared by all but the most brutal. Of jackals we have heard many. At Surat they held a council close by, while we were at dinner, and I am sure all but resolved to invite themselves in. The little trotting bullocks, like Shetland ponies, and going about the same pace in a light cart, at that place; the Mysore bullocks, with erect, antelope-looking horns, in the streets of Bombay; the great buffaloes, wallowing as they do in the Pontine Marshes; a few fireflies at Matheran; the coppersmith bird, which makes a noise like hammering metal, have been, in addition to others, mentioned in their proper place—the live creatures, other than human, which have struck me most.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN princes are not to be envied—at least as long as Lord Northbrook is at the one end and Lord Salisbury at the other end of the Anglo-Indian telegraph line. Lord Northbrook heard that the state of Baroda was badly governed, or not governed in accordance with the views entertained in England at the present moment. He sent a Commission to inquire into the matter, and that Commission's report was to the effect that, though affairs were not so bad as had been represented, they might be better. Thereupon the Viceroy issued a proclamation warning the Guicowar that if he did not accomplish sensible improvements in eighteen months' time—*i.e.*, by the end of 1875—he would be deposed. This proclamation was admirably calculated to strengthen the Guicowar's hands at a moment when he required all his *prestige* and authority to cut away the abuses which undoubtedly existed in his dominions, as they more or less exist in every native State. The Guicowar was naturally much gratified by the share which the Resident, Colonel Phayre, took in causing the Commission to be appointed, and showed, as most people would have showed under such circumstances, his gratitude to the man who had brought this wholesome correction upon him. He nevertheless did make some attempts to introduce a better system of government, and it is admitted that matters did somewhat improve. Colonel Phayre was, we may assume, honestly anxious to co-operate in the good work, but he not only had to contend with the Guicowar's feelings towards him, but was singularly wanting in tact and calculation. He was evidently convinced that no reform was to be expected, and of course was inundated with informers, and became the central point round which rallied all discontented spirits. In short, to all appearance he identified himself with the Guicowar's foes. Ere many months had elapsed an attempt was made to poison the Resident, and it was immediately assumed that the Guicowar had instigated the crime. It is possible to conceive that the Guicowar might take this means of slaking his thirst for vengeance, but otherwise he had little or nothing to gain by his enemy's death. On the other hand, it is perfectly conceivable that one of the Guicowar's numerous foes himself caused the attempt to be made in the hope of implicating his sovereign. Such a manœuvre was quite in accordance with Indian nature, and presented fair chances of success. At all events, the scheme, if scheme there were, succeeded. The Guicowar was suspended, and a Commission appointed to inquire into his guilt. This Commission could not agree upon a verdict, and the Guicowar is therefore entitled to be considered innocent. Nevertheless though the charge of poisoning has been distinctly abandoned, the Guicowar has been deposed on the ground of his notorious misconduct, his gross mismanagement, and his incapacity to carry out necessary reforms, and, in addition, the opinion of the Indian Government "that his restoration would be detri-"mental to the people of Baroda, and inconsistent with the mainte-"nance of the relations proper to subsist between the Indian "Government and the State of Baroda." This is fine writing, and the adjectives are imposing, but it conveys to our mind no other idea than that the Guicowar has been treated with grave injustice. His tenure of probation had not elapsed, and instead of being shortened should have been lengthened on account of his suspension. His conduct had been better, it was acknowledged by Sir Lewis Pelly, since he received his warning, and there was therefore no ground for departing from the original arrangement. It is obvious, therefore, that had not some one attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, the Guicowar would have been left in possession of his throne till the end of 1875. Indeed, no one will believe that "his "notorious misconduct, his gross mismanagement, and his incapacity "to carry out necessary reform," had really anything to do with his deposition. The real cause of that violent act was that, having on insufficient grounds treated him as a convicted felon, Lord Northbrook felt that either he or the Guicowar must be removed from political life. Lord Northbrook, having probably only acted as the mouthpiece of Lord Salisbury, it was evident that it was the Guicowar who must go to the wall. Therefore, because the Viceroy blundered in the most clumsy way conceivable, one injustice must be set right by another. The Anglo-Indian representative of the firm of Baring and Co. has not, however, heard the last of the business personally, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has left a fine crop of troubles as a legacy to his successors. All faith in English justice will quit the minds of Indian princes, not one of whom will feel safe on his throne. No native State is really well governed according to our ideas, witnesses can be obtained by the Government for asking, who will prove anything which is believed is wished to be proved; and when everything fails a discontented subject can always poison a Resident and throw the blame on his Sovereign.—*Vanity Fair.*

MR. GLADSTONE AND AMERICA.

THE following letter from Mr. Gladstone, declining an invitation to the recent banquet at Lexington, appears in the American papers:—

London, March 5, 1875.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington in commemoration of the attainment of the independence of the United States of America. The circumstances of the war that yielded that result, the principles it illustrates, and the remarkable power and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians, in the struggle have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves. On account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seem to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of especial study. With these views I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present admirable communication, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me, independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of very urgent occupations which I am not at liberty to put aside. But I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt, that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion. In a retrospective view of the eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors, whose struggle to maintain the unity of the British Empire is one that must, I think, after the late great war of the North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. We can hardly be expected to rate very highly the motives of those other Powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed towards accelerating, if not, indeed, towards determining, the issue of the war. Yet, for one, I can most truly say, that whatever the motives, and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit by releasing us from efforts, the continuation of which would have been an unmixed evil. As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of American citizens themselves, and can rejoice no less heartily that in the counsels of Providence they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficial to the world. The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence, and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth and population, enterprise and power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried, as we shall, at the bar of history, but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men, not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities and burdens which their greatness imposes on them. No one desires more fervently than I do that they may be enabled to realise the highest hopes and anticipations that belong to their great position in the family of man.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

AMONGST the deaths recorded this week are:—General J. Briggs, Indian Army; Major-General J. C. Brooke; Major C. Murray, late 16th Regt.; Major P. M. McKeller, late R.M.; Capt. D. Littlejohn, late 48th M.N.I., H. W. Farley, late Indian Navy; Lady Paget; Lady Hoste; and Professor Ewald.

SHIPPING.

LIST of persons who have engaged passages by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers during May.

May 6, vid Southampton, per Indus; May 17 vid Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Miss A. C. Matthews, and Col. A. Carnegy.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Lieut.-Col. Hudlestone, Paymaster Patterson, and Mr. H. B. White.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. P. Carnegy, and Col. A. Carnegy.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Mr. G. Macfie.
VENICE TO BOMBAY—Sir A. Arbuthnot, Mr. T. Parsons, and Mr. C. D. Maclean.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GALLE—Mr. A. A. Young Adams.
VENICE TO GALLE—Mr. Bilbrough.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG-KONG—Rev. J. Walker.
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Maundrell.
VENICE TO SHANGHAI—Mr. T. Smith.
SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG—Mrs. McGilliviary.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE—Mr. Bamfylde.

May 13, vid Southampton, per Cathay; May 24, vid Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Surg. A. Adams, Lieut. Adye, and Mrs. Mullaby.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Capt. Daniell, and Lieut. D. M. K. Barr.
VENICE TO BOMBAY—Capt. W. J. Macdougal.

May 20, vid Southampton, per Deccan; May 31, vid Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mr. R. Garth, Mr., and Mrs. J. J. Cogswell, Mr. Bell, Mr. D. Bell, and Mr. P. A. Walker.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. Henry, Mr. F. W. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Homfrey, and Mr. D. Gordon.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GALLE—Mr. F. Saunders.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE—Mr. A. C. Gaye.

May 27, vid Southampton; June 7, vid Brindisi.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. A. G. Maury, Mrs. W. G. Morris, and Mrs. Kitchin.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Mr. D. Cargill, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. J. Higgins.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ZANZIBAR.—Dr. Forster, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE 1875.—5 P. M.

ISSUED WITH THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices.		Divds. for last 2½ years p. c.		Meetings.
					Rs.	Rs.			
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	90 to	91 ...	2½	2½	April & Oct. L
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	122 to	...	6¾	6	Allahabad.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	128 to	...	5	6	Feb. & Aug.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Simla Ld.	100 to	...	...	3½	
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1420 to	...	6	3¾	Jan. & July.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	123 to	...	5	5	Meerut.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180 to	...	...	2½	April & Oct. L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	126 to	...	2	6	Jan. & July.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India Ld.	115 to	...	2½	0	April & Sep. L
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	75 to	...	4½	3½	Rawul Pindee.
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	545 to	550 ...	5	4	May & Sep.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	90 to	...	4	4	Agra.
				COAL COMPANIES.					
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1410 to	...	6	7½	June & Dec.
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	to	260 ...	6	6	Feb. & Aug.
7,20,000	7,20,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	110 to	115 ...	5	3½	Jan. & July.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	96 to	...	2½	4a	June & Dec.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.					
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1200 to	...	...	...	March. L
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	83 to	85 ...	8	0	May & Nov.
10,00,000	4,25,000	100	50	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	40 to	...	...	...	
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	226 to	...	8	8	March & Sept.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.					
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	37 to	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	100 to	...	10	15	April & Oct.
6,00,000	5,40,000	500	450	Bengal ...	to	300 N	...	...	May & Nov.
18,00,000	14,10,000	{100	75	Budge Budge ...	63 to	...	...	...	Ditto.
		{100	65	Ditto new issue	45 to	...	...	...	Ditto. L
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	114 to	...	10	0	April.
14,00,000	13,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	62 to	...	8	6	Feb. & Aug.
12,00,000	11,90,875	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	970 to	...	6	6	Feb. & Aug.
14,00,000	7,65,750	100	50	Howrah Mills ...	25 to	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	62 to	...	...	10a	Jun. & Dec.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	65 to	...	...	...	March.
				COMMERCIAL COS.					
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	to	70 N	...	...	February.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills ...	82 to	...	...	...	London.
8,00,000	3,20,000	100	40	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	43 to	...	...	...	
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warehouse Assn. ...	430 to	...	8 R	10 R	May & Nov. S
12,18,000	12,18,000	{700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270 to	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
		{350	350	Ditto ½ Shares ...	.....	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
80,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	60 to	...	5	4a	Feb. & Oct.
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	165 to	170 ...	3	5	May & Nov.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	to	200 ..	6½ R	6½ R	Feb. & Aug. S
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	405 to	...	6	6	Mar. & Sep.
1,00,000	30,000	100	100	Indian Statesman ...	100 to	...	...	...	
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105 to	110 ...	...	15a	May.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping...	40 to	...	20	7	June & Dec.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	310 to	...	5	5a	Feb. & Aug.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	120 to	...	12	...	October.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	44 to	...	...	...	Quarterly.
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	238 to	240 ...	3	3	May & Nov.
				RAILWAYS.					
£25,215,380	£ 25,215,380	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	268 to	...	2½	2½	Jan. & July. L
2,250,000	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	268 to	...	2½	2½	Ditto. L
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	126 to	...	2½	2½	Ditto. L
~~11,332,480~~	~~9,899,480~~	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	235 to	...	2½	2½	Ditto. L
				PRESSING COS.					
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 5,40,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 450	Bengal Jute ...	to	300 N	...	...	May & Nov.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	to	90 ...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
4,00,000	2,00,000	100	50	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	to	50 ...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,500	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	500 to	...	...	4½	March & Oct.
3,20,000	3,20,000	{500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	to	450 ...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
		{125	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	to	112 ...	...	...	
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	93 to	95 ...	10	10	May & Nov.
3,00,000	2,40,000	100	80	Riverside ...	to	78 ...	...	...	Feb. & July.
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Strand Bank ...	to	75 ...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	to	95 ...	4	10	Feb. & Aug.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices.		Divds. for 1873 1874		Meetings.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	105 to	110 ...	12	12	March.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	200 to	...	17	21	March.
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	525 to	...	22½	5a	June & Dec. L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	158 to	160 ...	13	13a	April & Oct.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling ...	115 to	116 ...	5	6	Feb. & Aug.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra Valley	100 to	102 ...	...	...	March & Sept.
10,00,000	8,97,000	{100	100	Bengal ...	Cachar {	96 to	...	8	9	Ditto.
		{100	60	Ditto Contributory ...		to	57			
11,00,000	6,87,500	{200	200	Bishnath ...	Assam {	375 to	...	17½	20	Ditto.
		{200	50	Ditto Contributory ...		92 to	...			
£ 120,000	£ 80,000	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli Tea Company ...	Assam ...	135 to	140 ...	...	10	London.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104 to	...	10	10	March & Sep.
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	104 to	...	...	10	
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar ...	Ditto ...	164 to	...	4½	5½	Feb. & Aug.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	81 to	82 X	...	8	Ditto.
2,50,000	2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	700 to	...	5	5	May & Nov.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	100 to	...	...	...	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	125 to	...	5¾	...	February.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	180 to	...	12¾	16½	Mar. & Sep.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	100 to	105 ...	...	6	April.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	87 to	...	5	8	February.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...		to 64 ...	5	4	February.
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doom ...		to 90 ...	3	...	Feb. & Aug.
1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai and Purbuttia ...	Assam ...		to 140 ...	10	10	March & Sep.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	87 to	88 ...	2½	4a	April & Oct.
5,60,000	5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar ...	Cachar ...	200 to	...	15½	15	May & Nov.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	AssamCacharSylhet	85 to	...	6	7	Apl. & Oct.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	106 to	107 ...	10	3a	Quarterly.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra Valley	118 to	120 ...	15	10	March & Sep.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Assam ...	87 to	...	...	4½	Ditto.
1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	480 to	490 ...	15	15	Ditto.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	104 to	...	...	...	Ditto
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	100 to	102 ...	...	5	Ditto
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	126 to	...	8	7	Ditto
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley ...	Kangra Valley	90 to	100 N	5	8	February.
5,00,000	4,56,000	{1000	1,000	Kunchunpore ...	Cachar {	900 to	...	3	6½	Mar. & Sep.
		{100	100	Ditto ...		91 to	...			
8,00,000	7,00,000	{250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	Darjeeling {	to	106	2	4½	June & Dec.
		{250	200	Ditto Contributory		to	90			
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong and Terai ...	Ditto ...	60 to	... N	...	...	Quarterly.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	10,500 to	11,000 ...	29	8	April.
2,25,000	1,46,250	{100	100	Lackatoorah ...	Sylhet ...	56 to	58 ...	...	...	
		{100	55	Ditto contributory						
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	45 to	...	2½ R	...	S. May. L
150,000	70,590	10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	134 to	...	7	4a	September. L
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	116 to	117 ...	12½	10	Mar. & Sep.
8,00,000	7,29,150	{100	100	Monacherra ...	Ditto {	92 to	...	3	6	Ditto
		{100	90	Ditto Contributory						
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	83 to	...			
1,50,000	1,38,000	{100	100	Mothola ...		...	...	...	14	May.
		{100	90	Ditto Contributory	Assam {	107 to	...			
£ 150,000	£ 110,100	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledgye ...		97 to	...	...	12½	April.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	Rs {200	200	Muttuck ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	London.
2,00,000	2,00,000	{200	125	Ditto Contributory	Ditto {	100 to	102 ...	...	...	
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat ...	Darjeeling ...	128 to	...	...	9	July & Dec.
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Assam ...	225 to	...	20	20	April. L
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Cachar ...	230 to	...	55	55	Quarterly.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	200 to	... N	5	...	March.
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Ditto ...	87 to	...	...	5a	
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Darjeeling ...	116 to	...	4	12	Mar. & Sep.
2,35,500	29,437½	60	7½	Second Mutual ...	Sylhet ...	100 to	... N	4	...	Mar. & Sep.
4,00,000	1,50,000	100	50	Singbulli & Marmah ...	Cachar ...	38 to	...	...	...	
6,25,000	6,25,000	100	100	Singell ...	Darjeeling ...	57 to	58 ...	...	...	June & Dec.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	138 to	139 ...	2	16	Quarterly.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	90 to	...	...	...	Feb & Aug.
2,00,000	70,000	100	35	Sungoo River ...	Ditto ...	133 to	...	...	13	April.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Chittagong ...	37 to	...	...	...	
1,50,000	30,000	100	20	Ting Ling ...	Darjeeling ...	119 to	...	...	...	
[illegible]	7,34,300	200	200	Tuckvar ...	Ditto ...	22 to	...	...	...	
[illegible]	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Ditto ...	134 to	135 ...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.
					Assam ...	to	27 ...	...	...	September. L

A—Ad-interim. N—Nominal. X—Ex-dividend. London. R—Rupees S—per share.

[illegible]L, Bill & Stock Broker, *Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.*

and can carry no authority whatever over any ground or building at present used by our Resident.

THE WEEK.

ENGLISH residents in Burmah continue to express fears that Sir Douglas Forsyth will be imposed upon by the King. The Mandalay correspondent of a local paper believes that "the actual idea of the Burmese Government is to talk Sir Douglas away; and when all the forces which have been brought over from Madras are all gone back, to try then a grand raid simultaneously on Thayetmyo and Tounghoo, and descend by steamers or by boats to Rangoon, having previously, of course, cut the telegraph wires. The King has been—and is daily being—assured by a vast number of priests and *loobyo-goungs*, all residing in various parts of British Burmah, that as soon as his troops come down, the whole of the Talines will rise on his side to a man, when the English, seeing the unanimity and invincibility of the movement, will go away in their ships and never afterwards face the trouble, expense, and great uncertainty of a fresh war to attempt regaining such an unwilling people as the Burmese." This style of writing is manifestly absurd. The King of Ava's well-known anxiety to conclude an alliance with France, Russia, Italy, or any other Foreign Power, is alone sufficient to show that he knows and dreads the power of Great Britain, and recognises his utter inability to cope single-handed with us. We learn, from the same source, that "the King has appointed several of his favourites to military commands at various points near the English frontier. But they will proceed to their new head-quarters only after the departure of Sir Douglas from among us." Most of these warriors, however, never saw a musket fired in their lives. Italian engineers and French officers are busy surveying at Menhla. The only really suspicious feature in the case is the fact of a Chinese embassy having been despatched to Mandalay; but this may be connected with the enquiry into the murder of Mr. Margary. If, however, the treacherous Chinese think they see in the Burmese embroglio an opportunity of attacking us at a weak point, they may urge the King of Ava on to his sure destruction by promising him the support of a few thousand "braves." Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that the cultivators of Upper Burmah scent the battle from afar, and are generally withholding payment of revenue to the King, so that he will have good reason to be in very bad humour when Sir Douglas Forsyth presents himself.

A WRITER in the *Rangoon Gazette* is of opinion that the unpleasantness of our present relations with Burmah is in a great measure due to the "weakness" and "abject spirit" of some of our Residents at Mandalay. He thinks that if our representatives had been instructed, in the first instance, to maintain a dignified position at the Court, instead of taking off their boots and squatting in the royal presence on an unswept floor, the King would have been more impressed with a sense of the power and dignity of the nation they represented. Her Majesty's officers should not have been obliged to preface their petitions with the degrading formula, "bowing as humble slaves to the Royal foot of your Majesty." It is small wonder, forsooth, that the ignorant barbarian should have learned to despise us and laugh at our diplomatic remonstrances. In uncovering their heads as well as their feet, the British envoys went far beyond the requirements of etiquette, such being "neither Burman nor English custom." It is said that old boats, torpedoes, and iron chains are to be laid across the channel of the Irrawaddy, below Menhla, after the departure of Sir Douglas Forsyth. In fact, to sum up the opinions of most of our countrymen in Burmah, the King of Ava means mischief, but is not quite prepared for war at present, and is therefore anxious to gain the necessary time by appearing to meet all Sir Douglas Forsyth's proposals in a friendly spirit, although determined to renew his warlike preparations immediately our envoy retraces his footsteps.

LEE SEH TAHEE, the Chinese chief who attempted to stop the progress of Major Sladen's party in Bhamo some years ago, has been on a visit to the King of Burmah, who received him with great *éclat*. He was conveyed, with about a hundred followers, from Bhamo in the King's steamer and was attended from the landing-place to the palace by thirty gold umbrellas. He is described as "a short stout man of dark complexion and forbidding-looking countenance. He is heavy made, and his low forehead makes him look something like one of the well-fed convicts of some of the Burman jails. His mother is still in Bhamo and is said to be a pensioner of the King's." The object of Lee Seh Tahee's visit to Mandalay was, we believe, connected with the refugee Panthays whom Captain Cooke protected. There is a report that he has offered to supply the King with five thousand men, and that he counsels him to prevent any British expedition passing through Burmah to China.

GOPALRAO, or Sayajeerao, is now Gaekwar of Baroda, the installation ceremony having taken place on the 27th May, with all the state befitting the occasion. At six o'clock in the morning the troops under Colonel Thompson assembled in front of the Residency and thence marched to the city, where they lined the principal thoroughfares. At eight o'clock Sir Richard Meade, accompanied by the officers of the garrison drove to Laripoora Gate where the company dismounted and proceeded on elephants gorgeously caparisoned to the palace, After Jumnabaee in private had adopted Gopalrao, Sir Richard Meade met him at the entrance to the private temple, near the Durbar-room, and conducted him to the *guddee*, where the Sirdars and others present congratulated the new Gaekwar and vowed fealty to him. Tarabaee, Khunderao's daughter, was seated on the left of the Gaekwar. Dresses in honour of the occasion were given to the Gaekwar by Sir R. Meade, after which the former presented dresses of honour to the military officers. Sir Richard Meade then took the Gaekwar to Jumnabaee, and exhorted him to remember his allegiance to the British Government and his duty to give good government to his subjects. Addressing the assemblage, Sir Richard Meade said: "Gentlemen, with the concurrence of the British Government, H.H. the Maharanee Jumnabaee has adopted this young prince (putting his arm round the little boy's neck and standing besides him), Sayajee Rao. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has also vested His Highness with the sovereignty of the Baroda State. It is my duty now to proclaim, this." Then turning to the new Gaekwar, Sir Richard Meade saluting him with a low salaam, said "Maharajah Sahib." The British artillery immediately fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and a similar salute was fired by the gold and silver guns of the Gaekwar. Turning to the Sirdars assembled, Sir Richard said: "You must pay your allegiance to this prince who has been adopted by H.H. the Maharanee Jumnabaee with the concurrence of the British Government, and has been made sovereign of the Baroda State by order of the Viceroy." Sayajee in the presence of Jumnabaee, was addressed as follows: "Your Highness, there is no use in my making a speech to you, but there are three things I wish to impress on you; first, remember that you owe a duty to the British Government who have selected you to be sovereign of the Baroda State; secondly, try to perform your duty as loyally as you can to the British Government and to the large State of Baroda; thirdly, remember your duty to Her Highness the Maharanee Jumnabaee; she is now your mother, and you must look up to her as such."

On the morning of the 28th the Gaekwar visited the temples in the city and offered thanksgivings. In the evening there was a grand Durbar at the Residency, at which Sir Richard Meade, on behalf of the British Government, presented the Gaekwar with a dress of honour, an elephant and a horse. The Gaekwar and our representative then proceeded to the parade ground, where the native troops and the European Artillery and Infantry marched past and saluted. A special durbar was held on the 31st for receiving Holkar's presents, which consisted of a state elephant, two horses, a diamond aigrette, a magnificent pearl necklace, twenty-one suits of gold and silver clothes and a large sum of money, which was carried round the Gaekwar's head three times and then distributed. There were handsome presents for Jumnabaee and Tarabaee also, the value of the whole being estimated at twenty thousand rupees. The Gaekwar will be installed according to the oriental fashion to-morrow. All the Nawabs and Sirdars will present *nuzzurs* and take oaths of allegiance The ceremony promises to exceed anything of its kind in grandeur.

WE have to announce the death of a distinguished police officer while endeavouring to capture dacoits in the Pegu district. Colonel Hamilton, accompanied by a small body of cowardly policemen, attempted to do the work in which Mr. Davidson lost his arm, and was shot through the heart because he could not prevail upon his men to charge the robbers. His death took place at Pyagalay, and the remains were buried in Rangoon on Saturday last. The Colonel's orderly was wounded, while two dacoits were killed and one severely hurt. The latter has since confessed that the whole district is swarming with robber-bands, scarcely a village being unconnected with them. A detachment of troops will now doubtless hunt them out. There is a moral in the sad story of Colonel Hamilton's death, *i.e.*, that it is cruel to employ British officers to lead cowards against determined foes, and that, consequently, the raw material of a force intended

to cope with daring dacoits ought to be carefully selected, with due regard to the fighting qualities which appear to have been conspicuously absent in this deplorable affair. The head of the gang who seriously wounded Mr. Davidson and killed Colonel Hamilton is named Nga Poung, a most determined rascal, who flies to the hills when pursuit is hot, and returns to his raids on the plains when the pursuers have become disheartened and retired within the peaceful precincts of their thannas. It appears that Colonel Hamilton, accompanied by Lieutenant Raikes, Assistant Commissioner, caught the dacoits in a paddy-field at daybreak. As the Burmese policemen refused to advance, the two officers, with an orderly, went forward alone.

THE sun of Nowroz Khan, like that of nearly all Afghan rebels, is in the descendent. His men are deserting him, and the Mullicks of the Khyber appear to be willing to keep the Pass open in consideration of a subsidy from the Ameer. No new Governor has been appointed in the place of Nowroz, Shere Ali evidently intending to watch over the fickle Mohmunds himself. Mahomed Oomer Khan is said to have been appointed Governor of Herat. The investigation of provincial revenue accounts is being continued. The officer trusted with the collection of customs in Cabul has embezzelled seven lakhs, and similar defalcations are coming to light.

"DYING like rotten sheep" is the last report from the Karen country relative to the condition of the inhabitants. The Commissioner of Tenasserim recently went through the suffering districts, but his visit has resulted in little good, since the so-called "scarcity" has now developed into certain famine. The authorities are really doing nothing to mitigate the evil, acccording to a correspondent. Nothing in the shape of food has yet been given to the unfortunates, who are now suffering from sickness as well as starvation. "If immediate and effectual relief, such as Colonel Brown promised, be not given, the mortality will be greater than it was during the last monsoons, when as many as thirty people were known to die in one village. But it is useless to hope for any thing from the authorities; if a gentleman ventures to speak on the subject he is insultingly told to say no more about famine. And this is the way things are managed in British Burmah. Those who are not sick are refused both work or food, and those who are sick, together with widows and orphans, are obliged to make two and three days' journey from their villages to the rice store and back, to be told that they must live upon hope (not always a very digestible article), or die."

OUR fellow-countrymen in China and Japan are generally of opinion that the sad death of Mr. Margary would probably have been prevented if the authorities who organized the Expedition had shown more knowledge of the character of the people with whom its members would be brought in contact. The Expedition was for ied for exploring a route from Burmah into the Western provinces of China, but as the route to Bhamo as far as the frontier of Yunnan was perfectly well-known, it is remarkable that the organization of the Expedition was not entrusted to the English authorities in Pekin. We have ample evidence in the history of the past thirty years that the Chinese are inherently treacherous, and as they cannot see, or refuse to acknowledge, the validity of the reason which actuates the Western nations, an exhibition of force is the only argument by which they can be persuaded. Now the obvious cause of the failure of the exploring parties hitherto sent has been that they were not supported by a sufficient force. Lord Elgin in 1858 said that with 300 men he could march through the length and breadth of China. This was no idle boast, and what Lord Elgin said in 1858 is without doubt true to-day. The fact that the late Mr. Margary succeeded in reaching Burmah, travelling alone, proves that he posesssed courage and determination, and that he was fortunate in not meeting an obstructive mandarin who could instigate the people at any moment to force him to turn back. "The defeat of this exploring party is, therefore, to be lamented in many ways, and is entirely attributable to lack of prudent organization and the exhibition of sufficient force. With the result of the late American expedition to Corea before us, and the manner in which this was treated by the Chinese, it is evident that the report of the defeat of this party will be magnified all over the country."

THE death of the young wife and sister of the late Emperor of China shows the strange fatality which has attended his family. The title of "Good Luck" under which he ascended the throne is curiously belied by this remarkable if not suspicious mortality. One of the foreign journals in Shanghai appears to think that the premature deaths of the sister and wife of the late Emperor give the young Empress a happy release from a sea of troubles. But the two Empresses Dowager appear to be sufficiently resigned under a wholly different dispensation, and it must be allowed that the burdens borne by the great are not commonly laid down on account of their weight, from which it may be inferred that they are not unaccompanied by compensating consolation.

THERE is little change in the state of affairs in Achin, except that considerable reinforcements have been sent from Batavia. Meanwhile, a correspondent writes, "the enemy leave us undisturbed, just as we do them in their positions"—not a very creditable proceeding, on the part of the Dutch. A large naval force is still stationed in the waters of Achin to blockade those portions of the coast where the Netherland flag has not yet been hoisted. But the blockade is ineffective; for, now that so many petty States are displaying the Dutch flag and the blockade has thereby been raised, nothing prevents the enemy from receiving all possible importations on the landside. The country is, besides, intersected by number of creeks and rivers, which furnish connected means of communication.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Oriental Figaro.—Our humorous and satirical contemporary has lately been exciting a good deal of public attention. Its first number was one of brilliant promise, and we are bound to admit that the contents of each succeeding issue have equalled, if not excelled, its predecessor. As the only serio-comic critical journal of Indian Society and the Indian Press, the *Figaro* will well bear the test of comparison with journals of the same class produced in those favoured lands, where satirical and comic "copy" is supposed to be easier to obtain; and where the satirist has more subjects to deal with, and a wider field for observation. When the paper was first started, we doubted if the materials existed in India for keeping up, week after week, its initial standard of literary excellence, but in this opinion we may congratulate our contemporary that we were mistaken. The conduct of the *Figaro* is distinguished by *esprit* and enterprise which continually provide the public with surprises and sensations; and in these dull months and stagnant times, the public should not be slow to testify appreciation of a paper which knows so well how to minister to the enjoyment and excitement of *the jaded* residents of India. The managers not *only* secure the best "talent" available, but know *how* to utilise it to the best advantage. First they produce the "Baroda Album," in a style never before attempted in India; then they offer a "Spanish Lady," as the prize in a "Marriage Lottery;" next we hear of them getting up a "Pantheon" of the principal residents of this city; which announcement is followed by that of a forthcoming "Book," to be "profusely illustrated," and entitled "Free Masonry Exposed;" and lastly we find the plucky little literary bantam engaged in a fierce controversy with a contemporary as to whether the meaning of a certain cartoon may or may not be said to be of an immoral tendency. Into the merits of this discussion we do not purpose to enter. It appears to us, however, that certain journals have gone out of their way in seeing a *double entente* in what appears to us a mere harmless representation of innocent flirtation. Having said this much in praise of *Figaro*, our contemporary will perhaps be disposed to take in good part the advice and criticism we now offer. The members of our Anglo-Indian Society are, as a rule, peculiarly sensitive; and the protest against Caro's cartoons may be but the belief of a large section of the community, who would, in India, take offence at caricatures which, in England, would either only excite a laugh, or be passed over without exciting comment. Caro is an indubitably clever artist, but he has "mannerisms" which do not accord with the tastes of the public he addresses. His sketches are more remarkable for dash than accuracy. If he would enhance the reputation he has already achieved, he should bestow a little more care upon details, he should strive to impart more "finish" to his "compositions," and, above all, he should not try to palm off upon us ladies and gentlemen who would be in their place on the Boulevards of Paris, but whom we refuse to recognise as our countrymen and country-women, as they exhibit themselves in the East. Until Caro has learnt to draw *English* men and *English* women, we would counsel him to confine his efforts to those allegorical designs and political subjects in which his ingenious fancy and facile pencil may find employment without giving offence.

We were not, we confess, particularly struck with the manner in which the French professor of lithography, engaged by the *Figaro*, executed his opening cartoons, but we acknowledge that his "new process" has latterly appeared to work well. His lithographs from chalk-drawings are softer and more artistic in their appearance, and infinitely superior to the harsher effects produced from ink sketches.

The Trial of Mulharao.—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 2nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharao unfit to rule.

British Policy in India.—The contents of this bulky pamphlet comprise a large number of articles published in a Madras daily paper. They are marked by some ability, although the same thoughts might have been equally well expressed in half the space they now take up. The following extract, pointing out the Hindoo idea of British Government, and the necessity for making our native fellow subjects identify themselves with our administration, will show the drift of the essays :—"The grandest effect of constitutional and representative government, would be a coherence of the entire population, European and indigenous; thus making India, what it is very desirable it should be, a nation. Thenceforward, she would enter upon new life, and have her national sorrows, amusements, traditions, patriotism, glory, and history; and all these would have for their centre modified British rule. It is only the Hindoo, for whom personal objects have so high a charm, who could rest under a government with which he has no sympathy; but it would pay to awaken the feeling, especially with regard to the possibility of foreign invasion. It is a singular fact, that, bound up as the Hindoo's fate is with British Indian Government, that Government is not his, though he is claimed as a British subject. British interests, in their wide sense, are not his interests, and British wars are not his wars. All that the Hindoo realizes is a foreign government which is powerful, clever, liberal, oppressive, and given to much taxation. He thinks it will depart some day; and as he is unable to conjure up the fearful picture of what would follow, his condition is one of general indifference. To make him throw off his supineness, to make him feel that British Government is the legitimate government of the country, to make him understand that the ruin thereof is his ruin, are the points to be gained; and it is believed that they are within the reach of statesmanship, and supplementary exertion, inspired by the form of Government suggested. The hope also is entertained that such a condition of mind on the part of the Hindoo, would find a response if the European also felt that his stake in the country was permanent. Common interests, surely, would, eventually, make themselves felt."

Songs of Two Worlds.—A "New Writer" is the *nom-de-plume* under which the author of these songs presents his labours to the public. We need only notice the following sweet little piece to explain the tenor of the whole :—

Oh! were I rich and mighty,
With store of gems and gold,
And you, a beggar at my gate,
Lay starving in the cold;
I wonder could I bear
To leave you pining there?

Or, if I were *an angel*,
And you an earth-born *thing*,
Beseeching me to touch you
In rising with my wings;
I wonder should I soar
Aloft, nor heed you more?

Or, dear, if I were only
A maiden cold and sweet,
And you, a humble lover,
Sighed vainly at my feet;
I wonder if my heart
Would know no pain or smart?

Hand-book of Practical Surveying.—J. W. Kelly. The author has especially designed this work as a guide and book of ready reference for district officers, planters, Municipalities, Courts of Wards and landholders, and for the use of surveying classes. We are told in the preface that there are numerous and excellent works extant on surveying, but with the exception of the "Manual of Surveying," by the Surveyor-General of India, which has long been accepted as a standard work by the profession and scientific men generally, these books do not meet the peculiar wants of India. They are, moreover, too comprehensive, abstruse, and technical, to be of much use to non-professional men and students, who do not as a rule possess the previous training required to enable them to understand the entire subject, and to whom a knowledge of it in all its bearings and applications, even if it could be acquired, would be superfluous. A knowledge of the leading principles and practice of surveying, however, may be easily obtained and must always be useful, and it is the object of this work to render such knowledge easily accessible to non-professional men generally, as well as to the students of the surveying classes recently formed in Bengal. It is assumed that the reader has no previous knowledge whatever of any of the various subjects connected with surveying, except numerical values in arithmetic, and he is led step by step, by the most familiar illustrations and in the plainest language, to acquire all that he needs to make him a practical surveyor in the field and able to compute and map his work in office.

The People of British Burmah.—It is a peculiarity of the Rangoon Secretariat that it produces the best written reports in all India; and the blue-book detailing the results of the last census forms no exception to the general rule.

There is possibly no country in the world whose inhabitants are more varied in race, custom, and language than those of Burmah, and the natural circumstances of the country are such as to make this variety more than probable. A land which Dr. Mason describes as bounded "by the Tais on the east, the Malays on the south, the Tartars and Chinese on the north, and the Caffres and Hindus on the west," and which is, in fact, wedged in between the local confines of three of the five great divisions of the human race, possesses features likely to attract settlers from many lands, and of very varied customs and tastes. Rich, well-favoured valleys for the cultivator; wide mountain regions and dense forests to hide the wildest tribes in unimpaired savagery and undisturbed by the neighbourhood of a later civilization; a long sea-board, indented by many sheltering harbours, to tempt sea-farers—all have contributed to bring together a mixed people. It would be easy to suppose it a disputed spot in the earlier days, and to expect that, in the collision of great races through a long period of history, many ethnological fragments should people the middle land; and although the Mongolian element has been, and is, the predominant race, it appears under very numerous forms, and in races who, among themselves, reject the connection of a common parent stock. Of these are the Burmese, Arakanese, indigenous and immigrant Shans, the Karens, and the endless list of hill tribes; while, on the other hand, there are the Talaings of Martaban and Pegu, who are of Indian origin; the Selongs of the south, who are undoubtedly Malays. One imaginative traveller identifies the Toungthoos with the ancient Huns, and there have not been wanting enthusiastic minds to find yet another resting-place for the ill-used Ten Tribes of Israel in the Karens of Toungoo. Add to this numerous local races, the Europeans of all nations who crowd the sea-ports; the Chinese from every part of the Celestial Empire; the Mahomedans of Surat, Persia, Bengal, and southernmost Madras; the Hindoos of Bengal and the Coromandel, Panthays, Siamese, Malays, Jews, and Negroes, all of whom are to be met with in Burmah, and we have a varied and Babel-tongued population, for which, except perhaps at Singapore and Port Said during the early days of the Canal, there is no parallel elsewhere. The indigenous population of Burmah—or rather the total of its inhabitants belonging to *races* which are indigenous to it—may from one point of view be regarded as of two classes, (1) the people of the plains—the settled, paddy-cultivating, manufacturing people, *viz.*, the Burmese, Arakanese, and Talaings; (2) the hill people—the Highlanders, who are in many cases more or less nomadic, and are all naturally less settled and less civilized than those of the first division. This second class consists of Karens, Shans, the Toungthoos, the Khyengs, and other hills tribes of the Arakan Yoma. But so far as regards the Karens, this classification is only partially applicable, for many thousand Karens had, long anterior to our occupation, descended into the plains and adopted the cultivation and settled habits of the Burmans.

POETRY.

LOST.

I RECOLLECT the face we loved, I see it in my dreams,
Another look it wears from that which gladdened us on earth,
For a mystic radiance shines there now, a light unearthly beams
Across those features that were erst so sportive in their mirth.

She walked the world beside us, and we gloried in the prize
That the blessed God had given to us to make our journey sweet;
But He took her to His bosom, lest the light of those blue eyes
Should become the all in all to us, and not His mercy seat.

But yet altho' we have her not, she watches o'er us still,
The wave of angel pinions in our visions oft is near,
Oh! 'tis sweet to think she hovereth o'er and guardeth us from ill,
That white-robed child of purity we laid upon her bier.

When the stream is gently rippling as the gloaming on it falls,
When, like a spell, the breezes hush the twilight into night,
Then we think across the moonlit-rill a fairy whisper calls,
And we faintly see the waving of a garment snowy white.

But this is all remains to us of her whose happy heart
Was as a cool refreshing well in the dreary desert life,
From which we drank in gladness that allayed the galling smart
Of the wounds the world had given to us in its unceasing strife.

She came among us like a ray of love-light from the throne
Of Him who sways the sceptre of the worlds He spake from naught;
Unsullied by our touch she walked in purity alone,
Till to its home His loving hand her spirit gently brought.

W. H. T.

"LIVE WHILE YOU LIVE."

ADAPTATION FROM HORACE, ODE. IX, Bk.I.

D'you see the ground, how all around
It yawns with crack and split;
On all the town the sun strikes down,
And ne'er relents a bit.

Calcutta's halls are void of balls,
And "bund" are all her doors:
Some headlong dash (who've got the cash)
To colder climes and shores.

Our rulers all, both great and small,
Bewail their countless ills,
Chowringhee sighs, and forthwith hies
To Simla's snow-capt hills.

Give me the price to buy some ice,
And let the soda flow,
And, friend, bring out that sparkling hock,
You bought four years ago.

All other odds leave to the gods
Who can, when seems it good,
Make tempests roar from shore to shore,
Yet spare the cypress-wood.

Seek not to know to-morrow's woe,
And neither fret nor pine :
If you've the chance to flirt or dance,
Young fellow, don't decline.

Now 'Eden's walk'* is full of talk,
And whisperings invite
Young Dick or Tom to "do the Prom"
Again to-morrow night;

Now to her lair the willing fair
Speeds, wishing to be seen :
Her laughter low is meant to show
Just where she's hid, I ween :

Then snatch some charm from off her arm—
She'll never say you 'nay'—
And steal a kiss—the pretty Miss!—
Her threats are only play.

H. A. D. P.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR BARTLE FRERE AND OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I fully concur in your remarks, in your last issue, on the character and recent utterances of Sir Bartle Frere, his wild ideas of Indian Finance, and his miserable failure as head of the Bombay Government. How the shrewd men of Manchester could listen patiently to the stupid ideas of such a political charlatan it is very difficult to understand. But what more than all surprises me is that he should have been selected to accompany the Heir Apparent on his tour through India, as the home telegrams inform us is the case. With whom would the selection of His Royal Highness's staff rest? If the Secretary of State wished him to be imbued with false ideas of India and its many difficult problems in politics and government, he could not have made a selection more suitable for that object. But besides this there would be the mistake of chilling the loyal welcome his Royal Highness should everywhere meet by seeing him accompanied by so unpopular and little respected a man as Sir Bartle. It is not difficult to trace the failure of the unfortunate Bombay Bank to his want of judgment, weakness and petty jealousy of the wholesome control of the Viceroy; and the thousands who suffered directly or indirectly from that calamity, including a large number of helpless widows and orphans, will find it hard to understand why such a man should be the one whom "the Prince delighteth to honour." I wish the press would speak out in time and endeavour to avert such an unfortunate arrangement.

LOYALTY.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN CHUCH.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I do not quite see the force of your arguments in favour of an Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

One is that the Hindoos, and Mahomedans established their religion: why should not we? You also say the Mahomedans persecuted: are we to do the same? Again, the Mahomedans chiefly maintained their establishment by endowment of rent-free lands, which you say is a very light and easy way of doing it. Is this any argument for paying Bishops, &c., out of the taxes? You seem to think that if care is not taken, infidelity may spread as a consequence of our rule; will our taking money to pay for Bishops and Chaplains for the wealthy rulers (who are paid from the revenue) out of the pockets of the poor, give them any greater love for our religion when they begin to doubt the propriety of their own? You surely do not maintain that the taxes should pay for the propagation of Christianity amongst the Hindoos and Mussulmans. You also seem to hint that the higher offices are only given to Christians because they are Christians, and not because they are Englishmen. But the Government does not seem to give any more encouragement to native Christians than to Hindoos.

In my opinion the Government gives more hope to the ambition of the natives by opening its Civil Service to all alike who pass the competition. If the Government were to add one or two more over-paid Bishops to its staff, even if one of these were a Propagation Society missionary, like the excellent and learned Dr. Caldwell, it would be very difficult to make the natives appreciate so one-sided a favour.

You say that Englishmen are "birds of passage," and that they cannot be expected to keep up episcopal establishments in all their grandeur. I would ask whether the Chaplains are not as much "birds of passage" as the Collectors; and it is not unlikely the natives may think that many Collectors have their interests more at heart than all the clerical "birds of passage."

* *i.e.*, the Promenade in the "Eden Gardens."

THE SAME.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I was glad to see your article on the "Disestablishment of the Indian Church" in your issue of May 22nd, as I was anxious to know your views on that important question. You appear in the first paragraph, fully to concede the principle of the proposed measure. You say, "we do not doubt the abstract soundness of the general proposition, that it is 'unjust to tax the whole body politic for the benefit of a minority'"—no advocate of disestablishment could wish for more than this, as a matter of argument on the ground of political justice. But when it comes to the practical application of it to India, you appear to doubt the expediency of it. In this you resemble Mr. Gladstone, who, when Mr. Miall brought forward his resolutions on the English Church in the House of Commons, allowed that logically his position was unassailable; but said that as yet the people of England were not prepared for it, and then significantly advised him to do what he could to prepare them.

I am not sure that I correctly understand the reasons you assign for thinking the measure inexpedient in India; for you seem to me to write on this subject with less than your usual clearness and force. But they appear to be as follows. That the Hindoos and Mahomedans successively established their respective faiths when supreme in India, and therefore would naturally expect Christians in the same circumstances to do the same:—that all the institutions of a Government established by Christians are more or less imbued with the spirit of Christianity, and therefore necessarily hostile to other religions, the endowments of which, however, having been made by previous Governments, or with their sanction, are maintained by the present Government, and therefore Christianity should be endowed too:—that in these circumstances to profess neutrality or impartiality in religious matters, or to say that Government action should be confined to secular matters, can be nothing better than a hypocritical pretence, because in point of fact, by legislation, education, social intercourse and in a thousand ways, Christians in India are undermining and overthrowing the ancestral faiths of the people; and unless Government esfablishes Christianity, the result will sooner or later be a nation of infidels, believing in no religion whatever. Therefore, Government ought either to maintain the establishment of Christianity or else to "disestablish our judicial, educational, political and social systems, which are imbued with the spirit of our religion:" or, in other words, to abandon the Government and the country *altogether to the* native population. "For these reasons" *you* express your opinion that "it is an absolute obli*gation* on the Government holding the country, *which believes* in the Christian religion to retain and uphold the same as a part and parcel of their constitution as a Government."

But, Mr. Editor, if this is so, does it not follow that in your opinion it is the "absolute obligation" of a Christian Government to do what you have previously allowed to be an "unjust" thing? I fail to see how you can reconcile these two positions with each other. Surely one or the other must be abandoned. If the thing is *per se* unjust, nothing can justify it; if it is an "absolute obligation" to do the thing, it cannot be "unjust to tax the whole politic for the benefit of a minority." Nor does Government maintain that previous grants to those faiths make other grants to Christianity any more legal. In doing the former, Government is only upholding previous engagements, and not making religious endowments at all.

Is not the position you have taken in the argument the same as that of Mr. Gladstone in his work on "Church and State," to which you refer in another part of your paper, and which was so brilliantly reviewed by Macaulay? You speak of Gladstone's prodigious intellectual growth since then, and intimate that he has escaped from the trammels that then entangled him. When he wrote that book nearly 40 years ago, I well remember its appearance and Macaulay's review of it in the *Edinburgh*; and if you will look over them again, I think you will see some resemblance between your arguments and those of Gladstone, regarding which Macaulay said that they were like pieces of ordnance, which go off with such tremendous force, and that they recoil on the man discharging them and overthrow him.

Looking at the subject in a political light, Macaulay's reply to Gladstone's argument—*viz* that from the nature of the case religion is a matter beyond the province of secular Governments—is, I think, both unanswerable and appropriate to the present discussion. It is the peculiarity and the glory of Christianity to have first announced this great truth in the words of the Master which distinguish the functions and province of Cæsar from the sole prerogative of God: Cæsar has to do with religion, so far as it has to do with civil rights, which it is the special function of Government to defend; but no farther. When on professedly religious grounds civil rights are violated, a just Government will rectify this, and so far will be hostile to such religions. In this way the British Government in India, by upholding natural justice, cannot do otherwise than undermine the religions of India. This, however, is no legitimate argument for using Government influence in support of Christianity; but rather the contrary. Being compelled as a matter of justice to do so much, a Christian Government should be specially careful not to attempt any more in that direction.

In a religious point of view, a man who has real faith in Christianity, will believe that the Master knows the best method of upholding and diffusing the truth which He came both to declare and to be; and will accordingly shrink from the heathen system of using the power of secular government in the promotion of reli-

gious objects. The first disciples had no other help from secular governments than their bitter persecutors, and yet they triumphed gloriously against tremendous odds. Had their successors been equally loyal to Christ, Christians would not now be so feeble in using spiritual weapons, nor so eagar to lay hold of the coarse weapons of secular governments, instead of the spiritual ones given them by their Master. To recover primitive power, we must return to primitive spirituality and faith.

I observe that your correspondent "Fair Play," in his rejoinder to my former letter, expresses a doubt if I am "quite aware of the exact bearings of the sentences embodied in his letter." If he refers to some particular circumstances not mentioned in his letter, of course I cannot know what these are, and the best remedy for this will be for him plainly to state them. So far as my knowledge and experience of upwards of thirty years in India go, there are no such facts in connection with Dissenting missions as he appears to refer to in both his letters.

IMPARTIALITY.

THE COURTS MULCTED.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A case, which lately occurred in a mofussil station, not two hundred miles from Calcutta, illustrates painfully the danger of Draconic laws, and the natural tendency they have of converting the Criminal into Civil Courts, for the purpose of realising questionable claims in a most summary manner. Two persons have had some money transactions, including some gambling ones. They quarrelled, and one of the parties immediately brought a charge against the other party in the Criminal Court for cheating. But no soouer was the case for the prosecution closed, than it was compromised. Government was thus cheated out of its stamp duty, and the administration of justice scandalised! So much for making laws to convert ordinary civil transactions into crime; for helping unscrupulous men and ruining honest people. In short, it is almost impossible to understand what is or what is not a crime under the provisions of the Penal Code and other Criminal Acts, particularly as they are variously interpreted by different Courts.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

A CONTEMPORARY narrates some curious incidents in connection with the native drivers and guards on the Railways. One guard refused to travel in the brake-*van* of a train "because it contained hides;" another "who entered a station *with* all his brake-van lights out, when questioned as to the cause of such *gross neglect*, replied 'I am not a buttee-wallah';" another, immediately after a train started from a station, shut himself inside the brake-van and went to sleep till he was awakened at the next halting-place by the station-master. There is an air of *vraisemblance* about these anecdotes which almost vouches for their truthfulness.

THERE is bad news from Dacca; the fish in the rivers there are reported to be rendered unfit for food, and in fact quite poisonous, being infested by parasitical insects. This is a serious misfortune, as fish is one of the great staples of native food. Seventy-five per cent of the population have, it is stated, ceased to take fish, for fear of being poisoned, and are meanwhile doing *poojah* to their gods, to see if haply the scourge may be removed. We should be more pleased to hear that some prompt steps had been taken to investigate the matter, and, by subjecting the fish to scientific analysis, to find out if anything could be done to remedy the disaster.

THE "Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund" is in a flourishing condition. Its steady advance year by year from 1837, may be taken as a proof of the sound principles on which it is being worked. From its opening to the end of 1874, there has every year been a steady increase in the number of subscribers excepting in the years 1841-43 when the number remained stationary. Beginning in 1837-38 with 75 subscribers, and with total receipts of only Rs. 17,199, it has risen 1873-74 to 1,208 subscribers, with a total receipt of Rs. 8,06,454. By these subscriptions for 1874, provision is made, in the event of the subscribers' deaths, for 1,056 wives, and 1,958 children. The amount of misery that is thus provided against can only be realised by those who have had occasion to witness the aggravated troubles of wives and children whose husbands or fathers have died without making any such provision. In 1874, the actual number of widows provided for was 227, of boys 92, and of girls 235. From the commencement of the fund, the total number of pensioned widows who have died is 75, of children 38. The total number of widows who have re-married is only 56, while the fund has been relieved of 200 daughters by marriage, and of 171 sons through their attaining the limit of age.

THE two introductory concerts recently given by the Calcutta Orchestral Society in the Town Hall were followed on Saturday evening last by a third, which was announced as the "first promenade concert." As usual, the programme was an excellent one, made up by a selection from the works of some of the first masters, commencing with the overture to Mozart's *Zauberflute*. This overture was contained in the programme of the previous concert, but it was nevertheless warmly welcomed, and its performance evidenced considerable improvement. The *Amoretten Tanze* waltzes, which came immediately after, were played by the full orchestra with the most exquisite taste, indeed we have seldom heard a more creditable performance in Calcutta. The music is peculiarly difficult in its character, but was mastered in a style which showed that the most careful practice had been given to it under a leader who knows his work. Nothing could have been better than the care with which the weirdlike music of the accompaniment was executed, its subdued tones gradually working up in *crescendo* to a full passionate burst, and again subsiding into *pianissimo* with the most charming effect. We specially congratulate Herr Stoeckel and the members of his Orchestra upon this performance. Another set of waltzes, *Die Lustschwarmer*, and the concluding galop, *Champagne*, also merit special mention. The solos during the evening consisted of a fantasi upon airs from *La Sonnambula* and the *Traumbilder*, which latter we have previously noticed. The first of these was a clever performance upon the violin by Signor Detori. The overture to *L'Italiana in Algieri* formed one of the most pleasing features of the evening, and brought out some very excellent playing in the solos by the flute, oboe, and clarionet, which in tone and execution deserve praise. Herr Stoeckel's clever performance upon the horn has now become familiar to all music lovers in Calcutta, and it is almost superfluous for us to remark upon the two horn quartetts in which that gentleman took part on the present occasion. They were played with great taste, and were listened to with much pleasure and attention.

THE report issued by the Directors of the Bowreah Cotton Mill Company, Limited, for the half-year ending 20th February, 1875 begins with an expression of gratification at the mill having continued to work in a satisfactory manner. This would appear at first sight to imply that all was going on well for the shareholders, but on closer examination, we are led to conclude that the remark applies to the mechanical portion of the property, and is to be taken in a purely literal sense, as an announcement that the machinery is doing its work well. The report goes on to say that the production has somewhat fallen off, but that prices have been maintained; particulars are given of extensions, machinery, &c., which have cost the Company Rs. 3,43,899-14, being an excess of Rs. 43,899-14 over the new capital which was raised for the purpose, and further improvements have cost Rs. 1,06,716-8-4. The business of the six months leaves an available cash balance of Rs. 2,405-8-11, which at once explains the suggestion of the Directors at the conclusion of the report, that if approved of, they will be able to make arrangements with their bankers to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent on the paid up capital, these arrangements being, we presume, a loan by mortgage of property, since the funds are not in hand. During the six months ending on that date, the average price of Dhollerah cotton in Bombay was Rs. 204, and the price of No. 20 twist in Calcutta was annas 8 pie 6½ per lb. The outturn of the mills was 8,98,331 lbs., which yielded a profit of Rs. 1,21,089. For the half-year ending 28th February, 1874, cotton averaged Rs. 184, twist annas 8 pie 9¼, showing that material was cheaper, and the produce of the mills dearer, than during the preceding six months. The outturn was 10,18,915 lbs., but singularly enough, the profit was proportionately smaller, being annas 2 pie 0·67 as against annas 2 pie 1·88 per *lb*. Again, in the next half-year, cotton averaged Rs. 181, and twist annas 9 pie 5½, showing still more favorable prices. The outturn of the mills was 11,83,584, being a considerable increase, but again the profit, Rs. 1,27,422, is smaller in proportion, being only anna 1 pie 8·67 per lb. In the last half-year, of which the present report speaks, the cost of cotton averaged Rs. 168, and twist was 9 annas, showing further improvement in the prices of both the raw material and the manufactured article. The outturn of the mills was 10,67,679 lbs., but the same rule follows in regard to profit, which was Rs. 93,238 or anna 1 pie 4·76 per lb. It appears to be a singular result that, whereas the cost of raw material has steadily decreased from Rs. 204 to Rs. 168, and the price of the manufacture of the mill appears to have advanced from 8-6½ to 9 annas, the profit has fallen off from 2 annas 1·88 pies to 1 anna 4·76 pies per lb., and as there is doubtless a possible explanation, we think that it should be given to the public.

A NATIVE guard has been tried in the Hooghly Court on a charge of being found asleep in his van, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE continues to devote himself to the spread of education in Bengal. In order to "elevate somewhat a portion of the Primary Schools," he has decreed that in each district one-third of the grant for primary education must be set apart for those schools which teach up to the following very moderate scholarship standard: "Writing the vernacular of the district, and reading it in printed books as well as in manuscript. Arithmetic up to the first four rules, simple and compound according to the European method, and the rules of Subhanker (mankasa, masmahina and jumabundee). Bazaar and zemindaree accounts, and simple mensuration." Sir Richard is also anxious to promote the interests of his immense flock by establishing schools for surveying, and he wishes the Director of Public Instruction to submit detailed proposals for the formation of such schools, there being now a great demand for surveyors. If the local authorities anywhere in Bengal can establish lower technical or industrial schools, the L.-G. will "be happy to help."

THE two branches of the subordinate executive service in Bengal are to be amalgamated, and the regulation and non-regulation districts are, for the future, to be dealt with alike in respect of the subordinate executive service. The plan is unfolded as follows in a resolution dated 31st ultimo: Instead of 182 deputy magistrates and deputy collectors and 24 extra-assistant commissioners, or 206 officers in all, as at present, there will in future be 201 deputy magistrates and deputy collectors. As vacancies occur, one appointment of Rs. 700 in the present 2nd grade and six appointments of Rs. 250 in the 7th grade of extra-assistant commissioners, as well as one appointment of Rs. 200 in the present 6th grade of deputy

magistrates and deputy collectors, will be absorbed; and from the savings thus effected, the three new appointments of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the 1st grade will be created.

THE re-marriage of the minor Maharajah of Durbungah took place a few days ago. The bride is only nine years of age. The bridegroom has since left with his tutor, Mr. Alexander, for Kashmeer where he intends to spend the summer. The young Rajah of Cooch Behar has also left for Umballa *en route* to Simla, where he will stay for a time.

THE Vice-Chairman of the Serampore Municipality is to be congratulated on his attempts to suppress any "personal stimulus" in the recent elections in the North Canterbury of India. He ensured thorough publicity and rendered the system intelligible to the lower orders, by means of letters to zemindars, notices to rate-payers, "proclamations hung up far and wide," unlimited drumming from the 9th February to the 21st March, and personal explanations given to all with whom the energetic public officer came into contact. To those ill-informed people who might suppose that continual notifications by beat of drum for a period of six weeks would be regarded as one of the worst of the local nuisances with which municipal authorities have to deal, we would merely observe that the drum is perhaps the most popular of native musical instruments, and that national tastes and customs cannot be interfered with in favor of a ridiculously small minority of foreigners fail to appreciate true harmony. There is a mournful pathos in Mr. Beighton's account of this remarkable election. "Notwithstanding that every effort was made to ensure publicity and intelligibility," by means of drums, proclamations, chits, notices and personal interviews, it was found, on counting up the cowries deposited in the sacred municipal "urns," that only 673 rate-payers had availed themselves of their glorious privilege as free and independent voters, as compared with 1,793 who last year recorded their votes. To what may we ascribe the unpopularity of an institution which it was expected would prove a boon and a blessing to the rate-payers of Serampore? Mr. Beighton, in undertaking to answer the momentous question, does not appear to attribute the falling-off to the absence of the "personal stimulus" already alluded to, but thinks it is due to "the frustration of the chimerical hopes held all but universally at the last election by the lower orders, that the election of Commissioners was to be directly efficacious in a reduction of taxation." In other words, the lower orders elected not to be taxed, and behold! they *were* taxed, and so they pronounced the whole business a snare and a delusion. They had evidently not been taught in their "primary schools" the inestimable benefits which, under proper management, are conferred on civilized communities by institutions which the brutal vulgar term "shams." If their teachers had not neglected their duty in this respect, these people would never have expected that the liberty of self-representation in municipal affairs would include the power of voting themselves out of objectionable taxation. India and England, ye men of the "lower orders," are different countries, differently administered. The British workman, like the voters of Serampore, thought that the electoral privileges conferred upon him would give him the power of transferring to the shoulders of some other and politically weaker class the burden of national taxation; he was right, for what he received was the *substance*; what the Serampore electors receive is the *shadow*.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE most interesting branch of educational progress in Ajmere is connected with the instruction of the young Thakoors. This class of men exercise an influence for good or evil in the district of the most powerful kind. They are very independent, and their word is law with their tenants. They are charged with responsibilities in the prevention and discovery of crime. Some of them are Honorary Magistrates. Some are wealthy, and others, though now heavily in debt, if they ever extricate themselves from their involved position, will be, comparatively speaking, wealthy. Most of them are at present illiterate to a degree. Some, a writer in the *Pioneer* asserts, are in addition given to strong drinks and opium. Nominally lords of their estates, they are in the hands of favorites and sycophants who fawn and prey on them. Few of them transact business themselves. Those who make a pretence of doing so discharge the duties in a perfunctory manner, and their *Kamdars* do what they will with them. There are exceptions to whom these remarks do not apply, but the majority are such as we have described. They have had no chance of emancipating themselves from the flattery and thraldom of their followers. Born and bred in their native villages, they acquire the vulgar brogue of the poorer classes, and talk a language almost if not quite incomprehensible to an Oordoo scholar. For example, in the local dialect a Thakoor in saying "Sir, I don't understand you," would probably say "*kaien shahumjhon koi nan*" instead of "*kya, sahib, hum nahen sumajhte hain.*"

THERE are now 83 students on the rolls of the Canning College, Lucknow. Of these 72 are Hindoos, 9 Mahomedans, and 1 is a Christian. In the school department there are 710 pupils, of whom 482 are Hindoos, 207 Mahomedans, and 21 Christians. Taking the whole institution together there is an increase of 17 pupils over last year. The Chief Commissioner at the recent distribution of prizes to the scholars, referred to the small proportion of Mahomedan pupils, and accounted for it by their disinclination to accept a system of education which in their opinion is devoted too much to teaching English and European science, to the comparative subordination of Arabic and Persian. It was his opinion that their feelings in this matter should be deferred to and consulted, and that an endeavour should be made by combining instruction in their own literature with the teaching of European science to overcome as far as possible their objections. He also urged the necessity of establishing one or more boarding houses in connection with the Canning College, so that the advantages offered by the institution should not be confined to boys whose parents or friends live in Lucknow.

NOTHING has been done yet to repair the damage caused by the fire at Peshawur. The fire ought to have purified the place, but, strange to say, small-pox of a virulent type is said to be raging now in the city, and the troops in cantonments have been forbidden to visit the town. There are conflicting accounts about the casualties during the fire, but it seems to be generally allowed that two persons, a man and a woman, were crushed to death by falling walls; their bodies have not yet been recovered.

MAJOR-GENERAL DONALD STEWART will command the third division of the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

FROM the 15th instant, Agra will take the place of Meerut as a centre of garrison instruction. We believe one reason for the change is that Meerut was found to be too lively a spot for studious young officers. Judging from the local news of our Agra contemporary, the same objection does not apply to the city of the Taj.

THE Central Asian dealers have been doing a very limited business in Kumaon this year. The planters prefer making black tea to accepting any reduction in the prices of the new leaf.

BOMBAY.

OF the three principal rogues connected with the attempted poisoning of Colonel Phayre, Salim has been sent to Aden, Yeshwunt Rao to Moulmein, and Nursoo to Rangoon.

THE Aden news report, down to the 19th instant, informs us that the Sultan of Zanzibar arrived at Aden on the 16th May in the S.S. *Cashmere*, and was visited during the course of the day by Rear Admiral Cumming, C.B., and the Resident. On the 17th, the Sultan paid a return visit to the Resident and was received at the landing-pier with a guard of honour from the 2-25th K.O.B. The regimental colour and band, commanding officer and heads of departments were present. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery. The Sultan was taken by Captain Prideaux, First Assistant Resident, to see the town and fortifications, and re-embarked at 11 A.M. He sailed in the *Canara* for England in the evening and was saluted with twenty-one guns by the *Glasgow* and *Undaunted*, when steaming out of harbour. Dr. Kirk, H.B.M's Agent and Consul-General, accompanies His Highness.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, the new Gaekwar did not carry off his newly conferred honours with perfect *sangfroid*, though, considering the training of his early days in his Khandeish village home, he did astonishingly well. "He looked abashed, and frequently, as he sat cross-legged, cast his eyes to the ground; and in these respects he was a contrast with the charming little girl, Tarabaee, at his side, whose eyes were examining all parts of the room without the owner of them exhibiting the least emotion." Syajeerao has a face which is rather thin, though betraying no lack of intelligence, and his figure is also exceedingly slight. From the right side of his puggaree there hung a lobe of pearls; he had gold wristlets and bangles; and around his neck hung some jewels of little comparative value. His bodice was made of pink cloth with flowers of gold stamped upon it; his gown was claret coloured, with stripes of gold; and his tight-fitting trousers seemed to be composed of gold tissue. In front of him lay an old sword, the common leather scabbard of which did not suit the surrounding magnificence of the new Gaekwar's possessions. Little Tarabaee's cap, which she wore in a jaunty way, was composed in a great part of silver and gold lace, and her dress was green and red, with gold flowers, each colour being of the most brilliant kind even among the brilliant fabrics for which India is famous. She wore a necklace composed of pearls and emeralds, while on her arms and feet she had no lack of handsome ornaments. Sitting on the ground on the right hand side of the Gaekwar were the Mahratta Sirdars, each of whom had his sword in his right hand; and on the left, the Mahomedan Sirdars, some of whom had their swords in their laps, while others stuck the point in the ground and grasped the hilt. Behind the bolsters which supported the back of his Highness stood two handsome Mahratta henchmen, each holding the peculiar native insignia of office called *morchal*, composed chiefly of peacocks' feathers; and it may be worthy of remark that the two handsome *morchals* which were borne on this occasion almost over little Tarabaee's head were presented years ago to her father, Khunderao, for his loyal conduct towards the British Government in the dark days of 1857.

IN making enquiries into the rights of the Khandeish claimants, the authorities found that a certain priest at Baroda ought to be in possession of a complete and correct genealogical table of the Gaekwar family, an examination of which would settle beyond dispute the legitimacy or otherwise of the birth of Prataprao. Enquiries were set on foot, which resulted in the discovery of the wily Brahmin, who was induced very reluctantly to produce the important document the existence of which for reasons best known to himself, he had so long kept secret. As the Government expected, the table showed that Prataprao was a legitimate son of Pilajee.

MADRAS.

GOLD has been found in the Mahanuddee river, and a few diamonds of some value have been discovered in the neighbouring district.

THE Governorship of Madras was originally offered to Lord Lytton, English Minister at Lisbon.

MR. CLEMENT SIMPSON, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras, and Mr. L. R. Burrows, President of the Municipality.

A POLICE officer has been selected to be in permanent charge of Mulharao, whose residence is being furnished in a manner which seems to show that he will remain in Madras.

FOUR Europeans—J. Colin Campbell, late Captain of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, age about 34 years, Francis O'Neill, an Irish sailor, 2nd Mate, age about 20 years. W. Elder, an Irish sailor, 3rd Mate, age about 24 years, and F. White, a German sailor, 3rd Mate, age about 20 years—have become perverts to Mahomedanism at Bangalore and taken the names of Mahomed Abdoolah, Abdool Luteef, Abdoolah, and Abdool Salaam.

CHOLERA has appeared in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, a large number of cases having already occurred.

MR. LAVILLE, Civil Engineer and Geologist, lately entered into arrangements with the Mysore government for examining portions of the Colar District in the Nundidroog division of Mysore, with a view to finding gold metallic ores, precious stones, or other substances of a similar nature. He is to carry out his examination all over the district for the space of three years, at his own expense, after which time he is to select any portion of land not extending over an area of twenty square miles, which he will exclusively hold on certain terms for twenty years. Mr. Laville has been out exploring, and is now working in the village of Oorgum of the Great Munghum Taluq of the Colar district. Several shafts have been sunk, one to the depth of 70 feet, and gold has been found in the proportion of 3½ ozs. to every ton of quartz reef. Sanguine expectations are held of the results of further search for gold. At present the working cannot be carried on as fast as is desirable, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring labour. The fields where gold lies are said to be very large, extending from Cuddapah in the north as far as Travancore to the south. The little gold now found is of very superior quality, being quite equal to the 24 carat article. A quantity of quartz reef was brought the other day to Madras, and washed in the presence of several gentlemen who have been in the gold fields of Australia, and they expressed their surprise at the quantity and quality. Mr. Laville has also found coal and tin.

WITH reference to the drainage of Madras, Mr. Clarke proposes to carry off all fluid, filth, or house-drainage, sub-soil water near the surface, and so forth, by a system of main and out-fall sewers of brick or laterite in mortar plastered with cement inside, and laid in concrete, or of concrete blocks cast to the required shapes; and of subsidiary stone ware drain pipes, laid in concrete, all concentrating at a pumping station near the Elephant Gate Bridge, where a couple of engines of 35-H.P. each will lift the discharge of the main sewers a height of 19½ feet, to gravitate through the out-fall sewer into the sea, if no arrangements can be made to utilize the sewage for the irrigation of land. To facilitate such use it is proposed to leave open 1,300 yards in length of the out-fall sewer. *Including* Rs. 1,08,325 on account of the separate Saint Thomé project, the *total cost* of the drainage scheme is set down at Rs. 23,48,000, Major Tulloch's *estimate* having been 33½ lakhs. The Governor in Council cannot but accept the *scheme*, elaborated during four months continued devotion to the subject on the spot, by an Engineer of Mr. Clark's extensive practical Indian experience, as the most satisfactory solution of the problem of draining Madras that is likely to be attained. He observes, however, that Mr. Clark bases the details of his proposals in a great measure on the local water-supply; and considers that their efficiency is likely to be commensurate with the development of the latter. The Government as well as the Municipality being financially and otherwise interested in its complete development, which is now retarded owing as much to want of engineering knowledge and experience as to lack of funds, it would appear desirable that arrangements should be entered into for placing both the water-supply and drainage in the hands of a competent Engineer-in-Chief, such as Mr. Clark.

THE chief event of the week at Ootacamund has been a Badminton tournament. The prizes numbered six in all. The 1st, a solid silver tankard; 2nd, an elegant silver cup, on a tall stand; 3rd, a set of telescope cups both useful and ornamental, especially on the hills where so many pic-nics are constantly taking place; 4th, an English racket bat, in the handle of which was inserted a little silver plate, bearing the date and name of the winner; 5th, or Ladies' Challenge prize, Rs. 40; and the last, the Commissioner's prize, a richly chased Burmese cup, saucer and cover. The first prize was won by a Bangalore lady.

BURMAH.

THE steamers *Nemesis* and *Talifoo*, with Sir Douglas Forsyth, the members of the Burmah Mission, and the military escort, reached Thayetmyo on the 2nd June.

THE Burmese census shows that, on the 15th August 1872, the province of British Burmah possessed a population of 2,747,148 souls, on an area of 88,556 square miles. The total area within the nominal administration of the Chief Commissioner is estimated at 93,664; but of this 5,000 square miles in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan are not included in the returns, as there is no established administration in this tract, and any enumeration of its inhabitants is at present impracticable. The previous estimate of the population for the year 1871 had been 2,562,323; but as this was the result of the usual population returns, the census total must not be taken as indicating exclusively the increase during the first eight months of 1872. The population returns for 1870 gave 2,491,736, which shows an increase of 70,587 in 1871, or 2·83 per cent.

A LETTER from Tavoy in the *Rangoon Mail* says that the inhabitants were lately surprised by the arrival of forty-three Siamese, partly armed, from the jungle. On inquiry it turned out that they had been sent from Siam to survey the track for a line of telegraph. They have since returned to Siam.

A CAREFULLY devised plot has been opportunely discovered among the convicts in the Rangoon Central Jail. As is often the case, a long-term prisoner, a desperate character, who was imprisoned for dacoity, was at the bottom of the conspiracy, and by means of certain metal charms he induced fifty or sixty of his fellow prisoners to join him in an attempt to break through the jail and release all those confined within the walls. The attempt was to be made some time this month, and the men had been hatching their design for a considerable period, as is evidenced by the fact that certain *daos* made in the jail were found hidden away in the workshops and sleeping apartments. The plot was discovered by one of the convicts, not in the secret, over-hearing a conversation between two of the conspirators, and giving warning to the Superintendent.

THE *Friend of Burmah* states that great preparations are being made by the King for the reception of Sir D. Forsyth. High officials are to proceed down to Minhla to receive the Mission, and to conduct it to Mandalay. Rafts of timber, to be towed by steamers, are to be constructed, on which the King's dancers will perform all the way up to the capital.

THE Minister of War has advised the King of Burmah something to this effect: "I have seen, my Lord, both the last two wars with the English, and speak only from what I have seen and experienced. Their weapons are so infinitely superior to ours, and we have no chance. Your Majesty knows full well that I am not afraid to die, and I am ready to lead the troops against the English at your Majesty's command. But as a true servant to your Majesty, I am bound to inform you as to what my experience has forced me to think, *viz.*, that a greater loss will result from fighting the English now than from acceding to their demands, however unjust, and however exacting they may be."

ASIA.

THERE is important news from Saigon by the last mail. In consequence of the difficulties raised by the Annamites regarding the exchange of ratifications of an important treaty—evidently for the purpose of gaining time—a gun-boat had to be twice despatched to Hue. The Commander of the *Dassas* left in that vessel, accompanied by the *Duchaffant*, to make final arrangements and fix a date for the opening of Tonquin to foreign trade. He was expected back at Saigon on the 20th April, when the treaty was to be at once published. It is supposed that the time named for the opening of the country will be in June. It was the French Admiral's intention to himself visit Hue and stay with King Tu Duc; but the latter put so many obstacles in the way that the idea was abandoned and the Capitaine de Vaisseau of the *Dassas* was delegated to represent him. One of the difficulties raised was to the effect that the treaty forbade the ascent of the river as far as Hue by men-of-war, and that consequently the Admiral would have to travel overland from Touron to the capital. The Annamese also desired to be excused from firing any salutes.

A RECENT report of the British Consul at Shanghai shows that the same causes which prevent the development of trade in Upper Burmah are to a still greater extent operating to the disadvantage of trade in China. "The resources," says the Consul, "for the conduct of a vast trade undoubtedly exist, but development is checked by irregular and excessive taxation, and the want of cheap and speedy means of internal transit, and until these counteracting influences are modified and removed, it is hopeless to expect anything but partial and sickly growth at best." Fortunately, the past conduct of the King of Ava has given us an opportunity of urging upon him at the present time, some modifications which will be beneficial to commercial interests in Burmah, and the day may come when the Chinese in their own interests, will seek to remove the barriers which arrest the development of internal trade. It is pointed out by the Consul that almost the whole of the export trade of China consists in the two items of tea and silk. Only about 1,800,000 taels of sugar are exported altogether, whereas no country is better adapted for the growth of sugar than South China and Formosa, and the supply of labour is practically unlimited; but the insuperable obstacles to the development of trade in this item are the fiscal exactions that crush sugar as they crush many other productions which would otherwise find a ready sale abroad.

THE latest news from Japan shows its trade to be in a very pitiable condition. About four millions of dollars in gold have left the country since the beginning of the year. The development of its resources is practically at a stand-still; and its current expenses, though somewhat decreased of late, are large. When the country was first opened to foreign trade, the foreign and native merchants made money fast, though the country people did not make large gains. The foreigners bought their silk and tea very cheaply, and sold their imports at high prices. The adjustment of values which has since taken place in trade had then just commenced, and there was a large margin between the prices at which the foreigners on the one side, and the Japanese on the other, could afford to buy and sell, and the prices at which exports could be sold, or imports bought in Europe.

THE great prison mutiny murder trial at Singapore, has been concluded. There were 42 prisoners in all, arraigned upon two indictments for the murder of Henry Digby Dent, Superintendent of Prisons, on the 13th February last. At the outset, eleven of the prisoners pleaded guilty, each in turn declaring he had wilfully done the deed. The other 31 were put upon their trial before a special jury, who found seven of them guilty on the capital charge, eleven guilty on the lesser counts of the indictment, and acquitted thirteen. The eleven who pleaded guilty and the seven found guilty by the jury have been sentenced to death.

A TERRIBLE tragedy has taken place in Yokohama. A few weeks ago two of the clerks of the Comptoir d'Escompte, W. S. Swaby

and V. Cantelli, were not at their usual posts. Suspicions were aroused, the strong-room was opened, and a considerable sum of money ($37,000) at once found to be missing. Warrants for their apprehension and for that of a man named Adds, formerly a billiardmarker at the Grand Hotel, were issued, and it soon transpired that all three had taken flight in a schooner which they had bought and provisioned. The schooner had been well-armed, and as resistance appeared at least possible, a steam-launch in charge of an officer and six men from H.M.S. *Thalia* went in chase. The schooner had only got under weigh at five o'clock in the morning, and, the wind having fallen, she lay becalmed in Kaneda Bay, not many miles from the port. As the steamer came alongside, Swaby and Cantelli went down into the cabin, reports of firearms were heard, and the former fell dead with a ball through his heart, the latter, who lingered a few hours, with one through his head. At the inquest on the body of Swaby a verdict of *felo de se* was given by the jury. The result of the process on Cantelli's body at the Italian consulate has not been announced, but it can hardly be far different. Adds is in goal, and Withers, the captain of the schooner, on bail pending the enquiry which will be made shortly into the complicity of one or both of them in the robbery. It is said that the Comptoir will recover $20,000 of the money carried off, but it is probable that their loss will be greater than it was at first estimated. The two men were in receipt of good salaries, but losses in the betting-ring and in gambling-houses were their ruin.

THE vernacular journals of Japan are engaged in a warm discussion upon the Women's Rights question, and many writers are anxious to raise the status of the wife to that of equality with the husband. The eastern custom of concubinage is undoubtedly common in the capitals and the great towns among the wealthy, but public opinion is opposed to it and is gathering force. It is probable that any fresh legislation on this subject will guarantee to the wife a firmer position than she now enjoys. At present the power of dismissal on the part of the husband, though perhaps really exercised, is unquestionable.

AN imperial edict has been published in China, ordering the discharge from the army of all men armed with gingals and bows and arrows, and the substitution of foreign drilled troops properly armed.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOISE, the new Governor of the Straits Settlements, arrived at Singapore on the 8th May, and was sworn in on the 10th.

LITERARY.

THE special correspondents of the principal London papers appointed to accompany the Prince of Wales during his tour in India are Dr. W. H. Russell for the *Times*, Mr. Forbes for the *Daily News*, Mr. Henty for the *Standard*, and Mr. Edwin Arnold for the *Daily Telegraph*.

DR. A. C. BURNELL, of the Madras Civil Service, has brought out a work, entitled "Elements of South Indian Palæography, from the Fourth to the Seventeenth Century A.D., being an Introduction to the Study of South Indian Inscriptions and MSS." This work, consisting of about 100 pages quarto of letter-press and thirty plates of alphabets and inscriptions, is likely to initiate a new era in the science of palæography, inasmuch as it places on a solid basis the history of the Indian alphabets, of the numeral figures used in India, of the various Indian eras, and many collateral questions, about which our information has hitherto been extremely vague.

IN his "Ancient History of Egyptian Monuments," just published by the Christian Knowledge Society, Dr. S. Birch points out the remarkable fact that, so early as the Fourth Dynasty—that is, about 2200 years B.C.—Egyptian art had attained perfection; the hardest materials, as the granite from Syene, having been hewn into the requisite form and in the truest proportions, while the softer and yet more beautiful alabaster had been discovered and worked. Dr. Birch seems to have little taste for speculations, hence he is very cautious with regard to monumental representations of the descent of the Jews into Egypt, which have been at once accepted by many writers; but he rightly calls attention to their remarkable resemblance to the story of Jacob, thinking that, if not referring actually to this story, they unquestionably embody one analogous to it. He further shows that there are many considerations in favour of the arrival of Joseph in Egypt during the reign of one of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings: such as the form of the name of Potiphar; Joseph's marriage with the daughter of the high priest of Heliopolis; the omission in the Bible narrative of the names of Memphis and Thebes; the near coincidence of the 430 years of the Egyptian bondage with the monumental date of the 400 years from the Shepherd Rulers to Rameses II.; moreover, the elevation of a foreigner to the high office held by Joseph is more consonant with Egypt being at the time under the Shepherds than under a native dynasty, especially if, as is probable, these Shepherds were a Shemitic race who had entered Egypt from the north-east. We may add that Dr. Birch has given a careful and well-considered narrative of the Exodus itself, in which the most recent theory of Brugsch-Bey, though not accepted, is examined with patience and judgment.

THE well-known writer Mr. C. G. Leland has, in a recently published book on the discovery of America endeavoured to prove that the new world was first found by Chinese Boodhist priests in the fifth century. A well-known Chinese encyclopædia, entitled 'Wan hien tung kaou,' contains a number of supplementary chapters devoted to foreign countries and peoples. Many of the descriptions given are purely fabulous, others are grossly inaccurate, while some few, such as those of parts of Mongolia and Turkestan, are valuable geographical and ethnological treatises. Among these chapters, there is one in which it is stated that, in the year 499, a Boodhist priest named Hwui-shin announced that he had just arrived in China from a country which was called Fusang, from the number of trees of that name which grew in it. Fusang, he said, was 40,000 Chinese miles in an easterly direction from China; and the tree of that name he described as having leaves like the *tung*, a tree which is believed to be the *Dryandra cordata*, not, as Mr. Leland states, the *Dryanda cordifolia*, the sprouts of which resemble those of the bamboo tree, and are eaten by the inhabitants of the land. The fruit, he said, was like a pear in form, but was red. From the bark the natives prepared cloth and paper. The houses were built of planks. There were no cities in the land, and arms and war were unknown. The native carts were drawn by horses, by oxen and by stags. The deer were their domestic animals, as cows are in China, and fermented drink was prepared from their milk. Mulberry trees were found there, and a kind of red pear which could be kept all the year round, as well as grapes, abounded. There was no iron in the country, but there was copper, which, however, together with silver, was not considered valuable. The natives were originally ignorant of Boodhism, but were converted to that faith by five priests, who journeyed thither from Ki-pin (Samarcand?), in the year 458. Such are some of the principal statements he made concerning Fusang, and we should probably have heard no more about that country than we have of the kingdoms of dwarfs, or of giants, or of women contained in the same volume, had not Deguignes, lighting upon it, chosen to see in Hwui-shin's narrative a reference to an early discovery of America by the Chinese. It is difficult to understand the ground on which he founded his belief, or why his lead in this matter should have been followed by others, including Mr. Leland, who states roundly that Fusang is Mexico, and that the tree described by Hwui-shin as that from which the country derived its name is probably the "great American aloe."

TO-DAY a new Indian weekly journal, called the *Uncovenanted Service Gazette*, will appear at Madras.

THE Report of Sir D. Forsyth's Mission to Yarkund will be published immediately. It has been delayed for the completion of Captain Trotter's map.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LIEUTENANT CONDER has forwarded to the Palestine Exploration Fund a new identification for the town and cave of Adullam. He points out that the site must satisfy certain conditions in which the caves at Khureitûn, the traditional site, and those of the Deir Dubbad both appear to fail in one point or other. Adullam was in the Shephelah: it was near Jarmuth and Socoh, between Gath and Bethlehem. It was a natural stronghold. Its site must show the usual indications of an ancient town with rock-cut tombs, good water supply, and roads. It must have at least one habitable cave; and the modern name must contain the essential letters of the Hebrew, especially the Ain. All these conditions seem to be satisfied in the site now called Ayd el Mieh, the name of which was discovered by M. Clermont Ganneau, and communicated to Lieut. Conder, who has followed up the discovery. Ayd el Mieh lies in the upper part of the wady, known first as the Wady Sur and then as the Wady Sumt (the Valley of Elah). On the western slope of this valley, halfway between Kilah and Socoh, is a place named on Murray's map after a kubbet called the Wely Mudko. The kubbet itself stands on the north edge of a range which rises 50 feet above a valley, here a mile broad. The sides of the hill are step, and cut into terraces. The kubbet is surrounded by heaps of stones and ruins of indeterminate date. The rock is scarped and quarried. There are wells and stone troughs; there are ancient tombs; and there are roads connecting the place with Hebron, Bethlehem, and Tell es Safiyeh. The name Ayd el Mieh with an Ain preserves all the essential letters of the Hebrew. As for "the cave," there is no single cavern of vast dimensions, and with winding passages, as may be found at Khureitûn, but a series of small caves, smoke-blackened and still inhabited, or used as stables. Lieut. Conder points out that the present troglodytic peasantry carefully avoid living in the large caves, as being damp and feverish as well as dark, and dreading the bats, scorpions, and flies which infest them. If this identification be accepted, Lieut. Conder argues that the adventures of David assume a consistency and clearness wanting from the old traditional sites.

ARCHDEACON GORTON of Madras, having failed to prove, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, that the State would benefit by allowing him an extension of service for furlough purposes, will probably retire at once.

THE Report of the Baptist Missionary Society for 1874 speaks of the "Bible-work" of the Society, the completion of the new Bengalee revision of the Scriptures, the commencement of the printing of a small-print edition, and the printing of 12,000 copies of gospels in Bengalee, and 13,000 in Hindee for the Bible Translation Society, independently of 45,000 copies of Scripture portions printed for the Calcutta Bible Society. The first version of the Gospel of Matthew in the language of the Garo hill-tribe, in Eastern Bengal, has just been printed, and the translation and printing of the other Gospels will probably follow. The translator is the Rev. T. J. Keith of Gowalpara. For the relief of the suffering caused among Baptist converts by the famine, the churches of England raised £3,584, but only £1,321 needed to be expended. "It will be the duty of the Committee to determine how best to use the balance for the benefit of the people for whose necessities the fund was formed." The reports from Ceylon "continue to exhibit steady and gratifying progress." In addition to other work special attention has been paid to Christian schools. There are 46 day-schools connected with the denomination, containing 2,509 scholars. The Report adds:—"The course pursued by our brethren finds an ample justification in the language of the revered missionary Daniel. Referring to mission schools thirty-two years ago, he wrote:—'I am persuaded that great, and what in the end will appear lasting, advantages will result from them. This is not merely a subject of hope, but has in many cases been actually realised. Several who are members of the

Churches were formerly taught in our schools, and several of our most active and useful (native) missionaries received in them the commencement of their religious knowledge.' The later experience of the Mission fully sustains the views expressed by the 'Apostle of Ceylon.'"

IN Tinnevelly and other parts of Southern India the accessions to the Christian community have often been by the adhesion of whole villages and communities rather than by the addition of individual believers. Hence the increase of numbers in the north has been slower than in the south, but perhaps it has been surer. The Rev. R. R. Meadows of Tinnevelly writes thus in a recent report :— "Among the 500 or so at and near Paneidipatti there seems to be hardly a single genuine Christian. They do not improve in knowledge. They contract heathen marriages and unscrupulously put away their wives for any, the most trifling, cause. In fact, with some exceptions, the older the congregations, the less of life there seems to be in them. It arises partly from the fact of their having come over in bodies, partly from their having been only imperfectly instructed at the beginning to send their children to school. You can imagine, when I compare the earnest heartiness of those who come over from real conviction with the coldness and inconsistency of those who have come over in bodies, that my mind revolts from receiving the one, while I joyfully and gladly welcome the others." Mr. Meadows has in his district 2,001 Christians, of whom 577 are communicants, and 2,049 unbaptized adherents, out of a population of 270,000 persons. Of the total expenses for the native agency engaged, Rs. 278 a month, the native Church contributes Rs. 100.

WE are sorry to learn that the American Baptist Missionary Society is becoming much straitened in respect of funds. Dr. Bronson of Assam writes, "While my work here in Gowhatty was never more successful, warning to retrench is constantly reaching us. Within the last four Sundays, I have had the pleasure of baptising on three Sabbaths, and others are abandoning the false religions of the country for Christianity. I can't retrench now."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

SINCE our *last* report the tendency of the money market has been steadily in the direction of easier rates. Money has continued to accumulate in the Bank of Bengal, and the statement issued for the week ending 1st of June shows an increase of more than 27½ lacs in the cash balances. Of this, however, Treasury funds have contributed Rs. 10,78,000, and the Government balances now stand at Rs. 4,28,91,000, against Rs. 3,47,70,000 of cash balances. The principal changes in other items have been deposits increased by Rs. 9,44,100. Loans and credits have decreased by Rs. 9,78,735, while mercantile bills discounted exhibit an increase of Rs. 4,42,700. A reduction of 1 per cent in the rate for accommodation was announced last week, and at their meeting yesterday morning the directors of the Bank of Bengal again lowered the rate 1 per cent all round, which has reduced the minimum rate to 7 per cent per annum. As we anticipated last week, the first move towards a reduction did not materially quicken business, although an improved tone was immediately perceptible in the market. The outside influences which caused the recent tightness may now be said to have passed away, and the only remaining source of apprehension is the large amount of the Government balances in comparison with that of the public deposits; much of the present strengthened position of the Bank's resources being due to the increase of the treasury balances, which have been steadily augmented during the past few weeks. The further fall of one per cent. announced yesterday has given a stronger spurt to business generally, and the prospect of still easier rates next week, which is confidently expected has induced a feeling of confidence throughout the market.

Exchange since last week has gradually weakened: 6 months' Bank bills are now quoted at 1*s.* 10*d.*, which is a fall of 3-16 from our former quotations, and the following are closing rates on London:—

	s. *d.*
Bank bills at 6 months' sight	1-10
Do. do. at 3 months' sight	1-9¾
Do. do. on demand	1-9½

The Government paper market has shown considerable variation. 4 per cents fell to Rs. 102-6 at the close of last week, and have since advanced to Rs. 103 to 103-2, at which rate they closed last evening. This morning rates were somewhat weaker; business was reported at Rs. 102-14 to 103. Transactions in other descriptions have been very limited; we give the following as present quotations :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 102-14 to 103-2.
4½ per cent. (1872), at Rs. 103-8 to 103-12.
5½ per cent., at Rs. 109-12, nominal.

The advent of the new loan is exercising an influence and, in some quarters, it is thought that high rates will be tendered from the continent of Europe owing to the present low price of silver, which will enable tenderers to ship silver in payment should their offers be received, a mode which will place them in a position of advantage over local bidders. We may, therefore, expect present rates to hold firm, if indeed higher prices are not reached before the issue of the loan.

With regard to the share market, there is little to report beyond what we stated in our last. Prices generally have been well sustained, and the market is in a thoroughly sound condition; rates for accommodation are bringing buyers forward, but a further fall in the Bank rates is necessary before any great improvement can take place.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BARCLAY, Surgn. A., appointed to Bengal.
BAUGH, Col. F. W., to Kumaon and Gurhwal, to the 15th October.
BOMFORD, Surgn. G., appointed to Bengal.
BRIGHT, Brigadier-General R. O., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily.
BROWNE, Col. H. R., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General.
GARTON, Major W. H., furlough for two years.
IRVING, Lieut. J. C. S., to Bombay, to the 21st November.
JAMESON, Surgn.-Major G. W., furlough for six months.
LETHBRIDGE, Surgn. A. S., furlough for two years.
MCMEMINEY, Lieut. R., ditto.
OLPHERTS, Brigadier-General W., to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.
PERKINS, Surgn.-Major R. H., furlough for two years.
ROSS, Lieut.-Col. C. C. G., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with rank of Brigadier-General.
SPURWAY, Lieut.-Col. J., to 31st December, in extension.
STOKER, Surgn. R. N., appointed to Bengal.
WAUCHOPE, Capt. R. A., to Simla, furlough for three months.
WOODRUFFE, Capt. C. L., furlough for 2 years.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

ANDERSON, Mr. G. D., British Burmah, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.
BRERETON, Surgn. S., to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.
DAVIDSON, Mr. B.H., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police 3rd Grade.
FFORDE, Mr. J. F. F., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, British Burmah.
GRANT, Capt. F. W., to officiate in the 1st Class, Political Department.
LOCH, Major J. L., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, Central Provinces.
MAXWELL, Lieut. H. St. P., to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, Assam.
PLAYFAIR, Lieut.-Col. E. M., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Central Provinces.
REDPATH, Mr. R., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police 4th Grade, British Burmah.
SMITH, Lieut.-Col. C. B. L., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, Central Provinces.
SMITH, Capt. C. B. E., to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st Class, Zanzibar.

BENGAL.

BANERJEE, Baboo R. N., to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Banka.
BHADOOREE, Baboo K. C., to act as Moonsif of Amtah, Hooghly.
DUKE, Surgn. W. A., to have temporary charge of the Lock-hospital at Dum-Dum.
DUTT, Baboo B., to act as First Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Patna.
DUTT, Baboo J. N., to act as Moonsif of Cutwa, Burdwan.
FLYTER, Mr. J. A., to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Mozufferpore.
FUCHS, Mr. E., to have charge of the Julpigoree Forest Division.
GANGOOLY, Baboo N. C., to be Second Subordinate Judge of Burdwan and Subordinate Judge of Beerbhoom.
GHOSE, Baboo P. C., to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division.
HOME, Mr. A. L., to have charge of the Soonderbun Forest Division.
JERMYN, Rev. E., to act as Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail.
KADIR, Moulvie A., Deputy Magistrate, posted to the sudder station of Cuttack.
KNIGHT, Mr. J. B., to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.
MATTHEWS, Mr. H., to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Bettiah.
MONEY, Mr. E. M., to have charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore District.
NUGENT, Mr. J, Assistant Magistrate, posted temporarily to the sudder station of Shahabad.
O'REILLY, Mr. W., Deputy Magistrate, leave for six months.
PAUL, Mr. A. W., to act as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.
ROY, Baboo J. C., to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the 4th Grade, Tipperah.
SANDYAL, Baboo G. C., Patna, leave for four months.
SCANLAN, Mr. A. W., to act as a Deputy Magistrate in Maldah.
WOOD, Mr. C., Quinologist, at Rungbee, to act as Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner, Medical College.

MADRAS.

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., to act as President of the Municipal Commission.

FOSTER, Mr. W. S., to be Collector of the Godavery District.

MACGREGOR, Mr. A. to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

SIMPSON, Mr. C., to be Sheriff of Madras for the current year.

SNAITH, Mr. J. F., to be Sub-Collector of the District of Bellary.

THOMAS, Mr. H. S., to be Collector of Kurnoor, but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore.

WEBSTER, Mr. A. McC., to be Collector of South Canara.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BARRY, Mr. W. R., to be a Justice of the Peace.

BLUNT, Mr. H., Furruckabad, three months' leave.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. D. M., Assistant Magistrate, Allahabad, two months' leave.

HILL, Mr. S. A., to be Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College,

JAMES, Mr. S. H., to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

MATTHEWS, Major C. R., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, from Meerut to Bareilly.

PLOWDEN, Major G. W. C., Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, from Bareilly to Meerut.

POCOCK, Mr. R. J. M., District Superintendent of Police, from Humeerpoor to Benares.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., Assistant Settlement Officer, Humeerpoor, three months' leave.

SMYTH, Mr. G. C., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police Humeerpoor.

STUART, Hon'ble Sir R., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, leave for three months.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.

TURNER, Hon'ble Mr. C. A., to officiate as Chief Justice during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Stuart.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., Joint Magistrate, from Shahjehanpore to Meerut.

PUNJAB.

BROADWAY, Mr. P., District Superintendent of Police, Jhung, leave for ninety-two days.

BROWNE, Mr. A. G. St. B., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jhung.

HUTCHINSON, J. B., Assistant Commissioner, from Lahore to the Jhelum district.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. J. A. L., to officiate as Settlement Officer, Bunnoo.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., Settlement Officer, Bunnoo, leave for ninety-two days.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

31ST MAY.

London, 29th May.

THE following appointments are gazetted. The Prince of Wales, Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, and the Marquis of Tweeddale to be Field Marshals. Generals Sir Thomas Reed, Lord Rokeby, Sir John Gough, Lieutenant-Generals Van Straubenzee, A Spencer, Charles Stuart, Sir John Garvock, Sir N. B. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Horsford, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Lieutenant-Generals Burke, Cuppage, George Cadogan, Sir Francis Seymour, W. O. Haly, Major-Generals E. A. Holdich, E. L. E. Johnson, Henry Daly, J. C. Browne, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath. Lieutenant-Generals W. R. Faber, David Pott, Major-Generals C. L. B. Maitland, W. C. Forrest, Richard Hamilton, Colonels James Conolly, G. B. Milman, H. L. Bruce, H. I. A. Wood, F. A. E. Loch, H. K. Burne, C. T. Aitchison, Mark Walker, P. G. Pipon, A. A. Nelson, P. R. Ross, Hugh Rowlands, H. C. Chernside, T. E. Appleyard Thomas Maunsell, Lieutenant-Colonels L. C. Hamilton, W. T. W. Formes, C. H. Ingilby, Joseph Jordan, Philip Ravenhill, G. S. Gough, G. Hutchinson, H. D. Prendergast, H. C. H. Burnside, Surgeon-Major C. Miller, to be Companions of the Bath.

Captain Boyton, on his recent successful trip across the Channel, started from Cape Grisnez, reaching Dover in 24 hours, only slightly distressed.

The Miners' strike in South Wales has terminated. The men have accepted a deduction of wages of 12½ per cent.

1ST JUNE.

Berlin, 31st May.

THE King and Queen of Sweden are visiting Berlin and have received a cordial reception.

Washington, 30th May.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued a decree declining to accept his re-nomination to the Presidentship.

2ND.

London, 1st June.

IT is stated in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Sir John Michell succeeds Lord Lyndhurst as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland.

The Playmouth and Aberdare Iron Companies have suspended payment, thereby involving large firms of discount brokers and causing other minor failures.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby replying to Earl Russell, stated that the German Government recently declared that Germany might be forced to strike the first blow in consequence of the increase in the French armaments, but that the threatened danger had been averted by the intervention of England and Russia. A debate ensued on our present recruiting system. The Duke of Cambridge replying to Lord Hardinge and to previous criticisms by Lord Elcho, said that the quality of our recruits was satisfactory. In the House of Commons the resolution proposed by the Marquis of Hartington, on the subject of expulsion of strangers, was negatived; Mr. Disraeli's amendment was adopted. It is to the effect that if at any sitting of the House any member shall notice that strangers are present, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw without any debate or amendment.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. & O. Co's S.S. *Bokhara*, Commander W. D. Anderson, arrived at Bombay on the 26th May, with the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. and two Misses Cole, two Misses Harrison, Mr. Eastwick, C.B., Surgeon B. W. Wellings, Surgeon R Smith, Surgeon F. W. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Fell, Lieut. Wyatt, Lieut. Simpson, Mr. Eyton, Mrs. Archer and 3 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Sweeny, Mr. N. Richardson, and Mr. G. Burwood.

FROM VENICE—Mr. S. N. Fox, Mr. Tyabjee, and Major J. G. Grant.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. W. H. Froude, Capt. G. D. Pitcher, Col. Haig, and Rev. S. P. Knaresboro.

FROM SUEZ—Mr. Flower and European man servant.

FROM ADEN—Mr. Palmer, Hossinbux, Ahmedally and friend, A. Ebrahim, Babajee and friend.

PER S. S. *Africa*—Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Miss Gursler, and twenty-four deck.

PER S. S. *Patna*—Major Bedford, Miss Marcis, Mr. Keish, Mr. Darwood, Mr. Dansey, Mr. Evans, and thirty-four natives.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers were booked to proceed by the P. and O. S. S. *Geelong*, Captain C. Fraser, to Southampton, Brindisi, and Venice, on Monday last:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Lieut. McLaughlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm.

FOR BRINDISI—Rev. Thos. Foulkes, Mr. J. McGill, Mr. T. Duhan, Mr. W. Flint. and Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwaite.

FOR VENICE.—Mr. Korne, Mr. Alex. McHinch, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lonsell, Mrs. Donohue, and Mr. J. E. Bowes.

FOR MALTA—Mr. C. H. F. Cleugh.

The S S. *Macedonia, viâ* the Suez Canal, Commander J. Lloyd, sailed on 28th May for Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Capt. Hall, Surg.-Maj. MacKertich, Mrs. Wiesbourg, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, and Mr. and Mrs. Collett.

The S. S. *Palestine, viâ* the Suez Canal, Commander J. Owens, sailed on 24th May for Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. *Crookes and three* children, Lieut. and Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mr. *and* Mrs. Widlake and three children, and Mr. Nicholson.

BIRTH.

RATTRAY.—At Chittagong, on the 1st May, 1875, the wife of Bertram Rattray, Esq., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 21-10 *in advance, and should be forwarded to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Old Court House Street.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

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THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

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CONTENTS OF No. 2099, JUNE 5TH, 1875.

Baroda in Parliament—The College at Allygurh—Civil Service Examinations—*The Pioneer's* Vision—Carlyle's Latest Essays—"In Memoriam"—Bengal in the Olden Time—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letters to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Commerce and Finance—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping. SUPPLEMENT:—London Letter—Notes and Comments—Foreign News—Home News—Mr. Grant Duff on India—Mr. Gladstone and America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2098, MAY 29TH, 1875.

The Famine—Our Politicals—Fiscal Science in India and Sir Bartle Frere—Game Preservation in India—The Chewa Succession—Bengal in the Olden Time—Gossip: Nynee-Tal, Mussoorie, Madras—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letter to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Commerce and Finance—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Telegrams—Shipping.

With the present issue of the FRIEND OF INDIA, *is published a Special Supplement, containing the Home and Foreign news brought by the latest Mail. This will be continued weekly.*

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Funds are free from any liability to the Fire Department by the Company's Acts 33 and 34 Victoria. Session 1869-70,

Accumulated Funds irrespective of the Paid-up Capital £2,551,589-16-7

Annual Revenue from Premiums and Interest 360,625-18-9

At the last Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits for the period ending 31st December 1870, the Surplus Fund divided amounted to £182,274 5 2

The value of the loading reserved for Future Profits and Expenses amounted to £601,554 0 0
Besides which there were reserved for Contingencies, &c. .. 33,925 6 2

Making a Total Reserve of £635,479 6 2

During the five years preceding 1870, the Company transacted the following new business:—

No. of Policies Issued.	Sums Assured.	Premiums.
£4,567.	£4,132,141.	£133,279 16 5.

A Bonus was declared upon the Policies of the Company on the Participating Scale, at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. per annum, which in many instances was equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum, on the original sum assured, the principle of division being to declare the Bonus not only on the original sum assured, but also on all previous Bonus additions.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and generally LOWER than those of other Offices.

REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES without Medical Certificate or fresh examination, *from the date of leaving Alexandria, or Port Said for Europe.*

NINE-TENTHS OF THE WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date, will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as

Local Board of Directors:

F. S. Collis, Esq., Officiating Administrator-General.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Supdt., P. & O. S. N. Co.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. Ewart, Surgeon to the General Hospital.

Prospectus, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or from the Agents at

AGRA	.. *T. Baily, Esq.*	DACCA	.. *J. J. Gray, Esq.*	MADRAS	.. *Messrs. C. Shana & Co.*
DITTO	.. *Uncovenanted Service Bank.*	DINAPORE	.. *Messrs. Smith & Co,*	MIRZAPORE	.. *Messrs. Hamilton Brown & Co.*
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BOMBAY	.. *Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.*	JUBBULPORE	.. *Messrs. Lemaistre & Co.*	SIMLA	.. *D. S. Henry, Esq.*
CACHAR	.. *J. Ashington Thomson, Esq.*	KISHNAGHUR	.. *Arch. Hills, Esq.*	SINGAPORE	.. *Messrs. Hamilton, Gray & Co.*
CAWNPORE	.. *Vacant.*	LAHORE	.. *C. H. Chetham, Esq.*		
GOLOMBO	.. *Messrs. George Wall & Co.*	LUCKNOW	.. *Vacant.*		

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, & ROBERTS,
Agents for India in the Life Department.

1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

WATSON AND SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL

WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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IMPORTERS OF

WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Soup Plates, 9 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-6 each.
Flat ditto, 6 in. Rs. 8-8 per dozen; 9 in. Rs. 12-8 per dozen; 10 in. Rs. 15 per dozen.
Meat Dishes, 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2 each; 16 in. Rs. 2-12 each; 18 in. Rs. 3-4 each.
Baking ditto, 10 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2 each.
Round Pudding Pans 8 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 9 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 12 in. Rs. 2 each.
Oval Pie Dishes, 8 in Re. 1 each; 9 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 10 in. Rs. 1-8 each; 12 in. Rs. 1-12 each; 14 in. Rs. 2-4 each; 16 in Rs. 3-8 each.
Bread Pans, 6 in. Rs. 1-4 each; 7 in. Rs. 1-6 each; 8 in. Rs. 1-8 each.
Pudding Cups, No. 1, As. 14 each; No. 2, Rs. 1-2 each.
Game Ovens, No. 1. Rs. 4-4 each; No. 2, Rs. 5-4 each.
Cups and Saucers, Small, Rs. 1-8 per pair; Large, Rs. 2 per pair.
Tumblers, ½ pint, Re. 1 each; 1 pint, Rs. 1-4 each; 1½ pint, Rs. 2 each.
Jacks, ½ pint, Rs. 1-4 each; 1 pint, Rs. 1-8 each; 1½ pint, Rs. 1-12 each; 2 pints, Rs. 2 each.
Milk Pans, 14 in. Rs. 4 each; 16 in. Rs. 5 each; 18 in. Rs. 6 each; 20 in. Rs. 7-8 each; 22 in. Rs. 9 each; 24 in. Rs. 10-8 each.
Nursery Basins, on stands, Rs. 20 each.
Bowls, 6½ in. Rs. 1-4 each; 7½ in. Rs. 1-8 each; 11½ in. Rs. 3-4 each, 12½ in. Rs. 4-8 each; 14¼ in. Rs. 6-8 each; 18 in. Rs. 7-8 each.
Soap Trays, Ans. 12 each, Square and Round.
Brush Trays, Re. 1 each.
Chamber Utensils, No. 0, Rs. 4 each; No. 1, Rs. 4-8 each; No. 2, Rs. 5 each.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants,

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Adrress 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, & 170, PICCADILLY.

Works—EUSTON ROAD, AND CAMDEN TOWN.

(Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa and Cocoa Condensed Milk.)

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF IRONMONGERY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARDWARE.

2, LARKIN'S LANE, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

FROM MESSRS. HAYWARD, TYLER & CO.

Pumps, California, on Planks, 3, 4, 5, 6 inches.

Pumps, California, on Barrow, adapted for Fire Engine and Irrigation purposes, 3, 4, 5 inches.

Liquid Manure Pumps, on Tripod Stand.

5, 6, 7 inches.

Cottage Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches, Force Pump on Planks, Universal House Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches. Universal House Pumps on plank; Garden Engines, Model Engines, Patent California Irrigation Pump for Cattle or Horse power, Ship's Pumps, &c. &c.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE AND BELTING.

I. R. Belting, 4 Ply, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches; 2 Ply, I. R. Hose Delivery, and Suction, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3 inches.

Red India Rubber Sheets.

⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ inches thick.

Lead Pipes, ¾, 1, 1½ inch; Iron Pipe, 1½, 1½ inch. Brass Tubes, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3 inches. Copper Tubes ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1, 2 inches.

PATENT CONTINUOUS-PRINCIPLE SODA-WATER MACHINE.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bottling Machine, Tinned Bottling Wire, Portable Closets, Ship Closets, &c. &c.

BRASS COCKS.

Brass Syphon Taps, 3 inches, Boiler, Steam, and Gauge Cocks, of various kinds, Grease Cocks, Whistles, 1½, 1¼ inch, Water Gauge, Gauge glass for ditto, Pit Gland Cocks, Valve and Ball; Steam Union Lubricator, Steam Gauge, 80 lbs., Rain Gauge, &c.

REGISTERED FIRE GRATES.

2ft. 6-in., 3ft., 3ft. 6-in.

FENDERS OF CHOICE PATTERNS.

Fire Irons, Steel and Brass, in Sets.

STOVES.

American Kitchen Enchantress Stoves with Utensils complete.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

Parlour Stoves, Elliptic Corn Bins to hold 8 Bushels, Galvanized Rat Traps, Round and Square, Galvanized Mouse Traps, Perpetual Mouse Traps, and other kinds of Mouse Traps in great variety.

ALL ARTICLES SUPPLIED UNDER GUARANTEE.

SHERRIES.

Black Seal, a full-bodied Luncheon Wine, per dozen ..	Rs.	19	0
Green Seal, a pale, rich, nutty Dinner Wine, per dozen ..	„	23	0
Manzanilla, old and fine, extremely dry (we recommend this to those who like a really dry Wine)	„	26	0
Red Seal, a pale, dry and elegant after-dinner Wine, per dozen	„	29	0
Vino Puro, a Sherry of great delicacy, with a dry, nutty character, per dozen	„	32	0
Amontillado, a grand full-bodied Wine, per dozen ..	„	34	0

All the above in Pints at Rs. 2, extra per 2 dozen case. These Sherries are only to be obtained through us, and bear our name in full.

Wines of the same Brands are advertised by other Houses, but are not of the same quality or character.

HOCKS (STILL).

Laubenheimer .. / Geisenheimer .. (Sound and light; very nice Wine for Breakfast or Luncheon)	Rs.	18	0
	„	19	0
Rauenthaller, a full-bodied Dinner Wine	„	24	0
Rudesheimer, a splendid luscious Wine of great bouquet and flavour	„	33	0

HOCKS (SPARKLING).

These are the growth of the celebrated Vineyards of Rudesheim.

Nonpareil, dry, with great body and delicacy	Rs.	40	0
Perle de Rhein, a light pleasant Wine	„	30	0

Both of these Wines in Pints at Rs. 3 per 2 dozen case extra.

Any Goods not approved, may be returned.

Detailed List of Wines and Stores on application.

G. F. KELLNER & Co.,

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ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

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OF CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Beg respectfully to bring to notice their varied *Stock of*

WATCHES.

	Cash Prices. Rs.		Rs.
WATCHES FOR LADIES.			
Gold, English-made, Engraved Hunting or Half-Hunting Case, Lever movement, beautifully finished and with latest improvements..	225	to	500
Gold Engraved Hunting Case, Horizontal Escapement, best finish	100	to	300
„ „ „ enamelled and set with Diamonds..	200	to	800
Note.—A Lady's Gold Hunter, Lever, of best English make, and an elegant Gold Brooch Chain, both complete, in Morocco case, can be supplied at any price, from	250	upwards.	
Or a Lady's Gold Hunter, with Horizontal Escapement, best finish, with a pretty Gold Brooch Chain, both complete, in Morocco case, at	150	upwards.	
Silver watches, of elegant appearance and reliable time-keepers ...	35	to	150
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Gold English Lever Watches, with all the latest improvements and of the best make	200	to	800
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Gold Watches, with Horizontal movements, best finished	100	to	250
Silver ditto. ditto.	50	to	100
Aluminium Keyless Watches, with thick crystal glass on both sides. Guaranteed to be good time-keepers	40	Cash.	

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,

In fine Silver double botttomed, Engine-turned Hunting case, of medium size, and with a first class full plate Lever movement, Rs. 50 Cash.

HAMILTON AND CO. beg to state that for some years past their endeavour has been to introduce to their Constituents a good reliable English Silver Watch, at a really moderate price. Owing to recent valuable improvements in the Watch-maker's art, by which the aid of machinery has been brought to bear with marvellous success, they are now enabled to offer the above Watch, which they guarantee to be entirely English-made throughout, at the hitherto unprecedented price of Rs. 50 Cash, and

The same Watch in Gold Engine-turned Hunting case at Rs. 160 Cash.

JEWELLERY.

	Cash Prices. Rs.		Rs.
Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, plain, engraved, chased or enamelled Gold, in cases	45	to	100
„ set with Cornelian, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, &c...	50	to	150
„ Turquoise Pave, or otherwise richly gemmed	200	to	350
Studs only, plain or engraved Gold	14	to	25
„ handsomely chased, or figured enamel	20	to	40
„ very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones ..	40	to	500
Scarf Pins, more elaborate and of unique designs, enamelled, and set with Pearl, Coral, Turquoise, Garnet, &c..	18	to	80
Sleeve-Links and Solitaires, plain or chased	16	to	40
„ enamelled, or enamel and precious stones	50	to	200
Collar Buttons, plain, engraved, or set with stones	8	to	25
„ set with fine *Brilliant Diamond*	40	to	200
Vest Buttons, in sets of 5 or 6, of all gold	32	to	80
„ Malachite, Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c..	20	to	100
Scarf Rings and Slides, plain Gold, engraved or chased..	15	to	35
„ set with stones and enamelled	25	to	100

MOFUSSIL ORDERS will receive immediate attention. Sketches of articles will be sent, on application by letter, to any address, and in cases specially where despatch is of consequence, goods will be selected and sent at once on inspection; when the selection of goods is left entirely to Hamilton & Co., their Constituents may rely upon a choice being made from the newest and most tasteful portion of their stock.

HAMILTON AND Co., in ordinary.

Medow Street, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,

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THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge *for the* same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

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The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persa, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

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Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Spleen Pills.

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa* or *Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape.* ☜

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Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

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Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

F. & C. OSLER,

LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER AND EARTHEN-WARE ROOMS,

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Table Glassware of every kind, including Goblets, Champagnes, Claret, Sherry and Liqueur Glasses. Ruby Champagnes. Green Hocks. Soda-water Tumblers, Quart Goblets. Two-Quart Goblets. Custard and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Ice Plates. Milk Jugs of sizes. Butter Pots. Sugar Jars. Richly engraved or embossed Water Sets, Jug and 2 Goblets. Plain or engraved glass Biscuit Jars with glass or plated covers. Decanters. Carafts.

DINNER TABLE TROUGHS.

Straight Troughs, Circles, Cross, Semicircles, Quadrant Segment, Libra, Bridge Boat, &c. Specimen Vases for single flowers, in plain, engraved or coloured and gilt glass.

LARGE FLINT CENTRE VASES.

In very great variety with trumpet holders; Cornucopœa-holders and pendant baskets. Flower Baskets, Glass Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Potted-meat Boxes, Beer Mugs, Pickle Jars, Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 6 or 8 bottles. Pickle Frames, with 2, 3, or 4 bottles. Glass Pails for rough ice. Liqueur Frames with 2, 3, or 4 bottles.

GLASS DESSERT SETS.

Centre-pieces. Ice Dishes. Celery Vases. Menu-holders.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Every variety of beautiful Ornamental Glass in every shape, color and piece, consisting of Vases, Tazzas, Card Trays, Essence Bottles, cut crystal Eau-de-Cologne bottles, Pomade Boxes, Ring Stands.

CASKETS.—Richly mounted, containing 2 or 4 bottles. Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, Pin Trays, Brush Trays, Pen Trays.

TABLE TOILET SETS.—In every variety of colour, each set containing 2 Candlesticks, 2 Pomades, 2 Essence Bottles, Powder Vase and Ring Tray, suitable for Wedding Presents.

PAPER WEIGHTS.—In great variety, crystal glass, cut slabs and cube, lapidary cut balls, ornamental blocks—with compass or thermometer. Frosted slabs, with modelled animals, birds, &c.

MIRROR PLATEUX.—Jewelled flint Vases on mirror stand.

GIPSY-KETTLE FLOWER-BASKETS.—With plain or Venetian tripods.

BLOCK INKSTANDS.—Velvet Portrait Frames with flower ornamentations, &c.

EARTHENWARE.

DINNER SERVICES.—In large or small sets, in Stone or Porcelain, gilt or plain, in ~~great~~ variety.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.—In the finest Porcelain, of assorted patterns. Spare cups and saucers for evening use.

DESSERT SERVICES.—Of pure Porcelain, richly gilt and painted, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, &c. Separate Dessert Plates to use with glass Compotiers.

CHAMBER SERVICES.—Single or double, plain or ornamental Large white Bowls and Jugs.

VEGETABLE DISHES—with 3 or 4 compartments.

GAME PIE DISHES.—Of sizes, with very ornamental covers. Cheese Stands and covers, of Gothic, Sage, Stone or Rustic patterns.

JUGS.—Of various sizes, Stoneware, Parian or Terracotta. Sneakers, &c.

FILTERS.—In Stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons; ditto in Glass, with carbon blocks.

DEJEUNER SETS.—Consisting of Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar Pot, Cream Jug, and 2 cups and saucers, some of them exquisitely painted, and adapted for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

TEA POTS.—A large assortment, from the plain "Rockingham," of all sizes, to the ornamental Terracotta or Mosaic.

TERRACOTTA SETS.—Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk Jug, very pretty Jug or Tea Pot stands, plain or painted.

MAJOLICA BUTTER POTS.—Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Cream Jugs, Beer Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Tea Pots, double Salt-cellars, Carlton Breakfast Sets, Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Jardinières, Rose Caskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Menu-holders, Strawberry and Cream Dishes, Smoking Sets, &c.

POROUS SOROYS.—English made, red or white, and ornamental.

BREAD PLATTERS.—Of wood or stone, carved or plain, some with mottoes.

BREAD KNIVES.—To match the above.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.

TABLE LAMPS.—For kerosine or oil, with Osler's patent air-slide burners, single or duplex, with Pedestals of Florentine or dark bronze, cut or moulded crystal, or fancy painted, of one quality, but in every variety of price.

READING LAMPS.—Osler's patent, in bronze, German-silver or Electro-plated.

CAMP LAMPS.—Packed in the most compact form, for oil or kerosine.

BRACKET LAMPS.—For oil or for kerosine, with single or duplex burners.

HALL LAMPS—CHAMBER LAMPS

CHANDELIERS.—In the richest cut glass, from 80 lights to 3 lights. Chandeliers of all sizes, in amber, red, blue or green, very handsome.

WALL LIGHTS.—In glass, bronze or electro-plated for 1, 2, 3 or 5 lights. Chandeliers—of new designs, for kerosine, for 3, 4 or 6 lights, in glass or bronze.

HANGING LAMPS.—For single lights for oil or kerosine, for Dining Room, Drawing Room, or Hall.

LANTERNS.—For oil or kerosine, some for Railway use.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests these too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole *Manufacturer*—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION

HAVANAH CIGARS.

"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

"No. 6," a smaller Havanah pattern Cigar, about 85 to the pound.

Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LAHORE, POONAH, BOMBAY.

"No. 7," Rs. 30 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges. | "No. 6," Rs. 23 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges.

Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

If 1,000 are taken, Discount of 20 per cent. | If 30,000 are taken, Discount of 25 per cent.

Terms—Cash prepaid.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co. have sent a stock of their Havanah patterns Home, and are prepared to deliver them free of all charges to any Railway Station of the United Kingdom at the following rates, duty paid:—

"No. 7" Rs. 80 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

"No. 7" costs therefore about 7 Cigars to the shilling anywhere in the United Kingdom.

"No. 6" nine to the shilling.

Orders for large quantities, or orders for supplies to England, should be addressed direct to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
PLANTATION WORKS,
Dindigul, Madras Presidency.

SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL

VIRO. DOCT
LJ. DE JONGH. M.D
OLEI
JECORIS ASELLI.
INTEGRITATEM
EMTORIBVS TVENTI
REX. D
MDCCCXLVIII.

PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT

LEOPOLD I ROI DES BELGES

PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Scrofula" &c. "Tumours: their Nature and Treatment," &c.* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects, I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion on DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets*, from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2101.] Calcutta : Saturday, 12th June, 1875. [Vol. XLV.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during June, 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 12th and 26th June.
„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 19th June.
„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 19th June.
„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 12th and 26th June.
„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, SANDOWAY, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 12th June.
„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 14th June.
„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 15th, 22nd and 29th June.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the *Euphrates* and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 21st June.
„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 12th, 19th, and 26th June.
„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 16th, 23rd, and 30th June.
„ Calcutta calling at same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta, 15th, 22nd, and 29th June.
„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 18th June.
„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 3rd July.
„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI, 2nd July.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY
MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS
MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., CALCUTTA.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.
NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P.M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

TO SOUTHAMPTON *viâ* CANAL.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.		
"Australia," J. S. Murray ..	3,648	600	15th	June.
"Indus," N. Stewart ..	3,478	500	29th	„
"Deccan," J. D. Gaby ..	3,128	600	13th	July.
"Hydaspes," D. Rennoldson ..	2,984	450	27th	„

For further particulars apply to
H. P. LOVELL, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

FROM BOMBAY.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.		
"Lombardy," E. M. Gillson ..	2,723	450	18th	June Southampton.
"Teheran," A. H. Johnson ..	2,333	400	25th	„ Suez, &c.
"Australia," J. Murray ..	3,648	600	2nd	July Southampton.
"Kashgar," G. J. Babot ..	2,609	450	9th	„ Suez, &c.
"Indus," N. Stewart ..	3,478	500	16th	„ Southampton.
"Delhi," G. Lee ..	2,178	400	23rd	„ Suez, &c.
"Deccan," J. D. Gaby ..	3,128	600	30th	„ Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 14th and 28th June, 12th and 26th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 26th June and 24th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1875. *Superintendent.*

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, *first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman* from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55 0 0
Transit to Alexandria	3 0 0
Passage to Trieste	12 0 0
Trieste to London	12 0 0
	£82 0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13 0 0
2nd Class	9 0 0
3rd Class	6 0 0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

			Including Wines.	Without food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1875. Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh, on the 28th April, 1875, when the following results were communicated :—

NEW ASSURANCES accepted during the year 1874 ...	...	**£1,088,665 18 0**
REVENUE ...	...	**£733,111 19 9** pr. an.
ASSETS ...	...	**£4,821,005 17 10**

Being an increase of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING *during the past year.*

A FULL REPORT of the Proceedings at the Meeting, andall further information, may be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Calcutta, or at the Agencies which have been established in every Station of importance throughout India.

SPENCER C. THOMSON,
Manager of the Company.
GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

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Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P.
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John Halliday, Esq.
Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
Alfred Lowe, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.
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and Sundry other Property. Rates [illegible] Company on nearly every description of property Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872, UNLIMITED.

The importance of this Company's transactions with the public may be judged from the fact that since its commencement it has been able to pay 9,000,000*l.* sterling as losses under insured risks and without a single call on its proprietors whose liability is unlimited.

The undersigned are authorised to issue policies in Bombay and the Mofussil at the tariff rates of all the old established Company, which are as low as the nature of the risks can justify.

The rates on bungalows in the Mofussil, and Residences, Offices, and Godowns in Elphinstone Circle, have been lately much reduced. Particulars on application at the Agency office.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policyholders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits :
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society :
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly,
at Option of Assured :
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe :
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years :
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms :
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service :
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe :
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates :
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds ...	...	**£ 971,942 10 10**
Annual Income ...	...	**£ 169,497 15 8**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims Paid Since 1834, £ 2,070,348 17 1

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, STRAND, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows :—

Proprietary Capital	.. .. ..	..	£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia		76,900 0 0
	Interest		24,300 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..		561,382 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
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Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

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FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, *in the Company's* Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

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The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

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On Current Deposit accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	..	.. 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	..	.. 4 „ „
12 „ „	..	..	.. 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

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Agent.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	..	..	.. 5 per cent.
6 „ „	..	..	.. 4 „
3 „ „	..	..	.. 3 „

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Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Calcutta, 1875. *Manager.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

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Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating.								Usual Plating.
	"Kings," &c.	"Threaded and Shell."	"Threaded."	"Lily."	"Bended."	"Fiddle."	"Fiddle."		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
Table Spoons per doz	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 28	0 22		
Forks „	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 28	0 22		
Dessert Spoons „	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 25	0 19		
Forks „	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 25	0 19		
Tea Spoons „	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 15	0 11		
Salt „ each	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 2		
Egg „	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 2		
Mustd. „	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 2		
Soup Ladle „	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0		
Sauce „	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
Fish Knives „	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	2 12		
Butter „	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	8 8		
Gravy Spoons „	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	4 8		
Sugar Sifters „	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 12	2 8		
Pickle Forks „	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	3 4	2 8		

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes*: also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes*, and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

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MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair	„	8 0

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Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking Dishes
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	and
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	1 Fish Drainer.
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

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In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
12 Tea do. do.	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2101.] Calcutta: Saturday, 12th June, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

RENT UNIONS: BENGAL.

THE Rent Union is an institution peculiar to Bengal. In many countries, labourers are in the habit of forming leagues to secure high wages, but we know only of one in which tenants frequently combine to prevent the rise of the rent-rate. The institution is well established, having existed since the foundation of our Empire. Warren Hastings was much troubled by such a Union in the Rungpore district, and from his time to ours such combinations have always been common. Their number was probably increased by Act X of 1859, which gave every ryot an interest in the affairs of his neighbour, by providing that a tenant's rent might be raised to the prevailing rate. At present all over Eastern Bengal the Unions flourish in great numbers, and form the distinguishing feature of the agrarian position. It is quite impossible to understand the relation between landlord and tenant in that part of the Province, without a definite idea of the Union.

The popular element in every Bengal village is represented by the *punchayet*, or the assembly of five headmen, as opposed to the zemindary or aristocratic power. The Union is commenced at a meeting of this standing Council. When it is considered that it is expedient to fight out with the zemindar any contested point, this council or *punchayet* resolves to establish a Union or *Vidroti Dal* (literally an opposition league), and all the villagers are invited to join it. There is a great deal of personal independence in Bengal, and as a rule a considerable minority of ryots refuse to support the *punchayet*. Some of these are actuated by jealousy of the popular leaders; some hope to get a slice of their land if the zemindar should win; some are poor and fear the expense of litigation. These non-Unionists form a body apart, and the rest of the villagers give in their adhesion to the new party. Their names are taken down, and they are called on to pay a subscription. In many cases, they even sign a stamped deed of agreement, binding them under a specified penalty to stand by the party, and pay each his share of the expenses. These arrangements having been secretly made, they proceed to declare the combination openly, by a petition to the Magistrate, calling on him to protect them from illegal violence on the part of the zemindar. The Union has then to state its demands to the landlord. These are generally very unreasonable, being framed on the Yankee principle of asking for a great deal in order to get enough. The zemindar is always much troubled by the formation of a Union, as he knows that it will cost him money and discomfort to fight it, and that he will probably be beaten by it in the end. For most of the zemindars are in the actual receipt of more money than they are entitled to, and they know that if the facts come before a Court they will lose the illegal cesses. It, therefore, not unfrequently happens that after little negociation, the landlord makes a concession, abandons the proposed enhancement, or gives up an unpopular cess, on which amicable relations are renewed, and there is a general reconciliation.

On the other hand, the zemindar may feel that if he gives way in one village he will have to do the same in another, or his pride may be hurt by what is, in his own language, the rebellion of his subjects, and he may decide upon war. If he does this the ryots hold another meeting, and fix the rent for which they will stand out. This is generally the old rate, all the illegal cesses, and probably some recent enhancement of doubtful validity, being deducted. The law makes it incumbent on the landlord to commence any suit he may have to bring to contest the sufficiency of this offer, within six months: and at the end of that short period all proceedings are barred by limitation. If the landlord is honest he brings his case, claiming merely the rent and deposit and the disputed enhancement, thus foregoing the whole of the cesses, which are illegal, and cannot be recovered in Court. Thus, even if he gains his cause his income is reduced. Rather than suffer such loss, the zemindar often makes out false accounts, purporting to show collections at an imaginary rate, but these cannot stand the criticism of the lawyers whom the Union employs, and they generally damage his cause. Then if they are shown to be false, a decree is given only at the rate acknowledged by the ryots, which is generally too low. This may seem unfair, but it is inevitable. If a tradesman having sold only fifteen pairs of gloves fraudulently enters twenty as delivered, and sues for the price of the score, he will, if the falsity of his books is proved, get a decree only for the gloves which the defendant acknowledges that he has received: and if the defendant is a rogue too, these may be less than the fifteen. In any case the zemindar is bound to lose something in Court. The best he can hope is to come out with his bare rent, stripped of all cesses and perquisites, and this in his eyes looks miserable and attenuated. It is true that he may subsequently sue for a re-measurement, or for enhancement, and thus try his strength against the Union once again. But now-a-days the rents are already so high that the Courts are reluctant to raise them, and our zemindar readers will be able to bear us out in saying that it is much easier to lose money than to gain it by litigation of this kind. Such being the unsatisfactory prospect of regular and legal proceedings, it is not surprising that zemindars prefer to take more indirect measures against the Unionists. They try to create dissensions in the enemies' camp, and to buy over the headmen by promises of special privileges. The bad effect of the example of a headman thus gained is often, however, lost by the zemindar subsequently breaking his promises. Sometimes the cashier of the combination is got to go over with the money of the Union; but as this line of conduct exposes him to a prosecution for breach of trust, it is not very common. Then reports are spread that the headmen are embezzling the common fund, and as such statements are always probable and often true, they produce a great effect. Lastly, the zemindars get up riots. Formerly these were conducted by hired clubmen, generally brought from the Jessore district. Now it is more difficult to engage and use such bands with secrecy, and although their use has been by no means abandoned, the zemindar more frequently acts by engaging residents in the disturbed neighbourhood to act for him. The Unionists are generally more than a match for such hirelings in the field, and have little to fear from open violence. But a row in such matters is followed by complaints to the police and prosecutions before the Magistrate, and it is in these that the decided superiority of the zemindar shows itself. Each party has an equal command of witnesses and lawyers. The difference between them is that the ryots are attacked in their own persons, and if proved to be in the wrong their leaders are sent to jail. The body is then deprived of its head, and can act no more. On the other hand the ryots, if they speak the truth, can only say that some wretched underling attacked them, and the conviction of such a man does not affect the issue one way or the other. If they falsely accuse the zemindar himself, no one believes them. On the whole it may be said that where a Union is altogether worsted in a conflict, it is generally through the agency of the Criminal Courts.

The first question which suggests itself with regard to this subject is,—Are the Unions dangerous to the State? Combinations of all sorts have been looked on with suspicion by

autocratic rulers. It was a maxim of the Roman Empire that no combination should be permitted, not even the guild of a trade. The Emperor Napoleon III put down the societies of workmen. The old English law prohibited Unions of labourers. In fact union is strength, and the strength of subjects may be used against Government. But if in any part of the world, any combination may be permitted to exist without danger, then the Rent Unions of Bengal should give us no alarm. The Bengalees would never rebel against any regular Government, and if they did they would injure no one but themselves. Indeed, from a political point of view the combination of the zemindars in their local and central Association is more formidable. The effect of the spirit of independence shown by Rent Unions on the peace of a district is also favorable. Our criminal returns show that, though they lead to many collisions, they prevent a still greater number. It is where the zemindars have it all their own way, that riots are most frequent.

The most serious subject for consideration, and that directly raised by the present Bill, is whether the existence of Unions is an injustice to the zemindar. And here we must make a distinction. It may sometimes happen that ryots form a combination to withhold rent altogether, in order to put pressure on their landlord. Such action we regard as clearly unfair. A rent strike differs from a labour strike in this, that the workmen are not under any legal obligation to engage themselves, while the ryots are bound by law to pay their dues. A rent strike is not a combination, but a conspiracy, and in England it would be punishable by the criminal law. Debtors are not, and cannot be, allowed to conspire to ruin a creditor by withholding his dues. We therefore sympathise with those provisions of the new Bill that are intended to compel ryots to pay at the old rates, by summarily disposing of any objections they may urge to doing so, when united in a combination. On the other hand, we think that where Unionists deposit their rent *in Court*, and merely resist demands for enhancement, they deserve no censure, but sympathy and support. They are merely maintaining their rights, and carrying out the object of Government. We have made laws defining their rights, but these are generally nullified by the illegal action of the zemindars, and by the inability of the individual ryot to defend himself. The Union steps in, and gives effect to our laws, by enabling the weak to support each other. We should be grateful to it for the service. In the ryots themselves, it is not merely lawful for them to join such combinations, but on certain occasions they are bound in conscience to do so. Every man owes a duty to his children and his class, and should take the best means to protect their interests in an honest way. In particular, they are quite right in trying to maintain the old rent rates. If the zemindars find it impossible to alter these rates in the face of a combination, so much the better for the country. They should be aided in every effort to secure punctuality in the payment of legal rents, but should receive no assistance in their endeavour to disturb the minds of the people by enhancements. They have the law, and the Courts, and let them make the best of these. Why should Government go out of its way to increase the amount of money yearly transferred from the industrious many, to the non-productive few? That is a matter in which our present attitude should be one of non-intervention. If hereafter we should find ourselves obliged to interfere, it would probably be in the direction of preventing rack-renting. We therefore think that the clauses in the new Bill providing a summary method for rent enhancement, should be excluded from it.

THE POSITION IN SPAIN.

AT a time when mens' minds are harassed with vain conjectures about the future, when trade is uncertain and politics are unsettled in consequence of the vast armaments in Europe, and one country, almost the fairest among nations, is brought to the verge of destruction by internal dissensions, the question is naturally asked why Spain with a soil both rich and productive, abounding in the richest minerals, covered with noble forests and fertile valleys, and blessed with a population hardy and energetic, which once sent forth to the world all that was most honorable and chivalrous, should now be unable to throw off that terrible incubus which for the last four years has paralyzed every effort to close the chapter of her misfortunes? To enable this to be rightly answered, it is necessary to give a short history of the events which have distracted the kingdoms of the peninsula during the last sixty years.

Wellington having in 1813 cleared Spain of its French invadors and driven King Joseph Bonaparte across the Pyrenees, Ferdinand VII after many years of exile, was restored to his throne, as was at the same time Don John VI of Portugal. The decisive battle of Toulouse which followed shortly after, fought by Soult with the treaty of peace in his pocket, in the vain hope that a victory might at the last hour restore his great master, resulted in the final overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty, gave peace to Europe, and a confident hope of restoration of prosperity to Spain and Portugal, after having been so long suffering from the effects of the usurpation against which the people had so gallantly struggled.* The Salic Law was at the time in full and powerful force. This law was a remnant of the old Moorish traditions, when those barbarians swarmed into Europe carrying everything before them until checked by the heroic Charles Martel on the bloody field in Tourraine. The law was adopted in the peninsula, after the union of Ferdinand and Isabella and their conquest of Granada and final expulsion of the Moors. It had for its purpose the total exclusion of females from the throne; and although the male descendants of female branches were eligible, no woman was permitted to reign. Don John VI of Portugal had two sons, Don Pedro and Don Miguel. The former having been sent to the Brazils, then a colony of Portugal, as Viceroy, rebelled against his father and proclaimed himself Emperor. Portugal, unlike England in her struggle with America, wisely submitted to the loss and recognized the new sovereign, but only on the express condition that Don Pedro should *absolutely renounce all* claim to the throne of *Portugal*. This he consented to do, but on the understanding that his daughter, Donna Maria, then a *child* of five years old, should be declared heir in his place. To effect this, the Salic Law had to be annulled, to the extinction of the rights of the younger brother, Don Miguel, who thus found himself deprived of his birth-right. In Spain, Ferdinand the King had married Donna Christina, the sister of the King of Naples and had two daughters only; so the Queen Christina, being one of the most haughty and ambitious woman of the day, seeing no prospect of her continuing in power after the death of her husband who was then approaching his end, obtained a decree abrogating the Salic Law, proclaiming her eldest daughter, Donna Isabella, heir to the throne, to the exclusion of the king's brother, Don Carlos, who thus stood in the same position to the throne of Spain as Don Miguel to the throne of Portugal.

The two Kings died: and Donna Maria was proclaimed Queen of Portugal and Don Ferdinand's daughter Queen of Spain, and were ackowledged both by England and France. Don Miguel, who was an exile from Portugal, accepted, or appeared to accept, the position, and consented to return to his country as Regent in the name of the Queen, whom he was to marry (although his own neice) when she came of age; which it was hoped would settle all heartburnings and political differences. On his arrival at Lisbon, however, he proclaimed himself King, and sought to secure the person of the infant Queen, who escaped being captured almost by a miracle, for he entered one door as she rushed out of another. Accompanied by one of her ladies, she jumped into a boat, was taken to an English ship in the Tagus, and fled to England, pursued into Falmouth harbour by two fast-sailing Portuguese ships of war, who but for the sanctity of the English port, would have seized her before she could land. In Spain, the Queen Mother was declared Regent by Don Ferdinand's will; and Don Carlos fled to Portugal protesting against the legality of the accession.

* It is reported that during the battle of Toulouse, Wellington and Soult at one time approached each other so close as to be able distinctly to recognize each other's features, but that they never met until thirty-five years afterwards, when they shook hands in the presence of England's virgin Queen at her coronation in 1838.

Thus things remained for about three years, when it happened strangely that Don Pedro the Emperor of Brazil, at whose instigation all the complications of succession in the two nations had been brought about, was himself dethroned by an insurrection of his people and compelled to fly the country and take refuge in France. It was now that he commenced, with the moral assistance of England and France and Spain, to endeavour to recover the crown of Portugal for his daughter. Aided by auxiliary forces from both countries, under such distinguished officers as Admiral Sartorius, Sir Loyd Hodges, the Count St. Leger, and others, he organised a force at the Azores, which had remained faithful to the Queen, collected a respectable fleet and putting himself at their head, sailed for Portugal with 8,000 troops of all arms, effected a landing and, after some hard fighting, in which he showed great personal bravery, took the city of Oporto. Here, being unable to make head against Don Miguel who had the nation at his disposal, he entrenched himself, determining to wait for reinforcements or a counter-revolution in his daughter's favour, which would enable him to march on Lisbon. Don Miguel, however, knowing that everything depended on the quick destruction of the invaders, brought up every man at his command and attacked the city with 75,000 on his natal (St. Michael's) day. The little army of the Queen, numbering about 10,000 men, fought with chivalric courage, particularly the English and French auxiliaries. This was the first time the two nations had ever engaged the foe side by side, and they emulated each other. But the slaughter was fearful; of the English alone who commenced the action with 209 men and 10 officers (the other portion of the regiment being absent on board the squadron acting as marines) 90 men and 3 officers, only came out alive, and of these a great number were wounded.* The French fought with equal bravery, and it was to the determined and desperate manner with which the auxiliaries held their position, that the Queen owed the defeat of the enemy and her *ultimate* restoration.†

Many acts of chivalrous gallantry were performed on both sides during the siege of Oporto; one in particular is deserving of being reported. King Miguel's troops in great force on one occasion attacked a position which was defended by the English who after being terribly cut up gave way, having lost all their officers. This being seen by a very young ensign, Mr. Wooldridge, who was suffering from wounds received in the previous great battle, and was with many thousands of the inhabitants spectators of the fight, he managed to get down amongst them and rallying the regiment had himself mounted on the shoulders of a Sergeant, hoisted his red jacket on his crutch for a flag, and on this novel charger led the gallant fellows back to the attack, and took the position amidst the deafening cheers of the thousands who witnessed the exploit.‡ The siege of Oporto lasted twelve months and was only at last raised after the gallant Napier had destroyed the Miguelite fleet and sailed up the Tagus. Then it was that Don Pedro marched through the country, and Don Miguel with Don Carlos surrendered, and were sent the one to Rome and the other to England, after having solemnly undertaken never again to interfere with affairs.

Peace being now re-established, and the two Pretenders expelled from the Peninsula, it was hoped that things would quiet down, but a year had hardly expired when, in 1833, Don Carlos left England, made his way through France disguised as the valet of the Baron de Cos Vallos, arrived in Spain and unfurled his standard in the Basque provinces, where he always had had numerous supporters. Then was formed the quadruple alliance between England, France, Spain, and Portugal for the pacification of the peninsula, and the firm establishment of the thrones of the two young Queens. England suspended her Foreign Enlistment Act which enabled that gallant old General, Sir De Lacy Evans, afterwards so celebrated in the Crimea, to form a legion 10,000 strong, and sent out a fleet, with marines and artillery. France also sent a legion of 6,000, men commanded by one of her bravest sons, the Duc d'Isly, and Portugal 6,000 under Xavier, Baron das Antress. But notwithstanding this assistance to the Queen of Spain's own army of 80,000 men, Don Carlos, secretly supported by the "Holy Alliance," held his own for three years, and would not then have had to succumb, but for the treachery of his General-in-Chief, Morotto, who sold him and his army. Obliged again to fly, he died shortly afterwards in exile, leaving his visionary throne to his eldest grandson, his own son being dead. This grandson, however, was not disposed to try his fortunes, and abdicated in favor of his next brother, the present Prince—Don Carlos now fighting under Holy Church in Spain.

Spain, after the expulsion of Don Carlos VI, remained under the sway of Donna Isabella, who lead anything but a quiet or respectable life, until she with her whole family were finally expelled by a revolutionary movement, and the House of Bourbon was declared for ever excluded from the throne. Then came a dictatorship under those remarkable men, Marshal Serrano and General Prim, the former of whom having made his way up from a Captain of infantry to a Dukedom owed his elevation to his good looks and handsome person, which did not pass unnoticed by his sovereign; and the latter from a private in an infantry regiment to be Regent of the kingdom.

The Spanish people are naturally monarchists, and tired of the Dictatorship they clamoured for a king. This was granted them in the person of Prince Amodeus of Italy, one of the most amiable men who ever sat on a throne. The Prince endeavored heart and soul to resuscitate Spain's ancient greatness by the institution of wise and liberal laws, until finding himself thwarted at every turn and surrounded with factious intrigues, he threw his crown at their feet and left his subjects to their own deserts. Then followed a Republic of the weakest and most imbecile description, and Don Carlos, who, knowing the aristocratic feelings of his countrymen, raised his standard as Legitimate King in the Basque provinces, following in the steps of his grandfather. He was joyfully welcomed by the mountainers, for the Basques have from time immemorial been in possession of certain privileges (*Fueros*) which exempt them from conscription, and the Government by the general laws of Spain, being governed entirely by their own institutions. These were guaranteed to them by Queen Isabella's Government when they laid down their arms in the former war, but the promise was broken and they were put under the ban of the national rule. This is their grievance and the cause of their ready acceptance of Don Carlos, who found himself also joined by numbers of officers and men from the Republican army who, without any particular affection for him, considered any King better than a Republic. But the generality of the people are faithful to the ex-Queen's party, who notwithstanding all her faults was popular, so that although Don Carlos has been three years at work and his troops have shown much bravery, he is unable to move one step out of the mountains, while his enemies are not able to approach a single yard nearer to him. It might be imagined that putting himself at the head of his forces, he might make a bold stroke for Madrid and stake his fortunes on the hazard. But he is powerless to do so, for his mountaineers will not follow him out of their own hills: they will defend them until the last man, but will not leave them.

The failure of the Republic and the recognition of Isabella's young son, Don Alphonso, as King, has been a great blow to the Carlist hopes. It has had the effect of inducing all the officers and men who left the Republican army to support a King, to return to their former ranks, and the country as a whole is in favor of Don Alphonso. But his position is very uncertain, and will depend principally on his choice of advisers. If, however, he shows a leaning towards that policy which dethroned his mother (as later accounts seem to imply), and truckles to the Absolutionists and the Priesthood, his reign is not likely to be a long one, for the Spanish people are becoming too enlightened to revert again to slavery. How this unhappy war will end or this unhappy country become

* In Charles Shaw's Memoirs.

† At the grand reception held by Queen Donna Maria on her arrival in Lisbon, in commemoration of this battle, one of the surviving English officers was specially presented to Her Majesty by the Emperor as "one of the brave English who on this day saved Oporto and the constitutional throne."

‡ Admiral Napier's History of the War in Portugal.

pacific, it would be vain to predict. It is said that the people are in favor of foreign intervention to put down Don Carlos, and by a protectorate guarantee them the full benefit of a constitution, and that England and Germany are willing to assist. In the name of humanity it is to be hoped something will be done to put a stop to so much bloodshed, but we think that both countries will hesitate to strike the spark which might set the whole of Europe, situated as it now is, in a blaze. Rome could stop the war if it chose, but it favors its prosecution almost openly.

THE KARENNEE DIFFICULTY.

THE *Pioneer* in a recent issue announced to its readers that it had been informed that the King of Burmah had been misrepresented by the local press and the Rangoon merchants in the Karen affairs. It would seem that the sole aim of that guileless autocrat was to obtain teak from the Karennee forests, and that he had no designs on Koonti's independence. It is somewhat extraordinary to come across a paragraph of this description in a paper generally so well informed, and which has only lately given a most detailed and lucid account of the N.E. frontier complication. In an article which appeared in the *Indian Observer*, in May of last year, we gave a brief sketch of Karennee history and the present aspect of affairs in that little State. We pointed out how the King's pretensions to suzerainty have long been resisted, and in 1854 would have taken the form of actual aggression had not Kyekphogyee, the father of the present Chief, applied to the English for assistance; and after concluding a treaty with Captain O'Riley, the Deputy Commissioner of Tounghoo, obtained a police guard from his new allies, and thus for the time baffled the machinations of his hereditary foe. In 1863, the district officer, Major Lloyd, had the guard removed as it had become a mere instrument of plunder in the hands of the chief. It was some time after this that the King renewed his encroachments, which resulted at last in Koonti's formally offering to cede his possessions to the English. In the spring of 1874, the Deputy Commissioner was deputed to visit and inspect the territory and, with the assistance of a forest officer and mining engineer, to report on its wealth and capabilities. He found it in a most disturbed state, and that Koonti's authority was barely titular and did not extend beyond the area of his own village. The Chief could afford no protection to his visitors, and consequently the objects of the Expedition were not attained. As might be supposed, the King of Burmah was considerably alarmed at the advent of the English, and summoned Koonti forthwith to attend as his vassal at Mandalay, while he positively forbad his visiting Tounghoo, a prohibition which the Chief systematically disregarded. The expedition came across a small Burman force, the commander of which sent them an insulting message, addressing them as English foreigners, though well aware of the rank and character of the party, but abstained from actual hostilities. However, shortly after their return to head-quarters, the King's troops actually invaded the country and besieged Koonti within his village. Peacock-flags, the well-known Burman insignia were brought down by Koonti's agents to show to the authorities at Tounghoo as a proof of the king's aggression, while at the same time they entreated our assistance, and pointed out how the English were the allies and friends of Koonti and his father before him, and that he had compromised himself beyond recall in their behalf. The Government of India delayed its ultimate decision and contented itself with sending him a letter with a big seal, which no doubt was of some protection to the harassed Chief. Koonti's nephew subsequently visited Tounghoo in person, and implored for a definite answer that Koonti might know whether to stick by the English or surrender to the King of Burmah's importunate pretensions. The affair, however, was still under the consideration of Government, and the last intelligence we have received is that Koonti's nephew has been seized by the Avan troops and conveyed to Mandalay.

It is manifestly absurd to deny the fact that the King of Burmah has constantly laid claim to suzerainty over the whole of Karennee. The eastern and southern portions, which are ruled by the descendants of two Burman adventurers who asserted their independence after the death of Nga Rai, the last absolute monarch, have long admitted their feudatory position. The King maintains that both the present Chief and his father have recognised his authority and despatched envoys to Mandalay with the customary feudal gifts. This Koonti denies, and it is certainly a debateable point, though a large amount of testimony can be adduced in support of the King's assertion. It must necessarily be acknowledged that our frontier policy in this direction has a somewhat dubiousaspect. We cannot abandon Koonti after all he has ventured and suffered on our account. We have tacitly encouraged him in his resistance to the Burmese, and it will be regarded as the grossest breach of faith if we do not interfere in his assistance. At the same time, our original negotiation with Kyekphogyee was certainly ill-advised, if the King's claim on him as a dependent vassal can be relied on, while our subsequent intercourse with Koonti the King is known to regard as a substantial grievance.

There is a further difficulty which ought to be considered. Koonti's chieftainship over Western Karennee, as we have stated, is purely nominal. The country is a mere congeries of independent villages more or less at war with one another. Sir Douglas Forsyth's negotiations will result in one of two alternatives being adopted—*i.e.*, either in our annexing the disputed territory, or in our securing Koonti's independence against Avan aggression. To render either scheme of any value, it will be necessary that the country be reduced to a certain degree of order or subordination. The present Chief would be completely powerless against his eastern and southern neighbours who, with or without the King's connivance, might crush him both secretly and effectually, as our nominal protection would be absolutely futile, amid scenes of anarchy and irresponsible disturbances intensified as they are at present by hunger and famine. And yet any active interference would at once be misinterpreted and would infallibly *lead to results wholly unexpected and undesigned. Altogether, it will require all the statecraft of Sir Douglas Forsyth, to bring his mission to a successful termination, and we confess we are awaiting with some anxiety the solution of this difficult problem.*

INDIAN SOCIETY.

IT is certainly strange how few things have ever been said in favor of Anglo-Indian society. Writers of all classes, from the Honorable Emily Eden to the literary Baboo of the native press, have flung stones incessantly at the ostentatious social structure we have erected in this heathen land, nor is it without some humiliation that we have to acknowledge the correctness of the aim in some particulars. The curse of Anglo-Indian life is its excessive selfishness. Whatever society we enter in this country, —civil, military, or mercantile—the conversation will always be found to run on self-aggrandisement, and we shall see the social Hall Mark only stamped on those men and women who are successful in the art of obtaining appointments or rupees. It is this undisguised admiration of pelf that disgusts both English and foreign travellers in the country with our society. They speak of it as something intolerably vulgar, and their judgment is accepted as true by hundreds of Anglo-Indians throughout the country sufficiently unprejudiced to see, and liberal to acknowledge the canker of the social circle in which they move. Certainly, we live in an age of Mammon-worship. We see it everywhere. In London, the golden calf is idol; in France, wealth is the very religion of the nation; in America the almighty dollar carries all before it; but the money-worship of other peoples scarcely strikes us as so hard and real as we find it here, probably because in India the splendours money can command when judiciously used, are entirely absent. The magnificence of wealth displayed in Rotten Row, the Italian Opera, great Picture Galleries, noble Cathedrals, &c. &c., are not seen in India. Whatever display riches make among us is of a mean and coarse description, and we see much more of that common-place coin, the rupee, than of taste in expenditure. Nor indeed is there much liberality in India now-a-days. The old era of the Newcomes and the Sedleys has passed away never to return. The greed for money that is now characteristic of our Indian social life is unrelieved by the open-house order of hospitality that excused many of the sins of our predecessors. Our Mammon-worship more closely resembles that of America

than of home, nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that Anglo-Indian society strikes every traveller as being a better imitation of that of New York than of London. Our men are all bent upon making their "piles" and lakh of rupees, or what will produce rupees, with an energy that never tires, while our ladies—the usual exceptions to the rule admitted—are wonderfully like their delicate, pretty, and it must be acknowledged, somewhat extravagant sisters of the Fifth Avenue, New York. Young ladies who come out to India with an independence of speech and action, born of boarding-schools and P. and O. steamers, that would have shocked their great-grandmamas, are nea rly counterparts of the American maiden who lives but for the fashions and for an establishment. The only difference between the one and the other is, that the one passes her butterfly existence on the Indian Hills, and the other about Broadway and Saratoga. The motto of each is, let us dress, dance and be merry, for to-morrow we die, and the reflection really seems to support these young things even under visitations of cholera. In the Indian mother we see, not the woman of Belgravia, but of Boston. Of course, it is natural for parents to desire to settle their children comfortably in life, and none but fools would quarrel with mama using her best endeavours to marry Clara or Belinda to money; but there is a delicacy in doing these things that is demanded of the parent, and when this is absent, what is otherwise innocent in itself, wears the appearance of vulgarity if not deception. There is a hardness about this sort of transaction in India that is more American than English, and it reflects little credit on the *pseudo* refinement of Anglo-Indian society that it should be so. How often do we hear the income of such and such a one, if a bachelor, openly discussed by ladies at balls, calls, or Badminton, and how seldom is any disguise thrown over our Indian duennas when in pursuit of prey for their daughters. In self-defence, they would probably say, that the manners and customs of the country do not admit of the delicacy observed in matrimonial transactions at home, a plea we quite admit, but the excuse does not make Anglo-Indian society appear the less American, or lessen its vulgarity to the fastidious observer.

The American element is becoming no less observable in our men *than in* our women. We are adopting, unconsciously, many American institutions as our own, finding them, no doubt, better suited to a hot country than those we were accustomed to in England. The American bar, with its ardent spirits and effervescing drinks and ice, is fairly established in India, as is also the American love of excitement, of sensation, and speculation. We have even flirted with the American love of mysticism, and there is more spiritualism, or at any rate practical atheism in *India, than is* generally imagined. Some are even bold enough to say that all this kind of thing is an improvement on the old. See, they say, the morality we have now! Native mistresses are rarely to be seen disgracing the Europeans with whom they formed connections, nor are "soakers" to be observed nightly, as in the old times, snoring under the mess-table. Well, we have improved in some things; but in others we are no better; thus the "flirtations"—as they are euphoniously called, between married men and married women, too often ending in separation and the Divorce Court, always a station or hill scandal—are as disastrous in a social sense as almost anything the old race of nabobs did in their worst days. It is unfortunately the case with some Anglo-Indians of distinction, that they are prone to forget that the wives of their friends are wives at all, but rather ladies to be won with the devotion a young man pays to his sweetheart. There are men among us who plainly make this description of seduction the business of their lives, and it is a heavy reflection on the tone of Indian society, that these men are commonly the most popular members of the community. Their happiness lies in compromising reputations, while the lady-killer of an Indian station is looked up to, and made much of; ladies themselves unhappily often ministering to this through pure rivalry, not unmixed with *ennui*. Whether this innovation is more American or Parisian, we cannot say; but wherever it comes from, it in no way tends to heighten the world's opinion of our social life.

When the late John Lang, Arnold, Pritchard, and others, drew some very harsh pictures of Indian social life in their novels, our defenders pointed triumphantly to the scenes of heroism displayed during the mutiny to contradict the asserted rottenness of the social structure. It was true that under the purifying fire of great sorrows and dangers, the noble English character showed itself, lustrous and undefiled as was expected of it; but it is equally true that the monotony and selfishness of life in India is but too calculated to cloud and obscure the good gifts of our countrymen and women here, and to develop all that is bad in us. It would be absurd to compliment people on gifts they do not possess, and it would be equally ridiculous to tell a society that is unduly engaged with money-grubbing and dissipation, that it is refined and admirable. Let any man or woman among us ask of his or her own heart what the one or the other does to the glory of God or the good of our fellow-creatures in the twelve month, and we shall probably be for the moment surprised to think how our talents be hidden in napkins. On the other side, it must be said that if we are sinners, we have excuses for our peculiar vanities unknown to other people. Our children are torn away from us and our thoughts dwell constantly on home. The heat and monotony of Indian life impels us to dissipation, and we are eager to make money in the country to get out of it. Such apologies are acceptable in a sense, yet they can hardly absolve us of the duties that every man owes to himself and his Creator. That we neglect these enormously we fear is certain, and that Indian society is far from that state of refined perfection some of its leaders would have us believe is its privilege, is a mournful fact. If any one doubts it, or points to society at this or that place as an instance of the reverse, let him observe Indian society afloat, and well mixed in all its elements, and then say as he steps ashore at Suez or Southampton, whether in all his experience of life he ever met so much selfishness, so much avarice, so little charity, or so little humility as on board the vessel that carried our social elements to their destination.

21 OR 25?

A PROPOSAL has been made to put all young civilians through a course of training at Oxford instead of in London, preparatory to their transplantation to this country. It appears to be a corollary of this plan, that the maximum age at which men will be allowed to compete for the appointments, will be reduced. We are among those who think that the older a man comes out to this country the better for India. Of course, the proposition is subject to qualification in the point of health. There is no doubt some age from which the danger of the change of climate begins to increase. Up to that point, the older a man is the better. Our grounds for this opinion are—

(1) that the more formed his character is, the less likely is a man to fall into Anglo-Indian ideas and Anglo-Indian *ways*;
(2) that the older you pitch the maximum age, the wider choice of men you get;
(3) that unless a man learns to know the world when young, he will never know it at all.

On the first point, every one must form his own opinion. We think that residence in a tropical climate, and contact with Asiatic surroundings is demoralizing to the European. Very few are able entirely to avoid contamination. The facts of every-day life in this country, if carefully looked at, bear out our assertion. We say further that every honest and candid man who has been some time in this country, will own that he is not the man morally or physically that he would have been, had he remained in Europe. On the second point, there can be no two opinions. But perhaps its importance is not at first sight apparent. There are classes in England, and also in Ireland and Scotland, the young men of which do not begin to think of a career till they have long passed the schoolboy age. The most notable instance is the class who send their sons to the Universities. These sons, as is well known, do not decide upon a profession until they have completed their University course. It is a bad thing that the classes who frequent the Universities, should be debarred from entering the Civil Service of India. In another respect, raising the age will extend the field of choice. Many men by 23 or 24 years, have lost the *couleur de rose* view of life, and have learnt that a certain salary—such as the Indian Civil Service offers—depending very little upon a man's own efforts, has great advantages. There are men who at 20 would not dream of accepting service in India, thinking themselves made for better things. Many good men for want of something better, take refuge in the Church. The third point seems also very obvious. A man comes from school to India where he remains perhaps ten years. He goes home when he is nearly thirty, and begins to learn. He is too old to make much progress during his furlough. Often he is wholly unaware that he has anything to learn; often encumbered with a wife and family.

Now, how does the proposal to put the young Civilian through a course at Oxford, meet these views. It meets the first point, in that men will come out older. It does not meet the second point, because the maximum age for competition must be reduced rather than raised. It meets the third point, in that men will come out older, and will therefore, have more time for learning the world than they now have; but by withdrawing them from the world

to the narrow sphere of University life, it detracts much from the advantage afforded by a longer life in Europe.

In one point, the proposal is distinctly prejudicial to the interests of India. There can be no question that the two years' residence in London now required of the young Civilian, has a most beneficial effect upon him. London is not the world, but still it affords many more opportunities of studying the world than Oxford does. What is to be gained by sending a young man to live at Oxford is not apparent. Oxford is known as a place where study is at a discount, and where athletics are at a premium. To those who have been brought up for a University life, it is a fitting crown to their school career. They continue the course of study or athletics which they pursued at school for a few more years, before being finally launched upon the world. Such a training has its advantages, but we much doubt whether the part of it of which Oxford is the scene is the most valuable part; indeed, we doubt if that part has any value whatever in itself, divorced from its proper antecedents. For an outsider whose parents and friends are not University frequenting people, who has not been brought up for a University career, who does not take part in the studies of the place, whose profession is already chosen, we cannot conceive that mere residence in a dull mediæval town can have any value.

So far as India is concerned, our desire is that young Civilians should see as much of the world as it is possible for them to see, before they are transplanted to this country; the object of the present proposal is to circumscribe and limit their sphere of experience as much as possible. The University authorities will, of course, be delighted to get 150 extra pupils: the more men in residence, the more grist to their mill.

CHAUCER AS THE SPRING-POET.

MR. RUSKIN declares he can feel no interest in a country that has no castles: for our part, we cannot greatly love a land that has no spring. No one moment when, from utter barrenness, all trees pass into fluttering green; and unfolding harmoniously the new year's beauty, unite at length in the song of full green leaf: "Behold the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come." These are days of departure from the old traditions; and even poetry is not guiltless of treasonable murmurs against the once beloved and sacred month of May. The dying splendours of autumn, the silent fall of faded leaves—these touch more nearly our poets, with their hearts enamoured of sadness and a pathetic beauty rather than of joy. Beloved, nevertheless, and sacred shall May still be; for her own sake, first of all, sweet spirit of eternal youth renewing by her love the old, old world; and then for the sake of our old poets; whose pulses attuned to nature's caught the thrill which inspires her; and whose songs, with the birds, sang in the season of the roses.

Before all poets of any time or country, Chaucer appears to us to be *the* Spring-Poet. His love is so true and intense a feeling, so removed from mere sentiment (not to say, the affectation of a sentiment) that, be his theme ever so quaint or fanciful, the vision of a May morning suffices to dispel all cloud and cloak of allegory; and even in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, and *The Flower and the Leaf*, our frail symbolical personages have to do as best they can with real "grass, moist and thicke and well liking," under their ideal feet; and over their ideal heads, real trees "with branches brode, laden with leves new—that sprongen out agen the sonne-shene—some very red and some a glad bright grene":—and what is more, with real showers, "causing the ground up for to give many an wholesome aire"—but soaking them, poor airly-clad abstractions to the very emblematic skin of them. Heine has said of Goethe that if the Creator had commissioned him to finish off the trees and birds and animals, the work would have been perfectly well done, and exactly as we now have it, this applies even more forcibly to Chaucer. He paints no picture for us; his genius is a mirror in which we have reflected the very truth of field and hedge side; a magic ~~mirror giving back the perfume as well as~~ the bloom and beauty of flowers, the songs as well as the forms and movements of birds; only with Chaucer for creator, it would have been always spring. Nor need we surmise that existence would necessarily have been monotonous; he has a thousand spring aspects for us, only alike in being delightful. It is spring when the Canterbury pilgrims start upon their travels:—

> "And smalle fowles maken melodie
> That sleepen alle night with open eye."

It is on a May morning when the sun—

> "With his streames drieth in the greves
> The silver droppes hanging on the leves"

That the lover Arcite goes forth into the woods, to "don his observance to May,"

> "And loud he sang agen the sonne shenne
> O May with all thy floures and thy greene
> Right welcome be thou faire freshe May;
> I hope that I some grene here getten May."

Again, it is a chilly spring dawn when "Faire Canace" succours the wounded hawk—

> "The vapour that fro the erthiè glode
> Maketh the sonne to seem rody and brode;
> But natheles, it was so faire a sight
> That it made all her hertè's light,
> What for the season and the morwening,
> And for the fowlès that she herde sing."

Here is another glimpse of May weather, at the commencement of the "Flower and the Leaf"—

> "When showres sweet of raine descended soft
> Causing the ground fele time and oft
> Up for to give many an wholesome aire;
> And every plaine was clothèd faire,
> With new greene; and maketh small flowres
> To springen here and there in field and mede;
> So very good and wholesome be the showres,
> That it reneweth that was old and dede
> In winter time; and out of every seed
> Springeth the herbe; so that every wight
> Of this seson wexeth glad and light."

But the most charming picture of all is in the *Cuckoo and the Nightingale*, one of the most delicious little idylls that ever issued from a poet-heart—

> "And then I thought anon as it was day
> I would go somewhere to assay
> If that I might a nightingale here;
> For yet had I none heard of all that yere,
> And it was tho the thirde night of May.
> And soone as I the day aspide
> No longer would I in my bed abide,
> But unto a wood that was fast by
> I went forth alone boldely,
> And held the way downe by a brooke side
> Till I came to a laund of white and grene
> So faire one had I never in been.
> The ground was greene and poudred with daisie
> The flowres and the greves right hie
> All greene and white was nothing elsè seene.
> There sat I downe among the faire flowers
> And saw the birdes trip out of their bours
> There as they rested them all night;
> They were so joyful of the dayes light
> They began of May for to done honours
> They could that service all by rote;
> And there was many a lovely note.
> Some song loud as they had plained
> And some in other manner voice y fained,
> And some all out with the full throat
> They pruynèd them, and made them right gay
> And daunceden and lepten on the spray
> And ever more two and two in pere
> Right so as they had chosen them so yere
> In Feverere upon St. Valentine's day.
> And the river that I sate upon,
> It made such a noise as it ron
> Accordaunt with the birdes armony,
> Methought it was the best melody
> That might ben y heard of any mon.

Chaucer's love of spring is associated with an equally absorbing tenderness for gentle and homely nature: the lane with its wild roses and white bramble flowers; the copse with its play of sunlight falling through the leafy cover upon green mosses and plumed ferns; the hay-field, with glimpses of golden dandelions, and pink tipped daisies, peeping through long fresh grass. We have no rugged nor wild grandeur of bare mountain crags, of angry storm cloud or of billowy sea. For the sea, in fact, it seems to us Chaucer must have felt a positive antipathy; there is such a strength of animosity in the speech he puts into the mouth of Dorigene, in the Frankeleine's Tale:—

> "Eterne God, that thro' thy purveance
> Ledest this world by certain governance
> In idle, as men sain, ye nothing make
> But, Lord, these grisly fendly rockes blake
> That semen rather a foul confusion
> Of werk, than any faire creation
> Of swich a parfit wise God and stable,
> Why han ye wrought this werk unreasonable?
> For by this werk north, south, ne east, ne west,
> There n'is y-fostred man, ne brid, ne best!
> Fsooth no good to my wit, but amazeth
> See ye not, Lord, how mankind it destroyeth?

This partiality and enthusiasm for the quiet beauty of an ordinary English landscape, is in keeping with by far the most remarkable characteristic of his genius. Shakespere is often called the Rembrandt of Poetry; as having first deigned to give us living men and women un-idealised, and in their workday garments. But in reality, Chaucer two centuries before Shakespere, had broken away from the classical and allegorical schools; and the "Father of English Poetry" may also be called the first "Humanitarian" Poet. The life studies given us in the Canter-

bury Tales are as vigorous, as truthful, as ineffaceable as even Shakespere's creations. Slow whilst time and men continue, should the figures of these Pilgrims pass away:—the "veray parfit gentil knight", with his mild courtesy and love of romance, and in garb all iron stained and mud-bespattered; his dainty son "a lover and a lusty bacheler," *his* garment "embroidered as it were a mede; all full of freshe floures white and red;" the well conditioned insidious "Frere," the "best beggar of his house," with his bright twinkling eyes, and his little lisp to make his English sweet, his presents of "piunes" for "faire wives," and his easy forgiveness for those who "instead of weeping and praieres" give silver to the "Poure Fraieres;" *the needy* Clerk of Oxenford who *would rather* have "twenty books at his bed's head" than rich robes or wealth, and who would "busily for the soules praie, of those who gave him where with to scholaie;" the gentle Manciple; the stout miller; the dainty Prioress, with her elegant manners and her sentimentality, "all conscience and tendre heart;" the wife of Bath (oh! garrulous, vulgar, immoral, delightful wife of Bath, with thy smart garments, thy shocking stories, thy five husbands at the church door and "other compagnie in youth"); the poor pious "Persone," "benign and wonder diligent," who sought to "drawen folk to heaven, with faireness, by good ensample." . . . . . here pass before us the whole company, and tell their stories, and prattle, and squabble, under the fresh sweet April sky; and every one of them wins from us a smile of recognition as he or she rides by.

To approach a Poet learnedly is always a literary "deadly sin," fruitful of perverse mischief. And Chaucer, especially, requires men to leave scholarship behind them, and to wander forth with him, whole-hearted, on his sweet May-mornings, to meet whom and what haply may befall. How much glossaries and erudite studies upon the language and versification of Chaucer may have to do with the comparatively limited appreciation he now receives, it would be perhaps ungrateful to surmise. But we may safely say that, whilst many have been scared thereby, few have by such means entered into loving intimacy with the great old Poet, whose large human sympathy, beaming humour, and, despite an inexhaustible fancy, unswerving fidelity to the truth of man and nature, should, one would imagine, make him a world-wide delight open both to the refined and simple. The difficulty of his dialect is after all quite easily surmounted. If the uninitiated reader will be guided by our counsel, he will religiously eschew all notes and glossarial index, at any rate until he has acquired so fair a familiarity with the original language that, whilst possibly unable to define every word apart from its context, the sense of no single passage will be obscure. And this familiarity he may obtain by the simplest method and at the cost of a few hours' trouble. Let him take Wordsworth's modernized *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, and Leigh Hunt's *Squire's Tale* (both versions being executed with an appreciative fidelity truly admirable); reading these side by side, and passage for passage, with the original will have a double advantage; not only in a very short time will the obscurity of the old dialect melt away, but its quaint and musical beauty, and its expressive power as contrasted with the modernized form, become so apparent, that the latter will swiftly be cast aside impatiently and Chaucer allowed to tell his own stories in his own tongue.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, MAY 14TH, 1875.

THE Emperors have met and embraced each other, but as yet not a single regiment has received marching orders for Paris. The "scare" described by M. Louis Blanc in his letter to the *Times* was, in my humble opinion, largely due to the leading article which appeared in the same number of that, too often dangerously, influential journal. Had the letter been published in any other paper, it would have been regarded as nothing more than the clever enunciation of the alarmist views of an individual or perhaps of a small clique. Its publication, however, in the *Times* gave it a continental importance and seemed to vouch for its thorough trustworthiness. That the situation was greatly exaggerated is only another form of saying that it was described by M. Louis Blanc, whose tendency to create giants for the pleasure of slaying them is too well-known to need illustration. At the same time no one can doubt that war with France would be very agreeable to the military caste in Germany, for a caste it is and nothing else. The pay of the German officer is too small to enable him to enjoy much pleasure, or even comfort, in peace time, notwithstanding the many privileges accorded to the profession of arms. War may bring promotion and plunder, and anything is better than the dull routine of a severe military drudgery. Then, Count Moltke is growing old, and may grieve to leave his work half-finished, which means, indeed, that some day it will have to be done all over again. Prince Bismarck, moreover, is endowed with the troublesome faculty of seeing into a millstone further than his neighbours, and, after the manner of such men, is prone to discover evil motives for the simplest actions and combinations. Not only is he gravely impressed, perhaps not unreasonably, with the mischievous character of Ultramontane aggressiveness, but he is also believed to have been much disquieted by the visit of the Austrian Emperor to the King of Italy, as though it foreshadowed an offensive and defensive alliance between the three Catholic Powers. There is apparently, however, no reason to apprehend any sort of concerted action for aggressive purposes between France, Austria, and Italy, and assuredly the Italian Government can have no desire to strengthen the hands of the priest party. Possibly, Prince Bismarck personally may not have entertained the serious apprehensions on this ground which have been attributed to him, but which he may have designed to inspire in others. It is one of the inconveniences of pursuing a tortuous course that a straight line comes to be habitually avoided, and every motive is accepted save direct honesty of purpose. Be that as it may, all kinds of rumours have been prevalent as to the moulding of future history that was to result from the meeting of the Russian and Prussian Emperors on the 10th May, and still more from the confidential conferences of two such patriotically ambitious and unscrupulous diplomatists as their two Chancellors. The semi-official press of Germany has happily been instructed for the present to proclaim peace from the housetops, and to disclaim all desire on the part of either Government for war and territorial aggrandizement. But, then, what assurance is to be placed on the declarations of autocrats? Who shall say what moment may appear opportune, what provocation sufficient, for the mobilization of these two immense armies? Suppose that France were called upon to desist from her self-imposed and terribly onerous task of reorganizing her military forces, could any French Government exist for a month after yielding to such dictation? Where even Russia and Prussia to offer to reduce their own armaments simultaneously, their aggressive power would be only held in abeyance, not diminished; whereas the French army, being in a transitional state, would be rendered useless for defensive purposes against a much smaller force than was employed to overwhelm her in 1870. The Germans, irrespective of the military caste, are undoubtedly in favour of peace and tranquillity. They are a comparatively poor people, frugal, simple, good-humoured, and industrious, fond of domesticity, and engaged in business of a retail character as compared with the more pretentious operations of English tradesmen. Such a nation as this can have no particular passion for a military career, especially as the rewards of victory are reserved for a privileged class. And yet were the official, or semi-official, press to announce that civil or religious liberty were imperilled by the intrigues of the Romanists or by the vengeful feelings of the French, this worthy peace-loving folk would spring to their arms as a man, and would follow their recognized leader with a fixed resolve to do or die. Thus, the question of Peace or War is in very much the same condition as previous to the interchange of imperial kisses and compliments. Under the happiest circumstances it is only an armistice that Europe can hope to enjoy for many a year to come. To quote M. Provost Paradol's oft-cited illustration, of the relations of France and Prussia previous to the late war, two express trains are preparing to start from the termini of a single line, and the only point uncertain about their collision is the precise moment at which it may occur, and the exact distribution of damage. How thankful we should be that our lot is cast in an era of such advanced knowledge and civilization. Time and space having been, so to speak, annihilated, it only remains to annihilate the human race.

What dweller in Sleepy Hollow will not wake up and stretch himself in ecstacy on reading the telegraphic announcement that the benighted presidency is to be honoured by the abiding presence of a member of the highest order in the British Peerage. Grandson of the noble spendthrift whose "selling up" at Stowe was the wonder of the day some few years ago, the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has had considerable experience on the practical administration of public affairs, and has the repute of being a good man of business, gifted with a fair share of common-sense. It is understood that after graduating in the least of the three presidencies, his Grace will be the successor of Lord Northbrook, and the first Duke associated with the Government of India in that country. Indeed, Madras has set the example not

only of the first Duke, but also of the first Marquis, though it is to be hoped that his Grace of Buckingham will prove a better illustration of his order than was the poor old Marquis of Twiddledum and Twiddledee.

Sir George Campbell, it seems, is not to be disturbed in his seat for the Kirkcaldy burghs, Mr. Harkin's committee having dissuaded that boisterous gentleman from taking any further steps in the matter. A question of greater importance to India relates to the future training of candidates for the Civil Service. There is a strong movement on foot for reviving the best points of the old Haileybury system, while avoiding the obvious defects inseparable from the virtual absence of competition. It is proposed that intending candidates should reside two or three years, as may be hereafter arranged, at the Oxford University, where teachers of oriental languages would be efficiently provided. Not only would this facilitate the acquisition of the highest degree of intellectual culture, but it would also bring the future administrators of British India into familiar contact and create a healthy *esprit de corps*, to say nothing of breaking down the utterly fictitious system of "cram" tempered by Music Halls and the Alhambra. The details of the projected innovation have yet to be worked out, but there is good reason for believing that no serious difficulties stand in the way of this great improvement. By the way, Lord George Hamilton intimated last night the intention of Government to introduce the Indian Budget earlier than usual, but then he added that previous Governments had had the same intention—a remark greeted with laughter. Lord Sandhurst has again contrived to get into hot water through his extraordinary want of tact and considerateness for the feelings of others. During the debate in the Lords on the Duke of Richmond's motion for the second reading of the Bill to sanction Regimental Exchanges by purchase, Lord Sandhurst declared that when he went out to India as a Captain in a line regiment, ten or twelve of his brother officers exchanged into other corps to avoid leaving England, and yet within eighteen months afterwards the regiment was engaged in active service on the north-western frontier. He thereby plainly insinuated that so many British officers had paid poorer men to incur danger and hardships in their place, as if they could have foreseen what would happen at the distance of eighteen months. By way of softening down such a serious charge, Lord Sandhurst explained that this happened in the age of sailing ships, when India could only be reached *viâ* the Cape, and no doubt the prospect of a long tedious voyage, going out and returning, may have co-operated with other causes to render an Indian career undesirable in the eyes of fashionable young men endowed with an aptitude for pleasure. As the purchase of regimental exchanges was then sanctioned by the military authorities and a matter of ordinary occurrence, no imputation of unmanliness should have been so much as whispered against these holiday-soldiers, who, we may be sure, would have acquitted themselves as Paladins in the stricken field, and who could not have foreseen any chance of actual warfare. What makes the matter worse is that the charge was a definite one, being levelled against Lord Sandhurst's own regiment, and not a mere vague insinuation of unsoldierly conduct produced by a pernicious system throughout the whole British Army. And that system is to be re-introduced for a season in spite of Lord Cardwell's powerful and exhaustive speech. Lord Derby has seldom appeared to such disadvantage as in his feeble attempt to combat the unanswerable arguments of the preceding speaker, and the Duke of Cambridge could only promise to exercise such strict supervision that in practice the apparent objections should all melt away. The fact will nevertheless remain that the officers of the British Army will be divided into two classes—the idle, wealthy loungers, and the poor hard-workers who will really make the army what it may be. Naturally enough, a great many officers, the poor as well as the rich, are in favour of regimental exchanges by purchase, but the question is not what they would like, as what is best for the nation, and on that point common-sense forbids any difference of opinion. The bad precedent has, besides, been established of a new parliament and ministry immediately undoing the work of their predecessors without allowing time to test the experiment, and there is a strong probability that when the Liberals return to office, one of their first measures will be to abolish for ever all pecuniary influences from the profession of arms.

That same night Mr. Gladstone did all that lay in his power to restore the declining preponderance of the Conservatives. His threatened attack on the Budget has done more harm to the assailant than to the party assailed. He certainly showed, what the Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards admitted, that the promised surplus was of a very shadowy character, and quite likely to be transformed into a trifling deficit. But when he reprobated Sir Stafford's mode of dealing with the National Debt, and vaunted his own system of terminable annuities, he only afforded one more example of his marvellous talent for self-deception. Even Mr. Lowe evaded the task of supporting his late leader, and contented himself with censuring Sir Stafford's levity in referring to the possible substitution of a deficit for a surplus. The ordinary speakers on such occasions, Mr. Laing, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Samuda, Sir George Balfour and others, were unmistakably in favour of the ministerial proposition, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was singularly happy in his clear quiet refutation of Mr. Gladstone's "soft impeachment," and spoke with an ease and readiness that surprised as well as delighted his hearers. He has secured his own position at all events.

I do not generally allude to the musical world, but the production of "Lohengrin" at the Covent Garden Theatre is an event that must not be passed over in silence. The scenery, costumes, orchestra and chorus were as excellent as even Herr Wagner himself could desire. All the accessories were perfect, even to a crowded house and an enthusiastic audience. The music itself was, of course, highly scientific, but to the uninitiated it seemed monotonous. The want of melodies was a fatal omission. Twenty pages of heavy recitative are clearly too much for an ordinary opera-goer, harassed moreover by the discordant braying of multitudinous trumpets. For discord was the result of sixteen trumpets on the stage uttering shrill shrieks in a higher and sharper key than those in the orchestra. The enthusiasm of the house was traceable to the presence of Germans in overwhelming numbers who became ludicrously excited and made all sorts of hideous noises betokening delight. One fanatical patriot in the stalls shouted to a gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion seated a row or two behind him. "Ha Meester—(naming him)—You shall have no more of you d—d German Jew musics in London!" But that worthy German was mistaken. Herr Wagner's music will never be popular anywhere. It will be lauded to the skies with defiant rapture by a clique, but it will never displace Mozart, Meyerbeer, or Rossini. His *libretti* are undoubtedly poetic, but are lost upon those who cannot read them in their native tongue, for the English translation of Lohengrin at all events is unutterably bad. Very likely this opera may have a *good run*, and as it is announced also at *Drury Lane, it will be the "right thing" to go* and hear it once, but very few will care to sit it out a second time. And who on earth will go to Bayreuth next year and pay 500 thalers—£75—to hear a trilogy, "The King of the Nibelung," occupying three days. No advantages of scenery, no wondrous combinations of instrumental music will suffice to draw an *honest* audience to such an out-of-the-way place. Fashion, certainly, is a potent worker of miracles, and may possibly avail to make a pilgrimage to Bayreuth of greater merit than the ascent of Mont Blanc, and it must also be remembered that there are no gaming-tables left as the rallying points of the weariful wealthy. Still, three days with Herr Wagner will be a crucial test of human endurance in the pursuit of pleasure.

Signor Salvini's election as an Honorary Member of the Athenæum Club is a greater, because a more unique, compliment than that offered to Mr. Alexander Russell, Editor of the *Scotsman*, by the Reform Club. The Signor is partly indebted for this honor to the fact of his being a 'Foreigner', but it is nevertheless a graceful and well-merited acknowledgment of his remarkable talent as a delineator of strong emotions. The objection to his Hamlet, in my eyes, is that he is essentially not a dreamer, but far too full of power, vitality, and animalism. His portrait in last week's *Graphic* is a very fair likeness of the man, and I leave it to your readers to imagine the amount of "get-up" that was needful to convert such a face and head into any resemblance of the visionary Dane.

The *steward* and his odious piece of crockery have not yet been superseded by the *Bessemer* swinging saloon. The machinery is not in working order, and the *Bessemer* has an aptitude for rolling that is likely to destroy all pleasure in the elegance of the decorations. Worse than this, her length, 350 feet, is too great for the narrow entrance to Calais harbour with a cross-tide running. She has made a trial trip to Calais and in passing between the two long wooden piers that constitute the favourite promenade of the Calesians, her stern was caught by the tide and dashed against the southern pier, of which some 50 feet were shattered into splinters. Luckily the sightseers were all crowded on the opposite pier, so that no loss of life occurred, but the damages are estimated at 70,000 francs. Sea-sickness averted at the risk of shipwreck is a temptation by no means irresistible.

led by the Lord Primate (Beresford) and the Archbishop of Dublin (Trench) who are hostile to it in every form. An effort has been made to bring about a compromise by a new Preface to the Book, which would render alterations in the services unnecessary. The Preface is moderate in character, and is attributed to the Rev. Lord Plunket. In the event of the preface being adopted, however, extreme men threaten to leave the Church, while the altering of the Athanasian Creed has already induced some wealthy men to withdraw large subscriptions from their parishes. The time is not very far off, we *think*, when men will cease to do battle in this passionate way for creeds, and will discern more clearly, with Laurence Oliphant, that Christianity is not so much a creed—as a life.

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WHILE the mill-owners of this city are wringing their hands in despair over the prospects of the jute industry, we hear casually of a great Scotch firm quietly transferring their machinery from the Clyde to the banks of the Hooghly. The *Scotsman* of 24th April tells us that the jute factory of Messrs Birkmyre and Co., Greenock, has just stopped work, and that the machinery is about to be shipped to Calcutta. Mr. Birkmyre came out to India in October last, to see for himself the precise conditions under which the jute mills of Calcutta were really working. He belongs to a wealthy firm of spinners in Greenock (now in their third generation), and was not here six weeks before he came to the full conclusion that the advantages which the Hooghly possesses over the Clyde, are such that the industry must gradually be concentrated here. He was fortunate enough, we believe, to obtain for a very small sum the splendid site on which he is putting up his new Mills at Rishera, about two miles this side of Serampore. The property lies along the water side, with a handsome residence and capital garden attached to it. It is the old river-side lodge in which Warren Hastings resided for a year or two, and Mr. Birkmyre gratifies the curiosity of his visitors, by showing amongst *his title*-deeds the signature of the great proconsul, whose "lodge" he has *come to dwell in*. That great extravagance and much unwise speculation have attended our jute mill industry is of course patent; but the enterprise is a sound one, and will endure. Mr. Birkmyre is now at home. He purposes, we believe, spending the cold season in India for some few years to *come, retiring to* England in the hot weather. He is an amiable and exceedingly well-informed man, and will be an acquisition to *the* neighbourhood of Serampore. He was Provost of Greenock we believe two or three years ago.

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THE proposal of the Italian Cabinet to make military service compulsory upon Catholic priests and candidates for the ministry, admits of no justification but that of extreme national danger; and it is difficult to see how this can be pleaded unless the coming conflict in Europe is much nearer than is generally supposed. Petitions against the proposed law have been addressed it seems to the King, in most impressive terms; and these petitions, with the remonstrances of the Holy Father, have induced Victor Emmanuel to forbear signing the decree. The Committee in the Senate have rejected the eleventh article of the proposed law, which forbade the purchase of a substitute for the young cleric "conscripted."

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ACCORDING to the *Osservatore Cattolico* of Milan, one petition alone against the Bill has received upwards of 25,000 signatures. The *Ancora* suggests that "every father of a family, every good "Catholic and good Italian should indite a letter to Victor Emma- "nuel, respectful and out-spoken at the same time, appealing to "his love for the Italian nation and to the traditions of his "family." It is bad statesmanship that raises questions of this nature, except under the pressure of strong necessity.

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STRONG language is being applied by the Roman Catholic press to the German Government, for an incident connected with the Duchesne plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck. It is known that when Duchesne wrote to the Archbishop of Paris offering to assassinate the Chancellor, the illustrious prelate hastened to denounce the plot to the Belgian Government, which in turn informed the Prussian Ambassador. But what was not known, is that the German Ambassador took the liberty of proposing to Belgium "*to feign an answer as coming from the Archbishop of Paris.*" The proposal, we are told, was indignantly rejected by the Belgian Government, and does not require to be stigmatized by the press. The *Osservatore Romano* declares the suggestion to have been "infamous," and writes very passionately of the incident. We have never been great admirers of Bismarck, but we confess that we do not see the peculiar infamy of the proposal. We doubt if there is any police in Europe that would regard such a course as unjustifiable, if there were any doubt as to the precise nature and extent of the conspiracy. We can well understand that the Archbishop himself would have declined to adopt such a course, but the proposal was not made to him, seeming simply to have been a suggestion to the Belgian police. We should doubt if there is any police in Europe that would hesitate to act so in a case where room existed for suspecting that there might be others in the plot.

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THE *Teheran Gazette* has of late given its readers some important news about the Government of Persia and the reforms of the Shah, who completed his forty-fifth year on the 13th of March. This journal tells us that "praises be to God," the revenues of the empire have this year—the article was probably written at the end of the last year—been paid so well that, after all the expenses are paid, there remain for the treasury £120,000. With this money it is intended to buy some Krupp guns and some mitrailleurs. "The coinage of Persia has ever been out of order; design, execution, and the writing upon the coins were always bad. A complete coining machine was bought some time ago and will be put up in the large and well-built factory (at first a cotton spinning mill) outside of the town. As there are no clever mint-men in Persia, one Austrian mint-master and an assistant have been engaged by the Government; they have arrived at Teheran and with the help of the Sipah Salár they will establish a mint so that the coinage of Persia may become like that of Feringistan. This will take place shortly." The engagement of two postal officials is also chronicled; and the word "post" is introduced into Persian. As pust house also means "skin house," and the name is not so inappropriate on account of the skeleton-like condition of the post-horses. The object of post-houses is stated to be that "letters, either private or Government, *will be* properly sent, and answers properly received." Telegraph lines are to be laid down from Muláyer to Nehávend, Hamadan to Senna, Astrábád to Sári and Barfurúsh, Khoi to Urúmieh, Míáneh to Ardebíl. These lines are to be completed in sixteen months. There is now supposed to be in every town a box for letters for the Shah. They are called "justice-boxes," and nobody but the King himself is supposed to receive their contents. In the words of the *Gazette*, justice-boxes are established as a means of checking the rapacity of governors, "that they may not put their hands on people's property, that they may not covet any one else's riches or goods;" and it is added that "if any one hereafter acts with injustice he will be severely punished."

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FATHER LAFONT'S attack upon free-masonry strikes us as a little out of place perhaps in India, where the institution bears but a faint resemblance to the Secret Societies of the Continent, and particularly we believe of Italy, where, under cover of the Masonic name, very dangerous movements are made against the peace of society. The august captive in the Vatican, in speaking of this "worthy daughter of Satan," tells us that "the Church has warned it in vain; while many of those who should have stifled and crushed the monster have not been afraid to favor and foster it, so that now no human strength can avail against it." Free-masonry in India is a very common-place, inoffensive sort of thing; and simply serves as an excuse for a monthly banquet of the craft, after "playing at children" for an hour or two in lodge. The institution so far as India is concerned is hardly, we think, obtrusive enough to call for an elaborate attempt to storm it. Men will have recreations of some kind.

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OPINION in India upon the landlord and tenant question in official quarters may be said to be not so much divided as undecided. We find it difficult to frame measures, because our policy is undetermined. On the one hand, we are drawn by the example of England towards a system of free competition for land, while on the other hand, our statesmen are fully aware that such a policy must be disastrous in a province like Bengal. The rate of rent under a system of competition, where the land is held by cottiers cultivating for a subsistence, depends on demand and supply; in other words, on the proportion of the population to the arable land. Now in Bengal we have the densest population in the world, and if we allow unrestricted competition, rents must go up to rates

that will leave the ryot a bare subsistence in ordinary years, and to the State support in seasons of scarcity. As long as we are undecided, as to the principle to be adopted, there can be no satisfactory legislation on the question. Only undecided measures can find acceptance with those who are themselves undecided. We hope the time is not distant when Government will approach the subject with the confidence and determination, begotten of clear conviction: and we are glad to believe that Sir Richard Temple is feeling his way to this.

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THE introduction of the new Rent Procedure Bill has been the signal, as we foresaw, for re-opening the whole question, and it is clear that while it is before the Council the agrarian position will be reviewed in its entirety, and the expediency of making very great changes will be canvassed. The State has hitherto avoided the consideration of a policy for Lower Bengal, on the principle that it is not good to disturb what is quiet, but we shall have to give our attention to the subject, as it is fast becoming a burning question. The object of the present Bill is simply the pacification of disturbed estates, which it proposes to effect by giving Government power to appoint a revenue officer for deciding in a summary manner disputes that are likely to lead to breaches of the peace. The finding of the revenue authorities is to be final, and the rent-rates fixed by them not to be altered for ten years. Certain facilities are provided for making a number of ryots parties to the same action. The Bill, is therefore, but a small measure, dealing with a part of the question only, and handling that in the most tender manner. The change in procedure even is smaller than might be supposed. For the revenue officers are to be guided in their enquiries by the provisions of Act X of 1859, which enjoin all the forms of an elaborate trial; and though no appeal is allowed as of right, full power of control is left to the Commissioners and to the Board. Any one who has watched the working of these tribunals in settlement and partition cases, must have noticed that they err on the side of excessive caution and delay, not on that of over-haste. It is not an uncommon thing for a partition case to last thirty years, and yet these disputes are tried much as those between landlord and tenant will be. We do not attach much importance to the Bill in its present shape.

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OLD Indians are valuable "leaven" wherever they go. The Rev. J. E. Carlyle, whom some of our readers may remember as pastor of the Free Kirk in Calcutta for a few months in 1873, is now minister of the Free Kirk Colony in Natal, and has been directing the attention of the colonists, we notice, to the village system of India, which interested him a good deal when he was in Western India 14 or 15 years ago. "One can scarcely have an idea," he says, "how perfect is the organisation of an Indian village. It has its headman, its police, its agriculturists, its herdsmen, its carpenter, and blacksmith, even its barber. Each has his place, and is entitled to his dues and perquisities. Its autonomy is remarkable and complete. In Germany, in some old quaint village—say in the Black Forest—you may find traces of the same system. To be a headman in one of these villages, is no ordinary honour. I have been told that Holkar prides himself almost as much on being the old headman of the village whence he sprang, as on the princely domains and sovereign rights he now possesses. To introduce this system in its completeness among the Kafirs would be, I fear, hopeless; but something in this direction might be attempted. In mission stations it is, I believe, being carried out, but of course there is present there the civilizing and Christian element. It would seem, however, specially deserving of consideration if we are to continue introducing, as I presume we shall, an increasing coolie population into Natal, how far such a system might be worked among them." Speaking of the Cornwallis settlement in these provinces, he writes:—

> The village is still the basis politically, but the rent is paid to the zemindar, who has a power of raising it, while, at the same time, he only pays the price fixed at the perpetual settlement by Lord Cornwallis. The system has two disadvantages, it deprives the Government of their share in the increased value of the land, and it presses often cruelly on the ryot. The amount of misery which, with good intentions, Lord Cornwallis inflicted on some sixty millions of people, can never be told. Thanks to Lord Canning, Lord Lawrence, and Sir George Campbell, the old rights of the ryot, so long ignored, have been more clearly recognised, and the same injustice cannot again be inflicted.

Mr. Carlyle is a warm admirer of the Bombay system, concerning which he says "that, probably, no better system of land tenure exists in any country than the ryot-warry. It has engaged largely the attention of political economists. The lease is for 30 years, but the tenant cannot be removed if at the end of that period he is willing to pay the new rent imposed. The rent is based on custom as opposed to competition. The land is every 30 years carefully surveyed and classified, according to its grain and fruit bearing qualities. The average is struck of the value of provisions as afforded by proximity to market towns, roads, canals, &c., and a rent is fixed that does not charge the ryot for any improvement made by himself".

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LORD SANDHURST appears to be in a fair way of becoming as much disliked in the House of Lords, as he is in the Army. The discussion on the Regimental Exchanges Bill elicited from him a most injudicious speech. He was perhaps speaking on the right side, but seems to have been betrayed into imputations upon the honour of a regiment which he accompanied to India in early life, that provoked the Duke of Richmond and other members of the House into some unusually caustic comments. The imputations themselves, moreover, proved to be unfounded, as his lordship himself when driven into a corner was compelled to admit.

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THE revelations made in the recent discussions at home on the "Vivisection" Bill have produced an indignant revolt against the pleadings of "scientific" men for the continuance of the cruel experiments that have shocked the country. Another result of these discussions, Major Osborne tells the *Statesman*, is that the blind faith in scientific professors has been rudely shaken. The arrogant tone they have thought fit to adopt, has awakened a healthy spirit of contradiction. The word "science" and the guesses of a professor will no longer be supposed to be quite synonymous. There have been few recent influences more harmful to vigour and independence of thought, than the cowed and abject submission conceded to any one who called himself "a scientific man." We agree with Major Osborne that a generation hence, people will look back on the speculations of the Huxley-Tyndal school, and marvel how they ever commanded the adherence of thoughtful men, for the truly gigantic assumptions on which their conclusions rest. In so far as they are revealing to us facts of the material world unknown to us hitherto, they command our utmost respect and attention; but the philosophy they so boldly rest thereon, is not worth the serious attention of any man.

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OUR good ally the Ameer of Kashghur, is entering upon troublous times. China has for a considerable period been making preparations for invading his territory, and they are on a scale which shows that the Pekin authorities are much strengthened by the overthrow of the Sultan of Yunan. Corn is being largely stored for the army's wants, transport cattle have been purchased or pressed, and bodies of Calmuck Tartars bribed into the imperial service. The troops are at present reported at 20,000, already actually gathered on the frontier, and 100,000 more on the way from the interior of the empire, of whom half are destined for a direct invasion of Kashguria, and half for the more northerly enterprise against the Dungani tribes, occupy the countrying between Kokand, Kashguria, and the southern frontier of Siberia. Probably early reports of these hostile gatherings, may have had something to do with the friendly reception of our last mission to Yarkund. Certainly the Russian journals ascribe to the dangerous situation of Yakoob Beg the elaborate civilities with which their mercantile convoys have been treated; the goods sent having been disposed of at Kashgur under his ostentatious protection, and the traders accompanied to and from that city by an escort of his troops. The Mandarin of Kowloong, Colonel Pang, ordered some time ago a quantity of mitrailleuses from Prussia through a German firm, and these have recently arrived from Europe. A trial made at Kowloong gave great satisfaction. It is supposed that the mitrailleuses are intended for use in the operations in Kashghur.

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THERE are no fewer than six thousand five hundred fairs held annually in European Russia, and new ones are constantly springing up. At the twenty largest fairs, four-fifths of the merchandise is of home production, the remaining fifth being half European and half Asiatic. Tea, which formerly was the most important article of all, still has a large sale at Nijni Novgorod. The entire stock never reaches Nijni at the same time, a large proportion being frequently delayed until within a few days of the closing of the fair. The Russian tea trade is extremely complicated, and the commodity passes through many hands before it reaches the consumer. It is brought in the first instance to Kiachta by Chinese merchants, who exchange it for Russian goods. The buyers sell it to merchants in Moscow, Irbit, and Nijni, and these again dispose

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

PARLIAMENT continues to pursue the sleepy tenor of its way. "The Regimental Exchanges Bill" has passed through the Upper House, by large majorities, but not without a great deal of vigorous debating. The amount of talking which this Bill has evoked has been really remarkable, and not the less so, that neither defenders nor opponents appear to understand the purport or the necessity of the Bill. It is invariably represented as a concession to rich officers, as an indulgence granted to them; it is in point of fact a concession to the poor. It is spoken of as an arrangement to retain rich men in the Army; it is in fact an arrangement to retain poor men without increasing the Military Budget. Every one knows that the rates of military pay in England are such that no officer, not having private means, and far less if he have a wife and family, can remain free from debt. Every one knows, too, that in India or the Colonies the rates of pay enable him to remain in the army unincumbered with debt. But without this power of exchange, the poor man could not be brought to the good allowances which are absolutely essential to his subsistence; nor the rich man to the small allowances with which he is content. Of course, in this way, the man of money does get a certain advantage; but it is one inherent in the possession of money, like the power to drink champagne daily or to keep half-a-dozen hunters. He gets quartered where he wishes to be quartered, but he has to purchase this privilege from a brother officer who, as much as he, gets what he too wants—a sum of ready money and larger allowances. The only alternative is for the nation to increase the English pay of officers to such an extent that exchanging should be no longer a necessity.

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WE are told on the authority of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Correspondenz*, that "the expediency of mobilizing the German forces was seriously discussed at Berlin at the time of the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Venice. However, as Austria and Venice do not at present seem inclined to join France, the apprehensions formerly entertained in that direction are fortunately allayed." From this and other signs of the times, it is easily seen that the sword hangs over Europe suspended by a single thread. The Emperor of Russia is for the *moment master of the situation*; and he is on the side of peace. Any further expansion of the German power might lead to a claim to incorporate his Baltic provinces, as being peopled by Germans, into the fabric of German unity. So long as his co-operation is not granted, so long as there exists a *doubt whether* he will not throw his sword into the French scale, Germany must remain quiescent. She cannot contend with success against France and Russia united.

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THE rapid recovery of France from her recent disasters is the subject of European wonder. And this process of recuperation has been going on with increased rapidity since the passing of the constitutional laws. These have had precisely the effect which M. Gambetta predicted they would have. The Legitimist and Bonapartist *propaganda* have ceased to be agitations not merely legal but expressly sanctioned and encouraged by the provisional character of the Government. They have become, what in truth they always were, conspiracies against the Government adhered to by the majority. The friends of peace and quiet are now mustering in every part of France to stand by the legally constituted Government. Even in the heart of the most Legitimist districts, societies have been formed for this purpose, to the exceeding distress and surprise of the Legitimist papers. More than one Legitimist member of the Assembly has addressed his constituents to the effect that nothing now remains for an honest man but to frankly accept the situation. The Imperialists, as a public party, have disappeared but they live by agitation, and draw their subsistence from the troubles of the nation which has the misfortune to harbour them. They had disappeared from the public gaze only to work with greater safety underground. But even this is an admission that, for the present at least, there is no Imperialist party in France. Last but not least, the great speech which M. Gambetta recently delivered to his constituents of Belleville shows that even there—the very home and abiding place of the fiercest democratic principles—the spirit of political compromise has contrived to penetrate with healing on its wings. There is hope for France, when a French democrat has been brought to see that people have a right to live, even though they are guilty of solving political problems by a different method than that which he applies to them. The general feeling of confidence expresses itself by an equally general revival of trade.

INTERESTING details of the late ministerial changes at Constantinople are brought by the last mail. Never has the practice followed during the present reign of making such changes suddenly and unexpectedly been more glaringly illustrated than on this occasion. Only the day before the Grand Vizier was dismissed he deemed himself so confident of continuing in power that he developed his plans with regard to the improvements he wanted to make in the Army, and notably the great Camp of Instruction which he was preparing in the plain of Adrianople. A military man, and having come into notice during the last war in Montenegro and the insurrection in Candia, he had kept the post of Minister of War when he became Grand Vizier. It was chiefly through the confidence the Sultan had in him as a military organizer that he succeeded in maintaining his position, and it is more than probable that all the efforts made from various sides to bring about his fall would have failed had there not been a flaw discovered just where his strength lay. A contract made for supplies to the amount of 8,000 had passed into the accounts as 58,000, and this was reported to the Sultan. The effect was instantaneous, and when the Grand Vizier, suspecting nothing, came next morning to the Porte, where the Council was assembled, the messenger was already waiting to announce to him his disgrace and to summon Essad, the Minister of Marine, to the palace. The scene which followed is described as highly interesting. For more than three hours the excitement was intense. From the windows of the Porte the reach of the Bosphorus is distinctly seen where the Imperial Palace stands, and in this direction every eye was directed to watch the departure of the State caique which was to bring the new Grand Vizier. From time to time a swift caique came with the last news that Essad Pasha had thrown himself at the feet of the Sultan begging to be excused, making the heart beat quicker of many of those present who might by chance be called in. Now, again, the news came that some outsider had already been called in, until after more than three hours of expectation, the State caique was seen to leave the steps of the palace, and soon after the new Grand Vizier, accompanied by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, came up in state.

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SCANDALS are still being brought to light by the Foreign Loans Committee. After having exposed the practices with respect to Costa Rica, the Committee passed to Paraguay. Of course, it is a defaulter; but Mr. Charles Waring thinks that if a gunboat were sent to Assuncion to collect the missing dividends, there would be no difficulty in getting the money. The history of the Paraguayan loans of 1871 and 1872 was the old story. The prospectus of the former contained huge inaccuracies. The total loan of 1,000,000*l.* nominal was issued to the public at 80; but the Syndicate of contractors, consisting of Messrs. Waring, Messrs. Brothers, and Mr. Laing, were to account to the Government at only 64, so that merely 640,000*l.* went to Paraguay. In the case of the 1872 loan of 2,000,000*l.* nominal, only 470,260*l.* reached the Government. In both instances the Syndicates worked up the price by purchasing large quantities in the market.

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THERE has been a strange case of mutiny on board the *Jefferson Borden*, which lately left Boston for London. Three men—a Russian Finn, an Englishman, and an American—who had shipped at New Orleans, whence the ship sailed to Boston, moved apparently by a strong belief in the captain's wealth, mutinied, and began by killing the two mates, who were both relatives of the captain, his brother and his cousin. The captain, who had his wife on board, had only the cabin-boy, a Swedish sailor, and the cook to be faithful to him. But he had firearms, and the mutineers had not, and he first drove them to the round-house on deck, nailed them up there, and then fired at them occasionally till they gave in and consented to be put in irons, the mutiny having lasted thirty-six hours. At this time the ship was 1,200 miles from England, and it had to be brought over with the three wounded mutineers in irons, and of course without any help from them. The voyage lasted for seven days. At the entrance of the Channel, they got a man from a Norwegian barque to help them navigate the vessel, and at the Nore they procured additional assistance, but a more exciting and perilous voyage has seldom been safely terminated.

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DR. KENEALY has at last admitted that "all meetings on behalf of Tichborne are now useless and must come to an end"; and abandoning "poor Tichborne" he intends to concentrate his energies upon the Magna Charta association. "Let Kenealy," he cries, "before the year ends have a million enrolled members" in this association.

The *Englishman's* attacks on the "other horrid newspapers" continue. The *Times* is roundly stigmatised as an "unblushing liar," and, again, as the "leading liar." But this is polite *badinage* compared with the words in which Dr. Kenealy expresses his contempt for the press generally. "The English mind throughout the country," he says, "is directed by half-a-hundred starving, shirtless, shoeless scribblers." "All our readers know what these town and country 'gentlemen of the Press' are. They are the most loathsome vermin in the land." "But though loathsome, they can work mischief. The general public do not know that these creatures will write anything for anybody who gives them a half-sovereign." "At present England, Wales, and Scotland absolutely swarm with these wretches. They are polluting and perverting everything. But their last hour is near. The Magna Charta societies, which are springing up in thousands, will set their face against all newspapers which employ such scoundrels, and labour for the development of honest and truth-telling journals to take the place of the horrors by which we are now encompassed."

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THE *Univers* complains that Bismarck has a whole legion of spies in France to take plans of the fortifications and draw up lists of the inhabitants of every hamlet, to furnish accounts of the resources, and, if required, to send in detailed reports of everything to the head-quarters of Count von Möltke. "Daily arrests of these gentry are made by the French police. It is, as every one knows, the Prussian system to leave nothing to chance. They will not make war until they have done everything to make success an absolute certainty; for the object now in view is not merely the conquest of France, but the suppression of the Catholic religion. You may be quite sure that our own military authorities cherish no illusions as to the intentions of Prussia. They are doing all that is possible to be ready for the crisis when it comes. Do what we may, however, we cannot hope to be as strong and well prepared as our opponents; but God will be on our side, and that thought gives us comfort."

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THE *Bessemer* has proved a failure, and the fond anticipation of being able to cross the channel in one's drawing-room has gone for the moment. The swinging-saloon would not work, nor would the hydraulic helm answer. But it is only a deferred triumph. Our children will cross the channel without sea-sickness though we may not.

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DR. MAURICE DAVIES tells a story of Mr. Moody in *Sankey's Magazine*, that should go far to remove the unpleasant impressions we have received in India of their respect for aristocratic sinners. The story is told by Dr. Davies of Mr. Moody's meeting with the West End clergy in one of the ante-rooms of the Opera: Having summoned them to consult with him as to his plan of operations, and Mr. Marston, of St. Paul's, Brompton, being voted to the chair, Mr. Moody sat by dandling a big umbrella, and to all the entreaties of those who begged him to devote some evenings as well as mornings and afternoons to the West-end, answering bluntly, "I wun't." Lord Shaftesbury argued and Mr. Samuel Morley remonstrated, but to no effect; and when Mr. Marston suggested in a stage whisper that Mr. Moody should leave himself in the hands of the meeting, he only sucked the handle of his umbrella, and said doggedly, "No, I wun't leave myself in the hands of no meeting nor no committee." A timid young minister at the back suggested that perhaps, if Mr. Moody could not come, Mr. Sankey might; but he still rejoined, "No, Sankey wun't." He could not, he said, come to the Opera House with a clear conscience, leaving ten thousand people behind in order that he might preach to five thousand. A poor man's soul was as good as a rich one's in the sight of God; and though Lord Shaftesbury bore witness to Mr. Moody's ~~almost superhuman~~ power, which he said was so exactly calculated to tell on the upper classes, and bade him remember that if he converted a rich man, he turned all his wealth and influence into a channel for doing good, still it was throwing words away; Mr. Moody had no answer but the epigrammatic "I wun't." And we think a good deal the better of him that he *would* give no other.

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THE Oxford University in congregation have adopted the following resolutions affecting the examinations for the Indian Civil Service:—

"1. That it is desirable to make arrangements enabling selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service to reside at the University.

"2. That it is desirable to provide University teaching in certain branches of study specially required by the selected candidates.

"3. That it is desirable to make arrangements which may bring the degree of B.A. within the reach of such candidates before they proceed to India."

The resolutions were introduced by Professor Smith and supported by Monier Mathews, who pointed out the serious nature of the undertaking. Teachers in various branches of law in many languages, &c., would have to be provided. He would suggest to the Indian Government a kind of Indian Institute at Oxford, a sort of resuscitation of *Haileybury*, the abolition of which had been recognised as a mistake. But why at *Oxford and not in London?* Because of the rich endowments to start with. The professor quoted a letter from Professor Cowell, of Cambridge, as to the Oriental tripos, of which he spoke hopefully. Hitherto there had been no candidate, but "pupils were coming in."

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REVIEWING the present electrical condition of Europe, a correspondent asks: "Is it not a monstrous thing that the fate of millions should be made to depend upon the ambition or the greed of two or three men like the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and Prince Bismarck?" Of course it is very monstrous, and the end of it all cannot be very far off. Europe will throw off the yoke, as England long since did, and its great military monarchies be converted into Republics, or, what is much the same thing, Constitutional Governments, in which the will of the people is supreme. The Continent seems to have been on the very brink of war by the tenor of last mail's advices, and the preservation of peace is attributed solely to the attitude of Russia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

IN alluding to the war panic which has been so *prevalent* on the continent a correspondent observes *that* "*There has* been a real belief widely diffused at *Paris that the* Czar *holds the peace of Europe in his hands. If* when *visiting* the Emperor of *Germany* at Berlin he *did not show himself unfavourable* to the project of still further disabling France, the German war-party, it was supposed, would have its own way, and would demand the possession of Belfort, the limitation of the active French army, and possibly a huge sum of money, with the intention, if necessary, of enforcing these demands by another siege of Paris. The existence of these alarms is a simple matter of fact, and it would not be wise to pronounce them wholly unreasonable. There are certainly German journalists, and there are probably German statesmen, who think it expedient for their purposes to frighten France, even if they do not intend to hurt her. The Czar, not long after his arrival at Berlin, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck, who was confined to his room by illness. He has thus, perhaps unintentionally, given a little help to politicians who wish either to alarm or be alarmed."

PRUSSIAN legislation on ecclesiastical subjects is running its course with little interruption. The bill for the suppression of religious orders has passed its second reading in the Lower House without amendment; and Herr Petri, the Old Catholic Deputy, has obtained a third reading for his bill with regard to the rights of the Old Catholics in Church property. The *Post* hears that, in the face of the impending adoption of the bill for the suppression of religious orders, the Prussian bishops have decided to dissolve beforehand even such orders as will continue to be tolerated, in order to prevent their being placed under the supervision of the State.

THE Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin on a visit to the Emperor William on May 10th. His Imperial Majesty was received at the railway station by the Emperor, all the Royal Princes, the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Field-Marshals Count von Moltke and von Manteuffell, and the chief dignitaries of the court. The greeting between the two monarchs is said to have been exceedingly cordial. The Emperor Alexander wore a Prussian uniform, and the Emperor William wore the uniform of a Russian general. The town was decorated with German, Russian, and Prussian flags, and the Emperor Alexander was loudly cheered by the crowd. The two sovereigns went first to the Imperial Palace, where the Empress Augusta received the Emperor of Russia, and they then went to the Russian Embassy. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor Alexander drove to the Foreign Office, and paid a visit to the Imperial Chancellor. His Majesty was afterwards entertained privately at dinner by the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Late in the afternoon, after the visit of the Emperor, Prince Gortschakoff paid a visit to Prince Bismarck. The review held at Potsdam in His Majesty's honour was a splendid success. Upwards of 5,000 men were drawn up in line. The two Emperors, all the Princes and Princesses, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and Field-Marshals Von Moltke and Von Manteuffel were present. The Emperor William led the first regiment of the guards, and the Emperor of Russia rode at the head of the Alexander regiment. At the conclusion of the review the Emperor Alexander, placing himself again at the head of his regiment, ordered it, as a mark of

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE 1875.

ISSUED WITH THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

Closing Prices. Rs.	Divds. two last ½ years p. c.	Meetings.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.	Divds. for 1873	Divds. for 1874	Meetings.
92 to ...	2½ 2½	April & Oct. L	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	105 to 110 ...	12	12	March.
122 to ...	6 6	Allahabad.	3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	200 to ...	17	21	March.
128 to ...	6 6	Feb. & Aug.	£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	525 to ...	22½	5a	June & Dec. L
100 to ...	... 3½		Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	158 to 160 ...	13	13a	April & Oct'
30 to 1435 ...	6 3¾	Jan. & July.	2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling ...	115 to 116 ...	5	6	Feb. & Aug.
3 to ...	5 5	Meerut.	1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra Valley	to 105 ...	...	...	March & Sept.
to ...	2¼ 2¼	April & Oct. L	10,00,000	8,97,000	100	100	Bengal }	Cachar {	97 to 98 } ...	8	9	Ditto.
to ...	6 6	Jan. & July.			100	60	Ditto Contributory }		57 to }			
to 118 ...	2½ 0	April & Sep. L	11,00,000	6,87,500	200	200	Bishnath }	Assam {	375 to }			
75 to ...	3½ 3½	Rawul Pindee.			200	50	Ditto Contributory }		96 to } ...	17½	20	Ditto.
545 to 550 ...	4 4	May & Sep.	£ 120,000	£ 80,000	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli Tea Company ...	Assam ...	145 to 150 X	...	10	London.
90 to ...	4 4	Agra.	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	107 to 110 ...	10	10	March & Sep.
			2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	103 to 104 ...	...	10	
1420 to 1425 ...	6 7½	June & Dec.	10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar ...	Ditto ...	164 to ...	4½	5½	Feb. & Aug.
to 260 ...	5 6	Feb. & Aug.	4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	81 to 82 X	...	2	Ditto.
110 to 115 ...	5 3½	Jan. & July.	2,50,000	2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	700 to ...	5	5	May & Nov.
94 to 95 ...	... 4a	June & Dec.	2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	100 to ...	...	...	
			3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	125 to ...	5¾	...	February.
			2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	180 to ...	12½	16½	Mar. & Sep.
1200 to ... N	... ...	March. L	2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	100 to ...	6	6	April.
89 to 90 ...	8 0	May & Nov.	1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	87 to ...	5	8	February.
40 to ...	... ...		20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	to 64 ...	5½	4	February.
26 to ...	7½ 8	March & Sept.	20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doom ...	to 90 ...	3	...	Feb. & Aug.
			1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai and Purbuttia ...	Assam ...	to 140 ...	10	10	March & Sep.
½ to ...	... ...	Feb. & Aug.	5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	85 to 86 ...	2	4a	April & Oct.
100 to ...	10 15	April & Oct.	5,60,000	5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar ...	Cachar ...	200 to ...	15½	15	May & Nov.
to 300 N	... ...	May & Nov.	10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	AssamCacharSylhet	85 to ...	6¾	7	Apl. & Oct.
65 to }	... ...	Ditto.	5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling ..	100 to ...	...	...	
issue 47 to }			4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	106 to 107 ...	10	3a	Quarterly.
114 to ...	10 0	April. L	3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra Valley	122 to 125 ...	15	10	March & Sep.
67 to ...	8 6	Feb. & Aug.	1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	105 to ...	...	...	
970 to ...	6 6	Feb. & Aug.	4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	87 to 490 ...	...	4½	Ditto.
25 to ...	... ...	Feb. & Aug.	1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	480 to ...	15	15	Ditto.
76 to 78 ...	... 10a	Jun. & Dec.	2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	104 to ...	...	6a	Ditto
70 to ...	... ...	March.	2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	100 to ...	...	5	Ditto
			2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	126 to 100 ...	8	7	Ditto
to 70 N	... ...	February.	4,00,000	3,00,000	1100	100	Kangra Valley ...	Kangra Valley	90 to N	5	8	February.
87 to 88 ...	... ...	London.	5,00,000	4,56,000	000	1,000	Kunchunpore }	Cachar {	900 to } ...	3	6½	Mar. & Sep.
to 43 ...	... ...				100	100	Ditto }		91 to }			
430 to ...	8 R 10 R	May & Nov. S	8,00,000	7,00,000	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling }	Darjeeling {	to 106 }	2	4½	June & Dec.
270 to } N	... ...	Feb. & Aug.			250	200	Ditto Contributory }		88 to 90 } ...			
..... }			1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong and Terai ...	Ditto ...	60 to N	...	...	Quarterly.
to ...	5 4a	Feb. & Oct.	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	10,500 to 11,000 ...	29	3	April.
175 ...	3 5	May & Nov.	2,25,000	1,46,250	100	100	Lackatoorah }	Sylhet ...	56 to 58 ...	...	...	
200 ..	6½ R 6½ R	Feb. & Aug. S			100	55	Ditto contributory }					
420 ..	6½ 6	Mar. & Sep.	£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	45 to ...	2½ R	...	S. May. L
N	2½ 2½	Feb. & Aug.	150,000	70,590	10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	134 to ...	7	4a	September. L
...	... ...		Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	116 to 117 ...	12½	10	Mar. & Sep.
110 ...	... 15a	May.	8,00,000	7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra }	Ditto {	92 to } ...	3	6	Ditto
to ...	20 7	June & Dec.			100	90	Ditto Contributory }		83 to }			
0 to ...	7½ 5a	Feb. & Aug.	6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	... ...	...	14	
0 to ...	12 ...	October.	1,50,000	1,38,000	100	100	Mothola }	Assam {	107 to } ...	...		
to 45 ...	... ...	Quarterly.			100	90	Ditto Contributory }		97 to }			
to 240 ...	3 3	May & Nov.	£ 150,000	£ 110,100	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledgye ...	Ditto ...	... ...	...	12½	April.
			Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	Rs 200	200	Muttuck }	Ditto {	100 to 102 }			London.
... * 2½	2½ Jan. & July. L		2,00,000	2,00,000	200	125	Ditto Contributory }		70 to 75 } ...	...	...	April.
... * 2½	2½ Ditto. L		£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling ...	128 to ...	...	9	July & Dec.
... * 2½	2½ Ditto. L		Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 30	£ 10	New Golah Ghat ...	Assam ...	225 to ...	20	20	April. L
to ... * 2½	2½ Ditto. L		4,00,000	4,00,000	200	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	240 to ...	55	55	Quarterly.
			6,00,000	5,10,000	100	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200 to N	5	...	March.
o 300 N	... ...	May & Nov.	1,75,000	1,75,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	87 to ...	...	5a	
90 ...	... ...	Feb. & Aug.	2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling ...	116 to ...	4	12	Mar. & Sep.
50 ...	... ...		2,35,500	29,437½	60	100	Puttarsah ...	Sylhet ...	100 to N	4	...	Mar. & Sep.
...	... 4a	March & Oct.	4,00,000	1,50,000	100	7½	Second Mutual ...	Cachar ...	37½ to ...	...	...	
450 }			6,25,000	6,25,000	100	50	Singbulli & Marmah ...	Darjeeling ...	57 to 58 ...	...	...	June & Dec.
112½ } ...	15 ...	Feb. & Aug.	3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Singell ...	Ditto ...	138 to 139 ..	9	16	Quarterly.
95 ...	10 10	May & Nov.	1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90 to ...	...	...	Feb & Aug.
78 ...	... ...	Feb. & July.	2,00,000	1,10,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	133 to ...	...	13	April.
75 ...	... ...	Mar. & Sep.	1,35,000	1,35,000	100	55	Sungoo River ...	Chittagong ...	57 to ...	...	...	
95 ...	4 10	Feb. & Aug.	1,50,000	30,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling ...	119 to ...	...	...	
			9,21,500	7,34,300	200	20	Ting Ling ...	Ditto ...	22 to ...	...	...	
			£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Tuckvar ...	Ditto ...	134 to 135 ...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.
							Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	to 27 ...	...	...	September. L

...minal. X—Ex-dividend. ...—London. R—Rupees S—per share.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER, *Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.*

News of the Week.

THE Government has ordered Sir Douglas Forsyth to suspend opening negotiations with the King of Burmah, relating to the Karennee boundary question, till that potentate has given an explanation of his conduct with reference to our avowed foe, Lee See Tahee.

CHINA is making extensive preparations for an attack on the Ameer of Kashghur. Mitrailleurs will be employed.

THE contest for the Blue Ribbon of tea racing has begun, six steamers having started.

THE installation of the young Gaekwar of Baroda has been postponed owing to the unfavourable prognostications of the local astrologers.

CANNONS, it is reported, are being turned out at the rate of three a week, by Italian engineers engaged by the monarch of Mandalay.

SEVERE gales have been experienced in many parts of Bengal during the past week: but the monsoon does not appear to have really set in, except at the southern extremity of the peninsula, and at Carwar. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable.

THERE have been riots amongst the peasantry in the Bombay presidency, and troops had to be sent to quell one rising.

IT is stated that Colonel Hamilton, who recently lost his life while attempting to capture a party of Peguan dacoits, had been warned beforehand of their ferocious character, but decided on advancing in the direction of the enemy, before he knew where they really were.

THE news from Achin is meagre, and not at all in favour of the Dutch, who, it would seem, have grown tired of the contest. Re... rcements, however, are being sent.

HIS Chinese Majesty is suffering from measles.

THERE have been several attacks on foreigners in China lately, the American Missionaries at Kiu Kiang having been assaulted and their houses entered by a mob, while the local authorities were looking on.

JUTE stocks are still falling, but shareholders decline to sell out in anticipation of a better state of things shortly.

THE Mikado has established two new deliberative departments of State to the great joy of the Japanese press, which speaks highly of this and other reforms, and asks for more of the same kind.

MULHARAO and his Ranees are leading a peaceful and pleasant life at Madras.

THE ex-Gaekwar's solicitors complain that the Supreme Government will not allow them to communicate with their client, and have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury about the matter.

BOMBAY has begun to arrange for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Doubts are expressed, however, that His Royal Highness will find it impolitic, if not impossible, to stay away from England for six months.

A PLAGUE of rats is over-running the coffee plantations of Ceylon.

RIOTS have occurred amongst the Moors of Trincomalee.

SEVERAL daring and well-known dacoits have been captured near Rangoon.

THE Burmese Mission was expected to arrive at Mandalay on the 10th, Thursday.

THE oppressive heat which has characterised the present hot season continues, notwithstanding occasional heavy showers. The people of Madras appear to have suffered most severely.

A GRAND elephant-fight has taken place at Baroda in the presence of Ranee Jumnabaee, the Gaekwar and Sir Richard Meade.

MR. EASTWICK his come to India with the intention of obtaining support for the East India Association and re-writing *Murray's Hand-book of Bombay.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been on a visit to the Bhootan frontier. He is expected in the plains during July, together with Bishop Milman.

THE famine in the Karen hills is assuming a sterner aspect. Many thousands of people are without food, notwithstanding the help already given by Government.

General Summary.

LADY HOBART has, we learn from a Madras contemporary, compiled a biography of the late Governor of Madras, which is now in the press, and will shortly be published. Among other things, it will reproduce all the writings of the late Lord Hobart on matters of public interest, both at home and in India.

THE little port of Chandbally is evidently progressing, as the Lieutenant Governor has announced the intention of Government to take up some fifty acres of adjoining land for the public purposes and roads. A steady trade in rice exporting has been gradually springing up at Chandbally, and its convenience as a place of embarkation for Ooriya coolies travelling to and from their native villages to Calcutta has given the two or three steamers that weekly visit the Dummera, a large and profitable deck passenger business. We are afraid the location is not sufficiently elevated and is too much surrounded by jungle to be a very healthy one, but even in this respect it may prove upon trial better than we anticipate, and of its usefulness as a port there cannot be two opinions.

THE proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India does not grow in favor with the home public, and from the cautious language of Mr. Disraeli, it is even thought that the visit may not take place after all. There are objections to the Heir Apparent being absent from the country for nearly six months; and it would not surprise us to learn that the proposal had been abandoned. India will give the Prince a hearty welcome if he comes, if it is not made too costly to the people.

WE hear that a short time ago the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby addressed a letter to the President of the Law Faculty attached to the Calcutta University, in which he proposed to dissociate the law education from the Presidency College, and to form it into a separate branch by itself, as in England. In order to carry out this project more effectually, *he suggested that six* professors should be appointed, whose salaries would be paid out of the tuition fees. If the latter were raised to Rs. 10 per mensem all round, irrespective of the class which the students attended, and calculating three hundred students as the lowest number on the list, the proceeds of the fees would amount to Rs. 36,000 annually, a fund sufficient for keeping up the required number of professors who would have to lecture in the University Hall, and not in the College building as at present. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in a letter addressed to the Senate of the University, does not approve of the idea of dissociating the legal education from the Presidency College, but at the same time expresses his willingness to follow out the plan when matured. A committee, consisting of five members, has been appointed to consider the matter and report thereon. The report is looked forward to with great interest by the public generally.

DISPUTES arising in cases of breach of warranty on horses, either with reference to their soundness or their capacity to do work, are subjects of peculiar interest, and decisions of courts in such cases are generally watched with great attention. It is said that a man who brings a horse case before a court is really a public benefactor. Not long ago there was a very amusing case tried at the Calcutta Small Cause Court, which created some little sensation at the time. A gentleman had sued a horse doctor—who considered he had as much right to call himself a Veterinary Surgeon as a man who had received a diploma—for the value of a horse which he had entrusted to him for treatment. The owner, it appeared, had eight horses, and the doctor was generous enough to undertake to treat and shoe them at the unprecedentedly low figure of Rs. 2 a month for each. The owner had soon reason to repent of the contract he had made, and the doctor was not slow in showing his appreciation of its very liberal terms. One of the horses, while being treated for a disease which horses are more or less subject to during the rainy season in this country, was attacked with a most virulent disorder which generally terminates fatally. This was not discovered

till another doctor had seen the horse ; and when the animal was sent for treatment to a first-class veterinary establishment, it was pronounced incurable and the owner was recommended to destroy it. At the hearing of the case, the doctor denied having assumed the title of Veterinary Surgeon, but the prefix to his name was V. P., which indicated that he was a veterinary practitioner. The judge could not be persuaded to believe that the doctor had wilfully neglected the horse, though eight annas a month was not a remuneration sufficiently tempting to impress him with a due sense of his moral obligation to discharge his duties as a skilful surgeon. The suit was dismissed, and the plaintiff took care to let the public know that he had taken the case to court for its benefit and not his own.

ANOTHER addition to the number of native periodicals has just been made. The new candidate for public favor is a Magazine in the Telegu language, entitled the "Janavinodini," and is published by the School Book and Vernacular Literature Society at Madras. It is to be issued monthly.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains an interesting report on the agricultural exhibition and *mela* held at Fureedpore in the beginning of January 1875. The fair lasted for nine days. We glean from the report. that "the display of paddy was creditable," that "the flowers were of the most ordinary kinds to be found in gardens, but some of the *dalies* of vegetables were really magnificent." The show of potatoes was good ; mustard was poor, so was barley ; the tobacco leaves were tolerably large ; implements of husbandry were of the ordinary description ; cows and bullocks made a poor show, but fowls were better than usual. On the last day of the fair, prizes to the amount of Rs. 677-15-9 were distributed amongst the successful competitors. The report ends gracefully, like a schoolboy's letter, with a request for a Government donation of Rs. 250 towards the expenses of next year's *mela* and exhibition.

THE steamer *Goa*, now loading at Madras for Burmah, will, it is reported, convey some more troops to the scene of "complications." A number of tents, two 18-pounders, and about five thousand shells, &c., have already been shipped by the Ordnance Department. If, as the *Englishman* states, positive orders have been given that none of Sir Douglas Forsyth's party are to take off their shoes in the Royal Palace of Mandalay, it is evident that the Government of India has at last been roused to a sense of its dignity, and that the King of Ava can only avert punishment by undergoing a little—in his case wholesome—humiliation. The most serious question, however, is—How will His Majesty treat the embassy if he prefers war to concession and submission? And if he attempts foul play, is Sir Douglas's force strong enough to hold its own for a few days against all the might of Mandalay? We ourselves believe it is, if not taken by surprise.

THERE was a very general impression in Calcutta on Saturday morning, amongst the shipping, that a cyclone was approaching near our neighbourhood ; the barometer being very low and having been falling steadily for many days. The decline, however, plainly indicated nothing more than the near approach of the rainy season. There were no real indications of a cyclone, as was erroneously supposed ; but as the first heavy burst of the monsoon is generally accompanied by bad weather in the Bay, it is not unlikely that we shall hear of heavy atmospheric disturbances outside.

THE Chinese Government is actively engaged in making arrangements in Europe for the defence of the coast and rivers of the Empire. We may soon hear of a new loan being launched on the English market for a purpose which is so evidently intended to promote the interests of Great Britain. The *Morning Post* says, that "engineering works on an extensive scale, and supplied with formidable artillery, are about to be constructed at various strategic points, and the general system of defence has been confided to Major-General Ripley, formerly of the United States Army, but who went over to the Confederates at the outbreak of the late civil war. Major-General Ripley was in command at Charleston when hostilities commenced, and his defence of Fort Sumter, and its repair under the guns of the enemy, were among the most remarkable achievements of modern warfare. He is now in England, but will sail for China in a few days, preceded by other artillery officers, whose services the Government of China has secured." English patriots who may feel inclined to subscribe to the next Chinese loan, might not unprofitably ask themselves against what particular enemy China is now so anxious to protect her coasts and rivers. If they would further consider that the Chinese are more or less barbarians who would, if they felt strong enough, inaugurate a war by a general massacre of foreigners, it might occur to these patriots that in facilitating Chinese defensive operations by the loan of money, they were somewhat transgressing the bounds of legitimate commercial speculation.

ALL communication between India and Cabul will, it appears, soon be cut off. The Peshawur authorities have informed traders, &c., that the only safe route being *viâ* Koorum, they must use no other ; and it is further rumoured that the enterprising Nowroz Khan is intriguing with the Waziris to block up the Koorum route itself. The Foreign Office is to be congratulated on its energy in promoting and protecting our trans-frontier trade. The contrast between our policy in this respect and that of the Russians in their recently-acquired Central Asian territories, is not only gratifying to us, but must immensely increase the respect in which we are held by our Asiatic neighbours and well-wishers.

A LONDON correspondent tells a story of some people riding after a steamer upon donkeys and overtaking it! This feat was accomplished by some passengers of the P. and O. steamer *Deccan* which left Bombay on the 29th of last March. They had quitted the *Deccan* at Suez, intending to go *viâ* Cairo to Alexandria, when they discovered that the luggage of a lady with them had not been disembarked. In the meanwhile the *Deccan* was well on her way through the Canal. On discovering the loss, the party tried to engage a steam-launch in which to pursue the steamer, but on inquiry it was found that the Canal dues were so high as to be practically prohibitive. They telegraphed to the *Deccan* begging that it might be stopped long enough for the missing boxes to be identified and landed, but this was declared to be impossible, as the vessel was under the charge of the pilot. Finally, the whole party took the plucky resolve of pursuing the steamer upon donkeys, and after some hours' ride their energy was rewarded by the sight of the *Deccan* funnels not very far ahead. In short, they overtook the steamer, got their luggage, and a good champagne dinner to which the Captain's hospitality treated them, while the P. and O. agent at Suez liberally paid all the expenses of donkey-hire, a boat for bringing back the boxes, &c. Fortune favours the bold.

THE *Pioneer* draws attention to an appeal *case argued before* the Commissioner of the Umballa Division, the decision in regard to which will, when published, be highly interesting to traders and others in India. A certain Phunnam Lall, employed by the Rajah of Sirmoor, as his Umballa agent, for the sale and purchase of goods, sued the Rajah for a balance of accounts, etc., amounting to Rs. 3,800, and got a decree in a lower Court ; but the Rajah appealed on the ground that his status as an independent sovereign rendered him non-amenable to our Civil Courts. The other side pleaded, amongst other things, that as His Majesty "had become a trader in British territory, by keeping a shop, and possessing movable and immovable property in Umballa, he was therefore liable to our civil procedure *quoad* the shop and all transactions arising out of it." Precedents were quoted which tended to show that independent native Princes are rather apt to discharge their liabilities by reference to their sovereign rights, and if in this particular case the agent be pronounced incapable of recovering under British law, it would perhaps be as well to give the widest publicity to the fact that people who give credit to independent Princes, trading or purchasing goods in British territory, have no better—or no worse—security for their money than the honour of the sovereigns with whom they deal.

IT is reported that Shaik Abdul Rahman, whose conversion and death were prematurely announced a few days ago, is going on a pilgrimage to Mecca after the monsoon. His friends and relatives will doubtless be sorry to hear that he does not contemplate returning to India.

IF Mahomedanism were nothing more than a creed, the Government of India, which is sufficiently plastic to adapt itself to every religion under the sun—whether of gods or devils—would have no reason to lament or discourage the growing tendency on the part of our "loafers" to avoid the work-house by entering the mosque : indeed, it might congratulate itself on having been providentially preserved from the outlay involved in the deportation of troublesome vagrants. But, unhappily, there is in the faith of the Koran, as in the creed of the Ultramontanes, a powerful political element which does not operate solely by prayer and meditation. All who are without the pale—all who obstruct the progress of the faith—are accursed, and must either be converted or slain. In other words, the preacher has the Koran in one hand, the sword in the other ; and when he cannot brandish the carnal weapon openly, he conceals but does not lay it aside. Every good Maho-

medan, therefore, must be a politician as well as a worshipper, and the tendency of his policy depends on the creed of his rulers. Now, although a neutral Government, as that of India, would never be likely to rouse the martyr's spirit in the professors of any belief under the sun, there are mundane considerations which would have much weight in inducing the followers of the Prophet to long for a Raj of their own. Those who long would doubtless perform, if it were in their power to act; and the Government of India, therefore, without being unduly suspicious as to the loyalty of any of its subjects, should not be oblivious of the necessity of guarding against any great increase in the political influence and power of any class or race in the Empire. Now it is not to be supposed that Englishmen, who in their despair are driven into the arms of the Mahomedan native community, can entertain any particular affection for those to whom they rightly or wrongly ascribe their miseries and degradation. He who casts off his patronymic, his Christian name, and his country, in exchange for bread and sympathy, has, it may well be assumed, rage and bitterness at his heart; and although individually he may be powerless for evil, the qualities of the race to which he belongs might render him an unpleasant leader of a mob. If history teaches us anything, it is that Asiatics fight well under European leaders of courage and energy; and it was the want of such leadership that wrecked the fortunes of the mutineers in 1857. Whilst, therefore, half-a-dozen European perverts to Mahomedanism only excite in us feelings of contempt and disgust, a few hundred such perverts might prove dangerous rather than ridiculous.

PLAIN-SPEAKING, although it is considered little better than a crime in India, is not, we are glad to see, an extinct virtue in England. A virtue we call it advisedly; for it is often necessary, in the interests of society and morality, to call a spade a spade, and not weaken well-merited censure by diluting it to such an extent as to render it hardly distinguishable from praise. It is a remarkable fact, moreover, that blunt, though not vulgar, sincerity of expression is one of the most marked attributes of honesty, *ergo* the absence of such sincerity seems to imply a certain want of honesty. The tendency has been, of late years, in the direction of something other than plain-speaking, and although this may be proof of the greater politeness of the present generation, we venture to doubt it; for is it not a fact that the young men of the day are less polite to women and to each other than they were half a century ago? If there be any increase in politeness at all, it is confined to that particular form of politeness which seeks to gild or varnish vice and crime. In the old days, men studied the *convenances* in relation to each other and the weaker sex; they now behave more rudely to their neighbours, but more kindly and tenderly towards vice. This is hardly to be called an improvement in society, although we observe traces of it in the pulpit, the forum, the press —everywhere in fact. Latterly, however, public opinion on the subject has seemed to be veering round on this point. Otherwise unattractive preachers draw immense audiences, because their plain-speaking is in pleasant contrast with the unmeaning generalities the majority of their brethren deal in. The *World* and *Vanity Fair* are progressing for a similar reason. Men are in fact almost sated with flattery, and go about seeking a little truth for a change. It was long the fashion to deal tenderly with trashy unwholesome novels, etc., because, forsooth, they were written by ladies; but the fashion has evidently changed, as may be gathered from the following critique in the *Athenæum* on a certain new novel: "We refrain from pronouncing 'The Widow Unmasked' to be the silliest novel that could possibly be written, because its author may write another. The time is past when we might have wondered that such nonsense should find a publisher, and, therefore, presumably readers, and we have now almost ceased even to hope that that time may recur. But as the vilest things are said to serve some purpose in the order of nature, so this book may be useful in indicating the depths of human ignorance and vulgarity. The person who has written three volumes of printed matter must, we suppose, have received some sort of education, but her sentiments and her style it would be insulting to attribute to a barmaid." Let us hope that the age of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals is drawing to a close, and that we may live to hear the ring of sterling metal.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

CHINA.

FORMOSAN affairs have assumed a quieter aspect, although the Chinese authorities continue to send detachments of troops across to Taiw-anfoo. It is not perhaps known in India that while the Japanese were on shore in the south of the Island, last summer, the Chinese authorities threw a garrison into Suaou bay on the East coast. Since the departure of the Japanese forces, the Chinese General charged with the administration of East coast affairs, has been busy pushing a road along the coast from Suaou to the southward, and by last accounts, his head-quarters were established not far from Chockeday. Till quite lately, the aborigines have remained passive, but it is now reported that they have closed in on the rear of the Chinese working parties and are harrassing them considerably. The General will probably retire on Suaou again, until he can mature plans for dislodging the aborigines and driving them across the first line of mountains. This will prove no easy task, as the undergrowth, in which the savages are perfectly at home, is difficult to penetrate, and attempts at firing it, owing to constant downfalls of rain, are not successful. The Keelung coal-fields are now being surveyed by a mining engineer whose services were engaged in England for the Fuhkien authorities. It is intended, we believe, to introduce machinery, with a view to procuring better fuel for the use of the Foochow arsenal, and the Chinese men-of-war. Machinery once introduced, the importance of Keelung will rapidly increase, and we may hope to see good China steam-coal in the treaty port markets generally.

THERE has been another attack on Missionaries, this time at Kiu-Kiang, the city magistrate apparently looking on unwilling to interfere. The facts of the case are these. A mob attacked the American mission premises and completely smashed the contents. No harm was done to individuals, nor does any ill-will seem to have been shown to the missionaries by the respectable inhabitants. Rumours of a pending disturbance appear to have prevailed for some days previous, and this, taken in connection with the curious way in which the row began, seems to imply that it was preconcerted. A man living hard by, whose son had been in the constant habit of running in and out of the school, asks the porter what has become of him. The porter does not know; the man says the missionaries are detaining him with the object of taking his heart and eyes, etc., according to the old formula. The porter pooh-poohs him: the man gets excited, and by-and-bye they fight; then the mob which has been collecting joins in and guts the buildings. It is curious that several officials live hard by but none interfered. They are said to have since shown some energy in bambooing offenders.

THE tragic death of two assistants in the Comptoir d'Escompte at Yokohama is remarkable in all its details. The dead defaulters were both in a good position socially, and ought to have been unembarrassed in their pecuniary affairs. They were in the receipt of handsome and increasing salaries, were employed by one of the wealthiest banking corporations in the world, and could reasonably look forward to certain and lucrative promotion in the future. Their immediate superior testified to their industry, good behaviour, and friendly relations with himself. One of the culprits at least is known to have been the son of a man of large estate, and to have relations in the possession of considerable worldly wealth. It has not appeared that either of the defaulters indulged in any extraordinary extravagances, or indeed in an expenditure unwarranted by his income. Future revelations may disclose some powerful causes which impelled them to the commission of so desperate and apparently so unnecessary a crime. At present it appears to be without reason and without excuse. That they felt their attempt was a desperate one, in which they must succeed or die, is evident from the deliberate manner in which they effected their embarkation and that of their stolen treasure, and the utter absence of anxiety they are alleged to have displayed when they saw that they must choose between death and capture. Rarely, indeed, in the annals of crime has been witnessed such a combination of want of apparent motive, consequent facility of prosecution, hardihood both of conception and execution, rapid failure, and tragic termination of the criminal undertaking. The *Yokohama Herald* has little doubt that the fears of M. Vouillemont, the manager of the Bank, as expressed at the inquest, that the defalcations are not limited to the amount of money actually stolen, will prove to be only too well founded. It may perhaps turn out that systematic fraud had been carried on for some time, and that certainty of approaching detection hastened the criminals to their final *coup*. Bail to the amount of $5,000 has been accepted for the appearance of George Withers, late Captain of the now ill-famed schooner *Iris*, charged with aiding and abetting in the recent embezzlement. The cash-box which, when first discovered on board the *Iris*, it was impossible to open, has since been opened, and found to be nearly full of jewellery. A further sum of $700 in gold has been found on board the vessel.

THE direct guilt of the death of Mr. Margary is being brought startlingly home to the Chinese. We are in possession of four documents, of which two give distinct evidence of the advent of a large force from Momein, with the object of attacking the English. One letter predicts the day of the attack, and warns a Burmese official in the English camp to quit it for his life, adding that the warning is given by order of the Chinese. Another mentions the arrival of the Momein force at Manwein, under the command of one Shoon—a nephew of the Lee See Tahee of whom we heard so much in connection with Major Sladen's expedition. Lee seems to have been at that time a sort of partisan leader, fighting for the Imperialists: he now holds the rank of Colonel, and is military commandant of the district. The inference clearly is that the attack was organised directly by him, quite possibly in collusion with the King of Burmah. A memorial fund is being collected in honour of the murdered man.

MUCH discussion has arisen respecting the nomination of a Chinese official named Sung Paou-hwa, by the Viceroy of Chihli, to accompany Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunan to enquire into the Yunan outrage. It is objected that he is of low rank and not nominated by the Chinese Government. It is now stated that

he is only to act as escort, but strong protests have been made against his appointment (as the *only* Chinese official sent) by every journal in China. It is stated on the best authority that Prince Kung neither apologised for, nor expressed any regret at, Mr. Margary's murder.

THE latest news from Tientsin is that Li Hung-chang is massing troops all round Tientsin. He has brought in a number of regiments of the so-called Southern Legion, and has even brought in soldiers from Shantung. New forts are also being constructed in the neighbourhood with a view to strengthening the approaches to the capital. This scarcely looks pacific. It seems very much as if the astute Generalissimo of Chihli was apprehensive that some movement would before long take place at the capital, against which it behoved him to provide. There is a Chinese report current at Shanghai, says the *Courier*, "that the Empress Dowager has handed over to Prince Kung what is practically the supreme power of that State. He is to occupy, according to this account, the Chiun-chi office, and he will in future wield the *vermilion pencil*, which, with the exception of two years during which the late Emperor used it, has remained in the sole hands of H.M. Tsze-An since the death of Hien-fung. The man who is invested with this power is to all intents and purposes Regent of the Empire; and it is said that other princes and high ministers at Peking are showing fear and jealousy."

THE only other news from the capital is that the Chinese were impertinent to foreigners at the Pekin Races, and that the young Emperor is afflicted with measles.

JAPAN.

THE desire which the Japanese have evinced during the past two years for something resembling the free institutions of the Western nations, has produced two very marked effects, both indicative of a growth of the national intelligence and an advance of the popular will. The first is the extraordinary development of the native press; the other is the institution of local assemblies where a comparatively free expression of opinion has been tolerated, and even encouraged, and the resolutions passed in which have been accepted and acted upon by the local authorities. Within the past few weeks a new step has been taken, two new deliberative departments of State having been established; and the following address to the Japanese nation has been issued by the Mikado: "On ascending the Imperial Throne, I assembled the nobles and high officials of my realm and took oath before the gods to maintain the five principles, to govern in harmony with public opinion, and to protect the rights of my people. Assisted by the sacred memory of the glorious line of my holy ancestors, and by the union of my subjects, I have attained a large measure of peace and tranquillity. So short, however, has been the space of time which has elapsed since the consummation of the late Revolution, that many essential reforms still remain to be effected in the administration of the Empire. It is my desire not to restrict myself to the maintenance of the five principles which I swore to preserve, but to go still further and enlarge the circle of domestic reforms. With this view I now establish the *Genro-in*, to enact laws for the Empire; and the *Dai-shin-in*, to consolidate the judicial authority of the court. Thus, by assembling representatives from various provinces of the Empire, the public mind may best be known and the public interest best consulted, and in this manner the wisest system of administration will be determined. I hope by these means to secure the happiness of my subjects and my own. And while they must necessarily abandon many of their former customs, yet must they not on the other hand yield too impulsively to a rash desire for reform. I desire to make you acquainted with my wishes and to obtain your hearty co-operation in giving them effect."

The native press praises unanimously this reform, one journal expressing itself thus: "Rejoice our 30,000,000 of brethren and dance with joy! Give thanks giving to the kindness of our Mikado, for having granted to us, in the Imperial Decree of the 14th of April, the means of raising ourselves to the level of enlightenment of European and American peoples. Japan is situated on the easternmost edge of Asia and is a neighbour of China, therefore all her customs and laws were originally derived from China, and her people are accustomed to an absolute monarchy and to live under a despotic administration. We have been perpetually humbled and have never received freedom of conscience, and such being the case have always proved unequal in power to Europe and America. It seemed, indeed, as if, like China, humiliation was to be our lot. Recently, however, the errors of our administrative system became manifest, and we have introduced such reforms as seemed advisable; but the old forms of despotism still lingered, and Japan was like a convalescent slowly recovering from a tedious illness. There are among us those who alleged that an absolute rule was a good form of Government, and that in seeking to change it our people were unnecessarily anxious. But H.M. the Mikado in his benign wisdom, penetrated with the excellent governmental systems of other peoples, has consulted with his advisers, and by the decree which we now celebrate has conferred happiness and satisfaction upon the people of his Empire. Henceforth our nation will grow in zealousness, in power and wealth. We shall not be deemed inferior to European peoples, and the lineage of our Emperor will be rendered everlasting."

A SOMEWHAT amusing paragraph respecting the symbolic meaning of the word Dragon as applied to the Japanese Emperor appears in a native paper published at Hiogo. The writer wanted to know how it comes that the name of an animal "between a crocodile and a poisonous snake" (a new pedigree, by the way) should be applied to so exalted a personage as the Mikado. Unable to satisfactorily settle the question, he made enquiries of a "learned man."

The answer was that the words were derived from the Chinese, and mean "Awe inspiring." In China several cruel Emperors have reigned, and Confucius says that a tyrant is more cruel than a strong tiger. That which is more cruel than the strong tiger is fitly represented by the crocodile and poisonous snake—and so the people called the tyrants "Dragons." The writer then asked the learned man how it was that these cruel Emperors were contented to be called by so expressive a name, and was told that so long as they had the supreme and invincible power of the dragon they did not care for the name. The writer says that this refers to China, and as there have been no Emperors in Japan so tyrannical as to deserve the title, it does not belong to Japan. Why do not the great men and the editors of the papers (some of whom, if they lived in the United States, would surely come to be President) see to this?

AN interesting question has been raised by a Japanese priest. Alarmed at the spread of Christianity amongst his countrymen, he has presented a memorial to the Vice-Minister of the Department of Public Worship, stating that many Japanese have deserted the faith of their ancestors and adopted the tenets of Christianity, and inquiring whether he is permitted to oppose the spread of the foreign faith. His objections to this latter are that it "inculcates neither respect to the Sovereign, nor the honour due to parents, and, as it involves laxity in the discharge of these civil and domestic duties, must prove injurious." The reply to this is probably more satisfactory to the memorialist than it will be to the foreign residents in Japan. The Vice-Minister's reply is "Memorial approved and permitted. But *excepting religion* nothing must be done to diminish the good understanding which exists between foreigners and the people of this country."

ACHIN.

THE following is a translation, from the Dutch, of a sketch of the state of affairs at present existent in Achin: "The situation at Achin may not yet be wholly satisfactory, nor can it yet be termed decidedly favourable, still of late a perceptible improvement in the same has been noticeable. In the state of health, which in February was still extremely disquieting, there has been a remarkable change for the better since last month. The number of sick is still indeed considerable, but the diseases are much less malignant, the deaths much fewer, and cholera does not appear otherwise than sporadically. The points which have had to be occupied to secure our main position have all been successively taken from the enemy, and afterwards fortified; whereby a continuous chain of outposts has been acquired, which fully protects from the enemies' attacks the territory of Great Achin conquered by us. On that territory important works have been, or are being carried on by us. An iron discharging and loading pier, and a railway are being constructed there; Kotta Rajah has been connected by telegraph with Oleh-leh and the roadstead. Amongst the troops an excellent spirit *continuously prevails*, notwithstanding the furious resistance of the enemy; and although *they had been visited by disease; in spite too* of the floods which took place in December 1874; *and of all the fatigues necessarily* attending a lengthy stay in the field. To invalid and replace wounded and sick soldiers, measures are regularly taken three times a month; while neither expense nor trouble is spared as to variation of diet, even in the minutest particulars, such as fresh bread, and ice, &c. On the other hand it has repeatedly become apparent of late, that the enemy's powers of resistance are decreasing significantly; and, from the reports received from the commanders of the men-of-war, regarding emigration of people from Great Achin to the petty states on the west coast, which must have taken place, it may be inferred that discouragement begins to prevail in the enemy's camp. Our influence is, above all, extending in the dependencies. The chastisement of Akih and Labuan Hadji in January last has struck wholesome terror, and has made a deep impression. The Rajah of Analabu has, by means of an embassy, paid homage to the military and also civil commanding officer at Kotta Rajah; from whence the members of that embassy, after having viewed with their own eyes the great works effected by us there, and the large force collected there, have returned to their prince, struck with astonishment. On the north coast, the Netherlands sovereignty has been acknowledged by the Rajah of Klumpang Dua, with the apparent approval of the whole population; and at Pasangan the newly succeeded prince of that place has received the station commandant in a way which leaves nothing to be desired. In conclusion, during the last month, the Netherlands flag has been accepted by Edi Kichil and Padawa Besar."

THE BATTLE OF PONTSEE.

A MEMBER of Colonel Horace Browne's Bhamo Expedition has written a graphic account of what may be called the Battle of Pontsee, in which a few score Sikhs thrashed several thousand Chinamen. The account has been sent to the *Times*, but we have been enabled to forestall the London journal. On the 22nd February, the writer says, a servant came in with a vague report that Margary and his servants had been murdered, and positive assertion that 3,000 Chinese troops from Momein in conjunction with the Tsarai and Pontsee clans were coming to attack us, and that they were close behind. In a few minutes we could see them passing along the crest of the hill above us. No time was lost in making preparations to defend ourselves. Some of the Burmans was placed as an outpost on the northern spur, a few on the road to Tsarai, and some more on the wooded knoll to the N.W. where the Tsaredawgyee stayed. The main body was posted to defend the Tsekaw road, and a little lower down our Sikhs were stationed behind a line of rock which formed an excellent breast-work. By the time we were in position, the enemy began the attack. Their men filled the jungle on the southern spur, and many of them came rushing out of the narrow road on to the open space in front, yelling and

waving spears and tridents, and shouting to the Burmans that they did not want to fight them, but only to kill the foreign devils. The steady fire of our Sikhs soon made this amusement too exciting for them, and they dodged behind trees and stones, only venturing from time to time to raise their heads or brandish their weapons, any such exhibition being promptly followed by a shot from our side. Even this was too much for them, and after about an hour of this work, a regular stampede ensued. They all rushed to escape by the narrow road, and as they were getting away the Siks gave them a volley with great effect, and we could see that many were wounded, and that one corpse was left behind on the path. Some of the Burmans, led by the Khyoung Oke, a Burman Shan village headman, ran out to secure the head, which they cut off with their *dahs* and brought into camp. Having performed a most extraordinary war dance round it, they hung it on a tree, the Khyoung Oke shouting out to the Chinese to come on, and share their comrade's fate, "for the Burmans here," cried he, "are none of your ordinary fellows, but servants of his Majesty the King of Burmah." All this time the Chinese were firing on us from the jungle; luckily neither their aim nor their arms were very good, and they did little execution. A Burman wounded in the neck, and an Indian servant who was grazed by a bullet which afterwards lodged in the leather of the cook's shoe, were the only two on our side who were hit. After a while we could see a considerable reinforcement of the enemy arrive, but none of them would venture very close to us, after their experience in the morning. While the fight was going on, the Tsawbwa of Won Kaw came up and significantly informed Colonel Browne that the Tsawbwa of Tsarai had promised him 500 rupees if he would join him and the Chinese. Colonel Browne at once offered him 10,000 rupees, if he would aid us and convey our baggage safely to Tsekaw. It took some time to make this barbarian understand what ten thousand rupees meant, but when it was explained to him that it was ten baskets of silver, he promptly closed with the offer. He set his men to work to burn the jungle, and as the wind was favourable and the long grass as dry as tinder, there was soon a magnificent blaze, and the Chinese then retreated as fast as they could, completely routed. As they went along the top of the hill we got plenty of shots at them with the 800 yards sight up, and notwithstanding the distance one or two of them were seen to fall. At four o'clock all firing, even from the guard stationed from the northern spur, died away; the mules were brought up from the lower part of the hill where they had been placed during the fight, and loaded faster than they had ever been before, and in half-an-hour we all started in good order, our trusty Sikhs bringing up the rear guard. As a parting insult to the enemy, the Khyoung Oke and one or two more of the Burmese officers executed a second war dance, and solemnly challenged their foes to come on from each point of the compass. We must say a good word here in behalf of our Burman allies. Notwithstanding their inferior weapons they stood by us and fired steadily and pluckily. The Tsa-re-daw-gyee himself fired one shot into the jungle, where it was impossible to see anything, but he stoutly asserted that he had hit a man in the arm. On reaching the village of Tse-te, some three miles from our camp, the Burmans proposed to stay there for the night, but the Colonel would not listen to the proposal for an instant, as the place was utterly undefended, and surrounded by jungle coming up to the very doors of the houses, so that the Chinese would be enabled to creep up close to us, and pick us off deliberately. We therefore chose a few mules to carry our beds and a few provisions, and continued our march back to Nan Peng, which we reached at ten o'clock that night, having left the Wong Kaw Tsawbwa to earn his ten thousand rupees by bringing on the luggage as best he could. The following morning he brought us word that the Chinese were following us up in force, and that we must leave everything behind us, if we hoped to outmarch them. He further brought a letter from the Burmese Resident at Manwyne to the Tsa-re-daw-gyee, to inform him of the opposition of the Chinese, and of the massacre of Margary and his servants in cold blood by them, and to advise him to throw the Europeans over and look to his own safety. We had to be off, and never expecting to see an article of baggage again, we set our faces for Tsekaw, 22 miles off. The road by which we travelled was not the one by which we had come, but one that passed through the village of Won Kaw, and joined the main road again at the third guard house. We met with no opposition or trouble, and slept that night in comparative safety at Tsekaw. Contrary to our expectations, our luggage was not seized by the Chinese, but was brought down to us in two instalments. The kakhyengs, however, managed to pilfer a good deal. The uniforms of Colonel Browne and Dr. Anderson were both stolen, and now probably decorate some filthy savage chief, or are hung up in his house as an ornament. We remained two days and a half in Tsokaw, waiting, in much discomfort, for our beds, and clothes, and other appliances of civilization. We noticed there that the Chinese of the village, who had previously been on very familiar terms with us, now avoided us like a pestilence, never showing themselves near the Kyoung in which we lived, if they could help it. From Tsekaw we went back to Bhamo, to which place steamers run from Lower Burmah, and so we are supposed to be once more in a settled and civilized town.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been on a visit to the Bhootan frontier. It is said that he will descend to the plains in July, accompanied by the Bishop.

A WRITER in the *Delhi Gazette* says: "In your issue of the 28th May appeared an extract from the *Darjeeling News*, stating that Dalil Khan, the murderer of Major and Mrs. Holmes, and Dr. and Mrs. Gardner and child, at Seegowlie, in 1857, had been captured and tried. It may interest your readers to learn that this notorious villain has not only been captured and tried, but has been hanged also. He was hanged at Motecharee about ten days ago, and in sight of the graves and monument of his victims; but the event was kept so secret by the authorities that many people living in the station did not know that the wretch had received his reward until some days afterwards. It is reported that Dalil Khan was incorrigible and bloodthirsty to the last, and that a few moments previous to being suspended, and after his arms had been pinioned, he expressed his regret to the Collector and other European officials present that he could not die with his hands red with the blood of the *goralog*."

THE trial in connection with the indigo riot in Tirhoot is at last over. Mr. Manners of the Belsund Factory has been found guilty of being a member of an unlawful assembly and of criminal trespass, but not of culpable homicide, and fined Rs. 1,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Ceylon paper says that hundreds of coffee plants of a year old have been destroyed on his estate by rats gnawing their stems. To keep off the pest the coolies are made to parade the plantations all night beating tom-toms.

THE staff salaries of the Chief Inspectors of Musketry have been increased—in Bengal from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 monthly; and in Madras and Bombay, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 monthly.

IT is stated by a contemporary that a young native gentleman who left for England in 1874, to study for the bar, has since become insane.

THE East Indian Railway Company is about to construct a railway carriage for the accommodation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; it will be large enough to accommodate the Prince and a suite of twelve persons.

AT the tea sales held on the 7th instant, over six thousand packages were offered. The teas were from all the districts, and went off at better rates than have been realized at previous sales this season. This is said to be due in some measure to the present very low rate of exchange which induces those who wish to send funds to England to make use of tea as a means of remittance instead of banker's bills.

THE death at Mussoorie of Miss Seely, M.D., is announced. She was for some time connected with the American Mission Home in this city.

A FIFTH shock of earthquake, the severest of all this season, was felt at Darjeeling on the morning of the 1st of June.

DR. W. WAAGEN has been appointed Palæontologist to the Geological Survey, in room of Dr. Stoliczka.

THE beneficial effects of Agricultural Exhibitions in Bengal are yearly becoming more manifest. Though there has not been any visible improvement in the character of some of the principal articles of produce, the attention of both cultivators and proprietors has been greatly excited, and they seem to have taken to the cultivation of several articles of produce which they had hitherto been averse to. The annual intercourse of the proprietors and their tenants on the *mêla* ground serves also to promote amicable feelings between them, and the interest felt by Government is duly appreciated. The moral effects of the *mêla* are of as great importance as its material effects. The promotion of a friendly feeling between the ryots and their landlords has now become a matter of paramount importance. Their contact with people better clad, better fed, and, withal, better educated has gradually been teaching them to improve their own condition. With increased and improved roads and canals, the people would find better opportunities and means of selling their produce with advantage. The *mêla* shows them the great demand for their produce, both raw and manufactured; here they find a ready market, and they will here learn to value their produce properly: they will learn also to respect themselves. The ultimate consequence will be the spread of intelligence and the increase of trade.

NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. E. H. HARRISON, Officiating Registrar of the Chief Court, died at Simla on Saturday. He is much regretted privately and officially. Mr. G. W. Rivaz, his *locum tenens*, is likely to succeed him permanently.

THE Nawab of Bhawulpore is still seriously ill; the state of his health is most critical.

THERE have been two accidents on the new, and two on the old, route leading from Kalka to Simla this year, and three of these were due to the narrow and unprotected condition of the roads.

IT is believed that the following are the troops that will be present at the approaching Delhi Camp:—Four batteries R. H. A., six of Light Field Artillery, one Heavy Battery, one Mountain Battery, three regiments of Cavalry, ten regiments of Native Infantry, eight regiments of Bengal Cavalry, one of Punjab Cavalry, one of Central India Horse, thirteen regiments of Bengal Infantry, two of Punjab Infantry, and six companies of Sappers and Miners. A brigade each is expected from Bombay and Madras, and it is estimated that about 20,000 troops will be present altogether, with an average strength of about 500 to each regiment.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being solicited for the aid of the sufferers from the Murree fire.

MR. RUSSELL, the Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, has safely reached Leh, on his return journey from Yarkund.

THE condition of the Aboo School, as an elementary educational institution, may be judged from a report made by the Sub-Inspector of Army Schools, who held an examination in January last. After giving a detailed account of the classes examined, Mr. Cartwright states: "Before I conclude my report, I cannot avoid recording "the high satisfaction and pleasure which the performance of my "duty in the examination of the Aboo Lawrence School afforded "me," and he pays a well-merited compliment to the Headmaster and Mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome, remarking, that the educational and moral status to which they have raised the school reflects upon them the highest possible credit. But there is no very high order of education attempted in the Aboo School. An acquaintance with Homer's hexameters or with the iambics of Horace, is not considered necessary as in some other "seminaries" for the class of children received. The three R's of course, are taught, with English grammar, composition, and English and Indian history. The first class also learn euclid, mensuration, and algebra. But here the education attempted in this school stops, the desire being, that the boys may be fitted for civil engineering, the subordinate medical service, for employ in the Electric Telegraph Department, or in public or merchants' offices. Neither would industrial work appear to be neglected, the girls making and mending all their own clothing and performing all kinds of household work. The school is supported partly by Government, and partly from subscriptions received from the general public. During the year Rs. 7,000 was thus subscribed for the benefit of the school, or nearly half the expenditure; the whole cost being something over Rs. 16,000. The average cost per child *per mensem* under all heads, food, clothing, and teaching, was Rs. 25. On this point, it may be remarked, that probably, even with the increased rates of home living, children of the class might be more cheaply fed and taught in England, and this without the necessity of patronizing an establishment of the "Dotheboys Hall" order. It was indeed at one *time* gravely proposed, that the children in our charitable educational establishments in India, should be sent home as the more economical plan of the two. But so long as each European regiment and battery arriving in India is allowed to bring with it a large number of children of all ages—one battery which arrived this last cold weather had sixty—it is folly to talk of sending the children to England for education. We must accept the position as it is forced upon us, and do the best we can for European children in this country. Disease will indeed always create a large number of orphans, for which such asylums as the Lawrence School are essentially necessary. Of the children now in the school the great majority are either motherless, fatherless, or altogether orphans. We, therefore, scarcely feel surprised at the long list of subscribers attached to the report. It is, however, very satisfactory to find so many private soldiers and Non-Commissioned officers subscribing to the Aboo School. Page after page of the report is filled with the names of soldiers who have given their mite to this institution. And although the sum-total thus received may not be after all very great, it is still an earnest that the soldiers appreciate the attempt being made for their benefit, as shown by that best of tests, the pocket.

BOMBAY.

THE crew of the steamer *Empress* mutinied at Kurrachee last week. The captain struck down the engineer, who advanced to attack him, and the rest of the men were soon subdued.

A EUROPEAN at Poona has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling liquor to soldiers.

ORDERS have been issued for the release of upwards of two hundred prisoners in the Baroda city jail after the installation of the Gaekwar.

SOME four years ago a Committee assembled at Nagode, under the presidency of Colonel Gray, to inquire into the conduct of an officer of the Indian Staff Corps who had been dismissed from the Settlement Commission, with a view to the Commander-in-Chief in India being able to form an opinion as to whether the circumstances of the case precluded his being permitted to return to military duty. The officer who was called upon to defend himself was Lieutenant, now Captain, Gibson, Bengal Staff Corps. It may be remembered that the case was referred to by the leading journals both at home and abroad. Captain Gibson was everywhere allowed to have been treated in the most iniquitous manner, and after a full inquiry the Court before whom he was tried unanimously pronounced him "not guilty," a verdict in which the entire Indian Press concurred. The case, we understand, is still before the authorities at the India Office. Captain Gibson is now in England on leave, and he has wisely demanded a searching investigation of the facts, feeling convinced that such inquiry would prove unmistakably that it was the irregularity of others which had the effect of placing him in the disagreeable position in which he for some time stood. The injustice of his case was so apparent to all, that there is not the slightest reason to doubt but that the India Office will accede to his request.

THE Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company contemplate an arrangement of machinery enabling them to spin a range of 20's to 40's, thus giving an average of 30's. The production per spindle of 30's may be taken at about 14oz. per week; the production of a mill of 20,000 spindles, taking fifty weeks to the year, would thus be 875,000lbs. The following are charges incidental to transit on actual transactions:—1¼d. per lb on cotton to England, 2 7-16d. on 30's to India, import duty ½d. These amount to 4 3-16d. per lb. charges and various expenses incurred on yarns spun in Lancashire for India, but which are avoided by Indian mills. Add to this ¾d. per lb. advantage to the Indian spinner from using unpressed cotton, with a less cost of production, and it is not overstating the case to say that the Bombay mill can sell 30's, or the cloths made therefrom, such as good 8¼lb. shirtings made from 28's warp and 32's weft, at the same price as English-made yarn, and make 5d. per lb. more profit. This 5d. on the 875,000lbs. before referred to gives a profit of £18,229, or something over 45 per cent per annum on 40's per spindle, and this does not include the ordinary trade profit made equally with the English spin.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says: "Since we last referred to the disturbances in the Deccan, caused by the attacks of the ryots on the sowcars, we have heard that it has been found necessary to send a military guard of 40 troopers to Tullegaum, as the rioters were expected to *loot* the court-house there. Of course, since the troops arrived, all has been quiet." We believe we may state with confidence that the question of legislating for the protection of the ryots from extortionate usurers is now engaging the serious attention of Government.

AN official account has been published of the naval attack of the British squadron under Captain Sulivan, of the *London*, on Mombasah, a fortress in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Mombasah, or Mombaga, stands on a small island 130 miles northward of Zanzibar. Its Governor, Akida Mohammed Vir Abdullah, an Arab of high rank, received an order in August last to execute another Arab, a friend of his, from the Sultan; that Arab, from some political reason, having become obnoxious to the Sultan. Akida refused, and was therefore ordered to resign his command and repair to Zanzibar. Under such a despotic Government his compliance with this second order would have led to his own execution, Akida therefore determined to hold the fortress against his master. The Sultan had no force with which he could attempt the reduction of the fortress. Akida remained in possession, and to support his troops, about 400 soldiers, he has since made various raids on the adjacent country, and frequent fights have occurred between his troops and those of the Sultan. In these conflicts some wealthy and influential Indian Banyans, British subjects, have suffered. To put an end, therefore, to this inconvenience to them, Captain Prideaux, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and acting political agent applied to Captain Sulivan to put down the insurrection. The force used was the *Nassau*, surveying vessel; the *Rifleman*, double screw gun vessel; and the *London*. The *Nassau* and the *Rifleman's* cutters were used as rocket-boats. The fortress had forty-five guns, all obsolete 18-pounders. The naval force had a 7-inch six-and-half-ton gun, seven 20-pounder Armstrong guns, and the rocket-boats. On being summoned to surrender, the Abdullah said it was too great an honour to meet the British under arms for him to think of surrendering without exchanging a shot with them. In the bombardment that followed he had seventeen of his soldiers killed and fifty wounded. The British force had neither killed nor wounded. On the ultimate surrender, after three hours' bombardment, Akida, with his brother and some of his principal followers, were taken on board the *Nassau* as prisoners under British protection. The rest of the garrison, with their women and children have been sent to Muscat.

A NATIVE went up the steeple of Trinity Church at Kurrachee on Saturday, and threw himself from the top. His skull was smashed to atoms.

MUCH has been thought of Holkar's prompt measures in recognizing the selection of Syajee Rao. His presents, which are estimated at about Rs. 17,000, were received in special Durbar. Colonel Sukkaram Martand Bappoo Sahib was the fortunate bearer of them and received return gifts for Holkar from the Gaekwar, besides a handsome present for himself. Martand, generally called Colonel Martin by the European residents of Indore, is the Commander-in-Chief of Holkar's infantry, and a brother of the late Indore Dewan Bhow Sahib of 1857 celebrity.

THE men of the Baroda Field Force are discussing very warmly a question of great interest to themselves, namely, whether they will receive any batta for the six months' service they have rendered. The general impression is that the Government will, as it generally does in such cases, say that "The men have done their duty and that great thanks are due, &c. Government should, as a special case, allow these men batta, considering the numerous privations they have had to undergo in camp, and the signal service they rendered in quelling the Baroda riot, which, but for the timely measures adopted by Sir Richard Meade, and the hearty co-operation afforded by the troops, would have assumed a serious form.

THE monsoon burst at Carwar on the 6th.

MESSRS. JEFFERSON AND PAYNE have received the value of their costs and charges in *re* Mulharao the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, and have expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the sum that they have been paid for conducting that case.

MADRAS.

LORD HOBART'S horses and carriages were sold on Saturday, the Duke of Buckingham having apprised the authorities by telegraph that he declined to buy any of them. There is no news of his Grace's movements.

A HYDERABAD paper presents a pretty picture of life in that city of armed desperadoes. One day week two Mahomedans had a dispute in a toddy shop, whereupon the proprietor interfered, and got his skull fractured. On Saturday, a scuffle took place between the police and a man carrying mangoes into the city. It appears that the peons attempted to levy blackmail, but that the man resisted, whereupon

he was severely thrashed and deprived of the fruit. The next day a sepoy purchasing some meat found the butcher had given him short weight. A quarrel ensued, and the sepoy struck the butcher. A hand to hand fight followed in which both combatants were severely wounded, knives having been freely used. And in the evening of the same day a number of *Gowlees* attacked a betrothal procession, and the Sheik in charge of the party was knocked down. The Sheik, on recovering himself a little, rushed after the *Gowlees* who were running away. Nine men were wounded in this affray, the Sheik being eventually overpowered and severely beaten.

THE *Ceylon Observer* publishes the following telegrams, dated Trincomalee, 28th May, 10-20 A.M: "A riot anticipated between the Moors of Nos. 4 and 10 Mosques regarding a burial. The Assistant Agent was requested by a number of Mahomedans to attend to prevent a disturbance, but he declines interference. The corpse has been upwards of 30 hours uninterred. No steps have been taken by the Board of Health. A mob has largely gathered in No. 10 Mosque since last evening. The police are in attendance. Another official would serve to give counsel in such cases of grave importance." Trincomalee, 28th May, 2-12 P.M.—"Great and continued excitement. A Mahomedan corpse lying two days unburied. At bazar Mosque they unlawfully refuse interment. The Assistant Agent advises interment elsewhere, and an action for damages. The police are there expecting disturbances, and apparently wishing to aid coast Mahomedans. A telegram has been sent to the Governor by some of the friends of the deceased, praying speedy orders to open mosque to allow the burial, to prevent nuisance and a stoppage of business. Matters should be settled speedily or serious consequences will follow. An enquiry demanded and necessary to enforce its decision. The bazar people refuse rights to others through grudge."

IT appears that the Madras Legislative Council is to meet shortly on the Hills, and that the non-official members may choose between making a long journey to attend the meeting and staying away altogether. The *Madras Times* regards this to be a gross violation of the spirit of the Indian Councils Act. That Act, without doubt contemplates the meeting of the Council at a place convenient for all the members, and the removal of the Council to a place that happens to be convenient for the official members, but that is most inconvenient for non-official members, is clearly not in harmony with its spirit. Such a removal, in fact, practically eliminates the non-official element from the Council, and enables the official members of the Legislative Council to pass measures without hearing the opinions of their non-official colleagues who may be detained on the plains. This question was thoroughly argued out between the Viceroy and Sir George Campbell, two or three years ago. Sir George protested vigorously against legislation at Simla, and the Viceroy apologetically explained that the Acts passed on the Hills were "*very little ones.*"

COLOMBO has only just been *freed from cholera when another attack* is threatened. A few deaths have occurred already.

AT Madras during the month of May, the minimum heat in the shade averaged 80·9 against 78·5, the average of former years; the maximum 100·8, against an average of 91·3; and the mean temperature 87·6 against 84·2, the average of previous years. The maximum temperature on the hottest days of each of the three Mays has been as follows: 1873, 102·2; 1874, 102·4; 1875, 109·8.

BURMAH.

A SHORT time ago, a most daring conspiracy among the convicts in the Rangoon Central Jail was discovered, only in time to save an outbreak. The ring-leader was to have been transferred to Madras, but he has since been found dead in his cell, having garrotted himself with the twine which supported his leg-irons.

FRESH light is still being thrown on the murder of Mr. Margary. The following translation of a letter written by the Agent of the King of Burmah in Manwyne forms important evidence as to the origin of the attack. It is directed to our Burmese friends in Momein. "The officials sent by the Won of Momyeng,—*viz.*, Bhwa Tsheng-tsheng-Shoom, Tsheng-tsheng and Lyo Tsheng-tsheng—have told us to write to you urgently to say that on the 3rd Labyeegyaw of Tabodwai 1236 (23rd February, 1875), you must not remain with the English Koolas whom you are escorting; you must either leave them and return, or you must stay in some place a mile or two miles from them. If you do not do so, and if in consequence thereof any of your men are wounded or killed, you must not blame the Chinese. As they have told us so we write. As soon as you receive this, write quickly to say whether you will remain or retreat. The Chinese said that if the Koolas follow you, you are not to receive them. The attack will be made at night on the 3rd Labyee-gyaw Tobodwai 1236. Above 3,000 and about 4,000 men are collecting and surrounding you. We think it will be wise for you to retreat." The following is the translation of a statement of Gna Hinaw, a Burmese scout sent with Mr. Margary to Manwyne: "I was sent from the fifth guard-house, with Gna Lwon and the Laya Pawmaing Maran to see what was going on in Man-wien. We arrived on the 14th Latshan (19th February) at the Tsarai Tsawbwa's house. We slept there, and the next day we went to Man-wien. On the 1st Labyee-gyaw Tabodwai (21st February) the Chinese officers killed Mr. Margary and five Chinese. The Chinese officers said to Gna Hpo Moung and Gna Oon—'You must send some one to tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas;' and Gna Hpo Moung and Gna Oon accordingly gave me and Gna Lwon a letter to the Tsare-daw-gyee. We left Man-wein on the 2nd Labyee-gyaw (22nd February). At Tsarai we met Yoon-tseen-lweng and Yoon-tsheng-tsheng, and the latter asked me if I would tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas. I said I would. Some Kakhyengs of Tsarai and the Chinamen wanted to kill me, because they said I had come from Man-wien; but Yoon-tsheng-tsheng ordered me to go at once and tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas, so I ran away. On the road I met the Chinese officer, Shouk-goon, who said he was coming back from the fight between the Kakhyengs and Chinese and the English. I ran away, and came up with the Burmese force at Tsalee."

ASIA.

A PERILOUS and toilsome journey in the heart of the Himalayas was accomplished in the early summer of last year by the Moravian Brother Redslob. It was from the station at Kyelang, where he resides, to that at Poo. The missionary preached the Gospel as he had opportunity, and circulated the Scriptures and religious tracts. He had to do this last with care, for on inquiry, he says, "I learned that some of the natives, believing our books to contain more wholesome instructions than their own, are in the habit of converting the leaves into globules, and prescribing and swallowing them in cases of sickness!" A visit which Mr. Redslob paid to the large and important Boodhist monastery at Kyi is thus described: "I was kindly shown all the sacred rooms, so that I had an opportunity of seeing their large assortment of religious apparatus to the best advantage. Of these I will only mention one very large prayer-mill, about six feet high and four in diameter covered with gilt paper, on which the 'o mane padme hum' was painted in the most varied colours. The working of this mill is, of course, particularly efficacious. I was struck with the ability the lamas display in painting. The way in which many of their idols are decorated proves that their artists have not only great talent, but also understanding of the laws relative to the proper proportions of the human body, and the arrangement of drapery. The outlines of the faces were often very fine. Their ideas of beauty appear to be borrowed from the Caucasian rather than the Mongolian race. In all their pictures and idols attempts seem to have been made to give expression to the ideal state of existence—namely, that of 'perfect peace.' This has had the effect, in most instances, of imparting the appearance of an utter absence of intellectual power. The idols are formed of clay, and then painted; smaller ones in bronze are often very well cast. In visiting such sacred places as the idol-houses of this lamasery, scenes that I had witnessed in Roman Catholic churches were involuntarily revived in my memory, and this was especially the case in the principal rooms, where a female figure occupied the chief niche. On making inquiries as to its significance, I was told that it was a representation of the 'Great Mother.' I was naturally desirous of obtaining further information in reference to so interesting a coincidence, but I soon found that my guide, although the Gelong or abbot of the monastery, and priding himself on having studied in Trashilunpo, the seat of the second Boodhist pope, was unable to give a clear answer to any of my questions."

THERE is a very prevalent notion among the Chinese that the murder of Mr. Margary is fully condoned by the loss of native lives in the recent collision between the *Ocean* and the *Fusing*. "True," they say, "we have killed one of you English: but one of your steamers had been the means of killing fifty Chinamen, so no more need be said about the matter."

THE Russian Government has granted a concession for the construction of lines of railway from Tiflis to Baku, and from Tiflis to Djulfa, on the Persian frontier.

THE Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Pekin, and Mr. Baber have been chosen to proceed to Yunan with the Chinese Commissioner in order to investigate the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Margary.

SHORTLY before starting for Germany the Emperor Alexander signed a Convention with Japan, by which the island of Saghalien, at the mouth of the River Amoor, is ceded to Russia. Saghalien was formerly held jointly by Russia and Japan, the latter occupying the southern and the former the northern portion of the island. Its extensive coal fields are to be worked by Russian engineers and miners, and it is intended, for this purpose, to employ a large number of the convicts from Siberia.

IT is reported from China that embarrasment has arisen between the Japanese Minister at Pekin and the Tsungli yamen respecting the allegiance of the Loochooans, who despatched in June last the tribute junk they have long been in the habit of sending to China an act for which they have incurred the displeasure of the Mikado. Now, the Formosan affair was undertaken to avenge the murder of certain Loochooans in the year 1871; and the Chinese, who admitted the justice of the act on the part of Japan, and paid certain monies to Japan as compensation, among other things, to the families of the murdered Loochooans, cannot with any show of right now go back upon this and demand the allegiance of Loochoo. The temper of China, however, towards Japan is not at this moment very complying; the Formosa affair rankles bitterly, and there may be some difficulty in adjusting the matter.

FROM Hankow the following vessels have left for England tea-laden: *Hankow* (Symington), *Fleurs Castle* (Jones), *Lotus* (Gray), and *Glenartney* (Guland). The *Glenearn*, which is regarded by some as one of the fastest steamers in the East, may also be laid on at Hankow, but this has not yet been definitely ascertained. Foochow will attract the following steamers: *Glenfinlas* (Wilcox), *Glenfalloch* (McBain), *Braemar Castle* (Marshall), *State of Virginia* (Moodie), and probably the *Viking* (Tannoch).

AN Agricultural Company, under the auspices of the Government, is now being formed in Macao to work up the resources of Timor. A line of steam communication, receiving a handsome

subsidy from the Exchequer, is to be established; all information that may interest those concerned has been given by a committee of investigation, and everything augurs a complete success. Timor is, politically, a province of Macao, which subsidises from its governor down to the last soldier. Timor is situated in Lat. 10.9 S. and Long. 123.6 E., and is an island in the Indian Ocean, and measures 250 miles long by 50. The Dutch took possession of part of it from Portuguese in 1613, and the British occupied the island in 1811, but soon afterwards were obliged to quit it in consequence of great mortality among the troops. Ponies, swine, poultry, and buffaloes (which are only killed for the sake of their hides and horns) are found in great abundance. Bees wax, sandal-wood, sapanwood, hemp of the finest quality, coffee, Indian corn, and all kinds of spices may be had in large quantities for a mere trifle. The climate is temperate, but the miasma emanating from the several ponds of stagnant water, makes it deadly to Europeans, especially those that are addicted to spirits.

IT is desirable under the present circumstances to take a retrospective view of our experience with Chinese authorities. Without going back to the treacheries, poisonings, &c., of the first war in 1841, we would recall to mind that there are two cases nearly parallel to that of poor Margary—*viz.*, the seizure, under a flag of truce, of Sir H. Parkes and his escort by order of *Sang-ko-lin-sin*, and the brutal torture and murder of all except Parkes and Loch. The authors of this outrage were never punished. The second was the Tientsin massacre where the French Consul went to the yamên of Chung How for protection and assistance. He was not murdered in the *yamên*, but outside, to save appearances, just as in Margary's case. Which of the mandarins was punished in that instance? None! A few coolies were beheaded for form's sake and their heads sewn on again.

LITERARY.

ALTHOUGH the compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer, Mr. J. M. Ferry, is making progress with the work, it is said that the whole will not be complete for four years. The Gazetteer will contain 'General Chapters' on Ethnology by Dr. Wilson, on Meteorology by Mr. Chambers, on Botany by Dr. Gray, on Manufactures and Industry by Mr. Terry, on Geology by Mr. Blandford, on Trade and Commerce by Mr. Gordon, on Archæology by Mr. Burgess, and on Forests, Education, and Zoology by authors who have not yet been named. Some of these chapters have been already begun. Mr. Terry has collected Deccan and Guzerat materials for his chapter, and Government have already sanctioned his visit to the Southern Mahratta country to make a personal acquaintance with the manufactures in that part of the Presidency. The work assigned to the collectors and other officers in the districts is to give some account of the domestic expenditure of the people, the manufacturers, traders and artizans, cultivators, labouring classes, and railways in each district, and finally to tell what they know about the business of money-lending that is carried on in every village. "For the present," the *Bombay Gazette* states, "it is not considered advisable to include Baroda, but the Gazetteer will probably not be completed without giving some information about that State, especially under its reformed administration. Aden belongs to the Bombay Presidency, but the Government of India have decided that the 'Gazetteer need not contain any information about Aden." This resolution seems to be a mistake, for Aden would not take up much space in the Gazetteer, its barren rocks support no cultivators, and therefore no money-lending, whilst its history is soon told. The preparation of the accounts of the Portuguese territories of Goa, Damaun, and Diu, have been entrusted to Dr. Fonseca, a Portuguese resident in Bombay, who will receive every assistance from the Viceroy."

THE *Athenæum* is very severe upon Colonel Malleson's "Historical Sketch of the Native States of India." Our contemporary remarks that when a writer modestly says that his book "must necessarily be of the nature of a compilation," that it "aspires to be nothing more," that he has "gone to the best authorities and has deliberately robbed them," and that he has "been the burglar of others' intellects," it may seem rather ungracious to express a wish that he had used his own intellect a little more, and had not trusted so entirely to scissors and paste. *Précis*-writing is all very well for official purposes, but something more may fairly be expected from one who professes to write for the statesman and the historian. The Marquis of Salisbury, to whom the volume is dedicated, will not be enabled, by any light from its pages, to correct one error or to clear up one obscurity in reports and dissertations where errors and obscurities abound.

THE India Museum, now housed in its temporary quarters at South Kensington, was to be opened to the public on the 26th of last month. Previous to this there will be a Conversazione, and also a preliminary exhibition. It appears that in the new spacious galleries the India Museum is likely to show fully its fair proportions and the intrinsic richness of the collections it contains. Hitherto it has been like "a talent hid under a napkin"; but it is hoped that, when the curiosities are properly exhibited, their peculiar value will be widely appreciated. The India Museum authorities are very zealous, and hope to make quite a surprising display Tippoo Sahib's emblematic man-eating tiger, Sivajee's murderous steel claw, and the pearl and emerald necklet from Travancore, said to be worth 8,000*l.*, will prove it is expected of general interest. It is reported that the India Museum has had lately several important acquisitions, about which much secrecy seems to be observed; these will, we understand, be first displayed to the public on the 26th.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM is now in a position to be able to offer to European scholars full and accurate copies of the inscriptions of Asoka, which are preserved on the pillars, and rocks of India. There are five different texts of each of these classes of inscriptions now known, namely, on rocks,—I, Shâhbâzgarhi; 2, Khâlsi; 3, Girnar; 4, Dhauli; 5, Ganjam; and on pillars,—1 and 2, Delhi; 3, Allahabad; 4, Arâraj; 5, Lauriya. Besides these there are two short inscriptions of Asoka on rocks at Bairât and Rupnâth. Of the pillar inscriptions there are texts already reduced; and of the rock inscriptions the whole text of the Khâlsi version has been reduced, and about one-half of that of the Shâhbâzgarhi text. Copies of the Ganjam version have only lately been made, and they are to be reduced. "Of the value and importance of new and accurate transcripts of these inscriptions no one is better aware than myself; for though I do not profess to be able to translate them, yet my perfect familiarity with the characters in which they are engraved enables me to detect many errors in the copies which have already been made public. I may add that the two most valuable versions of the rock inscriptions are those of Shâhbâzgarhi and Khâlsi, as they are in a much more perfect state than any of the other texts. In both of them I find the names of the four Greek kings quite perfect, besides the mention of several geographical names which are of great interest. Thus the Shâhbâzgarhi text mentions *Andhra-Pulindeshu*, or the well-known *Andhras* and *Pulindas* which in the Khalsi text takes the form of *Andhaa-Pulindesu*." In the Dhauli version, made known by James Prinsep, there are two separate edicts, which are not found in the previously known versions. These two edicts are repeated at the end of the Ganajm text, but in inverse order, the first of Ganjam being the last of Dhauli. In the latter text also these two edicts are addressed to the people of *Tosali* through their *mahamata*, or governor; but in the Ganjam text his geographical name is changed, and instead of

Tosaliyam mahâmâta nagala

and

Tosaliyum kumale mahâmâta,

we find

Samâpâyam mahâmâta nagala

and

Samâpâyam mahâmâta lâja,

the *Samâpâ* would, therefore, appear to have been the ancient name of the district of Ganjam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A LARGE Government hospital has been established at Yedo and the well-known missionary physician, Dr. Hepburn, has been invited to take charge of it, the Japanese officials saying to him, "We want a Christian man, that he may also teach the people." The director of the Government college at Yedo, who dismissed all the foreign professors that were clergymen, and forbade even the teaching of moral science in the institution, has himself been dismissed, and the present director is a warm friend of the Christian teachers. He has restored the teaching of moral science, and appointed two Protestant clergymen to professorial chairs. "Requests also continue to come from various parts of the main island, and from some of the smaller ones, for missionaries to take charge of schools and preach the Gospel; and, better than all, there is a large increase in the number of converts in the missions at stations which, like Osaka and Yokohama, have been for some time occupied; and the missionaries write that the signs of the times indicate a still greater work of the Spirit as nigh at hand."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Examiner and Chronicle* says: "Of all forms of Christianity the Greek Church seems to be the most popular among the official class in Japan. The ceremonial of the Greek Church is as dramatic and dazzling to the eyes as Boodhism, and finds great acceptance among these Orientals. Father Nicholas, the present head of the Greek-Russian Mission, is building a magnificent church—the finest in Japan—a favour that has been granted to no other nationality, and a proof of Russia's great influence here. The assistants are all natives; and his long residence here his wonderful skill in the language, and thorough knowledge of Boodhism, which he studied in a Boodhist convent for years, give him great influence, especially as he is backed up by his Government, which has secured for him full liberty of residing in whatever part of the empire he chooses."

THE Rev. G. M. Gordon (C.M.S.), who has been making tours through the Jhelum district, reports very favourably of it as an opening for evangelistic work. Among other things he says: "The villagers are a great mixture: Hindoos, Sikhs, and Mahomedans, bound together by sympathy of race amid much diversity of creed. The Mahomedan (whose ancestors were Hindoos) mingles freely in Hindoo festivals, and salutes faqirs; while the Hindoo shows no less respect for Mahomedan observances, and the boundary line between Sikhism and Brahminis is gradually diminishing. The outward harmony may be partly due to mutual dependence for the necessaries of life, the cultivators being all Mahomedans, while the shopkeepers are mostly Hindoos. Here, where the Mahomedans are in the majority, Hindooism appears under a very different garb from what one is accustomed to see in the South of India. There is none of that marked ascendancy of Brahmin over Sudra; none of that shameless exhibition of wayside idols; no colossal temples like those of Madura and Conjeveram. The Hindoo in these parts seems ashamed to confess to idolatry in the presence of a Mahomedan. His religious belief takes a more speculative turn, and he is generally a Vedantist or Pantheist. Among this class, and amongst the Mahomedan zemindars, there is generally a willingness to listen to the preacher; and I have often felt enlargement of heart and speech in delivering to them the Gospel message. In addition to the advantage of a patient hearing (which one embraces most thankfully of all), there are also other facilities for itineration, such as the comparative ease with which our two temporal necessities, fowls and milk, are supplied; and the civility of the headmen of the village, through whom a camel or a mule may often be hired for the journey."

homage, to present arms before the Emperor William. The latter thereupon, with much emotion, pressed the hand of his Imperial guest, and the Sovereigns embraced in the presence of the thousands of the assembled spectators, who burst into enthusiastic cheers. In the afternoon the Emperor Alexander visited Prince Bismarck at the Foreign Office, and Prince Gortschakoff was received in audience by the Emperor William. At a luncheon given by the officers of the 1st Regiment of Guards to the Emperor Alexander at Potsdam, the Emperor William, in proposing the "Health of the Emperor Alexander," said: "I rise as colonel of this regiment." The Emperor Alexander has constantly given the Prussian army numerous proofs of his great friendliness and affection, and has to-day again displayed these sentiments by his participation in our festivity. On my own behalf and in the name of the army, I desire to express the most profound thanks for His Majesty's proofs of affection, and hope he will continue to entertain them in the future. I therein find a guarantee of our mutual friendship and companionship in arms." The Emperor Alexander, in reply, drank to the health of the Emperor William and the gallant 1st Regiment of the Guards. The Emperors thereupon kissed each other. The Russian Imperial suite comprises Count Ablerberg, General Potapow, and General Werder, who journeyed with His Majesty from St. Petersburg. At Custrin Adjutant-General Count von der Goltz and Count Lehndorff joined the staff.

THE *North German Gazette*, in an article welcoming the Emperor of Russia to Berlin, says: "His Majesty returns to Germany as her best friend, the same as he has been for many years past. His faithful friendship, which has stood the test of joy and sorrow, fortune and misfortune, watching our hard struggles with kindly sympathy, and our victories and rise as a nation with sincere, ungrudging pleasure, renders him dear and precious to us. In unison with the rest of the world we award him our respect and admiration for his wisdom and energy, but he has a further claim upon us as Germans. Ingratitude has never been our national failing."

FRANCE.

THE *Volonté Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, publishes the following declaration: In case the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his benefit. Hereditary succession is, indeed, really and truly dead in France *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Since Louis XIV., not a King's son has succeeded his father. Napoleon I., who made the mistake of falsifying the true Napoleonic tradition by causing himself to be consecrated Emperor and King by the Pope in 1804, expired on a desert rock 2,000 leagues from the coasts of France. Napoleon III., after having dreamt of destroying the Mexican Republic and of restoring the temporal power of the Pope at Mentana, fell miserably at Sedan to go and die in a short time in a humble cottage at Chiselhurst. A third Empire which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew would probably end in the St. Martin Canal. It would be the end of the country. Moreover we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted, would energetically pronounce in favour of the Republican form, the most compatible with the very principle of universal suffrage.

IN describing the political aspect in France at the present moment, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on May 12th, says: "The excitement of the last few days is beginning to abate. The peaceful assurances which come from Germany and which were re-echoed in the English Parliament, the protestations of the German press, the attitude of the foreign independent papers—all contribute to foreshadow a coming future free from fears. People hitherto have not considered that the irritation produced in France had a complex cause. First it proceeded from a feeling of susceptibility whereby the French press was exasperated against those who represented France as too weak to fight with her natural enemy, and it is always hard to hear such things said. This irritation, however, also arose from the fact that this warning coincided with the liquidation of certain French undertakings, and that it contributed to make this liquidation disastrous for its promoters. Of course all those who in consequence of this circumstance saw the millions disappearing which they imagined to be already in their possession, made a great noise, and attributed the basest and most shameful motives to those who gave the alarm. The most indulgent said that the excitement was the paid work of a foreign Power; others—and these were probably they whose pockets had been affected—saw in the matter only a Bourse manœuvre. The rise had deceived them, and they naturally concluded that others had profited by a fall which they had been the means of bringing about. Without the least hesitation the most infamous motives were attributed to those who had damaged the interests of one party and the susceptibilities of the other. No one imagined that those who had done this might have been actuated by the desire of making an appeal to the vigilance of Europe and had but one object in view, that of provoking those assurances of peace which are now flowing in on all sides."

SPAIN.

THERE is but little news of importance from Spain this week. Don Carlos has written a letter to his brother congratulating him on having been pursued by the hatred and persecution of the revolution. He says: "It is a precious glory and one of the most signal benefits of the holy cause we defend. The cosmpolitan revolution is logical when it fears and detests us. We are its irreconcilable enemies. They will never forgive you for having donned the modest uniform of Pontifical Zouave, and of having afterwards, as a general in Spain, placed your sword at the service of the legitimate king. Always and everywhere a soldier of right and faith, the fanaticism of an infamous sect deemed it necessary to sully your name, and through you to dishonour our history. Happily public conscience is not fallen so low in Europe as to confound the heroic conqueror of Cuença with a vulgar criminal, nor the chivalrous Infante of Spain with a wretched bandit. I confess I could not help blushing at the monstrous conjunction of Madrid, Berlin and Gratz. At Madrid your extradition is demanded, the Berlin Government orders it, and at Gratz there is a riot against you. How can I help blushing when a prince of the same name as you and the same blood as ourselves has made himself the accomplice of so scandalous a degradation? Pity this unfortunate, who by fate a child of the revolution, has agreed to be its king, and can only be its slave. He suffers the tyranny of those who surround him, but I, who do not, and will not suffer it, promise you solemnly, with God's help, and relying on assistance from on High, and the effort of my brave army, to reply to the low insults of Gratz with the glorious acclamations which will announce my definitive triumph at Madrid."

HOLLAND.

OFFICIAL despatches, dated Atchin, April 30th, announce that the Dutch troops have taken the enemy's fortifications at Lahong, between Mandarsapoeti and Longpatta. Loengeiraya, on the eastern coast, has submitted to the Netherlands authorities. Later advices state that the Dutch troops have occupied Lamteloe and Ketjel-Oeleyloe with but little loss.

IN the sitting of the Second Chambers, the supplementary credit for the East Indies gave rise to an animated debate respecting the resignation of Dr. Loudon, the Governor-General of Batavia, the appointment of M. van Lansberghe, and other questions concerning the East Indian possessions. The Minister for the Colonies said he would consider whether he should propose to the King to abandon the secresy observed with regard to the documents confidentially communicated to the States-General on the subject of the Atchin War. The credit was finally passed by 61 votes against one.

UNITED STATES.

THE preliminary work for the Exposition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876 is reported as making rapid progress. Thirty-one of the leading nations of the world have accepted the President's invitation to participate, and many of them have already appointed commissions to take charge of their affairs at the Exposition. The intention is to open the buildings to the public on May 10th, 1876. The chief building is the permanent memorial hall, which is to be used as an art gallery. It is 365ft. by 210ft., being constructed of granite. Already the walls are up, and a very large portion of the work is finished. Work is also going on upon the industrial building, which is the main exhibition hall, 1830ft. by 464ft, built in a series of pavillions. This is a temporary structure. There are also to be a machinery hall, 1402ft. by 360ft., with an annexe 208ft. by 210ft., which is to cost 542,300 dols.; a horticultural hall, 386ft. by 103ft., of beautiful design, which is intended *as a permanent structure*; and an agricultural hall, 820ft. by 540ft. There are thus five principal buildings, all of which are expected to be ready for occupancy by New-year's Day, and work on four of which is now progressing. These buildings are contained in an enclosure of about 236 acres in Fairmount Park, into which railway lines lead from the Pennsylvania and other railroads terminating at Philadelphia.

HOME NEWS.

IT is whispered that the Pope is really ill, and that Bismarck is giving himself much unnecessary trouble about his successor. The successor of Pius IX. is hardly likely to be more conservative than his predecessor, and he will never have reigned as a sovereign prince. He will therefore in all respects be more disposed to accept accomplished facts. But whoever is elected, the Prince must not dream that the resistance of the Catholic Church to his ecclesiastical policy will be in any way abated. Cardinal Manning, for instance, while anxious to come to some agreement with the King of Italy, would hear of no compromise on the subject of religious education in Germany. The Archbishop of Westminster, however, has been too often spoken of as the next Pope to have any chance of wearing the Papal crown. It is a tradition of the Sacred College to take the world by surprise in the selection of a Supreme Pontiff. He who is indicated by Royal or popular favour as the fittest occupant of the chair of St. Peter may be sure that he will never sit there. On the whole, the practice of the cardinals is a good one, for it discourages canvassing; and a clever man would be out of place at the Vatican, as he would be also at Lambeth.

Vanity Fair has received a piece of news from St. Petersburg which is almost too good to be true. An informant tells it that if England cannot be cajoled into attending the Conference of the humane Alexander, it will in all probability be abandoned. Possibly Count Schouvaloff has persuaded his astute diplomatic superior that Lord Derby is resolute in his refusal, and hence this sudden determination on the part of the Czar and his advisers. But though the Conference may be abandoned, Russian diplomacy will be certain to seek some other means of entrapping England.

THE lad O'Connor, whose public outrage on the Queen on the day after the public thanksgiving for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be remembered by all, was taken in custody on the day of the Drawing Room on the 5th May, at the precise point near the railings in Buckingham Palace where he made his previous attempt and was arrested. It will be remembered that on the former occasion strong medical testimony was tendered of the boy's insanity. Had due weight been assigned to that evidence, O'Connor would have been placed in safe keeping and under proper care, and Her Majesty would not have been

exposed to the further risk incidental to the insane impulses of this lad, whose lunacy is now placed beyond doubt and who has now been consigned to Hanwell by the order of Sir Thomas Henry, based upon two medical certificates. It will be remembered that the sentence upon O'Connor, who presented a flint pistol at the Queen with one hand and a petition for release of the Fenian prisoners with the other, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a whipping with a birch rod. The latter part of the punishment, it is understood, was not inflicted. On release he was sent to Australia, and has frequently since forwarded letters to this country containing unquestionable proofs of mental aberration. Recently he found his way back to England, and has afforded fresh evidence of insane tendencies and dangerous impulses. On the day of the Drawing Room he was recognized by detectives on duty in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, at the very spot where his previous outrage was committed, apparently waiting for the return of the Queen from the Drawing Room. He is alleged to be the subject of both suicidal and homicidal impulses, besides other dangerous mental aberrations. He is a descendant of Fergus O'Connor, who died insane, after committing a dangerous assult upon a member of the House of Commons in the lobby of the House.

THE *Bessemer* on her trial trip damaged Calais Harbour, whereby there hangs a claim of 2,800*l*. The swinging saloon was not used.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to India is the subject of constant paragraphs in the daily papers. The *Central News* says that it is authorised to state that the Prince, who will leave England in October, will be escorted to India by the *Narcissus*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Randolph, C.B., Capt. N. Bowden Smith. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that the Prince, during his tour, will visit at least the four principal seacoast towns of India and Ceylon—Bombay, Madras, Colombo, and Galle. Calcutta, too, will of course be visited, and it is understood that at each of those places there will be a succession of naval demonstrations. It is also reported that the admiral commanding the British fleet in the East Indies will accompany the Prince during some part of his voyages from Aden to Bombay, and from the Indian coast to Ceylon, and that it is hoped that six or eight men-of-war cruising in tropical waters will join the flagship of the admiral.

THE offer of Mr. Albert Grant to improve and lay out Soho Square as a public garden has been declined, but the inhabitants have resolved to remove the dilapidated monument of the Duke of Monmouth, to enclose the square with new railings, and to lay out the ground in ornamental flower-beds. The inhabitants will defray the cost of these improvements, and the square will be kept private, as heretofore.

THE chronological truthfulness of Cowper's oft-quoted line, "The flag that braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," can now no longer be questioned. This fact has just been made public by a correspondent of the *Times*. Speaking of the superb memorial presented by the City of London to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, which contains a medallion portrait of Alfred the Great as the founder of the British Navy, he says: "In this age of commemorations, it is strange that somebody has not remembered that the first naval victory obtained by Englishmen was in the year 875, exactly a thousand years ago, when Alfred's ship defeated the Danish rovers."

A TERRIBLE disaster has occurred off the Scilly Islands. On the night of May 7th, the mail-steamer *Schiller*, on her voyage from New York to Plymouth, ran on the Retarrier Ledges during a dense fog, and in a few hours became a total wreck. There appear to have been upwards of 350 persons on board, though on this point accounts vary, and of these only about forty have been saved. The Scilly Isles is the name given to the cluster of rocky islands lying twenty-seven miles west-south-west of the Land's End, and forty-two from Penzance, the nearest port of communication with the mainland. About one o'clock on Saturday morning the look-out man at St. Mary's heard the firing of a gun. He did not imagine it was a signal of distress, and, believing that the *Schiller* had been unable to show lights in the fog, and had fired her guns as a signal that she had passed, telegraphed to this effect to Plymouth, where the tugboat and the Post Office officials got ready to receive the mail-steamer, which about ten they learnt was a wreck. The first that was known of the wreck at St. Mary's, the chief island, was the arrival about eight o'clock of the boat of Mr. Obadiah Hicks from St. Agnes containing seven men of the *Schiller*, who had been washed ashore. The first officer was amongst them, and he reported that one mast of the *Schiller* was gone and the other was crowded with people. The St. Mary's lifeboat was at once despatched to the scene, being towed out through Broad Sound by the steamer *Lady of the Isles*, amidst the greatest excitement. Meanwhile two fishing-boats, observing the wreck, hastened to it just in time to pick up seven men who had either dropped off or been washed off from the mast. Two of these were, however, either dead when hauled in or died soon after. Plenty of aid from all the islands was soon on its way to Retarrier, but ere it arrived the last mast had gone, carrying away scores who had endured the agonising suspense of the night. About ten o'clock the cutter Rapid arrived at St. Mary's with two men rescued from some of the rocks, and at noon Mr. Smith Dorrien, Lord of the Scilly Isles, came with the welcome news of the safe arrival at his island home of Tresco of twenty-six men and one woman in two boats, one of which had during the fearful night touched at Bryher, an island somewhat nearer the wreck. The next arrival was a St. Agnes boat, bringing the bodies of four men, two women, and a little boy and two bags of mails. This was followed by a boat bringing a man who had been picked up alive in Smith's Sound. He was floating on a piece of the *Schiller's* broken lifeboat, and must have drifted a very long way, for he was two-and-a-half miles from the wreck as the crow flies. The St. Mary's lifeboat, too late to save any on the mast, picked up twenty-five bags of mails. By eight in the evening forty-two men and one woman had been saved, and twenty-three bodies had been brought ashore, some having drifted four miles north of Scilly. The *Schiller* left New York on April 27th, passing the bar the day following. She carried 59 first cabin passengers, 75 second cabin, and 120 Steerage, 254 in all; her crew numbered 100, so there were 354 souls on board. In addition to the American mail, she carried an Australian and New Zealand mail, a total of 250 bags, and about 30,000 dollars in specie for Cherbourg.

THE whole of the Flying Squadron, it is now stated, will form the escort of the Prince of Wales on his visit to India in October. Lord Carington will accompany the Prince as his aide-de-camp, and Lord Charles Beresford as naval aide-de-camp.

THE two vessels to be employed in the Arctic Expedition, the *Alert* (Captain Nares) and the *Discovery* (Captain Stephenson) were almost ready to start on their voyage when the last mail left. They are coaled and provisioned, and the shipwrights and factory hands have been withdrawn. On May 8th Captain Nares delivered a lecture on life in the Arctic regions at the Portland Hall, Southsea. Admiral Elliot occupied the chair, and the lecture was given on behalf of the Seamen's and Marines' Orphan Schools. Captain Nares said the expedition would start on the 29th of May, acccompanied by the *Valorous* as far as Disco. They would then coal up, and after a parting cheer nothing more would probably be heard of them for two or more years. He had been censured for having stated at Winchester that the safety of the expedition had been reduced to a certainty, but he took the opportunity of repeating the assertion. At the same time he denied a statement which he had read in the magazines and newspapers that with steam all their difficulties had been removed. The fight with the ice was still as severe as ever, and while more was expected of a steamer, she was just as liable to be squeezed between the ice without being able to rise as a sailing ship.

MR. TILLETT (L.) has been unseated by the Norwich petition. Dr. Kenealy's son is a candidate for the vacant seat.

THE intention to petition against the retnrn of Sir George Campbell has been abandoned.

THE following letter has been received by Mr. Guildford Onslow, dated from Dartmoor Prison, April 30th:—"My dear Onslow—Thanks for yours of the 4th of last December, and the kind promises therein contained, which I feel sure will be carried out to the letter. Please send my kind love to my wife and children, and advise her on no account to attempt to come such a long journey, just to see me shut up in a cage for twenty minutes. I would fain not pollute the fair names of my friends by mentioning them in an epistle of this kind, so, therefore, as you know to whom I wish to send, send my kind regards. Please take it for granted and convey them, as, also, my kind remembrances to the tenantry and others in your neighbourhood. My reason for wishing you to wait until you heard from me is to remind you to get a special order, which will enable you to remain a much longer period than twenty minutes. I have suffered very much both mentally and bodily from the severe cold of this place and the insufficiency of food. I have lost no less than 148lbs. in thirteen months and ten days; and although I have not as yet been able to get more nourishing food or medicine to stop or alleviate this rapid consumption I am in. I saw the director yesterday, and asked him to have me removed. Please give my sincere thanks to the public for espousing my cause in the handsome manner they have. I feel sure the British public will never rest contented whilst an innocent man lays cast in gaol to pass his life amongst felons. Give my kind love to my children. God knows whether I shall ever see them again or not. I doubt it, if I am left here much longer. So good-bye, my ever kind and sincere friend. Write to my cousin, and tell him to look after his godchild, now that he is robbed of his father.—Give my kind love, and accept the same from yours truly, ROGER (THOMAS CASTRO)."

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—General Sir J. Atchison, G.C.B.; Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B.; Admiral W. Walpole; Col. H. J. Day, Bombay S.C.; Col. E. S. F. G. Dawson, 99rd Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. P. Witington, late 7th Dragoon Guards; Mr. W. B. Gower, late of Ceylon; and Sir S. Graham, Bart.

SHIPPING.

THE following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's Steamers:—

June 3rd.

FOR BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hughes. *From Venice*—Mr. H. P. Roberts, and Mr. Schmidt. *From Brindisi*—Mr. Werner, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Ashburner, and Mr. Crowe.
FOR CALCUTTA—Mr. Scryongeour.
FOR MADRAS—Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Howell.
FOR CEYLON—Mr. A. Carmichael, and Mr. W. G. Inglis.

June 10th.

FOR BOMBAY—Capt. and Mrs. G. Croussmaker. *From Brindisi*—Mr. W. Lawrence.

June 17th,

FOR BOMBAY—Mr. Keelan. *From Brindisi*—Gen. and Mrs. Blake, and Col. C. Phillips.
FOR CEYLON—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Foreign Office has had no direct intelligence of the state of affairs at Mandalay, but its informants do not send in assuring news, and we may yet have some difficulty before our relation with the Court of Ava is as satisfactory as we desire. That foreign intrigue is helping us to a war is nowhere believed in, and although it is stupid for the King to honour unpopular Chinese functionaries to annoy us, our real danger lies in our present inadequate means to impress upon His Majesty our importance and the wisdom of not provoking an unequal war.

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OUDH has recently experienced a series of changes in its official staff. Six military men of long standing have either taken furlough or been reduced from the charge of districts, or remanded to military duty, and their places have been filled by civilians, and partly by uncovenanted men. The public will ask what does the State gain by the almost simultaneous loss of experienced men, and the advancement of untried ones. Probably nothing just now, and it is a question of moment whether the opportunity should not be used to import a few experienced civilians from the adjoining province. It is notorious that Oudh is undermanned. Officers of less than eight years' actual service are in charge of districts, and likely to remain so, and the Deputy Commissioners are pressing their claims for more help. The civilian in Oudh for some reason or other, does not avail himself of the liberal furlough rules to anything like the same extent as his military brother. In January, 1873, there were 37 military Judges on the Oudh staff and 26 civilians; and of the former 42 per cent were absent on furlough in England, of the latter only 26 per cent. It may be urged that this one year must be exceptional; so it was, but only in that the discrepancy was greater for the ensuing years:—

	Military men.	Absent on furlough.	Percentage.	Civilians.	Absent on furlough.	Percentage.
1874	.. 31	10	32	26	2	7
1875	.. 28	9	32	26	1	4

A period of three years and the area of an entire province, are sufficiently large data for deductions. The only one which we should wish to draw is, that the present system of recruiting for the Civil Service has succeeded in one of its objects, namely, in attracting to the country young men whose studies and tastes have so naturalised them in it, that they are willing to remain working at their posts when others not so selected are taking holiday at home. We are afraid there must be some other explanation; for if it is once admitted that so great a security for good administration has been gained: if we have really solved the problem of making the men like their work, we have been guilty of something so unlike John Bull, that every true-born Briton must blush at the success. Meanwhile it is hardly perhaps right that four young civilians should be put in charge of districts at a time when the administrative staff has been seriously crippled both by the ordinary hot weather exodus, and by the dismissal or resignation of a number of experienced officers. The obvious remedy is to draft three or four experienced assistants from the N.-W.P.

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IT is complained, we see, that the landlords of Oudh are having it all their own way. Combinations of ryots have not yet extended to "the garden of India," and the Bills for the prevention of agrarian disputes can therefore be dispensed with for the present in that quarter. In the Lucknow division alone, notices of eviction increased from 5,281 in 1873 to 9,182 in 1874. In the single district of Hurdui, Seetapore division, there were 1,164 such notices, 420 and tenants were entirely ejected. The Commissioner of Seetapore thinks that these figures indicate nothing beyond the normal changes of a healthy agriculture; but what with evictions, cholera, cattle plague, and a philanthropic Commissioner, the ryots of Oudh may be forgiven if they fail to see and appreciate the blessings conferred upon them by an enlightened Government.

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IF the *Bombay Gazette* were not somewhat prejudiced against the Land Settlement of Western India, we should read with still more concern than we do, our contemporary's account of the condition of the people in the Deccan. He tells us of threatened disturbances by the ryots in the districts around Poona, and that "these disturbances, though perhaps the political activity and growing importance of the Poona Sarvajanick Subha have had their effect in stirring the ryots to action, are in no way connected with the expulsion of Mulharao from the throne he had disgraced; but are due to the system which tacitly encourages the rapacity of stern and relentless money-lenders, who, taking advantage of the ignorance of the masses, fatten upon the misery and ruin of their plundered victims." There is, unhappily, far too good ground for believing these statements to be true. "To those," says our contemporary, "who are unselfish enough to give an occasional thought to the condition of the poor wretches who till the soil for the benefit of their richer brethren, it can be no matter of surprise that, groaning under the oppression of a system which practically hands them over to the mercy of ruthless sowcars, they should at last, after many years of patient endurance, have risen to rid themselves of a burden which has become too grievous to bear. It is strange that the Government should look on so complacently, shielding itself behind the platitudes of the easy creed of *laissez faire*, and thus allow a class of men, who, if properly treated, would prove a tower of strength, to become, perhaps, some day a source of anxiety and trouble."

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IT is a curious fact that we have not a single source of revenue against which at one time or another a clamour has not been raised at home. The land-tax has been denounced for the last half century as an impost that crushes all enterprise out of the country. Every three or four years, our "abominable stamp-tax" is denounced; as for customs duties, men "cannot away with them," while our opium and abkarry revenues drive all the philanthropists of the land into a rage. What in the name of common-sense is the Government to do? Our critics carp at every thing, suggest nothing, and give us incessant abuse. Against each of our resources in turn, has all the force of uninformed clamour been thus brought to bear. Twenty years ago a great outcry was got up against the salt-tax, which was denounced in every note of the gamut. Some of our readers may remember the torrent of abuse John Company had to endure from honest John *Bull, who had taken it into his head, at the suggestion of the Cheshire* salt manufacturers, that the salt-tax was all that the land-tax was afterwards represented to be. For half-a-century, was the impression fully cherished, that the salt-tax was "*a great* iniquity." The manufacture of the salt was a "monopoly:" and a monopoly is of course a very wicked thing. The tax was a poll-tax, and a poll-tax is of course a very wicked thing. The effect of the tax was to deprive the poor man of the amount of salt necessary to keep his body from dwindling down to the size of the "radical" monkey from which it was developed. And those "wretched Molungees" whom our Moloch of a Government forced to manufacture salt in the Soonderbuns, how much doleful lamentation was got up on behalf of these miserables! The very penny-a-liners at home became familiar with the woes of the class, and it required a good deal of courage to say a word in defence of the salt-tax ten or twenty years ago. It was at last found out that, after all, it was about the only tax that reached the masses; and was paid in a manner that, at least in appearance, was voluntary and in a way free from oppression, being collected with less expense and greater certainty and less affliction to the people than any other tax that could be devised. But we have Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Lawrence attempting to re-habilitate the old delusions of Manchester on these subjects. Both men seem to have left the country with their eyes shut to every economic fact of its condition. Honour, conscience, love of justice all wide awake, but their eyes blinded to the fiscal condition of things.

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THE home papers in noticing the labours and the death of the late General J. Briggs of the Madras Infantry, omit all notice of his excellent work on the Land-tax of India. They tell us, however, that he employed his leisure in oriental studies; and that his translation of Ferishta is still quoted with respect by scholars. He was a frequent contributor to journals and magazines on questions of Indian importance, especially such as bore on the interests of Madras. "Not many months before his death—and he lived more than ninety years—his pen was wielded in *Allen's Mail* in defence of the Madras Army," in whose ranks he had fought as a youngster in various campaigns against the Mahrattas.

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THE *Pioneer* while admitting that Mr. Mills was suffering from fever, insists that it was sheer cowardice that kept him behind

the now historical *mhowa* tree. Suppose it was—Is it just to speak thus of an officer so suffering? Does the *Pioneer* not know what the effect of fever is upon the nerves, and what we call the "spirit" of a man? The moment the illness is admitted, you must modify what you have to say about the conduct. If, adds the writer, our "contemporaries blame us for agreeing with the Government in thinking that no language can exaggerate the mischief done or the blame that attaches to its authors—be they 'of thirty years' service,' or be they of three—why, let them."

We blame our contemporary for echoing the very strong language of the Resolution, without an instant's pause over a disclosure of facts that every generous mind instinctively takes account of. We know nothing of Mr. Mills, but we think that nothing but misconduct on some previous occasion—when there was no fever to plead—could justify the severe and uncompromising language of the Government censure. Conscience makes cowards of us all: and fever will unnerve a good many.

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LORD SALISBURY is credited, not only with a wish to do away with competitive examinations for the natives of India, but with a desire to raise the age for English competitors to twenty-five, so that "men may be able to take their degrees at Oxford or Cambridge before being hurried off to India." The *Athenæum* is responsible, we believe, for these assurances, but strong doubt is expressed that Lord Salisbury would extend the limit to twenty-five, in hopes of obtaining University men. A youth who is unfit to compete at twenty-one is not likely, it is said, to prove a desirable candidate at twenty-five. "Twenty-one or twenty-two would be a good outside limit, but it might be well to raise the entrance from seventeen to eighteen or even nineteen, so that no Civil Servant should begin his Indian career before twenty-one."

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THE testimony of the late Civil Service Inquiry Commissioners with reference to the pay and terms of service in large business establishments at home on the scale of public offices is most interesting. As regards the *initial* pay, the usual age of entry in banks and insurance companies is from 17 or 18 to 20, and the salary from 70*l.* to 80*l.* In the case of one insurance company, the age of admission is from 15 to 18. The solicitors also begin with boy-clerks, and the North-Western Railway and the Clearing-house have apprentices from 14 to 16. But the salary in these cases begins at from 25*l.* to 40*l.*, and the usual pay of a junior clerk between 18 and 20 may be roughly put at about 80*l.* Only one establishment—that of a firm of solicitors—speaks of the lowest salary of copying and general clerks being as high as 100*l.* The Bank of England with an establishment of 800 clerks, returns the age of entry for ordinary clerks as 18 to 25, and uncovenanted clerks 16 to 18, and the initial pay "about 70*l.* per annum." The London and Westminster Bank, with 443 clerks, returns the age of entry at from 18 to 21, and the initial pay 80*l.* per annum, except in the case of the juniors, who enter between 16 and 17 at 50*l.* per annum. In Glyn's, with 200 clerks, the initial pay is 75*l.* per annum, and the age of entry between 17 and 18. Mr. Newmarch, who was called on specially to give evidence respecting Glyn's establishment, also added that "75*l.* for a lad of 18 is by no means a low salary. Upon that point I can speak with considerable confidence. Taking the general run of clerical employment in the city, there are not many places where a lad of 18 would get 75*l.* a year." And Mr. W. T. Newmarch, who attended with him, stated that he "had some experience in the North of England, and there any one of the same age, namely 18, would certainly not receive more than 60*l.* and probably somewhat less." As regards *maximum* pay, the testimony is naturally more various, and the peculiar elasticity of the arrangement in private establishments adds to the difficulty of giving an account of them on this point; but it would be safe to generalise that about 350*l.* to 400*l.* a year in banks, and at the most, 300*l.* a year in other establishments, are the maximum amounts to which ordinary clerks, if they are possessed of merit—there being hardly any promotion except by merit—may look forward to. Thus, in the Bank of England, which seems to stand highest in the liberality of its ordinary arrangements, Mr. Hammond Chubb, the Secretary, stated that every clerk would rise to a "maximum" of 300*l.* about 41 to 44 years of age, and there is another mode of increase called an additional allowance, which would make that maximum 400*l.*; but "it is only if he shows aptitude that he will get the 400*l.* He must first get into an office which requires some ability, and then he must get some position in it." Practically, only about half the clerks receive more than 300*l.*, including all the higher paid appointments. To sum up—the characteristics of pay and service in the great private establishments for clerks of some merit may be defined to be (1) a salary of 70*l.* at the age of 18, rising to 200*l.* to 300*l.* between 35 and 40, (2) in return for a service of 8 hours, on the average, per day, and (3) with an annual holiday usually of a fortnight, increasing to three weeks after a long service.

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THE *quid nuncs* of the great European capitals give us the assurance that the Emperor Alexander is bent on soothing the irritation that subsists between Berlin and Paris, and that Russia is honestly using her great influence to maintain peace in Europe. "To secure tranquillity in Europe, and to establish "an *entente cordiale* between Germany and France,"—such they say is the mission upon which the Emperor Alexander went to Berlin. It is remarked that the Czar occupies a singular and admirable position. Singular, because the line he now adopts is not the course that St. Petersburg has been wont to pursue; admirable, because it is the part which Russia can just now play with peculiar effect. If the great Northern Power is in earnest in the interests of peace, there will be no war for many years yet.

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DR. MOUAT has returned we see to the question of insurance rates, and re-affirms his former conclusion, that "the rates levied in "England are sufficient to cover Indian risks in *carefully*-selected "lives." Thus guarded, his conclusion probably rests on solid grounds. The results of Dr. Cornish's independent labours point, it is affirmed, to the same conclusion. Dr. Mouat shows that, from 1861 to 1870, the death-rate among 24,524 British officers in India was less than seventeen per thousand from all causes, which tallies closely with the eighteen per thousand in the Madras Staff Corps, the fifteen per thousand in the Medical, and the eleven per thousand in the Civil Service of Madras, as worked out by Dr. Cornish. Of the general fact that European life has greatly improved in India in the last 20 years, we do not think there can be much doubt, but whether English rates are *therefore safe is another question*. That the old rates were too high, does not prove that the new ones are not too low; but the public still owe a debt to the *Positive* for the experiment it is making; and while 80 per cent. of the premia continue to be regularly invested in trust for the policy-holders, the expenses of the Company are rather a question for the shareholders perhaps, than for the insured.

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MR. SCOTT RUSSELL the well-known civil engineer, has been lecturing on naval guns and gunnery. The long 32 pounder, the 65 cwt. 8-inch gun, and the 95-cwt. gun are still special favourites, it appears, amongst naval men. Mr. Russell stated that in the British service there was every bore of gun from eight to twelve inches, with every variety of weight from six to nearly forty tons, and yet he believed it was not at all clear that any of these could be accepted as the naval gun of the future English fleet. What sailors wanted were guns that would fire quickly, with great destroying power of shot to pierce the enemy, damage and sink him within a moderate range and with least waste to time. To secure most execution at a moderate and sure range seemed the essential quality of naval gunnery as distinguished from land gunnery. If twelve tons were accepted as the weight for a naval gun, much more practical good might be had from it by giving it a large bore of twelve inches than a smaller one of 8½ inches, because in the former the propelling power of the shot was equal to 144, and in the latter to seventy-two, or one-half. To turn this double propelling force to account it would be necessary to send out either a heavier shot, or the same shot with higher speed. The normal shot, according to the best practice, was 111bs. to each 112lb. of gun, which gave for the 12-ton gun 240lb. shot. Taking this weight in 8½ and 12-inch guns, there was in the one case double the powder power propelling the same shot, or pushing forward its base. Therefore the same weight would be discharged with much higher speed. Speed of shot was much more destructive than mere weight; double weight of shot had double penetrating power; double speed four-fold penetrating power; and, in these ways, the larger bore was more efficient than the smaller. By wise arrangement the larger bore gun of 12-tons might have more endurance than the small-bore gun of the same weight.

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ONE of the earliest fruits of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, was an effort to revise the Prayer-book. A large majority of the laity and a small one in the clergy desire the revision very earnestly, but it is passionately opposed by the High Churchmen,

of it to traders who visit Nijni, purchasing hundreds of chests at a time. There are moreover, commission agents and middlemen, the latter of whom convey the tea from Kiachta to Nijni. As every one engaged in the trade levies his percentage, the tea is very dear by the time it reaches the consumer. Dealings are based exclusively on the invoices, which give so correct an account of the weight, class, and quality, that the purchaser never thinks of having a chest opened. Recently Canton tea has begun to compete with that from Kiachta. The transactions in commodities of all descriptions at the Nijni fair ordinarily amount to about 125,000,000 roubles, or £18,000,000 sterling.

THE WEEK.

THIS week has brought about the most serious *contretemps* in connection with the King of Burmah that has yet occurred. As we stated in our last issue this unwise potentate has been entertaining as a friend, and in a most ostentatious fashion, a Chinese robber-chief, name Lee Seh Tahee, who is believed to have instigated the attack on Colonel Horace Browne's late expedition to Yunan. Our Government regards the honourable reception of the Avan Court of one who is well-known to be an avowed foe of the British with great seriousness. Till the King of Burmah gives us a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, Sir Douglas Forsyth has been directed to proceed no further in the settlement of the disputed Karennee boundary question. Our countrymen in Burmah fear that the distinguished *personnel* of the mission will have the effect of pursuading the King still more of his own importance. He may very reasonably in future say, "When I have a difficulty with the Chief Commissioner, I can send up a clerk with an off-hand, and not very respectful letter to the Indian ruler. And he will send me one of his greatest *mengyees*, and we can talk over it," and he might add that his clerk—the head of the last Mission was only a palace-writer elevated for the nonce to the rank of an Assistant Commissioner—will be received with salutes, will sit in the presence of the English ruler, and possibly dine with him; whereas the great *English mengyee*, will be submitted to every covert slight, and will be allowed to double himself up on the floor of the audience chamber, and be stared at through binoculars by his betel-chewing majesty.

IN the meantime preparations for a conflict are being made on both sides. The Irrawaddy Steam Navigation Company is carrying large armaments of shot, shell and powder, and the vessels have been examined as to their capability for carrying cannon. The *Nemesis* is well armed, and the *Briton* will be stationed permanently at Rangoon till a settlement has been arrived at. The King is said to be equally busy. He has the Italians, of whom the Bombay papers were so afraid a few weeks ago, in his employ; and they are turning out "three cannons" a week besides gunpowder. They are also reported to be arming his steamers. "Forty thousand men" are at Minhla, and "twenty thousand" immediately beyond the frontier station of Tounghoo. The ninety-three Panthays rescued by Captain Cook from the wholesale murder of their nation by the Chinese have arrived in Rangoon. It has been suggested that these men, who are strong, active and brave, should be made into a company and sent onward with our army, if we need one. The merchants and traders, who are deeply interested in the matter, place little reliance on the proclamations recently issued by the King or under his authority. The reasons for arming which have been published in the *Royal Gazette* at Mandalay are extremely frivolous—too much so to impose on anybody, and anything but calculated to restore confidence in the merchants trading between Rangoon and the capital. Lee Seh Tahee, it is a said, went to Mandalay as a Chinese Ambassador fully accredited, being the bearer of despatches announcing the death of the late Emperor. The King of Burmah invested him with the Tsalway on the 20th May, Lee departing from the capital of Upper Burmah two days afterwards. Sir Douglas Forsyth and party arrived at Menlah on the 3rd, where the mission was received by a deputation of Burmese officials. Mandalay was reached on the 10th instant.

ACCORDING to information from Cabul a rebellion has broken out in Toorkistan, whose Governor was recently ordered to the capital, pending an investigation of his revenue accounts. Abdool Rahman Khan is said to be at the bottom of this disturbance, but it is more likely that the oppression of the Ameer's lieutenant has been the main cause. Ten thousand Peshawur rifles have been despatched to the disaffected province. All trade is stopped both in Toorkistan and Jellalabad, and Abdool Rahman, the King of Bokhara, and the Russians are equally blamed. Yakoob Khan is being watched most carefully, "as it is feared that he may escape by a subterraneous passage which may be prepared by his friends, and so raise dissatisfaction and rebellion throughout the country."

SIR MADHAVA RAO has hit upon a happy stroke of policy in letting the Baroda people know that he purposes selecting from among them the future principal administrators of the State. He is quickly winning their confidence, and possessing, as he does, the confidence of the British Government, he will find his way smooth. With Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee the case was different. He introduced outsiders on fabulous salaries, and entirely ignored the local talent, thus losing all hold on the confidence of the people. Although it was not so openly manifest, it is plain, that the British Government was very guarded with him, and as for the confidence of Mulharao, Mr. Dadabhoy did not possess one jot of that royal gift, so that he sailed in rather turbulent waters, and his favourities were an eye-sore not only to Mulharao, but to the people. The people seem to have great confidence in Sir Madhava Rao, and great things are expected from his administration. The first matter which has been settled upon is the re-organization of the Baroda police. The natives seem to think that a proper distribution of Gaekwaree troops is all that is needed, as the presence of police only germinates suspicion and intrigue.

THE final ceremony of the installation of the young Gackwar has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of a report of the local astrologers that the season is not propitious. A grand elephant fight took place on the 4th, the Ranee Jumnabaee and other ladies occupying advantageous balconies of the upper-storey of the "marble" palace, and the Gaekwar with his attendants the lower. Three other claimants to the *guddee*, who have hitherto given much trouble, have intimated to Sir Richard Meade their willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and recognize the Viceroy's selection. Sir Madhava Rao is anxious about a number of cliques that are now forming, but everything is quiet. The people of Baroda seem to have returned to their usual avocations, now that they are satisfied that the *guddee* is at last occupied. They do not appear to care who is their sovereign, as long as the pomp and show so indispensable to a native court is sustained. Their youthful King on his part takes matters philosophically. He subjects himself with all the composure of a man of five times his age to the daily routine in the palace. He is eager to do everything that is told him, and seems pleased when he fancies he has anticipated the wishes of Sir Richard Meade or Sir Madhava Rao. The latter gentleman is trying to select a competent man to fill the post of tutor to the Gaekwar. Maharanee Jumnabaee has won the good opinions of all. She does not remain behind the purdah, but receives her visitors, shakes hands, and chats in the most charming manner. All charges connected with the late Commission are to be recovered from the Baroda State. Cholera has left the city, after carrying off two hundred and thirteen victims from about eight hundred attacked.

AN official account of the death of Colonel Hamilton in a skirmish with Pegu dacoits has now been published. The jungle near Payagalay is a favourite robber-haunt, and in the midst of the brushwood a hut had been erected wherein the dacoits ensconced themselves. After walking seven miles through a desolate waste, Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenant Raikes sighted the hut just before daylight and immediately fired into it. The dacoits responded by five simultaneous shots. It was too dark then to see the effect of the firing, but Mr. Raikes after vainly trying to induce some of his men to accompany him to the rear of the hut, shouted to Colonel Hamilton to do so. No answer was received, and shortly afterwards he found the Colonel lying dead, shot through the heart. The only man who saw him fall was his orderly, Gopal Singh. The weapons of the enemy consisted of three double-barrelled guns, which were taken by the police. It is said that the deceased officer had received warning of the desperate character of the dacoits, and the danger of coming to close quarters with them, from the people of an adjacent village who asked that they might make the attack instead; but Colonel Hamilton felt it his duty to proceed in person, and his death was the unfortunate result. It will be a long time before "Paddy Hamilton" is forgotten by his brother officers. He was originally attached to the Arakan Battalion, and on its dismemberment in 1862 joined the new police force then being formed by Captain Duncan. Nga Poung, the notorious leader of dacoits to whom we referred last week, has been captured, together with another man implicated in the death of Colonel Hamilton. It is also stated that three others connected with the outrage on Mr. Davidson have surrendered.

THE famine in the Karen country is assuming a sterner aspect. After visiting the hills Colonel Browne published a report of the scarcity and an appeal for subscriptions. He proposed that a Committee should be appointed for the relief of the Karens, the Deputy Commissioner seconded the motion and a Committee was accordingly constituted with the sanction and encouragement of Government, to supplement Government assistance. Upwards of Rs. 1,400 has been collected in Tounghoo alone, and three thousand Karens have been relieved, but the Committee again appeal for help towards enabling them to succour the distressed villages by providing a sufficient store of grain before the rains set in and communication becomes difficult. There are reports from the missionaries who distribute the funds at their disposal that, notwithstanding the active measures of Government, there will inevitably be a large amount of suffering, destitution, and even death in the more remote villages if the Indian public do not promptly come forward with subscriptions.

WITHIN the past few days Colonel Nuttall has published his report on the Naga Expedition sent to avenge the death of Lieutenant Holcombe and his men. The force comprised detachments of the 42nd and 44th Regiments of Native infantry, numbering in all three hundred and eight. They began their march at Debrooghur, a small guard being left in a stockaded position at Jaipore, Borwasallee, Hulwa, Kulun Mutun, and Bor Mutun to prevent any possible treachery on the part of a powerful tribe left in the rear. The country was found to be thickly populated, every advantageous hillock having its village, thoroughly stockaded and panjied on the sides liable to attack. Almost all the houses were found to be very large and commodious, the rooms being raised off the ground on posts. The Chief's house at Kamhna was ten feet in length. The land, too, in the neighbourhood of the villages was in many places admirably cultivated, whole hill sides having been cleared of every scrap of jungle, except the stumps of a few trees. The principal crops grown by the Nagas are rice and kuchoos; the latter, a species of arum, is very extensively cultivated, and forms the staple food amongst the people of the hills. On approaching Senwa, about noon of the 14th March, it was evident that though well-stockaded and holding a very strong natural position, the men of this village *did not wish to fight. Refusing,* however, to parley with them, the Rajah was sent for and after a little delay he came down the hill. He was at once called on to name the five or six men of his village who were concerned in the massacre of the 2nd February 1875, which he at once did, and his evidence has since proved to be perfectly correct. Colonel Nuttall then with the advanced guard of the 44th, and followed by the main body of that regiment, advanced up the hill towards the stockades, ordering Colonel Sherriff with his detachment of the 42nd to turn the whole position by a road running round the base and entering the village by the south. The result of this manœuvre would have been most decisive if the Nagas had fired a shot, for whilst anxiously engaged watching the 44th clambering over the stockades, and climbing the northern slopes of the steep ridges on which Senwa is built, the 42nd Regiment came in on their rear most unexpectedly, when the enemy fled in every direction. On the 15th March, the places of refuge of three of the men implicated in the massacre were discovered by our native scouts, and the men brought into camp and placed under a guard. The same day three rifles and Lieutenant Holcombe's gun were given up.

THE first real obstacle was met with on the banks of the Disang river, in front of Ninu. Two men of the 44th Native Infantry and three of Captain Butler's police swam the river, and a raft was brought over, but the second was swept away by the current, and as the river rose rapidly, it was impossible to get any more over. Every effort to get a rope across or to fell a sufficiently large tree to bridge the stream failed, and we regret to say that one of the men who had crossed (Sepoy Dhunbeer Rai) was drowned in attempting to return, in spite of every effort to save him. At last the bridge was completed under fire, and the force in two columns, aggregating two hundred and sixty men, rushed up the hills towards the large and well fortified town of Ninu. The roads were everywhere obstructed with stockades, and several officers and men were wounded with panjies, but in a short time the place had been won and the enemy were in full retreat. Here, and elsewhere, numerous proofs of Holcombe's massacre were discovered. Scouts searched out the participators from the depths of the jungle and from recesses in the hills, till every man was found and every stolen rifle returned. On the 3rd April the force began its return. The whole of the villages implicated in the massacre of the 2nd February had been attacked and burnt, and large stores of grain and cattle belonging to the enemy destroyed. Their loss in action must have been upwards of 50 killed. The remains of all the victims belonging to the Survey party were recovered; those of the late Lieutenant Holcombe were brought into Debroogurh and buried with military honours, whilst those of the natives who perished were either burnt or buried on the spot. Of the firearms taken from the Survey party, 17 were recovered, together with the most valuable portion of the private property. A great number of Naga arms were captured by the force, consisting of flint muskets, spears, dhaos, cross-bows, and shields. All the powerful villages in the country operated in, who were not implicated in the affair of the 2nd February, tendered their submission, assisting us in a manner quite unprecedented, even those far removed from our line of march, such as Dadun and Bhanpara. The party under Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R.E., were able to survey three hundred square miles of country, and fill in the details which were still required for a map of this portion of the Hills. In his resolution on the report of Colonel Nuttal, the Viceroy thanks him for his excellent arrangements and for the complete manner in which, while exacting due reparation and punishment for the murderous attack upon the Survey party, he carried out the intention of Government that no improper spirit of revenge should be allowed to prevail.

THE Bombay Municipality and the Bombay press are hard at work on the subject of the reception of the Prince of Wales, who may not, some tell us, come to India after all. The citizens of the western capital are willing to spend three lakhs on his Royal Highness. Mr. A. T. Crawford and Major Pendergast Walsh will probably act as President and Secretary of the committee. The latter gentleman thinks that if the Government contribute a fair sum, it ought not to be hard to raise a couple of lakhs by public subscription; but to do so he suggests that "we must solicit the co-operation and donations of up-country Rajas, Chiefs and native gentlemen of distinction." Another suggestion of the Major is as follows: "To address the Chiefs of this Presidency with success, we must invite them to be present upon the coming auspicious occasion, and in order to make the pageant perfect, we should ask the various Political Agents and Residents in *Native States and Collectors in* the mofussil to suggest to all high native personages that they should attend in state, and grace the occasion by coming with their retainers, their elephants, their camels and their horses. Such solemnity and pageantry would add to the grandeur of the ceremony, and cost the State nothing, while the Native Chiefs of this Presidency, even at their own cost, would be glad to do homage to the future King of England and Emperor of Hindoostan." Major Walsh does not propose "general" illuminations throughout the city, for if "the night is windy they will go out." *Native Opinion* rightly says that the intended visit of our future king should leave behind permanent landmarks and pleasing reminiscences in the breasts of the natives and the native princes. And if these effects are to be secured, they can be secured only by attending more to the native notions about these things, rather than by making the reception of the prince merely grand and expensive. If we are to profit by past experience, we should see, first of all, that native princes are not needlessly knocked about, and cause given—though, unintentionally—to create needless heart-burnings, as was the case in some instances on the occasion of the visits of the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Northbrook.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Augustine's Confessions.—There is about to be issued from the Mirzapore Orphan School Press an Urdoo version, in the Arabic character, of *Augustine's Confessions.* The translation, which has been made from the original, is the work of the Rev. J. Hewlett, B.A., of the Mirzapore Mission. No pains have been spared to render intelligible in Hindustance the intellectual and spiritual struggles of Augustine's great soul in discovering the truth; and that record of his deep experience which is, in many respects, a type of that of every true Christian. Every line of the translation has been gone over many times with a Moonshee, and various persons have been consulted about the rendering of difficult passages. A proof of each portion has also been handed to different natives of judgment and experience that they might look it over and give their suggestions. We do not expect that this work will take readily. It is too solid and too faithful to do so; but that it will live in Hindustanee as it has done in other languages, while thousands of other books have died out, we have no doubt.

Geological Records.—Shareholders in the Alpha Gold Company of Wynaad, will find an able essay on the gold-bearing capabilities of that district in the latest "Record" of the Geological Survey. The Malabar district has been famous for gold from time

immemorial. Gold is still washed for in the low country and in Wynaad; and was obtained in the old days from quartz 'leaders' in the hill country around Dayvallah and Nellialum. Two tribes of people obtain the gold. The *Pannirs* wash for it in the alluvium, surface soils, and river sands. The *Korumbars* dig down to and excavated the quartz leaders. Tradition says that large finds of gold have been made at odd times by the Korumbars. The Pannirs rarely find more than four annas' worth of gold in a day each man; and only wash now (in the Wynaad) in the off season when they cannot get work in the coffee gardens at five annas a day. In 1793 the mines of Malabar appear to have been noticed by the then Governor of Bombay, who tried to get information on the subject; and they were farmed by the Madras Government in 1803. Within the last year or so attention was again called to the occurrence of gold in the Wynaad. Some of the planters had lived in Australia previous to their coffee experiences, and being more or less acquainted with quartz and its associated minerals, they were naturally struck with the quartz in Wynaad, while they also knew that gold was, and is, obtained by the natives. There was, however, a want of capital, and no one had seen gold in the quartz until Mr. Withers, the present Manager of the Alpha Company, went to Wynaad. Mr. Withers, who knows how to wash for gold, and is acquainted with quartz reefing, prospected the country for a long time, until he felt convinced that nothing was to be done at alluvial and surface washing. He then explored the old pits and workings of the Korumbars and finally settled on a quartz reef in which he found gold visible. This reef and the ground alongside, had been extensively worked in old times by the Korumbars. In one of the numerous caves, he found the remains of one of these native miners, and thus the lode came to be called the "Skull Reef." The Alpha Gold Company was then started, the prospectus of which states on the authority of "the Company's Manager and two of the Directors, who have had much experience of quartz-reef mining in Australia," that the stone will yield about one once of gold to the ton of quartz. The most common mode of occurrence of gold in South-east Wynaad is naturally in the recent deposits, such as the surface soil on the hill-sides, the stream sands and gravels, or the true alluvial flats (Vayals or Veils) which are so frequent a feature in this upland as to have given it the name of the "land of swamps"; but in none of these ways does it seem that any large quantity of gold is stored up, except perhaps in the swamps which have as yet only been tried when they were found to be as poor as the rest of the land. The surface soils are generally very thin, and they are not extensive enough to justify any large attempt at washing by hydraulic sluicing. Still they are perhaps the favorite resort of the Pannirs who can always from known patches of ground produce a certain small amount of gold. Occasionally, however, they chance on richer finds. The largest known fragment of gold found within the last few years in Wynaad weighs over seven pennyweights, but it contains some quartz. It is of pale color, and is not much rolled; in fact it has evidently not been washed far from the present reef, and has thus not been subjected to that exposure and attrition which seem necessary for the production of the purer metal usually obtained from alluvial washings. In addition to this, a further small rolled fragment of good yellow gold without quartz, weighing nearly 11 grains, was lately found by the Pannirs of Dayvallah; and a larger one, weighing 21·9 grains, is in the possession of a planter. This gentleman has collected 8·1 dwts. of gold, amongst which is the small nugget mentioned. Out of this, 150·9 grains had to be collected by amalgamation and there were 21·6 grains of dust. The gold generally found by the Pannirs is in very fine dust, or in small flat spangles only collectible from the black iron-sand, finally left with them by amalgamation in the wooden washing dish or *murriya*; but at times there are somewhat larger pepitas.

Urjoon Sing.—This is an Indian drama written by a native graduate of the Madras University. The time is Jehanjeer's reign, and among the *dramatis personæ* are Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to the Moghul from James of England, and a bluff British sea Captain. The following conversation in Jehangeer's palace is a fair specimen of the whole :—

Jehangir.—Sahib Roe, what kind of people are you? Do you brave danger? Love your homes and friends? Hate a lie? Like war?

Roe (rising).—Sire, when dangers lour, we are a people solid and cool as the ice that blocks our streams; but mid our own dear homes and friends that we esteem, none so warm and melting: we Britons hate a lie as liars hate the truth, and when fight we we must, we fight for honor and seldom fail to win.

Jehangir.—Who be your neighbours?

Roe.—The French.

Jehangir.—Well?

Roe.—Sire, they are a people that for glory would go round the world and once catching it disburden Atlas, should he block their way. In temper, they are so blithe and bustling, that our wits and wags do often speak of them as a nation of Mercuries. As to their country, they love it and laud it much—aye, over Eve's paradise; and more than all, they are of great resource, and when worsted can put forth many a coil.

Jehangir.—Is there a country named Spana?

Roe.—Sire, there is.

Jehangir.—Well?

Roe.—Sire, it is the land of the vine and the orange; and from its Sierras blue, flows many a stream by whose silver tide, the gay Andalusian strings his lyre and pours forth his soul in chivalric song.

Jehangir.—Are the people your friends?

Roe.—Not much.

Jehangir.—Why?

Roe.—We profess a faith much purer than theirs. They bow to the Pope and count the Madonna great; but we to Jesus as Alpha and Omega, and were taught thus truth by Luther and his kind that for God's love and purity of faith battled against Rome and set high pontiffs at nought. Spana enraged thereat, threatened our isle with perdition; and one clear and merry eve, our lords and admirals at our southern port saw in the offing a grand array of frigates and fierce galleons, that like Neptune's wrath seemed to sweep our sea-girt homes away. But our virgin Queen, with more than human heart, braved the shock; and what she left undone, high heaven did; for tempest tost and wrecked, the Armada passed our northern capes; and not a decent deck was there when Philip saw them again.

Jehangir (turning to a Spanish Jesuit from Goa).—Well, Padre, what dost thou say to this?

Jesuit.—Sire, *Vox et præterea nihil!* The Britons our cavalier speaks of, are petty islanders that fish in their lagoons and sell the produce to us and the French our neighbours. The suits we cast off they buy and make their clothes of them. On the continent, we call them pedlars, petty tradesmen and men of Punie faith. In times of yore, Gregorius sent Augustime to them and made them due bondmen of the holy see. Long they were of the flock and longer would have been, had not the Devil under the name Martinus risen in the wilds of Almaigne and tempted Christendom to sin. Their own King Henricus did check, at first, the evil; but being soon possessed, died a heretic. Santa Maria, his child, restored the faith and by tender means for holy ends devised, redeemed the land; but her sister Elizabeth espoused the fiend and in deeds of dreadful sacrilege undid herself; for the holy might that sits on Peter's chair, sent her down to that same abyss, where her sinful dad had gone. True we sent the Armada; but the foul witch called up a tempest from the roaring seas and enveloped herself in wind and rain, till our ships passed around her isle. And witness this Alencon that lured by this Circe's charms, made love to her—when lo! of a night, he found her return from the Lofodens on a broom! Such fright took hold of his gallant soul that he breathed not till he got to Rome and received a blessing from the Pope!

Roe.—Holy father, the child Santa Maria, whom did she marry?

Jesuit.—Our most Apostolic Philip.

Roe.—Alencon, who was he?

Jesuit.—The brother of the French King.

Roe.—Sire, need I gainsay his statements.

[*Looking up to the Emperor.*

Jehangir.—No; his conclusion is against his beginning, and his middle has no connection with either. That two Queens of a slight fishing isle should marry princes, and those very princes whose cast clothes they should have worn, is indeed a bold truth (*turning to his smiling courtiers*). Padres, do you of Spana often deal in such wares?

The Bengal Magazine.—April. The present number of this Magazine contains a paper on the "Fighting Capability of the Bengalee," who is, of course, compared to the soldiers of Attila, the Ironsides of Cromwell and the Germans of Von Moltke. "Supposing," says the writer, "an army composed entirely of Bengalis, led by a skilful and able general, were to offer battle to an army of Russians, will the latter by sheer strength gain the day? Certainly not. If both were unprovided with arms of any kind, it is possible that the Russians might bear down an equal body of Bengalis. By conscription 2,674,274 Bengalis can be raised and disciplined. With such a force Bengal may stand up against any single power in the world. If it were not blowing one's own trumpet, one might say that the Bengalis yield to no nation in the world in point of intelligence; and though we are now among the most despised subjects of the Queen of England, on account of our supposed effeminacy, we might make as good soldeirs as any nation in the world by our superior intelligence. What we want is systematic effort to cultivate a military spirit among us. Unhappily the present rulers of the country throw cold water on all our attempts at enlisting, and what is worse still the people have been disarmed. During the Sonthal insurrection and the Mutiny, the people prayed to be enrolled as volunteers, and they were snubbed. Several persons with independent fortunes have applied to hold commissions in the army, but they have been refused. We have been made as helpless as the ancient Britons were when the Romans withdrew to defend their own country against the inroads of the barbarians."

POETRY.

SONNET.

The Mosquito.

NIGHT after night, with dart re-tipped by rest,
And wings once more upon the ether bent
The mosquito doth nestle in the breast
Of each pale sleeper, till the keen torment
Arouseth him from dreams of pillows cool
And curtainless; and then, midst dart and bound,
He striveth hard, half dazed and without rule,
To smite the lively messenger of sound
And midnight sorrow, with book or boot-jack,
Brush, old hat, or Ozokerit. 'Tis vain:
The educated gnat flees every whack
And its pursuit but gives thee further pain.

W.S.R.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE COORG PLANTERS AND THE VICEROY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—As your mind is constantly concentrated on matters political, has it ever been occupied with the thought of what will be the fate of Coorg when the Rajah of Mysore shall be of age and takes possession of his country? When that event takes place, Coorg will be bereft of a Chief Commissioner, a Chief Engineer, and a Judicial Commissioner. It seem to be a foregone conclusion on the part of Madras officials in high places, that Coorg will be handed over to the administration of Madras. It is pretty certain that such a change will be repugnant both to the Coorgs and the planters. For although there is much to complain of here, still we enjoy advantages under the imperial Government not possessed by our brethren in Wynaad. A Government so indifferent as is the Government of Madras to the welfare and wants of as earnest, intelligent and deserving a set of men as are the Wynaad planters, it would be impossible to conceive, and I am certain the Coorg planters and the Coorg people will oppose with all the power they possess, the consignment of their interests and welfare to such a Government. Yet there are difficulties, the solution of which the Government of India will soon have to occupy itself with, in managing affairs. In judicial matters no difficulty would be found; they could be under the management of Madras. The Resident of Mysore might probably be also Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and the head of the Public Works Department in Mysore might undertake also to be responsible for the progress of public works in Coorg.

Although a general tendency to complain may be found in what I have written, I have merely availed myself of the British privilege to grumble. The planters are, however, grateful to Lord Northbrook, for he has shown a disposition to sympathise with them and assist them in the difficulties surrounding this enterprise. In answer to a petition from the planters lately presented, in which they fully entered into their grievances, particularly the want of roads and bridges, urging that as the Government of India had refused to comply with their repeated memorials for a reduction of the land assessment, they had the right to expect, and pressed for the expenditure of a larger proportion of the revenues derived from Coorg in the country for the benefit of those who had been the cause of that increase Lord Northbrook gave a careful consideration to the representations of the memorialists, and a generous response by increasing the budget allotment for Coorg, half as much annually as it then stood at. An increase of fifty thousand rupees a year annually is sanctioned from 1875 to 1880, or 2½ lakhs of rupees altogether. Although this extra grant is inadequate to the wants of a country that can hardly boast of a road that is passable all the year round for want of bridges over its rivers, yet the planters are satisfied that in the present condition of the finances of India, Lord Northbrook has not been unmindful of the welfare of the planters, but has done all he was able to do; and when some time ago there was a talk of a visit to Bangalore, a deputation from the Coorg planters was arranged to wait upon his lordship, to beg his acceptance of an address conveying the thanks of that body. They may yet have the opportunity of personally conveying the views of the planters on his public proceeding.

A very serious question rises, however, and one about which the planters are very anxious, and that is the judicious, and profitable expenditure of the extra allotment by the Department of Public Works. Fortunately that Department has for its head in Coorg an officer of singular gifts, and whose energy, capacity for work, and rare professional ability enable him to take a clear and comprehensive survey of what is to be done. Without delay, after the extra money was sanctioned, he came forward with a plan showing how he proposed to distribute the money, and on what works, and his schemes have met with general satisfaction. Already considerable progress has been made, and it is expected that the most important of all works, that for which the planters are most clamorous—the bridge over the Cauvery river, with the road from it to the Coorg capital, Mercara—will be commenced in earnest, immediately after the rains in October. Traces have been completed, surveys and levels are being made, all the plans and estimates are to be prepared this monsoon, and everything ready for pushing on the work in earnest after the monsoon. Coorg has lost the services of an able and painstaking officer in Mr. Gramatzki, who has become principal of the school of Engineering at Bangalore. A fine field is open for his successor, a promising officer, and it is to be hoped he will earn what is always generously conceded by the planters to any really deserving servant of the Government—their cordial appreciation of real merit. More on topics of general planting interest hereafter.

J.P.H.

THE STEAMER "CHYEBASSA."

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Through your medium, the Company and the public will probably find the impressions of a passenger to London by one of their new steamers of interest, and perhaps profit; although there are some things open to complaint, and susceptible of improvement. I must confess to general satisfaction. The table is well found with good and wholesome food. The meat is of fair quality, and liberal in quantity; bread excellent, water good, but the supply of ice is insufficient—an important item in these sweltering regions. Attendance insufficient for the number of passengers. The cooking-room being so far away from the saloon and the absence of apparatus for keeping the dishes hot, is a drawback resulting in everything being served up cold; a half-cold mutton-chop served upon a cold plate is not tempting. The wines, malt liquors, &c., are charged at moderate rates, soda-water being an exception. Taking everything into account in connection with the table, one cannot but be satisfied, and admit that, for the moderate rates for passage-money, little can be complained of, and the general opinion on board is that in these respects the efforts of the Company to cater for the comfort of passengers will not suffer by comparison with those of any other Company, not even the P. and O.

There are, however, grounds for dissatisfaction which the Company would do well to take into consideration, if they hope to bid successfully for passenger traffic on this line. The first and foremost is the adaptation of the steamers for passengers. Here is a steamer with 45 first-class and 5 or 6 second-class passengers, loaded so heavily with cargo, that even in moderately fine weather the ports have to be closed, and when the weather is severe enough to drive the passengers down into the saloon or into their cabins the heat is very trying. If the Company desire to be successful competitors for passenger traffic on this line, the old model of steamer should be departed from, and that on which the *J. C. Stevenson* is built, adopted. The *Chyebassa* appears to have been built for cargo, with accommodation for passengers as a secondary consideration, should any offer. A ship so deep in the water is not tempting to passengers, and at Madras the feeling of disappointment on the part of the passengers was general on seeing the steamer lying so deep. Cabins on deck, with saloon if possible, and if not with accommodation for taking meals there during fine weather in hot latitudes, would be a great improvement. The whole of the Company's steamers seem to be built on one model, and although suitable for short voyages, it requires considerable modifications and improvements for a voyage lasting from 35 to 40 days.

A further important matter in a passage of that length is the selection of suitable commanders. A number of first-class passengers with varying position in the social scale, who have all paid the same rate of passage-money, expect, and justly too, that all should receive the same care and attention; otherwise, as is the case here, dissatisfaction is felt and expressed when partiality is shown. It is a common fault to find the captains in such cases expending all their care on those whom fortune may have favoured in the social scale, leaving some who are less favoured to take care of themselves, or left to the tender mercies of the servants. The servants are not slow to observe these indications of how attentions are bestowed, and to follow the example set them. Unprotected wives taking home children ought to be the objects of especial care on the part of the commander, nor can they be considered singular when jealous at seeing the favoured enjoying indulgences denied to them. Skill in a commander is not sufficient in the management of a human cargo; he should be a man of tact natural, and with a manner that would assure a timid lady that he is accessible. Whereas the opposite is often found. Men with high-flown notions, grand airs, intoxicated with the flatteries of experienced and politic travellers who generally cut them on land, frequently vain and conceited to an extent sickening, drawling, affected, I wont say what, yet men who have nothing in common with their subordinate officers who apparently are seldom taken into council, seldom spoken to, and if at all, as though they were dogs or natives,—that class of skipper may do for sailing vessels, but the Company should make careful selection for their passenger-ships in these days, if they hope to compete with the Companies who are candidates for patronage. That they have such in their service is well-known. The B.I.S.N. Company has kept faith with, and enjoys the confidence of, the public. It is a well-managed Company, and although not personally affected by the incidents herein described, I consider it may be an advantage to the Company to know what passengers think of their efforts. They are certain of support and I believe may depend on a very fair share of the passenger traffic between India and England; but they must avoid loading their passenger ships so that ports are closed in fair weather, or they must build ships on a different model, because no passenger here, I am sure, would a second time take a passage in a ship circumstanced in such respects as the one is from which I write, and that with much discomfort, off Aden, from whence this will be posted. They should alleviate the horrors of the heat in these latitudes by an abundant supply of ice, and by providing as cool and well ventilated accommodation as is possible under the circumstances. I ought to add that the steamer is a very fine one of her class, and her performances in all respects are satisfactory.

Aden. *J.P.H.*

MILITARY ORDERS.

BUCKLE, Lieut. E., to Dalhousie, to the 22nd September.
CARGILL, Capt. S., to officiate as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.
DAVIDSON, Surgn.-Major D. M., to England, to appear before a medical board.
DOWNING, Capt. A. E., furlough for six months.
FERGUSSON, Lieut. C. H., to England, for fifteen months.
FORBES, Col. W., permitted to retire with annuity.
LOWIS, Capt. R. F., furlough for ten months.
MACIVOR, Lieut. I., to England, to appear before a medical board.
MONTGOMERY, Lieut. W., to England, for six months.
ROBERTSON, Sub-Lieut. D. P., to England, to appear before a medical board.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

CONOLLY, Capt. A., to officiate as 2nd in command Bheel Corps.
EDWARDS, Mr. J. C., Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, leave for three months.
HUGHES, Mr. T. W. H., to the 2nd Grade, Geological Survey.
KING, Mr. W., from the 2nd to the 1st Grade, Geological Survey.
MULVANY, Surgn. E , to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Baraitch.
MALLET, Mr. F. R , Assistant, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey of India, three months' leave.
MCRAE, Capt. A. R. T., Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant.
WATERHOUSE, Capt. J., to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Topographical Survey.
WILLSON, Mr. W., to the 2nd Grade, Geological Survey.
WAAGEN, Dr. W., to be Palæontologist to the Geological Survey in the room of Dr. Stoliczka.

PUBLIC WORKS.

BEAHAN, Mr. H. R., Assistant Engineer, from Central India, to North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch
BINNIE, Mr. A. R., Executive Engineer, permitted to resign his appointment.
CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
CROMPTON, Lieutenant C. A., appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch.
JEWETT, Mr. T. H., promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
MEIK, Mr. F. S., Assistant Engineer, from North-Western Provinces, *Irrigation Branch, to Central India.*

BENGAL.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., to have charge of the Soopoole Division, Bhaugulpore District.
BAYLEY, Mr. H., *Officiating Assistant* Superintendent of Police, posted to Gya.
CHATTERJEE, Baboo G. N., Sub-Deputy Magistrate, posted to Diamond Harbour.
FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. C. E., *Assistant* Superintendent of Police, posted to Sarun.
GREY, Lieut. L. J. H., to act in the second Grade of Assistant Commissioners.
GAEL, Mr. J. D., *to act temporarily as* Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum.
LAHIREE, *Baboo R. C., to be* Moonsiff of Moolfutgunge.
MASTERS, Mr. J., *District* Superintendent of Police, Jessore, leave for twenty months.
MOZOOMDAR, Baboo K. C., to act as Moonsiff at Diamond Harbour.
ROY, Baboo P. C., Sub-Deputy Collector, posted to Baraset.
ROY, Baboo S. P., *to act as Additional Deputy* Inspector of Schools, Dacca.
SMITH, Mr. W. F., Assistant Superintendent of Police, posted to Patna.
SEN, Baboo K. C., Deputy Inspector of Schools, transferred to Backergunge.

MADRAS.

BUICK, Mr. D., to act as Sub-Collector of Malabar.
HARDINGE, Mr. T. Von D., *to act as* Sub-Collector of Nellore.
LOGAN, Mr. W., *to act as Collector* of Malabar.
SMITH, Captain J. M., *Ganjam*, leave for three months.
SMYTH, Mr. E. C. Bowyer, Assistant Engineer, furlough for twelve months.
STUART, Mr. A. J., to act as District and Sessions Judge of South Malabar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

DANIELL, Mr. C. J., Magistrate, Cawnpore, three months' leave.
DALE, Mr. G. S. D., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore.
GROWSE, Mr. F. S., Joint Magistrate, Muttra, three months' leave.
IRVINE, Mr. W., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Furruckabad.
LISTON, Captain J., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Luleetpore.
PASLEY, Mr. G. B., District and Sessions Judge, leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

PUNJAB.

ANDERSON, Mr. A., Assistant Commissioner, to the Kangra district.
BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., Deputy Commissioner, Jullundhur, leave for sixty-one days.
BEADON, Major C., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur.
BROWN, Mr. C., to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
BROWNE, Mr. G. A. St. Barbe, to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class ditto.
KELLY, Mr. F. A., to the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class ditto.
MENZIES, Major O., from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of District Superintendents of Police.
MCANDREW, Mr. J., to be a District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.
PLOWDEN, Mr. C. A. C., to the 4th Grade of District Superintendents of Police
STONE, Mr. S., from the 4th to the 3rd Grade ditto.
TAIT, Captain J. S., to be Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police.
TUCKER, Captain L. H., from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of District Superintendents of Police.
TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE decline of one per cent in the Bank of Bengal rate, which we noticed last week, was not followed by any further fall on Thursday morning, and the minimum rate still stands at seven per cent. In the Bazaar money is available on deposit of Government paper, at 5½ per cent. The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal closed up to the evening of the 8th instant, shows the following differences as compared with that of the previous week :—

Deposits decreased ...	...	Rs.	2,25,020
Bills discounted increased	...	„	23,945
Treasury Balances decreased	...	„	15,01,725
Bank's investments decreased	...	„	10,540
Loans and credits decreased	...	„	4,53,795

The cash balances have fallen Rs. 11,40,420, which is explained in the foregoing figures; the reduction in the Treasury balances will account for the principal part of the amount. The minimum rate in Bombay still stands at the high figure of 10 per cent, and the last published statement of the Bank of Bombay does not appear to be favorable towards a reduction, there having been an increase of Rs. 13,70,500 in the amount of Loans, against an increase of Rs. 1,61,590 in Deposits, and a decrease of Rs. 2,17,870 in Bills discounted. The cash balances show a fall of Rs. 7,66,720. Business in this market has been inactive throughout the week, owing to the high price of money, and the near approach of the issue of the new loan, on the 16th instant. There is, however, a good prospect for the future; the price of silver in Europe is now reported as low as 55, and it is anticipated that bullion will be attracted hitherward by the new loan, in which case it is more than probable that there will be cheap money in Calcutta as soon as the acceptances have been announced. Money is now said to be flowing in steadily from the mofussil, and a large amount of local capital is also kept in hand, pending the issue, the greater portion of which will immediately become available for other investments, when acceptances are declared. The general tone of business may be stated to be one of expectancy all through the market, which will no doubt find a relief when this event is over.

Exchange has suffered a further fall since our last report, owing, in the first instance, to the low rates realized at the last biddings for Council bills. The opening of business for last mail was at 1*s.* 10⅛*d.* for 6 months' Bank Bills, but only a small amount was done at that figure, the rate having declined to 1*s.* 9⅞*d.* almost immediately, which is perhaps the lowest ever reached.

Some recovery has since taken place, and quotations are now as follows :—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Bank Bill at 6 months' sight	1	10	to	1	10⅛
Do. do. at 3 months' sight	1	9⅜	to	1	9⅞
Do. do. on demand ...	1	9½	to	1	9⅝

The prospect for remitters is still very discouraging.

Government paper is necessarily influenced, until the new loan is issued, by the fluctuations of various conflicting interests, but it is thought probable that prices will rise. There is a firm feeling in the market, and the tendency is rather towards an advance, than the reverse. The following are present quotations :—

4 per cents ...	...	Rs. 102-8 to 102-12
4½ per cents (1872) ...	...	„ 103-2 to 103-6
5½ per cents ...	...	„ 109-2 to 109-6

Transactions in the two latter descriptions have been limited, business having been chiefly in four per cents, which is the most marketable class of paper, and is generally considered a more certain investment.

There is no improvement to report in the share market. Tea *stocks still hold their position, and Jutes are, if anything, further* out of favor, although manufacturing prospects may be said to be somewhat improved. Bank shares are in fair demand, and Nationals have experienced a considerable advance in price.

In the Freight market an improved demand is reported, and the total unfixed tonnage in the port shows a very inconsiderable increase, notwithstanding the numerous recent arrivals.

Some large auction sales of Indian Teas were held on the 7th instant, at which 6,134 packages were offered, and 5,656 found purchasers. There was a good competition, and prices showed an improvement in all the better qualities. The weather reports from most of the districts are favourable, and in Darjeeling the yield up to the present has been unusually large.

The Produce market generally is quiet, with the exception of Seeds, some descriptions of which have been in good demand. Jute is comparatively out of the export market, although balers show more disposition to come to terms with shippers.

Imports are also inactive, but all goods are firm at their present quotations. Piece goods are improving, owing to the reduced shipments from the home markets.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

5TH JUNE.

St. Petersburg, 2nd June.

The Telegraphic Conference opened here to-day.

London, 3rd June.

The troopship *Serapis* is fitting out to convey the Prince of Wales to India.

The War Office announces some alterations in the regulations in gaining commissions, whereby successful candidates at the periodical examinations will no longer be commissioned, but must enter Sandhurst for one year's instruction as cadets, after which time, if qualified, they will be gazetted. The first examination under this system takes place in December 1876.

Subscriptions are invited for a loan of half a million for the Nizam's State Railway.

London, 4th June.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Leith, the member for Aberdeen, asked whether the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India would be charged to the Imperial or Indian Government. Mr. Disraeli replied, it was more fitting to reserve such questions until a definite proposition was introduced.

Lord Carnarvon communicated a despatch to the House of Lords proposing a Conference of delegates from the Colonies and States of South Africa for the consideration of a scheme of confederation of South African States.

7TH.

London, 5th June.

IN consequence of the death of General Aitchison, the following Brevet promotions take place: Lieutenant-General Sir E. W. F. Walker to be General, Major-General R. N. Phillips to be Lieutenant-General, Colonel F. O. E. Burton to be Major-General, Major G. W. Muriel to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain W. G. Alexander to be Major. In consequence of the Field Marshal promotions last week, Lieutenant-Generals T. A. Drought and Charles Stuart to be Generals, Major-Generals G. P. Whish and Sir George Malcolm to be Lieutenant-Generals, Colonels William Gordon and G. H. S. Wills to be Major-Generals, Major James Dalgleish and John Dawson to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains Henry Hallowes and James Stirling Mould to be Majors.

Earl Howe, Earl Dalhousie, and Viscount Grey de Wilton have been created Peers.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has landed at Lisbon. He was received with princely honors, and had an audience with the King.

8TH.

Paris, 6th June.

THE race for the Grand Prix de Paris was won by Salvator, the English horses not having been placed.

Brussels, 6th June.

THE Belgian Minister of Justice has issued a circular in which he requests the law officers to proceed severely against instigators and perpetrators of religious disturbances in Belgium.

9TH.

London, 8th June.

IN the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton in replying to a question on the Nizam's Railway loan said that though not illegal the Indian Government would not be responsible for payment of the money guaranteed nor would the Imperial Government interfere to enforce its payment.

11TH.

London, 9th June.

COLONELS W. D. AITKEN, C. W. Younghusband and George Shaw have been gazetted Colonels in the Royal Artillery. The following brevet promotions are also gazetted in consequence of the death of Major-General Buchanan :—Colonel John H. Lefroy to be Major-General ; Major De V. I. C. Tupper to be *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 1st—Str. Africa from Moulmein, Str. Patna from Akyab. 2nd—Str. Cassandra from Hong Kong. 3rd—Dhuleep Singh from Liverpool, Duke of Devonshire from London, Precurseur from Bordeaux, Marchioness of Londonderry from Muscat. 4th—Str. China from Hong-Kong, Balkamah from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 1st—Str. Arabia for Coast. 2nd—Str. Mongolia for London. 3rd—Str. Abyssinia for Coast. 4th—Str. Oriental for Coast, Burdwan for Liverpool, Str. City of Poona for London, Empire of Peace for Dundee, Marie Louise for Demerara. 5th—Lalla Rookh for Mauritius.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. *Teheran*, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived at Bombay on the 2nd instant, with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Mr. P. Carnegy, Colonel Carnegy, Mr. W. Mitchell, Miss Palmer, Mr. Orr, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. Chamier's ayah, Mr. Sibthorpe's ayah, and Master Nicholl.

FROM VENICE—Sir Alex. Arbuthnot, and Mr. T. Parson.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. Macfie, Major M. W. Parker, and Captain Campbell.

FROM SUEZ—Mr. James Stewart.

FROM ADEN—Captain and Mrs. Prideaux, child and European female servant and one native male servant, Mr. Mohnson and 4 friends, Mr. M. Cumroodeen, Mr. Peer Mahomed, Mr. S. Abdoola and one friend, Mr. F. Smalloo, Mr. J. Allyrukhia and one friend, Mr. Abdool Hoossein and 3 friends, and Mr. Jaitha.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers were booked to proceed by the P. and O. Co's S.S. *Bokhara*, Captain W. D. Anderson, to Southampton, Brindisi, Venice, Suez, and Aden :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Sir Robert and Lady Stuart, Lieut. M. G. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. Alfred Hornsey, Mr. A. B. Niven, Mr. Thomas Nash, Mr. Saml. Doughty, Mr. Chas. Pebworth, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. J. Claridge, Mr. Chevers, Mr. Webb, and Ls. Montgomery.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. Gildea and Mr. W. H. Dobbie.

FOR VENICE—Col. Bonar-Deane, Mr. Hermann Korne, Mr. Rasch, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Forbes, and Dr. W. Price.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. W. Foxton, and Lt. H. A. Sawyer.

FOR ADEN—Mr. Dunker, and Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee.

BIRTH.

HERDMAN.—At Cuttack, on the 3rd June, the wife of Condr. W. J. Herdman, P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMERON—OATTS.—At Nohatta, Jessore, on the 2nd June, 1875, by the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Lewis Cameron, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Burisaul, to Annie Mina, eldest daughter of H. Oatts, Esq.

DEATH.

BURTON.—At Alexandria, on the 10th May, *en route* to England, Emily Jane, daughter of the late Major C. E. Burton, Political Agent, Harrowtee.

NOTICE.

We regret to find that, owing to some strange procedure on the part of the Postal authorities, many of our Subscribers have been put to the inconvenience of paying a "bearing" charge of three and-a-half annas on our issue of the 5th instant. It appears that the mistake occurred in consequence of the papers being weighed while still damp from the press.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 25 *in advance, and should be forwarded to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Old Court House Street.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 *annas.*

CONTENTS OF No. 2100, JUNE 12TH, 1875.

Rent Unions: Bengal—The Position in Spain—The Karennee Difficulty—Indian Society—21 or 25?—Chaucer as the Spring-Poet—London Letter—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letters to the Editor—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Commerce and Finance—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping. ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT:—Notes and Comments—Foreign News—Home News. INDIAN SUPPLEMENT:—News of the Week—General Summary—Events in the East—China, Japan, Achin—Battle of Pontsee—Indian Intelligence—Bengal, Northern India, Madras, Bombay, Burmah, Asia, Literary, Ecclesiastical.

CONTENTS OF No. 2099, JUNE 5TH, 1875.

Baroda in Parliament—The College at Allygurh—Civil Service Examinations—*The Pioneer's* Vision—Carlyle's Latest Essays—"In Memoriam"—Bengal in the Olden Time—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letters to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Commerce and Finance—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping. SUPPLEMENT:—London Letter—Notes and Comments—Foreign News—Home News—Mr. Grant Duff on India—Mr. Gladstone and America.

With the present issue of the FRIEND OF INDIA, *is published a Special Supplement, containing the Home and Foreign news brought by the latest Mail. This will be continued weekly.*

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* BARBER, Henry, late of the firm of Messrs. Dunn and Co., Cabinet Makers, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
* BARLOW, John, late of the Bengal Civil Service and Officiating Joint Magistrate of Gya	Do.	do.
BENSLEY, J. B., late of Her Majesty's Bengal Pilot Service	1st Dividend	@ 6 as. 6 pie.
BOURNE, J. H., Lieut., late in the Bengal Staff Corps	Do.	@ 14 as. 9¾ pie.
* FERGUSON, D. W., late a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Shirreffs and Ferguson, Chemists and General Merchants, Allahabad	Claims	in full.
* STEVENSON, J. F. J., Colonel, late in the Madras Staff Corps, and Commissioner of Arracan, British Burmah ..	Do.	do.
* WARRY, E. T., Capt., late in the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery	Do.	do.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT:
Calcutta, 12th June, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

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Jacks, ½ pint, Rs. 1-4 each ; 1 pint, Rs. 1-8 each ; 1½ pint, Rs. 1-12 each ; 2 pints, Rs. 2 each.
Milk Pans, 14 in. Rs. 4 each ; 16 in. Rs. 5 each ; 18 in. Rs. 6 each ; 20 in. Rs. 7-8 each ; 22 in. Rs. 9 each ; 24 in. Rs. 10-8 each.
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Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.

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4 „ Insoluble }

Price £14 per ton for 30 tons and upwards.
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Delivered Free at any of their Depôts in the United Kingdom.

TERMS.—CASH.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is, that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the Planter with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest, and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

INDIGO.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will give the plant greater strength to resist unfavourable influences and the Planter in thus developing the crop will be amply repaid the cost of the manure by the increase and superior yield of Indigo.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

RICE.

We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

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We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will be highly esteemed as a Manure for Tea, and we recommend, say, 3 cwts. per acre, mixing the Dissolved Guano first with vegetable ashes or dry soil so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor, and exhausted by previous cropping, more Guano may be used with advantage.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano produces heavy crops of well-matured Canes, rich in juice, yielding a high percentage of crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar-cane. A few trials of Dissolved Guano in comparison with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit in the increased production of sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano.

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JUTE.

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Colza and Flax exhaust the land very rapidly, and for this reason require liberal treatment with manure. Experience has shown that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, is the most efficacious manure that can be used. Mixed with diluent as we recommend sow the Dissolved Guano broad-cast, and harrow it in with a light harrow about a week or a fortnight before the rape or linseed is sown. 4 cwts. of Dissolved Guano is a fair dressing per acre on land of average fertility. On poor soils 5 to 6 cwts. will give a more profitable return than a smaller dose.

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Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

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Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

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Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
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Rs.	4 in. 460	5 in. 600	6 in. 750	7 in. 900	8 in. 1,050.	10 in. 1,300	12 in. 1,500.

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The same sizes, but of slightly different shape, may be had mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

Special Steam Pumps.

Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

Disintegrators.

Norton and Hawksley's for grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans, leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.

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Stone Breakers,

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ALBION DRILLING MACHINES	„	325

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Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.

J. & H. GWYNNE'S Centrifugal Pumps, Contractors' and Deep Well Pumps. SHAND and MASON'S Hand Fire Engines, SUGAR MILLS of a cheap and simple construction, &c. BLACKSMITHS', CONTRACTORS', and ENGINEERS' Tools of all kinds GAS AND WATER PIPES of all sizes. Steam and Water Valves and Cocks, Gauge Mountings, &c.

VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE for Verandah, Barrack and Godown Floors. This is the same Asphalte that has been used so successfully in the City of London and on the Bombay footpaths, where it has stood the climate admirably.

Francis Morton & Co.'s Galvanised Wire Fencing, Netting, &c.

We have always on hand a large stock of the best kinds of Ironmongery and Brass Foundry, including Brass Hinges, Locks, Oak Door Handles, &c.

We would draw the attention of steam users to a 20 H. P. Roots "SAFE AND SURE" Boiler we have in use at our Iron Works. It is very economical, can be used with wood fuel, is easily transmitted over rough country, as the heaviest part does not weigh over one hundred weights and can be worked to any pressure.

We have lately imported a simple Machine called the VELLIPEQUE ROCK PERFORATOR for drilling blast holes in Rock. In some cases it has reduced the cost of Rock Cutting 20 per cent., and in making the Tunnel for the Toolsee Water Scheme these Machines drilled a 1¼ hole 12 inches deep in 2 minutes.

We beg to draw attention to a length of HODGSON'S WIRE TRAMWAY we have in operation at our Byculla Works. This system is well adapted for the working of Quarries, Collieries, Coffee Plantations, &c., &c.

We are prepared to enter into contracts for the supply from England of all kinds of Iron Work, Bridges, Roofing and Machinery of every description, Artificial Stones Marbles, &c. The gentleman at the head of this Department in our London House is a practical engineer, and all Indents are carefully inspected before Shipment.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

This branch of our Iron business is *conducted by European Engineers. We have introduced the use of English moulding* sand and loam, which enables us to make castings of a superior quality.

We are prepared to contract for the construction of Wrought and Cast Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, and Bridge Work, Pumping Machinery, Mortar Mills, Cranes' Iron Waggons, Road Rollers, all descriptions of Contractors' Tools, Hammers, Drills, &c., and all kinds of general Iron Work. We also make Brass Castings of every description.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS,

AND WAGGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

At our Steam Saw Mills at Tank Bunder we have always in Stock a large quantity of the best Moulmein Teak Timber, in Squares, Planks, and Boards, also Jungle Woods, Pine, and other Timber.

We are also prepared to undertake Railway Waggon and Carriage building in all its branches.

THE FOLLOWING ARE OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS :—

Best quality Logs up to 30 feet long, and 20 inches square, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 130 per ton of 50 cubic feet. Above these sizes special rates, Boards, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 125 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

Scantlings prepared to specification, of ordinary size, for House building purposes and Bridge Works from Rs. 2-12-0 per cubic foot.

Planing and Plain Framing for Floors, Door Frames, Roofs, &c., from Rs. 0-4-0 per cubic foot.

TEAK.

1½ inch	Panel Doors or Window	Rs.	0	13	0 per square foot.
1½ „	Panel and Glass	„	0	12	0 „
1½ „	Panel and Venetian	„	1	2	0 „
1½ „	Venetian	„	1	4	0 „
1½ „	Venetian and Glass	„	1	2	0 „
1½ „	Gears	„	0	10	0 „
1 „	Ledged Doors	„	0	10	0 „

Planking, Planed, Tongued, and Groved.

½ inch thick		Rs.	16	0	0 per 100 square feet.
¾ „	„	„	23	0	0 „
1 „	„	„	30	0	0 „
1¼ „	„	„	37	0	0 „
1½ „	„	„	44	0	0 „
Mouldings to any pattern, from		„	0	0	6 per lineal foot.

PINE.

Logs at	Rs.	80	0	0 per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Deals	„	87	8	0 „
Scantlings	„	2	0	0 per cubic foot.

Planking, Planed, Tongued, and Groved.

½ inch thick		Rs.	10	8	0 per 100 square feet.
¾ „		„	15	8	0 „
1 „		„	18	8	0 „
1¼ „		„	22	8	0 „
1½ „		„	26	0	0 „
Weather Boarding from		„	13	8	0 „

JUNGLE WOOD.

Scantlings from.....Rs. 2 0 0 per square foot.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES: 64, PRINCES' STREET, EDINBURGH; 61 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRESIDENT: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G., HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT: RIGHT HON'BLE LORD LAWRENCE OF THE PUNJAB, G.C.B.S.K.C.S.I.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £250,000

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:

James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halket, Esq., Jr., of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, W. S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W. S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C. A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart., M.P.
Frederic Pitman, Esq., W. S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W. S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Funds are free from any liability to the Fire Department by the Company's Acts 33 and 34 Victoria. Session 1869-70,

Accumulated Funds irrespective of the Paid-up Capital £2,551,589-16-7

Annual Revenue from Premiums and Interest 360,625-18-9

At the last Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits for the period ending 31st December 1870, the Surplus Fund divided amounted to £182,274 5 2

The value of the loading reserved for Future Profits and Expenses amounted to £601,554 0 0
Besides which there were reserved for Contingencies, &c. .. 33,925 6 2

Making a Total Reserve of £635,479 6 2

During the five years preceding 1870, the Company transacted the following new business:—

NO. OF POLICIES ISSUED.	SUMS ASSURED.	PREMIUMS.
£4,567.	£4,132,141.	£133,279 16 5.

A Bonus was declared upon the Policies of the Company on the Participating Scale, at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. per annum, which in many instances was equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum, on the original sum assured, the principle of division being to declare the Bonus not only on the original sum assured, but also on all previous Bonus additions.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and generally LOWER than those of other Offices.

REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES without Medical Certificate or fresh examination, *from the date of leaving Alexandria, or Port Said for Europe.*

NINE-TENTHS OF THE WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date, will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as

Local Board of Directors:

F. S. Collis, Esq., Officiating Administrator-General.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Supdt., P. & O. S. N. Co.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. Ewart, Surgeon to the General Hospital.

Prospectus, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or from the Agents at

AGRA	.. *T. Baily, Esq.*	DACCA	.. *J. J. Gray, Esq.*	MADRAS	.. *Messrs. C. Shana & Co.*
DITTO	.. *Uncovenanted Service Bank.*	DINAPORE	.. *Messrs. Smith & Co,*	MIRZAPORE	.. *Messrs. Hamilton Brown & Co.*
AKYAB	.. *Vacant.*	DARJEELING	.. *A. M. Macdonald, Esq.*	MOULMEIN	.. *Messrs. Buchanan & Co.*
BHAUGULPORE	.. *James Inglis, Esq.*	GALLE	.. *Messrs. Thomson & Co.*	RANGOON	.. *Messrs. Buchanan & Co.*
BOMBAY	.. *Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.*	JUBBULPORE	.. *Messrs. Lemaistre & Co.*	SIMLA	.. *D. S. Henry, Esq.*
CACHAR	.. *J. Ashington Thomson, Esq.*	KISHNAGHUR	.. *Arch. Hills, Esq.*	SINGAPORE	.. *Messrs. Hamilton, Gray & Co.*
CAWNPORE	.. *Vacant.*	LAHORE	.. *C. H. Chetham, Esq.*		
COLOMBO	.. *Messrs. George Wall & Co.*	LUCKNOW	.. *Vacant.*		

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, & ROBERTS,
Agents for India in the Life Department.

1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION
HAVANAH CIGARS.

"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

"No. 6," a smaller Havanah pattern Cigar, about 85 to the pound.

Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LAHORE, POONAH, BOMBAY.

"No. 7," Rs. 30 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges. | "No. 6," Rs. 23 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges.

Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

If 1,000 are taken, Discount of 20 per cent. | If 30,000 are taken, Discount of 25 per cent.

Terms—Cash prepaid.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co. have sent a stock of their Havanah patterns Home, and are prepared to deliver them free of all charges to any Railway Station of the United Kingdom at the following rates, duty paid:—

"No. 7" Rs. 80 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

"No. 7" costs therefore about 7 Cigars to the shilling anywhere in the United Kingdom.

"No. 6" nine to the shilling.

Orders for large quantities, or orders for supplies to England, should be addressed direct to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
PLANTATION WORKS,
Dindigul, Madras Presidency.

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2101.] Calcutta : Saturday, 19th June, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during June and July 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 26th June, 10th and 24th July.
„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July.
„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July.
„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 26th June, 10th and 24th July.
„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, SANDOWAY, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 5th July.
„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 12th July.
„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 22nd and 29th June, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and *Tigris Steam* Navigation Company.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 21st June, 5th and 19th July.
„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 19th and 26th June, 3rd 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July.
„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 26th, and 30th June, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July.
„ Calcutta calling at same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta, 24th June, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July.
„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 18th June, and 16th July.
„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, rd and 31st July.
„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI, 2nd and 30th July.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY
MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
AGENTS AT MADRAS
MESSRS. BINNY & Co.
Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seelpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Treminus, 10th May 1875. } (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.
NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

TO SOUTHAMPTON *viâ* CANAL.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.		
"Indus," N. Stewart	3,478	500	29th	June.
"Deccan," J. D. Gaby	3,128	600	13th	July.
"Hydaspes," D. Rennoldson ..	2,984	450	27th	„

For further particulars apply to
H. P. LOVELL, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

FROM BOMBAY.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.			
"Teheran," A. H. Johnson ..	2,333	400	25th	June	Suez, &c.
"Australia," J. Murray ..	*3,648	600	2nd	July	Southampton.
"Kashgar," G. J. Babot ..	2,609	450	9th	„	Suez, &c.
"Indus," N. Stewart ..	3,478	500	16th	„	Southampton.
"Delhi," G. Lee ..	2,178	400	23rd	„	Suez, &c.
"Deccan," J. D. Gaby ..	3,128	600	30th	„	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 28th June, and 12th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 26th June, 24th July, and 21st August.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 8th June, 1875. *Superintendent*

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA SUEZ CANAL.*

THE COMPANY dispatch during the fair Season (*November to June*) regularly every fortnight, a steamer from Bombay to Trieste, which leave on the 5th and 20th of every month. From June to November one steamer every month will be despatched on the 20th.

These steamers have either only one class of Cabin accommodation, or first and second class, and the rates of passage-money vary accordingly.

During the passenger season large passenger steamers are usually employed with excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH ONE CLASS ONLY.

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH 1ST AND 2ND CLASS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
„ Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
„ Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

The passage-money includes free conveyance of 3 cwts. luggage for 1st class, and 200 lbs. for 2nd class Passengers, and a liberal table (*exclusive* of wines and liquors, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices).

OVERLAND ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Information of the Company's Service on the direct weekly line between
TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA,
In conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service between Suez and the East, and *vice versa*.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Trieste for Alexandria every Friday at midnight, and will reach their destination in about 5 days, inclusive of a stoppage from 4 to 6 hours at Corfu. The return voyage from Alexandria takes place immediately after the arrival of the Indian Mails from Suez, falling due every Sunday. In case of delay the departure of the steamer will be postponed.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA, CORFU, AND TRIESTE.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Corfu	8 0	5 18	3 0
Trieste	12 0	9 0	6 0

Reduced Fares from Alexandria to Trieste for Families of not less than
three adult persons travelling together.
1st Class, Rs. 100 each ; 2nd Class, Rs. 75 each.

These rates include berth, a liberal table (exclusive of liquor) and fees.

Baggage allowed—1st Class, 200 lbs. ; 2nd Class, 150 lbs., English weight.

Overweight, 10s. per cwt.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.
Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh, on the 28th April, 1875, when the following results were communicated :—

NEW ASSURANCES accepted during the year 1874 ...	...	**£1,088,665 18 0**
REVENUE ...	...	**£733,111 19 9** pr. an.
ASSETS ...	...	**£4,821,005 17 10**

Being an increase of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING *during the past year.*

A FULL REPORT of the Proceedings at the Meeting, andall further information, may be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Calcutta, or at the Agencies which have been established in every Station of importance throughout India.

SPENCER C. THOMSON,
Manager of the Company.
GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P.
John Chapman, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Halliday, Esq.
Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
Alfred Lowe, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CALCUTTA.

HOBSON AND COMPANY'S

FRAGRANT ROSILINE MOUTH-WASH.

A DELIGHTFUL preparation, invaluable for cleansing the mouth, preserving the palate, and purifying and sweetening the breath. It readily dissolves all tartarous incrustations on the teeth and causes their firm adhesion to the gums, at the same time imparting to the teeth a pure and pearl-like whiteness.

PREPARED ONLY BY
H. C. HOBSON & Co.,
London Dispensary, Umballa.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policyholders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 40 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly, at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds ...	...	**£ 971,942 10 10**
Annual Income ...	...	**£ 169,497 15 8**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims Paid Since 1834, £ 2,070,348 17 1

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
40, STRAND, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,900 0 0
	Interest	24,300 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		560,332 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & Co.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & Co.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
Sub-Agents in ..	Agra, ...	T. BAILEY, ESQ.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

THE "Indian" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the Risks attaching to Fire and Marine business.

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* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874:

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30	74 14	..... 342 11
40	79 18	..... 375 10
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20	33	11	4	34	13	4	25	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

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Forks	"	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Dessert Spoons	"	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Forks	"	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons	each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	11	0
Salt	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd.	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce	"	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	4	0	3	0
Fish Knives	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	12
Butter	"	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons	"	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	12	4	8
Sugar Sifters	"	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	8
Pickle Forks	"	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	1	8

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12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2101.] Calcutta: Saturday, 19th June, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

THE FAMINE.

IT may be asked, and not unfairly, whether we who have criticised so freely the measures of the Government for the relief of the people in the famine, have any views of our own as to the way in which it should be administered. Thus appealed to, it would be wrong were we not to avow that we think it very doubtful whether we are not on the wrong tack altogether, when this disaster overtakes the Behar province. We say the province of Behar, because it is in meeting famine, the physical, the climatic, the economical, and the commercial peculiarities of the district must largely determine what the mode of relief should be. To meet a famine in the Punjab may, and indeed will, necessitate a course of action altogether different from the course which it may be necessary to adopt in Behar. Now these Behar calamities come upon a people so peculiarly situated, that it is worth careful reflection whether we have yet hit upon the right mode of meeting them. At the very moment, when we knew of 20 millions of people being in imminent danger of starvation, we allowed half-a-million of acres of the finest rubbee dil of Behar and the adjoining district of Benares, to be put under opium. Now, this land is all *irrigated* land, and if in drought a crop is possible at all in these districts, it is on these opium lands. To persist then in sowing them with poppy when this calamity threatens the people, may be a serious error; for we might otherwise have by April a harvest of food grown and distributed on the spot, for the rescue of the people from the fate impending over them.

We watched with great concern the course of this drought from the first, the subject having burnt itself in upon our mind deeply in past years, and we think that there is always a disposition at the outset to *under*-rate the danger. The spirit of what the Government did was admirable, but it was not quick enough, and the way in which things were done was doubtfully wise. With the prospect that millions of the people would be starving at the time when the fields were waving with a harvest of poppy that might have been *wheat*, we still went on sowing poppy. Now upon the recurrence of a calamity like *this*, were Government to forego in spite of all financial opposition, its opium sowings for the year, and to direct the whole of the arable soil of the province to be put under wheat, the fear of the people starving would largely disappear; for half-a-million acres of irrigated land successfully sown with wheat, would yield food enough by April to maintain five millions of people for three or four months, until the rain-crops of September came to their rescue. By allowing the land to be put under poppy, at such times, we take a heavy responsibility upon ourselves. The task of inland carriage and of distribution of food is so immensely difficult, that if we were to put the opium lands under wheat at such times, we should greatly lessen the danger to the people. We doubt therefore, whether we have as yet hit upon the right course of meeting famine in Behar, and whether our views upon the subject do not require to be altogether changed. In Behar in October 1873, there was the strongest reason to fear that the food reserves were almost *nil*, while the difficulty of importing food was almost insuperable, and yet there is the broad fact that we allowed half-a-million of acres of irrigated rubbee land to be sown with opium that might have been wheat.

The fact, we think, must be admitted that the question of our procedure at these times has still to be settled. The step which we have made in advance, however, in this famine, is more important than any that can follow it, and involves them all. *We have met famine for the first time in the right spirit. That* is the all embracing and honorable fact. We may reasonably hope that a failure of harvests so complete as we had to meet in this instance, and in some of the most densely peopled and poorest districts of the province too, is not likely to occur again for a generation of years. We have met it, and carried the people through it successfully, and this single consideration dwarfs into insignificance every criticism upon the means by which the rescue of the people was accomplished. Whether the precise course that was followed was correct or not, is a minor consideration altogether. The State met the calamity, we say, for the first time in the right spirit. It resolved that let it cost what it might to save them, the people should not die. It may be as we have insisted, that Lord Northbrook erred in not stopping the export of rice; but in bringing these articles to a close, we should not be honest if we said that we are *quite* sure he erred. For we are not. The subject should pass under the most careful and full governmental revision that can be given it. *Primâ facie* again, it was a strange error that ignored throughout, the vast machinery of private mercantile enterprise that was at the command of the State, and that attempted so much by purely Governmental machinery. But on this point also, it would be untruthful to say that we are *quite* sure that an error was made. What was done, and done successfully though at heavy cost, now that all is over should pass under the closest, most attentive, and most comprehensive review that can be given it, for our future guidance. No attempt has yet been made to do this in any quarter, and we have been somewhat disappointed that nothing has been said by our contemporaries, so far as we know, in impeachment of the conclusions that we have ourselves urged upon the public mind. For it would be wrong in closing this series of articles upon the subject, if we said that our reasonings were altogether satisfactory to our own mind.

There is much to be said in defence of the course that was taken, and that it is most necessary should be said: and unless we are anticipated in the matter, we shall probably recur to the subject in a future issue, to state as clearly as we can considerations in favour of the Governmental policy that require to be carefully weighed. We would make, indeed, an earnest appeal to Government itself—and with the success achieved it can afford to meet it—to get the whole question impartially reviewed by some one in possession of the full history of what was done. The task of review will not be easy, but it ought to be possible to arrive at a definite and settled conviction, both on the question of stopping the export at such periods, and of doing everything by governmental machinery. We say frankly that we do not feel *quite* sure upon either point; and having written as forcibly as we could on both, and somewhat influenced opinion it would seem in the matter, it is incumbent on us to make this avowal. The one point on which we do feel sure is this—that when these calamities occur in Behar, what is coming may be foreseen with certainty by the end of October. *That* is the one point, we say, on which we feel a strong conviction that a serious mistake was made. When the middle of October passes by without rain, the calamity is certain; and from the climatic peculiarities of the province ever will be so, under similar circumstances.

And here we might stop, but for the painful and growing consciousness in our mind that we were very unjust towards Lord Northbrook personally in much of what we said three or four weeks ago, with reference to his relations with Sir George Campbell. An esteemed correspondent takes us to task upon the matter, elsewhere in our columns: and we feel he is right, in common with those of our contemporaries who have

protested against our having been unjust towards the Viceroy in those articles. We *were* unjust to him, and feeling that we were, it is right and necessary to say so. That there was a want of complete cordiality between the two Governments is true, and that it affected the tone of their relations, and increased the evils that ever attend a double Government is also true. But it was unjust to Lord Northbrook, and it was unworthy of ourselves, to say that he came down from Simla with any but the purest compassion towards the people and sense of duty to the State. We do not seriously believe that it was jealousy of Sir George Campbell that brought him down, but a strong sense of public duty, and we are sorry that we should have said what was so unjust. There was little personal sympathy between the two Governments, but we feel that it was unjust to lay all the blame of that upon Lord Northbrook. For invaluable a man as Sir George is, he is not easy to work with, either as a colleague or a subordinate, for in spite of his great qualities he provokes opposition and dislike. It was unjust, therefore, to lay all the blame of the coldness between the two Governments upon the Viceroy. Sir George Campbell should undoubtedly have a full share of the honors which Her Majesty may be advised to bestow in connection with this famine, but it is the special praise of Lord Northbrook that he is the first Viceroy who has dealt with famine in the right spirit. The success with which his resolution that "the people should not die" was attended, will mark a distinct era in human progress; and that his name will be linked therewith for all time, is a distinction so honorable and so blessed that it may well be envied. We have now tried to do more justice to Lord Northbrook than we did before, and to set our conscience at rest upon the point.

As to the veto of Dr. Smith's apppointment, we still think the step was unwise; but, it is only fair and honest to recal that the Viceroy was simply reflecting a strong public feeling, a feeling that he himself no doubt shared. It would have been more dignified, we think, and certainly more magnanimous to have allowed the appointment *to pass without notice; but Governors* are human as well as journalists, and Lord Northbrook no doubt believed that he was administering a wholesome check to what he thought was mischievous journalism, when he refused to allow the nomination. It was a mistake we still think; but it was hardly perhaps fair to say so, since so many sympathized with it at the time and thought it justifiable. That the relations of Government with the Press in India want review, is still true. The question is almost as full of difficulties as the question of our procedure in time of famine; but we are not without hope that in spite of our having been, as we feel keenly, unjust to Lord Northbrook in many of the things said by us in our opening articles, both questions will be helped forward a stage, in spite of our faults of temper in their treatment. We should gladly open our columns to a defence of the State procedure towards the famine on both the important points we have ourselves discussed. Neither of them ought to be dismissed at the present stage, for they are undoubtedly still open questions.

THE SCARE IN EUROPE.

THE influence of the London *Times* is certainly exerted at intervals, in the most disastrous manner. Almost every one can remember how completely it misled opinion in England during the American war, by systematically suppressing every fact in favor of the North, and representing the Southern cause in every light but the true one. The guilt of the journal was very great, for the consistently dishonest course pursued by it from 1861 down to the last month of the war. In its hatred of the North, it set itself from the first to mislead the nation as to the causes of the war, and followed this up by systematically falsifying its events. We should not speak thus strongly, but that being in England at the time we had full proof of the truly mournful manner in which the mind of the country was misled by the paper. While the *Daily News* was making the most heroic but heart-breaking effort to counteract its influence, and make the country aware of the issues involved in the conflict, and the real course of events as the war progressed, the *Times* invariably used its great resources to falsify both. Had the nation plunged into war on behalf of the South, we do not hesitate to say that the guilt of the step would in the main have belonged to the great English journal.

We do not recal the fact to fix a stain upon our contemporary for a moment, but it is absolutely necessary that the principles on which the *Times* is conducted, should be better remembered than they are. For it was the *Times*, be it remembered, also, that applied the only spark that was wanting to kindle the great Franco-German war in July, 1870. Every one, we suppose, remembers the interview at Ems between the Emperor William and Bernadotti. Up to the telegraphing of that story all over Europe, there was hope of peace, but the use to which it was turned in the *Times* made peace impossible from the fury into which it lashed both nations. And now again if war had broken out in Europe, it would apparently have been this journal that produced it. We do not believe for a moment that Germany was contemplating war against France, but that the Czar brought an olive-branch with him. The belief is, we are satisfied, without foundation. The Germans were *not* about to strike. They thought about it, and talked about it; and that they talked about it is "the best evidence that can be afforded that there was no real intention to strike."

The truth is that the *Times* is able to persuade men 'on Change' anything it pleases. It is a grave misfortune for the country and for Europe, that our city men, the men of the great money market of the world, are under a course of the journal from one year's end to another. There is hardly one city man in ten who as he comes in from the suburbs with this paper in his pocket, does not by noon reflect and propagate the views he has just been reading. Unhappily for the country, the *Times* seldom sets itself with high and enlightened purpose, the purpose begotten of conviction, to disabuse the public mind of the delusions of *the time*. Its policy is to reflect them; and so *skilfully* does it seize *the moment for so doing*, that while it *seems to create* opinion, what it really does is to discharge it like a thunderbolt, when every man is ready to say "*that* is exactly my conviction." The thing is of comparatively small moment in ordinary times, but it is a *political danger* of great magnitude when the times are *electrical*. But one thing is needed to make the London *Times* the greatest political power of the age. It wants conviction, conscience. Instead of losing anything by adopting a higher editorial *morale*, it may reasonably be believed that it would gain indefinitely both in power and public respect. For it has got the position, and everything necessary to maintain it. That it will endure upon its present basis, we do not believe.

RELIGION AND INTELLECT.

THE author of the *Intellectual Life* in a letter addressed to a friend who seemed to take credit to himself for the nature of his religious belief, "takes exception to associating together the ideas of Protestantism and intellectual superiority." His position is that religious belief is not necessarily of consequence as affecting intellect, because though it "protects this or that subject against "intellectual action, it does not affect the energy of the intellectual "action upon subjects which are not so protected." Religion, he urges, may be absolutely inoperative on intellect. An Empère may be a great chymist though eagerly accepting transubstantiation. A Sydney Smith or a Thomas Arnold profound critics of everything but the Bible which their Church forbade them to criticise; a Comte or a Sainte-Beuve is intellectually neither less nor greater by reason of his atheism. While accepting Mr. Hamerton's warning that religious rationality is not necessarily associated with intellectual superiority or *vice versâ*, it may be questioned whether he is justified in assuming, as he seems to do, that all religion must protect something from intellectual action. If it is true, we are logically led on to the position he repudiates, that the less the religion, the better the intellect. If he is not justified in making this assumption, may it not be that some religions are more favourable to intellectual progress than others, so that the eminent Swiss was right whom Mr. Hamerton reprehends for saying, "The people here are very superior; they are Protestants."

Religion is said to protect a thing from intellectual action by putting it forth as something to be accepted without exami-

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

IT is a comfort to know that the English public at last understand the case of the Gaekwar. The opinions of the Commissioners and the report of the Government of India upon them, have satisfied the press that substantial justice has been done, and it blames the Home Government for not having published the contents of these documents, and so saved much misapprehension and a considerable amount of censure. Upon the inconsistency of the course adopted the general opinion remains unchanged; but we do not observe that the share which we suppose in this country to have been taken by the India Office in the matter has attracted much attention. Lord Northbrook is credited with the Proclamation as well as the Resolution; it is probably considered that the former document being issued in his name there is no need to consider its source, though the use of the words "Her Majesty's Government" instead of "the Government of India" certainly implies its home origin. The opinions of the Commissioners *pro* and *con*, and the conclusion formed thereupon, will, the *Times* says, "go further to confirm the substantial justice of Lord Northbrook's decision than any defence of the Indian Government yet published." But in saying this the *Times* bears in mind that the Government had reserved to itself the right of forming an independent judgment, and observes that "in the course of the investigation so much doubt was thrown upon a great part of the case for the prosecution as would have justified a jury in a Criminal Court in giving the accused the benefit of the doubt." Our London contemporary severely sums up the previous mistakes. "Why," it asks, "was the real ground of the deposition kept carefully out of the Proclamation and hidden away in the resolution? It is true that the adoption of a direct course in this matter would not have got rid of the worst consequences of the former blunders of the Indian Government. The premature arrest of Mulharao with his practical deposition—which was nothing more nor less than punishment before trial—was the first error in judgment. The second was in allowing the character of the Commission as a mere board of inquiry to be concealed under judicial forms, with the probability that the native members of the Court—for so it was spoken of throughout—would regard themselves as judges. The danger of a state of things in which, as it actually happened, the Government of India might be compelled to set aside the judgments of those whose help it had invited ought to have been seen long before the Baroda trial was allowed to become the talk of all India."

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THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, as heretofore, is more severe. Regarding the retention of the official documents the writer says: "But we are bound to say that the connection between the Viceroy's opinion and his policy is so remote that he has lost nothing by the delay. Rather it may be said that the overland mail has demolished a defence of the Viceroy's action which the telegraph wire had left possible, and that the Government resolution has only served to show more clearly the lame and impotent conclusion of the Viceroy's proclamation. For the definition of the limits of the authority delegated to the Baroda Commission, which now reaches us for the first time, renders still more inexplicable and indefensible a line of action which could only be explained and defended upon a different theory of the Commissioners' powers. They were not, Lord Northbrook says, a 'judicial tribunal,' and yet he has held himself bound by their decision." It was not likely that inconsistencies of this kind, and the reasoning which they suggest, would be passed over by the English press. The *Pall Mall*, like the *Times*, is not satisfied with the evidence. "The English Commissioners," says the writer, "hold one opinion upon it, and the native Commissioners another; but, the evidence to the affirmative effect being of a highly questionable character, it is at least a point in the Gaekwar's favour that we are not bound to believe it from mere lack of any other means of accounting for the facts of the case." And he adds presently in conclusion, that "the Commission *was* a judicial tribunal—that its very constitution cannot be explained on any other hypothesis. And does not this again show how grave was the Viceroy's error in appointing to such a tribunal men whose decision, if favourable to the Gaekwar, it would be judicially improper to reverse and politically impossible to confirm?"

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UNDER the auspices of the East India Association Mr. J. Farley Leith has presented to the House of Commons a petition signed by nearly 22,000 native inhabitants of India, residing in different parts of the Deccan, complaining that the affairs of India receive but little attention at the hands of the British Parliament. Questions of the most vital importance, affecting the well-being of 200,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects, seldom enter into its deliberations, or at best are dragged to the fag-end of the session, when they are disposed of with little or no attention. The few members who devoted their time to Indian topics in the last Parliament lost their seats at the recent election, and there exist no me ans whereby the grievances and wants of the people of India can be efficiently represented. The petitioners therefore urge that it has become a political necessity that India should have direct representation in Parliament, and they point to the entire success of a similar experiment in respect of those parts of India which are administered by the French and Portuguese Governments. The petitioners repr esent that about sixteen members elected for the whole of India would at present suffice in the following proportions: Four for Bengal, four for Bombay, four for Madras, two for the North-Western Provinces, and two for the Punjab; and the electoral qualification might be the payment of fifty rupees as annual rates and taxes.

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LORD SANDHURST said in the House of Lords that British officers were apt to be wanting in courage and honour. Being tackled by the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Richmond, he feels that perhaps he has too rudely exposed the characteristics of our army. Prudently, therefore, he comes forward and says in the words of *Vanity Fair*: "My Lords, I only used the expressions complained of in a Pickwickian sense. I was quite "justified in illustrating the baseness of the anti-Cardwellian "officer by stories of w hat my most cherished friends did; but "after all, when I said black In meant white. In fact, I meant "nothing at all."

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MR. BRIGHT'S oratory is a subject of discussion in the papers brought by the last mail. *Vanity Fair* holds that the member for Birmingham has no equal or second among living statesmen in purely oratorical qualities. Mr. Disraeli is a clever epigrammatist who amuses but never moves. Mr. Lowe is Mr. Disraeli weighted with an unfortunate knowledge of political economy and statistics, Mr. Gladstone can make a lucid statement and quote Virgil happily: occasionally, too, he is in earnest with his subject, and will utter a few passionate phrases which rise to the sublime. But he too often sees that there are several sides to a question, and he has even had the courage to admit that he had been convinced by the arguments of an opponent. His candour leads him into explanations and distinctions which make his oratory diffuse and at times tedious; and he is apt to forget the practical issue of a discussion in an examination of its remote bearings. As Mr. Gladstone is too much of a thinker to be a statesman, so he is too much of an essayist to be an efficient speaker. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, never seems to conceive that anybody who is at once honest and sane can hold views different to his own on any subject whatever. This narrowness of mind is of immense advantage to Mr. Bright, for it leaves him at liberty to assail his adversaries in whatever way he may deem best without taking the trouble of answering their arguments—which in all probability he has never seriously examined." In other words, one reason of Mr. Bright's success as an orator is that he is extremely ignorant. He thus readily accepts a plausible and popular view of any question, puts it into excellent English, and makes it his own. Mr. Bright has also a fine sense of the use of pathos in rhetoric; nor in the expression of this sentiment has he ever transgressed the bounds of good taste. Indeed, he is so discriminating in this respect that one-half doubts whether his pathos is sincere. A man who feels is sometimes carried away by his feelings. Burke, after thirty years' experience of the House of Commons, could perpetrate the ridiculous dagger scene; and Pitt, in the twentieth year of his Premiership, was almost moved to tears in pleading for his friend Lord Melville. However, if Mr. Bright's pathos be ever assumed, it is a piece of masterly acting before the most critical audience in the world."

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PUTTING aside the swinging of the saloon, the *Bessemer* is pronounced far superior to the ordinary channel steamer, nor when her captain and crew have thoroughly made the acquaintance of the harbour is there anything to prevent her going into Calais as surely and safely as any other vessel. The late accident arose solely from their not having yet had the opportunity to make this acquaintance so thoroughly as is necessary for going into a narrow port with a strong tide setting across the entrance. The *Bessemer* indeed has a defect

which seriously affects not only her speed and handiness, but also her power of passing over Calais bar, on which there are sometimes not six feet of water. It is that she is eighteen inches deeper in the water than she was intended to be, or ought to be. This has been caused by the apparatus connected with the swinging saloon being 150 tons heavier than was bargained for. The remedy is simple: to take the swinging machinery out of her and let the saloon be fixed. When this is done, and she is thus restored to her proper draught, she will be a splendid vessel, and will make the passage between Dover and Calais with less than half the usual motion, and in little more than half the usual time.

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WERE Germany to engage in a war with France she would be able to place a far larger number of landwehr battalions in the field than was the case four years ago. The moveable landwehr battalions can under the new organization be partly attached to the divisions and brigades of the regular army, while the fourth field battalions will be available for reserve and commissariat duty. These 148 battalions, which are only to be called out in case of war or mobilization, will consist of 2,664 officers, and from 118,696 to 148,296 men, with 6,000 horses, thus raising the total force of the German army when on a war footing to 1,032 battalions, 745 of which, under the new increased establishment of 29 battalions for each of the 22 corps d'armée, would be available for service in the field. The artillery equipment of the fourth field battalions is already provided; 300 field batteries and 54 reserve batteries are set apart for them, which would allow 16 batteries, or 96 guns, for each corps. A writer in the *Cologne Gazette* states that it is very probable that the landwehr artillery will be largely increased. As to the yearly contingent, that of the German army is far smaller than those of the Russian and French armies. According to the last returns, based on the census of 1871, the number of young men of twenty on the lists was 502,000. Of this number, 96,000 had been by mistake entered twice over, 42,000 had emigrated or had otherwise become unavailable, 14,250 were qualified as one year's service men (einjährige), 240 were "morally disqualified," 25,000 were "totally unfit for service," 5,500 "not sufficiently fit for service," 232,000 "not sufficiently developed physically," 10,600 were exempted for family and other reasons, and 400 were in prison or under trial. The original number of 502,000 men was thus reduced to 76,000, to which were added 90,000 men who for various reasons had not joined in previous years, making a total of 166,000 men. Of these, however, the number actually taken into the service was only 145,550—*viz.*, 143,050 for the army and 2,500 for the navy.

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IN his speech to his constituents at Elgin Mr. Grant Duff takes, as is his wont, a bird's-eye view of the universe, and delivers himself of a few platitudes in reference to the most important matters that are at present being transacted under the sun. Then he comes to India; on our Indian administration he pours a copious stream of eulogy. There is absolutely nothing to alter, hardly anything to improve. The Indian Empire is founded upon a rock. "Not only is the need of us at this moment great and overwhelming, but he could not see under what circumstances India was in any time one could look forward to ever likely to do without us. He believed that if we were only true to ourselves; if, that is, we went on steadily conforming our practice to the conclusion of our best and theoretical guides, we should, as it seemed to him, be necessary to the good of India for an indefinite period." On the Baroda business he expressed himself as follows. Putting aside matter irrelevant to his present purpose, the state of the case was this: "The Gaekwar was, by the admission of all, one of the worst rulers in the Indian peninsula. He was so bad a ruler that if it had not been for our enforcement of peace and order everywhere throughout India, his own subjects long ago would have made short work with him."

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ON the subject of the Native Army, Mr. Grant Duff observed that, "after hearing a great deal of grumbling and alarmist talk from persons, each of whom knew something about his own little corner and no more, he went over the whole question with the Commander-in-Chief and other persons at the head of Indian military affairs, and came to the conclusion that in their opinion, the Native Army, although like most human institutions susceptible of a good deal of improvement, was on the whole more fit for the uses for which it was intended, than it ever was at any period of our history. . . . . As to the regimental officers whom he came across, and they were many, he could testify to the admirable spirit and interest in their work with which they were animated, while it would certainly need very good European continenta troops to cope with the native regiments he saw at Peshawur." Regarding the men competitive examination was sending into the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Grant Duff considers them "a distinctly higher average of men than they had in the old Haileybury days. It had been said that the men who were entering the service now were inferior in *physique*. It had been said they were inferior in social position, and so less calculated to command the respect of the natives. Both these statements were entirely erroneous. There was hardly a case of a man having entered the service by competition who had not satisfied the best medical authorities in London that he had at least the average strength of body, while the great majority rose far above the average standard in that respect. As to social position, the men who entered by competition came, with very rare exceptions, from precisely the same *strata* of society as their predecessors." From the Governor-General down to the youngest officer in the Staff Corps, the Indian administration is one entire and perfect chrysolite without spot or wrinkle or any such thing—no, not quite—Mr. Grant has observed one defect among "the officials of India." It is "a certain deadness of the observing faculties: their education has been too purely literary or mathematical; they do not take in nearly enough by the eye; their curiosity as to a great many things about them has not been sufficiently stimulated." If Mr. Grant Duff passed a few hot seasons in the plains, he would perhaps discover how this "deadness" is brought about. It exists to a far greater extent in the people of India, and is undoubtedly due to the same cause—the mental lassitude engendered by an exhausting climate. "It is the hard grey weather which breeds hard Englishman;" a residence in a tropical climate of a necessity transforms this hardness in a greater or less degree into an oriental langour.

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THERE is an attempt being made at present to obtain sufficient funds by public subscription for a memorial to Lord Byron. Mr. Disraeli is President of the Committee, and Mr. Tennyson one of the members. It it a national disgrace that there is not a single grand or striking monument to any of the many great poets who have made English literature the unequalled thing it is. Even Shakespeare is unrepresented.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

IT is authoritatively announced from Berlin that there is no foundation for the report recently published that some weeks ago Prince Bismarck sent a circular to the representatives of Germany abroad, in which he stated that the new law upon the French army seriously endangered the peace of Europe.

IT is stated in diplomatic circles at Berlin that both the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, on their arrival there, were still in doubt as to the real character of the political situation, and inclined to regard it as critical. It was only at Berlin that they were fully satisfied by the positive assurances of the German Government that there were no troubles to be apprehended. Upon this, by order of the Czar, all diplomatic agents of the Russian Court were immediately telegraphed to and advised that the prospect was entirely pacific. Russia had first offered its mediatorial offices should there be any serious complications. The Court of St. James made a similar offer. The Governments of Austria and Italy likewise inquired if their interference would be needed.

FRANCE.

INFORMATION having reached the French Government that some pocket-handkerchiefs were being sold, on which were illustrations calculated to excite the hatred of Prince Bismarck, the articles were at once assimilated with political engravings, and orders given to confiscate all offered for sale, and to prosecute the vendors. A provincial comic paper has at the same time been suppressed for publishing a political caricature against the German Chancellor.

THE Paris *Moniteur* has an article praising the attitude of the English Cabinet. "England," the article says, "by raising her voice for the purpose of maintaining and ensuring European peace, which appeared to be menaced, has naturally recovered the authority and influence to which she has so many claims. Praise is due to the British Government for its intervention, which was not only timely, but was offered under circumstances the best adapted to the nature of England's policy and the place she holds in the international equilibrium. The Cabinet of Mr. Disraeli has thereby acquired a degree of authority and strength which will justly procure for it the grateful remembrance of Europe." The article concludes: "France has witnessed the firm and correct attitude of the British Cabinet with the greatest pleasure. This country being simply and invariably attached to the maintenance of peace, we are justified in stating that England renders us the best possible service by endeavouring to remove external complications from the political arena." A Berlin telegram to the *Cologne Gazette*, however, says that the reports which have been circulated about offers of mediation by the European Powers

nation at her command. And that command is virtually disobeyed, though the thing is accepted if it is so only after it has been examined and approved by the intellect. Mr. Hamerton implies that Romanism and Protestantism are each as bad as the other. If one, for instance, bids you accept transubstantiation, the other insists on the infallibility of the Bible. Now undoubtedly and unhappily in practice, this is very generally so. But it is so only because Protestantism has deviated from its original principles and taken up with the dogmatism it originally revolted from. Not only do men insist on the verbal inspiration, *i.e.*, infallibility of the Bible, but on the correctness of opinions which they bid you refuse to entertain at your peril. This is neither true Protestantism nor true Christianity. Free inquiry goes on, for the authority of the Church once rejected there is no rational ground for prohibiting it. The controlling power must be the inquirer's own conscience. Nothing is protected by real Christianity from conscientious inquiry. As a matter of fact, Arnold did not accept Adam and Eve in the literal sense to which Mr. Hamerton would have us believe every clergyman is bound down (vide *Sermons*, Vol. V., sermons 1 and 2, *Misc. Works*, p. 100).

But where the authority of the Church is recognised, the case is very different. The true son of the Church cannot lawfully exercise his intellect on subjects she has forbidden him to touch. The matter of transubstantiation is hardly in point, since by the nature of the theory, as Mr. Hamerton admits, chemical analysis can neither prove nor disprove it. But supposing Empère had been an historian, could he have applied the laws of scientific investigation to the doctrine of papal infallibility? Either that would have been protected from the action of his intellect, or he would have disobyed his religion. Mr. Hamerton's notion of the relations of religion and intellect are vitiated by the error of thinking that the former is essentially of the character forced on her by man. Thus we find him saying, "the religious life is based on authority, the intellectual life on personal investigation." Our contention is, that while the protective action of religion against the intellect is part of Roman Catholicism, it has only been introduced into Protestantism by the tendency of mankind, on the one hand to submit to, on the other to enforce, obedience to authority. Free inquiry is the true spirit of Protestantism, and free inquiry is but another name for intellectual action. True religion thrusts herself on no one. She offers herself to all, if they will have her: *but they must accept her of their own* free will,—as freely as any scientific truth. Religion is a concern of all men in a way that philosophy is not; and the many are obliged to take on authority much that they have not leisure or learning to investigate *personally*. But in herself, religion is no more protective than science; if the reverse of the case put were possible, we might just as well see Mr. Hamerton earnestly warning religious men that the effect of science on religion was to shield a part of it from inquiry, without affecting the keenness of the religious feeling as to the rest.

However brilliant may be the exceptions, the probability is that sincere Protestants will have greater freedom for intellectual action than Romanists. It is possible for the former, impossible for the latter, to have no subject defended by his religion against his intellect. At the same time we are not compelled, because we urge the potential superiority of Protestantism over Romanism, to apply a similar scale to the relations of the former to atheism. For since true religion allows inquiry to be absolutely free, it can be no freer, though it may be equally free where there is no religion. These observations are not prompted by any fanatical No Popery desire to exalt Protestantism above Romanism. Indeed we use the former name only because Mr. Hamerton uses it. For, as commonly developed, Protestantism is almost as unlike true Christianity as Catholicism. It is only the inner and original spirit of the former which is preferable; for however it may have become fossilised in practice the principle of Protestantism is free inquiry. These observations were first suggested by sorrow at the thought of what the condition of Christianity must be, how small its chances of doing its work, when it presents itself to beholders like Mr. Hamerton as a system whose first requirement of its followers is an unscientific credulity; a system to which scientific investigation must, however unwillingly, do vital injury.

Oh! for some great preacher who, while convincing men of sin and of their need of Christ with the power and zeal which the American revivalists now in England are reputed to possess, could present religion to the multitude in its true simplicity; could show to all who wished to know that to be a Christian does not compel belief that Joshua made the sun stand still (as Mr. Hamerton seems to think it does); does not necessitate acceptance of doctrines blasphemous of the Almighty. Christianity is the revelation of God to man as their Father, and of men as potentially made to be His children. To be a Christian, is by the aid of the Spirit to fit ourselves for being God's children by the means pointed out to us in the life and death of His Son. Methodists and Revivalists have got hold of the right thing—surrender of self to Christ,—willingness to receive the Spirit; but their understanding of it is vitiated by the old error that a particular scheme of doctrine is the only means by which salvation may be obtained. They will not believe that a man may be a Christian, although his belief and his method of showing it are not precisely their's. Until religion is divested of accidents which now pass themselves off as essentials, we have little hope of more than transient success for preachers even at home, and not even of that in this country. And the difficulty of the work of divesture may be gauged by the inability of a man like the writer we have ventured to criticise, to see that these accidents are not the essentials they feign to be.

SOCIAL ADVERTISERS.

THE satirical papers at home have of late been somewha severe upon what they call Social Advertising, that is to say, the kind of advertisement that brought Bar, Bishop and Physic to the feet of the great Mr. Merdle. Men advertise themselves, their wives, and their daughters, say our contemporaries, by living on their capital instead of their income, and as it is a well-worn aphorism that the world accepts you at your own price, society is, of course, more or less taken in by people whose business it is to live up to appearances. As a rule, however, we should say that the world is wilfully blind to an imposition that it is its own interest not to detect. Certainly, this is the case in India where, although the social advertisement is just as well posted as at home, there are many facilities peculiar to the country, of discovering the quack in the advertiser, if it is any one's desire to do so. There is something admirable, indeed, in the audacity with which certain people advertise their social wares in India. Many of them, whose incomes can be calculated to a fraction by the pay-list of the Army or the Civil Service, will endeavour to impose a much larger income than they receive on society, which, with an amiable smile, affects to accept the imposture, well knowing that its purposes are served through its condescension or credulity. We should have but few *burra khanas*, balls, Badminton, or even social gatherings of a humbler sort than these, if people did not deem it necessary to advertise themselves in public; but the amusing part of the whole thing is this, that we affect not to see that there are walking advertisements among us, when in fact we know them by heart, quite as intimately as the Waverley pens, or Holloway's ointment. When Jackson, the acting Collector, breaks out in an unusual flow of hospitality we all know that he is advertising himself for the *pucka* appointment. He is bidding for popularity to the extent of his income, or beyond it, and he will probably gain what he wants. If he spends enough money, society ignores the design altogether, and affects a pleased surprise at the liberality of Jackson; but in private Johnson and his wife, whom we may take as representing society here, are very plain-spoken on the subject of Jackson's 'little game,' and only countenance it because it brings them in dances and dinners, with opportunities for advertising their own daughters. Perhaps, the advertisement of the latter is the most worn and familiar of the lot. In London society, it is difficult to gauge correctly the dowry of a girl, or the income of her parents, but in India this is the simplest thing in the world. If it is given out that she has any fortune whatever, you may divide the sum by three, and doubt the remainder. The malicious will multiply the young thing's dowry for the sake of the disappointment it will cause her suitors, parents, and herself; and friends of the family will of course act with the usual good nature of friends of the family, which is always doing the family some injury. Suitors in India are not usually mercenary, and are willing enough to take an advertised pain-killer, as our ancestors used to say—in her smock. Perhaps they know that it is vain to expect any store of coin with the daughters of men who find it hard enough to keep themselves in these days of high prices; nevertheless they dare not abate one jot of the social sham that impels parents to affect a greater income than they have, so long as there are marriagable daughters in their homes. Society would be outraged if the poor Indian mother did not encounter an unusual display of wealth as the penalty for philo-progenitiveness. If she were a mean white, that drove a one-horse shay in former days, it is now absolutely necessary to advertise herself and offspring in the Anglo-Indian's alternative for merit—a barouche and pair. For horses and servants represent in Hindostan, what great fortunes

or great talents do in other countries. The Indian world knows as well as the Army List that the aspiring dame has only, say, five hundred a month, with deductions—on which to rival the richest man in the place in the cause of her daughters; but it pretends blindness, and malingers, in short, the better to get all it can out of the unfortunate woman, who is ruining herself in advertisements. We say "ruining" advisedly, for this kind of advertising does not suit the pockets of poor people, and yet they must advertise or they are lost. For the poor, the practice is a dubious but attractive species of public lottery. They put in their all to the whirligig of Fortune, and they may draw a Collector or a Sub-Lieutenant as they are lucky or luckless in the matter. Possibly, the training for the wares thus dealt in is not the best in the world, since it familiarises the youthful mind with debt and lack of principle, but such as it is, 'tis what the nineteenth century world approves of, the said century being exceedingly selfish in its morality.

All our social advertisements in India have, in fact, the disadvantage of being too transparent for one's gravity. There is the ritualistic Chaplain who advertises himself to a strong connection, with albs and crosses. The Low church padre, who appeals to his constituents with plain whitewash. The popular General, who in Napoleonic orders of the day, heralds his own excellencies to the world by belauding the military virtues of the troops he commands. The active Civilian who follows suit in the general run for place, by perpetrating some pitiful economy that will bring him into notice with the Government. There are a thousand indirect ways of advertising oneself that never appear in the newspapers, and as advertising is the spirit of the age, of course the age which is fleshly, cannot do without it. Some of our Indian standing advertisements are very amusing. Thus "the hills" are little better than gigantic posters with us. It is an advertisement in itself to go to the hills in the hot season. To do so is to bring oneself prominently under the notice of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, heads of departments, those in fact who deal in such articles as appointments, advancements, or promises. The advertisers bring beauty, music, dancing, agreeability, and every thing high or low, small or great, that they may possess, to the great exchange mart of the hills, and some profitable trading is done each season, by those who have the *gift* of advertising to advantage. For the thing is an art. Take up a newspaper and see what a variety of style there is in advertising? There is the comic, the impudent, the deceitful, the true, the beautiful, and many other varieties, and all these will be found in social as in commercial life, and just as often on the Rialto or the Mall, as in places where merchants most do congregate. Besides this, a trip to the hills in the season means money, very much. Houses at Simla, Mahableshwur, or Ootacamund are costly indulgences, and the man or woman who goes to these sanitaria in the season, has paid for a draft on the consideration of the world, which society honours at sight. So do the *nouveaux riches* dazzle Rotten Row, or the Opera with their equipages, or their diamonds: the only difference is that here the ticket is one for the hills, and there for Covent-garden.

A good standing advertisment for any man, is a sinecure if it is a good one. We all purchase the Scavenger-General, or some such official, at his own price, because he *is* the Scavenger-General. The man may not have an intellect above dead dogs or he may be as vulgar as the redoubtable Boffin, and not half so good, but we are attracted by the gold lace on his trousers, his cocked hat, his office, his dignity, and, as Dogberry has it, every thing handsome about him. This is a kind of advertiser that can sell the world literally what he pleases, for he deals in success. His pain-killers go off his hands like magic, and into the bosoms of Brigade Majors, Head Assistants, and senior partners. His sons are absorbed in the Staff Corps, and will be Colonels with off reckonings in the next army muddle. His uncles, and possibly even his aunts, are all in the employ of a truly paternal Government; and the more the world regards this apparently great personage, the more it is tempted to swallow him like a specific of the advertising quacks. There is no better advertisement to a man in the world, than the occupation of a good post under the Government of India; it is only a pity that in England it counts for nothing, or discounts at a serious loss to the occupant.

Now, the man of honest mind is naturally enough disgusted at the social shams and swindles he clearly sees around him; but *cui bono*; they are all comprised in human nature. All is vanity, said the preacher: and can we doubt that in the days of Solomon, the Jews and the Jewesses were not as mean and as mercenary as the Christians of to-day? The good woman whose price was above rubies, exists now as in Solomon's time, but is the exception to the rule. As a whole, we should say that the book of Proverbs is no unfair commentary upon Indian Society as it is to-day. Men and women die and pass away; but human passions continue ever much the same, and will flourish in luxuriance in the most congenial soil, despite the scorn of satirists, or the more kindly touch of the humourist. Shameless advertisement of one's wares is as old as the Scriptures. Did not Jezebel paint her face and tire her head and look out at the window, as Jezebels will do a thousand years hence if the world lasts so long? It is not the advertisement of the day that we *quarrel* with so much, as the manner in which it is done. Respectable journals will not admit indecent advertisements to their columns, and Lord Campbell's Act forbids the publication of what is indelicate; but society is restrained by no laws but its own, and when these are so elastic as to outstep decorum, the satirists have a right to complain. If the social advertisement is a thing but lightly clad in London, in India it may be said to be completely nude, not having, indeed, so much as a rag to cover it.

ISAAC CASAUBON.

"ALL I desire is to learn." These words of Isaac Casaubon in a letter to an old Genevan friend, to whom he was describing his mental troubles and anxieties, may be taken as the motto in which is concentrated the whole aim of his life. It is too late perhaps to have them inscribed on the monument placed over his grave in Westminster Abbey, by the English Bishop who revered his memory; but all who read the story of his life as it has been written by the Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, will fasten upon the phrase as the one which will best enable them to recall the life of laborious study, to which the great scholar of 300 years ago devoted himself, and as the one which reveals how in mental disposition he was akin to the foremost inquirers of the present day. He was one "born out of due time," in a sense somewhat different from that in which the words were penned by an apostolic hand. He was born long before it was thought possible for an earnest thinker to do other than ally himself to one or other of *the great* theological camps which divide the Christian *world*, and having so allied himself, *to do other than fight in its* behalf with uncompromising persistence. He was *Huguenot from beginning* to end of his days; but as he grew-up towards middle life, he shrank from committing himself to the narrowness and dreariness of the Calvinism in which his earlier days had been passed; and while resisting all the worldly beguilements which were put in his way to induce him to be reconciled to the Roman Catholic Church, he nevertheless did not hesitate in giving full expression to his convictions that Rome cultivated and clung to truths neglected by his countrymen who had left her pale. All he desired was to learn. And of course his desire was coupled with a longing for liberty to embrace as truth whatever his enquiries satisfied him he ought not to reject. He would not servilely adopt a proposition, because of its traditional connection with the Protestant system of doctrines; nor would he, from a timid fear, lest his consistency should be called in question, reject everything not included in that system. He was a Christian eclectic of the true and brave sort, in days when the eclectic habit of mind was almost unknown.

Casaubon was born at Geneva, February 18th, 1559. His father, Arnold Casaubon, was a Huguenot pastor. He and his wife were natives of Gascony; and took refuge in Geneva from the dangers threatening them in their own land. A persecuting spirit had been aroused in the Catholic populace. Had they not fled to Geneva, Arnold Casaubon would have been burned by a Gascon mob. The persecution subsided for a while, and when Isaac was two years old, his father returned to France to take charge of a small congregation at Crêot, a town on the Drôme, a tributary of the Rhone. Here they lived in quietness for a few years, and Isaac was working at the Greek grammar with the help of his father, when a fresh persecution broke out, and the pastor and his family had to flee to the hills. They took shelter in a cave in one of the beautiful upland valleys of Dauphiné, and there the Greek lessons were resumed. And up to his twentieth year, Isaac's studies had to be carried on amidst many hindrances. His father nearly every year was turned out of his home. When he returned to it, he always found it sacked. The pastor's troubles were very heavy. When at twenty years of age, Isaac went to Geneva to study at the Academy founded by Calvin, he devoted himself perseveringly to the study of Greek. His teacher was a native of the isle of Crete. Three years after Casaubon's arrival at Geneva, the Greek died, and Casaubon was thereupon chosen to

carry on his master's teaching. His remuneration was very slender, £10 a year and rooms in the college. Nevertheless, he at the end of a year ventured to marry. His wife, however, died eighteen months afterwards, leaving him with a little daughter. He married again in the course of the following year. His second wife was the daughter of a printer of some renown, Henri Estienne, who was also the possessor of many rare and valuable old manuscripts. The year which followed were troubled ones for Geneva and its academy, and the young Greek professor had to encounter many trials. He had to bring up a young family on means alarmingly scanty. Wondrous was the thrift of the good housewife. In spite of the slender allowance her husband could grant her for household expenses, she was able in 1604 to present him with a birth-day gift of 100 golden crowns, the savings of eighteen years. But the daily hardships of life were such as Casaubon could not refrain from complaining of. His diary abounds with laments that his pay should be so scanty; that the books he wanted were beyond his reach, that the leisure he desired never came; that food should be so high-priced; that his college rooms should be so small, and his study so near the playground, in which the noisy students assembled. When he had spent fifteen years as professor at Geneva, Casaubon accepted a similar position at Montpelier. The professorship of Greek at Heidelberg was at the same time offered to him: but he preferred to go to his father's country. At Montpelier he had better pay, but his troubles did not cease. With increased prosperity came an increased number of friends, and these had no notion of the value of a scholar's time. To friends at a distance he had to write letters, and how he begrudged the time! Friends near would come and waste away his hours with their idle trifling talk. His wife's occasional absence from home, would draw from him such an exclamation as this which appears in his diary, "Deliver me, my "Heavenly father, from the miseries which the absence of my wife "and the management of my household create for me." He was not at Montpelier more than three years. The Catholic clergy quietly got the whole of the college into their possession, and then announced that no professor could continue in office unless he were willing to attend mass. Casaubon therefore turned his back upon Montpelier. He is next at Paris, having gone there on the invitation of King Henry IV., and though strenuous efforts were made, on the one hand, to keep him as a Huguenot from any office at Court, *and on the other to win him over to* the faith, he remained true to himself, and the King did not desert him. He was appointed in 1601 to the post of royal librarian, and held this till 1610, when Ravaillac's murderous hand put an end to the life of Henry IV., and the Huguenots of France found it necessary to look out for places of safety. Casaubon took refuge in England. James I gave him a kindly welcome, and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Bancroft) became his friend. He was made a prebend of Canterbury; and so found at last a position of ease and emolument. This, however, he only enjoyed for four years. The unrelenting toil of his former life—from his student days at Geneva to his later days in the King's library at Paris—had left its mark upon his bodily frame. The studies of his last years were carried on while he was suffering acute pain. He succumbed at last to the disease which had fastened upon him, and died one summer's day shortly after one of his children had read to him, at his own request, the touching words of the "Nunc Dimittis."

IN MEMORIAM.

II.

WE have seen that the first twenty-one stanzas give expression to the deep sense of present loss. The poet mourns for his departed friend and will not be comforted, because he is not. His philosophy, however rich in promise of future good, can neither fill nor conceal the present void. The bodies of our dearest dead may, indeed, be our "stepping stones to higher things," but comfort cannot lie in such a faith while the grass is not yet green upon their graves. But the grass does at length grow green, and the fondest mourner cannot always linger by the tomb. To all his children, the command of Time—a command that cannot be gainsayed—is that they "go forward," and so in Section XXI we have the last scene at the grave:—

> "I sing to him that rests below,
> And, since the grasses round me wave,
> I take the grasses of the grave
> And make them pipes whereon to below."

The growth of sorrow now reaches its second stage. The mourner no longer seeks the living among the dead. He does not yet draw much consolation from the future, but a step is gained when his mind ceases to brood over its present loss, and finds a pleasure, however sad, in recalling the day before Death "broke our fair companionship." The feeling of hopelessness may still remain, but he begins to look at death from a different point of view, the attainment of which marks a healthier state of mind. Hitherto indeed, death, as such, has not been the source of trouble—not death, but his own bereavement. But, now that his mind has turned away from the dead remains, and has, in fancy, resumed the living companionship, a third object of thought presents itself,

> "The shadow feared of man
> Who broke our fair companionship."

Death caused the bereavement, but is he not also the discloser of secrets? Keeps he not the keys of all the creeds? Has he not brought us face to face with those mysteries that the human soul longs to solve above all others?

We have already noticed the complete absence, up to this time, of all consolation derivable from religious hope or any faith in immortality. Under the painful sense of present loss the heart seems to turn away from such sources of comfort. There is, as we observed in the earlier sections, an intentional non-denial of a future life, but that is all. Now, however, the bare mention of the creeds, and of Death as solving their mysteries, marks an altered position of mind. There is an express acknowledgment of a mystery beyond the grave, and an implied wish to see into it. "Out of the eater cometh forth meat:" from the earnest contemplation of Death men have attained to the conception of immortality, and to the hope that, in spite of its terrors, Death is but the shadowy night between the twilight of our earthly life and "that deep dawn behind the tomb." For a time, however, his thoughts regarding a future life are the under-current in the poet's mind, and, while the wild conflict is going on between Fear and Hope, Doubt and Faith, he sings only of what comes to the surface. A less perfect master of the poetic art than Tennyson might here have introduced a surging tumult of half-formed thoughts, crudities of scepticism, and "phases of faith." There is no doubt that at this stage, he, like the subject of his poem, is "with many a subtle question vext," but if he must for a time "touch a jarring lyre," its discords shall reach no ear but his own. And so, while the turmoil lasts, he continues silent as to the future, but there breaks forth at intervals a sweet song of the past. And it is no longer a song of unmingled woe. For as he *meditates on the love which was the basis of the past* friendship and the source of its happiness, and reflects that, though his friend has gone from him, the love in all its strength remains, he is led to acknowledge that death has not taken everything, but has left a priceless good in his possession still:

> "I hold it true, whate'er befall;
> I feel it, when I sorrow most;
> 'Tis better to have loved and lost
> Than never to have loved at all."

It is while in this state of mind that Christianity finds him, and there is not a little art in the way in which this great subject is introduced. The sun does not burst forth unheralded upon the night, but sends the dawn to warn the sable goddess that she may have ample time to gather round her her gloomy skirts and retire with becoming majesty. So the poet does not directly introduce Christianity with its sublime teaching. Its coming is heralded by the pealing of the Christmas bells, and is thus accompanied by a train of associations of the tenderest and loveliest kind, that, by their gentle, yet powerful, influence restores to the heart of manhood something of the meek docility of the little child, which is as necessary to the reception of Christianity now, as when its Founder declared that only as little children can we enter the kingdom of heaven. It is not our business to defend Tennyson's claim to originality, and we may notice here the resemblance that strikes us between his manner of introducing Christianity and that solemn scene in Faust, where the suicidal hand of the heart-wearied philosopher is suddenly stayed by the sound of the Easter chorus. The severest study of theology and the sciences, left him wretched and void of faith. Theological arguments had lost their power over his sceptical mind; but just at the moment when he is about to rush into the great darkness, comes stealing on his ear, through the pealing of the bells that greet the rise of the new, glad morning, a sound of voices singing of "the resurrection and the life." He listens; memories of a childhood before the first chilling touch of doubt was felt, flow sweetly over his soul, and "thoughts of childhood rule the full-grown man." Tennyson is of a far gentler spirit than the Faust of Goethe, but though he would not rashly spill his own life, he had almost wished to die:

> "This year I slept and woke with pain,
> I almost wished no more to wake,
> And that my hold on life would break:
> Before I heard those bells again."

With him, too, as with Faust, the new power, that wins him back to the love of life, is not faith but early memories :

" But they my troubled spirit rule,
For they controlled me when a boy;
They bring me sorrow touched with joy,
The merry, merry bells of Yule."

Most of us have experienced critical moments in our lives, when an almost forgotten childhood has suddenly risen up and subdued our manhood. We all are what our past has made us, and those are among the good moments of life when the period of the past that rules us most powerfully, is the time of boyhood. And whatever be the course of our future life, we can never get altogether beyond the influence of a pure religion imbibed in childhood through an atmosphere of love. Such an influence, stirred by the Christmas bells, now sways the mood of the mourner and soothes and softens his grief; and a holy calm comes over his spirit as he seems to listen to the heavenly tidings of

" Peace and goodwill, goodwill and peace,
Peace and goodwill to all mankind."

" How dare we keep our Christmas eve ? " How many of us can recollect such a Christmas eve, or other occasion of a family gathering, when the usual observances were attended to from respect to Use and Wont, but under

" An awful sense
Of one mute shadow watching all ! "

This section, describing the first Christmas-eve after the bereavement, is in itself a complete, and exceedingly beautiful poem. How finely it mounts by the most natural gradations, from the low, tremulous tones of human sadness, to the ethereal sublimity of faith and prayer. The mourner, with trembling fingers, weaves the holly round the hearth, while rain-clouds brood over the earth like the cloud of sorrow over his spirit. Then, with a sad pretence of gladness, he mingles mechanically in the pastimes, once so dear, while the mind's eye sees in the vacant place of the departed one, the living spirit, unseen but " watching all." The spell of the voiceless presence is too solemn to bear. They break it with a merry song, in which *he* had joined last Christmas-eve. But forced mirth avails not, and the aching heart finds relief in a gentler song :—

" They rest, we said, their sleep is sweet
And silence followed, and we wept."

But they are healing tears that flow. Grief has run its course. The heart has ached for the lost one, has trembled under a sense of his invisible presence, has learnt resignation to the Supreme Will, and drawn comfort from the faith that it is well with the happy dead. And now, submission being learned, a loftier faith supervenes. Not only is death not terrible to the dead, it is something more blessed than even the sleep of peace; rather, there is no death, but a sublime immortality,

" —They do not die
Nor lose their mortal sympathy,
Nor change to us, although they change ;

" Rapt from the fickle and the frail
With gathered power, yet the same,
Pierces the keen seraphic flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil. "

After this high triumphant flight, the mourner's muse, happy in faith and bright-eyed with hope, folds her wings in peace and trust at the feet of the Father of life and Lord of death.

Already, then, the poet begins to " find in loss a gain to match." The " interest of tears " is not so far-off as at first it appeared. No more dancing with death ; no more " cruel fellowship " with the " priestess in the vaults !" The loved and lost one sleeps in peace,—nay, sleeps not, but soars seraph-like from world to world. And from the high heaven fall words of peace, and in the depths of the heart are springing up the first tender shoots of faith and hope, and " Prayer kneels drinking at the Fount of life ! Henceforth, though sorrow will send forth at times a plaintive wail of regret, the poet's song is not of death and loss, but of glory and immortality.

We can imagine some stern religious inquisitor stepping forward at this stage, and putting the poet to the question as to the basis of his faith, " But do you believe this, that, and the other essential doctrine ? " And it is quite certain that the poet has no intention to give categorical replies, and just possible that he could not if he would. Some fanatics make too much of religious feelings ; many dogmatic religionists make too little of them. Whether or not the poet would reply with Faust,

" I have no name by which I might denote it ;
Feeling is all in all ;
Name is but smoke and sound,
Enshrouding heaven's glow, "

it is at least certain, that there is a stage in religious growth, when it is easier to sing the feeling that sways us, than to give logical utterance to the creed on which it rests. It is the poet's vocation to do the former ; the latter, he does not yet, in the least, attempt. Something more definite in his confession of faith we may meet ere long ; in the meantime let us remember that, when the Master finally ordained the impetuous fisherman to be a pastor over his flock, the confession demanded of him was simply this, " Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me ? "

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TIME was, we are told, when Dr. Leitner's name carried terror throughout the Punjab. The duties of a college Principal ill sufficed to occupy a mind so active, and even *Anjumans* and model universities, merely filled up a few of his leisure moments. Nothing less than a newspaper it seemed could exhaust energies so restless. The *Indian Public Opinion*, however, though a Punjab paper, was never a true Punjabee ; and far from catching the provincial twang of self-laudation, the new journal revelled in onslaughts upon its men and measures. No one knew when his own turn might not come, for no one was clad in armour so complete as to be unassailable. Even the Government, it is said, winced, and efforts were made to suppress the *enfant terrible*. At one time, the Doctor was made the subject of vivisection by a Commission, which declared that in editing a newspaper he was devoting to literature what was meant for dockets and red-tape. The severity of the stricture was somewhat lost in the admission that the occupation would have been blameless had the paper been but official. Later on, the provincial Director of Public Instruction made war upon his subordinate. Armed with a " time-table" which he had " conveyed" from the college, Major Holroyd undertook to prove that the doctor neglected his professional duties. Unfortunately however, he had got hold of an incorrect copy ; and the internecine *struggle ended in a way* that was far from comforting to the Major. A hollow peace *lasting so allied himself, to do when it was hoped that the* ...ed till Dr. Leitner left India ...bled by the disturber of its Punjab might never again be trou...e. hope grew stronger ; and quiet and self-complacency. The ...d in the Doctor's absence, those wh o were specially interest... ...s unto themselves. But prophesied all kinds of pleasant thing... ...f so eccentric a body, it was impossible to calculate the orbit ... 12,000, it is said, has and in dread of his return a bonus of Rs. ...duce him to retire. now been raised by the department to in... ...ark has been made The step is so unusual a one, that some rema... ...n Army, are we about it. We have abolished purchase in the ... going to set it up in the Colleges ?

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A WRITER in a Rangoon periodical who somewh... ostentatiously proclaims his full access to official correspond...ce, charges us with partisanship of the Avan Government, on account of our having in an article entitled " Bhamo and Beyond" criticised the policy of a late Chief Commissioner. We said that General Fytche had obtained the King of Burmah's assent to the treaty of 1867, by secretly guaranteeing to the latter, the free importation of arms and munitions of war. The *Rangoon Mail* describes the matter differently. It informs us that the Burman ministers did not like that portion of the treaty which allowed them to purchase arms and ammunition, only with the consent of the Commissioner, and that they were told by Colonel Fytche that it was " a mere form." They asked him " to give it them in writing, that consent would always be given." Colonel Fytche accordingly wrote officially to the minister, " that approval would never be withheld, so long as the two countries remained on friendly terms." Surely it is idle to deny that this letter was a modification of one of the most important clauses of the treaty. It formed ostensibly no part of the agreement ; and was not published in conjunction with it. How then can it be regarded otherwise than as a secret guarantee ; so secret in fact, that the majority of our readers had probably never heard of it, till we told them. The writer in the *Mail* does not go so far as to say that the English Government has always acted up to the promise, but contends that it was justified in refusing its consent to the importations of munitions of war, since the demand for them could hardly be interpreted as a friendly act, and therefore the two nations

were not on friendly terms. It would be waste of time to expose the sophistry of such reasoning. So long as our Resident stays at Mandalay, we are friends and allies of the King. We are neither a partisan nor an apologist of Mounghou, and we cordially approve of the present decisive measures of Government, which we trust will result in the final abandonment of the humiliating position we have hitherto occupied at the court at Ava. At the same time, it would not be consistent either with justice or policy, to disguise the exact state of our diplomatic relations with Mandalay.

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SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S latest advice to the officials of the North-West is to "boil down" their reports, and thus lessen the cost of printing. Sir John tells them that it has been a subject of complaint for years past, throughout the province and throughout India, that these annual reports have become lengthy beyond endurance. "The uses which an annual report is meant to serve, if rightly apprehended and kept in view, point clearly to the limits it should be allowed." Last year the printing and publication of nineteen departmental reports, cost the finances nearly twelve thousand rupees.

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A FEW years ago one of the most common topics of discussion in the Indian press was the adoption of a gold currency for India. The serious fall in the value of silver in the last eight years, has put the question out of the range of practical statesmanship altogether, and we were surprised, therefore, to find an article in the *Indian Statesman* advocating the change. "If," says the writer, "we "coined gold into sovereigns, and made each sovereign by law "equal to ten rupees of the weight of the English florin, the pur-"chasing power of the income of every man would be increased. "However the balance of trade might fluctuate, it could never "be depreciated beyond the cost of the transmission of gold to "England." We are not quite sure that we understand the meaning of this. If we made gold our standard, and converted our present liabilities in silver into sterling money at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee, we *should add 10* per cent to every money obligation in the empire. Such a decree would be hailed of course by the whole creditor class of the country, and by men dependent upon fixed incomes, with acclamation. But what about the other, or debtor class, the men who have to pay, who would find 10 per cent. suddenly added to their liabilities by legal enactment. It must not be overlooked that there are two causes at work in lowering the value of the rupee. The *exchange* value has been falling steadily for years under the influence of the Home charges; while its *intrinsic* value is falling at the same time, from the demonetization of silver in other countries and the increased supply of silver from the mines. Silver is falling steadily in value intrinsically as a metal; and it is better for industry that it should do so while it remains our currency, than that it should rise.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Singapore under date of 21st May: "You will find Sir Andrew Clarke a clever man, with lots of tact, but very impressionable. He is also very hospitable. He commenced official life as private Secretary to the late Sir W. Denision in Van Dieman's Land, and once acted as Colonial Treasurer there, when he carried the estimates through Council without opposition. He will either be a great success in India, or a great failure. Lady Clarke is Calcutta born I think."

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THE *World* in an article on the "business of society" gives a sketch of the day of an "idle woman of fashion," from which it is evident such a one works as hard as any cab-horse. The following is an extract from the article in question: "Let us attempt to sketch one day of the life of such a social butterfly, as we are contemplating, and let the moralisers on idleness confess that, whether useful in their opinion or not, actual energy is not lacking. The morning's post brings manifold letters requiring speedy answers, the *Times'* articles must be skimmed, the various paragraphs of it and of the *Morning Post* glanced at, and the fashionable intelligence of the latter carefully perused; any reviews of books must be sufficiently studied to give a tolerable idea of their drift, and the remarks on concerts and picture galleries must be by no means overlooked. The difficulty of assimilating this mass of heterogeneous information, is much increased by an interruption from the cook with the *menu* for a dinner-party, by various notes requiring immediate answers, and by a necessary interview with a dress-maker. The papers dismissed, Prince's claims attention; but it is first necessary to despatch notes of invitation for a dinner party, a duty, as we have endeavoured to show, to be by no means lightly or unadvisedly undertaken. At Prince's she has not only to observe the proceedings of her own girls, but, if she would be *au fait* of all that is going on in the world, keep her eyes open to those of others while she lends her ears to the current gossip of the hour. At luncheon she entertains those friends who may 'drop in,' or those young men who have been invited in the girls' interests. Luncheon over, a fresh toilette has to be made, a list constructed of visits which must be returned, cards which must be left, and shops which must be visited; and by the time this is achieved, and sundry morning visitors have departed, the carriage is at the door, and besides the written programme, sundry kettledrums are probably 'done'. Then another hour of Prince's 'for the girls,' a rush home to dress in haste for a dinner where the literature criticisms and gossip of the day are carefully reproduced; then a progress to drum, concert, and ball, till the morning sun warns the dancers to desist and allows the weary chaperone to seek her well-earned repose. Is it not almost mockery to talk of an 'idle' woman of fashion?"

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IN a recent notice of the Punjab judicial scheme we credited the Supreme Government with an interference which deprived the measure of much of its usefulness. We hear on good authority that, on grounds not known to the profane world, Sir Henry Davies alone is answerable for the abortive measure which is to redress the wrongs of a province. The Home Government, under one of those fits of generosity which the resources of a great empire renders it so easy to indulge in, promised to consider as favorably as means would permit, a broad measure of judicial reform which the altered circumstances of the Punjab rendered necessary. Lord Northbrook was prepared to recommend anything in reason, which the Punjab Government proposed for the benefit of the judicial department of the province. Everything was in his favor, and Sir Henry had only to make a reasonable demand, and it would have been met in a generous spirit by the Government of India. But Sir Henry instead of taking advantage of such auspicious circumstances, and anticipating the wants of the province for the next twenty years, is said to have crippled the recommendations of the Committee.

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THE transport *Serapis* is to bring the Prince to India and is being fitted up at Portsmouth for the purpose. The squadron will consist of the *Narcissus* (flagship), Commander Alfred Jephson; *Doris*, Capt. Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B.; *Immortalité*, Capt. Francis A. Hume; *Newcastle*, Capt. Robert G. Douglas; *Raleigh*, Capt. George Tryon, C.B.; *Topaze*, Capt. Arthur T. Thrupp, and will be commanded by Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B. The squadron will meet the *Serapis* at Gibraltar, and proceed thence, *viâ* the Suez Canal, to Calcutta, where the vessels will remain until the return of the Prince. His Royal Highness, it is anticipated, will be back in England by next May. It is hardly likely, we think, that the programme should have been definitively settled thus early. If the Prince is to visit Bombay, it will be, we should think, on arrival.

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"TEN years of Her Majesty's rule," Lord Metcalfe once said, "would ruin the Indian Empire." A vague feeling of a similar kind is at present abroad in English society. The trial of the Gaekwar and its attendant circumstances have brought home even to English indifference the unsatisfactory feelings with which the people of the country regard us. The comments of the Native Press on the recent proceedings, have found their way into the English papers very freely and English people groping about timidly in the dark have fixed upon the Civil Service as the criminal requiring reform. If a country is discontented, it must be the fault of those who govern it; and as the civilians govern India there must be something wrong in the selection and education of these gentlemen, which causes them to convert the pure benevolence of British intention into actual gall and bitterness. The people were fond of British rule so long as Haileybury existed; the destruction of Haileybury must, therefore, have brought about the present unpleasant posture of affairs; let us, therefore, construct a new Haileybury at Oxford or Cambridge, or both; all then, it is be hoped, will go right again. This will destroy the malignant race of "crammers," and substitute for the vicious and degrading influences of London the humanizing atmosphere of our old university cities. Of course, as a remedy for the deep-seated evils of India, any such change would be almost without effect. The best Government that ever existed could do little for a country under the blight of Hindoo and Mahomedan institutions.

THE German Government has found out the mistake made in circulating its gold coins before the proper time, and they are now held back with the utmost care in the exchequer and all the banks. The gold crowns which have come into circulation are still being carried out of the country, or are being melted in gold manufactories. A new mistake has been added to the old. Instead of coining silver, nickel, and copper pieces as rapidly as possible, putting them aside for a while, and then, with the aid of gold crowns, withdrawing the 300 million thalers of old silver currency at once, the Government goes on coining slowly, and gives the silver and nickel pieces out as soon as they are coined. Now the new silver coins having a legal value of 1-10th less than the old silver currency, the same proceeding takes place which followed the issue of the gold coins. Adroit brokers buy up old silver currency pieces with the new silver, and melt the former. The circulation of notes has consequently increased.

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WE wish the girls would not let the men have it all their own way in the Press. Sinners ourselves, in allowing them to be represented in our columns, as selfish, and worldly, and mercenary and we know not what else, we do not believe a word of it, but let the slanderous creatures have their say, knowing that the girls can do what they please with them when they choose. But we should certainly like to see the tables turned, and the *jeunesse dorée* of our clubs, and the fast men of our messes described with the same delightful candour with which their sisters are discussed. We are afraid the climate has something to do with it. At all events from time immemorial, men in India have ever given a bad character to women. Ancient Manu is particularly hard upon them, complaining almost *ipsissima verba* of a modern leading article of their mutable temper, their want of settled affection, and their perverse nature, and that "let them be guarded in this world ever so well, they soon become alienated from their husbands." The choice of a wife seems ever to have been a matter of peculiar difficulty in India, and the same law-giver warned the young men of his day against girls "with too little or too much hair, girls who are too talkative, girls who have a disagreeable name, or who have no mother!" *But this is dealing with negations only. On the positive* side, the bachelor is warned that his choice must rest upon a girl, "who has an agreeable name, whose hair and teeth are moderate "respectively in quantity and size, whose body has exquisite soft- "ness, and who walks gracefully like a phenicopteros or a young "elephant." We wish we were "Caro" for five minutes. To be serious, there are grounds of complaint against the manners and customs of the young people of our day, but held fairly in the balance, the girls are better than the men. Will no fair correspondent tell us of our faults, with the same considerate candour with which we analyze those of our sisters, wives, mothers, and daughters?

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THE *Indo-European Correspondence* is not fair, when it replies to our challenge concerning the validity of Gordon's first marriage as follows:—

> The writer of the articles in the *Friend of India*, which we found necessary to refute some weeks back, returning to one of the points of that discussion, asks us to answer, in our present number, a very unsavoury question. We decline to discuss the matter in that crude form in the columns of any journal. But we may inform the writer, in reply, that his question besides being very unsavoury, is one that is perfectly idle, and to which we have given an *a priori* reply. However, we have no objection to tell him that the question is wrongly put, "the taking up with another," in the form in which he puts it, did not exist: there was a second marriage duly celebrated. The crime, or would-be crime he mentions, could not exist objectively as the first marriage was *ab initio* null and invalid.

If our contemporary had complained that our question was inconvenient or unfair, we could have understood him, but we do not know what he means when he calls it "unsavoury," unless we are to understand that all questions concerning marriage are impure, and not to be named *without* offence. *Our* enquiry may be "perfectly idle"; but we venture to renew it. Gordon, by our contemporary's own version of the matter, was a Protestant and married a Protestant at the British Embassy in Brazil, and lived with her as his wife for 25 years. He came to England and became a Roman Catholic and, forsaking his wife, claimed the right of marrying a Roman Catholic lady, on the ground that as the Tridentine decrees were in force in Brazil, any marriage contracted in that State between professing Christians was null and void, unless performed in accordance with the requirements of those decrees. When the case came before the English Courts, Gordon relied upon the fact that the Holy Inquisition at Rome had advised him that he was guilty of no adultery in what he had done.

To say that we have "put the question wrongly" is simply to say that we have put it very inconveniently. It is hard to believe that the conductors of the *Correspondence* do not themselves look upon the man as *morally* guilty of adultery, while their system forces them to hold that he is not. We bring the matter to this 'crude' issue, to show precisely where the shoe pinches. Rome claims jurisdiction in purely civil matters; and Europe is driving her within her own proper limits. While Englishmen from their defective insight and sympathies, can see little in Mr. Gladstone's *Vaticanism*, we learn by the last mail that the Italian Parliament has been expressing very freely its admiration of the work. Quotations from the essay we are told, were read, and received with great favour in the Italian House of Commons, and the Prime Minister—Minghetti—stated, amid great cheering, that being sure of the opinion of the House, he had transmitted to Mr. Gladstone the nation's thanks for what was a service to the national cause. The Prime Minister of Italy, without even consulting the House, at once sent the "nation's thanks" to the ex-premier of England for the blow struck by him at the pretensions which Rome is renewing in our days against the civil power. The pressure hardly touches ourselves, and so we have no sympathy with those who endure it. It is not for the Church to determine what persons are married and who are not; to legitimatize this man and to bastardize that; to call this one wife, and that concubine or harlot—but for the State. And the Church will have to give way, as she has been giving way for centuries. She did good and useful work by her pretensions in days gone by, but must now consent to see her tribunals superseded in matters of civil right, by institutions of an order better fitted to secure the welfare of society.

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FATHER LAFONT is hardly dealing fairly with the Masonic oath when he suppresses the fact that before it is proffered, the neophyte is assured that the oath binds him to nothing that can possibly become a snare to his conscience in any way. The oath is simply a very antiquated symbol by which the candidate binds himself never to divulge the secrets of the craft. And it is assumed by all parties to the transaction, that the secrets are of an innocent description, as indeed they are. At the same time, we like to see the Father protesting against the religious aspect of the institution. If it really is not lawful to the Mason to name the Saviour's name in Lodge, we would not ourselves enter it. We have been assured, however, that the difficulty resolves itself into the question whether it is lawful for Christians to join in acts of religious worship with men of other creeds, on the understanding that Almighty God alone, the great architect of the universe, is addressed without the intervention of the Divine name of the Saviour.

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A FORMER Secretary of State for India once asked us, whether we thought the missionary had done any real good in the country whatever. The question was asked in a tone that plainly implied a belief that he had not. If any of our readers are disposed to the same conclusion, let them make acquaintance with the *Indian Mirror*, as a fair specimen of the writings in which, take the following admirable remarks from its issue of the 13th instant, the theme being "The inner religious life": "Theology "supplies the place of spiritual life in religions which are old. "Men feel an ease of conscience, and a cheerfulness of hope "in being able to believe orthodox doctrines. And the decline "of orthodoxy means in most cases the decline of all religious life. "The creeds and catechisms of the world have a practical reality "of meaning which is unexplored and unfelt by us (the Brahmo "Somaj). They are, as it were, the solid and rocky strata of the "inner world upon which the whole surface of human society rests "in all its beauty and order. Unthinking men may ridicule rules, "dogmas, and rituals, and find their glory in breaking away from all "that mankind have held sacred for ages. But these rules, rituals, "and formulæ conceal within them a mine of spiritual progress and "experience, the value of which is only known to those who have "acquired them."

The writer goes on to lament, with a mournful sincerity that is very touching, the want which the Society feels of a definite religious creed, and to insist on the wisdom of trust and submission therein where such creeds have been preserved: "The best and most beneficial course for those who do not want to deify their own intellect, is quietly to submit to them and trust to their leading. It is such submission and trust that constitute the life of religion at a certain stage. This is the test which the earnestness and fidelity of every man have to undergo amidst the uncertainties, difficulties, and deep doubts of spiritual life."

It is not yet a century since the only newspaper in Calcutta was the rag known as *Hickey's Gazette*, while there is an interval of a thousand years between the English press of Calcutta in 1780 and the *Indian Mirror* of 1875. And who has accomplished it but the missionary, whom the statesmen of two generations back would fain have kept out of the country altogther? Christian men should take care we think how they look coldly on the Brahmo Somaj.

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NOTHING could be more characteristic of Sir Richard Temple than the expedition into Sikkim from which he returned on the 8th of this month. Uninvited, unannounced, and almost unattended, he made a dash into that little frontier State, pushed through the valleys, more hot and insect-haunted than any part of the plains, climbed the hills, and before the Rajah could hear of the honour done to his principality, the raid was over, and Sir Richard had regained Darjeeling. The journey resembled the venture of Fitzjames in Roderick Dhu's territory, rather than the progress of a Lieutenant-Governor through a foreign though friendly State. And we are tempted to ask, not whether he was drawn, like the Scotch King, by—

> "A falcon flown, a greyhound strayed,
> Or merry glance of mountain maid,"

but if the tour was designed merely with the view of getting subjects for water-colour paintings. We believe that it had a much more serious object. Indeed, when we consider the importance of our relations with the Himalayan States, we wonder that former Lieutenant-Governors paid so little attention to them. Thibet in particular we have permitted to remain in absolute isolation. Turning to the report made by Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and published last year, we see that he was prevented from crossing the frontier on a diplomatic errand on the express ground that no European had ever been permitted to do so. The Chinese officials, who practically rule Thibet, had even the assurance to write to the Rajah of Sikkim in the name of the Celestial Emperor, reproaching him with his alliance with us, and threatening that "if he continued to behave in this manner, it would not be well with him." Now, it is certainly a matter of policy with us to establish friendly relations with all frontier States, and we have particular reasons for wishing to have free access to Thibet. In the first place it is on the high road to China, and, if we were on good terms with its Rajah, we should gain our great object—an overland route to that Empire. And then, from its peculiar circumstances, Thibet can support a trade far larger than would be supposed. Its high table lands offer rich pasture to immense herds and flocks: these yield a great supply of ghee and wool, which are now almost wasted for want of a market. The mutton of the Thibet sheep has been much praised, and, if travellers have not greatly imposed on us, it must be really excellent. Turner says it is the best in the world. Mr. Edgar declares that it surpasses in flavor and delicacy anything which he has tasted in India; and when we consider the advantages of the Thibet grazing lands, we can well believe these statements. On the other hand, the Thibetans require our broadcloth as a protection against the cold of their climate, and also covet the tobacco and other luxuries of the plains; indeed, the two countries, Bengal and Thibet, present the very ideal of commercial neighbours. They represent the north and the south,—extreme cold and extreme heat; the wealth of flocks and herds and mountain produce, and that of tropical plains. Even at present, in spite of all obstacles, no inconsiderable trade is carried on, for, though our subjects may not enter Thibet, the inhabitants of that country visit us freely, and take back with them our cloth, cotton, tobacco, lac, madder, indigo, ivory, and rice, in exchange for their cows, sheep, ponies, yak tails, tea, and gold.

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COLONEL KEATINGE is rapidly improving the "Garden of Bengal." He has done what he can to shorten the present voyage from Goalundo to Gowhatty, and the Government of India proposes to subsidize an improved line of steamers, from which measure Colonel Keatinge expects much good. At the Chief Commissioner's suggestion, Dhoobree will shortly be declared to be a place of embarkation, and an opportunity will thus be afforded emigrants of avoiding the parts of Lower Bengal where cholera is distinctly endemic. The new trunk road through Assam is progressing; especially work on the unfinished portion between Dhoobree and Goalpara, which has hitherto barred the passage of emigrants, is being pushed on. The improvement of the navigation of the Surmah is also under consideration.

IT appears to be a fact that religious enthusiasm is going out of fashion in the East just at the moment it seems to be reviving in the West. The annual gathering round the car of Juggernath at Serampore partakes more of the character of a fair than the terminus of a pilgrimage, while the same religious *insouciance* may be witnessed in connection with the pilgrimage to Mecca. Writing of the return of the pilgrims to Damascus, a correspondent says: "Next came the great object of attraction, the *mahmal*, the gilded case in which the *kisweh* is taken to Mecca. Over it hung a golden canopy, and it was borne by a magnificent camel covered with embroidery, who, at the end of the pilgrimage, is exempted from all future work, and treated royally all the rest of his days. The people went rather mad over the *mahmal* and its canopy, and the attendants had to endure much hugging. Still, there was nothing like the religious enthusiasm I expected over either the *mahmal* of the pilgrims." To touch this canopy used to be esteemed an inestimable blessing, and Mahomet said of the pilgrim: "God pardoneth the pilgrim and him for whom the pilgrim imploreth pardon." In the old days a mad crowd struggled and fought to touch the fringe, and each pilgrim was beset with the incessant cry, "Pray for pardon for me, O pilgrim." There has not been a new mosque built in Damascus for the last twenty years, and there are literally scores lying in ruins in and about the city. Formerly it was *de rigueur* for rich men to make large gifts to the churches, and many mosques are rich in the presents of departed devotees. Such donations have now quite gone out of fashion. But fanaticism and the habit of prayer remain as strong as ever. A few months ago the English consul was attacked by a fanatical Moslem, and only a month ago a fierce onslaught on English Protestantism was made in the official journal of Syria. When the *muezzin* calls to prayer, the shopkeeper still leaves his bargain, and even the rider will often get down from his horse and fall to his prostration and prayers with all the regularity of immemorial custom.

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THE North-West and the Punjab have lately experienced trying weather. With an uncommonly hot March there was a very fair April and almost an agreeable May, while the first week of June was hot and oppressive to an extraordinary degree. Cholera, which showed itself in several places in both provinces, has disappeared; small-pox is cropping up in very awkward places, and the Sanitary Commissioners are watching the progress of this dreadful disease. In the North-West as well as in the Punjab, the "frontiers" are the worst off, but especially those of the Punjab. Thus, Rewaree on the Bikaneer, and Peshawur on the Cabul, frontier are suffering more severely than any of the other principal towns, and they seem to maintain this unenviable importance from year's end to year's end. Both Sir John Strachey and Sir Henry Davies are anxious observers of the health of the people they govern, and it would be impossible to get together a body of public servants more thoroughly devoted to their work than the medical officers of these provinces.

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THE Chinese "lekin" or war taxes are still being imposed to meet the expenses of late rebellions, notwithstanding the return of peace. And if we may judge from memorials in the *Pekin Gazette* and the evidently crippled state of Chinese finances, exactions have reached a point at which they defeat their own object and cause an actual falling off in receipts by checking trade. That a country like China should need to borrow the paltry sum of £2,000,000 sterling, in itself indicates that all ordinary and extraordinary sources of income must have been drained, and even the preparations which are being made for the re-conquest of Turkestan will not suffice to account for such embarrassment. The expenditure on arsenals and shipbuilding has, undoubtedly, been great, but there are many indications that excessive taxation is greatly to blame for the evident shortness of revenue.

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THERE is little news this week about the progress of Russia in the East, except a statement that when a short time ago certain Kashghur commissaries appeared at Tashkend to settle the pecuniary demands of a Russian merchant who complained of injuries received at Kashghur, they were instructed to telegraph to the Turkish Envoy at St. Petersburg for protection and advice in case of difficulties arising between them and the Governor-General. There is also a rumour that in return for the Ameer of Kashghur recognizing the suzerainty of the Sultan, and allowing him to appoint a successor, the Sultan has engaged to take the Ameer's part in all

differences with the Russian Government. At the beginning of April the garrison of Tashkend was reinforced by two rifle companies coming from Petroalexandrovsk, in Russian Khiva. They performed the distance on camels, marching by way of Minbulak, Tambi, and Djisak. It would appear that the pacification of the Turcomans has made it so much easier to cross the steppe between the Caspian and the Amou that troops to Tashkend are now sent by the Caspian instead of the ancient Orenburg route. The Yomud tribe, living on the western borders of Khiva, has been visited by the Khan of that semi-dependent principality, when the wild horsemen of the steppe, remembering the chastisement inflicted a few months before by Colonel Ivanoff, hastened to comply with every requisition. They not only consented to pay the ordinary taxes and water excise of the Khanate, but also acquiesced in the decree that they shall look after their own canals and not expect them to be kept in order by the Usbeks or townspeople, as hitherto. "In recognition of their praiseworthy meekness and malleability, Colonel Ivanoff thought it advisable to recommend to the Khan to treat these penitent sinners with clemency and kindness. Both the Khan and the Turcomans continue paying tribute to the gallant Colonel, and though the instalments do not exceed a few thousand roubles or so, the habit of obedience inculcated will, it is hoped, insure absolute submission before long. Besides the crushing force of the rifle and rocket gun, the beneficial activity of the Russians in irrigating fresh portions of the steppe seems to incline the inhabitants to acknowledge their rule." The extensive works begun last autumn for fertilizing the Hunger Steppe between Tchinas and Djisak have been resumed, and in a short time are expected to create plenty of arable land, of which each of the neighbouring tribes is eager to secure a portion.

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MANY of our home contemporaries seem to think that the Duke of Buckingham has no career before him in England: though he has been President of the Council and Secretary of State for the Colonies, he has dropped completely out of the political race. He began responsible labours in politics while still scarcely more than a boy, and had menaced and preserved Ministries when he had not long completed his majority. For it was he who, as Marquis of Chandos, led the attempted defection of a wing of the Protectionists from the ~~main body under Lord George Bentinck to save~~ Sir Robert Peel from the defeat with which he was threatened on the Irish Coercion Bill in 1847. "A very interesting chapter in Mr. Disraeli's Life of Lord George narrates this political episode in language of which it is not easy to say whether it is meant to be magniloquent or satirical. When the Tory party was reorganized in 1852, the Marquis of Chandos took office under Lord Derby as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. His subsequent Ministerial career is well known, and if it was not very brilliant, it was not disfigured, either at the Council Office or at the Colonial Office, by any serious blunders." When Mr. Disraeli was called last year to form a new Ministry, it was thought undesirable to place so many of the most important Ministers in the Upper House; and the Duke of Buckingham, like the Dukes of Marlborough, Montrose, and Buccleuch, waived his claim to high political office. And in undertaking the duties of Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham shows that he is willing to render useful rather than splendid service, in the opinion of the *Pall Mall*.

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THERE was one remark in Mr. Lowe's by this time celebrated speech on the Indian Civil Service, which is not likely either to gratify the members of that service, or to flatter the people of this country. The right honourable gentleman, in justifying his opposition to the proposal that candidates should be university men, observed that the service being "the endowment of the poorer classes" ought not to be taken from them for the behoof of those who were able to afford a university career. This is turning the flanks of the enemy with strange audacity. The adversaries of the present system of competition object to it, among other things, that it has an unfortunate liability to prevent the administration of India being sometimes entrusted to young men who have had no training in self-control, nor experience in controlling others. "Oh!" cries its clever advocate, "that is just what we want. It is the endowment of the poorer classes." To the Hindoo, with his exaggerated views of the value of caste and breeding—realities in their way—it cannot be a pleasant reply to say, "We mean that you should be governed by intelligent pariahs of an inferior social standing to barristers and schoolmasters." If any one objects that the present training is not likely to give the candidates knowledge of the world, he argues in the spirit of what we may be allowed to call "cynical optimism." The struggle of the law courts and the London streets, gives much more knowledge of the world than the life of a country-house or a university. Mr. Lowe's ideal Civilian would appear to be "Pleesman X."

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THE Church's identification of itself with the cause of Don Carlos troubles the Brahmo Somaj a good deal, and may well do so. If we ask why Don Carlos is dear to Rome, there is but one answer: He represents the past, blind submission to ecclesiastical rule. Don Alfonso, the Constitutional Monarch, is better than a Republic, of course: but Don Carlos is the man for the Church.

THE WEEK.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH has had an audience with the King of Burmah, but the result is not yet public. Opinion is equally divided on the subject, both amongst the officials and the merchants. The natives, and especially the Chinese, are positive that there will be war, and a large number of Chinamen have quitted Burmah, after-disposing of their affairs, for home. At present, all military leave is stopped; the impression is that a force of 2,000 men is sufficient to annex Upper Burmah, and also to destroy Momein, besides giving the frontier tribes at Manwyne a lesson. The Karens are still uneasy in the Khontee's country, as the Burmese are in force on their frontier, and they expect to be attacked as soon as Sir D. Forsyth has returned to India. While the mission was *en route* to Mandalay, rumours of opposition on the part of the King were circulated daily. At first it was stated that the *Nemesis* had been stopped, and that her passengers had been fired upon "by the troops at Minhla; the troops who formed the escort almost entirely cut up, Colonel Duncan taken prisoner, and Forsyth, and a few of the survivors turned back." It so happened that on the day on which this report was circulated, and for two days preceding it, the telegraph line was interrupted. The interruption soon became known as a positive fact, and the tattlers being thus foiled, they averred that the King had had the telegraph line cut as soon as the attack took place. Telegraphic communication was soon restored, and the delusion dispelled by the fact of the temporary stoppage of the *Nemesis* at Minhla being attributable to the breaking of her rudder; and instead of the British mission and their escort being fired upon, they were received most cordially at the frontier, and *fêted* in an extravagant style.

THE final instructions of the Government of India appear to have been telegraphed to Sir Douglas at Thyetmyo on the 3rd instant. From that date to the 7th instant, telegraphic communication was interrupted at a point about eighty or ninety miles distant from Rangoon. Warlike rumours are being fed by the arrival at Rangoon of large quantities of rockets and other "diplomatic" agents. Everybody is anxiously awaiting some solution of existing difficulties, and a local paper feelingly observes that "large luminaries revolve but slowly. Week after week goes by and dwellers in Burmah, condemned to inaction, with bazaars half closed and trade at a stand-still, experience an amount of impatience which residents at Simla fail to realize." The Mandalay correspondent of the same journal announces that the Woonduck, who was recently the King of Ava's ambassador to Calcutta, has been sent to the frontier to receive Sir Douglas with "smiles and betel-nut." Our Envoy's spirit was to be soothed on his way up with Burmese concerts and theatricals. The suite were to be royally lodged in sheds in the Residency compound, "with kitchen, and *Poay* stages on all sides;" the King having heard that meat and music were potent charms which no Englishman could long resist. His Majesty, having found that bullying and boasting about fortifications and artillery failed to frighten the Government of India, now wishes us to believe that he never dreamt of opposing our will in anything; but the correspondent we have referred to warns all concerned that "unless Sir Douglas Forsyth be firmly resolved on taking away from the King all power for future mischief, the danger to our persons, trade, and policy, absent as long as British troops may be kept in readiness at both Tounghoo and Thyetmyo, will appear and become imminent again as soon as Sir Douglas and his force have gone back to Madras or Calcutta."

THE Rangoon papers state that "one of the King's sons, the Thebo Prince, a young man of seventeen, with a harsh and repulsive appearance, has successfully passed his examination in the Burmese Scriptures," the knowledge acquired consisting mainly

in interminable Pali words which neither the priests nor their disciples can understand. For his meritorious diligence the student was rewarded by the grant of an escort, in the shape of all his brothers, who were ordered to ride behind him when he went abroad. This has disgusted the elder brothers, who believe the King intends to make the student his successor. The royal goldsmiths have been busy preparing presents for Sir Douglas and his suite. It is evident that the King has entirely abandoned, for the present, the idea of resisting the British Power. His Majesty's principal weapons will probably be delay and evasion, and it will be Sir Douglas's duty to obtain for the fulfilment of diplomatic engagements, some better guarantee than promises.

PEACE reigns in Baroda. The disappointed claimants to the *guddee* have acted well in bowing to the decision of the Viceroy. They will probably receive amongst them Rs. 5,000 a year and a village worth another thousand, and they are to be assisted in liquidating the debts incurred while prosecuting their claims to the throne. Gujanund Vittul, it is said, will receive a village worth Rs. 750 annually, and Akbar Ali and his son Abdool, each a jageer worth Rs. 500. There is now no trace of recent affairs in the celebrated bungalow, except some clever cartoons of Serjeant Ballantine, Sir Lewis Pelly, Colonel Jacobs, Sir R. Couch and others, drawn on the verandah wall. The troops at Baroda will now stand as follows, and are likely to remain so till after the monsoon: 1 squadron of Lancers, half battery of Artillery, 250 men of the Fusiliers, 9th Regiment N.I., and 22nd Regiment N.I. The Gaekwar troops remain as they are, mustering nearly 1,500 men of all arms, and under the care of Sir Richard and the Dewan. The chief officers of the new administration are Sir T. Madava Row, Dewan; Mr. Kasi Shaboodeen, Chief Revenue Officer; Mr. Muckonrai Munirai, Chief Justice; Mr. Venayek, Chief of the Department of Police and Jails; Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Chief Magistrate; Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer, Alienation Settlement Officer; and Mr. Motiram Goculdas, Chief of the Finance Department. The quiet now prevailing in Baroda is not yet the order in the districts. Only a few days ago there were rumours in the city that the Sir Sooba of the Northern Division had been shot, and that the *ryots were being incited to resist* the authorities in the collection of tribute. These are mere rumours certainly, but where *they exist* the *germ of discord* exists also. *It is a fact that* the *cultivators* of a village not far from Baroda refuse to till their grounds, unless some very *perceptible* reduction of assessment is made. "There have been very grave disputes for the last few years between the cultivators and the assessors, and nothing less than the payment back to the ryots of the excess taxation of past times will satisfy them now. There is not much danger, however, of a serious row, as the troops and the police arrangements in the vicinity of the disaffected villages are quite sufficient to crush any eruption." What the constitution of the Government will be it is still hard to say, but there is no doubt a regency will be the form, with Sir T. Madava Row at the head. There is a report to the effect that Sir Richard Meade and Sir Madava Rao are not working cordially together; and the latter, it is further stated, has threatened to resign. The installation of the Gaekwar in Mahratta form took place on Wednesday last. The ceremony was imposing and complete in every respect.

THE neighbourhood of Poona is still disturbed by differences between the Marwarees and ryots. A number of the former have fled to the city, "as they are afraid to remain in the villages while the ryots are in such an excited state." Disturbances are threatened in the Seroor Talooka, where the peasantry seems thoroughly aroused to resistance by the extortions of the moneylender.

NOWROZ KHAN is still in the field, but arrangements made by the Ameer are likely to put a stop to his raids near the Khyber. Dhaka—an important strategical position two miles beyond the pass and opposite to Lalpoora—is being garrisoned by troops and supplied with stores. Dhaka is only forty-five miles from Peshawur, and was, we believe, occupied by us in the Affghan war. An agent of the Ameer has received the rifles which our Government has presented to Shere Ali, who intends to use them in opening up the trade routes closed by the attacks of the rebel mountaineers. The old allowance of Rs. 22,000 a year has been granted to the Khyber clans. This, with the authorized tolls from traders, backed by the presence of the Ameer's well-armed troops in permanence, can only result in peace and benefit to caravans. The rebels have had hard times since the closing of the Pass, and the cessation of tolls and annual allowances.

Later intelligence from Cabul informs us that the Ameer has received a despatch from the camp of his generals at Lalpoora to this effect: "Nowroz Khan Mohmund has sent his vakeels several times with a request to have matters settled with the Ameer, but we have not given him any reply. The Mohmund Chief is willing to send his son as hostage to Cabul, and to pay for all the losses the merchants have sustained. Nowroz Khan does not wish to be appointed Khan of Lalpoora, but to live as one of the subjects of the Ameer." There is thus a probability of the trouble in Affganistan coming to an end for a time.

PESHAWUR refuses to receive relief for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire on the ground of the self-reliant and provident character of its citizens. The loss of property is estimated at £400,000, over a thousand dwelling-houses and eight hundred shops having been burnt. It is believed in Peshawur that sixty hours would have sufficed for the total destruction of the town but for the admirable assistance afforded chiefly by the troops, and it is equally believed that had not the wind lulled when it did, the whole town must have been burnt in spite of all exertions. The demolitions were carried out with considerable judgment, and with all possible consideration for house-owners. The question of compensation has yet to be dealt with: it is receiving full attention. Owing to the high wind and the unusual dryness of the town from the absence of the winter rains, the fire had from the first everything in its favour, and spread with unusual rapidity, causing such a general panic that, with very few exceptions, the towns-people of the quarters neither affected nor immediately threatened fled with their property during the first night of the conflagration, so that little or no aid was afforded by those most concerned in the extinction of the fire. Peshawur will probably be rebuilt in blocks separated by streets sufficiently wide to prevent the rapid spread of flame from one portion to another.

NOTWITHSTANDING the descent of the "Chota Bursat" the weather during the past week has been extraordinarily oppressive. Simla has suffered like the rest of India, and at Umballa the thermometer has stood at ninety-six degrees under a punkah at 10 A.M. Several deaths have occurred in railway carriages, a soldier dying on the Saharunpore, and two natives on the Jullundhur, line. Several instances of apoplexy have also occurred in cantonments.

THE natives of the Punjab have decided upon contributing two lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Prince of Wales' tour in that part of the country. Bombay is already beginning to make arrangements, but no certain plan of procedure has yet been decided upon. Some of the suggestions made are on a par with those of the now celebrated Mackenzie of Kintail. This gentleman has found a disciple in Major Pendergast. "On reaching the landing stage a royal salute should be fired, and on the finish of the compliment the Prince should step ashore amid a flourish of trumpets," advises the Major. The dockyard is to be made a "marvel of art." The ground should be "covered with red cloths bound and crossed with gold tinsel tape. Every kind of Indian tree and plant capable of being transplanted in tubs should be placed in rows." A double line of elephants is to be drawn up "to give an Indian effect to the scene," and the Major thinks that "some of the princes, chiefs and native gentlemen might be mounted upon them." "A few miniature mosques and minarets might be constructed of the same materials as compose the taboots, or of some other light stuff, and these would serve as models of Indian architecture, and would look very pretty hid away in the green and umbrageous foliage of the trees and plants." In addition, a mounted escort of "gentlemen of the city should be in attendance as a volunteer body-guard of honour, and it should be their duty to attend His Royal Highness on this occasion and during his stay in Bombay." This volunteer body-guard should "appear in white clothing, gold shoulder-cords, helmets with gilt chain, and breeches with jack-boots, white gloves to be worn, and a blue scarf as a cross belt might be worn on which should be worked in gold the Royal arms to fit over the left breast." The Major "would not have a dinner, but light and elegant refreshments with plenty of good champagne." When the banquet is over the Prince is to proceed to Parell in great state, and under a number of triumphal arches. "Fireworks for which the people of India are so celebrated" are to be discharged, thus, as the Major truly says, "illuminating the darkness of the evening and lighting up the countenances and dress of the vast assemblage." The troops should be allowed to "toast their future King; they might be well entertained on the occasion, for a very few thousand rupees would suffice to give the soldiers roast-beef and plum-pudding and to wash them down in beer"!

SOME interesting torpedo experiments have been made near Tientsin. The Chinese, having decided to provide for the

defence of their ports and harbours on the latest civilized principles, recently sent to Denmark for two engineer officers to teach them how to make and fire torpedoes. These engineers, it appears, have arrived at Tientsin, to gether with four large and twenty small tropedoes, which were intended simply as musters to show their explosive force. The ammunition to explode them came on in a subsequent vessel. On the 19th April, Captain Hoskioer of the Royal Danish Engineers, and men connected with the great Northern Telegraph Company, arrrived to erect a line between the Sin-ching, Taku and Pietang forts, so that the Chinese Government might, in time of war, be able to keep up telegraphic communication between the Sin-ching forts, where the General-in-Chief would be stationed, and the Taku and Peitang forts. Captain Hoskioer, during his stay of a week at Taku, also superintended in the presence of a number of military Mandarins, the exploding of some of the torpedoes. The result of the trials was so satisfactory that the Chinese have since ordered a large quantity of these machines from Europe, so that when our gun-boats next have occasion to go up the rivers of China on other than peaceful errands, they will have a warmer reception than they have previously met with.

It is rumoured that Mr. Wade has received a telegram from the Home Government, announcing the relegation of the Yunan difficulty by the Home Government to the Governor-General of India. The *Shanghai Gazette* concludes that, if the rumour be true "telegraphic advices have convinced our Government, of the implication of the King of Burmah." If the idea of relegating the matter to the Viceroy has really occurred to the Home Government, it is certainly a happy one as regards British finance, but ought not to be regarded with much favor by unfortunate Indian tax-payers. Whatever may be the connection of the King of Ava with the case, it is at least evident that Chinese officials of Manwyne were directly interested in the murder of Mr. Margary, and that the troops which attacked Colonel Brown's party were Chinese and led by a nephew of the Chinese Commandant of the district. If, then, the duty of punishing the culprits, and of avenging the national wrong were left to Lord Northbrook, India would have to pay not only the cost of military operations in Upper Burmah, but also that of an invasion of a portion of the Chinese Empire. Commenting on the facts, the *North China Daily News* says: "If the Burmese King's complicity can be proved, so much the better. His deposition and the advance of the British frontier to the borders of Yunan would be a great political gain. But whether or not the instigation can be traced to Mandalay or Peking, it is clear that Chinese officials for whom the Peking Government are responsible were the chief actors in the outrage." It is by the Chinese that a British officer travelling under imperial passport has been murdered, and it is by the Chinese that a British expedition, similarly protected, has been attacked. It may well be that the whole affair was planned between Momein and Mandalay, that the Yunan authorities committed the outrage on their own responsibility, and that the Government knew nothing of the project. That conclusion would intensify the guilt of the officials, but would detract nothing from the responsibility of the Central Government for the act of its subordinates. Under any circumstances the question is an Imperial one, and the natural desire of the Home Government to keep British tax-payers in good humour would hardly justify the meanness of imposing on India the cost of vindicating British honor and dignity in Chinese territory. Unless outrages like the one perpetrated at Momein were fully avenged in some way, it would be impossible for British trade with China to be carried on with security to life and property; and as English trade with China vastly exceeds in value the trade between India and China, a proportional amount of the cost of exacting due reparation or inflicting due punishment should, in strict justice, be paid out of the Home *revenues.*

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21ST, 1875.

LORD DERBY is accredited with a circular to the representatives of Great Britain at Foreign Courts, dictated in the interests of peace, and the German press affects to be pleased to see England once more taking part in the affairs of Europe. That Lord Derby would spare no fair words to arrest a continental war may be readily believed, but what many would like to know is the policy he would support in the Cabinet, were hostilities actually to break out. Would he in that case side with the party unjustly assailed, or would he stand aloof, an impartial spectator, with his arms crossed upon his breast? The question is not unfrequently mooted, and the most frequent conclusion seems to be, that we should issue a protest against the barbarous practice of national duels, and then quietly take a nap until the din of artillery came unpleasantly near to our own shores. For a moment, the near horizon is tolerably free from clouds, though we know from bitter experience that out of a speck no bigger than a man's hand may be developed a most fearful war-storm, carrying terror and desolation over one-half of Europe. At the same time, the Belgian "incident"—to use the phrase of the day—is hardly yet wound off the reel. Prince Bismarck is understood to be still bent upon forcing the Belgian Government to introduce measures to restrict the liberty of the press when hostile to Foreign Powers, and the German Chancellor is endowed with a dogged tenacity of purpose that imposes its will upon weaker minds. It would, however, be a very injudicious act to drive Belgium to a closer union with France. The Belgian army may not be very formidable in the field, but the task of keeping it in check would paralyse a considerable German force, while the invasion of Germany would be facilitated along an extensive frontier, simultaneously with an attack upon the newly acquired provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. These considerations, indeed, are not likely to be lost upon Prince Bismarck, and from all sides come assurances that for the current year, at all events, the peace of Europe will be maintained. The Emperor Alexander is believed to be entirely opposed to a renewal of the struggle between France and Germany, and is ready to regard the first who has recourse to arms as a *hostis humani generis.* It is the priest party, however, who constitute the real danger to peace and liberty. Last week Count Münster, the German Ambassador, being entertained by the National Club, a strongly Protestant institution, dwelt with much earnestness on the aggressive character of the Ultramontanists all over Europe, and even ventured to warn England against the machinations of the Irish Catholics. This was, obviously, an error of judgment on the part of a Foreign Minister; and last night in reply to a silly question from Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Disraeli admitted that Count Münster's speech was scarcely in accordance with diplomatic usages, though, for his own part, as a British statesman, he was not disposed to discourage the utmost freedom of speech. The German Ambassador, he continued, would very possibly visit Ireland in the course of the autumn, when he would be able to judge for himself that there is no real analogy between the heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland and similar dignitaries in Germany. In the latter empire, there is positive antagonism between the Liberals and the Papists. Among the former must be numbered all the enlightened Catholics speaking the various dialects of the German language, while side by side with them are combating the most illiberal and intolerant of Prussian Protestants. The danger, if exaggerated, is real, present, and enduring,—so long, at least, as the Papacy endures.

Misfortunes and adversity have produced their usual fruits at Rome as elsewhere. Since the See of Rome has been deprived of its temporal power, there has been a revival of its spiritual influence. The combativeness of the Churchmen has once more been aroused, and nothing will be left unattempted with a view to recover their waning ascendancy, that can be designed by keen, subtle intellects, working with infinite tact, patience, and discernment, unchecked by scruples or remorse. Pio Nono himself has quite recently celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, and though enjoying a hale green old age cannot be expected to last many years longer. Who, then, is to be his successor? At one time it was thought that Cardinal Manning had a good chance, but that idea has pretty well evaporated, and now almost every one looks for the election of an Italian of the Italians,—one prepared to do and dare all things in the name of Holy Mother Church, and to embroil every nation in Europe in war, in the hope of winning back some of the fat temporalities as dear to churchmen as to worldlings. And now Victor Emmanuel himself is reported to be seeking reconciliation with the Pope. Though neither particularly religious in his opinions nor severely moral in his conduct, the Royal Hunter of the Alps is not devoid of the superstition that has in all ages characterised the Italians. To die without receiving the last Sacraments, is a prospect fraught with terror to men of clearer understanding than the soldier-king, so that we can hardly wonder that after depriving the Pope of his power and pelf, Victor Emmanuel should wish to make friends with St. Peter's successor before he departs to a world in which, perchance, that Saint's intercession may yet avail something. Reparation is, of course, out of the question, except in the fatal way of strengthening the social and educational influence of the priests. More than that, Rome herself need hardly ask, for it would virtually again give her the dominancy over Italy. It is in this manner that Rome has insidiously gained such a broad footing in our own country, and established the foundations of a structure that threatens

to rival the National Church. Of the formidable difficulties that obstruct the path of Prince Bismarck and the German Unionists, it would be hard to form an over-estimate, however much we may be disposed to criticise the harsh and almost oppressive policy that comes naturally to a military oligarchy. It is at least reassuring to the rest of Europe, that the German Chancellor is both too courageous and too cautious to rush into war in order to maintain peace—the Irish not yet having claimed him as a fellow-countryman by virtue of descent from one of their long-forgotten kings.

France is happily standing at ease for the moment, the war-cloud having passed over without bursting. The French are now busying themselves about the forthcoming elections, which are nearly certain to confirm the Republican form of government—bearing, however, in its bosom the germ of its future destruction in the shape of a senate, with its inevitable predisposition for a Monarchy and a Court, whether Imperial or Constitutional. Luckily for MacMahon, he is merely a unit, and is not personally involved in the political movements that gravitate around, but not towards, him. A sun that gives neither light nor heat, he is nevertheless the centre of the system, and could not be suddenly displaced without dire confusion and chaos. The cry for vengeance has also died out, in a great measure, and every year's delay is a gain to the human race.

What shall I say of Spanish affairs, except that they are worthy of the country and its degraded people? "Ye, who would more of Spain and Spaniards know, go, read whatever is writ of bloodiest strife." And yet there is not much blood-shedding to record, save in useless skirmishes that make widows and orphans without advantage to either party, and still leave unanswered the question asked half-a-century ago

> When shall her olive-branch be free from blight?
> When shall she breathe her from the blushing toil?

Mr. Grant Duff, not content with having favoured the *Contemporary Review* with the result of his researches into the natural history of India, has condescended to bestow upon his Elgin constituents, and through them upon the world at large, his views and opinions *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, and especially upon the latter. He fears that Germany is eager for war, but rejoices to think that she prefers peace. The French are disquieted in many ways, but they are nevertheless serene and tranquil in mind. They are still apprehensive of change, but are satisfied of the stability of the present order of things. The Conservatives came to power, because they had practically been converted to Liberalism; their tenure of office, however, is likely to be brief, because Parliament will soon grow weary of Mr. Disraeli's jokes. The English nation are proud of the great legislative triumphs achieved by Mr. Gladstone, and testified their gratitude and just appreciation by declining to have him any longer for their Premier. With the exception of Portugal, Mr. Grant Duff had visited every country in Europe before he began to read much about them. After spending a week or two in each of their capitals, he opened his Murray and his Baedeker, and thus acquired all the knowledge which he yearly doles out to his admirers in the far north. With India, however, it was different. A distant relative having, many years ago, written a book about the Mahrattas, he was of course intimately acquainted with all that belongs to that wonderful country, before he visited it in person last cold season. His opinions having been formed beforehand, he had no occasion to form any new ones, or to change the old; still, he had been surprised to find that there was really a very considerable difference between the natives of Hindostan and the people of this country. Nor did he believe that they would ever be exactly alike, or that the Indians would outstrip us. Everything in the British administration was as good as it could be. Even the native army was admirable for every purpose required of it—at least, so he was assured by the Commander-in-Chief, and by others who ought to be better authorities than writers in the newspapers. The regimental officers, too, with many of whom he affably conversed quite on equal terms, seemed satisfied with things in general and with their own lot in particular. As for the Civil Service, he did not regard the competitive system as infallible, but he was certain that the new order of civilians are quite as tall as their predecessors, and would weigh as much, if put into the opposite scale. And as they are examined by medical men before going out to India, it must follow that they are as good administrators. Touching the famine, Lord Northbrook was justified in believing that it would not assume the terrible proportions assigned to it in some quarters, and Sir Richard Temple was equally justified in believing quite the reverse. The rightest of all was himself who agreed with them both, and who knew from the first that the famine would come to an end sooner or later, for if it did not, the people would all perish and then the famine would cease of itself. In any case, the survivors would outlive it, and his prophecy had naturally been verified. Reading hurriedly between the lines, I have now faithfully reflected the impression made upon my own mind by Mr. Grant Duff's instructive discourse, to the extraordinary individuals who gather together every year to listen to his dissonant voice and see his beard wag.

The *Indu Prakash* has had honours thrust upon it that will, I fear, disorder what little common sense has hitherto belonged to its conductors. An ex-editor of the *Madras Athenæum* having sent to the *Times* the translation of an extract from that native paper to the effect that the British Government is not the paramount but only the leading Power in India—as Prussia in Germany—nearly every morning paper, has published a leader upon this illustration of the freedom of speech and thought allowed to the press of a conquered people. The gentleman who dragged the paragraph in question out of its congenial obscurity, was disposed to use strong measures to curb and repress such unorthodox expressions, but our London journalists take a more rational view of this petulant outburst. They contrast the liberty accorded to the native press in India, with the restrictions imposed upon every press in Europe save our own and that of Belgium, and they claim for the British Government the credit due for calm courage and impartial justice. They might perhaps have gone a little further, and recommended a little outlay in disseminating among the lower orders of the population correct intelligence as the best antidote to ignorant or malevolent misrepresentations. To a certain extent indeed, the *Indu Prakash* is right enough. It is the hegemony of the States of India which has fallen to the lot of the British Government, and in accordance with which the general peace is maintained and public disorder prohibited. The example of Prussia is, in some respects, quite analogous. How long would the Government of Berlin submit to insult from Saxony or Bavaria? How long would it suffer the Dukes of Darmstadt or Saxe-Cobourg to oppress their peoples, or to afford a scandal to on-looking Europe? The parallel so far holds good, and the *Indu Prakash* merely exhibits the ignorance of details inseparable from pupil-knowledge and conceit.

It is to be hoped that none of the native powers will be misled by the speeches of Lord Elcho and Mr. Holmes, to underrate the strength and efficiency of the British land forces. A very slight effort would avail to land such an overwhelming host at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta, as would crush like an empty nutshell all the relics of Sikh, Maharatta, and Moghul military parade. The very recruits of whom Lord Elcho speaks with such foolish contempt, would suffice as the besom of wrath to sweep away anything that Sindiah and Holkar united could array against them. Not that I would for a moment insult those excellent princes by the slightest suspicion of their loyalty and prudence. It would be well, however, that their subjects should be brought to understand that too much importance must not be paid to the vapid declamations of sciolist journalists, and that the British Government is strong to rule as well as to protect.

At the risk of being esteemed a churl and a cross-grained curmudgeon, I must take leave to enter my protest against the four Bank holidays instituted by the Legislature in the interests of the Licensed Victuallers. The glorious weather at the end of last week tempted many thousands to leave town by the various excursion trains, and to exchange metropolitan for provincial tippling. Some little advantage may have been derived by these "*bona fide* travellers" from the comparatively purer air of the country or the sea-side; but on the other side must be placed the dissipation of whatever savings may have been accumulated since Easter, and the indulgence of habits of unthrift and improvidence. But it is chiefly in the rural suburbs, that these holidays exercise the most perincious influence. The mere distruction of hedges and flowering shrubs, is a smaller matter to set against the exuberant enjoyment of the multitudes cooped up in narrow streets from one week's end to the other. Even drunkenness would not be worse at Twickenham or Greenwich, than in Holborn or Whitechapel, were it not that in these "outings" the men are accompanied by their womankind, who become as debased and wicked as their male companions. Obscene and filthy language, ribald songs, shouted and screamed at the top of the voice, dances as indecent as, and far coarser than, the *Can-Can*, kicks and cuffs freely administered—these are the outward and visible signs of British mirth and humour, as illustrated on the festival days of our Holy Mother Church. The confusion of tongues was doubtless illustrated after a fashion last Whitmonday, but it was the unintelligible gibberish of the builders of Babel rather than a reminiscence of the polyglot feast of Pentecost. Then, th

unfortunate animals doomed to drag crushing loads of human flesh for ten, twelve, or fourteen miles out at a trot, ever and anon breaking into a hand-gallop, with the return at a hand-gallop only occasionally relieved by a trot when exhaustion threatens to supervene—together with the free use of the lash and constant chucking of the reins—surely this misery should be deserving of the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Until past midnight on Whitmonday, every thoroughfare leading into town was a scene of wild, reckless driving, and of hideous uproar and blasphemy. Far better would it be if our enlightened tradespeople and costermongers would recede to the usages of their forefathers. True, bear-baiting, dog-matches, pugilism, and cock-fighting have passed away with rare exceptions, but as a set-off, we have the new pastime of wife-beating, of gouging our neighbours' eyes, and of biting off ears and noses: so "gay" have we become in this age of progress. The Crystal Palace, though it still drew together some 40,000 more or less rational beings, was forced to give way to the superior novelty of the Alexandra Palace, backed by a concert in which Titiens, Mr. Santley, and above all, Mr. Sims Reeves, were announced to take a part, and, incredible as it may appear, our popular English tenor actually did sing three songs. Sydenham, however, was grandly avenged in the return home of the ninety odd thousand individuals who were enticed to Muswell Hill. Somewhere the other side of Holloway, an engine broke down and in consequence the line was blocked for upwards of four hours. About midnight, the passengers were turned out of the long string of trains that had gradually became linked together, and were told that they must find their own way to their respective homes. Of course there were no cabs in waiting, but it was a fine cool night, and with wonderful patience and good temper, thousands of sobered men, sleepy women, and larky youths and maidens set out, to tramp many a weary mile before they could take final leave of their great Spring holiday.

On Wednesday a very pleasing ceremony took place in Dudley House. In the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh and a large gathering of singers, composers, musical conductors and amateurs, the Earl of Dudley presented a very handsome silver table service to Sir Julius Benedict, the favourite pupil of Weber. The Earl had travelled all the way from Italy to discharge this loving duty, in which he acquitted himself with great tact and genuine good feeling. The old man was for a brief space quite overcome, and could hardly suppress the grateful sob. The affair terminated most agreeably in a saunter through the stately rooms and galleries, followed by a light and well harmonised luncheon.

GOSSIP.

MUSSOORIE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

I FEAR I have been a little remiss in my duties, but I am only just recovering the fatigue which I have undergone during the last fortnight in your service. I have been, Sir, to two balls, one fancy-fair, three dinner parties, one private theatrical performance, and I do not know how many nights I have not dined at the club and watched the billiard handicap there in order to spot the winner.

The two balls were good in their way. The first, more of a dance than a ball, was held at the municipal hall, and all, or nearly all, footed it merrily till a late hour. The second, "every inch" a ball, was held at the club, and given by the members. It was very well attended, and I thought was a success, though the wall-flowers found it slow, as they had to congregate mostly at the head of the stairs. It was certainly not lively for them, but then what did they there, and why did they not recoup themselves by taking it out of the iced "christopher." As I announced in my last, I was going to do my duty at those two "hops," and I did it. There were no regular dancers, and "your own" managed eighteen each evening to his great discomfort on each morrow. It is great fun to watch the couples dancing too. Here an unhappy wight with an unfortunate partner who looks imploringly round like a second Andromeda for a second Perseus, careers blindly round the room, quite ridiculous, and bumps and thumps against every one, eliciting muttered blessings from the men and eye-glances from the women which are equally expressive. Here comes Smasher, whose motto is that you can't go fast enough tearing round the room, and we thought so; down he goes, and his partner too; and the first fall of the evening is recorded. Then look at some of the men, why should they make such faces. But enough, let us turn away, though before leaving the topic of dancing, I will tell you a little anecdote about a ball I attended at Lowestoff years and years ago. A young lady, a great friend of mine, had been chosen as a partner by a young Crœsus of the neighbourhood, who was very bashful, '*gauche*' and *bête* indeed. I watched him dancing a valse with wonder, in which the desire to laugh was stifled by genuine pity for my fair friend. At last the millionaire got on a little pace and arrived close to where I was standing. His partner was quite worn out and stopped, but he had got so much steam on that he let go her waist, made three or four twirls by himself, cleft through the ring of lookers-on, and plumped into the lap of a fat old chaperone in blue who was sitting half asleep by the wall. Of course there were roars of laughter, which I must say Crœsus took very well. He did not, however, try another 'foot,' that evening, and my charming young friend danced all night in peace.

The handicap at billiards witnessed on Tuesday night last the knocking out of "the S. C.," who was in very poor form indeed, and was therefore walked all round by 'Little Alf' who is now easily first favorite for the stake. "The Meerut Major" having been also disposed of, there are only the "Old Stager" and "Little Alf" left in for the scratch lot, and second ties having been drawn I expect there will be some good play and some very tight games. The C's have a dark division, but their best horse was not entered, as his owner conceiving that there is a specially unfavorable providence to him in handicaps, refused to handle the pencil. The fancy fair was slow and had it not been for Tommy Dodd, would soon have been deserted, for it is not a peculiarity of the Mussooriens to waste money on puffy dolls and impossible nick-nacks. The dwellers of these heights are, however, gamblers, gambling being an indigenous mania, and so Tommy Dodd prospered and waxed fat exceedingly to the great benefit of the Cave of Morpheus. The legal world have plunged *in medias res*, and this month is a busy one. The Body-guard case comes on for hearing on Wednesday, and it was expected at the close of the first day's proceedings that the case would not, to use an expressive native word, "chul," but the next day the Judge intimated that he would go into all the oral evidence that each side could adduce, and the case will, therefore, proceed on its merits, which *will be much more satisfactory* than its collapsing on some abstruse point of law. The great Mussoorie case of the Delhi Bank *vs.* Clarke and others, comes on again next Monday, and as the whole week has been set aside for it, it is hoped that by next Friday the whole facts will have been gone through and the matter be at an end. Last Monday witnessed the finale of one of the biggest cases up here, *viz.*, Cornelius *vs.* Powell. This was a claim for a legacy which had twice before been disposed of on legal points and twice remanded by the High Court; after the last remand the whole facts of the case were gone into, and after a very long hearing, protracted over several days, judgment was delivered on Monday and the claim cut down by some Rs. 2,000.

There is a rumour that the bi-weekly paper here, the *Himalaya Chronicle*, intends appearing in Court and proceeding against the *Pioneer* for libellous matter contained in a letter from the latter's correspondent here. The libel alleged is that the *Himalaya Chronicle* indulges in "personal abuse and scurrilous scandal." Hard words, my masters, and though the *Himalaya Chronicle* certainly admited a letter in its columns which was *outrée* to say the least of it, still I hardly think the paper merits as strong language as this, and as in many respects the journal is an able one, and contains matter both well written and well worth reading, I hope it will improve its tone on some minor points and succeed. The Editor's red rags are the *Pioneer* and the Landoura case, and all here who read and take in the papers are tired of the perpetual tearing and trampling inflicted on them by his contributors. If these ghosts were laid and all bandying and bickerings stopped, I should enjoy my half hour after breakfast on Wednesday and Saturday. As it is, each of these days I murmur *Quousque tandem*. In conclusion I will tell a short story for the Editor's edification, which I think is, on the whole, to the point. They were playing the drama of "Sancho Panza" in Paris, and that worthy's name occurred and re-occurred *ad nauseam* and the whole play was made unutterably wearisome thereby; at last the Duke said he was getting tired of Sancho Panza "*et moi aussi*" said a wag in the *parterre*, taking up his hat, bowing to the audience and departing. Roars of inextinguishable laughter followed and the piece was hopelessly damned. We may get tired of the Landoura case, and cut, not Mussoorie, but its paper. *Verbum sap.*

BLAS EL MATADOR.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Assyrian Discoveries.—George Smith. Here we have the most precious historical treasures that have been brought to light during the past half century. Tiglath Pileser, Sergon, Sennacherib, Esar-haddon—all the familar names of Scripture, including the Jewish Kings Azariah, Menahem, Pekah, Hoshea, Hezekiah—recur again and again ; and the great Assyrian hero of Grecian history, Sardanapalus, gives a long account of his own reign under his proper name of Assurbanipal. He commemorates, in particular, in a passage that will rejoice the students of Herodotus, the submission of " Gyges, king of Lydia, a district which is across the sea, a remote place, of which the kings my fathers had not heard speak of its name," and tells how, after he had withdrawn from his allegiance, " the Cimmerians, whom by the glory of my name he had trodden under him, came and swept the whole of his country." The series goes down, though with less fulness, through the Babylonian kings Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar to the Persian Cambyses and Darius, and even into the later Parthian monarchy. But the chief of all the discoveries relates to the Chaldæan legends of the Deluge. The story of the flood is very striking. The great gods reveal their will to Hasisadra through the lord of Hades :—

" I his will was hearing, and he spake to me. Surippakite son of Ubaratutu . . . . make a ship after this. I destroy the sinner and life. . . . . Cause to go in the seed of life, all of it, to the midst of the ship. The ship which thou shalt make, 600 cubits shall be the measure of its length, and 60 cubits the amount of its breadth and its height. . . . . Into the deep launch it. . . . . Into it enter, and the door of the ship turn. Into the midst of it thy grain, thy furniture, and thy goods, thy wealth, thy woman-servants, thy female slaves and the young men, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field all, I will gather and I will send to thee, and they shall be enclosed in thy door."

Then follows the account of the building and plastering over with bitumen, in words which singularly recall the Scripture narrative ; and after that a brilliant poetical description of the Deluge itself. It lasted six days only : "Six days and nights passed, the wind, deluge, and storm over-whelmed. On the seventh day in its course was calmed the storm, and all the deluge, which had destroyed like an earthquake, quieted. The sea he caused to dry, and the wind and deluge ended. I perceived the sea making a tossing, and the whole of mankind turned to corruption. Like reeds the corpses floated. I opened the window and the light broke over my face. It passed : I sat down and wept ; over my face flowed my tears. I perceived the shore at the boundary of the sea : for twelve measures the land rose. To the country of Nizir went the ship : the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it, it was not able. The first day and the second day the mountain of Nizir the same. The third day and the fourth day the mountain of Nizir *the same. The fifth and sixth the mountain* of Nizir the same. On the seventh day in the course of it I sent forth a dove and it left. The dove went and turned and a resting-place it did not find and it returned. I sent forth a swallow and it left. The swallow went and turned and a resting-place it did not find and it returned. I sent forth a raven and it left. The raven went and the corpses on the water it saw, and it did eat ; it swam and wandered away and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds, I poured out a libation, I built an altar on the peak of the mountain ; by seven herbs I cut ; at the bottom of them I placed reeds, pines, and sugar. The gods collected at its burning, the gods collected at its good burning, the gods like flies over the sacrifice gathered."

Last Letters from Egypt.—Lady Duff Gordon. There is a great deal we should like to extract from the pleasant pages before us, but we have space only for the following strange bit of folklore : " Do you remember the German story of the lad who travelled '*um das gruseln zu lernen*' (to learn how to tremble)? Well, I, who never *gruselte* (quaked) before, had a touch of it a few evenings ago. I was sitting here quietly drinking tea, and four or five men were present, when a cat came to the door. I called '*bis bis*,' and offered milk, but puss, after looking at us, ran away. 'Well dost thou, lady,' said a quiet, sensible man, a merchant here, 'to be kind to the cat, for I dare say he gets little enough at home ; *his* father, poor man, cannot cook for his children every day.' And then in an explanatory tone to the company, 'That is Alee Nasseeree's boy Yussuf—it must be Yussuf, because his fellow twin Ismaeen is with his mule at Negadeh.' *Mir gruselte* (I shivered), I confess ; not but what I have heard things almost as absurd from gentlemen and ladies in Europe ; but an 'extravagance' in a *kuftan* has quite a different effect from one in a tail coat. 'What ! my butcher's boy who brings the meat,—a cat ?' I gasped. 'To be sure, and he knows well where to look for a bit of good cookery, you see. All twins go out as cats at night, if they go to sleep hungry ; and their own bodies lie at home like dead meanwhile, but no one must touch them, or they would die. When they grow up to ten or twelve they leave it off. Why your own boy Achmet does it. Oh, Achmet !' Achmet appears. 'Boy, don't you go out as a cat at night ?'—'No,' said Achmet tranquilly, 'I am not a twin, my sister's sons do.' I inquired if people here were not afraid of such cats. 'No, there is no fear, they only eat a little of the cookery ; but if you beat them they will tell their parents next day, 'So-and-so beat me in his house last night,' and show their bruises. No, they are not Afreets ; they are *beni Adam* ; only twins do it ; and if you give them a sort of onion broth and camel's milk the first thing when they are born, they don't do it at all.' Omar professed never to have heard it, but I am sure he had, only he dreads being laughed at. One of the American missionaries told me something like it as belonging to the Copts, but it is entirely Egyptian, and common to both religions. I asked several Copts, who assured me it was true, and told it just the same." It is a remnant of the doctrine of transmigration ! However, the notion fully accounts for the horror the people feel at the idea of killing a cat.

THE *Christian Intelligencer.*—June. In his popular "Notes on Mahomedanism" in this useful periodical, the Rev. T. P. *Hughes* has already described at length the different classes of Mussulman fakeers, together with their doctrines. He now proceeds to notice the system of Oriental mysticism, as taught by the Sufi sect. Sufiism appears to be but the Muslim adaptation of the doctrines of the philosophers of the *vedanta* school which we also find in the writings of the old academies of Greece, and which Sir W. Jones thinks Plato learned from the sages of the East. In Sufiism the disciple (*murid*) is invited to proceed on the journey (*tariqat*) under the guidance of a spiritual leader (*murshid*) who must be considered superior to any other human being. The great business of the traveller (*salik*) is to exert himself, and strive to attain to the Divine Light, and to go on to the knowledge of God. God, according to Sufi belief, is diffused throughout all things and the soul of man is part of God, and not from Him. The soul of man is an exile from its Creator and human existence is its period of banishment. The object of Sufiism is to lead the soul onward, stage by stage, until it reaches the goal—" perfect knowledge." The natural state of every Muslim is *Nasut*, in which state the disciple must observe the precepts of the law or *Shariat*, but as this is the lowest form of spiritual existence, the performance of the *journey* is enjoined upon every searcher after Truth.

The following are the stages (*manzal*) which the Sufi has to perform. Having become a searcher after God (*a Talib*) he enters the first stage of *Abudiyat* or service. When the Divine attraction has developed his inclination into the love of God, he is said to have reached the second stage of *Ishaq* or Love. This Divine Love expelling all worldly desires from his heart he arrives at the third stage of *Zuhd* or Seclusion. Occupying himself henceforward with contemplation and the investigations of the metaphysical theories concerning the nature, attributes, and works of God which are the characteristics of the Sufi system, he reaches the fourth stage of *Ma'rifat* or Knowledge. This assiduous contemplation of metaphysical theories soon produces a state of mental excitement, which is considered a sure prognostication of direct illumination from God. This fifth stage is called *Wajd* or Ecstasy. During the next stage he is supposed to receive a revelation of the true nature of the Godhead and to have reached the sixth stage *Haqiqat* or the Truth. The next stage is that of *Wasl* or Union with God, which is the highest stage to which he can go whilst in the body, but when death overtakes him, it is looked upon as a total re-absorption into the deity, forming the consummation of his journey and the eighth and last stage of *Fanar* or Extinction. That stage in which the traveller is said to have attained to the Love of God, is the point from which the Sufiistic poets love to discuss the doctrines of their sect. The Salik or Traveller is the Lover (*Ashaq*) and God is the Beloved One (*Mashuk*). This Divine love is the theme of most of the Persian and Pushtoo poems, which abound in Sufiistic expressions which are difficult of interpretation to an ordinary English reader. For instance, *Sharab*, Wine, expresses the domination of Divine love in the heart. *Gism*, a Ringlet, the details of the mysteries of Divinity. *Mai Khana*, a tavern, a stage of the journey. Mirth, Wantonness and Inebriation, signify religious enthusiasm and abstraction from worldly things.

The eight stages which we have given are those usually taught by Sufi teachers in their published works, but in North India Mr. Hughes has frequently met with persons of this sect who have learnt only the four following stages. The first *Nasut* or humanity, for which there is the *Shariat* or law. The second *Malaqut* or the nature of angels, for which there is *Tariqut* or the pathway of purity. The third, *Jabruts*, or the possession of power, for which there is *Marifat* or knowledge. And the fourth *Sahut* or extinction, for which there is *Haqiqat* or truth.

The Indian Antiquary—June. Dr. R. Caldwell contributes some valuable observations on " Kudumi" or the tuft of hair which Hindoos are accustomed to leave when shaving their heads. Kudumi is the Tamil term for the tuft, the Sanscrit being "Sikha." There are many references in Manu and other ancient Hindoo books to the practice of 'tonsure,'—understanding thereby either tonsure leaving a tuft, which is the mode in ordinary use, or tonsure including the shaving off of the tuft, which is the mode prescribed for ceremonial defilements ; but with one exception, so far as we are aware, those books throw no light on the question on which the lawfulness of the wearing of the kudumî, or tuft, by native Christians turns. They merely enjoin the kudumî to be worn, just as they enjoin the minutest details in bathing and dressing, but they supply us with no explanation of the reason why it had come to be worn, or of the light in which other modes of wearing the hair were regarded. The exception to which we refer is contained in the following extract from the *Vishnu Purâna*, Professor Wilson's translation, page 374,—a passage which throws more light on the question at issue than any other with which we are acquainted : " Accordingly when he (Sagara) became a man, he put nearly the whole of the Haidayas to death, and would have destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas, Kambojas, Paradas, and Pahnavas, but that they applied to Vasishtha, the family priest of Sagara, for protection. Vasishtha, regarding them as annihilated (or deprived of power), though living, thus spake to Sagara : 'Enough, enough, my son, pursue no further these objects of your wrath, whom you may look upon as no more. In order to fulfil your vow, I have separated them from affinity to the regenerate tribes, and from the duties of their castes.' Sagara, in compliance with the injunctions of his spiritual guide, contented himself, therefore, with imposing upon the vanquished nations peculiar distinguishing marks. He made the Yavanas shave their heads entirely ; the Sakas he compelled to shave the upper half of their heads ; the Paradas wore their hair long, and the Pahnavas let their beards

grow, in obedience to his commands. Them also, and other Kshatriya tribes, he deprived of the established usages of oblations to fire and the study of the *Vedas;* and thus, separated from religious rites and abandoned by the Brâhmans, these different tribes became Mlechchas. Sagara, after the recovery of his kingdom, reigned over the seven-zoned earth with undisputed dominion."

It is unnecessary to hold it to be historically true that this mode of distinguishing the different races inhabiting ancient India was first introduced by Sagara. Though Sagara was one of the earliest kings of the Solar line, it cannot be doubted that the different modes of wearing the hair referred to including the Aryan mode, had already come into use, in accordance with the practice of all ancient nations to distinguish themselves from their neighbours by such external differences, and that what Sagara is represented as commanding the different races to do is merely what they had already been in the habit of doing. The Tatars, or inhabitants of Central Asia, called Sakas by Sanskrit writers, have always been in the habit, as Professor Wilson remarks, of 'shaving the fore part of the head, gathering the hair at the back into a tail, as do the Chinese.' This mode of wearing the hair is identical with the kudumî of the Aryas, with the exception of the length of the tail; and as it has prevailed from the earliest times to the present day amongst three contiguous races, the Tartars, the Hindoos, and the Chinese, and as it is certain that the Hindoos had their origin in Central Asia, it is much more reasonable to suppose that the Hindoos brought the kudumî with them from their original abodes, like the horse-sacrifice, the worship of fire, and various other usages, than that they invented it after their arrival in India. This makes no difference, however, with respect to the light in which differences in wearing the hair were regarded in India in ancient times. Whether those differences were introduced by king Sagara, or whether they had already been in existence, we learn from the passage quoted above that they were regarded as 'distinguishing marks,' not of religion but of nationality. The kudumî was the 'distinguishing mark' of the Aryas, and the other modes described were the 'peculiar distinguishing marks imposed upon the vanquished races.' It was regarded as intolerable that the outward and visible sign of Aryan civilization and 'twice-born' respectability should be assumed by vanquished nations, much less by aboriginal barbarians. Each of those races, therefore, was required to assume, or to retain, a fashion peculiar to itself, exhibiting to the eye the distinctiveness of its nationality.

It is a fact deserving special notice that Sanyasis, or professed ascetics, though the most intense Hindoos to be met with, never wear that which is represented as being a sign of orthodox Hindooism. They either shave off the kudumî, leaving the head bald, or they allow their hair to grow to its full length, like the ancient Rishis, plaiting it into a sort of tiara on the top of their heads, ~~or letting it hang down their backs.~~ *Under either circumstance,* no one ever heard of a Sanyasi, though without a kudumî, being precluded from entering the temples. *Their* reason for not wearing the kudumî is intelligible enough, whatever may be the reason of the bankers. They regard it as a sign of a secular mode of life, unbefitting persons who profess to have abandoned the world. They class it with gold ornaments and fine clothes, and would stare if they were told that what they reject as a vain beautification of the perishing body, is regarded by persons who know better as a sign of their religion, which they ought to cherish.

POETRY.

"LA JOCONDE" OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.

(LOUVRE GALLERY.)

IN her eternal beauty she stands there
Among the gods for ever. At her feet
I see the hopes of men uprise, and beat
Like crested waves, joy sparkling and most fair;—
I see the Artist with his laurelled hair,
Rapt in his wonder-world; the Thinker, meet
To track shy truth to her last still retreat;
The Statesman, strong of will to do and dare,
A king of men; the Lover in whose breast
The sweetest twilight dawn is flushing fast;
The Saint, whose prayer is turned to praise at last;
The Mother musing by her babe at rest—
How bright they flash a moment! She, the while,
Looks down upon man with the same calm smile.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE VICEROY AND THE FAMINE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Every one must rejoice that you have done Lord Northbrook some justice in your editorial of the 22nd May last, and trust that many of the charges preferred against him are mere ebullitions of temper that will pass away. Surely the man who blanched not from the helm when the storm was wildest, must know and feel that "he who ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." And there is this also to be said for the Viceroy. Great and eminent as are Sir G. Campbell's qualifications, he is intolerant, overbearing, and unsympathetic to a degree, with a strong dash of the spoilt child in him, so much so, that if he does not get his own way in everything, he sulks, and is far from loyal to the Government whose servant he is or was. I for one do not concur in his policy of stopping the exports during the famine. Such a proposal is totally subversive of modern economical science, and it is easy enough to explain the disastrous results that would in all probability have certainly followed if that policy had been adopted.

If the export of grain had been prohibited, the possessors of produce would immediately have hoarded what they had, to force up prices. As soon as importers began to operate, holders of grain would have undersold them, and the merchants and traders, utterly ignorant of the quantities of grain yet in the country, would have restricted or abandoned their operations. As soon, then as the crisis came on, the Government would have been placed on the horns of this dilemma, extortion on the one hand, and the timidity and vacillation of importers on the other, and who can tell what the cost to the country would have been under such circumstances? Lord Northbrook's steadfast adherance to the principles of political economy saved the country from this great danger. That he was unfortunate in drifting into the famine, can be accounted for by the exceptional circumstances in which he was placed; Sir G. Campbell advising a policy wholly opposed to all modern English ideas of political economy on the one side, and old Indians recommending their disastrous game of waiting for something to turn up. It is not given to every one to win a field like Salamanca, and drive forty thousand Frenchmen out of the field in forty minutes by a single bold stroke *forward.* In an unhappy moment, the old vacillating policy was adopted, resulting in a heavy cost to the country; but I submit the Viceroy is but partly responsible for these consequences, and further, it is to little purpose to be crying over spilt milk. Let Lord Northbrook adopt the measures, which have rendered the repetition of the horrors of the Orissa famine impossible so far as human endeavour can do, and I venture to prophecy even you will not be angry with him long. But this he will never do as long as he maintains an erroneous belief in Railways in India. We have long been assured that these works are going to set the finances of the country all right. Having now been in existence over 20 years, is it not surprising to find then such an entry in the Budget, on account of famine expenditure, as an item for "Subsidies to Tenders and Railways"...£456,000. In addition to all the cost of carriage, &c., so that not only have these works failed to secure the land from ruin, but they must be subsidized to do their proper work when any great emergency arises. Is *this the way to* employ capital reproductively in India? There is another most objectionable item in the Budget for which credit is taken on account of the famine expenditure—*viz.*, £400,000 on account of the increased earnings of the railways during this time, which would otherwise have appeared in the deficit for guaranteed interest. This money was obtained by taxation and is a debit to Government to all intents and purposes; the railways did not secure the community from this expense, and it should appear against these works.

Whilst, then, there is a true deficit against the railways in the Budget of £1,532,000, "the receipts from the navigation of the Midnapore and Tidal Canal exhibit the gratifying increase of £20,948 against £10,386 in the previous year," more than a hundred per cent. increase in one year, while Lord Salisbury concludes that canals are a failure, and that we must trust to the extension of the Railway system to secure the revenue! Is it possible to come to any conclusion more lame or impotent?

B.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your article concerning the relations existing between the Government and the Press in India, has entered a crack in the armour. I know from experience that much of what you say is correct, and that you might have said more and not have passed the bounds of accuracy. It will perhaps interest you to hear that during the *régime* of Lord Mayo, an attempt was made, by letters and otherwise to seduce the———into publishing articles *written by members of the Government.* "Early intelligence" was offered, that traditional bait of an Indian Governor when dealing with an Editor, and even a more decided form of subsidy. The member of the Government who attempted to thus negotiate with Mr.———told him that the leaders would be strictly on political subjects, and that he must receive them without any questions as to their authorship. Mr.———was to have the right of private *entrée* at Government House, and early news from Cabul and the Gulf, where civil war was then raging. The editor politely refused the offer, and a large number of official essays on the politics of that time have consequently been lost. Again, Mr. Forbes, the *Daily News's* Famine Commissioner, was almost worried by those in high places when he first arrived. Notwithstanding their blandishments he stood to his own opinions. It was the same with the *Times'* Special.

IRIS.

THE JUDICIOUS HOOKER.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your note on Draper's History of the conflict between science and religion in your issue of the 22nd ultimo calls to my mind a passage of the great Hooker, particularly after reading that

"There is no such thing as Providence, for nature proceeds under irresistible laws" (by the way, from their effects here allowed, one would suppose an Almighty power only could establish such laws) "and in this respect the universe is only a vast automatic agent," This is modern destructive criticism. One grand old divine, on the other hand says, "Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of "man to wade far into the doings of the Most High; whom although "to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet *our* "highest *knowledge* is to know that we know him not as indeed "He is, *neither can know Him*: and our safest eloquence concerning "Him is *our silence*, when we confess without confession that His "glory is ineffable, His greatness above our capacity and "reach. He is above, and we upon earth; *therefore* it behoveth "our words to be wary and few." The words breathe the spirit of him who endured as seeing Him who is invisible, and of the great apostle who knew in whom he had believed, and who finished his course with joy. Will any of our great modern critics tell us of a science to enable us to do the same? The great Hooker again says: "Moses in describing the work of creation, attributeth speech unto God," God said, let there be light; let there be a firmament. Was this only the intent of Moses to signify the infinite greatness of God's power by the easiness of his accomplishing such effects, without travail, pain, or labor? Surely it seemeth that Moses had herein besides a further purpose, first to teach that God did not work as a *necessary* but as a *voluntary* agent, intending beforehand and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from Him; secondly, to show that God did then institute a law natural to be observed by creatures, and therefore according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. "His commanding those things to be which are, and to be in such sort as they are, to keep that tenor and course which they do, *importeth the establishment of nature's laws.*" Again, "Touching this, their strict keeping of one tenure, statute, and law hath in it more than men have as yet attained to know, or perhaps shall ever attain, seeing how much the least thing in the world hath in it more than the wisest and able reach unto, they may by this means learn humility." This Mr. Draper declares is—what the illiterate call God! St. Paul on the contrary says knowledge puffeth up, and such knowledge as our modern scientific lights teach can do little else but puff; for if their doctrines are to be accepted, then "are we of all men most miserable," and "Christ died in vain." How is it possible to account for the fact that such men as Huxley and others can appeal to "the irressistible laws of nature" and be unable to see that all creatures in nature not endowed with reason, act according "to one tenure, statute, and law," which must have been impressed on them by an Almighty and Omniscient Power; and that man alone acts according to a will which all history teaches has been the chief cause of the misery in the world?

A.B.

THE FAMINE WASTE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In addition to the waste in grain in your account of the Famine expenditure, the following matters require attention:—

1*st*. The cost of the Famine steamers ordered from England in a hurry. They were never used on Famine work; and it is said that they are unsuited for Indian rivers, and badly made. Who passed them, and what has become of them?

2*nd*. Public Works connected with the Famine. It is said that each cubic foot of earthwork on the roads cost 4 annas, or about the cost of masonry.

3*rd*. Famine allowances and special appointments. Only a Commission will ever thoroughly ascertain the cost.

X. Y. Z.

May 26th, 1875.

NOTE.—We do not believe that it was possible to avoid waste in these operations; but the fuller the particulars which the Government lays before the public the better. The success of what was done condones all mistakes, but we want to know how to avoid them in the future.—ED., *F. of I.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

ON Saturday morning last, a heavy storm of wind and rain, which lasted for some time, was experienced in Calcutta. This, taken in connection with the cloudy weather during the day, and the steady and continuous rain which fell during Saturday night and the early part of Sunday morning, may be considered as the commencement of the rainy season.

THE report of the death of Mr. G. S. Fagan, late First Judge of the Small Cause Court, at Suez, on his homeward journey, has, we regret to say, been verified. Mr. Fagan left Calcutta in the *Surat*, on the 8th April, in a very bad state of health. Before reaching Suez, his condition had become much worse. He was unable to proceed further, and died in the French Hospital there, on the 6th of May. Mr. Fagan was called to the Bar in 1844, and the whole of his professional career has been spent in this country. He practised in the Supreme and High Courts for some years, and afterwards held, in succession, the offices of Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, Magistrate of Police, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

THE Commissioners for liquidating the debts of the Nawab Nazim have settled the claims of the two principal creditors, Rai Dhunput Sing and Rai Luchmeeput Sing. The former is to receive Rs. 6,50,000, and the latter Rs. 2,03,000 for principal, and interest at 12 per cent.

A BHAUGULPORE correspondent tells us that all signs of the famine are well-nigh over, the surplus rice being removed at about the rate of one seer of dust and insects to one of grain. The *golas* where it was stored have been sold by public auction, and have gone to repair other buildings. "It is an ill wind which blows no one any good," says the proverb, which has been verified in this district as well as in other places, for passable roads instead of tracks, and tanks instead of muddy sloughs, have resulted from famine labor. Much more might be done towards the bettering of the condition of the natives of this part of the country, if some of the money vainly wasted on schools, which they neither appreciate nor want, was bestowed on encouraging them to plant a greater variety of vegetables and fruit than those grown all over this district. Gardens connected with jails and lock-ups would lead the van, if allowed and assisted, and medical men, who have the supervision of jails, will testify to the good which might be done to the health and general condition of the native constitution by a diet improved by a larger variety and better quality of vegetable food in addition to their never-ending rice and nurrooah. Every kind of fruit grows easily throughout the district, yet a *good* plantain tree, or a guava, or a custard apple tree is scarcely ever seen round the miserable homesteads of the cultivators of the soil. Government has granted a reward of four annas for every cobra killed in Bhaugulpore, and nothing more useful could have been done as this district swarms with reptile life. Had the reward, however, been extended to karaits as well, the boon granted would have been greater, as the karait is far more plentiful and quite as poisonous as the cobra. Though the effect of its bite is not quite as rapid as that of the cobra, it is quite as certain, death ensuing in the course of four or five hours. The idea prevails that the karait is deaf, and is on that account more to be feared than the cobra, which escapes at the sound of an approaching footstep whereas the karait lies still until the heedless foot descends upon him, when he turns and does his deadly work. The Kosi river, always a scource a fear and anxiety in this district, is being surveyed with the view of forming an enormous enbankment within which to confine its waters. Various opinions are entertained as to the practicability of the plan, and those who know the district best say it would be a useless waste of money. Were it possible no doubt it would be a boon. The river is so capricious in its habits that one can never tell each year when it will make its appearance. It rises when least expected, and so suddenly that the poor planter goes to bed and sleeps calmly, and awakes in the morning to find his indigo all under water. Wherever the sand of the Kosi is deposited the land becomes sterile, and wherever its waters recede the malarious fever with which this district is afflicted increases. Should the embankment *really* confine the waters it would *do good, but the volume is so largely increased in the* rainy season, that it is scarcely to be hoped for, and should the embankment burst, which is most probable, it would cause destruction, disease, and death to a frightful extent.

THE Bahadoors and Rai Bahadoors, made such for their services in the famine, have returned to their homes. "To him who hath shall be given, and from him who hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." One of the zemindars, who out of his small means supplied his ryots, so that not one man was chargeable to Government, and who not only helped his own but others also, has received no recognition of his services, though in proportion to his means they have been greater than those of any other of the zemindars, one or two of whom have made the help they offered to their ryots in their time of nead, a means of raising their rents.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for European and Native Regiments in the Bengal Presidency will this year be held at Mean Meer, Lahore division.

THE following is the latest intelligence from Darjeeling. The Lieutenant-Governor, says the local journal, is expected to leave about the 1st proximo, proceeding *vid* Doobree and Dacca to Calcutta. Rain is falling night and day with an objectionable constancy. "A real live shrimp has been caught on a tea estate in the district"—a sure sign of the silly season. "Diarrhœa is rather prevalent amongst the natives." The bad condition of the hill-roads has been delaying the mails. Coolies are busily engaged in stealing "either leaf or manufactured tea." The price of firewood is "going up" steadily, and it has been discovered that Thacker's Bengal Directory is full of errors.

ON the 1st of July the new postal arrangements, under which parcels posted in India for transmission to the United Kingdom may be sent at the rate of 8 annas per lb. (40 tolas), will come into operation. Prepayment in full will be, as heretofore, necessary, and all fractions of a pound will be charged as a whole pound, in lieu of the present rate of 3 annas per 10 tolas. On the same date the Indian parcel post system is to be extended to Germany.

THE gratifying results of the elective municipal system at Serampore have induced the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the boon to the town of Burdwan, which is to be provided with eighteen Municipal Commissioners, twelve of whom are to be elected by the rate-payers and six appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The qualifications required of candidates for election cannot be called prohibitive. Any man of full age, who lives within three miles of municipal limits, is a rate-payer, can read and write, and has not been convicted of a non-bailable offence, is eligible for the dignified post of a Commissioner. The township is, for elective purposes, to be divided into four wards, each of which will return three representatives. Any two rate-payers may nominate a candidate. Objections are to be lodged not later than the 6th March next. On the 10th March a final list of candidates will be hung up in at least one conspicuous place in each ward. The election will be held on some day not later than the 25th March. No rate-payer is to have more than one vote. The result of the

poll, after careful scrutiny, is to be published in the *Gazette* ; and all costs incurred during the elections—for drums, bands of music, playing "haste to the poll," and other stimulants for the benefit of reluctant electors—are to be paid from municipal funds.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the 2½ crores loan. Minimum 100. Tendered at and above minimum :—European, 3,56,15,800 ; Native, 1,85,45,100 ; total 5,41,60,900. Amount allotted :—European 1,07,33,500 ; Native, 1,42,66,500 ; total 2,50,00,000. Tenders at 102 receive 91·64 per cent. The average rate of allotment was Rs. 102-3-8.

THE Rajahs of the Orissa Tributary Mehals have agreed to abandon all restriction on the free passage and sale of either Ganjam or Orissa licit salt in their territories. Any trader is now at liberty to take licit salt anywhere without restriction through any of the Tributary Estates, and to sell licit salt freely, when and where he pleases, without payment of any dues to the Rajahs, and without restriction as to price.

NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. R. KEENE, the victim of the recent Sehwan outrage, is progressing favorably, according to *Public Opinion*, Lahore. The motive for the attack still remains to be explained, though there are several conjectured reasons for the crime. Amongst them it is thought by some that the man was instigated by people in Bhan, whose conduct Mr. Keene had recently brought to notice, and whose misdeeds he had shown up, and the perpetration of which Mr. Keene had been active in stopping. There are others, however, who believe that the treasure chest was the object primarily in view. The ruffian who attacked Mr. Keene is still at large. It was recently reported that he was found at Sukkur, but this fact requires confirmation.

THE last girder of the bridge across the Ganges at Cawnpore is now in position. The structure is half a mile in length, and will connect the railway system of Oudh with the East Indian line.

TWO hundred and nineteen houses, containing large quantities of grain, stores of all kinds, cloth, jewellery, and the other miscellaneous items of a hill station bazaar, were destroyed by the fire at Murree. The total loss was about three lakhs of rupees. The subscriptions will be in the first place distributed amongst those traders from the plains who had gone up to the station for the season and have lost their entire means, and are consequently in the greatest distress.

THE proposed camp of exercise at Delhi will conisit of the following troops :—Artillery : 4 Horse and 6 Field Batteries, 1 Heavy and 1 Mountain Battery, 12 Batteries in all ; comprising 1,340 men and 73 guns. European Cavalry : 4 Regiments, 1,400 men. Native Cavlary : 9 Regiments, 3,150 men. European Infantry : 10 Regiments, 6,200 men. Native Infantry : 15 Regiments, 7,500 men. Sappers and Miners : 600 men. There will be altogether 20,190 men and 73 guns. The troops will assemble on or about the 15th of December, and practise the evolutions of an ordinary Camp of Exercise until the date of the Prince of Wales's arrival.

LATER news gives the following particulars as to regiments and batteries :—A. C. D. Batteries A Brigade, and A Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery ; A. B. F. Batteries 8th Brigade, A. C. F. Batteries 19th Brigade Field Artillery ; No. 1 Battery 23rd Brigade Heavy Artillery ; No. 6 Battery 13th Brigade Mountain Artillery ; 10th, 11th, 13th and 15th Hussars ; 6th, 8th, 12th, 39th, 51st, 62nd, 73rd, and 85th Foot ; Rifle Brigade, Head Quarters, and 6 Companies Sappers and Miners from Roorkee ; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 15th Regiments Bengal Cavalry ; one Punjab Cavalry Regiment ; Central India Horse ; 2nd, 11th, 15th, 26th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 45th Native Infantry ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Goorkhas ; two Regiments Punjab Infantry.

AT Simla, as elsewhere, the heat has been excessive this season. A few nights ago the thermometer marked 82 degrees in the shade there.

THE mouth of the Attock river has been blocked up by a rock which has fallen from the mountain, and the people residing near the banks have left their houses through fear. It is believed that if it is not quickly removed, the water will overflow and cause much damage.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE arrived at Simla on the 15th and took his seat in the Viceroy's Council under the usual salute.

MR. RUSSELL has reached Murree. He has expressed himself satisfied with the results of his venture.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot to get up amongst the natives of the Punjab, a provincial testimonial to the Prince of Wales. The proposal is to raise two lakhs of rupees for this purpose.

CAPTAIN OMMANNEY thus describes an exciting incident in the Peshawur fire : "One incident of the fire I must relate at some length, as it redounds so greatly to the credit of Mr. Christie and those who so nobly supported him. Most fortunately we have had little loss of life reported, and this is a case in which a life was saved. On the afternoon of the 14th instant, in a very crowded quarter to which access could only be obtained by a very narrow lane scarcely admitting of two men abreast, Lieutenant Nicholson blew up a house to check the progress of the fire. By this explosion one man was buried in the ruins of the house that was blown up, and a boy in the upper-storey of an adjoining house had his leg caught in the beams of the floor which opened with the shock and again closed, the roof then coming down on him. The man was got out, and, it is believed, uninjured, but every effort to extricate the boy appeared to be hopeless. The fire had approached, and was burning the houses on three sides of the small space filled by the ruins of the house covering the lad, and the flames were bursting across it. The limited space, moreover, did not admit of many men working, as they only pressed down the ruins, but the party employed in extricating the boy, namely, Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, Booodh Singh, Havildar, 29th Native Infantry, Khairula Khan, Mirab, and Feroz, foot constables, persevered ; the flames gained rapidly on them, in so much so that men were told off to fetch water and keep pouring it on them as they worked, to prevent the fire catching their clothes, and it was at one time seriously considered whether it would not be better to ampatate the boy's leg, as all hope of releasing him otherwise seemed to be at an end, but the party still persevered, and at length by sawing the timber the boy was at the last moment released."

THE Jumna Bridge of 17 spans, of 142 feet each, for both the broad and narrow gauge, is now completed, the last girder having been lifted by hydraulic power on the 9th instant.

RUNDBEER SINGH, the notorious outlaw, and his entire gang of dacoits, were destroyed on the night of the 15th by the Assistant Commissioner of Lullutpore, with the loss of one constable only.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore is making great preparations for giving the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception in his capital. He intends constructing a race-course and introducing gas into his capital.

DURING the past week the Supreme Government has made several important and radical alterations in the system hitherto followed in connection with reproductive public works. The annual outlay, to be provided for by means of loans, has been limited to four millions, and new tables have been prepared on this basis, the forecast extending to 1879-80. The principal circumstances which have led to alterations in the present forecast as compared with that of 1873, are the following : The total annual outlay is reduced to four millions sterling with full effect from 1876-77. The estimated cost of the State Railways has been considerably affected by the decision to make the Indus Valley, the Punjab Northern, and the Scindia lines on the broad gauge, which necessitates a larger outlay of capital without a corresponding increase of traffic receipts. The outlay upon irrigation works is concentrated on fewer projects. The interest has been calculated at 4½ instead of 4 per cent. It is to be noted that interest is calculated on the entire sum charged under the head extraordinary, while no deduction has been made for receipts from Irrigation Works in Madras, Bombay (including Sindh), and Rajpootana, in consequence of *the manner in which* the receipts derived from irrigation are to be separated, from the *land revenue not having been finally* decided. No allowance is made for the probability that surplus revenue will be *applied* to the construction of reproductive works. It will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations.

BOMBAY.

THE first wet dock "not only in Bombay, but in all India" has been lately opened in the Western capital. It is about 690 feet in length, and 300 in breadth, 40 feet from gate to gate, and has an area of nearly 200,000 square feet. The screw steamer *Caradoc*, 861 tons, of North Shields, was the first vessel to enter, which she did with flying colors.

A LONDON company has been formed to buy the waterworks belonging to the city of Bombay. The projectors desire to levy the full amount of rate, and guarantee a full supply.

ARRANGEMENTS are still being made for the Prince of Wales's visit to India. So far as they have at present been made, the following is all that can be said in regard to them. His Royal Highness will sail in the *Serapis*, whereon he will most likely embark at Brindisi, being joined by the Indian fleet outside Aden. There is, however, some talk of his sailing by way of the Cape, and it is not definitely decided that this cours will not be taken. It is expected that the Prince will arrive at Bombay in the second week in November, and that he will stay in India until April. Nothing can yet be said respecting his movements after he arrives at Bombay. Several routes have been proposed, but a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* has the best authority for saying that up to to-day nothing difinite has been determined upon. According to present arrangements the Prince will be accompanied Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Fayrer, General Probyn, Colonel Arthur Ellis, Lord C. Beresford, M.P., the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, and Lord Carington. The great question of presents has practically been decided in favour of continuing the old system.

THE P. & O. Company's shares have lately fallen off in price, and the cause assigned is unprofitable working. The subsidy which their ship-owning rivals envy them so much is also by no means unalloyed advantage, as the fines for overtime are found very harassing in more ways than one. The Directors are now negotiating with the Treasury, as to the interpretation to be put on the clauses in their contract on this point. The Government, it seems, want to give the penalty a cumulative effect ; that is, if a steamer exceed her contract time by more than the twelve hours' margin, it is sought to inflict a separate fine for each mail thus delayed, instead of, as the Company profess to believe, was intended only one fine for the vessel herself. The decision on the point is of considerable importance to the Company, not merely on account of the sum at risk, but from the effect on the minds of their captains. The amended subsidy is worse for the P. and O. than the original one was, for it made allowance for unavoidable delay from natural causes, which the present agreement does not. We shall soon have American and Russian mercantile and military navies coaling at Saghalien, or at some neighbouring depôt soon, while the old P. and

O, still keeps up the time-honored tradition of burning fuel from Cardiff, conveyed to Galle or Hong-Kong, at a cost of £4 or £5 per ton.

THE Jam of Nowanuggur has been advised in a friendly way, on more occasions than one, to place the administration of his State on a more satisfactory footing, by replacing the Kamdar, who is thoroughly inefficient, and engaging the services of a competent official. H. H. has not thought fit to come to a decision as yet, but it is said he may yet be persuaded in forcible terms to comply with advice given him for his own benefit and that of his subjects.

MADRAS.

A HOME correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*: "I understand that the Duke of Buckingham is in every way well fitted for your Governorship. He has excellent business qualifications united to considerable experience. He was Chairman of the L. and N. W. Railway for a time, and has a liking for Public Works in general, and Railways in particular. Some surprise is expressed that he should accept such an appointment, as he has already done much towards the building up of the fortunes of his house which were so impoverished by his father. Probably, as a stepping stone to the higher appointment at Calcutta, it may be worth his while." The following is from the London *Times:* "The best informed of our readers will probably be the most surprised when we announce that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has accepted the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency, vacant by the death of Lord Hobart. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which an Indian Governorship has been held by one of the highest order of the peerage, and it is the more remarkable, as Fort St. George, though the most ancient, is certainly the least important of the three Presidencies."

THE ex-Gaekwar had a narrow escape last week, a cobra having been discovered in his bath in Doveton-house.

THE Madras Government has allowed the use of a new port on the Indian Coast to facilitate the emigration of coolies to Ceylon. The voyage will be reduced from over twenty hours to nine, and wading through the surf to the vessels will be avoided. It may not be very well known that the Government of Ceylon spend nearly a lakh of rupees every year in making the journey to the Coffee Estates of Ceylon as pleasant as possible for the Indian villagers, Carpel and Menatchie, and their following of "pulies."

INFORMATION has been received to the effect that it is not unlikely that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to Ceylon before coming to India.

LADY HOBART does not contemplate residing permanently on the Neilgherries. Her ladyship will return home very shortly, and Government has already sanctioned the necessary expenditure on *account of her passage.*

AN officer of the Public Works in Ceylon has lately shot a fine specimen of the *Pimbara*, or Ceylon *boa constrictor*. It measured eighteen feet in length, and was twenty-seven inches in girth at the thickest part.

A SAD accident has occurred at the Courtallum water-falls, not far from Kerandrum. A European visitor fell into the stream while endeavouring to ascend the rocks above. The body was carried over the falls, and picked up in a terribly mutilated state.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Madras: The advent of the Messiah is not more earnestly expected or wished for than rain is by the inhabitants of this roasted city. The most pleasant tidings of the week have been the burst of the monsoon at Mangalore on the 4th instant. Four or five days after we have generally our share of the same blessing. Owing to the water-supply the weather has certainly wonderfully improved of late years, and the heat is more bearable now-a-days than it was before the water-works supplied our tanks with an abundant store. The mortuary returns show also a great improvement in the general health of the city. Air and water are in no country so necessary as in India. Are the natives cleaner for all that? When I was at school, they used to say that the cold was less felt by those who did not wash. Is the uncleanliness of the general population some preventive against the heat? The higher classes are no doubt out of the question, and if there had been a sanitary office in those days, Siva would certainly have been the Sanitary Commissioner. When the drainage of our town is completed, Madras will certainly be healthier than Bombay and Calcutta. Our harbour works are pushed on with great activity, and the Secretary of State has been most liberal in giving his sanction to the work. He seems to have fully appreciated the importance of such works, and the cost of the same is quite a secondary question.

THE following is a description by a Mysore *Shikaree* of bear-hunting by means of dogs: "It has long been an idea of mine that with six couple of thoroughly staunch dogs, bears or panthers might be tackled by a sportsman with a knife only, without much danger; but until lately I have never had any dogs of the right stamp to try the experiment with. However, a short time ago, I procured an imported dog, named Marquis, nearly pure bull (a remote cross of mastiff, showing chiefly in his weight, 40 lbs.), and a bitch, and three pups, their progeny. The bitch, Lady, and the pups, Bismarck, Viper, and Fury, weigh about 33 lbs. each. Marquis is a dog of indomitable courage, and no punishment makes him loose his hold. Bismarck and Viper, though only nine-month pups, are equally staunch, and Lady and Fury are not easily got rid of. Another dog, Turk, bull and mastiff, weighing 45 lbs., in whom I placed great reliance, made up three couple, but by an accident he was thrown out at the beginning of the tussle with the bear that I am about to relate, so that only five dogs were really in it. Two bears were marked a few mornings ago, into some rocks on a hillside near my camp; the hill sloped gently to the plain below, and was clear of bushes. We approached the rocks from one side; there was no cave; the bears were sitting on a table-rock, overhung by a larger one, enjoying the early warmth of the sun preparatory to turning in. Upon our appearance within fifteen yards they made off; I killed the female on the spot with my Express; she tumbled off the rock and rolled a few yards; the male jumped after her, and with howls made off down the hill. The dogs were with us in leash, and as soon as the bear was well started, they were slipped. Unfortunately Turk tackled the dead bear; the other five pursued the fugitive one. Marquis was up first, and sprang at the bear's head, and over the two rolled amidst fearful shrieks from the bear. I thought no dog could have held on under such summersaults as they turned, but when they stopped Marquis was fast to the bear's lower jaw. The bear now reared up, and would have punished the dog, but Bismarck at this moment annexed one ear, Lady, the other, and Viper and Fury his snout. From that time the bear was unable to rear, the dogs pulling him over sideways, or keeping his head to the ground, at each attempt. He tried hard, but in vain, to clear his head with his paws. I had expected he would cut the dogs up a good deal, but they kept his head down so much that he could not strike out, and at close quarters he could not tear them as a tiger or panther would do. In about ten minutes the bear was quite done, and two thrusts with my knife behind the shoulder settled him. The dogs sustained little damage."

UNDER the heading "Wanted a Plimsoll," a Madras paper complains of the unseaworthiness of the vessels owned by native merchants in the Vizagapatam district, and speaks of the great proportion lost, more especially of the native dhonies which are the usual passenger crafts for coolies from the coast ports to Burmah. This wretched state of things is, we suspect, very far from being confined to the Madras ports. We fear that the whole coast line of British India is as ill provided. It is notorious that native traders, the Arabs especially, buy worn-out ships, ships that should be condemned, and after patching them up put them into the coasting trade. For some time, if the weather lasts tolerably fine, they make trips more or less successfully. But on the first puff of a cyclone, nay, even of a rather stiff gale, and they and their crews are heard of no more. The recent case of the *Alabama*, waterlogged in comparatively moderate weather, and perforce abandoned, is one in point. The unfortunate part of the matter is that, of the majority of these shipwrecks we hear nothing, and of the actual amount of loss we have no record. The difficulty of reform in this matter we know to be great. When even shipowners in England have persisted so long, in spite of knowledge, in the practice of sending rotten ships to sea, we can hardly expect easily to get Orientals, with their placid resistance to innovation and deep-rooted fatalism, to give it up otherwise than slowly and under continued pressure. But it is not the less a duty, because difficult, to attempt a necessary work. And it is in grappling with and solving problems of this nature, that wise and beneficent statesmanship is best shown. Vigilant enquiry may do much in the collection of statistics which would form a ground-work for action, and, with proper data before it, Government could easily do something to abate this great evil.

BURMAH.

AT Tonghoo affairs are quiet. The Brigadier in command has the troops out frequently, and is said to be perpetually rehearsing the storming of Mandalay. The Elephant Battery is always kept a long distance from the other troops, and on the only occasion of its being in brigade, the elephants were so unmanageable that most of the Field Officers left their saddles.

IT is said that a large extent of the earthwork forming the fort that is being constructed at Minlah, Upper Burmah, close to the frontier, has been recently swept away by the unusually high rise of the river that has taken place.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states that "the ringleader of the party who murdered Colonel Hamilton has been arrested by Mr. Stacey in Pazundoung. Great credit is due to the Inspector, who, single-handed and alone, entered the dwelling of this desperado, Gna Poung, and arrested him with knife in hand, which he would doubtless have used on Mr. Stacey, if he had not been prepared for him, as he and his party were prepared for Colonel Hamilton."

ASIA.

A LETTER from Nagasaki, of February 27th, brings us the important information that the Takasima Colliery is producing 300 tons of coal a day; the bulk of which goes to Shanghai, the local mail steamers using the rest. The discovery of coal, not only in the Pekin district, but in other parts of China, and also of iron ore, is likely to lead to important results. Mr. Henderson is now in this country obtaining all the necessary machinery for smelting iron in the Pekin district; and he has been treating with the Mandarins for the establishment of iron works and opening of coal-mines in other parts.

THE *Russian Invalid* publishes the latest report of Colonel Ivanoff on the results of the system adopted by the Russian authorities with regard to the Turcomans of Khiva, since the campaign of 1873. The Turcomans, he says, are now so quiet that the Khan of Khiva has for the first time ventured to show himself among them; he has visited all their tribes, including the most powerful, that of the Yomuds residing near the canal of Khasawat. Though he has not made any concessions to his Turcoman subjects, he has everywhere been well received by them, and has even induced them to pay taxes which no Khan had ever levied before. Colonel Ivanoff adds that he has received a letter from the Khan describing his visit to the Yomuds of Khasawat. On learning that they were called upon to pay the same tax for the use of the water of the canal as the Usbeks, the Yomuds humbly begged the Khan to take into consideration their necessitous circumstances, which would make it difficult for them to pay any large contribution. The Khan then fixed the sum they would have to pay. The Yomuds ate bread and salt with him, and their elders went to Khasawat to meet him and accompany him on his journey. Two of the latter, who had been very active in their hostility towards the Russians and the Khan, went on foot in

front of the Khan's horse as a sign of submission. Five of the Yomuds who were chiefly implicated were imprisoned by order of the Khan, and one shot.

A JAPANESE writer has commenced a crusade against the use of torture in judicial proceedings, and speaks very sensibly on the subject. "The ancient and wicked Emperors of China, (he says) such as Ketz or Chu, committed great crimes, but these were not so bad as torture, because they were committed only in person by the Emperors themselves. But torture may be inflicted by a large number of officials and cause continuous suffering to numbers of people." Further on he quotes the opinion of an assistant judge who says: "It would not be a task of great difficulty to make officials of the highest rank, or officers of the army and navy, to confess to any crimes by means of torture. This shows that the injury done by torture is terrible. Though a person may be innocent, he will finally say he is guilty, because he thinks it better to die than to undergo torture." The writer then goes into a geographical paroxysm which is so good as to be worth quotation:—

"The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world, and are situated in the centre of Asia. South and west of them is India and the Germanic race; and over the ocean westwards to America, the same Germanic race. But north and east of these mountains are the Mongols and Chinese, and over the ocean again eastward, there is the same race in America. Now, the Germanic race admits no torture, but the Mongolian cannot escape it. O, Himalayas! What manner of mountains are ye! Why do ye make of yourselves symbols of the distinctions of races? Why do ye make the Germanic race happy and pass by the unhappy Mongol race? Hath not God made all mankind of one flesh and blood? In my middle age I passed through the Indian Ocean, and saw many islands inhabited by Malays, but I think they are only modified Mongolians. But they were under the power of England or Holland, and therefore not subject to torture. The Africans are a black race, but those of them under European rule escape torture. Is the question of torture, then, one of difference of race or difference of knowledge? Neither in ancient nor in modern times is there anything worse than torture. Why cannot it be abolished? It must cease or we never can claim an equal civilization with Europe and America. Nations will not form treaties on a basis of equality with us so long as the custom exists, *nor will it be possible for us to acquire jurisdiction over foreigners.*"

Now in this last sentence lies the key to any power we have over China to induce her to reform her criminal code in this respect. She will never acquire jurisdiction over foreigners until torture is abolished. There are perhaps no articles in the Chinese treaties with foreigners which cause them a greater feeling of humiliation, than those referring to exterritoriality, and it is well known that large concessions would be made to get them abrogated.

LITERARY.

THE *Pall Mall* takes a very proper and serious view of the seditious tone of the native Press of India; and whilst it admits the necessity of checking the unlimited license it deplores, it regrets that the particular case of Baroda is not of a nature to afford Government a decent opportunity for interference. In other words, it thinks the blunders perpetrated have been so great as almost to excuse the use of the strongest language on the part of native writers. It concludes a forcible article on the subject in the following terms: "In the meantime we have to recover in India our reputation for firmness and justice, and a first step to this will be the final abandonment of that ill-advised attempt to combine the liberal and autocratic methods of Government, whereby our policy has seemed mere weakness while we played the liberal ruler, and has resembled downright injustice when we resumed the autocrat. Next, we have to free our hands for dealing strongly and sharply, if the occasion should arise, with what threatens to be a serious danger to our rule—the seditious writing of the native journals, and a first step to this will be to supply them with no more blunders to attack." A word of warning to our native friends. The Government of India would only be too glad to establish a censorship of the Press if it were assured of the support of public opinion in England. For public opinion in India, the Government cares little or nothing. Consequently, as the eyes of Englishmen are being opened to the dangers of seditious writing in India, the future liberty of the Indian Press depends entirely on the discretion of native editors. If these editors go on making use of the language they have recently adopted in reference to British rule, the whole of the English Press will speedily follow the lead of the *Pall Mall*, and the Indian Government will promptly respond to the demand for "strong and sharp" measures of repression.

OXFORD has set to discussing what arrangements she can make to give instruction in Oriental languages to candidates for the Indian Civil Service; so we may mention that Sanscrit has been for some time taught in two English schools—the City of London School and the Manchester Grammar School. Indeed, a pupil of the former school gained an Exhibition for Sanscrit last autumn at Trinity College, Cambridge.

DR. GUNDERT'S *Malayalam dictionary, which has just been published at Mangalore, on the Malabar coast of India, is a superbly-printed work*; the Malayalam character being rendered more clearly and uniformly than they have, perhaps ever before, except in Dr. Burnell's subsequent pamphlets. It would be superfluous to praise the work, which is simply the result of the life long labours of one of the ablest Orientalists who have made India their home. Dr. Gundert has done as much for Malayalam as Mr. C. P. Brown has for Telugu, Mr. Molesworth for Mahratti, Dr. Caldwell for the Dravidian languages, Mr. Hodgson for the Himalayan dialects, and Mr. Beames for the Prakrits.

PROFESSORS GREGORIEFF, Palkanoff, and Chevolson, of the St. Petersburg University, and Herr Von Kuhn, of the Turkestan Government, have been appointed Special Commissioners for the third International Congress of Orientalists, to be held at St. Petersburg. Besides scholars, numerous military and civil officers, merchants, travellers, &c., acquainted with the Russian portion of the east, will, it is hoped, take part in the Congress.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Pratt Memorial School took place on Tuesday evening, in the compound of St. James's Church. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the litany having been first offered in St. James's Church, the laity headed by the bishop and clergy proceeded to the spot where the stone was to be laid, the choir chanting the 119th psalm. A hymn and the 127th psalm were first sung, and his Lordship the Bishop delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—"Beloved brethren, if we look through the annals of this diocese, in its religious and even in its social aspect, we shall see that more than thirty years have made their impress of the devotion and high character of him in commemoration of whom we to-day lay this stone. When I turn to my predecessors' work, I ever more and more see how they sought the assistance and found the ready and wise co-operation of the trained intelligence, the powerful mind, and the sober and wise judgment of a tender and loving heart in Archdeacon Pratt. During the incumbency of Bishop Wilson, he came out from England, and during Bishop Cotton's tenure he was to be seen ever at his side, giving the wisest counsel and the most useful co-operation, yet never thinking of himself, never putting himself forward. While he was with me in this diocese, nothing could exceed the value which I set on him. There was no one to whom I could more truly turn when I needed counsel and information, and there was no greater intelligence from which I could derive wiser counsel. Every one who knew him will allow, and will bear testimony, that there was in him a singular union of those qualities which I have mentioned, of zeal and discretion, fo wisdom and sound learning, of sympathy and purity of heart, and of great simplicity of character."

MILITARY ORDERS.

BRIGGS, Lieut. D. R. M., *to England, to appear before a medical board.*
BROWN, Surgn.-General J. C., C.B., *leave for six months.*
BLAIR, Lieut.-Col. J., V.C., to be Col. by Brevet.
CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut.-Col. W., to England, to appear before a medical board.
COLES, Lieut. C. A., furlough for two years.
CADELL, Major R., to be Colonel.
COLLETT, Capt. H., to be Major.
CURRIE, Surgn.-General S., to England.
DARRAH, Major H. Z., to be Colonel.
GORDON, Lieut.-Col. T. E., furlough for fifteen months.
GRAY, Surgn. H. A. C., to Bengal.
GORHAM, Capt. C. A., to be Garrison Instructor.
HANKIN, Col. G. C., from the 15th June to the 15th October.
HARCOURT, Capt. A. F. P., *to be Major.*
MURRAY, Capt. W. G., to be Major.
MILLER, Capt. J., to be Major.
OMMANNEY, *Capt. E. L., to be Major.*
OLPHERTS, Brigadier-General W., furlough from the date of departure to the 10th July 1875.
PENNYCUICK, Col. J. F., to Nynee-Tal, from the 19th April to the 15th October.
READE, Surgn.-Major J. B. C., to remain at Simla, from the 4th June to the 2nd August.
THOMSON, Major W. B., to be Colonel.
WHISH, Major H. E., ditto.
WADE, Lieut. H. M., *to Calcutta, from the 10th June to the 30th November.*
The undermentioned Officers, *of the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—*
BOWEN, Lieut.-Col. W. T., Bombay Staff Corps.
DAVIES, Lieut.-Col. H. N., Bengal Staff Corps.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col. G., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.
HOLLAND, Lieut.-Col. T. W., Bengal Staff Corps.
HEARN, Lieut.-Col. G., Madras Staff Corps.
HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col. J. H., Bombay Staff Corps.
IRVINE, Lieut.-Col. A., Bengal Staff Corps.
LEEDS, Lieut.-Col. Sir E., Bart., Bengal Staff Corps.
POLLOCK, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. R., K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.
ROBERTS, Lieut.-Col. G. R., Bengal Staff Corps.
WIDDICOMBE, Lieut.-Col. W., Bombay Staff Corps.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

ARBUTHNOT, Sir A. J., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
ANTHONY, Mr. A., to be an Assistant to the Comptroller General, N.-W.P.
BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. S., Assistant to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, leave for three months.
DONALD, Mr. W., to be Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.
HOMFRAY, Mr. J. N., Extra Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, leave for three months.
LATOUCHE, *Mr. J. J. D., Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.*
MCLEOD, Mr. M., to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in the District of Thonkwa.
PRIDEAUX, Capt. W. F., to be Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.
TAW, Mr. M. S., to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, British Burmah.
THOMPSON, *Capt. R. S., Berar Commission, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

CAREY, Mr. J. S., to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Patna District.
ELLIOT, Mr. R., to be Executive Engineer of the Mymensingh Division.
GORDON, Mr. D. C., Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, 92 days' leave.

LEE, Mr. J., Assistant Engineer, transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, to Mysore.
SMART, Mr. J., Assistant Engineer, leave for three months.
VIVIAN, Mr. G. W., Executive Engineer, leave for three months.

BENGAL.

BAINBRIDGE, Mr. A. J. R., Burdwan, leave for two months and twenty-seven days.
BANERJEA, Baboo R. C., to be a Moonsif of the Third Grade.
BANERJEA, Baboo T. P., to be a Moonsif of the Third Grade.
CAMPBELL, Mr. W. N., Hazareebagh, leave for eighteen months.
DAS, Baboo N., promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsifs.
FISHER, Mr. C. A., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore.
GHOSE, Baboo U. N., to act as Moonsif of Balasore.
HERSCHEL, Sir W. J., to act as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.
HOME, Mr. A. L., promoted to the Second Grade of Deputy Conservator of Forests.
INNES, Mr. J. S. R., transferred from the Sudder Opium Factory at Ghazeepore to the Goruckpore Division.
JENNINS, Mr. C., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr.
LEARD, Mr. P. J., Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Futteghur, leave for three months.
MERES, Mr. W. F., to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.
MOOKERJEA, Baboo B. B., to act as Second Moonsif of Netrokonah, in Mymensingh.
MOSLEY, Mr. H., to act in the 2nd Grade of Magistrates.
PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., to act as Magistrate of Jessore.
RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., to be Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge of the three Districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Cooch Behar.
SMITH, Mr. A., Jessore, leave for three months.
VERNER, Mr. *W. H., to act as Magistrate of Moorshedabad.*
WALLER, Major H. E., Monghyr, leave for three months.
WAVELL, Mr. W., Moorshedabad, leave for three months.
WILKINSON, Captain A. R., allowed leave for three months.

MADRAS.

BRANFOOT, Surgeon A. M., to act as Surgeon of the 2nd District, Presidency.
DOBSON, Lieut. A. E., Assistant Engineer, Malabar District, three months' leave.
KOUGH, Mr. C., two years' furlough to Europe.
MACRAE, Surgeon W., to be Surgeon of the 2nd District, Presidency, but to continue to act as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Madras Medical College.
ROGERS, Lieut.-Col. H. T., leave for three months.
SHARKEY, Mr. W. C. H., to act as Deputy *Collector* in charge of the Salt Department, Vizagapatam.
THOMSON, Mr. J., to act as Head Assistant to the Collector of South Arcot.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

ADDIS, Mr. D. F., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Azimgurh to Benares.
AIKMAN, Mr. G. S., to be in charge of the Etah District.
BULLER, Captain *F. W., District* Superintendent of Police, to officiate in the 4th Grade.
CORNWALL, Mr. W. W. G., to officiate as *Magistrate, Budaon.*
HARKNESS, Mr. T. F., three months' leave.
LISTON, Captain J., leave for two months and fifteen days.
MARKHAM, Mr. A. M., Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, from Saharunpore to Allahabad.
MONEY, Mr. G. P., Bareilly, six weeks' leave.
MONTAGU, Mr. E., two months' leave.
POLLOCK, Mr. A. R. S., Commissioner, Jhansie Division. leave for one month and twenty-nine days.
WIGGENS, Captain F. E., District Superintendent of Police, to officiate in the 3rd Grade.

PUNJAB.

ELLIOT, Mr. C. F., to the charge of the Fuel Deserve, Northern Division.
KIPLING, Mr. J. L., to officiate as Curator of the Lahore Central Museum.
MCDONELL, Mr. J. C., to the charge of the Fuel Reserve, Central Division.
MACAULIFFE, *Mr. M.*, Assistant Commissioner, from the Montgomery to the *Mooltan* District.
WARBURTON, Captain R., Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, leave for ninety-two days.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THERE has been considerable advance towards greater ease in the Money Market since our last issue, but although the accouuts of the Bank of Bengal published on Thursday morning evidenced a much stronger position, no reduction was made in the rates for accommodation. The cash balances have increased Rs. 26,35,430, and Government Funds in the Bank are rather lower and it may cause some surprise that the present high rates should still be maintained in spite of what appears to be an important improvement in the Bank's resources.

The figures show the following differences as compared with the *last statement* :—

Treasury Balances	decreased	... Rs.	6,75,260
Other deposits	increased	... ,,	9,42,090
Loans and credits	decreased	... ,,	13,97,580
Bank Balances	,, ...	... ,,	1,63,570
Bills discounted	increased	... ,,	10,89,275
Investment	decreased	... ,,	5,51,475

It is generally felt that low rates cannot be longer delayed, and that a easier tone in the Bombay market would immediately lead to a reduction on this side. It may be expected that Government Funds will be accumulated in the Bank of Bengal with a view to assist the market until the payments for the loan just issued shall have been completed. A long continuation of the existing tightness would perhaps result in some of the weaker tenders being forfeited, and it would therefore appear expedient that the Treasury should lend all possible aid in leading to an easier market, in order to secure the full payment of the tenders in cash.

Business during the week has been almost stagnant in every department, and the feeling still continues to be one of anticipation more than of actual enterprise.

The result of the tenders for the 2½ crores 4 per cent. loan was declared yesterday morning to be as follows :—

Mininum	... Rs.	100
Tendered at and above minimum, European	... ,,	3,56,15,800
,, ,, ,, Native	... ,,	1,85,45,100
	Total Rs.	5,41,60,900

Amount Alloted.

European	... Rs.	1,07,33,500
Native	... ,,	1,42,66,500
	Total Rs.	2,50,00,000

Tenders at Rs. 102 received 91·64 per cent., and the average rate of allotment was Rs. 102-3-8 per cent. This is a lower rate than was generally looked for, although the time chosen for the issue of the loan was thought an unfavorable one. The effect upon the Government paper market was momentarily depressing, and 4 per cents. receded to Rs. 102-4. There are now buyers for large amounts at Rs. 102-6, but no sellers below Rs. 102-8, which quotation may be said to be the present rate. A parcel of the new loan has been bought at that figure. The list of accepted tenders is not altogether a strong one, and it is believed to contain many weak hands who are likely to throw their allotments into the market at once. The Bank of Bengal has been entirely shut out, and the Exchange Banks have received only a small amount among them ; there are other reasons which will probably maintain present rates, and paper is not likely to fall much below its present figure at the moment. Transactions in 4½ and 5½ per cents. have been few, and quotations close at Rs. 103-6 for the former, and Rs. 109-6 for the latter. Exchange shows some weakness and has fallen considerably since our last. The following are closing quotations on London.

Bank Bills at 6 months' sight	... ...	1-9 15/16	to 1-10
Do. do. at 3 months' sight	... ...	1-9 11/16	to 1-9¾
Do. do. on demand	... ...	1-9 7/16	to 1-9½

Reports from Bombay do not evidence much improvement, and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay seem to show a disposition to maintain existing high rates as long as possible. There is little doubt, however, that the position warrants this line of policy, but at the same time further ease may be shortly looked for in that market.

Telegrams have been received announcing the failures of Messrs. A. Collie and Co. of London and Manchester, and Messrs. Shand and Co. of London, both for large sums. There are rumours of other similar disasters to follow, which cause considerable anxiety.

The local share market has not yet shown any signs of vital improvement, there have been a few speculations made but enterprise is for the time suppressed by the weight of heavy charges for accommodation.

A slight spurt has taken place in Jute Stocks, more business having been reported than last week, but prices have not advanced. Tea stocks maintain a firm position, and a considerable business has been done in Bank shares, particularly in Nationals, which have advanced to Rs. 119.

Freights have been active, particularly for seeds ; rates are for the most part unchanged.

In Produce the reports from the Indigo districts are generally favorable, and the rains having now set in a good season is anticipated. A very limited business has been done in Bengal Cotton, and what transactions have been recorded were chiefly for China or for local consumption. Jute is also very dull ; the reports of the weather are favourable from most of the growing districts, and arrivals of the new crop may be expected to commence about the beginning of July. There has been a full demand for seeds at advanced prices for Great Britain and America in almost all descriptions. Castor-Oil has also met with some enquiry, both for immediate shipment and forward delivery.

Manufacturing is steadily progressing in all Tea districts and the out-turn is expected to be a large one. The backwardness in some of the Assam and Cachar gardens has been now more than made up for. In Darjeeling a very extensive out-turn has already been yielded and reports continue favourable. Public auctions are advertised for Monday the 21st instant, at which it is expected that about 7,000 packages will be offered.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

12TH JUNE.

London, 11th June.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar landed yesterday at Westminster, when Mr. Bourke read an address on the part of Government welcoming him. His Highness was afterwards visited by Lord Derby and was present at the race for the Ascot Cup.

14TH.

London, 11th June.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said that during next week a despatch would be laid before the Indian Council, addressed to the Indian Government, assenting generally to the recommendations of the East Indian Officers' Compensation Committee.

The Viceroy has ordered a special inquiry into the Civilians' grievances. Lord G. Hamilton will produce the promised rules of procedure.

15TH.

Paris, 13th June.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND men were reviewed, to-day at Longchamps by Marshal MacMahon; there was an enormous attendance of spectators, who greatly applauded the manœuvring of the troops.

Florence, 13th June.

TUMULTUOUS scenes have been enacted in the Italian Chamber during the discussion on the Public Safety Bill, which met with passionate opposition.

Madrid, 13th June.

A TERRIBLE earthquake, attended with great loss of life, has occurred at Cucuta in the valley of New Granada.

London, 14th June.

A RUMOUR, which is at present unconfirmed, states that negociations are being carried on between England and Russia for the settlement of the Central Asian question.

A report from the Cape states that Sir Garnet Wolseley will replace Sir Henry Barkly as Governor of Cape Colony.

The direct United States Cable has been completed.

16TH.

London, 15th June.

AFTER two days' debate the Commons have passed the second reading of the Judicature Act Amendment Bill.

17TH.

London, 16th June.

ALEXANDER COLLIE AND Co., of London and Manchester, have suspended payment; liabilities three millions.

An announcement made by the *Univers*, of a Concordat between Russia and the Vatican, has been contradicted. It is believed friendly relations exist between the Czar and the Pope.

18TH.

New York, June 15th.

THE report of the Agricultural Bureau for June states that the present crop is the best that has been known for the last five years, excepting 1872. The acreage under cotton cultivation has been increased two per cent., and although planted late the growth is comparatively good and unusually clean.

Paris, June 16th.

THE Archbishop of Paris to-day laid the foundation-stone of a Votive Church dedicated to the Sacred Heart, on the heights of Mont-Martre.

Florence, June 16th.

THE Italian Chambers have voted the Public Safety Bill with modifications which have been accepted by the ministry.

Hongkong, June 17th.

A CHINESE gunboat has fired upon and seized the British Steamer *Carisbrooke* off the coast of Hainan in consequence of suspecting her being engaged in smuggling.

London, June 17th.

ROBERT BENSON AND COMPANY of Kings' Arms Yard and Messieurs Rainbow and Holberton of Saint Helen's Place have suspended payments.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 7th—Rooparell from New Castle, Glenhaven from Liverpool, The Bruce from London, Str. Socotra from Bombay, Edward Kidder from Bombay, Str. Himalaya from Port Blair, Killian from Liverpool, 8th—Str. Arabia from Akyab, Str. Khandalla from Singapore, Str. Livorno from Genoa, Str. Moulmein from Chittagong, City of Seringapatam from London. 9th—Hospodar from Liverpool, Marian from Liverpool, G. C. Trufant from Liverpool, Artist from Liverpool, Mangalore from Liverpool, St. Monan from London, Rona from London, Royal Alice from Liverpool. 10th—Alice Buck from Liverpool, Leonard from Liverpool, Ceferina from Liverpool, Robert Kerr from Liverpool, South Carolina from Dundee. 11th—Str. Arcot from Bombay. 12th—Edith Troop from Liverpool, Str. Indus from Southapmton. 13th—Milford from Liverpool, Actæa from Port Natal, Lord Northbrook from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June 7th—Str. Meinam from Galle, Str. Sea Gull from Hong-Kong, St, Marnock from London. 8th—Triumph from Cape Town, Valliant from New York. 9th—Merchantman from Mauritius, Cromwell from Boston, Tantallon Castle from New York. 10th—Gilbert Thompson from San Francisco, Str. Africa from Bombay. 13th—Str. Arabia from Akyab, Str. Himalaya from Singapore, Str. Moulmein from Chittagong, Lady Melville from Mauritius.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. *Cathay*, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour on Wednesday morning; the following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Surg. A. Adams, Capt. MacDougall's two ayahs, Lieut-Adye, Mrs. A. Greenup, Mrs. Mallaby, Mrs. Boyes, three children and son, Mr. Adamson's ayah, Master Mayhew, Mr. W. C. Black's ayah, Col. Drory's ayah, Capt. Morris's ayah, Mrs. Staples's ayah, Miss E. Nettleson, Mr. Peebles, Mr. Hobson's native male servant, Lieut. Anderson, Mrs. Jenkin's ayah, Mrs. Prinsep's ayah Mrs. Turner's ayah, and Rev. P. Hughes' ayah.

FROM VENICE—Mr. W. Jacob, and Capt. J. W. MacDougall.

FROM BRINDISI—Capt. Daniell, Lieut. D. W. K. Barr, Capt. Jervoise, and Mrs. S. Pudumjee.

FROM ADEN—Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mr. Abedee and one friend, Mr. Eduljee, 11 natives and 3 women.

THE following passengers have arrived per S. S. *Indus*:—

Mrs. Brown, Mr. L. Bolter, Mr. J. Wilcocks, three native servants, Miss A. C. Mathews, two ayahs, Mrs. J. J. Spear, Mrs. and Miss Hertemberg, Rev. F. P. Ellwood, Mrs. Whilton, Mr. S. F. Downing, Mr. J. H. A. Branson, and two servants, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. and Miss Hime, Miss Falcon, Mr. E. Franz, Mr. Chillingsworth, Miss Borthwick, Mr. R. Borthwick, wife and servant, Mr. L. C. Franz, wife, three children, and servant, Mr. P. Faulkner, wife, two children and servant, and Mr. J. Smith, wife, two children and servants.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers proceeded by the P. and O. Co's S.S. *China*, G. Brooks, Commander, on Friday the 11th instant:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mr. W. N. Mackenzie, Capt. Windham, Miss Ruste, and Col. Maude.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. J. G. Goff, Mr. H. E. Barret, Mr. W. S. Foster, Mr. James Stewart, Cap. Segrave, Mr. Durand, Mr. J. G. Horsfall, and Mr. F. W. Baker.

FOR VENICE—Mr. P. Allarukia, Mr. A. Davidson, Col. Dalton, Dr. West, and Mr. H. Cleveland.

FOR ADEN—Lieut. Becker.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 25 *in advance, and should be forwarded to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Old Court House Street.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

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CONTENTS OF *No. 2101, JUNE 19TH, 1875.*

The Famine, V—The Scare in Europe—Religion and Intellect—Social Advertisers—*Isaac Casaubon—In Memoriam*, II—*Editorial Notes—The Week*—*London Letter*—Gossip—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letters to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Commerce and Finance—Telegraphic News—Shipping. SUPPLEMENT:—Notes and Comments—Foreign News—Home News.

With the present issue of the FRIEND OF INDIA, *is published a Special Supplement, containing the Home and Foreign news brought by the latest Mail. This will be continued weekly.*

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* BARBER, Henry, late of the firm of Messrs. Dunn and Co., Cabinet Makers, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
* BARLOW, John, late of the Bengal Civil Service and Officiating Joint Magistrate of Gya	Do.	do.
BENSLEY, J. B., late of Her Majesty's Bengal Pilot Service	1st Dividend	@ 6 as. 6 pie.
BOURNE, J. H., Lieut., late in the Bengal Staff Corps	Do.	@ 14 as. 9¾ pie.
* FERGUSON, D. W., late a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Shirreffs and Ferguson, Chemists and General Merchants, Allahabad	Claims	in full.
* STEVENSON, J. F. J., Colonel, late in the Madras Staff Corps, and Commissioner of Arracan, British Burmah ..	Do.	do.
* WARRY, E. T., Capt., late in the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery	Do.	do.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT:
Calcutta, 12th June, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

between France and Germany are much exaggerated. After the impression produced by the French cadre law at Berlin seemed fixed by the language of the press and in other ways, Russia informed the Governments confidentially that she would, if necessary, take some steps in the interest of peace. The Government agreed to this, counselling at the same time caution at Paris. England went one step farther, and eventually offered her good offices. This has been designated by the English journals as an attempt at intervention. As, however, no warlike intentions were ever entertained by Germany, there was no need of intervention.

THE Government monopoly of tobacco has lately been fiercely assailed by some of the French newspapers, the quality of the tobacco and the whole system pursued in regard to its sale being alike faulty in the estimation of these critics. A writer in the *Temps*, however, takes up the cudgels in defence of the tobacco *régie*, maintains that the smoking tobacco supplied by the State is far better than that tendered to the public by private enterprise, and that in the matter of snuff, the Government must, from the magnitude of its resources and appliances, always distance private manufacturers, since snuff takes three years and four months to mature, and no small establishment could afford the time to secure its perfection. The cigarettes, indeed, are devoted by this authority to the infernal gods and the critics. Meantime he makes some soothing remarks on the subject of the much-dreaded nicotine. This subtle essence, he *maintains*, never killed a smoker yet, and he estimates the value of the warnings that have been published respecting it very low, from the fact that the tobacco which produces most nausea and vertigo happens to be precisely that which contains the smallest proportion of nicotine. Thus a beginner may, so he declares, smoke the Haute-Saône tobacco, which contains from 6 to 8 per cent. of nicotine, with impunity, while a *Londrés* containing scarcely 1 per cent will reduce him to his lowest denomination.

SPAIN.

THE Carlists commenced bombarding Guetaria on May 14th, causing great damage. They vainly attempted to demolish the gates by means of dynamite powder. Fort San Anton vigorously resisted the attack, and was supported by five war steamers stationed in the Bay of Zaraus. It was soon reported that the place had greatly suffered, but Fort San Anton was still intact. The garrison has been reinforced. Don Carlos was present at the bombardment together with the Princes of Naples and Caserta. A later telegram states that the attack has been suspended and will be abandoned. The artillery is to be transported to the front of Orio.

AN important victory (according to a Barcelona telegram) has been gained over the Carlists at Bruch, on Mount Monserrat. The royal troops carried some formidable positions. On the side of the Royalists there were ninety-three killed and wounded, including three officers. The Carlist *losses are unknown*. From San Sebastian it is stated that the negotiations for the submission of the Carlist battalions in Guipuzcoa have been broken off in consequence of the exorbitant demands put forward by them. Hostilities will consequently be resumed along the line of the Oria.

BELGIUM.

A BRUSSELS paper gives a painful account of the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico. Her physical health is good, but her mental condition is hopeless. She lives in constant communication with imaginary beings, and dislikes the presence of any living person. She speaks only when obliged to do so, and gives orders to her attendants in writing. She dresses herself without assistance, takes a fixed walk in the park every morning when fine, frequently plays on the pianoforte, and sometimes draws and paints with decided taste. She recognises no visitors, not even her brother King Leopold, or the Queen. The latter always accompanies the physician on his monthly visit, when, in reply to his inquiries as to her health, the Empress coldly says she is well and immediately retires. She has become stouter, and shows a tendency to corpulency, but at present it is stated that this has only increased her beauty, which is now truly striking.

ITALY.

IN the Italian Senate the bill granting 50,000 francs a year in perpetuity to Garibaldi, and an annual pension of the same amount for life, has been passed without discussion. Both grants are to date from January 1 of this year. Every five years they will, if not claimed, revert to the treasury instead of being allowed to accumulate longer. The same provision was made with the annual grant voted for the Pope, of which he has hitherto refused to avail himself.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* quotes from the *Osservatore Romano* an article in which that journal reads the Prince of Wales a severe lesson for accepting the Grand Mastership of the English Freemasons. It ascribes the downfall of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Louis Napoleon to their connection with the craft, and implores the Prince to take warning before it is too late.

GARIBALDI arrived at Velletri on May 19th, on a visit to that city with a view to participating in the festivities to celebrate the anniversary of the battle fought in 1849. Great preparations had been made for his reception. He was met by the Prefect, the Mayor, and the officers of the garrison, and the railway station was specially decorated for the occasion. Garibaldi afterwards made a speech in acknowledgment of the welcome accorded to him.

THE *Fanfulla* of Rome states authoritatively that the Pope has resolved to convoke a second meeting of the Vatican Council at an early date to discuss ecclesiastical reforms in general, and particularly matters relating to the regular orders.

ONE of the Papal organs at Rome, the *Voce della Verita*, has been seized for publishing an address issued by the Primary Society of Catholic Interests to the German pilgrims.

TURKEY.

Al-Gawâib of Constantinople, of April 29, reports the arrival there, from Alexandria, by one of the Khedive's steamers, of Yakoob Beg, the Envoy of the Ruler of Kashgar. He was received on landing with all honour, and made an official visit to the Prime Minister, on Thursday last. The same journal mentions the arrival, at Constantinople, of Sir Arnold Kemball, "appointed English Commissioner on the Commission about to be formed to settle the question of the Turco-Persian frontier." Sir Arnold is admirably suited for the post, for besides his extensive knowledge and eminent tact and judgment, he is well acquainted with Turkish, Arabic, and Persian.

GENERAL.

SEVERAL doctors of Paris have been duped by ingenious rogues who advertise that they would lend from 500 to 1,000 francs to doctors upon the production of their diplomas. Several requests for loans were made under those easy conditions, and when the claimants presented themselves they were asked to leave their diplomas for examination. After collecting a number, the rogues bolted with them across the French frontier, and sold the documents to men whose names were cleverly substituted for those of the real owners, and who thus found the means of starting a doctor's practice.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS, brother of the Emperor, has just inaugurated the "Oriental Museum" in Vienna, before a numerous audience, chiefly composed of the Ministers, members of the Diplomatic body, and of some of the leading members of commerce. The Museum possesses various and interesting collections of industry and art exclusively belonging to Oriental countries, for which it is indebted to the generosity of the Asiatic Governments represented at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873.

AN interesting but melancholy discovery was made the other day at the foot of Mont Blanc. A block of ice, separated from the mass of the mountain by the thaw, rolled down into the valley. Upon closer inspection it was found to contain enclosed the remains of the American, John Blackford, who about three years since attempted an ascent, and has never since been heard of. He evidently met his death on that occasion, and has since lain in his cold crystalline coffin, which has preserved his body and clothing admirably. When found his features were unchanged, and he might have breathed his last only half an hour before.

IT is officially announced in Maine that any woman who has been ordained to preach for any recognised religious denomination, on proof of such fact and proper recommendation by any persons personally known to the Governor, will be appointed to solemnise marriages in any part of the State. Any woman who has duties to discharge in a public or private office, or in any other position where the discharge of the duties imposed upon her makes it necessary or convenient that she should receive the authority, will be appointed to take acknowledgment of deeds and affidavits, as well as to solemnise marriages, for the county in which she resides, on furnishing the Governor with appropriate recommendations of citizens generally known to him.

HOME NEWS.

ALEXANDER II. has not any affection for France. He can indeed have none with any consistency. Without France there would have been no Crimean War; without France England would have had no short cut, *viâ* Suez, to India. France has taken every opportunity of flaunting the cause of Poland in the Russian autocrat's face. In the teeth of a rumoured difficulty between France and Germany, Paris has elected Citizen Floquet, a man who publicly insulted the Czar, to be President of its Municipal Council, and yet Frenchmen fondly believe Alexander to be willing to use his influence at Berlin in their favour. "Credat Judæus!" Gortschakoff and Bismarck have pulled too long in the same boat not to know how to keep time with the Prussian stroke. A writer in a London journal hears that immediately after this meeting at Berlin, a proposition for a *general disarmament* will be sent from St. Petersburg to all the great Powers. Is there a single politician in Europe who will be deceived into slumbering by the peaceful lullaby written and composed by those eminent manufacturers of *opera-bouffé*, Princes Bismarck and Gortschakoff?

AN observer of the ways of journals has drawn a distinction between the one "with the largest circulation," and that written "for gentlemen," in that the *Daily Telegraph* often brushes away a tear as it plunges into the thick of this rough world, while the *Pall Mall Gazette* never has any tears to brush away. There are exceptions to every rule. There is a time when even our evening contemporary's feelings appear to give way, and that is when the editorials of the *Spectator* are under consideration. It must be conceded as an extenuating circumstance that the *Spectator's* fears concerning, for instance, "the conspiracies," of the present Government against the army and the Indian Civil Service are calculated to disturb the most stoical.

THE *Times* has made an independent attempt to bring India nearer to London by transmitting its Calcutta correspondent's letter by telegraph through its Paris wire.

A HOME journal in a very interesting paper on cock-fighting, informs us that the first accounts we have of cocking in Britain, strange to say, are in connection with the *schools*; and afterwards the "cock-penny" was customarily paid by each scholar to the

master at Shrovetide, not as a school-fee, but to provide cocks for the children and their parent's diversion. Only six or seven years since, Mr. J. Fitch, one of the Assistant Schools Inquiry Commissioners, called attention to the fact that the now obsolete usage of cocking was the pretext for charging a guinea and-a-half to each scholar at Sedgbury, where the "cock-penny" had been transformed into a guinea to the head-master, and half-a-guinea to the usher, for which the scholars received no equivalent. He adds that "at other free schools similar fees are collected." To such height, in fact, has this sport been carried in former years, that in old deeds tenants were bound to walk so many fighting cocks for the use of the lords; and in corporation accounts of expenses I have seen large sums charged for entertaining this or that great dignity with cock-fighting. Men have taken cocks to fight to distant India, and in the Easter week of 1822, in one pit, 188 cocks, weighing together 7 cwt. 4lbs. 6 oz., were fought for sums amounting to upwards of 6,000*l.*; and still more recently over 1,000 cocks have fallen in a single season in one of our northern towns."

As the prisoners at Dartmoor are permitted to see three of their friends for about twenty minutes every six months, Mr. Guildford Onslow, Mr. Anthony Biddulph, and Mr. East visited the claimant a few weeks ago. Mr. Biddulph thus describes the interview: "On our arrival at the prison we were received most courteously by the governor, to whom we had sent in our cards, and who informed us that though he could give no liberties beyond those allowed by the prison regulations, he would give every facility for our interview. We were then led off to our interview, and needless to add, were somewhat shocked at the diminished size and careworn expression of Sir Roger Tichborne; but the inspection had its consolations, in so far that it strengthened in our minds the identity of the man we had come to see. Though fallen away in size, the jaws being denuded of their superfluous mass of flesh, we were enabled thereby to see more clearly the features of the Roger of the Chilian photograph, the Roger that I knew years ago in Bath; while the figure was the well-proportioned one of a man of middle age. The flesh looked healthy, and the step was light and elastic, and altogether we were confirmed in the truth of the report that the claimant was in good bodily health. He brightened upon seeing us, and asked after his family and friends, and if anything had been done or was likely to be done to enable him to free himself from prison and from the suspicions against him. He, of course, was not allowed to touch on the discipline of the prison, but expressed his horror at the society of the felons with whom he was obliged to come in contact. Twenty minutes were soon spent in answering the questions which three individuals had prepared for him, and he was again marched off to the monotony of the sewing machine which he works as a tailor."

THE experiment of the action of a torpedo on the double bottomed iron-clad ship *Oberon* at Portsmouth resulted in the total destruction of the vessel. The torpedo, which was fired by electricity from the shore, and was submerged forty-eight feet, by the force of the explosion, lifted the vessel almost bodily out of the water, and left her a shattered wreck. The experiment was witnessed by Admiral Elliot, Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and other eminent officers.

DR. HARRINGTON TUKE publishes, in the *British Medical Journal*, an account of the condition and history of the lad Arthur O'Connor, now committed to Hanwell Asyium, and recently arrested at Buckingham Palace at the spot where he had three years since committed an assault upon the Queen. In 1872, when O'Connor was arraigned for treason-felony, Dr. Tuke testified that O'Connor was "clearly of unsound mind, and entertained insane opinions that rendered him dangerous to others." On that occasion, it was given in evidence that he had had a sudden idea to shoot the Queen, but had abandoned that course for one of intimidation. He had intended to attack her Majesty in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Day of Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Being turned out of the Cathedral at two in the morning, he had returned at eight; the crowd prevented his reaching it again, or getting near the Royal carriage. Persistently tracking the Queen, he at last got near her Majesty's person, climbing the iron railings of Buckingham Palace; he had time to present a pistol at the Queen's head before her attendants could arrest him. Upon him was found a coherent but insane document, purporting to be a pardon for the Fenian prisoners, and an order for O'Connor's own execution. Other insane documents were produced. These the counsel for the prosecution objected to receive. That counsel for the Crown (the present Lord Justice Coleridge) showered ridicule upon the plea of unsoundness of mind, and considered it a "sacred duty" to reject it: the jury adopted the advocate's view, and he was treated as an ordinary criminal, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a whipping. The latter part of the punishment was remitted by the Queen's clemency. The subsequent history of O'Connor, his letters to the Queen from Australia asking, among other things, for the post of Poet Laureate, and his present condition, show, however, that Drs. Tuke, Maudsley, and Sabben were on this occasion right, and that the lawyers were wrong. One of the Queen's physicians and Dr. Tweedie saw O'Connor recently with Dr. Tuke before his arrest. The *British Medical Journal* publishes O'Connor's own written account of his present condition. It runs as follows: "Physical symptoms. Back like ice; want of ability to swallow food. Sinking in stomach. In cold weather one moment deadly cold, the next burning hot—pains in the head—completely stupefied by cold weather. Mental—want of rest—thought continually revolving upon religion. Visions at night of angels hurling men down precipices to die for ever because they had not given up all they loved and go and sell Bibles to the unconverted. Sense that unless I gave up the drama, witty and convivial society, novel writing, and the world completely I should be everlastingly damned. In a word, one unceasing mania concerning Jesus Christ —the intellect warring with extreme views yet unable to crush the ever-revolving mania. Sense of utter want of constitution and energy in comparison to what I ought to be. Naturally I am a poet loving the dramatic writers and poet of nature, and at one time of my life, ere I become physically debilitated, quite unsusceptible to the present mania, which leaves me no rest day nor night. Of late my brain agony has terribly increased. I awoke the other night raging to commit suicide; the idea occurred as a very delightful one, and just as I was about to spring from my bed to act upon it, it passed off and left me trembling all over and utterly horrified. Since then my feelings have risen to absolute madness continually, and I know very well it is all physical disease, a dead liver, or something of the kind. My home is very wretched, it is in fact a hell to me. Naturally I am devoured by energy, running in my walk, and in everything else, but when stupefied by dyspepsia scarcely able to drag a foot." Dr. Tuke adds to his report of the case: "I freely forgive Lord Coleridge for his personal attack upon myself; it was possibly his professional duty to break down, by every possible means, a witness hostile to his own views, but he must surely now deeply deplore his share in a proceeding which consigned a sick and insane boy to degrading punishment, and to a prison instead of a hospital, thus, perhaps, rendering him a hopeless lunatic; he may also regret that he treated a medical witness with much discourtesy, and ridiculed scientific evidence that has ultimately proved correct: and he must feel deeply that his unfortunate advocacy very nearly resulted in injury or alarm to the Royal Mistress it was his special duty to protect and defend. I trust the case of Arthur O'Connor may lead the English bar either to more extended study, or induce them to receive with greater attention and respect the evidence of those who make medical and other scientific investigation the pleasure and business of their lives."

THE case of O'Connor calls attention to some of the features of criminal lunacy. The medical evidence at his trial was strongly on the side of his insanity, but the jury, convinced that he was only foolishly wicked, and not mad, found him guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and to a whipping. The whipping which was made part of the punishment of such freaks, after one of the early attacks on her Majesty, is said to have been remitted, and O'Connor went to Australia, from which he wrote letters that pretty clearly proved his lunacy. These letters show the unhappy lad as conscious of his own fits of mad depression and mad exaltation, and they justify his consignment to Hanwell, where he can do no harm, and may possibly be cured by judicious care. It is not quite so obvious that they confute the very prevalent distrust of medical evidence in cases of alleged lunacy. Lord Coleridge, who, as Attorney-General, prosecuted O'Connor, "showered ridicule," we are told, on the plea of unsoundness of mind. O'Connor may be mad now, and at the time of his trial he may only have been in that condition of exaltation and conceit which, if not checked, leads to madness. The whipping and the term of imprisonment might have brought him to his senses, and at worst they cannot have "encouraged the others," the hot-brained boys like him, inflamed with desire to make a noise and get their names into print, at whatever expense. The line in these matters of nerve and brain is very delicate. The *Daily News* believes that thousands of people pass their lives on a razor's edge; as it were, haunted by the insane impulses, as Christian was by the whispers of Apollyon, and yet just managing to restrain themselves from overt action. If once they yielded, if once the whisper that seems actually to come from the outside, from an extraneous force, were yielded to, it might be impossible to reach the safe side of sanity again. But among the motives which work for sanity no doubt one of the strongest is the dread of the punishment which, in spite of medical evidence, may be inflicted on the person who yields to the spur of incipient lunacy. There is thus less danger to society in the occasional punishment of a lunatic as if he were sane, than in the occasional imprisonment of a same man as if he were a lunatic.

CAPTAIN BOYTON'S life-saving apparatus, though fully deserving its title, labours at present under the disadvantage of being nearly as costly as a costume by Worth. This objection may perhaps be removed in time, but meanwhile a simple and easily available life-preserver has, according to the *Scotsman*, been introduced to the notice of the shipping and emigration agencies in Glasgow. The preserver consists of two pillows, of prepared corkwood, with an upper padding of hair, covered with mattress-tick. The pillows are attached to each other in such a manner that when about to be used they can be placed one on the back and the other on the chest, and tied, the head and shoulders being thus kept above water. They have been tested and the two have been found capable of supporting a man of twenty stone, breast high. The pillows can be made useful as articles of bedding during the passage, and every passenger can in a few minutes' notice of danger put them to use as life-preservers.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Earl of Ranfurly; Lord Mackenzie; Sir E. G. Culling-Eardley, Bart.; and Capt. T. Shepherd, late H.E.I.C.S.

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THE following passages have been engaged by the P. & O. Company's Steamers:—

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June 17th.

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THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

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C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

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The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

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Of every design and size, by far

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C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

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Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach* &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

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For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

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And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

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From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Pumps, California, on Barrow, adapted for Fire Engine and Irrigation purposes, 3, 4, 5 inches.

Liquid Manure Pumps, on Tripod Stand.

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All the above in Pints at Rs. 2, *extra per* 2 *dozen case.* These Sherries are only to be obtained through us, and bear our name in full.

Wines of the same Brands are advertised by other Houses, but are not of the same quality or character.

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Laubenheimer .. { Sound and light; very nice Wine	Rs.	18	0
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Rauenthaller, a full-bodied Dinner Wine	„	24	0
Rudesheimer, a splendid luscious Wine of great bouquet and flavour	„	33	0

HOCKS (SPARKLING).

These are the growth of the celebrated Vineyards of Rudesheim.

Nonpareil, dry, with great body and delicacy	Rs.	40	0
Perle de Rhein, a light pleasant Wine	„	30	0

Both of these Wines in Pints at Rs. 3 per 2 dozen case extra.

Any Goods not approved, may be returned.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

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In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, *and regulated; the muscular power and activity* are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL *is sold* ONLY *in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath* the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. *A* sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2102.] Calcutta : Saturday, 26th June, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during June and July 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 26th June, 10th and 24th July.
„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 3rd, 17th and 31st July.
„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd, 17th and 31st July.
„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 26th June, 10th and 24th July.
„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 5th July.
„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 12th July.
„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 29th June, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

[illegible] BIMLIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 5th and 19th July.
„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 26th June, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July.
„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 30th June, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July.
„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July.
„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 16th July.
„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 3rd and 31st July.
„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 2nd and 30th July.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 10th July.
„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 13th July, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th July.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS
MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., CALCUTTA.

Steam Communication with the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with Kurrachee.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Steam Communication with the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LING, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1875.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Vessels.	*Captains.*	*Tons.*	*H. P.*			
"Australia,"	J. Murray	.. 3,648	600	2nd	July	Southampton.
"Kashgar,"	G. J. Babot	.. 2,609	450	9th	„	Suez, &c.
"Indus,"	N. Stewart	.. 3,478	500	16th	„	Southampton.
"Delhi,"	G. Lee	.. 2,178	400	23rd	„	Suez, &c.
"Deccan,"	J. D. Gaby	.. 3,128	600	30th	„	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 28th June, 12th and 26th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 26th June, and 24th July.

[illegible] BINNY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th June, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seelpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.
NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P.
John Chapman, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Halliday, Esq.
Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
Alfred Lowe, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially [illegible] request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	.. ..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	.. ..	244,607
The Annuities payable	.. ..	59,511
The Invested Funds	.. ..	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds ...	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 *&* 5, Victoria, Cap. XCIV.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

And list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Hordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1873, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	.. .. ..	£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income { Premia	.. .. ..	76,900	0 0
Annual Life Income { Interest	.. .. ..	24,300	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..	561,332	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.
Sub-Agents in ..	Agra, ...	T. BAILEY, ESQ.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000. With Profits.

Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36	0	0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23	10	8
Difference ...	*Rs.*	*12*	*5*	*4*

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

Will be published in a few days,

Uniform with the preceding Volumes.

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

Price of Part I, Rs. 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

Now Ready.

Also uniform with the above,

THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875, (Act X. of 1875) with Notes.

Price One Rupee; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Dealers in

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS

ARE prepared to supply Native States and other Consumers of Medical Stores with Drugs and Medical supplies generally, of guaranteed quality, and on terms which will compare favorably with those of the Government or any other large suppliers.

They refer to their extensive connection with Native States in the Bombay Presidency as a guarantee of the satisfactory manner in which they conduct business intrusted to them.

Their latest wholesale price-current will be forwarded on application, and special advantages will be offered to regular indentors.

They solicit the attention of Civilians and District Officers to their assortment of

MEDICINE CHESTS,

Probably the most extensive to be found in any one House in India or elsewhere. A list of the various patterns, with prices, will be forwarded on application. When ordered, they are filled very carefully and furnished with a copy of *Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion*. (2nd Edition).

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Sassoon House, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	..	..	3	per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	..	..	4	„ „
12 „ „	..	..	..	5	„ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. *Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.*

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 „ „	..	..	..	4	„
3 „ „	..	..	..	3	„

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Calcutta, 1875. *Manager.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2102.] Calcutta: Saturday, 26th June, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

INDIA AND AVA.

THE murder of the Inspector-General of Police of British Burmah, is a disaster which derives additional importance from the present critical state of affairs in that province. The death of an officer like Colonel Hamilton would be deplorable at any time no doubt; as for the last thirteen years he has been closely connected with the country, and for two years has filled with credit and efficiency one of the most onerous and responsible positions in the whole of our Indian dominions. In a province like Burmah, where the English rule is comparatively a recent event, and where former scenes of disorder, violence, and bloodshed are an abiding recollection in the minds of the older inhabitants, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of the *rôle* the Police have to play. It is only lately that any success has been achieved in breaking up the roving gangs of dacoits who have so long infested the province. Composed chiefly of the turbulent adherents of former Burmese officials, whom the change of Government has deprived of their pristine pay and plunder, they exercised much the same system of terrorism over the neighbouring villages as the more picturesque brigands of Italy and Greece. They were the scourge of Rangoon as well as the outlying districts, and a thousand miles of frontier offered them an easy refuge when their accustomed haunts became too hot to hold them. It is greatly owing to the energy and administrative ability of the late Inspector-General, that so marked a diminution has appeared in the statistics of dacoity and other serious PART I. His vast local experience, his extended knowledge of the people and their habits, and his indomitable vigour, though sorely tried of late by the inroads of sickness, will long be regretted by his executive superiors, while his personal and social qualities have rendered his death a loss to provincial society which it will be difficult ever wholly to replace.

Apart, however, from the intrinsic significance of the event, it is necessary clearly to recognise the effects it may produce upon the country at large. The complications which already exist between India and Ava, the extensive reinforcements which have recently been sent, and the terrors of impending war have produced a disturbed state of feeling which is by no means confined to the lower and more ignorant among our native subjects. The murder of a high official will intensify this excitement, and largely influence the interpretation which may be placed on the result of our negotiations with the Burmese Government. As in the murder of Mr. Man in 1872, and of Mr. Hallett in 1865, it is the highest degree improbable that the death of Colonel Hamilton resulted from anything but the reckless despair of ruffians sorely beset for life. Yet all who were in Burmah at the time will remember the profound impression that existed amongst the Burmese that both the former tragedies were due to some mysterious agencies at Mandalay. The present gang seem to have selected their victims according to a graduated scale, shooting first a constable, next a Police superintendent, and lastly the Inspector-General. We have no doubt they will all meet with exemplary punishment, and that the subdivision of Pegu will be finally cleared from this band of marauders. At the same time we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that the policy the Indian Government will henceforward adopt towards the potentate at Mandalay will be of a character to remove any suspicions of our being intimidated by his mysterious machinations, however hypothetical they may be in reality.

Though the fact seems hitherto to have been entirely ignored, there can be little doubt that the Karennee question and the anomalous position of our Agent at Mandalay are by no means the chief objects of the mission to Upper Burmah. It has become absolutely necessary to arrive at some definite understanding as to the ultimate fate of the Avan monarchy. The present King, from the date of his succession, has always been more or less of a *protégé* of the Supreme Government, as in fact the first of the Alounggpyah dynasty, who in the least degree recognised our real position in the country, and affected anything of a friendly disposition towards his barbarian neighbours. As compared with his predecessors, Tharawadi and Paganmeng—the former a truculent maniac, the latter a malignant debauchee—the present ruler Mounghon, is assuredly a model of beneficence and virtue. Moreover, he has managed to keep his country tolerably quiet; has been sufficiently complaisant to the British merchant; and his occasional outbreaks into barbarity are the inevitable reaction from the constantly strained efforts he is making after a sham civilization, which he would probably define as more money and more machinery. His private life will bear a certain amount of scrutiny, and is at least more sober-hued and inoffensive than that of his late Highness at Baroda, whose deposition has been so bewailed by the London periodicals. It must be allowed that on the whole, our political relations with the King of Burmah have been satisfactory. He is at heart thoroughly afraid of us, and generally proves amenable to reason, and may be described as a very decent type of the petty Oriental despot. On the other hand, the action of our own rulers, though somewhat undignified, is perfectly intelligible. In the present monarch, we found a useful agent who, without any expense on our part, could just succeed in controlling an exceedingly troublesome country. It was manifestly inexpedient to detract from his utility by insisting on any petty rights of precedents or punctilio. We have deprived him of all we wanted of his dominions, and in consideration of his keeping what is left in decent order and subjection, we have never obtruded our superior might; have yielded perhaps a little weakly to his petulant pretensions; and, in plain English, have consented to assume in his palace, a position wholly out of consonance with our Indian suzerainty. This self-interested humility, as being entirely at unison with our policy both at home and abroad, might be continued to an indefinite period, were the King only complaisant enough to give the Foreign Office some idea of what will happen after his decease. The fate of his three immediate predecessors seems to have determined his Majesty against appointing an heir out of his numerous progeny, and the rebellious conduct of his relatives have no doubt confirmed him in this resolve; the result being that his death would infallibly plunge the whole kingdom into an internecine strife. As the first step of an aspirant to popular favour would be the massacre of the British Resident and the other white "kulars" at Mandalay, it is probable that our Government would finally interfere. Even supposing we had no tangible pretext for intervention, a state of anarchy in Ava would prove an awkward obstacle in the path of various Government projects, and frontier raids and trade-disturbances would speedily call for vigorous measures of mediation. The real heir to the throne is at present in British custody; on what pretence and under what charge it would puzzle the compilers of the Criminal Procedure Code to decide. The whole of the dynasty, from Alounggpyah downwards, have shown themselves a race of as vile and bloodthirsty tyrants as ever disgraced an eastern throne. The comparative moderation of Mounghon is due to his accession when late in life, and to his former occupation of "phongyee" or priest, an order as a rule of high excellence and blameless character. It is by no means improbable that the Home Government may place the Mengoon prince on the vacant throne, as its nominee, with armed protection. The young man like all his

kinsfolk, when he finds a British army at his back, will ape no doubt the worst excesses of Bhodan Pyah, or the vilest of his villainous forefathers. A Mulhar Rao at Mandalay is far from a pleasant prospect, and sooner or later annexation may simply be inevitable. We do not intend to indulge in any further vaticination, but we think we have succeeded in showing that Sir Douglas Forsyth's task is by no means a light one, and that some definite policy must be determined on with reference to the future relations of India and Ava. At present, the death of a decrepit Oriental, long past middle age, might result in a most lamentable catastrophe, sufficient to inflict a serious blow on English prestige and power in the East, and to retard for years the progress of the most promising of our Indian possessions.

INDIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

GOVERNMENT has been much occupied of late by questions relating to trade routes and trade statistics. The information in this respect at its command, has long been acknowledged to be in a backward state. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, struck the key-note of the discussion, and his endeavours towards improvement in this province are at length beginning to bear fruit. In one of his early reports he regretted the want of a local department of trade. Taking food grains alone, it is useful not only for the administrator of a country, but also for merchants and traders generally, to know what districts produce more food than they consume, what districts hoard food, and what districts export food. In times of scarcity, such knowledge is invaluable. In a similar manner, the importance to the commercial world of accurate statistics regarding jute, cotton, silk, oil seeds, and other main staples of trade cannot be over-estimated. With regard to internal traffic, a system was adopted under Sir George Campbell for the collection and tabulation of the traffic passing Sahibgunge on the Ganges, in addition to the registry at Jungypore and Nuddea, on the Bhagiruttee and Jellinghi respectively, and at Kissengunge on the Matabhanga. Statements are also prepared, with more or less completeness, of the traffic on the Calcutta canals, and the reports of some of the Railway Companies specify the quantities conveyed by them of the chief articles of merchandize. The information thus obtained, is published in the Bengal Administration Report in the chapter on trade. The subject has recently engaged the attention of the Secretary of State, and a Special Committee has considered and reported upon the question of the collection of statistics of the inland and maritime trade of the country. We purpose now, however, to concern ourselves only with the suggestions of the Committee as regards inland trade. For the purposes of their report, they divide the trade of India, conducted by land, into two portions, foreign and internal, the former comprising the traffic conveyed through the various passes over the mountains forming the northern boundary of British India, or which crosses the frontier line at any point between the river Hubb, on the extreme west of Sindh, and Pakchon, the southernmost point of the province of British Burmah—and the latter including all other descriptions of inland traffic. This appears a more rational division than the classification adopted by the several local Governments in their Administration Reports. Taking their own province as the unit of reference, instead of the whole of British India, as the Committee propose, they each class as external all trade which crosses the boundary, even though it be only into a neighbouring British district.

The small amount of attention bestowed by the different Governments on the subject of trade, is commented upon by the Committee. Bombay gives no description of its land traffic with countries beyond the frontier. The North-West Provinces make no attempt whatever to deal with the question. The *Sind Gazetteer*, a recent publication, mentions the existence of a considerable trade in wool, woollen apparel, carpets, and horses, from Central Asia into Sind *viâ* the frontier, but no regular statistics of the traffic appear to have been kept. The Oude report is also very imperfect, while the Bengal report contains no statistics of trade with the neighbouring States on the north and east; the special chapter on trade making no allusion to the subject. The endeavours made by the Bengal Government to register the river and railway traffic are, however, recognised by the Committee, but they consider the information thus obtained, though important for local and commercial purposes, to be hardly of any use for general purposes, as throwing light upon the internal trade of the province.

They are of opinion that the statement relating to the trade entering or quitting each province, should be subdivided into, (1) trade with countries external to British India, (2) trade with internal countries not under British rule, and (3) trade with British provinces proper; and they accordingly recommend for adoption in each province, a form in which this threefold classification is observed, showing the quantity and value of articles crossing the boundary, either for import or export. They further consider that particulars should be obtained of not merely the amount and nature of the traffic passing into or out of a province, but also of the route which the trade takes, the duties imposed on the goods (as far as they can be ascertained), both during the route and at the time of entering or leaving British territory, and any other hindrance which may exist to the progress of commerce. They propose that these particulars should be given for the trade through Beloochistan, by the various passes from Sind across the Hala mountains; with Affghanistan, by the several passes across the Suleiman range; with the independent territories on the north and north-west of the Peshawur and Hazara districts; with and through Cashmere, by the various passes from the Punjab; with Thibet, by the roads from the Punjab and North-West Provinces; with Nepal, from Oude and the Lower Provinces; with Sikkim, with Bhootan, with the Chino-Thibetan territory at Towang and also at Ruima with the hill tribes on the north-east, with the Nagas, with Munnipoor, with the hill tribes on the eastern frontier, with Burmah, and with Siam.

The Secretary of State has approved of the Committee's report, with the modification, however, that as regards trade between British and native or foreign States, the collection of information should be confined to cases where there is a well-defined boundary, and where some facilities for obtaining the statistics already exist. The following classification is suggested:—

(1) Trade external to British India, under each particular route.

(2) Trade with

- (*a*) A group of internal native States, such as Rajpootana and other States surrounded by the customs line;
- (*b*) A large territory like that of the Nazim; or
- (*c*) Mysore; or
- (*d*) A foreign state, as Pondicherry; or
- (*e*) Goa.

(3) Trade along the chief routes in the provinces of British territory.

Prompt action has been taken in India on the Secretary of State's despatch. A conference was held in March at Allahabad, consisting of delegates from Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, for the purpose of devising a scheme for carrying out the proposals of the Committee, as modified by the Secretary of State. The result of their deliberation has now been made known. The questions for discussion were the classifications of articles, the location of registering stations, and the amount of information to be recorded. On the first point, the Committee wisely determined to take as their model the lists used in the returns of sea-borne traffic, so as to admit of a ready comparison, to some extent, of the inland trade with the returns in the trade and navigation volume, *published annually and devoted exclusively to imports and exports by sea. Three classes of articles are, therefore,* to be adopted. The first comprehends those whose weight must be ascertained on the spot, and which can be valued according to the market rate of the time, such as cereals, ghee, sugar, and the like; the second, those which can be numbered on the spot, but not weighed or valued, with any probability of approximation to the truth, such as animals, timber, bricks, &c.; while those articles which can not be valued except on the spot, such as piece-goods and goods of a miscellaneous character, are placed in the third class, both their weight and value being registered. The opinion of the Conference regarding the

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

WE gave an account last week of the European "scare." There can be no doubt that we were on the verge of another war, and there has been much speculation as to how the calamity was averted. The official press of Berlin have been declaring with emphasis that this happy result was due to a timely interference on the part of Great Britain. The Earl of Derby wrote a remonstrance or an explanation which stayed the German arm just as it was raised to strike. This, of course, is too absurd to obtain credence anywhere. Every one knows the Earl of Derby sufficiently to know that he would never place his name to a State paper that was couched in language sufficiently vigorous and definite to produce such an effect as this, even were the *English army in a condition to justify us in assuming such a tone.* Of the weakness of our army Prince Bismarck is, of course, perfectly aware, and any remonstrances coming from us he would certainly treat with indifference. He could count with confidence upon our never proceeding beyond the stage of written remonstrance. There can be little doubt that it is from Russia that his plans have received this sudden and unexpected check. He obtained her neutrality in the last war by supporting her demand to break through the conditions of the Treaty of Paris. And it is conjectured that he hoped to obtain from her a similar guarantee by the promise of support in the extension and consolidation of her Central Asian conquests. But the result has shown that Russia feels she has more to fear from the further aggrandisement of Germany than to gain by a nominal and unprofitable sovereignty over hordes of wandering Turcomans.

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THE bills for the suppression of monastic establishments in Prussia will very soon become law, but the Roman ecclesiastics are taking prompt and energetic measures to elude the blow aimed at them. It does not seem improbable that when, six months hence, the law comes into operation, there will be neither Institutions to suppress nor property to seize. The monasteries with their lands or other endowments will be found to have been made over, and become the legal property of some Roman Catholic noble or gentleman living in the neighbourhood, while the monks will be, by a decree of the Pope, what is called "secularised." That is to say, they will, *pro tem.*, be released from their vows, converted into simple priests no longer members of a brotherhood, but living as private chaplains or guests on the estates of the person to whom the property of the Order has been made over. Such at least is the account of the policy to be pursued, which is given by a correspondent of the *Guardian.* The end of all this foolish wrangling becomes every month more and more difficult to predict.

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THE French seem to be getting into hot water at Senegal, where the Government exercises as despotic a power as any Turkish Pasha. The stations on the Senegal and the Gambia which give the colony its compound name were established as far back as 1637, but being unfitted for European colonization their progress has been very slow. It is estimated that a territory of some 250,000 square miles, with a population of 600,000 and upwards, is under French "protection." The real subjects of France are aggregated in St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and the district surrounding it, in the island of Goree, and in the station of Backel, 200 leagues up the river from St. Louis on the left bank. One of the native villages inhabited by friendly people has been wantonly destroyed by the French garrison, the following being the official account of the affair: In November last a Captain of Marines was sent to Bakel as commandant, and he at once began to ill-treat the inhabitants, many of whom he put in prison on frivolous charges. They sent a deputation to complain to the Governor, and while he was investigating their grievances an event occurred which had disastrous consequences. On January 1st, the Feast of the Circumcision, which is a great day with the Mussulmans, a servant belonging to the Native Rifle battalion, underwent the rites. It is usual on such an occasion to grant many privileges to the neophyte; but this one was unreasonably exacting. He laid hands upon a large number of fowls belonging to a trader named Jupiter Whalley, and then said he must have a sheep. The owner was willing to give him one, but he wanted to choose the best. Thereupon an altercation ensued, daggers were drawn, and some of the villagers arrested the Captain's servant, to prevent murder. The Captain put them in irons, and released his servant, who returned to the village to levy blackmail. Out of all patience, the inhabitants of Sarracolets gave him a beating, and then the Captain gave orders to bombard Sarracolets from the fort. The cannonade lasted three days, and to finish the destruction which shells had left incomplete, tirailleurs were sent with orders to burn everything. Four inhabitants were killed and fifteen wounded. It is remarkable that the villagers did not fire a shot in retaliation. They abandoned Bakel and fled to Tuabo to a tunka or king of the province of Goye. Since this event trade with Bakel has been completely stopped. The Moorish caravans come there no more. It is stated, as the result of an inquiry set on foot by some native chiefs, that property to the value of 100,000 francs belonging to French merchants of St. Louis was burned.

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IF the Wandering Jew is still going about, he must be rather amused at the suit between Messrs. Chatterton and Cave. It seems that Mr. Chatterton owns the copyright of one play about the Wandering Jew, and that Mr. Cave is the proprietor of another drama on the same interesting wayfarer. Both works are apparently after the French of M. Eugène Sue, whom the authors have used as Shakespere used the Italian novelists, as the Italian novelists did the Greek romance writers, as the Greek romance writers did Oriental storytellers, where the game of adaptation is lost in the mists of mythology. "Bill was an adapter," as some one says in "Nicholas Nickleby," speaking of Shakespere, and Molière adapted a few whole scenes from Cyrano Bergerac. That is all quite fair, and in accordance with the laws of the game; but Mr. Chatterton accuses Mr. Cave's author of having "cribbed" points and situations from his dramatic rendering of Eugène Sue's story, which, if proved, would be a grave offence. M. Sue appears to have described a vision of the Jew in supernatural felicity, which happy lot the first English adapter seems to have adequately represented by displaying the Jew "located in an icy region," where he sees a vision of a person named Dagobert, and others. Now this idea may have been, and indeed seems to have been, M. Sue's, and, if we rightly understand the matter, M. Sue must have confused the legends of the "Wandering Jew," and of "St. Brandan" who met Judas Iscariot cruising about on an iceberg. But the point is that the second English author adapted the first English author's notions of how this Polar paradise should be put on the stage, and so infringed copyright. The law of these matters seems to strain at home-bred gnats and swallow camels of international injustice, and authors who suffer from piracy must hope that their rights may soon be as carefully looked after as those which are vested in the arrangement of lime-lights and theatrical icebergs. Perhaps the Wandering Jew may survive to witness this happy consummation.

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THERE is a report that the Government of Germany has requested that of Brussels to prohibit Catholic processions within its territory. The statement is widely believed, but it is obviously invented by enemies of Prince Bismarck. If such a request could be addressed to the Government of an independent State, no country would be free, and Great Britain might be "requested" to restore the Establishment in Ireland, or re-enact the Penal laws. The theory seems to be that the Liberals in Belgium will support the demand, and overthrow the Ultramontane Cabinet; but the Liberals showed in the recent debate on the Bishops' Charges that they were Belgians first and partisans afterwards, and they will scarcely recede from that position.

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CABRERA is proving his new loyalty to King Alphonso by striving to repair the failure of his first efforts at intervention between the revolted provinces and their so-called Constitutional King. He occupied a great part of the month succeeding his arrival at Bayonne in raising an independent corps six hundred strong, which he has placed under the charge of Aguirre, formerly a well-known Carlist chief, who has joined his standard. Among those enlisted are the [illegible] priest whose command was dissolved on the frontier of France and deserted into that country when their chief was suddenly disowned by Don Carlos. Aguirre began his command by addressing a lengthy proclamation to the Basques and Navarrese as "from an old comrade," in which he assures them that the Fueros of the four provinces will be absolutely guaranteed by the King. He reminds them that they were promised long since by their present chiefs that the war should be brought to a speedy end, and that all the blood and money spent in the cause they have adopted has brought them no nearer this consummation. Their leaders, he says, purposely prolong the struggle, "not for the sake of country or religion or King, but to enjoy themselves, and make money out of the business. Had you even the guns and other means necessary for victory, you would never reach it under such chiefs as these, who have done nothing the two years past but exhaust the resources of the country." He concludes with declaring his cry to be "Viva for Peace and the Fueros, Alphonso XII., and General Cabrera!" Since this proclamation was issued, he has taken the field, and moved in two columns from Irun, threatening nominally the Carlist depôts on the border of Guipuzcoa and Navarre; but the real object being no doubt to circulate the document in the rear of the army at Estella.

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MR. KENEALY recently told an audience in the town hall at Burslem that the great National Debt was incurred by a Septennial Parliament, which is quite true,—as it is also true that it was incurred by a Parliament which usually meets at four o'clock; and probably the one arrangement has about as much to do with its sins as the other. Beyond this terrible septennial charge, Dr. Kenealy does not seem to have had much to say, except to give the history of a stick he had received in Glasgow: "'This,' they said, 'is made of the true black birch of Scotland, and we give it you to birch your enemies, if ever they come near you.' Here is an eagle (pointing to the top of the stick), perched proudly upon a rock, and from the terrific look of his beak and talons, he is a very ugly bird, I can assure you—he is what, in sporting phrase, is called 'an ugly customer.' Here (pointing lower down) is the serpent of corruption, climbing gradually and stealthily towards this mighty eagle; but the shining serpent, false as he has been from the beginning of the world, dares not to face that mighty eagle from the front, but is crawling up from behind. He is expecting, as many enemies of the people have done, to find that eagle napping. But he is mistaken, and he is sure to find the eagle wide awake. Little doubt may be entertained that the very moment the glittering eye of that serpent falls upon that eagle, the eagle will be down upon him, and crush the serpent's head." This, the *Spectator* thinks, is sadly like the style of the young Columbian, in Martin Chuzzlewit, only waterier: "I tell that lion that Freedom's hand once twisted in his mane, he lies a corse before me, and the eagles of the Great Republic laugh ha! ha!" The colliers of Burslem might have imitated the eagles of the Great Republic with advantage, but it is stated that instead of laughing, they cheered this wretched stuff.

WRITING with reference to the recent outcry against the "seditious" utterances of native editors in India, the same journal observes: "Speeches are made in mosques which are, no doubt, incitements to treason. Songs are sung in bazaars which make the Government seem ridiculous or hateful. Dramas are acted in which the white man is represented as a Croat would have been in 1859 in a Venetian patriotic play. 'Leaders' are published in which the Administration is denounced, misrepresented, traduced, with great acerbity, considerable eloquence, and in Bengal at all events, a good deal of wit. The biting humour of races who have much of Rabelais in them, and can ridicule sometimes the very gods, exhausts itself upon the foreign conquerors, whose ways, officers, and social habits are held up to the broadest and sometimes the most obscene derision. But all this hostility is the expression rather than the cause of a chronic disaffection, which has its origin in the nature of the situation, the rule of one civilisation by another, which is not entirely discreditable—after all, we do not denounce Poles for not liking German government, far more efficient though it is than Polish government would be—and which is, we fear, irremovable except by time." It is doubtful if orator, dramatist, or editor really deepens it in any appreciable degree, certain that they do not deepen it as orator, dramatist, and editor would do if driven by repressive legislation into secrecy, and tempted to preach, and perform, and write amid an audience whose sympathy would shroud them from observation like a fog. No Mahomedan will denounce us from the pulpit as he would do in secret meeting. No dramatist can satirise us on the stage as he does in the great room of a Hindoo house. No journalist will print the things which were formerly, and we believe still are, circulated in the lithographed news-letters over which we have and can have no control. It is very doubtful whether the effect of all these modes of attack is not to alleviate rather than intensify disaffection.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

THE *Cologne Gazette* confirms the statement which has been made respecting Prince Bismarck's intention, at the recommendation of his medical advisers, to spend henceforth part of every year at a warm place in South Germany; but it denies the other statement made, that Prince Bismarck intends to dispose of his estate at Varzin.

THE Continental papers are still discussing and endeavouring to explain what is now known as the late "war scare." The Berlin correspondent of the *Echo du Parlement* confirms the statement that Bismarck, at the end of April or the beginning of May, Prince Reuss, Vienna, and St. Petersburg a despatch, pointing out the dangerous precipitation of the French armaments, and the impossibility that the heavy sacrifices imposed by the cadres law could be supported long. This ardour led to the presumption that France intended to go to war next year. Prince Hohenlohe, at Paris, received a copy of this despatch for his personal information. The three Ambassadors communicated the Note to the respective Foreign Secretaries, who all declared, verbally, that they would act in favour of the maintenance of peace. The Ambassadors of Russia and Austria at Paris received orders to recommend prudence and moderation. The English *chargé d'affaires* (Lord Lyons being absent) offered the mediation of the English Government. The Duc Decazes declared that France wished only for peace, and that her measures of armament and the cadres law had not the proportions and importance attached to them at Berlin. Some days afterwards, the Emperor Alexander arrived at Berlin, and Prince Bismarck succeeded in convincing him of the peaceful intentions of the German Empire. The Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that the disquieting rumours arose simply from the fact that France, who now possesses an army of 800,000 men, which she can mobilize in six days, ordered four or five weeks ago certain military precautionary measures, which suggested that she believed in an approaching war. The circular Note was a confidential communication to the German representatives abroad, stating that, in spite of the menacing attitude of France, notwithstanding all the efforts of the German Government to establish an at least outwardly friendly intercourse between the two countries, Germany will keep on the watch, and under no circumstances attack, but wait for the attack. At St. Petersburg these intentions of Germany were well known and approved. When this became known opinions changed at Paris, and when the Russian Emperor arrived at Berlin all difficulties were already removed. A Berlin telegram says that on the occasion of the "peaceful intervention of the British Foreign Office" the German Government "while thanking the British Government, is understood to have pointed out that there was no ground for mediation, as no differences existed between Germany and France." It is stated in a Paris telegram that an assertion published in a German newspaper that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had again assured the Berlin Government of the pacific intentions of France, is contradicted in semi-official circles. "It is stated that no doubt has ever been entertained as to the intentions of France. The assertion also that the French Government has suspended the execution of the measures decided upon by the National Assembly for the re-establishment of the military status of the country and for the security of its territory is denied in equally positive terms. There never has been the slightest intention of suspending these measures."

THE Upper House of the Prussian Diet has voted the second reading of the Bill respecting the administration of the property of Catholic parishes. The measure was amended in two paragraphs, but in other respects it was passed in the form adopted at the first reading. The House next agreed to the Bill in its entirety. The Bill for the suppression of convents was afterwards discussed. It passed the second reading, and was subsequently finally carried by 66 votes against 24 votes, without amendment, in the form in which it had been voted by the Lower House.

THE Prussian Government, apprehending disturbances, has prohibited all Roman Catholic processions in public. This order prevented a number of processions which were to have been held at various places in honour of the Pope's jubilee.

FOUR members of the staff of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* have been fined thirty marks each for refusing to give information as to the authorship of certain articles, the Court intimating that if, after three days, they were still refractory, they would be committed to prison. They have, however, appealed against the decision. A prosecution has also been commenced against a Nuremberg paper for inadvertently inserting an advertisement, apparently in cipher, which, when read backwards, consisted of reflections on Prince Bismarck.

FRANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that the Committee of Thirty is composed of one member of the Republican Union—M. Cazot; six of the Republican Left—MM. Duclerc, Albert Grévy, Jules Ferry, Humbert, Le Royer, and Jules Simon; twelve of the Left—MM. Bethmont, Christophe, Delorme, Laboulaye, de Marcere, Krantz, Comte Rampon, Ricard, Ernest Picard, Scherer, Vacherot, and Waddington; seven of the Lavergne group—MM. Adrien Léon, Baze, Beau, Cezanne, De Lavergne, Luro, and Voisin; three of the Right group, De Clerc—MM. Adnet, Delsol, and Sacase; one of the Moderate Right—M. de Sugny. Thus the Left has twelve members, without reckoning the seven members of the Wallon or Lavergne group, which hovers between the Left and Right Centres. M. Duclerc, of the Left, received the largest number of votes—namely, 401; M. Laboulaye, of the Left Centre, and M. Lavergne standing next, with 371 each. The three members of the Right Centre, and one of the Moderate, together with one of the Lavergne group, were elected at the third ballot, the number of votes they received ranging from 311 to 256. The correspondent of the *Daily News* states that M. Gambetta only failed to be elected for want of a single vote. The same writer says that during a suspension of the sitting, the Radical leader exhorted the Left not to push their triumph too far, and recommended the selection of the five members who were elected at the third ballot.

THE Bureaux of the French National Assembly has met for the purpose of nominating the Committee on the Budget of 1876, to consist of seventeen members. Thirteen of the Left were elected. They nearly all recognised, we are told, the necessity of voting the Budget before August 1st. The financial proposals of M. Léon Say were generally approved. He declared that the yield of the taxes was very satisfactory. An excess of 30,000,000 *fs.* over the estimates for the first five months of 1875 had been obtained, and, in consequence of the total amount which the year's taxes might be expected to produce, it would not be necessary to have recourse to the advance of 40,000,000 *fs.* on the part of the Bank of France. He believed that the same state of things would exist in 1876.

THE French Government has accepted an offer made by an officer in the Belgian army and an inhabitant of Antwerp, to place at their disposal four hundred carrier-pigeons of the very best breed, most of which have won prizes at the principal pigeon races held in Belgium. Another Belgian gentleman has also sent a number of his best carriers to M. Geoffroy de Saint-Hilaire, president of the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The "military pigeon-house," which has been formed by the French War Office, is therefore in possession of nearly five hundred carriers, which will soon breed a sufficient supply of pigeons to people the dovecots which will be erected in the different fortified towns of France. The *Journal des Débats* states that one of the carrier-pigeons now in possession of the Jardin d'Acclimatation has undergone singular vicissitudes of fortune. This pigeon, which was in one of the balloons sent up from Paris during the siege, fell into the hands of the Germans, and Prince Frederic Charles, to whom it was brought by one of his orderlies, sent it as a present to his mother, the Princess Charles of Prussia, who had it placed in her dovecot, which contains the best breeds of pigeons in Europe. After remaining in captivity for four years, this bird made its escape, and found its way back to its original home in the Boulevard Clichy, and has now been presented by the owner to the "military pigeon-house" of France.

ACCORDING to a French newspaper there is in existence a profession in London which reflects great credit upon its original professor—the French journalist who, in describing London life and manners, attributes its existence to our constitutional hypocrisy and our irrepressible desire to seem to our fellows different from what we really are. In the suburbs of London, we are gravely assured, there exist what are known by the name of "splashing houses"—where for the modest sum of three shillings a would-be fox or stag hunter can be splashed from head to foot in the soil of any county in England, where he wishes to have it thought he has been hunting. The process is simple enough. On the arrival of a customer a stableman comes forward and inquires, "What hounds, sir; Kent, Surrey, Essex?" and on receiving the reply the noble sportsman is led to a wooden horse, which by turning a wheel, is made to splash and kick up as much dirt and mud of the proper character in five minutes as an ordinary hunter in the field would in five hours. Then, continues our historian, the proud splashed one returns to Bond Street, Piccadilly, Pall Mall, *une cravache à la main, étaler son costume moucheté*. Had the Comte de Jarnac still represented France at the Court of St. James, and had Lord

location of pass stations, is in favor of the frontier system in preference to what is called the trade-centre system of registration. The latter system proceeds upon the principle that the great bulk of the trade of a province, must be concentrated at some town, to which the goods are imported, or whence they are exported; and that if each town, of any importance as a place of trade, reports the value and quantity of articles it receives and sends, excluding mere local traffic, a fair idea will be obtained of the trade between district and district of a province, and between the whole province and external countries. The system of town registration, though well adapted for obtaining information regarding internal trade, is not sufficient to secure statistics of the [illegible] entering or leaving British territory, which is after all the chief aim of the registration scheme. Each Government will be required to select suitable posts on the principal thoroughfares on or near any frontier; existing local establishments such as the customs establishment on the inland customs line, and the toll stations on roads and river, being utilized as far as possible. The Conference's proposals regarding the amount of information which it is desirable to obtain of the traffic passing the frontier of each province, fall short of the Secretary of State's requirements. They consider that it will be impossible to ascertain such particulars as the destination of the goods, the place or country from which they have come, and the route by which they have travelled, or by which they are to proceed; and they state that for all practical purposes, it will be sufficient to know that the traffic enters or leaves the country or province concerned, at a certain point. But we cannot agree to this view. It appears to us that not only does the scheme stop short of the instructions issued to the Conference, but it stops just at the point where the statistics called for would be chiefly valuable, whether for commercial, political or geographical purposes. For instance, in the case of a caravan proceeding from the Kangra valley by the Kooloo route across the Bara Lacha pass, with tea, piece-goods, and other merchandize, although it would be useful to know what quantities of each article passed the border, it would be of more importance to learn whether the goods were destined for Ladakh or were to be carried to the more distant marts of Yarkund or Bokhara; also whether the tea was the produce of the Kangra valley, or the piece-goods were of Manchester manufacture or the outturn of Indian looms.

But however delicate the inquiries, traders will be sure at first to regard them as preliminary to the imposition of transit dues. The Conference deprecate anything in the nature of inquisitorial proceedings, but is there any such difference between the enquiry proposed by them, and that which would be necessary to ascertain particulars of the route and destination, to justify the one being pronounced inquisitorial, and the other not? Merchants are more likely to take alarm at an attempt to ascertain the weight and value of their goods, than at any questions with reference to their destination, their route, and the country they have come from. These are matters which travellers would expect to be questioned about. And it would give very little trouble to the registering clerk to record this additional information. The success of the scheme will depend upon the care which is bestowed on the selection of the stations and suitable men for the work. It may be found desirable to locate the former as near as possible to camping grounds, so as to avoid inconveniencing travellers by tedious stoppages. As regards the latter, we doubt if men of sufficient intelligence and discretion are to be obtained for the small salaries proposed by the Conference. It will be a mistake to be over-economical, at the outset. It will be better to have fewer stations, than to stint expenditure by the employment of inferior men. If the scheme is only allowed a fair start, there is every reason to believe that it will prove to be of great practical value.

THE INQUISITION AT OLD GOA.

THE precise point at issue in Germany between the Church and the Civil power, seems to be whether any person by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of the Roman Catholic Church shall suffer any forfeiture of civil rights, or of property, at the hands of the State. Rome excommunicates a professor in one of the Colleges, and forthwith commands the State to forfeit his appointment, and remove him from his chair. Shall the State obey her or not? The Professors pour contempt upon the Vatican decree of infallibility, because of its historic falsehood, and Rome replies by excommunicating them, and ordering the State to remove them from their appointments. Should the State obey the command, or treat it as an intrusion of the Church upon the domain of civil rights? It was a question of this precise order, we believe, that produced the present rupture. In India, we absolutely refuse to enforce by law any forfeiture of rights or property on the ground of a man's excommunication by his caste-fellows.

Every one should understand distinctly what is the great ground of opposition to the Roman Catholic Church in educated Europe. The day has all but gone by when the doctrinal decrees of the Council of Trent move Protestant resentment very much. Indeed multitudes of Protestants are willing to admit, and do so, that the purely doctrinal differences between the two Churches (as distinguished from the errors of popular Romanism, *e.g.*, what we call Mariolatry) have ceased to be of the importance they once were; and that it is doubtful whether the dogma of Transubstantiation, for instance, is of an order that should in these days prevent communion between the two Churches. In the 16th century, Transubstantiation meant an impious traffic in masses, and it was then right for men to go to the stake rather than go to mass. For ourselves, we confess that while we regard the doctrine as an untrue "development" of the primitive faith, we think a man may be an equally good Christian whether he believes in Transubstantiation with the Romanists, Consubstantiation with the Lutherans, the Real Presence with the Anglicans, or simple Commemoration with the Swiss. The world has outgrown the dispute. What has still, however, to be protested against in Rome is the secular, the political, claims which it asserts against the Civil power. This is the real quarrel in Germany at this moment. It is simply ridiculous to talk of poor old King William, or his great Chancellor "persecuting," or wanting to persecute, Roman Catholics for their religion. Let us try to illustrate exactly what we mean. This then is the year 1875. Just one hundred years ago, 1775, the Inquisition at Goa was suppressed by Royal Edict after its annual *auto da fe* in that year. But the Roman Church would not submit to the "sweet reasonableness" of the edict. It was an act against the faith in its eyes, and so the priests got it set up again in 1779. After a bloodless interval of four years, Rome put this terrible engine of cruelty again into working order. It did not give up or abate a jot of its pretensions, but simply held its bloody annual festival privately, within the walls of the Inquisition itself. And the horrible thing was in full working order when Buchanan visited Goa 30 years afterwards: and men and women, we may be reasonably sure, were burnt as heretics in Old Goa within the years of many now living. The institution claimed complete, and was allowed complete, independence of the Governor-General of Goa, and it exercised authority over all India. If it seized a British subject, say a Portuguese resident of Bombay, and hurried him off to one of its two hundred dungeons, there was no power in India that could release him.

Now we ask the gentlemen who conduct the *Indo-European Correspondence*, whether the Civil power did right to acknowledge an *Imperium in imperio* of this order? It is of no use to say that the age has outgrown it. It has: but *Rome* has not outgrown it. It is barely 70 years since this terrible institution was in full working order at Goa, while British regiments were garrisoning the Portuguese forts against the French. We take this extreme instance of Roman pretensions, that it may take hold of the popular mind. Barely 70 years ago, the company of priests at Goa forming this terrible tribunal, claimed authority over every person and over all authorities in the territory; and we are told it is persecution to stamp such pretensions and such institutions out of existence. No: Bismarck is in the main right. The Empire is simply driving the Church into her own proper sphere. And if measures of seeming severity are resorted to, it must not be forgotten that the Church absolutely refuses to

own defeat, refuses to withdraw any of her pretensions whatever. Under the development obtained by her at Rome, the Church has been the enemy of freedom, and the great obstacle to enlightened legislation for centuries past. If Rome will but abandon her pretensions to rule the Civil power and submit to be ruled thereby, as Presbyterians and Wesleyans, and Anglicans, and every other body of Christians do, there will be an end of the so-called persecution. Unfortunately for herself, she is Infallible, and she has to outgrow that delusion, before she can loyally acquiesce in the suppression of all priestly interference with the secular affairs of life. No one objects to her giving as much 'counsel' as she pleases, or preaching till she wears herself out. Only let her frankly disavow all claims to, and all attempts to, assert magisterial powers of any kind over society. Her theory of the Church makes its priests magistrates and rulers; and that is what must be given up totally.

THE PUNJAB COURTS.

THE new judicial scheme for the Punjab, from which such great things were expected, has broken down. It has been found that changes are necessary in the Chief Court Act, and several other Acts, before the new scheme could be brought into force. It has, therefore, been resolved to consolidate all the Acts relating to the Punjab Courts before anything further is done: in other words, the measure has been adjourned *sine die*. Perhaps the absence from the Council of the great local knowledge of Sir Douglas Forsyth has had much to do with the very sensible resolve now come to. No doubt the numerous petitions against the new scheme, and its disapproval by the entire body of the Punjab Commission, one individual perhaps excepted, have also had something to do with the matter. In the meantime there is wailing among the moonsiffs elect, and those who had expected to step into their shoes when vacated, and are now left out in the dark. We trust that when the scheme is again taken in hand it will be possible to remedy some of the evils of which the burden is grievous to the province. We have lately a series of letters purporting to be written by one Sirdar Satbachan Singh, explanatory of the evils generally of English rule. The Sirdar attributed much of the unpopularity of our Government to the evils fostered by our law Courts. While, however, what he stated has much, very much, truth in it, we apprehend he has missed the real blot in our system. It is not that legal processes in our dominions are spun out over lengthy periods, and years pass without a decision being come to. Patience is most certainly one of the virtues of this land: "hope springs eternal in the plaintiff's breast." But delay is not an invention of the English Courts. We could mention a Native State, not far from the capital of the Punjab, where some cases instituted about the Hindoo year 1908, and this is 1932, are still pending. It is not that parties to suits have to cool their heels for days together under the trees in cutcherry compounds. We have seen the same things in places not under our rule. Any one who has travelled through the Puttiala territory, for instance, must have seen the same crowds waiting at the gates of the Nazims' and Naib Nazims' Courts. It is not that injustice is often done. Our Courts in this matter are far better than the indigenous *punchayets* whose tendency to side with the richer man is notorious. It is not that they have a dislike to law—witness the popularity of the Small Cause Courts.

The real evil at the root of our administration is beyond doubt the facility of appeal. Not only does this cause suits to be carried from Court to Court, when there is no doubt of the justice of the first decision, but it leads to the institution every day of numerous false claims. When people see that the Tehsildar, Deputy Commissioner, and Commissioner, all of whom have passed examinations in law, are just as likely to differ on the merits of a case as not, the institution of suits becomes a mere matter of chance, in which the probability of winning is greater on the side that has the longer purse and the sharper vakil. A recent *Saturday Review* gives us the opinion of one who is an authority on this matter: "As to the general danger of encouraging criminal appeals, Sir George Campbell was able to contribute the fruits of his Indian experience. He had seen how easily frivolous appeals were got up by unscrupulous attornies, and he thought that the natural proneness of Scotchmen to appeal had better not be carried too far." *

The present *summum jus* of the Punjab Courts seems to be the *summum bonum* of lawyers only, but the *summa injuria* of the persons most interested, the people generally. But can substantial justice be done without a system of appeals? We think it can, provided the Courts are not compelled to bow so deferentially to legal technicalities. Take the instance of the Small Cause Courts. There is no appeal from the decision of the Judge; but where there has been a miscarriage of justice, a reference can be made to the Chief Court. Legal technicalities are not allowed to prevail at the expense of justice. Execution of decrees, and all the *subordinate processes* are directed by European or Eurasian clerks, in whom the greatest confidence is reposed by suitors: there is no string of grasping native amlahs to interrupt or divert the progress of a suit in any way. And when we hear of a Small Cause Court from which there have been only a dozen references in as many years to the Chief Court, and half of these made by the Judge, and that in not a single instance has the Judge's decision been set aside, surely we may claim to have found the remedy we have been seeking. It is true these Courts decide small causes only, but the greatness or smallness of causes is but relative. "These little things are great to little men." It would be easy to extend their procedure to greater suits. It is the procedure that we think so worthy of imitation.

THE ARTICLES.

THERE is a lull in the clerical world on this subject, but the storm will be raging up again before long. Dr. Pusey when speaking of the 21st Article of Religion, in the preface to his somewhat recent edition of Tract 90, says that the article in declaring "that General Councils may err, and sometimes have "erred, implied at least that some Councils never had erred, "such as those which had established the faith which the [illegible] particulars for the Articles ourselves, but this way of dealing with them is certainly open to the charge of disingenuousness. For the words of the Article do not "imply" what Dr. Pusey says, but assert as plainly as language can, a proposition destructive of such an inference. The Article runs thus:

> XXI. General Councils may not be gathered together without the commandment and will of Princes. And when they be gathered together (for as much as they be an assembly of men, whereof all be not governed with the spirit and word of God) they may err, and sometimes have erred, even in things pertaining unto God. Wherefore things ordained by them as necessary to salvation have neither strength nor authority, unless it may be declared that they be taken out of Holy Scripture.

The Article is levelled against the principle of *Tradition*, with the theological developments that principle has received, and it means that a whole string of propositions springing therefrom are untrue. In particular, the Article is directed against the infallibility of General Councils: and what it really says is that there never has been any Council, of which it could be affirmed that it was "infallible," and so of equal authority with Scripture. Now does this really imply what Dr. Pusey says it does, namely, that "some Councils have never erred"? It is asserted of English Parliaments that they cannot err, and as a matter of fact never have erred; and when you reply such Parliaments not only may err, but *sometimes* "have erred," you are assured that you imply by such language that *some* Parliaments never have erred, and could not err, because they were infallible. What you have really asserted is the *fallibility* of *all* Parliaments, and though it were even true that *some* Parliaments never had erred, the statement in no way "implies" that admission. It is a true instinct, we think, that declares such a mode of interpreting the Articles to be disingenuous. The Article says plainly that no General Council is infallible, and yet men who believe that all such Councils are so, subscribe nevertheless to the Article as true, and then justify their so doing by importing into it an admission which, if it were really there, would still make subscription to the Articles wrong. While the Articles are thus a snare to High

* *Saturday Review* of 1st May, 1875.

Churchmen on the one hand, they are equally so to Broad Church and the Low Church on the other. Three-fourths probably of the clergy of the Church of England regard Calvinistic doctrines with dislike, and yet masses of young men are persuaded to present themselves year after year for ordination, declaring their belief in Predestination and Election (Article XVII) by ingeniously fencing with the meaning of the words. The question of subscription is no doubt a very difficult one, but to torture the Articles to mean what they do not, and then say we believe them to be true, cannot be the right way of dealing with it. Carlyle declares the age sick with Jesuitism, which has so nestled itself in the life of the nation, that men are *but canting when saying their sincerest and best. Sincere—insincere speech: such has* become the most common current coin of the age, in the universities, the pulpit and the press. And the charge is but too true. Whether the Heads of houses acted prematurely in 1841 in their famous Resolution on Tract 90: "That modes of interpre- "tation such as are suggested in the said tract, evade rather "than explain the sense of the Articles," we must hold their judgment to have been true. And "evading" is the special object of hatred to the national character. Dr. Pusey contends justly, however, that the condemnation was altogether one-sided. If such a resolution were to be passed at all, it should have been levelled at *all* evasions of the Article. The evasions of the Arminian, Calvinistic, and Broad parties are just as obnoxious to condemnation as those of the Newman school. But then the former were in a majority of 19 to 2 at the hebdomedal Board, and so without any conscious wrong, they passed a most unjust and partial verdict on the Tract. John Keble had eagerly avowed to them his own hearty approval of it, and so had Pusey, but other counsels prevailed. The "car went on: it mattered not over whom its wheels should pass." Newman was lost to the English Church by this question of subscription to the Articles—a greater loss, as Mr. Gladstone thinks, than that of even Wesley in the last century. That Newman knew well that the doctrine of Transubstantiation was not primitive, is certain from his treatment of the subject only four years before his secession. Thus in Tract 90 itself, he calls it the "shocking doctrine" of Transubstantiation, and shows from antiquity that it was opposed to the primitive faith, quoting in particular S. Cyprian on the point. And yet when in 1845 the Church told him it was not a shocking doctrine at all, but that it had been held by the Apostles, he deliberately sacrificed what he knew to be true (that is, if he knew anything to be true in history) to the assertion of the Church that she was infallible. There is something touching in this abject deference to authority, but what would have been the state of the world to-day if its great men had all been Newmans? We do not think that Transubstantiation is a sufficient ground for dividing communions in the present day, but in the sixteenth century it was part of a system of profitable imposture that could be overthrown only by laying the axe at the root of the belief on which the system rested. With the disappearance of the sale of masses from the Church, the dogma became merely a metaphysical controversy, and remains so to this day, wherever the doctrine of the 'real presence' is held in any shape.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER.

Bengal.

AT a time when the condition of the agricultural classes has become so much a topic of general discussion as at present, and when the attention of Government is being directed to the subject, as evinced by Sir Richard Temple's proposed Bill, it will not be out of place to consider our position with regard to obtaining accurate information as to the real state of the agricultural classes and to see how far our present machinery might be utilized for the purpose to a greater extent than it is at present. The yearly life of the Bengal district officer consists of two periods, during one of which (the cold weather tour) he has whatever opportunities are afforded him of seeing for himself the actual condition of his district with regard to the subject in hand. In the other (which comprises the greater part of the year), his district, as far as his personal knowledge is concerned, is practically a closed book to him, during which any information he may receive is either derived from the reports of his subordinates, which are but second-hand, or from inferences drawn from returns furnished by the Registration or Stamp Department, which, useful though they be in showing the *general* state of the district, fail to afford any information with respect to particular cases. We shall first of all take the cold weather tour, and show how even then, in our opinion, a district or subdivisional officer cannot obtain full and accurate information as to the relations existing amongst the agricultural classes of the district or sub-district under his charge.

The district officer is now moving about; he sees for himself the state of the district as regards crops and cultivation, and all the other physical phenomena of the country. He looks after roads, ferries, and all means of communication, and his tour is undoubtedly one of unmixed good to the district. It is not, however, it may be feared, a sure means of finding out the actual condition of the people. It is true that in the course of conversation with the ryots as he moves along, he hears more than he would at head-quarters, but we question much whether he hears all. The ryot will either keep silence with regard to his grievances, if he has any, or grossly exaggerate them. We refer, of course, to instances of individual hardship, not to cases where ryots are banded together to resist some common enemy, backed up perhaps by the influence and countenance of some powerful rival zemindar. The Collector comes and goes: and beyond moral influence has but little power to help the oppressed ryot, so long as his zemindar keeps without the pale of the Penal Code, which he is sure to do. The zemindar remains, and we may be sure visits the temporary inconvenience he may have suffered, with tenfold interest on the unhappy man who has dared to dispute his will or complain of his oppression. The district officer also, has not sufficient time to appear to the peasantry in his real character. He comes amongst them for a few days only, known previously to them, but as a terror to evil doers, and as the authority who for nine months in the year is unknown save as the source whence summonses and warrants issue; as one before whom the very police tremble. To any one who knows native character, it is clear that it will take more than the few days he remains in camp entirely to eradicate this impression, and show the district officer in his true colours, as one coming amongst them to know them and benefit them as far as he can. Assuming, however, that this belief is absent, and that the ryot approaches the district officer without any feeling of uneasiness or fear, we have then the second of the two conditions we have mentioned as coming into play. He exaggerates the wretchedness of his condition *ad nauseam*. Thus it is well known that this year when the crops in the ground were springing up more luxuriantly than they have done for years, the cultivators in many instances did not hesitate to come up to men on tour with pitiful stories of the failure of their crops, hoping that as Government had supported them in a time of real distress it would continue to assist them for ever. Yet with all this, except in the cases we have mentioned, where they are united or supported by some powerful auxiliary they will not accuse the zemindar directly: they will ask aid from Government, but will not endanger themselves with their zemindars. They will make long stories of their wretched condition, but will not accuse any one of being directly the cause of it. The difficulty of obtaining really accurate information was never so clearly shown as in the early days of the famine. Our present system was then tried to its utter-most, and it was a matter of impossibility to obtain information about grain in the villages and information of the like nature. It was not until the people gradually got rid of the feeling of suspicion they originally entertained, and saw that Government were really anxious to help them, that they began freely to tell their tale of distress and want: this, too, when hunger was staring them in the face, when intelligent officers were constantly moving about impressing on them the fact that Government had come as their helpers; and when every circle of villages had its own officer seeking out infor-

mation—not as in the usual state of things, when one individual has to depend upon his personal knowledge of a large tract of country upon observations gathered during the interval snatched from criminal and other work through a brief Indian cold weather.

Thus even in the most favorable part of the District officer's year, information is hard to obtain, and not trustworthy when obtained; and what are we to say of his knowledge during the rest and greater part of the year, obtained as it is second-hand or deduced from returns and information of a like nature. It cannot surely be of much value in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the relations between the ryots and zemindars —great and valuable as is the knowledge of the actual condition of the country, of the wealth or poverty of the agriculturists as a class that the District officer now has. There are improvements which would give him further insight into the district, which would show him the people more as they individually are, and less as they seem to be from a general point of view. We are of course aware that the objection may be raised to our remarks, that in all investigations in India allowance must be made for exaggerated statements, but officials are fully qualified to make these allowances. We must not forget that where District officers have not the power to help materially in cases of oppression, the oppressed will not come forward readily and imperil their future by making complaints, while Government nevertheless have to look to District officers, and to them alone, for their information. And without accurate and clear information, it is unreasonable to expect that the subject can be grappled with and disposed of satisfactorily. We shall endeavour to show in our next, in what direction the present force at our command might be more advantageously directed with a view to putting before Government the actual state of the agricultural classes.

HIGH 'FALUTIN.'

THERE can be no doubt about it; the Britisher, like the typical [illegible] for want of a licking. And what's more, he lets off steam in far higher-flown language. His phraseology is stupendous, especially in official announcements of a warlike nature, recording how some small boy trod on the tail of his coat and then ran away, when threatened with the terrors of the Police:

> "Nor art nor nature has the force,
> To stop its steady course:
> Nor Alps nor Pyreneans keep it out
> Nor fortified redoubt."

Substitute *Naga Hills* for "Alps" and *stockade* "for Pyreneans" and "redoubt," and we here have a *résumé* of the published account of our latest martial triumph. But four lines of poetry however sublime can hardly do justice to it, and although an antiquated general of some merit, named Cæsar, once managed to summarise the events of a campaign in three words, the exigencies of modern warfare require greater refinement and prolixity of expression, just as an advanced civilization no longer recognizes apothecaries' and grocers' shops, but speaks of our medical halls and Italian warehouses. In fact, high 'falutin' is the order of the day, and the result of the Naga expedition is announced to the public much in the same style as our respectable contemporary the *Pioneer* proclaims the virtues of a potent Aphrodisiac in its advertisement columns. To save our readers the trouble of wading through the despatch, we will give them the cream of it.

Paragraphs 6 to 32 relate the hair-breadth escapes and heroic performances of the invading army. At the very commencement of the campaign, the men were subjected to a severe trial, for they actually had to march fifteen miles instead of the ten anticipated by the gallant commander. After that feat, let Xenophon and his 10,000 vanish from the pages of history! Towards the end of this harassing march, they had to rush violently down a steep hill, but it is satisfactory to learn that they succeeded in setting up a store on the road. It now became necessary to secure the line of communication between the hostile country and the base of operations. This was effected by putting four native officers inside as many stockades, each with from 8 to 30 sepoys under his command. The numbers one has to deal with, it will be noted, are overwhelming. A proclamation against mutilation followed. This caused no dissatisfaction among the troops, with the exception of one irate up-country sepoy who was overheard remarking with excited gestures to a well-looking female camp follower, "*kuchh purwa nahneen—main terá nák kát loonga!*" He was promptly put under arrest. Amid such stirring scenes, the narrafor nevertheless pauses to observe that "the principal crops "grown by the Nagas are rice and *kuchoos*: the latter, a species of "arum, is very extensively cultivated, and forms the staple food of "the Nagas of these hills." Where in the world was Mr.———? He might have picked up some useful wrinkles for the Gammon and Spinach Department. All the same, *kuchoos* don't seem to be a good staple food for fighting on, because it presently appeared that the consumers thereof, "though well stockaded and holding a very strong natural position...did not wish to fight." They continued doggedly masticating their rice and *kuchoos*, till our impetuous troops, no longer to be restrained, bounded across the intervening heights and "came in on their rear most unexpectedly, when they fled in every direction," leaving the remains of their vegetable diet behind them. Craven consumers of rice and *kuchoos!*

A few days later another engagement took place, which may also be briefly described. The Nagas took good aim, and firing well over the heads of their assailants, then ran away with remarkable celerity. The despatch writer remarks in a melancholy tone, "*had they stood their ground* for a very short time, *the flanking parties would have* got in their rear and *caused them very great loss.*" The fact is, your only chance with a Naga is to fetch him in the rear. Strange to say, though the enemy's balls went right over their heads, somewhow or another "several of our men and one European got wounded." This, however, is susceptible of explanation. "The whole ground around was pangied in every direction." So they must have been *pangied.* There's something that sets one's teeth on edge in the bare sound of being *pangied.*

Little or nothing remains to be recorded but the services of our officers. Colonel Nuttall, we learn, considers his thanks are specially due to Colonel Sheriff and Lieutenant-Colonel Corry, because they abstained from disobeying his orders:

> "And thou, Dalhousy, the great god of war,
> Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar!"

To Lieutenant Abbott his thanks are due, because he made an excellent trestle bridge, constructed on the reverse principle to that which failed in the case of Brian O'Lyn's well-known causeway; to Lieutenant Ridgeway, because in spite of his anomalous position as staff officer, during this arduous campaign, he never once threw any [illegible] of the operations; to Lieutenant Macgregor, because he did not intercept the supplies and loot the baggage; and, last not least, to Major Tulloch, because that resolute and upright officer did not evacuate Borwasali (a reserve depôt), and carry off the stores, immediately after the disappearance of the troops into the interior. In short, "their services were constant and arduous, and of the greatest importance to the success of the campaign." Such negative services as those noted are, indeed, of the most vital importance, and we may next expect to hear of full private Tommy Atkins being raised from the ranks for abstaining, in the heat of battle, from accidentally driving a bullet *into* the back of some particularly obnoxious subaltern, who too confidingly gets in his way. Forbearance of the sort deserves the highest commendation, detection being under the circumstances almost impossible, and the temptation to succumb to the impulse of the moment must be at times stronger even than that which presented itself to Lieutenant Macgregor in the shape of Commissariat rum, or to Major Tulloch in the form of miscellaneous stores. We nearly forgot to mention that Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R.E., surveyed "300 square miles of country on the scale of two miles to the inch," besides building another bridge, and generally doing what he was told; one more feather in the cap of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey Department. In fact, everybody connected directly or indirectly with the expedition, down to the Political Officer's sherishtadar, is plastered over with praise, to an extent that must make the recipient of the flattering unction quite sticky, and it is probably through an oversight that Colonel Nuttall has not scratched the backs of the Deputy Commissioner's dog and the Assistant Commissioner's cat. The only official publication we ever recollect having seen so fulsome as his despatch, was the thanksgiving of the N.-W. P. Government on the occasion of the last Kumbh fair at Hurdwar, in 1867, and we are half inclined to believe that Colonel Nuttall must have prepared himself for his literary labours by carefully studying it.

It is pleasant to flatter our imagination with the fancy that a vein of quiet sarcasm runs through the Commander-in-Chief's comments upon the document: "The *severe trials* endured by the troops from the inclemency of the weather," (there were some showers of rain), "and in overcoming the physical difficulties presented by high precipitous hills and rapid torrents, and the *skilful and spirited*

manner in which the enemy were driven" (they ran away) "*from their formidable defences*, will doubtless meet *with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.*" This is really ingenious. The Commander-in-Chief thus preserves a judicious reticence, and refers the worshippers at the temple of Fame to the Viceroy, who, being a plain matter-of-fact man of business, swallows the whole thing at a gulp in the ordinary course of affairs, and disposes of the case by bowing all round. We, however, regret that so excellent an opportunity of authoritatively checking a most pernicious practice has been allowed to pass unheeded. The British officer, it is true, does not yet consider it a work of supererogation to do his duty; but high falutin, and the constant repetition of indiscriminate praise cannot *fail to have a most baneful effect in the long run*; and unless *tall talking* and obsequious encomiums be put down with a high hand once for all, we may, before long, bid good-bye to manly feeling and discipline in our army. The policy of Government should be something loftier than that of the "*après moi, le deluge*" school. We are, notwithstanding, quite prepared to see military honours conferred in recognition of exploits, similar to those of civilians all over the country every cold weather, sometimes, too, in the hot. If not, we shall be agreeably surprised.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Vanity Fair assures its readers that the difficulty with Burmah is chiefly due to the Viceroy's contempt for the counsels of his military advisers. "He was repeatedly warned by Lord Napier of Magdala not to sell arms to the Burmese, and persisted in disregarding these monitions, for no other reason, as far as can be made out, than to turn a few thousand rupees. The King of Burmah, finding his troops armed with Sniders, while the English force in his vicinity was still equipped with breach-loaders, waxed insolent, and may yet have to be dealt with at a cost of a few millions." We suppose these *canards* are furnished from India. *Vanity Fair* will not care, we fear, to be informed that Burmah has just ground of complaint against us for interfering with its right to import arms. Wisely or unwisely, we agreed by a modification of the treaty to allow the Burmese Court to import arms as freely as it pleased, while it remained on friendly relations with us; and it has a grievance against us for having withdrawn the permission.

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THE same journal assures us, that if we were to permit the people of India to send representatives to Parliament, "the ex-King of Oudh would certainly own one member, Scindiah and Holkar would also each find one, and the native members would represent not the people of India, but simply the personal interests of a few factious, intriguing, and selfish Rajahs and Nawabs." These gentlemen very much underrate the intelligence of the people about whom they thus write. It would not be difficult to find native gentlemen well fitted to sit in Parliament, but they would have to be *nominated*. The people are not yet ripe for the introduction of *representative* institutions amongst them, and that is all, we think, that can be said against the proposal.

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THE *Germania* publishes a rejoinder by the Prussian Bishops to Bismarck's answer to their memorial against the 'Disendowment Bill.' The document is signed, we are told, by the whole Episcopate, except the imprisoned prelates of Posen and Paderborn. The official press calls it a "collection of empty phrases," but the phraseology is said to be dignified. The first taunt of the Minister was that the Bishops had regarded a promise to obey laws in Prussia, which in other countries aroused no scruple, as a denial of the Christian faith. The Bishops answer that they never said anything of the kind, but that it was repulsive to the Christian conscience to be compelled to promise unconditional obedience to any laws the State might think fit to make, and that the rule of faith had provided for such cases by commanding that then "we ought to obey God rather than man." The assertion that Catholics in other countries yielded willing assent to laws refused by themselves, they declare to be utterly untrue. The well-informed Dusseldorf correspondent of the *Guardian* traverses their statement, however, in one particular, and points out that at the very beginning of the conflict the Bishops put their foot down on the provision of the May laws, which they declared to be a violation of the rights of the Church, by the nomination of priests being notified to the Civil authority. On that one provision they refused obedience, and were fined and imprisoned, and finally deposed; while it is notorious, according to this writer, that this demand on the part of the State is yielded by the Catholic Episcopate in Austria, Bavaria, and Baden. We believe it to be true that Rome seldom yields an inch to the Civil power on the mere ground that she has yielded the point in question to other Powers. She gives nothing gracefully; every concession has to be forced from her. The Bishops upon the whole, however, are said to have made an effective rejoinder, and to have answered the taunt of the ministerial rescript fairly enough.

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IT was hoped that the statistics collected in connection with infanticide in the North-Western Provinces would furnish valuable information regarding the rural birth-rate and mortality. The hope has been to a great extent disappointed by a perusal of Mr. Hobart's report on infanticide, for the half-year ending September last. The birth and death rates have been ascertained not for the whole community, as might have been supposed, but for a section of it only, consisting chiefly of children and married couples. The number of children under 12 years of age is also a mere estimate, no great care having been taken to ascertain ages. Mr. Hobart, indeed, acknowledges all this. On one point of extreme importance, however, the statistics seem fairly reliable, and the figures for the two sexes corroborate each other by tolerably close agreement. The point to which we refer is the proportion of infants born who die in the first year of life. This reaches the astonishing figure of 27·2 per cent., such being the mortality of Rajpoot infants; other castes are probably worse off. The rules for suppressing infanticide might be made more subservient to the collection of vital statistics, or if this be impossible some special method of enquiry adopted, for we are absolutely in the dark as yet to the general value of Indian life.

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IT seems to be forgotten that the Prince of Wales is something of an Oriental traveller already. In 1852 he made a visit to the Holy Land in company with Dean Stanley.

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The Levant Herald makes the following statement concerning a projected Catholic procession that was to take place in Paris on the 29th of this month for the "civil interment," as it is called, of "the principles of 1789," on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Church of the Sacré Cœur at Montmartre:

> It was the intention to invite delegates from all the Departments to be present. This ceremony was further declared to be intended to represent, in the language of one of the speakers at the General Assembly of the Catholic Societies, 'the civil interment of the principles of 1789.' It appears now, however, that the ceremony is not to take place. Such at least is the announcement made by the *Gazette de Nismes*; and the *Univers*, which reproduces the same intelligence, adds to its regrets on the subject a bitter criticism on the policy of a Government which 'dispossesses Catholics of the right of openly affirming their faith, while it tolerates the procession of revolutionists.'

The *Débats* thinks it a duty to congratulate the Government on its countermanding a demonstration that would have had a very serious character.

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THE metrical system of weights and measures is now adopted by all Europe except ourselves, the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and Brazil having just signed the International Convention for the adoption of this system. In spite of our vast overshadowing commerce we also shall have to adopt the system. Indeed, we have already adopted it in principle in India in the new seer which we have made our unit of weight.

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IN Mr. D. M. Smeaton's report for the last year on Settlement operations in Moradabad, we are presented with a painful picture of the state of official affairs in the district. The village papers were found to be worthless. Dead men were represented as diligently cultivating and paying rent for lands, which even their sons or heirs did not hold. Fields which had twice or thrice changed hands were found entered in the names of tenants who had long since vacated them. Even the record of rents was sometimes bungled—"batai" being found on paper where money rents were paid, and *vice versâ*. The putwarees in many cases did not know what tenants tilled the lands in their villages, far less the precise fields. Regarding the length of occupancy in the holdings they were

generally in the dark, and just as often pretended ignorance, especially when their papers falsely showed short terms, and the zemindar wished the cultivator recorded as a tenant-at-will. "Along "with these difficulties on the very threshold, we had to work with "landlords and tenants who were often at bitter enmity with each "other. The bulk of the rents in this pergunnah had been paid in "grain for generations." The zemindars (principally Hindoos) had contrived to exasperate the cultivators by a persistent course of oppression. The proportion of the crop taken from the tenant had been gradually enhanced on almost numberless of pretexts. Where it was one-half a few years ago, it was now, by the imposition of a lot of petty cesses, two-thirds, although recorded as one-half still. Old grazing rights and customs had been trampled on; the tenant forbidden to touch the grass which grew on the borders of his field; was prosecuted for using the timber he had himself planted thereon; was forbidden to lay hands on any spontaneous products; was prosecuted if he took possession of a tree within his own homestead; was sued for house-rent; was taxed for grazing his plough cattle on the waste—if, indeed, he was permitted the privilege at all. On all sides, the tenantry were harrassed and oppressed. When settlement operations commenced, they determined to free themselves from the misery they had endured for years, and the consequence was a sort of petty agrarian insurrection. The landlords retaliated by putting every recusant cultivator into Court, on whatever pretext. "Our khatiaunis, being truthful, were, as was to be expected, often quite at variance with the current jummabandis. The zemindars leagued together to cancel the attested records of occupancy, and to regain their ascendancy over their tenants by the terror of eviction by decree of Court. Act XIX of 1873 had not been passed, so that the door of the Moonsiff's Court was still open. Suits to eject tenants poured in; and, in by far the majority of cases, the zemindars came off victorious." "It is not for me," writes Mr. Smeaton, "to dwell on the procedure of the subordinate Civil Courts in these suits; but I cannot help saying that it was marked by the most culpable neglect of reliable evidence; by extreme carelessness; by utter want of respect for the results of *bonâ fide* inquiry; and by what an impartial observer might with reason have called resolute landlordism." It was Mr. Crosthwaite's intention to bring the whole history of these proceedings to the notice of the Government. We trust he will be able to carry out the intention.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The fact is that the Indian Civil Service is an anachronism. It is a mere survival from the days of the Court of Directors. Nothing was more natural than that these gentlemen, while they ruled India, should wish to do so through the instrumentality of their kinsfolk. The natives understood this; and probably considered it quite natural that young men of good birth and breeding, and bearing known and honoured names, should exercise over them the authority wrested from Mahratta reivers and French adventurers. There was no one else to take the posts, and all went smoothly enough. But now, when there is a large supply of competent men, of all creeds, colours, and characteristics in the country, it is difficult to perceive any advantage in sending out from England men whom the Indian Government is bound to employ whether it likes them or not; and whose discontent is becoming a certain appreciable nuisance, and even danger, to the empire." We cannot agree with the writer.

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ECCLESIASTICAL circles in Vienna are agitated, we are told, by the marriage of a couple of "Old-Catholics," having been officially blessed by the parish *curé*. The fact was cited before the Chamber of Deputies, and the married parties affirmed it in a formal declaration, published in all the journals, adding that the affair took place with the knowledge of the Consistory. The Consistory acknowledged the fact, but said that the *curé* was not sufficiently informed. It is affirmed, however, that the *curé* had demanded instructions of the Consistory, and that he received orders therefrom, not to raise any difficulties in the matter. It is this marriage difficulty that has been the occasion of all the heart-burnings of the last half-century in Germany, between the Civil power and Rome.

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SIR GEORGE BALFOUR has obtained from the House of Commons a return of the cost of the new Transport service. The fleet consists, as most of our readers are aware, of five steamers, of 4,173 tons each, that were built seven or eight years ago at a cost to the Indian exchequer of about £1,000,000 sterling. They may be interested in the following facts about them:—

	Cost ready for service.	Horse Power.	Speed at full power.
Serapis	... £206,255	700	13·37 knots.
Crocodile	... £205,365	700	14·00 ,,
Euphrates	... £210,126	700	14·71 ,,
Jumna	... £211,253	700	14·65 ,,
Malabar	... £210,201	700	14·57 ,,

The ships have a mean speed of about nine knots an hour, with the exception of the *Euphrates*, which, for some reason not stated, made but an average of six throughout the season of 1872-73. The vessels vary immensely in their consumption of fuel, the figures for the same year standing as follows:—

Serapis ...	... 24,725 knots,	5,790 tons coal.
Crocodile ...	... *26,228* ,,	*4,893* ,,
Euphrates ...	... *24,636* ,,	*5,959* ,,
Jumna ...	... 25,643 ,,	*7,355* ,,
Malabar ...	... 15,736 ,,	4,561 ,,

Thus the *Crocodile* burnt but 4,893 tons of fuel in steaming 26,228 miles, while the *Jumna*, that did 60 miles less, burnt 2,500 tons more. Judging by the returns before us, the *Jumna* and the *Malabar* are the bad bargains of the fleet.

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The total number of officers, troops, &c., carried to and fro during 1872-73 averaged 1,074 by each voyage, or a total strength out and home of 20,872. The total cost of the fleet to the Indian revenues after deducting the contribution received from the English Government, under the Royal passage warrant as it is called, amounted to £424,883, including insurance and percentage for renewal. At this rate, the cost of transport per head is as follows:—

Commanding Officer ...	£104	4	8	per head.
Non-Commissioned Officer ...	£20	16	5	,,
Troops	£16	0	9	,,

Children are accounted for in these figures, and the cost comes as nearly as possible to £22 per adult head all round. The injustice of casting this heavy charge year after year upon the Indian revenues has been so often commented upon, that we are sick of referring to it. The fleet ought to have been built at the cost of the home revenues, and one-half the annual cost of the service be borne thereby. There is equal meanness and injustice in a wealthy country like our own, treating a poor dependency like India (the dominion of which is of such importance to it) in this pettifogging way.

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IT seems to be certain that unless further agitation arises in Bombay, the continuation of the Rajpootana State Railway, on which so much has been written and so little determined, will be consigned to the limbo of frustrate activities. From recent information, it would appear that Government is undecided with regard to the extension of the line past the Ajmere terminus; neither will it give the required guarantee to the Bombay and Baroda Company, who otherwise would, it is understood, gladly continue the line from Ahmedabad even to Ajmere. It is now many years that the Government of India have delayed coming to a determination on two vital points; first, whether there should be any extended line through Rajpootana, and secondly, what direction the extension should take; the former query having its answer only in the correct solution of the latter. For if a line through this part of the country, were opposed by very serious physical obstacles, or if there were no probabilities of remunerative traffic, the question of this long-talked of extension might be negatived. But the facts are exactly the reverse. From the terminus of the Rajpootana State line at Ajmere, to the Bombay and Baroda bridge over the Sabarmuttee at Ahmedabad, there is positively no serious engineering difficulty. The country to the west of the Aravelli range of mountains consists, especially throughout Marwar, of stretches of unbounded plain, only interrupted occasionally by the shallow tributaries of the Soonee river, as they pass from their source in the Aravelli hills on the west to the receiving stream on the east. For fifty miles through the petty state of Serohi, the country is more uneven and rocky, but would not require either embankments of magnitude or any tunnelling whatever. On reaching the Baroda territory, and the districts of Goozerat, the surface is flat, although extraordinarily sandy, and with perhaps a larger number of nullahs intersecting the line than at any other part of the course. Except in the near neighbourhood of Ahmedabad, the rains are so moderate that bridges across the nullahs on the route could scarcely be swept away. Every mile north from Ahmedabad in the direction of Marwar lessens the rainfall, until, in the more northerly part of the proposed line, the moderate fall of

fourteen or fifteen inches would probably not be exceeded. All things would seem to conspire to render this part of the country favorable for the construction of a line of rail. And if the districts are considered in regard to population, they also present a promising aspect.

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WE are tempted to ask whether Father Lafont really believes that the Free Masonry with which we have to deal in this country or in any English community whatever, has for its purpose "to overturn civil and religious order." He does not, of course, believe it, but must be aware that there is as little in common between ordinary Free Masonry and the *Carbonari* and *Illuminati* societies of Italy and Germany, as between his own order and those societies. To charge upon Masonry the aspirations of the political conspirators against law and order begotten of the misrule of Church and State on the Continent—for it is misrule alone that has brought these secret societies into existence—is certainly unfair. The cruel and brutalising oppression of the people under the conjoint despotism of the Catholic Church and the Bourbon princes was the real parent of these secret societies, and not Masonry, as every student of modern history knows well enough. The misrule of the Bourbon princes, to the maintenance of which the Roman Church prostituted its whole influence and power, had resulted towards the close of last century in absolutely brutalizing the people everywhere. The Revolution of 1789 was not the work of Free Masonry, but of institutions that had blasted the people with mildew, and reduced them to immeasurable misery, in the sacred name "of civil and religious order." The very *Carbonari* themselves are powerless in the presence of honest rule. That which makes conspirators dangerous is misrule and oppression. And instead of denouncing these secret societies, guilty as they are, the part of true wisdom is to denounce the institutions that produce them. Why are *Carbonari* unknown to English Masons, but because the people are honestly governed? *Carbonari* will spring up, in the nature of things, wherever there is tyranny or wrong.

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THE Irish Church is being torn to pieces over the revision of the Prayer-book. The *Guardian* charges Archdeacon Lee, Dr. Pusey, and Dr. Liddon with having "drawn their revolvers" in the struggle in two persons, says our usually quiet and dignified contemporary, are engaged in a struggle, we may encourage or sympathise with one or other of them, because we like him best, or because he is the weakest, or because he is in the right, or for other good or bad reasons. "But if one of them draws a revolver we are forced to "leave these considerations, and to ask immediately, and before "blood is shed, whether the quarrel is one which justifies the use "of deadly weapons. In the struggle now in progress in the Irish "Church, Archdeacon Lee, Dr. Pusey, and Dr. Liddon have drawn "their revolvers."

The Archdeacon, in other words, proposes an open and avowed schism, or the setting up of a new Church in which the old ritual shall be maintained, and of this he speaks as the "old historic Church." The *Guardian* says it would be nothing of the kind, but a new and different Church altogether, although Drs. Pusey and Liddon have given their adherence to the proposal, on the condition that the ministers of the new Church shall "for-"mally repudiate communion with any body which should adopt "this deformed Prayer-book," and specifically with the Archbishop of Dublin if he accepts it. And these proposals Archdeacon Lee characterises as "generous in every sense of the word."

"Those," says our contemporary, "who adopt a course which, if it answers their expectations, can scarcely fail to end in breaking in pieces the great edifice under which they have become what they are, and their predecessors what they have been, may be obeying an inevitable necessity and performing an heroic act—or they may be committing an error which will be held more than a mere error by posterity, and by Him Who is greater than posterity. 'These be the doctors of whom it came that there is no longer a Church of England.' To some persons, perhaps, this would appear a glorious epitaph. Not so to ourselves—nor, we believe, to Dr. Pusey, who, we are convinced, would be the last man to minimise the responsibility for what he is doing—to undervalue the historical claims of the Church of which he is a minister—or to represent himself as merely playing a game of brag, with such stakes on the board."

Where will it all end.

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THE *Guardian* is full of the subject. One of its correspondents, and a very able one, complains that in the new Prayer-book, in flagrant contradiction to the Sixth Article, the accents of the venerable books called Apocryphal—even the musical and exquisite words of the First Lesson for All Saints' Day—are banished as profanations from Irish Churches. The modern theory of the separability of the Athanasian Creed into creed and setting is definitively accepted, upon authority which reverent minds, by no means enamoured of the language of that Creed must consider inadequate, and by a very haphazard and slap-dash process. The Spaniards, adds the writer, say of a soft but pestilential wind which visits Madrid and its neighbourhood, that it will not blow out a candle, but it will kill a man. It may be said of the whole tone of this Preface, and of the Revised Prayer-book to which it is to be prefixed—Whateleyan and rationalising in essence, though superficially Puritanising—that "it will not put out the spirit of any party roughly and at once, but that it will kill a Church." Certainly: if these changes are to result in schism, as Drs. Pusey and Liddon advise.

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THERE has been a dropping fire of letters and leaders in most of the principal London papers on matters Indian. The self-satisfied and magniloquent speech delivered by Mr. Grant Duff, was taken in hand by the *Times*, the *Pall Mall*, and the *Daily News*, torn into tatters, and laughed out of existence. The key-note of the speech was an unquestioning belief in whatever emanated from official sources. So long as officialism painted in the political prospect with a liberal use of rose colour, rose coloured it was, and any one who presumed to deny it exhibited his ignorance and presumption. Eminent official men all over the world, had assured Mr. Grant Duff that affairs everywhere were in such and such a state, and, this being so, it was idle to listen to anonymous newspaper writers who presumed to think otherwise. Had not these official personages the very best sources of information? Was it not for their interest, that everything should be in the best and most efficient condition? Such doctrine is of course absurd in the mouth of an English Liberal and a member of the Opposition, whose political *rôle* is to insist that official persons never are in the right, never know what is going on under their own eyes, but live in a fool's paradise, where they mistake the wishes of indolence and interest for objective realities. If true, it would show that the best of all governments after all is a despotism, seeing, that according to Mr. Grant Duff, irresponsible criticism is invariably in error and destitute of value. Mr. Grant Duff's opinions concerning India acquire an importance from the fact that he has been and may again be Under-Secretary of State for India. The verdict of the home press on men and things connected with India becomes continually of more moment to us who have to pass the best part of our lives here. For there can be no doubt that English interest in India is now fully awakened, though unfortunately for us that interest rests at present upon an Egyptian blackness of ignorance, lightened by little else than a sensational flash occasionally from the *Spectator*, and some sledge hammer dogmatism on the part of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It would have been a calamity had the English Press agreed to accept Mr. Grant Duff as an unquestionable authority on the strength of his having hastily surveyed the country.

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MR. GRANT DUFF'S remarks on the Boroda business have had the effect of evoking fresh criticism on that event for and against the Government of India. Mr. Romaine, the late Judge Advocate-General of India, has appeared in the columns of the *Times* as the author of a letter, in which he complains that those who find fault with the conduct of the Baroda *imbroglio* are wise after the event. They knew months ago how the Commission was to be constituted and uttered no remonstrance. Even now, though loud and abundant in their condemnations, they had no alternative policy to suggest. To this the *Pall Mall Gazette* replies that the function of criticism is to criticise, and an author might as reasonably demand that his critics should write a better book before they attempted to criticise his, as a Government demand from the organs of public opinion, not merely the expression of a verdict, but the construction of a policy. Moreover, in this business of the Gaekwar, it was impossible to be wise except after the event.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes to us: The object of the speech delivered lately by Mr. Monier Williams, Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, is to obtain from the Government of India "the means to found Indian Institutes at Oxford and Cambridge for the training or education of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India." The Haileybury students paid for their education; why are the students

of the present day to be educated gratis at Oxford and Cambridge in Sanscrit, Arabic, and Hindustani, which languages are more easily acquired elsewhere? Professor Williams informs all whom it may concern that "Oxford and Cambridge have rich endowments at the service of the selected candidates." Then why ask the Government of India to contribute "Indian Institutions" to those Universities? We doubt whether Sanscrit and Arabic can be taught by a European Professor as efficiently as they can by a native of India in India. The student may gain a grammatical knowledge of those languages at Oxford or Cambridge, but Sanscrit cannot be learned in two years, nor yet in ten, either in England or in this country. We do not require a Civil Servant to speak a dead language in his kutcherry; we want that he shall be able to speak, read, and write the vernacular fluently, and this ability is more easily attained in India than at the Universities, even though natives filled the professional chairs of Arabic and Sanscrit there.

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ANOTHER writes: "What would Indian society say were it dealt with as English society is dealt with by some writers in *Vanity Fair*? Yet *Vanity Fair* is eagerly read by the classes satirised, and is known to be written by men who 'know all about it.' We do not consider that the style of literature is commendable: it is a bad sign of the times; but it is a healthy reaction against a miserable spurious style of fashionable journalism which it has cast entirely in the shade. People not in society now distinguish between the real and the sham; and *Vanity Fair* tells boldly what society is. It does not pretend to point a moral; indeed if it shoots folly as it flies, the work is performed in true sportsmanlike spirit—with no enmity to the game. But it is at least genuine and may do good. Take the *World*, too, for strictures upon men and things. It's utterances are more importaut than those of *Vanity Fair*, for it assumes a purpose, and deals with many public facts. It is bold and to the point, but not scandalous nor given to the more objectionable kind of gossip. The *World* is a genuine production, and in so far as it deals with social matters, exercises a healthy influence in discrediting the spurious tribe of loungers and gossippers in the press, who pass—among people in the country—as a part of the great world. The great world is made of more robust material than these feeble fribbles are competent to represent, and the public are beginning to find out the fact. It is curious, by the way, to hear of privilege being discussed in the House of Commons as regards reporters, when somebody is allowed to write in the *World* such things as appear with the heading Under the Clock. They are more free than anything that as yet appeared in the way of Parliamentary commentary, and indicate knowledge of the interior of the House which contrasts forcibly with the effusions of the gossipper who never gets farther than the lobby. If the writer be a member, we may conclude that it is the privilege of a member to be as insulting as he pleases to his brother members; if not, it is wonderful that no notice should be taken of his peculiar style. The fact is, we suspect, that his wickedness is too amusing to be sacrificed—and a great deal of wickedness finds impunity for the same reason. To draw another comparison with India, let us suppose the writer of Under the Clock let loose upon the Council of the Governor-General, or those of the estimable Governors of Bengal, Bombay and Madras."

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SEVERAL of the London papers still give Lord Northbrook credit for the proclamation as well as the Resolution on the Baroda case. Upon this point the *Times* has a glimmering of light. "It has been observed, it seems in India," says our contemporary, "that the latter document [the Proclamation] is drawn up in the name of the Queen's Government, whereas the former is in the name of the Indian Government; but it would be an additional element of confusion which we cannot anticipate if the Home Government should deliberately proclaim that it takes a different view of the result of the Commission from that taken by the Viceroy." And the writer goes on to say that if the language of the Government has been inconsistent, its acts have been more so. This is in reference to Lord Northbrook's friendly letter to the Gaekwar, quoted by Serjeant Ballantine, and Sir Lewis Pelly's assurance that the Gaekwar was desirous of reforming his administration. "If this were the case," says the *Times*, "and if the truth of the special charge made against the Gaekwar could not be assumed, it would seem he was in exactly the same position as when Lord Northbrook wrote the friendly letter of the 25th of November. If it cannot be assumed that the Gaekwar was proved before the Commission to have been guilty of poisoning, it certainly cannot be assumed that he was proved before them incapable of reforming his mode of Government." Our contemporary has little more to say except that "the proceeding wears a most perplexing aspect," and that if any explanations can be afforded they ought to be made public without delay. Some allowances are made for Lord Northbrook by the *Saturday Review*, which takes it for granted that the Viceroy decided rightly as to the guilt of the Gaekwar, and expresses its opinion that the case was not one for giving the Gaekwar the benefit of the doubt, as there was a delicate political duty to perform for which his Lordship was responsible. But the writer freely calls the Commission and the anomalous character of the proceedings a series of blunders—and here falls into a blunder of his own for which there seems no accounting. The concession of allowing the employment of Counsel, he says, led, no doubt, to what was temporarily a bad result. "It permitted a practiced advocate to weave the webs of a dangerous cross-examination without a judge being present to sweep them away." Again, he says, in enumerating the mistakes, "It was a blunder to allow cross-examination to affect the minds of the Native Commissioners without there being a presiding judge qualified to place to results of cross-examination in their true light." But this is exactly what there was, unless Sir Richard Couch is to count for nothing; he was the appointed President of the Court, and checked the cross-examination as it proceeded with the greatest care and caution. One must suppose that *Saturday Reviewers* write without reading, judging by so important a slip as this. Our contemporary notices, however, that "the Proclamation is to all appearance the work not of Lord Northbrook, but of the Home Government." And he adds, "In fact Lord Northbrook is over-ruled by it. The decision of the Viceroy is ignored." This is the first decided recognition of the fact that we have seen in the English Press; and there is now some hope of the situation being understood.

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THE scandal arising out of the sale and purchase of "livings" in the English Church is daily attracting more attention, but we to not remember to have seen it before placed in the following light: The income of every living already belongs to the Church, and must, if not purchased, be available for the support of a non-purchasing clergyman. To the latter it would be worth its full value, whilst to the purchaser 400*l.* a year only represents at best 100*l.* a year over and above the interest of the purchase-money, and not that when the sinking of the capital is taken into account. Every one, therefore, who buys such a living secures for himself some 50*l.* or 100*l.* a year *at a cost to one of his clerical and probably poorer brethren of* 400*l. a year.* He, in fact, uses private property which would itself secure him a fair maintenance, to take the hard-earned bread out of the mouth of one of his brethren, who will very probably in consequence live and die in want, and leave his wife and children unprovided for.

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THE firm of Macmillan appear to have published a remarkable volume under the title of the *Unseen Universe; or, Physical Speculations on a Future State.* The book is anonymous it seems, and is the work of more than one hand. Starting from a purely scientific basis and building everything on the facts of physical science, the authors are declared to have established the following conclusions thereon:—

The evolution of the visible universe out of the invisible by the operation of a triune God, and its dissolution and absorption into the unseen universe in process of time.

The immortality of the human soul and the framework of a spiritual body within the present material and perishable body.

The probability that some at least of the mighty operations of nature are the work of angels.

That miracles are not inconsistent with any of the established facts of physical science.

The authors say that abandoning ourselves without mistrust or hesitation to the guidance of legitimate principles, science, instead of appearing antagonistic to the claims of Christianity, is in reality its most efficient supporter; and that the burden of showing how the early Christians got hold of a constitution of the unseen universe, similar to that which science proclaims, is transferred to the shoulders of the opponents of Christianity.

The Libraries should bring the book out to Calcutta.

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IN noticing in our last issue, some remarks in the *Indian Statesman* on the subject of a gold currency for India, we said that the fall which had taken place of late years in the value of silver had put the question out of the range of practical statesmanship altogether; and added, "Silver is falling steadily in value intrinsically as a metal, and it is better for industry that it should do so, while

it remains our currency than that it should rise. Our contemporary remarks on this as follows :—

> But if it be a good thing for industry that the intrinsic value of silver should fall so much as to enable a Government to issue at the nominal value of two shillings coins really worth sixpence only, it is a wonder that impecunious Governments do not adopt the plan more extensively. If a Government owed a million sterling, for instance, it could, by buying a large quantity of bar silver, and coining it into something representing four times the intrinsic value of the metal, get rid of the liability at a considerable reduction, *i.e.*—if "industry" (or its creditors) could see the force of the argument.

But when economists speak of "industry" in an association of this kind, they mean labour, not capital: the debtor class and not the creditor. Take the illustration of a cultivating lease, running say, like the State leases of India for 30 years. It is very much better then for the country, that if the value of money changes at all during the currency of these leases, it should decrease and not increase. For if the value of the rupee rises during the lease, the cultivator will find the rental increasingly burdensome; while the landlord or creditor will find his rental virtually increased. A rise in the value of money (silver in India) means a fall in the value of everything else. Under such a change, the cultivator would find that his produce commanded lower prices every year, while his rental remained the same. And so with *all* labour, except that which is remunerated by fixed income. A rise in prices occasioned by a fall in the value of money enriches *pro tanto* all classes except the creditor or capitalist class, and the class depending upon fixed incomes: while a fall in prices on the other hand, improves the position of the capitalist, and that of men with fixed incomes, at the cost of the great class of producers. Is it then better for a country that the money obligations therein should grow in weight, or diminish, as time flows on. Plainly it is better for the *industry* of the country that capital should insensibly lose its power over labour, rather than find its grip tightening and becoming yearly more and more burdensome. The perfect or ideal currency is one the value of which never changes; but as change is inevitable, it is more healthy for a community that its money should fall in value than that it should rise. Silver has fallen in value in the last few years from 62½*d.* per ounce to 55½*d.*, and the fall is of course felt very cruelly by *all* persons in the receipt of fixed incomes. But when we speak of industry, we do not mean this class, but the class of producers. The fall is so heavy that the question is becoming a most serious one, and the Statesmen are well to call attention to it.

THE WEEK.

We have been very near war with Burmah during the past week. The Madras authorities have been warned by the Viceroy of the probability of an appeal to arms, and one European and three native regiments received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Burmah. Later advices from Mandalay are more satisfactory. Sir Douglas Forsyth reports that the King has explained the circumstances under which he received Lee Seh Tahee, and His Majesty has executed an agreement guaranteeing perpetual and entire independence to the Western Karennee country. Sir Douglas remains at the capital till the Government of India receives his despatches, and sends orders thereon. Naturally, all this has given rise to some discussion about the possible annexation of Burmah. The Golden-Footed Monarch has no connection with the Princes and Chiefs of India whose rights we are bound to respect. The measure might, certainly, tend to confirm any impression which may be gaining ground in India as to our annexation tendencies, but this consideration would not be sufficiently important to obtain weight. There need be no scruples upon moral grounds. If the King of Burmah forces us to war and his subjugation ensues, he must be prepared for the usual consequences which follow defeat among Eastern nations. Some strong measures might indeed be necessary to cement the advantage we should have gained; and upon this account—to avoid the responsibility entailed—it is satisfactory to find that the apparently impending hostilities have been rendered unnecessary. But the real questions involved are, 1st, what the annexation of the country would cost us in consequences; and 2nd, whether it would be worth the price, or any price at all? If we annex Burmah—and there seems to be a growing expression of public sentiment in this direction—we shall have the French of Cochin-China pushing on to the southern frontier of Yunan, when both English and French will be face to face, with the Chinese on their south and west borders, without any such buffer between ultra-civilization and utter barbarism as has served our purposes hitherto in the person of the King of Burmah and his compeers. It is not to be doubted that the removal of Burmah as an independent power would before very long necessitate our advance, and probably gain for us a very inconvenient amount of honor and glory. For the question naturally arises—how are our honor and glory to be preserved, and at whose cost? The advantages to commerce might be considerable, but who is to protect that commerce, and the new establishments which it would be necessary to maintain? We have already quite enough to do with what troops we have. It is more than questionable whether our European Army is strong enough for occasions which may arise any day. It is already weakened by extension over an enormous area. For years we have been told that we have more territory in India than we are well able to guard with a due proportion of British troops—we certainly cannot spare any for permanent occupation of new territory in Burmah, and who shall say how far beyond? We cannot draw upon our Indian forces, even if they would suffice for the purpose, and would enter willingly into the service demanded; and if we increased our troops for the purpose, the main difficulties would remain. As for local levies they would be mere incumbrances, and a source of danger rather than aid, even though the people, as it is said they would, made common cause with the invaders. British troops, then, would be necessary, and how is our army to bear the strain? These considerations, however, are of less importance than they might be, as no Government at home, dependent upon popular suffrage, is likely to take the responsibility of such an act as the annexation of Burmah, however just and beneficial it might be. Whatever the Government, it would always have an Opposition sufficiently strong to show the worst side of the policy, to exaggerate the dangers, to underrate the benefits, and to ministerpret the motives of its authors. It is possible even that we should hear of the Golden-Footed Monarch before long in the character of a "Persecuted Prince." Right or wrong, the Government would be opposed, and the opponents would at least have the logical argument on their side, that being mindful of our uncertain military position, our rulers should not attempt to sing new songs until they were quite sure that they had mastered the old.

Sir Douglas Forsyth "had an interview with the King without boots" according to one telegram, while another states that the "Chinese merchants here (Rangoon) have received letters from Yunan which speak of an army of one hundred thousand men being collected there. Stores of grain are being made at Manwyne." All this may be mere rumour, and the Chinese may even have been induced to spread these stories in order to procure for the King of Ava more favourable terms than Sir Douglas Forsyth might otherwise have been inclined to accede to; nevertheless, when we string together the different facts in connection with our relations with China, we must allow that the contingency of hostilities is not a very remote one. China has for some time been very busy improving the defences of her forts and harbours, buying ironclads and torpedoes, and enlisting the services of experienced Danish and other officers—naval and military. The Manwyne outrage was perpetrated by Chinese troops under the orders of a high Chinese official, and when China was called upon for an explanation, she deputed a low class mandarin to investigate the matter, and almost simultaneously despatched, as Imperial Ambassador to the Court of Mandalay, the very man, Lee Seh Tahee, who was responsible for the attack on Colonel Browne's party. This alone would have constituted a *casus belli* with any nation less meekly submissive than Great Britain has recently proved herself to be. The firing into and seizure of a British steamer is another significant item; so that, all things considered, a large force *may* be really assembling at Manwyne to give the British inquirers into the murder case a warm local reception, as well as to afford moral, if not material support to the King of Ava in his trying negotiations with Sir Douglas Forsyth. At any rate, the situation is sufficiently unpleasant to put England on her guard.

A correspondent of a Rangoon paper says the Home Government issued orders that Sir Douglas Forsyth should conform to the old custom, and take off his shoes in the presence of the King of Ava. It is said that both Sir Douglas and Mr. Eden "tried all in their power to get this most degrading piece of etiquette abolished." The Mandalay correspondent of the same journal remarks, that the King appears to have been thoroughly cowed by the warlike demonstrations of the Indian Government, but he adds, that "great activity is displayed just now in all the King's workshops on the part of the Europeans who were lately brought out from France or Italy. Four of them are masters in all that relates to big guns or small arms, and though their help can be of no avail to the King at present, yet Sir Douglas will do well to remember the existence of such men at Mandalay, when

he arranges for peace now *and hereafter* with the Burmese Government." Two more embassies have been determined on. The Woondouk Oochain will go to Washington, and Thandauzin Moung Galay to Italy.

MUCH, of course, depends on the nature of the treaty which Sir Douglas Forsyth has concluded with the King of Ava. If that potentate has simply obtained a reprieve by affixing his sign manual to a document purporting to concede all that has been asked of him, and if Sir Douglas has been satisfied with a mere promise, has omitted to insist on the British Residency at Mandalay being adequately guarded by a detachment of our troops, neglected to provide for the full and free opening of trade routes through His Majesty's dominions, and forgotten to mention that British representatives would not in future be allowed to crouch shoeless in the King's presence—then the arrangement entered into is to be deplored, and we shall have merely given the King more time wherein to utilize the services of the Italian engineers and mechanics, who are rapidly supplying him with home-made arms and ammunition. The telegram from Sir Douglas Forsyth appears to refer to two points only, *i.e.*, the reception of Lee Seh Tahee and the Karennee territorial question. In our opinion, the obstructive trade policy of the King, his opposition to our opening up communications with Western China, and the degraded and unguarded position of our residents at Mandalay, are equally important questions, demanding immediate settlement; and if Sir Douglas's instructions have been confined to the settlement of the matters especially alluded to in the telegram, his errand has been a bootless one. All we hope is that the terms of the treaty and the attitude of our Envoy have not been affected by the reported demonstration on the Chinese frontier. It may be well to observe that the apparently satisfactory conclusion of a treaty at Mandalay does not dispose of the fact that Chinese merchants in Rangoon have received news of the assembly of a large Chinese force at Manwyne. It is true that the rumour may be false as regards the actual state of affairs at Manwyne, but we cannot very clearly see what object the friends of the Chinese merchants could have had in sending them unreliable intelligence, which put them in a fright and induced some to sell off at a loss and evacuate British Burmah. There is a remote possibility of the news [illegible] purpose of procuring a modification of our demands upon the monarch; but it is at least doubtful whether His Majesty has sufficient money at his command to compensate persons engaged in trade, for spoiling the market, and suffering heavy trade losses for his sole benefit. Under any circumstances, the recent behaviour of China in several notable instances has been distinctly hostile and insulting to us; and if Lee Seh Tahee and his friends are collecting a large army at Manwyne, the move is a threatening one as regards ourselves, and it matters little whether the supine Government at Pekin approves of the proceeding or otherwise. Whatever explanation the King of Ava may have given on the subject of Lee Seh Tahee's visit, that worthy Chinaman certainly could not have called upon him in the capacity of a mediator on our behalf. Lee Seh Tahee either was or was not the Imperial accredited Envoy to Mandalay. If he was duly accredited, the King might have felt bound to receive him honorably; but then the fact of the Imperial Government having selected such an Ambassador, would prove that the Chinese Government was preparing to defy us, and had no intention whatever of voluntarily giving us satisfaction for the outrage in which Lee Seh Tahee was directly concerned. If Lee Seh Tahee was not an accredited Envoy, then the King could not possibly give a satisfactory explanation as to the reception of our foe.

THE following is the latest reliable information from Mandalay, with reference to the result of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission: All affairs have been settled amicably with the King, who has conceded the Karen boundary question and granted a passage, if necessary, for troops to Western China. His explanation that Lee Seh Tahee was the accredited agent of the Emperor of China has been accepted as satisfactory. Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Mandalay on the 25th. Everything else is now as before.

THE installation of the Gaekwar was performed by the nobles of Baroda in accordance with ancient custom. The principal portion of the ceremony was of a religious nature, and presided over by a Brahmin in a closed temple. His Highness first paid his respects to the "family god," bathed in water brought from the Ganges, the Jumna and the sea, and was then attired in State robes. A *levée* followed, and a few hours afterwards a *khureeta* arrived from the Viceroy; although late in the day, a durbar was held, and the document read by Sir Richard Meade. It ran thus: "My honoured and valued friend,—I have received your Highness's welcome letter of the 27th May, 1875, acquainting me with your adoption by Her Highness Jumnabaee and your installation as Gaekwar of the Baroda State. I offer your Highness my cordial congratulations upon these auspicious events, which I regard with confidence as the inauguration of a time of happiness to yourself and prosperity among your subjects. I have read with pleasure the expression of your Highness's acknowledgment to the British Government, and of your reliance upon the friendly advice which may from time to time be tendered to you in the interests of yourself and the honour of the Indian Empire. Your Highness has requested me to offer to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen the most respectful acknowledgment of Her Highness Jumnabaee for the conspicuous favour conferred upon her on this occasion. I have had great pleasure in complying with your Highness's request." The Viceroy concludes the *khureeta* by expressing the high consideration he entertains for the Gaekwar, and subscribes himself his sincere friend. Sir Richard Meade then presented Sir Madava Rao with the Viceroy's presents, consisting of an aigrette, a necklace, a ruby ring, shawls, kincob, and turban cloths. After personally decorating Sir Madava Rao, Sir Richard led him to the Gaekwar, and said the British Government had selected him from the whole of India as the proper Minister for the Baroda State. Being now installed and presented with the Viceroy's *khillut*, Sir Richard Meade hoped all would support and look up to him. The city is peaceful, and the country is gradually settling down into quiet and order.

SHERE ALI is depriving Nowroz Khan and the Momunds of any real power for harm. The fort which is to command Lalpoora is already assuming shape, and there is every probability of Nowroz submitting to his sovereign. The son of this rebel has been offered as a hostage, and is now on his way to Cabul. The Khyber and Tartara trade routes will be opened immediately. The Koorum route will also soon be free from "men of the road," and thus the three principal highways of traffic in Affghanistan will once again be safe. Herat is quiet; all the chief men who befriended Yakoob Khan having been sent as prisoners to the capital. The representative of the Ameer has blown away a number of rebels from guns, and others charged with conspiracy in connection with Abdool Ruhman Khan have been placed in irons. As illustrating the state of affairs elsewhere, we give the following news from a native correspondent: "Two *kaflas*, one from Teheran on its way to Tajkund, and the other from Mushhed to Oorgunge, were plundered by the Ullamanee people of Merv. When the Persian authorities were informed of this, four thousand sowars from different thannas were sent after the freebooters, who were overtaken and some hard fighting took place. A number of men were killed and wounded on both sides, and some Ullamanees were taken prisoners by the Mushhuddee sowars. A portion of the goods belonging to the kaflas was also secured by the sowars, and sent to Mushhed. About thirty thousand Turcomans are said to have been assembled at Merv." It has been ascertained by the officials of the Ameer's durbar, that the Turcooman chiefs at Merv, have asked Shere Ali to assist them with troops from Turkistan and Herat, to enable "them to fight the Russians; but the Ameer has declined to give them any aid, saying that as they were nothing but dacoits, he did not believe in what they said." It is reported at Cabul "by all the merchants from different places, that the Turcomans and the Ullamanees who had fled from the territories conquered by the Russians, have assembled at Merv, and that they have resolved to fight the Russians. They have proclaimed that all Mussulmans are to join them in the religious war in the name of God and Mahomed." The Ameer has decided upon sending four thousand rifles and six thousand troops to Herat, as there are disturbances near the frontier. It is also stated that a number of Russian troops have marched from Tajkund and Oorgunge for Merv. "The Meer of Mamana is said to have sent his Vakeel to the Russian authorities, assuring them that he will not assist the Turcomans in any way."

IN consequence of the disturbances in Burmah, and the likelihood of offensive operations becoming necessary, it has been deemed expedient to guard the Munipore frontier. We understand that a strongly fortified stockade is in course of erection in the vicinity of the Jeeri Ghat tea estate, which is immediately on the boundary line between Cachar and Munipore.

UNDETERRED by the fate of Lieutenant Garnier, his former companion, Dr. Harmand is leading a fresh expedition into the interior of the Indo-Chinese peninsula from its south-eastern corner. It is well known that the Cambodia River, not far above

the French port of Saigon, becomes impassable. Hence such trade as there is from this side of the peninsula makes its way more to the westward, down the Melam to Bangkok in Siam, being much encouraged thereto by the liberal policy of the King, whose fear of the French possibly has made him a devoted ally of our rule and copyist of English traditions, and who is having his sons brought up in England. Dr. Harmand believes that the inquiries made in the former French expedition confirmed the truth of the report that there is a navigable stream flowing out of Chinese territory into the Lake of Cambodia, while again there is good water-way from Saigon. He hopes, therefore, to establish the fact by observation, and is now proceeding with his party, under Government direction, to explore the region about that vast sheet of water, and examine the chief rivers which empty themselves into it, from the northern side especially.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 28th, 1875.

THE intellectual weakness and, so to speak, the brute strength of the Conservative party have seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in last Monday's debate on Mr. Fawcett's amendment to the Public Works Loan Acts Amendment Bill. The argument was all on one side, the majority of votes on the other. It may be doubted if Mr. Fawcett has ever delivered a more masterly and thoroughly logical speech than on this occasion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer with comical solemnity professed to explain the attitude of Government with reference to local taxation. In their eyes the first consideration must be given to the improvement of the relations between local and imperial taxation. The Liberal Government, indeed, had given precedence to local finance, but it was premature to talk about the machinery until the policy of the question had been first settled. As yet the Government had done little more than adopt Sir Massey Lopes's resolution, but in due time they would be prepared to introduce further amendments in that direction, and in any case he cautioned his party against taking their cue from an adversary. Brushing aside Sir Stafford Northcote's measure and comments, Mr. Fawcett attacked the inconsistency of ministers in postponing legislation on the very matters which, when out of office, they had declared to be of primary urgency. The unjust incidence of local taxation, the confusion of areas, the defective system of local government, were all brought out into bold relief, and ministers were bitterly taunted with their dilatoriness in applying some sort of remedy to evils whose existence they had so often deplored. One after another, Conservative speakers arose to confirm the justice of Mr. Fawcett's charges, though they still looked to their own leaders for the ultimate if gradual removal of the grievances of which they complained. Ministers, said they, had not done as much as they ought to have done, but would the Liberals have done as much? And then they differed from Mr. Fawcett in that they demanded subventions from the imperial treasury to lessen their burdens and transfer a portion to the dwellers in towns. The discussion dragged on for hours, though while Sir George Balfour was addressing the House only two members were present, and of these one went out, and left Sir George with a solitary listener, if listener he were, in addition to the much-enduring Speaker. After a while the House filled again, and in the end a ministerial majority of 249 overwhelmed Mr. Fawcett's 175 adherents, but the announcement of the numbers was received with silence and indifference by both sides of the House. That same evening the Marquis of Hartington obtained from Mr. Disraeli the assurance of the satisfactory nature of the correspondence that had taken place between the Courts of St. James and Berlin. The English Government had made a representation to that of the Emperor of Germany "to correct misconceptions and to insure peace," and to that representation a satisfactory reply had been sent, but which could not conveniently be laid upon the table. This is the communication which fluttered the Continental politicians who had come to regard England as one of the last Pleiades. And the letter was despatched and answered previous to the visit of the Emperor Alexander to Berlin, who further confirmed the prospects of peace for at least another year. The notice taken in Parliament of Count Münster's injudicious speech at the National Club dinner has drawn down upon that diplomatist the displeasure of his sovereign. Mr. Disraeli's rebuke appears to have commended itself to the good sense of the German people, who approve of the quiet and gentlemanly censure conveyed in a few courteous and well selected phrases. The French generally are well pleased at our interference on their behalf, though they would be still more grateful were we to promise them material aid in the event of a third great conflict with Germany. The Belgian Government has extricated itself in a very creditable manner from the false position into which it was being so unjustly driven by Prince Bismarck. It is proposed to bring in a law to make penal, suggestions of assassination such as were ascribed to the tipsy Duchesne, and the late debate in the Belgian Senate exhibited a tone of friendliness which the German Chancellor is not churlish enough to set at nought.

On Tuesday evening Sir Wilfred Lawson went down to the House, primed with a speech better suited to the columns of *Fun* than to the graver meridian of the British Parliament. His object was to oppose the adjournment of the House over the Derby day, and at the same time to excite the hilarity of the members. The gods granted one-half his prayer—the other half became the toy of the wanton winds. The Commons adjourned for a whole day in honour of the Isthmian games, though two hours are enough to mark their veneration for Ascension-day; but in revenge they laughed consumedly at the facetious Baronet's carefully prepared pleasantries and pronounced his monologue as good as a play. Perhaps it was considering what rubbish is now-a-days placed upon the stage; but I cannot think such exhibitions of grinning through a horse collar will tend to raise the Lower House in the estimation of the world. Moral and intellectual deterioration has accompanied its social decadence, and a further debasement may be expected, as the democracy becomes more largely and more directly represented. The *Times*, indeed, glories in the recognition of the Derby day as a parliamentary holiday, because it shows the sympathy between our democratic institutions and the people for whom they are intended. Then, why not adjourn for a hanging? Why not meet in Hyde Park and ask Odger to attack Kenealy, that "almost bigot in support of our old Constitution"? Thus is the learned *ex* Q.C., described by himself in an insolent and impertinent letter against the claimant's "cousin," Mr. Anthony John Wright Biddulph, who is accused of having smoked away whatever little intellect he ever possessed, in his death's-head pipes. Dr. Kenealy himself has discovered how fleeting is the popular favour. At a meeting of his constituents at Stoke, last Friday, he was hooted and jeered at till he lost all self-control, and roared and shouted all sorts of nonsense. He called upon his audience not to deal with any trades-people who took in the newspapers that abused him. He would muzzle the lying dogs and destroy their papers. The people who laughed at him were monkeys and the ugliest he had ever seen. They were villains and blackguards. They were the long-eared donkeys of Stoke. He would bring in a bill to compel every journalist to affix his signature to his articles—*sic ad nauseam*.

Little as I admired Sir Wilfrid Lawson's speech against the adjournment of the House over the Derby day, I confess to entire sympathy with the 81 members who had the moral courage to vote with him. Mr. Hardy's plea that the House must not be overworked was quite out of place on the fourth night after the Whitsun recess. The present session has certainly not been marked by excessive application to legislative duties, for it has been only on rare occasions, and those usually of a semi-personal character, that the House has been really well attended. But the Derby day is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance for quiet, orderly Londoners. The betting has developed into a national disease of a most pernicious order, and for days before the race came off there was no way of escaping from the jargon of book-makers, subscribers to Derby sweeps, and the imitative vulgar who fancied they knew something about horses because they had just learnt the last odds on Galopin or Camballo. The invasion of town by our country cousins is always a bore. At the close of the year the bucolic element is rife in the theatres, restaurants, and music halls, but the West End is less infested than the West Central District. Again, in the early part of May, the Albert and Exeter Halls, the Christy Minstrels, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Exhibition, Mme. Tussaud's wax work, and other harmless amusements are much patronised by clerical-looking individuals seeking to disguise themselves in gray garments and black neckties, but redeemed by the fresh, healthy, complexions, and the half amazed, half happy air of their somewhat dowdily if gaily apparelled companions of the so-called gentler sex. There is no compensation, however, of any kind when clubs, opera houses, theatres, and the best streets swarm with horsey provincials with bowed legs. There is no pursuit so levelling as horse-racing. High-bred gentlemen and publicans are on a par, except that the latter affect to be better informed, better provided with "tips." The national character must inevitably suffer if this low-life holiday goes on increasing in

importance as it has done since Lord Palmerston thoughtlessly dignified it with the title of our Isthmian Games.

That Baroda business is the canker worm that will eat into Lord Northbrook's fame as an administrator, and neutralize whatever good he may already have done. It would be a cowardly thing, perhaps, for him to resign at this moment, and his resignation would naturally be construed to mean an acknowledgment of error, and it would be uncharitable to suppose that his Excellency has any misgivings as to the propriety of the course he has adopted. On the other hand, it will be a hard task to "live down" this deplorable blunder, the memory of which will never be more than partially effaced by an uninterrupted series of excellent and irreproachable measures. The Viceroy, too, is unfortunate in his advocates. The advocacy of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen brought out a crushing reply from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and now Mr. Romaine, the late Judge Advocate-General of India, has provoked the *Times* to add another stinging article to its former condemnatory leaders. Mr. Romaine complains that Lord Northbrook's censors have never suggested a preferable course, and that they reserved their censure until after the evil, if evil there were, had been consummated. The proper time for criticism would have been after the Commission was appoin ted but before it assembled. In conclusion he assumes that a population of some millions will henceforth be "well governed instead of being oppressed by a debauched and degraded tyrant." Now, it is commonly admitted that the driver of fat cattle need not himself be fat, that a connoisseur in arts need not himself be an artist, and that a journalistic critic may detect an error in statesmanship or denounce a pernicious policy, without having held any public office and without being expected to point out an alternative and better course. Besides, until the Commission did meet, who could possibly guess that the Government had no other grounds for the perilous experiment it was about to make than the wretched evidence scraped together by Mr. Soutar's police. There was surely nothing unreasonable in crediting Lord Northbrook and his advisers with sufficient judgment and common sense to save them from such egregious bungling. The real fault committed by the critics was in not allowing a wider margin for the recklessness and incapacity of the Government. As for Mr. Romaine's peroration, nothing has occurred since the friendly letter from the Governor-General to the Gaekwar, dated November 25, 1874, to diminish the "high consideration then entertained for His Highness by his sincere friend." This letter was republished in last Monday's *Times* at the request of Serjeant Ballantine, together with the following extract from the evidence given by Sir Lewis Pelly at the enquiry: "As far as I am aware, his Highness was most desirous of reforming his administration." It is this glaring inconsistency which shakes our belief in the case set up by the Government itself. Then the Resolution and the Proclamation contradict one another, and so far as the outside public can judge, Lord Northbrook appears to move in one groove and Lord Salisbury in quite another, —and in one not even parallel to the Viceroy's. Personally, I have been one of Lord Northbrook's steadfast admirers up to this lamentable mistake, and in my small way have done what I could to give a favourable bias to public opinion at home; but it is impossible to gloss over the injustice that has been done to the Gaekwar, whatever may have been his deficiencies and even delinquencies.

The Civilians of the North-West Provinces will scarcely be better pleased than was Mr. Lowe with the answer he drew from Lord George Hamilton. The Under-Secretary of State for India began by denying that there had been any breach of contract with "certain Indian Civilians," and in the very next breath acknowledged that the complaints of the Civil Servants in the Non-regulation provinces were "borne out by facts, though," he added, "the results of which they complain have been brought about by causes which unavoidably led to them in former years, and which are no longer in operation." The "results" were clearly and irresistibly demonstrated in a long letter from "A Competition-Wallah" published in Monday's *Times*, and which attracted very general attention, the facts of the case being less known in this country than they ought to have been, considering that India is supposed to be governed by a Viceroy and a Secretary of State directly responsible to Parliament. The remedy sanctioned may, or may not, grapple with the wrong that has been done. Or, rather, it may check the continued perpetration of unfair dealing, though it offers no reparation for past unjustice. But a loop hole is still left for favouritism in the "special qualifications," which may justify the preference of an outsider to a Civilian. No doubt, if human nature were free from amiable weaknesses and partialities, this exception would be highly commendable; but a very slight experience of the ways of the world will suffice to show that there is no qualification so special as relationship or other forms of personal interest. It is not, therefore, very surprising that Mr. Lowe should have given notice of his intention to revert to the subject by moving a resolution on going into Committee of Supply.

The *Times* devotes three columns of small print to the reproduction, *in extenso*, of a lecture upon "The Effects of Observation of India upon Modern European Thought," delivered by Sir Henry S. Maine in the senate-house, Cambridge. The compliment was well merited. Sir Henry began by claiming for the Germans a greater interest in Indian questions of a literary and philosophical order than is generally displayed among the most highly educated classes in England. This apparent indifference may be largely due to our greater familiarity with the ordinary and superficial phenomena of Indian society, which necessarily tends to vulgarise details invested with an ideal charm by dreamy and generalising strangers. The new grouping of peoples as the outward and visible sign of recent philological researches, occupies a considerable portion of Sir Henry Maine's lecture, but is treated in a somewhat vague and perfunctory manner—scholiastic phrases being much used to conceal thinness of thought. Neither is there anything original or striking in his remarks on the modern introduction of caste' distinctions and prejudices. And yet there is some novelty in the idea that the British Government, had it so chosen, might, in its early days, have obtained "that deification and worship which have seemed to some so monstrous when they were given to the Roman Emperors." It might have saved some trouble had our predecessors been less squeamish, though, I fear, the natives of Hindoostan would long ago have adopted the usage of more barbarous idolators who flog their gods when deaf to their prayers and importunities. Among the more important lessons we may derive from India is one that regards the vexed question of property. Though in some points closely resembling the Western counterpart, there is no exact correspondence. "There was ownership, but joint ownership by bodies of men was the rule, several ownership by individuals was the exception. There was the rent of land, but it had to be reconciled with the nearly universal prevalence of fixity of tenure and the consequent absence of any marked standard. There was a rate of profit, but it was curiously under the influence of custom. There was competition, but trade was conducted by large bodies of [illegible] did not compete together: it was one large aggregate association which competed with another." Such are the observations made by Anglo-Indian functionaries, whose speculations thereon are not very highly appreciated by Sir Henry Maine. Indeed, he does not appear to have been favorably impressed by the generalizations of his predecessors. Nor is he to be blamed for the ridicule he assigned to Mr. Buckle's hasty assumption that the nations of India are exclusively a rice-eating population, whence "it follows by an inevitable law that caste prevails, that oppression is rife, that rents are high, and that custom and law are stereotyped." Mr. Buckle drew his inference as to the staple article of food from the coast population, and which was consequently as inapplicable to the natives of the interior as would be an estimate of their social, moral, and intellectual character drawn from observation of the anglicized Indians who form the "fringe of British civilization," round the great interior block of native barbarism—using that word in its earlier sense. Among the conclusions at which Sir Henry Maine has arrived is that "property in land, as we understand it—*i.e.*, 'several ownership'— ownership by individuals, or groups not larger than families, is a more modern institution than joint property or co-ownership." Again, competition is also a modern growth, being "the regulated private war of ancient society gradually broken up into indistinguishable atoms." To the principle of progress, whose Greek origin is eloquently attested, Sir Henry looks for the development of as marvellous effects in India as it has produced in other societies of mankind.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Indian Evangelical Review.—The high character of this journal is well maintained. One of the most important essays in the present number relates to the Bhagavad Gita—"the Divine Poem, the poem in honor of the Supreme Being, the glorious, the adorable One." No one has conversed with Hindoos of any intelligence without perceiving the profound reverence in which it is held. It is frequently called the Gita, the Poem, as we designate in Scriptures the Bible, the Book. Quotations from it are often made, and even a sentence or a clause is regarded as so authoritative that it ought to decide the point under discussion. In remote villages and out-of-the-way hamlets there may be seen manuscript copies, strongly though not finely bound, wrapt up in cloth which has been carefully taken

off, as if it covered a most delicate and precious thing. The book thus produced and opened has had almost always the dingy look which indicates its having been much used, and which also, no doubt, tells of the smoky humble dwelling in which it has been kept. Passages from it are chanted, and their meaning interpreted, to the admiration of the surrounding villagers. The book is a special favorite with bankers and traders who are bent on gain and are at the same time desirous to secure religious merit. It is not infrequent for these persons to engage visits from pundits, who explain and enforce its lessons. Some time ago the author of the article asked a merchant, who had been in a mission school and knew English fairly, what his Bible was; and he at once answered, "The Gita." A pundit visited him in his times of leisure, and so explained the Divine book to him that his heart was full of joy, and he knew this to be the true religion. It has been translated from the Sanscrit into the Hindee and Bengalee, and we believe into other vernacular languages. Not only has the Gita been successful *in obtaining a lodgment for itself in the Hindoo mind, but it has received an unusual measure of attention from those* who are outside the Hindoo pale. Several Sanscrit scholars have deemed it worthy of translation and annotation. One translation into English was made in the last century, and another in this. Two translations have appeared in French, one from the English translation, and another from the original Sanscrit. It has also been translated into German, Latin, and Greek. The translation by Mr. J. Cockburn Thomson, published in 1855, is peculiarly valuable to the student of the book, on account of its introduction, its numerous notes, its use of previous translations, and the constant effort shown throughout to grasp the exact idea of the poet.

The time of the composition of the poem is unknown, as well as the name of the author. From various considerations it is evident it belongs to a comparatively recent period. Sanscrit scholars are, we believe, agreed that its style is that of the golden age of Sanscrit literature, the age of its great poets and dramatists, the era of Kalidas and Vikramaditya. It is founded on philosophic views which arose long after the Vedic age, and asserts these views in a way which shows they had taken firm root in the minds of the people. It was written at a period when the worship of Krishna as the Supreme Being had reached its height. Krishna is represented throughout as the One to whom devotion is due. This all-pervading characteristic of the Gita proves beyond doubt its recent origin, as it is certain this worship was utterly foreign to Hindooism in its most ancient forms. No nearer approximation to the date has been made than from 100 B.C. to 300 A.D. The object of the poem is very apparent. It earnestly teaches that persons may keep their place in society, perform the duties of their respective castes, and demean themselves as good members of the community, while striving to obtain the only end worthy of a wise man's striving—liberation from the misery of birth and absorption into the Supreme. The Gita does not indeed condemn *a retirement into the wilderness to give one-self over to a life of contemplation, but it* declares such a course to be unnecessary, and affirms it to be in many cases inexpedient. It would seem that when the Gita was written, the Yoga Philosophy, the Philosophy of devotion, with a view to union with the Supreme, had obtained a power over the community which thoughtful men saw to be hurtful and indeed perilous. It would appear that many had for the purpose of devotion forsaken their families, friends, and business. Thus society was impoverished and weakened by the withdrawal of useful members. The bonds of caste were released, because the religious, to whatever caste they belonged, were supposed to be invested with peculiar sanctity, and all who remained in secular life, even Brahmans of the highest birth, and of the greatest reputation, were cast into the shade.

Freemasonry Exposed.—This is the title of a small quarto publication issued from the *Oriental Figaro* press, and as a specimen of broad fun it is very good indeed; it contains a description of the ceremonies observed at the taking of the degrees necessary for becoming a Master Mason, and, if accurate, is a very startling revelation. We recommend those concerned in the matter to study the work itself.

Asiatic Researches.—Rajendralal Mittra and Mohendronath Bose. These gentlemen have undertaken the praiseworthy work of republishing the celebrated and most valuable transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The opening number contains the introductory discourse of Sir William Jones on the establishment of the Society and a dissertation on the orthography of Asiatic words. Sir William began his address thus: "When I was at sea last August, on my voyage to this country, which I had long and ardently desired to visit, I found one evening, on inspecting the observations of the day, that India lay before us, and Persia on our left, whilst a breeze from Arabia blew nearly on our stern. A situation so pleasing in itself, and to me so new, could not fail to awaken a train of reflections in a mind which had early been accustomed to contemplate with delight the eventful histories and agreeable fictions of this eastern world. It gave me inexpressible pleasure to find myself in the midst of so noble an amphitheatre, almost encircled by the vast regions of Asia, which has ever been esteemed the nurse of sciences, the inventress of delightful and useful arts, the scene of glorious actions, fertile in the productions of human genius, abounding in natural wonders, and infinitely diversified in the forms of religion and government, in the laws, manners, customs, and languages, as well as in the features and complexions of men. I could not help remarking how important and extensive a field was yet unexplored, and how many solid advantages unimproved."

The Death of Akbar, and other Poems.—H. S. Keene. This is a very readable little book, and contains in addition to the dramatic fragment, which gives a title to the collection, many pieces, several of them considerably above the average of merit usually observable in poetry, which has been produced, as we presume this has been, in the intervals of leisure snatched from sterner pursuits. It would be manifestly unfair to expect in a volume so unpretentious, and put forth with so modest an apology as that contained in "Weeds of the Woodland," anything more than the effusions of a cultivated leisure. And starting from this position, we must say that the meed of praise due to Mr. Keene's production is very high. In "Weeds of the Woodland" there are some verses of exceeding sweetness—verses that have a Tennysonian ring—and as we read them we recall the "Dream of Fair Women" and the "Recollections of the Arabian Nights." Take, for instance, the following:—

"I following as I could,

Saw glades and alleys, and across them drawn
Soft gossamers that wavered in the dawn,
And dewy slopes with wildings prankt, below
The lines of water-courses, to a lawn

Where had been set a garden; none so fair
In Gulistan, or that august repair
In which our Milton saw, with inward eye,
The cedars shining in the golden air

Of the first morning; and the light was pour'd
On wealth of bloom and fruit, and all the sward
Glittered and glowed with hues of flowers that men
Had planted to the glory of their Lord."

Of the "Death of Akbar" we cannot justly speak very favorably. It is too fragmentary, in the first place, for criticism from a dramatic point of view: and for the rest it is principally a compilation of moral and ambitious reflections in blank verse, cut into unequal lengths and put into the mouths of Budaoni, Aquaviva, and a courtier. This, mixed with a little lyrical flippancy and a trifle of bluster from Khushru, seems to make the sum total. It is with pleasure we turn from these to better things, and amongst them we may instance "Lutetia Infelix" and "Le Coq Francais"—pieces which draw their inspiration from the prostration and overthrow of France in the late war. "Menken's Epitaph" is one of the best things in the book. It is a fine attempt to give expression to the bitter meaning lurking beneath the terse—"Thou knowest" which the unhappy Adah Isaacs Menken (herself a poetess) requested might be placed, sole epitaph, above her grave. We regret that our space does not permit us many extracts, and yet, perhaps, it is better that our readers, when they get the book, should read, in their places, such sparkling verses as "Behind the Veil," "The Last Love Song," and others of a like kind. The "Pervert's Apology" is certainly very clever, but we are sorry to see the measure which the genius of Tennyson has glorified, wedded to an impiety worthy only of Swinburne in his coarsest mood. From "The Other Side," [illegible] we extract the following:—

And who said "of a truth our desert and reward
Are at terrible odds;
And far in the hills sleeps our temporal lord
With our negligent gods:
While we starve here, begrimed in the dust of our waterless clods.

"What avails it to pray, with a suppliant hand,
To this comfortless sky,
Or to waste plough and seed on this traitorous sand?
Let us lie down and die;
There is never a god or a man to give ear to our cry!"

So they; but the sound of their sorrow went forth
On the wings of the breeze
Being borne by the lightning to hills of the north,
And, under the seas,
To the Queen at the Isles sitting throned in her splendour and ease.

There is a touch of the "Lotus Eaters" about these lines, but they are still not without a charm which is all their own. In concluding these remarks, we think it would be unfair to Mr. Keene if we neglected to express the pleasure which, taken as a whole, his book has given us. We could have wished, perhaps, to have seen a few more of those short pieces in the lyrical measure which he handles so happily; and should a second edition be called for, we shall look with interest for some additions to that class of versification.

POETRY.

THE PAGODA TREE.

"Shake, George!" and Georgie shook: then early dubbed
A Knight, he ruled, and hated left the scene,
His fame preceding him, while he unsnubbed,
But ever snubbing, hastened to his Queen.

Next to St. Stephens, by the votes of those
Whom George had courted, ere he sailed from Ind,
Carried was he, and made his friends suppose
He could detect where legislators sinned.

His speech was long and talented no doubt;
He knew the story of the Famine well:
Much dreading lest the *Times* should leave aught out—
Next day his speech into *one* sentence fell.

In George's place stands Richard, whose renown
From "Multan avenues" and "Income tax"
Was much increased when Richard scampered down
Hinself to see the famine-stricken blacks.

The banking brothers of a well-known firm
Had less of filthy lucre in their eye,
When sent they N - rthbr - - k here to serve a term,
And earn a Marquisate—at least to try.

But these are minor shakers of the tree:
To the Benighted cometh bigger game,
A noble Duke will shortly land to see,
If, like the others, he can shake the same.

UMBRA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WIFE OR CONCUBINE?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—*Apropos* of a very able article in your issue of the 8th of May, which has only just reached me, allow me to say a few words illustrative of the fact that sacerdotal despotism is not confined exclusively to Germany and Ireland.

I, a Protestant, desired very recently to contract a marriage with a young lady of the Roman Catholic religion. It was agreed, in deference to the young lady's wishes, that we should first be married in a Roman Catholic church, and subsequently in a Protestant one. At her request, I took her to a convent in Calcutta to receive the "sacrament of marriage," but after about an hour and-a-half's delay, during which time I had been requested to call again, I saw the "Mother" who asked me if I was prepared to give the necessary promise to the effect that the offspring, if offspring there were, should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. To this I emphatically replied that I had a very decided objection, and should make no such promise, as I intended that the children, if children there were, should be brought up in the Protestant faith. I was then asked to see the "Father"; this I at first refused to do, but at the solicitations of the young lady and the "Mother," I at last consented. I must observe, however, that the "Mother" had distinctly said, that although under the circumstances we could not be married in the Roman Catholic church, they would acknowledge the legality of the marriage. I saw the "Father" who informed me that, unless I made the necessary promise, and married the young lady in a Protestant church, I made her commit "a deadly sin." Now, Mr. Editor, to what "deadly sin" did he allude but con- [illegible] the "Mother" in effect had assured me that they acknowledged the legality of such a union *under compression.* Could there be any worse form of intolerent despotism than this?

It is by such acts that the Roman Catholic religion is rendered unprogressive; none but the most bigoted of men will submit to doctrines which have for their object the cure of souls to the sacrifice of all domestic happiness. I need hardly say that I married the young lady notwithstanding these denunciations.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

RAILWAYS *versus* CANALS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant, in a note, you give an account of the traffic by the railways during the famine from a railway *point* of view: suppose you were to take some new objects into consideration, would it not be possible to get into a *line* of view?

"The smallest fleas have little fleas to bite em."
"And so on we progress ad infinitum!"

Very great stress is laid by you on the circumstance that the railways received nearly three-quarters of a million during these ten months, but they were paid for carriage, and *subsidized* to boot, *at the public expense*, and have wholly failed to secure the land and its products from famine hereafter.

In the United States, 122 railway companies have failed to pay any interest on their mortgage debts since January 1874, according to the London *Economist*, and the same authority gives a deplorable description of premature railway enterprize in Peru. In India there is an annual deficit of 1½ millions sterling in the Budget on account of railways; and in no one instance have they secured any enhanced production from the land; yet we are told irrigation is a failure, and the extension of the railway system is the thing we must look to for securing the finances of the country. The circumstance of the Midnapore Canal paying an income of 100 per cent in one year, is nothing to the point; but the deficits by railways will make all right by-and-bye. Is it possible to conceive anything more preposterous? Long ago the late Mr. J. S. Mill in his Political Economy, pointed out that capital could not be reproductively employed in railway enterprize in countries where industry was chiefly agricultural, or in a very backward condition, more particularly with reference to the United States. Their utter failure in *all* countries where they have been attempted under the conditions mentioned by him, clearly demonstrate the correctness of his *point* of view, and in India they have had the further disastrous effect of depriving the land of water, which, as Mr. Mill further truly said, is the only great reproductive agent the land requires in all tropical climates. Will you explain, please, what good is to be got by conveying food to people at railway cost of traffic and depriving them of the means of growing it for themselves in the most secure and reproductive manner possible?

A.B.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

BHAGOBATTY BOSE, M.A.—We agree with you in the opinion that the Laureate's verse—

'A land of *settled* Government'

refers to the *band o bast*. We are not sure, however, whether the allusion is to the perpetual settlement, or to what is known as the Oudh settlement.

In the last two lines of the stanza you quote,

'Where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent.'

The precedents laid down by the High Courts to the Chief Court of the Punjab (not to say the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh), are without doubt referred to. The matter is very plain—there is the reference to *broadness* of views, which, of course, means that each Judge of each Court has his own views, and of the *freedom* with which they agree to differ from one another—and themselves—there can be no question. Law, too, another wise serpent, "drags its *slow* length along."

REVELATIONS OF THE BARODA BLUE BOOK.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of Baroda reads like a romance, with its stories of seductions, and prison-murders. The Gaekwars have since 1802 held their throne under pledges of protection from our Government on the one hand, and equally distinct pledges to govern justly, and to be guided and controlled by the British Government on the other. It was particularly incumbent on the late Gaekwar to be so guided, while he seems to have adopted throughout the traditional policy of the Durbar, namely to lie, oppress, and corrupt, and then to be abjectly submissive to ward off evil for the moment, and gain time for the resumption of old practices. On a Sunday afternoon, it was announced to Colonel Phayre that His Highness was on his way to the Residency, and preparations were at once made for his reception. "As soon as we were alone in the drawing-room, he drew out of his pocket a copy of a native newspaper, and asked me if I had seen it. I replied that I had not, but asked him what was the matter. He said that there was an article in it, which said that the Government had come to the determination to dethrone him, on account of oppression and tyranny; that on account of [illegible] he had not slept for three days, and was worn out. On saying this, he fell at my feet, put off his cap, and bowing his head to the ground burst into tears, and began to declare that he had no wish to oppose the Government in anything; that he was really its dependent (tabedar), and that he was a lost man if he lost their favour. I raised him, and told him to calm himself; that although it was true the Government was displeased, as I had often told him, at his general obstructiveness and failure to accept its advice, so often tendered through the Resident, yet that no such intention as that of dethroning him existed, and that if he would alter his line of conduct, and listen to reasonable demands, his relations with the British Government would remain on a friendly footing; but that the patience of Government had been sorely tried in many ways. He replied that henceforth his sole desire would be to meet the wishes of Government in every possible way, and entreated that the treaties and engagement with his ancestors might be adhered to." Colonel Phayre said that such was our intention and desire also, but that he must not put his own construction upon the treaties.

On the same evening, the Gaekwar summoned his Durbar and made an excellent and impressive address, calling upon its members to "turn over a new leaf," and avoid the risk of being "turned out of office" by serving their own interests instead of those of the State. Reform followed for a few days, when the open abduction of married women, and the extortion of illegal taxes were once more resumed, reducing the people to a state of complete misery. His Highness was buoyed up with the delusion that his power as an independent prince allowed him to deal with the lives, liberty, honour, and prosperity of his subjects as he pleased. The private Secretary, Damodhur Punt, "managed all matters about women." One of the cases reported to the Resident, related to the daughter of Vishnoo Punt, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in 1865 and banishment on its expiration, for the conspiracy against the life of Maharaja Khunderao, in which Mulharao was implicated. Vishnoo Punt was released soon after the late Gaekwar's accession to the throne, and obtained a post in the Prince's household. This man's daughter was seized and taken to the palace, whence after a few days she was sent back to her husband, and on the latter refusing to have anything to do with her, she poisoned herself through shame and grief. Here is Colonel Phayre's account of another such case: "Hurjeevun Kevul is a large cloth trader in Baroda, and has dealings with His Highness the Gaekwar. His house is close to the palace; and his daughter is said to have been taken by the Gaekwar's servants when walking in the street on her way to the temple. The father, who is a man of influence, went after her directly he heard of it, and by bribing the Maharaja's people got her off before the Maharaja returned from his drive. On his inquiring for her, his people declared that they could not find her. In consequence of this case, none of the higher Bunyahs allow their wives and daughters to walk out in the city,

Here is another: "Luxmun Punt Kothiwalla was a Karkoon of the Government granary, and lives near Bulwuntrao Yeshwunt's house. where he resided with his daughter. She was a widow of 14 or 15 years of age. Her husband was the son of Raojee Dandekur, the Karbharee of the Kiledar Baba Saheb Daheba. One day a Government shigram was sent to her father's house with a message, as from one of the Maharaja's mistresses, inviting the girl to come and visit her. On that occasion, she was not procured, as her father said that she had gone to her father-in-law's house. Her father then sent her to her father-in-law's house, thinking that she would be safer there than with himself, but she is said to have been carried away forcibly by His Highness's servants to his own residence, where she was detained for a day or two and then sent back. The girl's family are described as in great grief owing to their dishonour. This case occurred about two years ago. The father has since died."

Many similar cases are stated in the blue-book. In connection with these matters, we may refer to a proclamation issued by the Gaekwar on the occasion of the last *Hoolee* festival. The document ran that if during the *Hoolee* any woman came out of her house in the city, *rung* would be thrown upon her, and that no complaints would be received by the Government for anything that might happen; that the Maharaja himself would go out, and that the people might throw *rung* on him, as he would on the people. Accordingly, His Highness and his Durbar took *rung* in small pumps on their elephants, with guns loaded with gunpowder and goolal, which were fired upon the people. The revenue Sir Sooba, Hurriba Gaekwar, had the management of these so-called festivities, and the amount expended on the Saturnalia in question, is said to have been two lakhs, the red powder alone costing Rs. 65,000. Previously to the *Hoolee* of March 1872, Mulharao appears to have made great preparations for its celebration by having a large cistern constructed at the rear of the palace, where he placed all the prostitutes of the city to the number of 100 to 150 under surveillance, so that none could leave the place. For several days during the *Hoolee*, these wretched creatures were collected in the courtyard of the palace between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., when His Highness himself and his Minister and Hurriba Gaekwar amused themselves by setting pumps to work on them, His Highness and his two friends directing the hose themselves. Having been for several days in succession exposed to this treatment, several of the women became very ill, and two of them died.

Although the Commission did not enquire into the "death" of Bhow Sindiah, ex-Dewan of Khunderao, the popular belief is that Bhow Sindiah was poisoned, together with three other dependents of the late Khunderao. On the death of their master, they were *at once* disgraced and thrown into prison and died under very suspicious circumstances, and Mr. Tucker's *minute* shields Colonel Phayre from the charge of exaggerating the evils that came under his investigation. "I deem it only fair, to the Resident to notice this point, as I believe with him that a fuller and less superficial investigation would have brought to light facts which would have irrefragably proved that Colonel Phayre had in no way exaggerated the character of the evils which had come under his observation, and had not been premature in his vigorous denunciation of them. In fact, I am of opinion that considering the opposition which this distinguished soldier and conscientious public servant must have known he would have to encounter, in attempting to put an end to the chronic state of mal-administration which had grown up under the inert and *laissez faire* policy of his predecessors, he deserves the highest praise for the courage, energy, and unswerving determination with which he pursued the important objects which he kept in view; and I trust that he may receive this well-merited commendation from those who can best appreciate the difficulties of the position in which he has been placed."

The bankers and firms who were not in favour with the Prince had no substantial security for their persons or their property. Floggings were administered so cruelly as to have ended in one case in the death of the person flogged; respectable women were seized in the streets by court servants, and converted into household slaves in the palace, where, if sufficiently attractive, they were subjected to dishonourable treatment; cruel reductions were made among the servants of the State, military and civil, arbitrary and unjust, and were carried out in a spirit of hate and vengeance; hereditary offices and rent-freelands were attached and retained in sequestration for long periods without inquiry. The practice of extorting confession obtained to some extent, and the corporal punishment of women; the jails were without proper regulation, and justice was dispensed in a fashion on which no reliance could be placed; fictitious records were fabricated, and true ones falsified; and finally, the whole system of administration was bad and called urgently for reform. Mr. Tucker thinks it was a mistake not to have investigated the case of Bhow Sindiah. "In the interests of the citizens of Baroda and of the inhabitants of the large territory ruled over by the Gaekwar, it was of the most vital importance that it should be determined whether the entrance to a Baroda prison was a portal to the grave. No complete estimate of the extent or character of the misrule which prevailed, nor of the judgment or discretion of the Resident in recommending the adoption of strong measures to terminate such misgovernment, can be formed while this most important and significant allegation remains unverified or unrefuted. The Commission have thought it right to pronounce only a mild condemnation of the established misdeeds of the Maharaja and of his officials; it remains, therefore, to those on whom it devolves to review the Commission's report to direct more particular attention to the wretched condition of the large number of persons who have suffered by such misdeeds, or who are liable to suffer, if the abominations brought to light are not effectually grappled with and put an end to." From his close acquaintance with the real state of affairs, Mr. Tucker expresses his conviction that not only was the position at Baroda much "worse than was represented by the Commission, but that any refusal to recognise and terminate the misgovernment which had endured too long, would bring great discredit on the British Government."

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

We are glad to observe, from the recently published abstract statement of receipts and disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the third quarter, ending 31st January 1875, that the net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital, at the end of the period under review, was Rs. 46,21,081-13-9; which, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1873-74, showed an increase of no less than Rs. 3,26,682-10-3.

The *Indian Mirror* says: Those of our townsmen who lament the untimely death of Miss Seelie, will derive some satisfaction from the arrival in our midst of Miss P. R. Brink, another lady doctor from America, who has been in this country for the last two years. Miss Brink first came to Bombay, lived there for a short time, and then came over to Benares, where she was placed in charge of the dispensary belonging to His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram. Miss Brink remained in the sacred city for, we think, about a year-and-half, and had hundreds of female patients, some of them belonging to the higher and richer orders of society. We hope Calcutta will give Miss Brink a warm welcome, and that the Hindoo families of the town will appreciate her services.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court as to whether a servant, who was only paid for the days he attended, could be treated as a monthly servant. The majority hold that he could not be so treated. So that a servant may be absent from his work for a week, and, if his wages are deducted for that period, he can abruptly leave the service. At the same time, it may not be generally known that a master is at liberty to dismiss his servant for continual absence from work, and the servant is not entitled to his wages for the month in which such dismissal takes place. A master is subjected in a great many ways to annoyance by the servant, and has no redress of any kind. If his property is destroyed, he cannot deduct the value of the same from wages, nor can be fine the menial for doing his work badly. A cook may starve his master by spoiling his dinner; there is no remedy for it. Where the dismissal of the servant is legally justifiable, he forfeits his wages; but if the insolence or overbearing conduct which formed the ground of dismissal arose from the fact of his wages being deducted, then such dismissal is not considered by the court to be justifiable. When a master is sued and he informs the Judge that the servant has destroyed property, he is told that this is no defence to an action for wages, and he has his remedy in a separate suit. A master may in vain tell the Judge that he did not dismiss his servant, and that he left of his own accord: the servant has only to say that his mistress dismissed him. Unless the master undertakes to bring a lady into Court, he must submit to a decree. All this no doubt might be obviated by the master getting the servant to enter into a special agreement, which has its advantages as well as its disadvantages.

The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Darjeeling on the 1st proximo *en route* for Cooch Behar, Dhoobree, Gowhatty, Dacca, and Calcutta, at which latter place he will arrive probably about July the 22nd.

Let us add another to the many suggestions that have been made at home and in India as to the pomp and circumstance which should surround our coming Royal visitor. People in both countries have puzzled their brains as to the relative positions of the Prince of Wales and Lord Northbrook during the stay of the former. Which will have the *pas?* The Prince as heir to the throne, or the Viceroy as representative of the Sovereign? If, as is doubtless right, the latter, how shall the superior inherent rank of our future Sovereign be denoted in an unmistakable manner? What is required is some mark of supreme personal distinction patent to all eyes—those alike of the Rajah in the durbar, and the cooly in the street. This could not be better done than by Her Majesty lending her heir a troop of her own body-guard as his personal escort. The Viceroy, and even the Governors of Bombay and Madras have theirs. Let the Prince have his too, instead of borrowing a detachment of the nearest cavalry regiment. The sight of a couple of score of the magnificent warriors of the 1st Life Guards, riding in gorgeous and unfamiliar array on their great black chargers behind the royal carriage would impress the native mind as no distinction manufactured out of native material in the way of *chowries* and umbrellas could do. There would be no difficulty and no great expense in bringing them out—horses and all—in the *Serapis;* and their presence in England would be missed by nobody but the nursery maids of Regent's Park and Belgravia.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Sir William Muir's hobby was centralization, and Sir John Strachey's mission appears to be decentralization. His wish to make subordinate officials something more than mere transmitting machines is certainly a laudable one. We recently deplored the want of continuity in the policy whereby the affairs of India are directed, but really, when we come to think of it seriously, what *could* successive rulers find to do, if they were deprived of the amusement of playing ninepins with each other's measures? Games of the kind, and the kindred process of flying kites of your own and cutting down those of your neighbour, may not seem to spectators either dignified or edifying, and may even prove expensive in the end, but what would

you have? On the principle that "Satan finds mischief still for idle hands to do," it is better that our administrators should amuse themselves and others in these playful ways than that they should have leisure to plan mischief. A spirited horse might object to be ridden in circles and alternately spurred and caressed by a succession of hack-riders, but the quadruped we have to deal with has, by long use, become accustomed to the vagaries of administrative equestrians, and would probably be grievously disappointed if, for a change, it were made to run straight on the highway of true progress.

AFFGHANISTAN seems to have, just at present, peculiar attractions for foreign gentlemen—generally of Russian extraction. With the far-sighted policy for which it has long been celebrated, our Foreign Office has taken good care that no English traveller shall explore Affghanistan; rightly judging that any information it may require should come from St. Petersburg rather than from prejudiced Anglo-Saxons. But as Englishmen are sometimes—though not often—able to pass themselves off as foreigners, the prohibition has been made to include all persons whose colour and nationality might suggest the possibility of their being honest Christians, likely to paint things in their true colours, and not as Foreign Office Mahomedan agents are apt to represent them. The latest frontier arrest is that of a person who calls himself Dr. Potagos, who has been detained at Peshawur till, by convincing the Government of India that he has no intention of exploring for England's benefit, he can obtain leave to go on to Affghanistan. We believe that foreigners generally are perfectly safe in Affghan territory, provided they do not carry money or valuables about them; the Affghans reserving their deadly expressions of friendship for the particular Kaffirs who call them their allies and find them in money and arms. This is the natural outcome of many years of successful diplomacy on the part of our Foreign Office, which is to be congratulated on the "fruits" by which it is known.

A REMARKABLE *exposé* of conjugal amenities took place recently in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Lahore. The case is thus reported by the local paper: A European and his wife, the latter a lady of some personal attractions, were summoned at the instance of a neighbour to whose discomfort their domestic differences apparently contributed. These differences, it appeared from the evidence, occasionally resulted in such pleasantries as a playful tap inflicted on the lady's head by her husband with a love-inspired pickle-bottle, which was met with an equally striking requital from her side in the shape of a felling blow with an iron tea-cup. The Magistrate, a slave to conventionalism, took a somewhat more serious view of these conjugal attentions than the parties themselves, and the happy pair were consequently bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 700 each on their own recognizances, and to furnish one surety each in the sum of Rs. 100, or in default suffer six months' imprisonment.

THE following is the original rough draft of some recent correspondence between the India Office and Indian Government on the wrongs of the N.-W.P. Civilians:—

N- -t- - - - -k to A-g- -l.

1. Wallas wailing again—Dalhousie ignored—no promotion—discontented—hard up.

2. Say that "some grounds exist for believing complaint to be not altogether devoid of a slight substratum of something approaching truth." Talk about "memorial receiving careful consideration," and hint at vigorous steps being taken to remedy, &c., or any other customary fiction. Put into official language "the Government of India have preferred nepotism to obedience to orders, and now admit such to have been the case because it is too late to do anything."

3. Admit that memorialists were brought out under false pretences, and suggest one or two moderately just remedies.

Conclude by showing obvious necessity of rejecting all compensatory schemes as they would cost money.

4. Tell the Duke we are going to put round men into square holes all over the shop—as far as consistent with prior claims—or are willing to try any other equally impracticable suggestion, provided that it cause confusion and disgust without increasing expenditure.

A-g- -l to N- -t- - - - - k.

1. Begging letter to hand.

2. N.-W.P. civilians appear to be situated at the lowest extremity of a deepish hole—keep 'em there.

3. Your proposals are sufficiently futile and inadequate. Don't bother me any more on the subject. Why allude to my having *Dâkhil duftered* the first memorial?

N- -t- - - - -k to A-g- - l.

Native Judge Scheme enthusiastically applauded by all civilians. District work being rapidly increased with a view to early extermination of memorialists.

S-l- -b- -y to N- -t- - - - - k.

Don't be silly. Lowe has blown the plant. Parliamentary inquiry imminent. What do you advise? Couldn't you make some memorialists patwarees or something? For God's sake don't start any original idea. Your last one was rather costly. I will sanction increase of pay up to Rs. 3-8 per annum.

THE piers of all the large bridges on the Punjab Northern State Railway are shielded from the effects of scour and floods by protective works on a very large scale. Around the piers of the Ravee Bridge, 8,57,292 concrete blocks have been placed, and 12,89,200 are sanctioned. In the case of the Chenab, 12,83,744 out of 25,70,000, round the piers of the Jhelum Bridge 5,00,296 have been laid. This ought, even under extraordinary circumstances, to prevent the occurrence of any of these disastrous effects which result from scour. The cost of the section from Lahore to Jhelum has been up to date £1,396,224, or £13,500 per mile, and according to the Government estimates it will probably, by the time it has been completed, have absorbed £2,300,000, or about £23,000 per mile, which compares somewhat unfavorably with the mile cost of the Guaranteed Railways.

LIEUTENANT BERESFORD, of H.M's 83rd Regiment, shot himself on the morning of the 8th instant. He was only 22 years of age, and had been suffering from a long and severe illness.

MR. T. C. HOPE, Collector of Surat, has been appointed to the Legislative Council, and goes to Simla immediately.

MR. CURRIE, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, goes home on three months' leave. Colonel Reid will officiate.

THE Maharajah of Kashmeer has contributed Rs. 700 to the Murree Fire Relief Fund, besides timber, worth Rs. 1,000.

JOWAHIR SING, a noted outlaw, on whose head a price of 1,000, rupees has lain for some years, was captured by Mr. Hennessy Superintendent of Police, Etawah, and Inspector Arratoon, on the night of the 19th instant. This outlaw had long been a scourge in the Gwalior territory.

THE last few months have introduced a new and novel feature into the landscape near the banks of the Jumna at Agra—a large railway viaduct stretching from bank to bank, a distance of some 2,500 feet, landing under the very walls of the fort, and very much influencing the surrounding scene. For two or three years past engineering operations have been in progress here, the greater part of the time directed to the tedious and unattractive works of sinking wells for foundations. At the commencement of the present working season, the river bed at the site of the bridge crossing presented to an ordinary observer much the same appearance as it had worn any time during the last two years, but appearances in this case were deceptive. The subterranean labours were fast drawing to a close; satisfactory foundations had been secured for most of the piers, and with the materials for the masonry piers ready to hand, and the iron work of the girders arrived from England, it was hoped the bridge might be completed by the rains of 1875, which has happily been brought about. The structure now receiving its finishing touches is destined to connect the Rajpootana and Scindia State Railway systems, with the East Indian terminus on the opposite side of the river, and consists of 17 spans of 142 feet girders, carried by masonry piers upon brick wells, with a cart-road on the top, at about 50 feet above low water level, and a double line of railway for both broad and narrow gauges below.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Simla on the 23rd, the block of shops near the Church being entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

THE Maharajah of Kashmeer will spend a portion of next winter in Calcutta. He has ordered two state carriages to be built in anticipation of the Prince of Wales' visit.

THIS is certainly the season for fires. Another conflagration on a small scale is reported from Pesbawur, as well as from Ballah, a village in the Kurnal district. The former fire does not appear to have been of a very serious character; but at Ballah, where the conflagration arose from a stack of cow-dung cakes taking fire, no fewer than five deaths took place, and three more men were severely burnt, while about forty houses and thatched dwellings were destroyed, and some twenty head of cattle burnt to death and about half-a-dozen more injured.

BOMBAY.

A NATIVE Christian missionary was travelling lately in the Deccan with his family. He left Tullegaum on Saturday and halted for the Sunday at a village called Pent, under a tree. A female servant went to a well in the neighbourhood, and got a Maratha cartman to give her a pot of water. A report was made to the Patel that "a Mahar woman had polluted the well" by drawing from it, which was not true. The Patel at once ordered the woman to appear before him, and as soon as she came he seized a whip and beat her so unmercifully that she was not able to lie upon her back for days afterwards, and could scarcely sit up. The missionary brought the cartman to prove that the woman had not taken the water from the well, but the Patel would not believe either of them; and ended by fining the woman Rs. 2.

SIR MADHAVA RAO'S annual allowance will be Rs. 72,000, besides Rs. 63,000 as salary, and elephant, horse, and carriage allowance.

THE Baroda astrologers having fixed the day and hour at which the ceremony of installation should begin, Syajee Rao bathed in a mixture of "water from all the oceans" and "from all the sacred rivers," which was consecrated by the chaunting of hymns from the Atharvaveda, the Sama Veda, and other sacred works. Young Sayajee Rao then addressed a prayer to his tutelary god and made libations; after which verses in his praise were recited by the officiating priests. The following oath was then taken: "If I, the king, do ever harm thee, the priest, thou mayest deprive me of all pious acts which I have done from the time of my birth up to that of my death, of heaven and whatever else good has been accomplished by me, of long life and offspring." Four kinds of fruit and four kinds of grain were then brought in and placed in a ladle, when curds, honey, clarified butter, and water proceeding from rain during sunshine, and which has never touched the earth were added to the mixture, and the ladle was placed on the ground. These are all symbolical of increased enjoyment, righteous government, and independent rule. The relatives of the king then proclaimed his high qualities, and the priests again chaunted some Rig Veda verses. The Gaekwar's head was covered with an Udumbara branch, the leaves of which had been wetted, and also with a gold Pavitra; and he was clothed in the robes of State. The priest sprinkled him with the consecrated liquid, while reciting the following three Rig Veda verses: "These waters are most propitious, they have healing power to free from poverty and other diseases. They are the augmenters of kingly power and therefore its supporters. They are immortal. With which Prajapati sprinkled Indra, the king of Soma and Manu,

with these I sprinkle thee, that thou becomest king of kings in this world. The queen, thy mother, bore thee to be great amongst the great, and a righteous ruler over men; an auspicious mother bore thee." The following Tajur Veda verse was also recited: "The divine Savitri has given his consent, therefore I pour this liquid over thee with the arms of the Aswins, not with my own; with the hands of Prisban, with the beauty of Agni; with the radiance of Simya; with the sharpness of the eyes of Indra, for the sake of strength, prosperity, glory and increase of food." The officiating priest also uttered the three sacred words as follows: The priest wishing that the king might enjoy good health (literally may eat food) uttered the sacred word *Bhur* (earth!); wishing that the king might enjoy good health and live to see a son and a grandson, he uttered the sacred words *Bhur! Bhuvas* (earth! intermediate region between earth and sun!); and in wishing him to enjoy good health and live to see three generations, and to remain unrivalled, he uttered the sacred words, *Bhur! Bhuvas! Swar!* (earth! intermediate region! heaven!) *The ceremony having been completed, the king made a present to the inaugurating priest, who then handed to His Highness a goblet of spirituous liquor, reciting the verse, "Soma, with thy* most sweet exhilarating drops purify this, for thou wast poured out for Indra to drink." The king drank after he had said, "what is left in this goblet of the tasteful liquid, and what Indra drank when consecrated by various rites, that portion of it I consume now with a placid mind, as if it were the royal Soma. To thee, supreme Indra, I offer this liquid for drink, for it has been poured out on thy behalf, rejoice in it until thou art happy."

On the Sindh Railway fifteen out of eighteen miscellaneous railway accidents were caused last year, by the bursting of engine tubes, resulting, it is said, from "*fair wear and tear.*" The italics are ours. A boiler also burst on the same line, and apart from the "fair wear and tear," it is supposed that the bad water of Sindh has something to do with the matter. The Government naïvely remarks on this head, that "it is a question for consideration, whether some system of examination may not reduce the number of accidents from this cause." Meanwhile, pending the result of the *consideration*, we would recommend railway travellers in Sindh to keep at a distance from "fair wear and tear" boilers, as by neglecting the precaution, they might possibly have good reason to complain of the badness of Sindh water, especially when converted into steam and mingled with boiler fragments.

MADRAS.

Of late, unfortunately, the strength of the elephant department in Ceylon has dwindled down to the half of its full complement, and from every province where works of any importance are going on demands come in for the assistance of elephants, but in vain. *Formerly well-trained* elephants were not difficult to purchase; many were owned by private persons, but still more by the representatives of the Boodhist temples, who let them out for hire when not wanted for religious processions. *Now none of any value can be procured. The native headmen report that elephants are* disappearing, and the wanton massacres of them in those parts of the island where there is sufficient population to capture them by a kraal have rendered it unlikely that the public want can be supplied by this means. No doubt they can be supplied by the employment of elephant catchers, but the cruelties practised on the wretched animals by this process, in which hardly one in three servives the tying-up operations after the elephants are noosed, induce the Government to resort to it as seldom as possible. In former days the number and boldness of elephants rendered their destruction a matter of necessity; now they are fully alive to their danger, and instinctively keep away as a general rule from villages where they know they will be encountered with firearms. Complaints, no doubt, sometimes come in that an outlying crop has been ravaged, in which case the punishment of the invaders is permitted. Rewards are also given for the destruction of rogue elephants, who occupy for a time some particular road, put to flight the post runners, and tear open the bags, which are abandoned to them to divert their attention. The letters scattered about are shown by the runners in attestation of their story. It has, however, been remarked that, though ordinary letters in such cases are recovered, the registered letters have some particular attraction to the animal and are carried off by him into the jungle. In these circumstances it has been found necessary to put a stop to the issue of licences to shoot and capture, except for Government purposes, for some time to come; and it is desirable that sporting adventurers should be apprized that their only chance of being allowed a shot at an elephant in Ceylon is in the case of a notorious rogue, or of a herd indulging in too frequent visits to irrigation works, and consequent destruction of the dams.

Dr. Cornish records that "with regard to the habit and mode of living of the 127 Officers of the Staff Corps dying in the last twelve years, the following particulars have been ascertained: Temperate, 70; intemperate, 29; not known, 28; total, 127. The average age, at the time of death, of the 70 officers of temperate habits was 42·7 years; of the 29 intemperate, 37·4 years; and of the 28 whose habits were unrecorded, 39·7 years; from which we may observe the degree in which intemperate habits in India tend to shorten the average duration of life."

Havildar Jeganaikaloo, 36th Madras infantry, is the crack shot in the native armies of India. This distinction he attained in 1873-74; and he has carried off His Excellency's Gold Medal for this year also. The general results of the shooting, as stated by Lord Napier, were that 3,826 competitors from 42 Bengal regiments scored an average of 24·11; 1,885 from 25 Madras regiments, 23·71; and 980 competitors from 31 Bombay regiments, an average of 18·24. Nearly 7,000 men competed for His Excellency's medal.

It is rumoured in Madras that the new Governor will be assisted in dispensing the hospitalities of Government-house, by his Grace's sister, Lady Anne Gore-Langton, who became a widow last year. This lady, who was born in 1820, and is therefore fifty-five, or three years senior to the duke, is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Temple, under special limitation in the patent of creation of that title, which is one of the many that his Grace holds.

A strange attempt to destroy life has been exposed in Colombo. A basket containing a *cobra* was sent to a person residing at Grand Pass, and he, fancying it contained a present, opened the basket, when the snake glided out and nearly stung him to death.

The new works at the Colombo Breakwater have been put to a severe test lately by the heavy seas which have been washing over them, but the rubble mound has stood the test well. The Engineer is now engaged in filling up what is to form the head of the Breakwater. Considering the short time which has elapsed since work began on the Breakwater proper, the progress made has been remarkable.

It appears that the whole conformation of the Wynaad gold country, its table elevation between the lowlands and the hills, broken by peaked ridges and extending in long spurs into the lowlands, are all signs of that class of hill country, the backbone of whose ridges is usually quartz. This, taken in connection with the actual discovery of gold-bearing quartz in many places, the proximity of timber, and the certainty of a good water supply, in a country where the rainfall is so heavy, seems to afford promise that large and payable gold fields might soon be founded there, which, while they would afford profitable employment to thousands of natives and many Europeans, would also engage advantageously the capital of the wealthy. It would be worth the while of those who are seeking for profitable investments to obtain the assistance of practised quartz reefers in making selections of places favourable for mining operations. It would not, we opine, be difficult to get grants of such selections on easy terms from Government, and companies to work them would have no occasion to go begging for capital. It is of course permature to speak positively with no further details before us: but should such details, when to hand, bear out the promise contained in the information we have already received, we have no hesitation in saying that a gold field of great richness has been discovered, and lies waiting to yield up its wealth to those who shall come forward to work it in a proper manner.

ASIA.

We read of three large forts being built at the mouth of the Swatow river; to be armed with Krupp guns, of which a great number have already been imported into China. Great activity prevails in the arsenal at Canton, where about 300 workmen are employed in manufacturing fire-arms. These are chiefly huge rifles on the Enfield system, about 2½ metres long, each of which requires three men to attend to it. Gun-carriages are also being made for long 15-centimetre coil guns. A correspondent tells us he observed a great want of coal and other naval *matériel*; and on touching at [illegible] he was informed that several desperate encounters had taken place between the Chinese and the natives, and that the former had been so successful in their efforts to subdue the Formosans that a force of about 10,000 Chinese troops had been assembled in the southern part of the island to complete its subjugation. This, however, will probably turn out to be a difficult task, for the Chinese troops are badly organised and equipped. Large masses of troops were also assembled in a camp near the harbour of Amoy. Three thousand of these were regulars, and 7,000 more were scattered about in the vicinity. The camp is behind a granite wall, about two English miles long and twelve feet high, which was fortified during the complications with Japan by a few small forts. These are so badly armed and built that they are incapable of resisting not only rifled artillery, but even wind and weather. The arms consist of smooth-bore muskets, but the soldiers do not know how to use them, evincing a decided preference for the national halberds and spears.

A treaty recently concluded between Russia and Japan cedes to the former Power the southern portion of a large island called Saghalin, the exclusive possession of which may some day prove exceedingly important to the subjects of the Czar. The island occupies a note-worthy position on the map, situate as it is on the northern extremity of the line or belt of islands which form the Japanese group. It extends from north to south from the 55th to the 45th degree, with a breadth of from 20 to 100 miles, having on its northern and eastern side a vast gulf known as the Sea of Okhotsk; on the west the narrow Gulf of Tartary, which separates it by a small interval from the rocky Siberian coast; and to the south the Straits of La Perouse, dividing it from the island of Yesso. The Russians had long ago established themselves in the northern part of the island, where its breadth is greatest, but they were particularly anxious to extend their sway over the whole territory, chiefly for strategical reasons. The island, although possessing no good harbour on its own coast, commands, in a great measure, the mouth of the river Amoor, through which the most valuable products of Eastern Siberia find their way to the ocean highway. The forts erected at Saghalin are also destined to protect the formidable ports which Russia possesses in the Sea of Okhotsk, and which, in time of war, are destined to prove more accessible refuges than those in any other part of her dominions. The newly-acquired territory is also rich in mines and oil, and its only weak point appears to be its deficiency in agricultural products. One of its merits is its accessibility in winter, the narrow Gulf of Tartary being frozen over so firmly as to admit of the passage both of men and provisions, which are transported across it in carts drawn by Siberian dogs.

A letter from Yokohama in the *Börsenzeitung* says, that the Japanese Government is still bent on introducing greater uniformity in the administration of the country, and that it has decided, with this object, to abolish the use of the Chinese character in all official documents. In future, the simple Hira-Gana letters are to be used,

which every Japanese can read. There are no fewer than 705 foreigners in the Government service, and 281 others have obtained appointments from private employers, and the number of the latter continues to increase. This, observes the correspondent, is the best proof that the foreign element is necessary to the Japanese; and such will be the case for some time to come, notwithstanding the efforts which are made to educate the Japanese youth, both at home and abroad, and to train them as teachers. The Government gives particular attention to education; examinations take place at regular periods: prizes are distributed, and during the last two years nearly 1,000,000 dollars have been contributed for educational purposes from private funds. The Imperial Prince Fushimi passed his examination the other day, and is said to have distinguished himself in French and Chinese; he is to enter the army as a sub-lieutenant. The Government also proposes to establish from ten to twenty new harbours for foreign trade, and it is hoped that the whole of the interior of the country will soon be opened to foreigners. 200,000 dollars have been appropriated for the cost of the Japanese department in the exhibition at Philadelphia.

IT is reported that attempts are being again made in the southern parts of China to get up an excitement against foreigners by distributing "massacre fans," and the Consuls have resolved to take prompt action to suppress them.

LITERARY.

A GREAT want has hitherto been felt by literary men in the South of India. They possess a large Tamil-English Dictionary (Winslow's) but, save an imperfect vocabulary, no English-Tamil one. The Madras School-Book and Vernacular Literature Society have now come forward in a handsome manner to supply the want. An advertisement was widely circulated, calling upon candidates who would undertake the work for the Society, in consideration of being paid a good figure per page. There were many competitors, but the choice has fallen on an able Tamil scholar, Mr. Walter Joyes, Head Master of the "Madrissa," or Government school for Mahomedans in Madras. He is to have the assistance of some able Tamil *pundit* in his work. The dictionary is to be after the plan of Mr. C. P. Brown's well-known Telegu Dictionary.

A TRANSLATION of the Chinese life of Boodha has been made by Mr. Samuel Beal. Boodha, like Josephat, was born of royal parents, who employed every device to secure him against even a knowledge of the disease and misery with which he was surrounded in the world. Every form of voluptuous pleasure was provided for him within the walls of the palace. Only the young and beautiful of the two sexes were admitted to be his playfellows. All his whims were eagerly gratified, and no source of earthly joy was withheld from him. But in the midst of these fascinations the youth's good genius, the Devaputra T'so Ping, imparted to him a desire to visit the outer world. No sooner was his wish made known to the King his father, than orders were at once issued that everything which might suggest the existence of old age disease, or death, should be removed from the city. But again the Devaputra T'so Ping interfered, and caused an old man with shrivelled skin, a bald head, and a body bent down with age and infirmity, to appear before the Prince. "What human form is this, so miserable and so shocking to behold?" inquired the Prince of his coachman. "Great Prince! this man is what is called old," replied the servant, who, in answer to further questions, explained that old, age, which is but a prelude to death, is the lot of all who survive youth and middle age. On hearing this the Prince returned to the palace sick at heart, and, though he again entered into the enjoyments provided for him, it was not with the same thoughtlessness as formerly. It is interesting to notice, for example, that Boodha descended from Heaven to be born as a man, and that the avowed purpose of his mission was "to give peace and rest to all flesh; to remove all sorrow and grief from the world," and, again, to—

"deliver the world and men
From the deep sea of misery and grief,"

and to preach the incomparable truth. At the time of his birth a bright light shone through the universe, and the Devas who announced his entrance into the world saluted his mother with the words, "All joy be to you, Queen Maya! Rejoice and be glad! for this child you have borne is holy." The worship also of Simeon in the Temple finds its reflection in the adoration paid by the venerable Asita to the infant Boodha. These similarities are striking, and were we able definitely to fix the date of the original of Mr. Beal's translation as being before the Christian era, they would be of the utmost importance. But this we cannot do, and, in the words of Mr. Beal, "we must wait until dates are finally and certainly fixed" before we can attempt to draw any conclusions from these parallelisms. Christianity has borrowed so much from Boodhism in the matter of outward paraphernalia and legend, that Boodhism can well afford to be indebted to her for a few outlines for the history of Sâkya Muni. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that if the life of Boodha be a plagiarism on the life of Christ, the Gospel history has suffered in the transfer.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS has in the press a work which will shortly be published, and of which numerous copies have been bespoken by several societies interested in Indian topics. The book is intended to be, we understand, an exhaustive *résumé* of Hindoo literature and religious castes and practices, and to be especially useful to those who, on the eve of going out to India for the first time, desire to obtain a clear, though general, view of the wide, field of Hindooism.

THE report that has appeared in some papers, that Lady Hobart is preparing a biographical memoir of the late Lord Hobart is unfounded.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

As was to be foreseen, the Orthodox movement is steadily progressing in Poland, and will very shortly lead to the extinction of the United Greeks. If the intelligence we receive be correct, nearly 250,000 persons in the provinces of Siedlce, Lublin, Suvalki, and Lomsa have already embraced the established faith of the empire. The Uniad remnant left is estimated at only 30,000, and as the priests, who are adverse to the movement are running away to Galicia, the last trace of the sect will soon disappear. The political advantage accruing to the Russian Government from this wholesale conversion of a religious community, half Roman Catholic and half Greek, cannot well be over-rated. Not only are all their subjects of Russian blood brought within the pale of the national Church, but a number of Poles being likewise included in the sweeping change of creed, a way is paved to further an even more comprehensive conquest in the same field.

THE Bombay *Guardian* states that since the Bishop of Bombay reached England, he has taken medical advice, and no hope is held out of his being able to return to India. It is a question, we believe, whether the tumour in his mouth is cancerous, but in any case it is of a very serious nature.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BROWNE, Lieutenant W. H., to be Captain.
BROWNE, Brigadier-General H. R., brought permanently on the Establishment.
BURLTON, Captain H. M. B., to be Major.
CAVENAGH, Lieutenant-General O., to Colonel's allowances.
CHOWNE, Major W. C., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
DICKINS, Lt.-Col. J. A., permitted to retire.
ENGLAND, Captain A., to be Major.
FORSYTH, Colonel A. G., to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division on the Establishment.
FERRIS, Captain J. L., to be Major.
HALKETT, Lieutenant H. C., to Simla from the 15th June to the 15th October.
HAMMOND, Major F., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
KENDALL, Deputy Surgeon General H., brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal. Dr. Kendall is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Allahabad Circle.
LEPOER TRENCH, Colonel H., permitted to retire.
MCCARTIE, Surgeon C. J., to the Presidency of Bengal.
MINTO, Major J. C., to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment.
NEWMARCH, Major O. R., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
PATON, Lieutenant-General J. S., to Colonel's allowances.
PLOWDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C., to Colonel's allowances.
PRATT, Captain H. M., to be Major.
RAIKES, Lieutenant-Col. C., to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 14th October.
ROBERTSON, Col. H. L. permitted to retire.
ROSS, Colonel J., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General.
WILLIAMS, Major B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
WOODHOUSE, Captain H., to be Major.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

ANDERSON, Mr. C. F., to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class.
BENTON, Mr. A. H., extension of leave for six months.
BERRILL, Mr. J. M., to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class.
CLARKE, Colonel Sir Andrew, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
DENNYS, Mr. H. L., to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class.
MATHIAS, Major H. V., to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class,
ROGERS, Mr. H. M., six months' extension of leave.
VANDERGUCHT, Major T. E., to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.
WOODMAN, Mr. J. V., to act as Editor of the Bengal Law Reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ANLEY, Mr. W. A. D., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, removed from the Public Works Department.
BAZLEY, Mr. G. H., from Mysore to Central Provinces.
CHATTERJEE, Baboo R. D., Assistant Engineer, to the Dacca district.
CONNAN, Mr. W., to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Ranchee Division.
DECRETTES, Mr. A. W., from British Burmah to Assam.
GORDON, Mr. D. C., to be Controller, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.
GRAMATZKI, Mr. E., from Mysore to Central Provinces.
GUYTHER, Mr. H. T., Apprentice Engineer to the Rajshahye Division, as a temporary arrangement.
HARDING, Mr. J. H., to be Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.
MCGOWAN, Mr. P. S., promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
OATES, Mr. E. W., *from British Burmah to* Hyderabad.
OTTLEY, Lieutenant J. W., *re-transferred from Bengal to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.*
RING, Mr. R., from British Burmah to Rajpootana.
SALMOND, Mr. J. M., appointed a Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.
SMART, Mr. O. G., to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
SWAYNE, Lieut.-Col. J. D., to be Executive Engineer of the Midnapore Division.

BENGAL.

COE, Rev. J. W., Principal of Bishop's College, to act as Chaplain of Howrah.
COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., Dinagepore, transferred to Rungpore.
FRASER, Mr. A. J., to have charge of the Madareepore Division.
HOSSEIN, Syed F., to be Moonsiff of Jamooe.
HOSSEIN, Moulvie A., to be Moonsiff of Madehpoorah.
LALL, Baboo R. Y., to be Moonsiff of Purneah.
MACKERTICH, Mr. C., transferred to Julpigoree.
MOOKERJEA, Baboo D. N., to be a Deputy Magistrate in Hazareebagh.
MORRIS, Rev. D. B., Howrah, to act as Chaplain of Barrackpore.

NUTHALL, Mr. R. D., Superintendent of the Kheddah Establishment at Dacca, leave for twenty months.
POSFORD, Mr. J., to have charge of the Goalundo Division.
RENNY, Mr. R. H., leave for three months.
RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. J., Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of Hazareebagh.

MADRAS.

FORBES, Mr. L., to act as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.
GLENNY, Mr. W. H., to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bellary.
LITTLE, Rev. R. P., to be Chaplain of Coimbatore, with charge of Calicut.
LOCKE, Mr. S. R., Tinnevelly, leave for three months.
LUSHINGTON, Mr. H. W., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam.
MACLEAN, Mr. C. D., to act as Canarese Translator to Government.
SIBTHORPE, Surgeon C., to be Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Meteria Medica in the Madras Medical College.
THOMPSON, Surgeon D. R., to be Surgeon of the 1st District, Presidency.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BOND, Mr. S. P., Jaloun, three months' leave.
BOUTFLOWER, Mr. W. N., *to officiate as* Inspector, 2nd Circle, Department Public Instruction.
DEIGHTON, Mr. K., 3rd Grade, Educational Service, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
LLOYD, Mr. R. A., to officiate as Principal, Bareilly College.
OLDHAM, Mr. W., leave for one month and twenty-seven days.
ROBINSON, Mr. P., to officiate as Professor of Literature, Muir Central College.
ROBINSON, Mr. P., to officiate in the 4th grade of the Educational Service.
STACK, Mr. J. A., 4th grade, Educational Service, to officiate in the 3rd grade.
WALKER, Surgeon-Major W., leave for three months.
WILLCOCKS, Surgeon A. J., to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bulundshuhur.
WRIGHT, Mr. W. H., to officiate as Inspector, 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ALI, Mr. Sultan, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
ALI, Mr. Safdar, ditto 3rd Class.
CLAY, Major C. H., to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deolee.
DUTT, Mr. B., to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
HORNBY, Mr. J. ditto 3rd Class.
MUNTON, Mr. W., ditto 1st Class.
PARSHAD, Mr. G., ditto 3rd Class.
SHIVRAM, Mr. K., ditto 3rd class.

PUNJAB.

HICKIE, Mr. G. H., to officiate as Collector of Customs, Punjab Mines Division.
PARKER, Captain W. J., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Sealkote.
ROBINSON, Rev. A., Chaplain *of Mooltan*, leave for sixty-two days.
WARTH, Dr. H. F. S., Collector of Customs, Punjab Mines Division, leave for fifty-five days.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

ANOTHER week has passed without any alteration having been made in the Bank of Bengal rates; the statement published on Thursday morning shows that the Bank is considerably stronger in funds, the cash balances having increased Rs. 35,24,575, but treasury funds have chiefly contributed to this result. This we anticipated last week, and it is probably the policy of Government to keep strong balances in the Bank until the payments on account of the new Loan shall have been completed. Telegrams on Wednesday morning reported a fall of 2 per cent. in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, which it was generally expected would have been followed by lower quotations on this side. On the same day, however, the Bank of Bengal raised the margin on Government paper loans one per cent.

The principal items of difference in the Bank's statement as compared with the last week are the following :—

Treasury balances,	increased	...	Rs.	44,86,540
Deposits	decreased	...	„	13,73,500
Post Bills	„	...	„	4,99,850
Investments	„	...	„	5,91,750
Loan and Credits,	increased	...	„	9,05,521
Bills discount,	decreased	...	„	13,37,054

The fact of rates being maintained at their present high figure is, in the bazar and other quarters, thought to be for purposes of the Bank's investment account. There appears at least to be no other reason evidenced, the public demand having been but very slightly increased. The accounts show that the investment account has been reduced to the extent of nearly six lacs of rupees, during the past week, and it will be interesting to notice whether this is replaced prior to a reduction of charges for accommodation. Money is obtainable in the bazar at 5 to 5½ per cent. The minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal is 7 per cent.

In Government paper the market has been very fluctuating. Four per cents. fell from Rs. 102-8, our last quotation, to Rs. 101-4 on the receipt of warlike news from Burmah, but have since recovered to Rs. 101-14, which is the closing quotation to-day.

Exchange on London closes as follows.

Bank Bills at 6 months' sight	...	1-10 1/16
Do. at 3 months' sight	...	1-9 13/16
Lo. on demand	...	1-9 9/16

Shares are still quiet, speculation is dull simply owing to the heavy charges for accommodation, notwithstanding that there is a good enquiry; and the share list may be said to be healthy all through in regard to quotations. Considerable anxiety exists with regard to the present policy of the Bank which is effectually stopping business. Cheaper money would no doubt immediately revive enterprise.

Several important failures have been reported from London since our last, which have not been without an influence upon this market, although the firms have not been directly connected with Calcutta.

Freights have been dull, but rates remain about the same.

Some important auction sales of Indian Teas were held on the 21st instant; 6,473 packages were sold, and prices show a marked improvement upon former sales. Reports from the Tea districts continue satisfactory.

From Tirhoot and the adjoining Indigo districts accounts are still very good, and from the North-West they are also favourable. Telegrams state that 11,200 chests have been declared for the London sales in July. The out-turn generally is expected to be a large one. Business in Bengal Cotton continues quiet, the demand for Europe having almost ceased. There has been more activity in Jute, chiefly for Continental demand, but the market closes inactive. In Seeds there has been considerable fluctuation, great activity being succeeded by extreme dullness and *vice versâ* for some time past. Unfavorable reports from the Home markets have caused a falling off, and prices have somewhat receded.

The following is a comparison of the trade statistics of India extracted from the report issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1875 as against the previous year :—

Imports	increased	...	... Rs.	2,37,29,500
Exports	„	...	... „	1,38,36,114
Imports of treasure	„	...	... „	2,03,04,783
Exports „	decreased	...	... „	28,87,620
„ foreign	„	...	... „	2,75,219
Imports duty	increased	...	... „	21,46,548
Export „	decreased	...	... „	6,23,783
Tonnage inwards,	increased	...	... tons	1,49,057
„ outwards	„	...	... „	23,458
No. of vessels inwards, increased, with cargoes...				27
„ „ outwards, decreased			...	364

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

19TH JUNE

London, 18th June.

THE recent intervention of England and Russia at Berlin has been interpreted at St. Petersburg as a *rapprochement* between the countries.

21ST.

London, 18th June.

THE following firms have suspended payment :—

Young Borthwick & Co.,	*Bill Broker*
John Strachan & Co., ...	... Bishopsgate Street.
J. C. Fowlie & Co., ...	... Leadenhall Street.
John Anderson & Co., ...	... Philpot Lane.
J. C. Westhead & Co., ...	... Manchester.

Other minor failures have occurred.

London, 19th June.

THE Commons have been engaged in a debate on English influence at Constantinople. Several members spoke gloomily of the condition of Turkey.

Mr. Burke confirmed Marshal MacMahon's award on the Delagoa Bay question, which is favorable to Portugal.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has been much *féted.*

The French Assembly has voted the University Education Bill, substantially conferring upon religious faculties the power to grant degrees, hitherto a State monopoly.

Madrid, 19th June.

GENERAL JOVELLAR has resumed active operations against the Carlists in Central Spain.

Rome, 19th June.

THE Italian Parliament is prorogued.

22ND.

London, 19th June.

The firm of Nathaniel Alexander and Sons has suspended payment. No other failures have occurred.

London, 21st June.

THE Circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff on May 20th explains that the object of the continuation of the Conference on the usages of war at St. Petersburg, is not to conclude an international treaty; and that the invitations will be sent when all Governments have replied to the Circular of September last.

Hong-Kong, 21st June.

THE American Consul and his wife at Chinkiang, have been insulted by soldiers. A disturbance followed, which was subsequently quieted. Consuls Medhurst and Seward have proceeded to Chinkiang.

24TH.

Rome, 21st June.

THE Pope, replying to an address from the Roman nobles, said that the rumours of a reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican were undeserving even of mention.

London, 22nd June.

In the House of Lords last night a motion, which was eventually negatived, was brought forward for the production of copies of the correspondence that has taken place between the Home and Indian Governments relative to the effects of competitive examinations for the Civil Service. The Duke of Richmond, in reply, stated that correspondence on the subject was still proceeding.

Lord George Hamilton, in replying to Mr. Dalrymple, said that the Secretary of State had not yet taken any decision respecting the application for more favorable leave rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and that a definite opinion must previously be received from the Indian Government, whose despatch would shortly be received.

The Sultan of Zanzibar was received by the Queen at Windsor yesterday.

Obituary—Viscount Molesworth.

London, 23rd June.

The announcement that Moody and Sankey intended preaching at Eton has caused a debate in the House of Lords and created much public stir. The Governors of the School at the last moment prohibited the revivalists' visit.

The following promotions are gazetted:—Major J. C. Lequesne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain J. C. Orred to be Major in the Twelfth Lancers, Captain E. J. Machell to be Adjutant in the Royal Artillery, Major P. B. Lucas to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain R. W. Davies to be Major, 10th Foot, Major R. W. Hinxman to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Rifles.

Berlin, 23rd June.

Germany has addressed a note to Belgium cordially thanking the latter for the Duchesne investigation and supplementary penal legislation.

Paris, 23rd June.

The Assembly yesterday passed the second reading of the Public Powers Bill.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 14th—Str. Queen Anne from London *viâ* Suez Canal, Str. Patna from Rangoon. 15th—Str. Rajpootana from Akyab, Str. City of Oxford from Liverpool *viâ* Suez Canal, Gleuroy from Mauritius and Madras. 18th—Vooruit from Liverpool, Arundel from Madras. 19th—Str. Avà from Bombay and Madras.

DEPARTURES.

June 14th—Str. Scotia, *uncertain*. 15th—Str. Pleiades for London, Str. Duke of Devonshire for London *viâ* Suez Canal. 16th—Str. Australia for London *viâ* Suez Canal, Str. Alexandria for Marseilles, Str. Berlin for London, Star of Greece for London, Str. Precurseur for Marseilles. 18th—Albania for New York, Jean Ingelow for New York. 19th—Str. Cassandra for Straits and Hong-Kong, Str. Arratoon Apcar for Straits and Kong-Kong, Str. Patna for Coasts, Str. Arcot for Coasts.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. & O. Co's Steam Ship *Kashgar*, Commander E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr. F. W. Peterson, Mrs. Homfrey and infant, Mr. D. Gordon, Lieutenant R. J. Wood, R.N., Mrs. J. H. B. Hallen, Lieutenant H. A. Yorke, R. E., Mr. J. Bygate, and Mrs. Jarvis.

From Brindisi—Mr. J. A. Bryce, Captain F. N. Chalmers, and Mrs. Chalmers.

From Venice—Mr. Pirie.

From Suez—Mrs. Manuel's ayah.

From Aden—Mr. M. Ahmed, Mr. Jooma, Mr. J'asa, Mr. Abdoolally, Mr. Khimjee, Mr. Roach, and Mr. Hobson's native male servant.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. *Lombardy*, Captain E. M. Gillson, sailed from Bombay with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Colonel Burge, Lieutenant-Colonel Clutterbuck, Mr. William Denyer, Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. G. Mathews and child, Captain and Mrs. Walesley and infant, Mr. George Woodcroft, Mr. G. Clegge, Lieutenant G. Christe, Lieutenant A. Batson, Lieutenant E. F. Cambier, Mr. George Lipscombe, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. E. Bunning, Mr. W. Rabbatt, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. T. Robinson, Captain MacDonell, and Mrs. Henderson.

For Brindisi—Mr. W Scott Elliott, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. William Douglas, Mr. A. Brereton, Mr. Behrend, Mr. Cassum Samjee, and Mr. C. J. Ponsonby.

For Venice—Mr. J. H. Latham Colonel F. A. Dickens, Mr. F. Schwab, and Colonel Rogers, R.E.

For Aden—Captain John Day, R.A., and Mr. W. G. Lewis.

BIRTH.

Basu.—On June 18th, 1875, at Mirzapore, the wife of Baboo K. C. Basu, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Singh—Goluknath.—At Jullundhur, on 16th June, by the Rev. E. M. Wherry, assisted by the Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, Kaur Harnam Sing Ahluwalia, younger son of the late Maharaja Rundheer Singh, K.C.S.I., of Kupurthulla, to Priscilla, youngest daughter of the Rev. Goluknath. No Cards.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th June, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 1st to 15th July, 1875, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the Friend of India, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs. 25 in advance, and should be forwarded to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Old Court House Street.*

Copies of the Friend of India *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the Friend of India *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 annas.

Contents of No. 2102, June 26th, 1875.

India and Ava—Indian Trade Statistics—The Inquisition at Old Goa—The Punjab Courts—The Articles—The District Officer: Bengal—High 'Falutin'—Editorial Notes—The Week—London Letter—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letters to the Editor—Notice to Correspondent—Revelations of the Baroda Blue Book—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Commerce and Finance—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping. Supplement:—Notes and Comments—Foreign News—Home News.

With the present issue of the Friend of India, *is published a Special Supplement, containing the Home and Foreign news brought by the latest Mail. This will be continued weekly.*

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

Estates.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* Barber, Henry, late of the firm of Messrs. Dunn and Co., Cabinet Makers, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
* Barlow, John, late of the Bengal Civil Service and Officiating Joint Magistrate of Gya	Do.	do.
Bensley, J. B., late of Her Majesty's Bengal Pilot Service	1st Dividend	@ 6 as. 6 pie.
Bourne, J. H., Lieut., late in the Bengal Staff Corps	Do.	@ 14 as. 9¾ pie.
* Ferguson, D. W., late a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Shirreffs and Ferguson, Chemists and General Merchants, Allahabad	Claims	in full.
* Stevenson, J. F. J., Colonel, late in the Madras Staff Corps, and Commissioner of Arracan, British Burmah ..	Do.	do.
* Warry, E. T., Capt., late in the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery	Do.	do.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

High Court:
Calcutta, 12th June, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

Derby been known to be addicted to hunting, a diplomatic incident might have arisen from such an assertion in a semi-official organ.

SPAIN.

IT must be a poor case for the King of Spain when only about two-thirds of the gathered Senators of former Parliaments pronounce in his favour. The opinion of the remainder is not recorded, and they may perhaps be supporters, though not demonstrative—if that in a Spaniard be possible. The fact that there is a stir to call the Cortes together implies that the necessity for some change is discovered. Spain, at present, has made no sign under Alphonso of getting relief from any of her burdens. Carlists, brigands, an impoverished army, and a worse exchequer, afflict Spain as much to-day as before young Alphonso was crowned.

A SEVERE combat is announced from Valmaseda, in which the Alphonsists seem to have suffered severely. Brigadier Fontecha reports that at daybreak on May 14th the forces of General Loma attempted to occupy a height lying on his extreme left, called Pena del Caballo, which was defended by four companies of the 2nd battalion of Castile, two of the 2nd battalion of Asturias, and two small steel guns. Being unable to capture the height, General Loma ordered three battalions with six guns to advance against the two hills on the Carlist right, called Campa del Caballo and Biergal, respectively defended by the 5th battalion of Castile and the 1st of Cantabria. Notwithstanding that Loma, reinforced his attacking columns, he was not able to force the Carlist trenches, and towards evening the fire ceased, and the Alphonsists retired to their former positions at Medianas and Menamayor. The fighting was renewed early on the morning of the 15th, when General Loma attempted to storm the Carlist centre, situated on Pena de la Complacera; but though his troops behaved most gallantly, returning to the attack ten or twelve times, his efforts were unavailing, and at four o'clock the Government forces were in full retreat, followed closely by the exultant Carlists. The Alphonsist losses in the two days cannot have been less than 400 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides a large amount of arms and munitions of war. In the retreat General Loma left his rations behind. The new Carlist commander-in-chief of Biscay, General Carrasa, was present on May 15th, and took command of the line of Valmaseda. The Carlists are very much elated with the results of the operations of the past few days, and these skirmishes are only considered as the prelude to sterner work within a short time.

A MADRID paper, the *Diario Espanol*, accuses the Carlists of having massacred the wounded Royal soldiers in their hands who were unable to proceed to Cartallotte, where an exchange of prisoners was to take place. The Carlists are also said to have fired upon the train going from Maranda to Haro. A report is circulated by a Spanish newspaper that the Carlists have not murdered helpless agricultural laborers, but have thrown petroleum over a man and allowed him to be burnt alive in his own cottage. This outrage is said to have excited a profound sensation in Madrid, but no official confirmation of the news had been published. The *Official Gazette* of Madrid publishes a letter from General Cabrera to King Alphonso, dated Paris, March 11th, and His Majesty's reply. General Cabrera expresses his warm adhesion to King Alphonso, whom he acknowledges to be desired by the Spanish people, and trusts that he may be able to restore the greatness of the Spanish nation. The King, in his reply, says: Constitutional Monarchy, of which I am the representative, embodies three principles—God, Country, and King. I consider your co-operation important in definitively establishing a Government accepted by the majority of the nation. A foreign Prince, who is ravaging Spain and staining the land with blood, has stripped you of your offices and titles. This was a futile vengeance. I restore them all to you, and am confident that your sword, if needed, would not be the last to respond to my call. You are welcome near a throne which will equally protect all faithful and loyal Spaniards.

THE Spanish Government are, it is said, making efforts to capture the robbers who recently seized and held to ransom Mr. Rouse, the superintendent of the Bella Raquel Works in Spain. The robbers first demanded 10,000*l.*, and then reduced the amount to 1,000*l.*, on sending which sum he was released. Several arrests have already been made. Mr. Rouse has long been in the service of the company. He is much respected, and great sympathy has been shown to him in the neighbourhood, he having suffered much at the hands of his captors.

BELGIUM.

A DEBATE has taken place in the Belgian Senate on the diplomatic documents recently exchanged between Belgium and Germany. A resolution was proposed declaring that the House completely approved of the explanations given by the Government, and passed to the order of the day. This resolution was unanimously adopted. In the course of the debate a Liberal member expressed the opinion that the charges put forth by Germany were not of a serious nature. He regretted, at the same time, the language used by the Belgian Bishops, and protested against the statement that Belgium felt more sympathy for France than Germany.

THERE was some disturbance in Brussels on May 23rd in consequence of a procession from one of the parish churches. The ranks of the procession were broken by the mob, and the police charged with drawn swords. About ten persons were arrested.

THE report that the Belgian Government intended to propose a Bill making it penal to propose to commit murder, whether the proposal be carried into effect or not, is confirmed by the documents laid on the table of the Chambers.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI brought his plans for the improvement of the Tiber before the Chamber on May 26th, when the House unanimously decided that it should be taken into consideration. A telegram from Rome states that the General is highly gratified with the reception that his Bill has met with in Parliament. He returned expressly to Rome in order to introduce the measure. The expenditure proposed is 60,000,000 lire, of which 30,000,000 will be charged to the State.

THE Recruiting Bill has been agreed to in the Senate by 60 votes against 25. Several members spoke for and others against the amendments proposed by the minority of the committee, granting some relief to ecclesiastical recruits. General Ricotti, Minister of War, repeated his declaration that he could not accept this amendment. He again showed that the proposal voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and slightly modified by the majority of the Senate Committee, would in no way interfere with the religious service. Ultimately the House approved all the clauses of the Bill, including clause II, in the form proposed by the majority of the committee. It next voted an order of the day to the effect that "the Senate, having heard the declarations of the Minister of War, and being convinced that Catholic priests, as well as those of other denominations, who are called to arms in time of war will be employed by preference as non-combatants, passes to the vote upon the Bill." The Bill was then agreed to by 60 votes against 25.

MEXICO.

THE state of affairs in Mexico is perhaps not what may be termed "reassuring," but not less so than the state of affairs generally is in that country. The revolution which commenced in Michoacan in consequence of the publication of church reforms and the expulsion of the sisters of charity is, according to a correspondent writing from the city of Mexico on the 30th April, extending and gaining ground in other States. Michoacan was suffering greatly. All business was paralyzed, and the inhabitants were leaving. The village of Jacuba had been pillaged and burned. The Legislature of Michoacan, alarmed at the progress of the revolution, had been convoked in extra session, which commenced on the 23rd April to discuss measures for the extermination of the rebels. The strength of the rebels under Morella was increasing, and was estimated at 2,500 men, divided into numerous factions. The rebels at Queretaro attacked a convoy on the 20th April, and took away a quantity of arms and merchandise. At Arroyo Seco they attacked the diligence, when the passengers fired and killed one bandit. The whole body then opened a terrible fire on the passengers, and made them descend from the diligence. They assassinated Luis A. Chavez, a deputy from Aguascalientes, Miguel Cano, a Spanish merchant, and Luis Fiores. Among the passengers were three ladies and a sister of charity. The news of the affair reached Mexico during the session of Congress, and, to the credit of that body, created "a great sensation." The Minister of War, with much good feeling, expressed the regrets of the President at the outrage, and assured the Chamber that "it was the first that had ever occurred on the road from San Juan del Rio to Queretaro." It is to be hoped that it may be the last.

RUSSIA.

WITH reference to the relations of England and Russia, the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* makes the following statement: "Conversations of Prince Gortschakoff with several persons here are said to have shown that a *rapprochement* between Russia and England had taken place some time ago on important points. This is especially the case with regard to Central Asia, where a conflict of interests is no longer to be apprehended for any appreciable period of time. In the East and the affairs of Turkey the present state of things was guaranteed besides by the understanding among the three Empires which since the last events appears to be more strengthened than ever. It has often been erroneously concluded from the position which Russia took in Khiva, and which seemed to be irreconcilable with the first assurances of Count Schouvaloff at London, that a lasting disagreement between the two Cabinets would be the consequence. The event has not confirmed this supposition. Russia has, it appears, succeeded in convincing England that her procedure in Khiva was unavoidable, owing to the force of circumstances, and contrary to her first intentions. Thus a *rapprochement* between the two Empires, which can only be profitable to the strengthening of peace in general, was established for the future also in this respect. This dates from some time back, but was learned positively on the occasion of the presence of the Russian Chancellor at Berlin. In consequence of the Khiva affair Russia had, so to speak, to pay a moral debt to England, and it is quite in accordance with the personal qualities of the Emperor Alexander, as they have been shown on other occasions, that this debt has been discharged on the general understanding come to since then with respect to the question relating to Central Asia."

AMERICA.

ON May 13th, the evidence was concluded in the Beecher trial, and the case was adjourned for a week. Mr. Beecher's counsel, in their addresses for the defendant, had promised not to occupy more than four or five sittings of the Court. It was supposed that not more than a week would be required by the plaintiff, and that thus the trial might perhaps be concluded at the commencement of June, or even earlier. The following is a summary of the latest proceedings as given by the *New York Tribune*. The Court had just been called to order, and the plaintiff's counsel were on the point of calling Mr. Moulton to the witness-chair, when Mr. Evarts interrupted them, saying that he was expecting some papers in regard to which he might wish to question Mr. Tilton, and that he preferred not to have another witness put upon the stand until they came. Half an hour passed, and the large audience began to grow very impatient, and to wonder what cause there could be for the delay. Suddenly, about twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock, Mr. Shearman entered the Court-room by the door leading from chambers. Closely following him was a lady who was immediately recognised by many as Mrs. Victoria C.

Woodhull. Expectation had been excited by the understanding that she would be called on for the defendant, and her sudden appearance created one of the most marked sensations that has occurred in the Court-room since the trial began. There was much smothered laughter, and many rose to their feet and fixed their eyes on Mrs. Woodhull. The counsel on both sides turned in their chairs and looked at her. The jurymen smiled and whispered to one another, casting curious glances towards Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Shearman pushed his way rapidly through the crowded aisles, and Mrs. Woodhull kept close at his heels, appearing to shrink from the universal notice which she had attracted. Mr. Shearman found a seat for her in the rear of the Plymouth delegation. She was plainly attired in a dark purple dress, and wore a thick blue veil thrown back over her bonnet. Mr. Shearman stated that Mrs. Woodhull possessed letters which she declined to produce without receiving instructions from the Court. Judge Neilson declined to give any instructions, and, after considerable discussion, principally between Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Evarts, Mr. Shearman said: 'Mrs. Woodhull, we call upon you for these letters of Mr. Tilton.' Mrs. Woodhull arose and came forward quietly, and stood in the midst of the group of lawyers' chairs. Her face flushed, and she seemed to be embarrassed by the steady staring of the audience. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Shearman conversed with her in low tones for several minutes. Mrs. Woodhull's gestures showed that she was speaking very earnestly, and the result of the conference was awaited amid dead silence in the Court-room. The counsel for the plaintiff appeared to regard these proceedings with suspicion, and Mr. Fullerton asked Judge Neilson to inform Mrs. Woodhull that she was not called upon by the Court to produce the papers. Presently Mr. Shearman said that Mrs. Woodhull desired to say something to the Court. Mrs. Woodhull then turned, and bowing to Judge Neilson, she spoke in a low voice, saying in substance that the letters which she held were entirely creditable both to herself and the gentleman who wrote them, and that she had no disposition to keep them from any court of justice. During her imprisonment for publishing the scandal, she said her office had been ransacked and her private letters taken away. In her opinion some of them were in the hands both of the counsel for the plaintiff and for the defendant. With this explanation she was perfectly willing to give the letters. This address was listened to with the strictest attention. Every eye was fixed on Mrs. Woodhull, and people in the back parts of the room rose up to get a look at her. Her voice trembled a little, and she flushed very red at first. Judge Neilson bowed, and, when she had finished, said, 'Well!' Mrs. Woodhull then took out her pocket-book, from which she produced several letters, which she handed to Mr. Shearman. That gentleman smiled in a gratified way as he took them. Mr. Evarts put on his spectacles, and taking the letters from his junior counsel carefully inspected them. Then they were handed all around among counsel for both sides. After a short conference with his colleagues, Mr. Evarts said that he would not require Mr. Tilton to take the stand at that moment. The plaintiff's counsel objected to having [illegible] deferred, and Judge Neilson finally said that if the defendant's counsel thereafter recalled Mr. Tilton, they must have Mrs. Woodhull in attendance. Mrs. Woodhull remained in Court only a few minutes after delivering the letters, seeming to be annoyed by the attention she attracted.

A SPECIAL despatch to the *St. Louis Globe* from Jefferson City says: A scheme has just come to light there to rob the State of several millions of dollars. A commission on war claims sat at Jefferson City last winter and allowed nearly 3,000,000 dollars of claims, and issued certificates to claimants for nearly that amount. These certificates are not to be paid, however, until the Federal Government agrees to reimburse the State, and of this there is little hope. These certificates are worth about two cents on the dollar, and it is asserted that they have been bought up by number of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis brokers, and by a ring consisting of leading politicians in the middle and north-western counties of the State, with a number of friends in St. Louis. This ring, it is alleged, is now forming lobby for the purpose of getting the Constitutional Convention to insert in the new constitution a clause providing that the State can be sued, and the Legislature shall name the Court by which the suits against the State shall be brought. If, therefore, the Federal Government refuses to recognise these war government claims, and this ring accomplishes its objects with the Convention it is thought it will be an easy matter to induce the Legislature to name a Court before which these claims shall be brought, and with 3,000,000 dollars of a stake a favourable decision is believed inevitable. The swindle in the case is asserted to be that these claims, with the exception of a few hundred thousand dollars, are bogus. The names of men who have been dead ten years appear on the books, and are only represented by the attorneys of parties who hold the certificates; in fact, nearly all the men of the regiments for whose benefit these claims are made are dead, and the money paid by the State thereon will go into the pockets of the parties of this ring.

HOME NEWS.

THE Derby has been the principal event of the week at home. Sir Wilfrid Lawson made an attempt on Tuesday to prevent the adjournment of the House of Commons over the day, but was defeated by 206 to 81. The crowd on Epsom downs on Wednesday was enormous, and the weather was as fine as we have had on a Derby day for many years. The absence of rain, a freshly blowing breeze from the north-west, and an occasional bank of cloud to temper the heat of the sun, combined to make the day one of the most agreeable that could be desired. The race was witnessed by numerous members of the Royal family, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge. So large an assemblage of Royal personages has, it is stated, not been seen on an English race course since 1844, when the Queen and Prince Albert were accompanied to Ascot by the Emperor of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Saxony. The winner, Galopin, is the property of Prince Batthyany, who is very popular on the turf, and there was much cheering on the course when the result was announced.

THE Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge went down to Portsmouth on the 21st May to see the Arctic ships. Their Royal Highnesses, after inspecting the ships, lunched with Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle and returned to London. On Saturday the Empress Eugenie and Prince Louis Napoleon went to Portsmouth, and made an inspection of the Arctic ships and museum. In the evening of the same day a dinner to the crews of the ships composing the Expedition was given by the Corporation of Portsmouth. The entertainment, at which Captain Nares was one of the speakers, was of a gratifying and successful character. The ships were expected to sail from Portsmouth on the following Saturday.

WITH respect to the Prince of Wales's visit to India, the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes: Though the arrangements for the visit are far from being completed, I shall be perfectly correct in stating that his Royal Highness is expected to reach Bombay about the second week in November, and that he will remain in India—visiting nearly every important place of interest—till the following April. He will be accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Fayrer, General Probyn, Colonel Arthur Ellis, and Lord C. Beresford, M.P. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, and Lord Carington have also accepted invitations to join the Prince upon this grand tour. Several proposals have been submitted to the advisers of his Royal Highness as to the route he will take when once he reaches India, but upon that point nothing definite has yet been decided. As to precedence there is no intention whatever to disturb the position of the Viceroy. His Royal Highness would be the last person to put forward claims that would have any such effect; he would rather regard the recognition of Lord Northbrook's precedence as being likely to strengthen Lord Northbrook's position in the eyes of the natives. On the subject of presents, I believe it will be found that the old custom will be again adopted, and that the effort to abolish the system of present-giving among the native princes will not be made. I hear, also, that it is possible the Prince may call at the Cape of Good Hope either in going or in returning from India, and that before Parliament rises a vote to defray the expenses out and home will be asked in a supplemental navy estimate.

THIS is the last week of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's tenancy of the Opera. *The house-to-house visitation which is being carried on in connection with the revival movement in London has called* forth a number of complaints, and several persons have written to the papers on the subject. One correspondent states that a lady in delicate health was "prayed at, preached at, and catachized," for two consecutive hours by two "titled ladies," and so terrified that her husband on returning home found her in a fainting state. In another case, a male visitor, when a lady declined to permit him to come into the house to pray "for his dear sister," as he called her, began to pray on the doorstep. The thieves also are beginning to avail themselves of the system. A woman who said she had come on behalf of "our brethren in the Lord, Moody and Sankey," obtained admission into a widow lady's house at Kilburn, and after some pious conversation said she was much fatigued and would like a little refreshment—adding that, "if it would not inconvenience," she would prefer "a little hot brandy and water." It was given to her, and she went away, taking with her, it was afterwards discovered, the silver spoon she had used for the brandy, some ornaments from the mantelshelf, and the lady's best umbrella from the stand in the hall. In exchange she left a life of Moody and Sankey, some religious periodicals, and a promise that the lady "should be the object of a special prayer at an early meeting of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, as especially requiring 'light.'" The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter on the subject of the Revivalist movement, in which he says: "That addresses urging, in whatever homely language, the great truths of the Gospel in our people's consciences should be delivered by laymen is no innovation amongst us; and I heartily rejoice that the present movement is conducted on so great a scale with such apparent success." It is chiefly from the "after meetings" for confession of sin and for guidance of the conscience, as they have been described to him, that he is apprehensive lest evil may arise.

AMONGST the deaths recorded this week are:—*Major-General C.* MacLeod, Madras Army; Colonel E. S. F. G. Dawson, late 93rd Highlanders; Colonel W. Beaumont, Madras Army; Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Kennedy, Bengal, Retired; Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Young, Royal Art.; Mr. E. J. Boldero, late Bengal C.S.; John Smith, M.D., late of Calcutta; Archdeacon Sinclair; and Lady Drummond.

SHIPPING.

June 17, vid Southampton; June 28, vid Brindisi.

BRINDISI TO ADEN—Col. L. W. Penn.
VENICE TO CALCUTTA—Mr. A. F. C. Forbes.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Mrs. T. E. Franck.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, and Capt. and Mrs. Gunthorpe.
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Gen. and Mrs. Blake, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Phillips, Mr. J. H. S. Cotton, Mr. T. Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.
VENICE TO BOMBAY—Surg.-Major R. T. Lyons.

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A. B. L. WEBB,
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The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating.								Usual Plating.	
	"Kings," &c.	"Threaded Shell."	"Threaded."	"Lily."	"Beaded."	"Fiddle."	"Fiddle."			
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Table Spoons per doz	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	28 8	22 0		22 0	
Forks „	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	28 8	22 0		19 0	
Dessert Spoons „	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	19 0		19 0	
Forks „	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	19 0		11 0	
Tea Spoons each	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	11 0		11 0	
Salt „	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 2		1 2	
Egg „	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 2		1 2	
Mustd. „	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 2		1 2	
Soup Ladle „	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	8 0		8 0	
Sauce „	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 8	2 8		2 8	
Fish Knives „	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	8 0		8 0	
Butter „	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 12	2 8		2 8	
Gravy Spoons „	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	4 8		4 8	
Sugar Sifters „	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 12	2 8		2 8	
Pickle Forks „	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 4	1 8		1 8	

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen	.. ..	.. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do.	do.	.. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair		„ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA

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PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2103.] Calcutta : Saturday, 3rd July, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 10th and 24th July.
„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 3rd, 17th and 31st July.
„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd, 17th and 31st July.
„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 10th and 24th July.
„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 5th July.
„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 12th July.
„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. *BAGHDAD* Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *vid* same ports, 5th and 19th July.
„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July.
„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July.
„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July.
„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 16th July.
„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 3rd and 31st July.
„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 2nd and 30th July.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 10th July.
„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 13th July, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th July.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY
MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
AGENTS AT MADRAS
MESSRS. BINNY & Co.
Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seelpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Vessels.	*Captains.*	*Tons.*	*H.P.*		
"Kashgar,"	G. J. Babot	2,609	450	9th July	Suez, &c.
"Indus,"	N. Stewart	3,478	500	16th „	Southampton.
"Delhi,"	G. Lee	2,178	400	23rd „	Suez, &c.
"Deccan,"	J. D. Gaby	3,128	600	30th „	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 12th and 26th July.
The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 24th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th June, 1875. *Superintendent.*

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY dispatch during the fair Season (*November to June*) regularly every fortnight, a steamer from Bombay to Trieste, which leave on the 5th and 20th of every month. From June to November one steamer every month will be despatched on the 20th.

These steamers have either only one class of Cabin accommodation, or first and second class, and the rates of passage-money vary accordingly.

During the passenger season large passenger steamers are usually employed with excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH ONE CLASS ONLY.

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR STEAMERS WITH 1ST AND 2ND CLASS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
„ Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
„ Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE. The passage-money includes free conveyance of 3 cwts. luggage for 1st class, and 200 lbs. for 2nd class Passengers, and a liberal table (*exclusive* of wines and liquors, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices).

OVERLAND ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Information of the Company's Service on the direct weekly line between TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA,

In conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service between Suez and the East, and *vice versa*.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Trieste for Alexandria every Friday at midnight, and will reach their destination in about 5 days, inclusive of a stoppage from 4 to 6 hours at Corfu. The return voyage from Alexandria takes place immediately after the arrival of the Indian Mails from Suez, falling due every Sunday. In case of delay the departure of the steamer will be postponed.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA, CORFU, AND TRIESTE.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Corfu	8 0	5 18	3 0
Trieste	12 0	9 0	6 0

Reduced Fares from Alexandria to Trieste for Families of not less than three adult persons travelling together.

1st Class, Rs. 100 each ; 2nd Class, Rs. 75 each.

These rates include berth, a liberal table (exclusive of liquor) and fees.

Baggage allowed—*1st Class, 200 lbs.* ; *2nd Class, 130 lbs.*, English weight.

Overweight, *10s.* per cwt.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

Eastern Bengal Railway.
NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

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Capital One Million Sterling.

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

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MANAGER,
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THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	... **£ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income	...	... **£ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

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The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
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Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	.. ..	£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income { Premia	.. .. ..	76,424 0 0
Annual Life Income { Interest	.. .. ..	25,594 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..	598,970 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for *the whole term of life,* the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
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From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

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BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.

		With Profits.
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	,,	23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs.	*12 5 4*

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

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Tea Spoons each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	11	0
Salt „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd. „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	0	2	12
Fish Knives	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Butter „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
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No. 2103.] Calcutta: Saturday, July 3, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ENGLAND ON INDIA.

MISDIRECTED energy and wasted sympathy are always sufficiently lamentable sights, and it would not perhaps be easy just at present to find a more striking instance of either than that which meets us in the attitude which of recent years, and more especially during the last eighteen months, has been adopted towards India by English politicians. The wishes of those public writers and speakers who have mourned so long over English indifference to Indian affairs have at last been realized. The House of Commons is no longer empty during an Indian debate; the English press teems with articles on Indian subjects; and it is becoming almost as much a matter of course with the British politician to have an opinion and a policy for the affairs of India, as for those of France. But these gentlemen whose object of "getting England to take an interest in India," has thus been happily attained, do not seem to have foreseen that of the two evils, simple apathy which neither cares nor interferes, and uninstructed interest which does both, the latter may be by far the more serious of the two. The blundering, because uninformed, interference of the British public with the internal administration of this country, is perhaps the greatest of the many dangers which now threaten the welfare of the Empire. Sanguine temperaments may perhaps console themselves with the reflection that as knowledge of India increases in England, the evil will gradually diminish. "Let not their discreet hearts think it." For what reasonable prospect is there that the active-minded persons at home, who now busy themselves with Indian affairs, will ever acquire such a knowledge of the country, as will guide them to correct and save them from disastrously incorrect judgments respecting it. To our thinking, hardly any. Take the case of an average competition-wallah who has spent two years in studying Indian history, geography, law, languages, and political economy. Is it to be expected that one man in a hundred of those who talk so glibly of Indian affairs at home, who plume themselves on the effective method in which they have dealt with a Bengal Famine, or who sympathise with the sorrows of oppressed princes, will ever devote as much time or attention to acquiring information on Indian subjects? And yet, notwithstanding his far greater means of knowledge, what practically useful acquaintance has a competition-wallah with the state of the country when he first sets foot in it? What disastrous errors would he not fall into if he were suddenly called to decide on questions of land, of trade, or of administration? What hope, then, is there that the average politician at home will ever acquire a competent knowledge of India? Nothing but a residence in the country and among its people, of a length varying with the receptivity of the individual, can ever teach a European to know his own ignorance of the real wants of both; and until he is once potently and powerfully persuaded of that cardinal fact, there is no chance of his ever acquiring any true knowledge of the subject. This conviction of ignorance, however, is one of the hardest possible lessons to master. Few can learn it save by actual experience, and as not one in a thousand of British citizens can so learn it, it is much to be feared that the vast majority of them will never learn it at all. The only rational hope of their doing so seems to us to be that the gentlemen who profess to instruct the British public on Indian topics, may some day cease to flatter their readers or hearers by ascribing to them an intuitive acquaintance with the subject—may cease, in short, to address them as Sir Bartle Frere the other day addressed his Manchester audience.

If, which is sufficiently unlikely, these self-accredited professors would but teach their disciples that of the internal affairs of India, and of the life and wants of its agricultural millions they know nothing, and without devoting their lives to the subject can know absolutely nothing; and if, which is, we fear, still more improbable, their disciples would but believe them; then, indeed, English interest in India might come to be a blessing to the latter country, and not a curse. For there is a department of Indian affairs for the reform of which, what is really needed is the spread of information among the British public; and that is the financial relations of India to England. We have sufficient faith in the justice of the English people to believe that if they once fairly understood the nature of these relations—and for the comprehension of them a knowledge of elementary arithmetic is the *only* essential—India would no longer be drained of a yearly tribute for imaginary trade privileges which she has never obtained, or be burthened with expenditure on objects with which she has no concern, and from which she derives no benefit whatever.

But of the inner life of the people of India, the only lesson which English philanthropists can advantageously learn, is the lesson of their own insurmountable ignorance. The real wrongs of India are and must be a sealed book to all but those who are actually brought into contact with them. Let us point our moral with a plain unvarnished tale. In a certain district of Oudh—not a hundred miles from Lucknow—is a village which had been inhabited for many generations by a brotherhood of Brahmans. In the first half of the last century a Mahomedan gentleman obtained a *sunnud* from the Emperor of Delhi, constituting him *muafidar* of the village. In virtue of this *sunnud*, he and his descendants exercised some not very well defined rights over the village until annexation. After annexation, the Brahmans claimed a "sub-settlement," which was decreed them by the Settlement Court of first instance, but which they lost on appeal. They were then decreed 134 *beeghas* of land, as *seer*, the rental of which was fixed by a Mahomedan Extra Assistant Commissioner at Rs. 610. After this rent had been in force for nearly four years, and all the Brahmans, except one, who was a money-lender on a small scale, had fallen hopelessly into arrears, the Settlement Officer happened to visit the village, and reduced the rent of their *seer* from Rs. 610 to Rs. 180. The latter sum being presumably that fairly payable, the enormity of the former is obvious. It may be thought that the troubles of the Brahmans were now at an end. Not at all. Hitherto their tenure had been simply worthless, owing to the excessive rent which it bore, and could neither be sold nor mortgaged. Now, that by the reduction of the rental it had acquired some appreciable value, and the Brahmans had some little chance of recovering themselves, the proprietor stepped in, and applied for sale of the tenure on the strength of the unsatisfied decrees for rent held by him. This man, it should be observed, had been benefiting all this time by the excessive rental of the *seer* land, which was imposed after the conclusion of the assessment of the village, and he will now, in all probability, succeed in ousting the Brahmans altogether, in consequence of arrears which accrued while they were liable for an impossible rental. A whole brotherhood will thus be turned out of their ancestral village and ruined by the "error of judgment," for such, of course, it was, of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. They are entirely at the mercy of their landlord, the "unstrained quality" of which may be conjectured from the fact, that he has already bought up and pulled down several of their houses with a view to ejecting them from the village.

This is no isolated instance. Such cases are common, and their

effect in alienating from our rule the agricultural population need not be dilated on. These and such as these are the real hardships of India; but what does, or what can, the ordinary English politician know of them? Such incidents tempt one in spite of all our hopes for the future, to ask the question, whether it may not, after all, be ultimately recognized that the only permanent gain derived from British rule in India has been the lesson, taught once for all to the world, that an Oriental race cannot be genuinely benefited by Western conquerors bent upon imposing their own institutions upon them, as "civilization."

THE SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN OUDH.

THE fertile province of Oudh pays to the Imperial Government a land revenue which is, acre per acre, less than that paid in the North-West Provinces, except in a few outlying mountainous tracts. There are but few differences between the part of Hindoostan called Oudh and those other parts of Hindoostan which bound Oudh on three sides, and which are still known by the now most inappropriate name of the North-West Provinces. The soil and the climate of Oudh are almost identical with those of the surrounding districts; the same castes, some industrious, some lazy, cultivate the ground; the same customs govern the agricultural systems; the same religion and language prevail among the people. The settlement of the land revenue in Oudh has only been completed within the last year or two, and presumably the knowledge and experience acquired in the last half century in the North-West should have been utilized in Oudh. What, then, is the reason that while in the former province which pays the higher revenue, no complaints are heard of the assessment, and the revenue is easily realized, in the latter which pays the lesser revenue the declaration of the new assessments has been, in some six or seven districts out of twelve, followed by numerous and well-founded complaints, which are leading to a revision of the settlement in those districts, where heavy arrears of uncollected revenue are accumulating year by year?

The immediate reason of this difference is patent to the world, and is confessed by the Oudh authorities. It is that while the Oudh assessment is not too heavy in the aggregate, it has been discovered to be most uneven and unfair, not only in different districts, or different pergunnahs of the same district, but in adjoining villages of the same pergunnah. In theory, the Government is entitled to eight annas out of every rupee of rent taken by the landlord; but various officers, Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Estates and Settlement Officers, have in the last two or three years represented to the Oudh Administration that the assessment varies enormously, being in some places as low as four annas, in others as high as twelve in the rupee. Here then of course is an easy explanation of the difficulty found in collecting the revenue. If Khuda Buksh and Ramchunder own neighbouring villages, from which each has a rental of Rs. 1,600, it is not likely that the former will pay Government a revenue of Rs. 1,200, if only Rs. 400 be demanded from the latter. The collection of a tax assessed in such a way becomes, and is felt to be, a mere confiscation of property. But if this unevenness of assessment be the reason why the land revenue is collected with difficulty, the question remains why is the revenue so uneven? The answer is that the Settlement Department in Oudh has been guided by no fixed principles, has had no one single method, or system, of assessment. In the North-West Provinces, the valuation of land for purposes of taxation has been reduced to a scientific system, and its principles have attained the character of scientific laws. The application of these principles is an art which has been practised with considerable success during the last half century, by a body of men of which each official generation has been taught by the previous one, and who were spoken of by a recent Lieutenant-Governor as "the picked men of a picked service."

But the Oudh Settlement Department was suddenly created, from ten to twelve years ago, and was recruited from the most heterogeneous elements. The Customs, the Commissariat, the Artillery, the Telegraph, the Police, the Bombay Cavalry, the Punjab Commission, supplied a number of men from all parts of the empire, many of whom if they lacked a knowledge of the principles and traditions of the Settlement Department of the North-West, had the superior merit of being connexions or relations of those in power at the time. These gentlemen all did fairly good work, but not the slightest attempt was ever made by the Oudh Administration from the first to teach them the science of which they were thus made professors: a few months' training in the Oudh Commission as Magistrates was considered perfectly sufficient. By practice they picked up a smattering of the art, and got on somehow. Each one accomplished his task in some way and after some time, just as the Captain of a ship, knowing a little of the art of navigation but nothing of the science of astronomy, might bring her into port after a tedious zig-zag and expensive voyage of months, instead of a short direct one lasting a week or two. The utter want of all system, the complete absence of uniformity of principles, that have characterized the operations of the Oudh Settlement Department, have been recently brought prominently to the notice of the Supreme Government; and about seven months ago the *Pioneer* announced the appointment of Mr. Jenkinson, a North-West Collector of considerable Settlement experience, as Settlement Commissioner of Oudh. The announcement proved to be premature, for the appointment was not made, but we have good reason for saying that it was recommended to His Excellency by two Members of Council, but was strongly opposed by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. The appointment would have been a reflection upon the former Settlement Commissioner, now Judicial Commissioner, and at that time expecting to succeed Sir G. Couper as Chief Commissioner. We know not whether it was on this account, or from sensitiveness to the fact that Mr. Jenkinson happens to be a cousin of His Excellency, but Lord Northbrook refused to sanction the recommendation. We doubt, however, whether much good could have been effected by such a pouring of new wine into old bottles. We fear it is too late to undertake any general revision of Oudh assessments. Our point at present is to prove that Oudh has been assessed by amateurs, when it might and should have been assessed by trained men. We shall hereafter endeavour to show, that the result must be in the end a heavy loss of revenue to the State. But we cannot do so in the limits of this article. For proof of the proposition we have just laid down, we appeal to a short pamphlet written by Mr. McMinn, C.S., in defence of his assessment of certain pergunnahs in zilla Kheree, and in reply to the criticisms of his successor. It appears that mutual complaints and recriminations have been common among the officers of the settlement, and this is evidently because of the want of any common principles or system among them. Mr. McMinn writes: "After all, I have nothing especi-
"ally to complain of. Colonel Thompson was succeeded as
"Settlement Officer of Seetapore by Mr. Wood, and the
"language then used towards the former fully equalled in
"decision and vehemence what has been applied to me.
"Mr. Boys left Seetapore, and his work was disapproved
"of by Captain Young. Mr. Boys succeeded Major Clark,
"and altered the latter's assessments wholesale—the latter
"has now had his turn upon me. I could quote other pend-
"ing cases. The only men in Oudh who meddled with, and
"did not mangle, their predecessors' assessment work, were
"those who stood in the relation of pupils to masters, as Colo-
"nel Ouseley to Colonel Macandrew, Mr. Maconochie to Mr.
"Clifford, Mr. Woodburn to Mr. Carnegy." This state of things may have been partly due to the introduction as assistants, after the well-paid posts had been filled, of a few Civilians who appear to have endeavoured to follow the principles laid down in the N.-W. P. But the pamphlet abounds with statements in proof of the proposition, and it would really seem as if every district in Oudh had been assessed on a different system. For instance, Mr. McMinn speaks of "my system," the "Fyzabad system," the "Roy Bareilly method." It is evident that the very A, B, C, of Settlement science is unknown. For instance, it is not settled whether the whole *irrigable* area of a village or only the area actually *irrigated* in the year of measurement is to be assessed at net rate. Mr. McMinn writes:

"I and Mr. Williams are, then, the only avowed supporters "in Oudh of asessment upon irrigable, not irrigated, areas." In another place we are told, that it is not settled whether waste land is or is not to be assessed. In another we read of "*broad errors*" in principle of other officers. This talk about different systems and methods and principles is most astonishing. The knowledge of the one right way of performing each process of his art is that which distinguishes the artist from the amateur. We shall only quote one more passage; and let our readers remember that it is written by an officer with seven years' experience in the Oudh Settlement Department: "I undertake to prove that my system "secures as uniform an assessment, under similar circum-"stances, in each village, as any other hitherto applied "in Oudh. What is the use of concealing facts? We all know "that not a district assessment in Oudh would stand, if each "*taluka* were to be treated *mauzawar*" (*i.e.*, if the total assessment on each estate of many villages, were to be tested village by village), "*pace* Colonel Macandrew. It entails "much extra labour and cost to make a mauzawar "assessment, just as it is more difficult to weave or embroider "a fine pattern than a coarse check. The North-West Settle-"ment Officer, whose modes of proceeding I know that "Colonel Macandrew ignores, first assesses the gross sum on "the whole pergunnah, and then redistributes it over the "villages; in other words, *mauzawar* assessment doubles his "work. It is not the less necessary, I admit. I have done my "best to get all in details a correct mauzawar. I have not used "wild pergunnah averages, such as that each well or jheel "will on the average water eighteen beegahs, or that each "plough produces twenty rupees, or that each assamee "(tenant) earns twelve rupees. No landlord has come to "me, and said, as one did to Major Clark in Baraitch (*vide* "correspondence), I accept your jumma, but in a number of "the villages it is too low, and in a number too high." Oudh we fear has been unfairly and unevenly assessed, and the reason seems to be that the officers who have assessed it were bound by no common principles, were trained in no common system, and had no common teacher.

A CENTURY AGO.

THE bare facts of what is usually called "history," like the unclothed bones of an extinct animal, may enable the expert to re-construct to some extent the semblance of the past. But how much more is required when we would closely compare the social state of any given country with what it was at the other end of some long period; especially when that country is our own, and when to the curiosity of the student is added the uneasy egotism of the would-be patriot! Taking the century as a lapse of time often contemplated in conversation ("It will be all the same a hundred years hence"), readers may like to join with us in taking a glance at the banished features of ordinary life as reproduced in literature; and in asking—if not answering—the question, are we stronger, better, or happier than our grandsires?

The year 1775 was a sadly memorable one in the annals of Britain. Ten years before the Stamp Act, passing almost as a matter of form and in a thin House, had unfortunately laid the egg of the cockatrice that was soon to become the full-grown fiend of civil war between the mother-country and her thirteen colonies in North America. Edmund Burke was nobly, though vainly, urging the merits of conciliation, and tracing the border-line that parted imperial duty from colonial right. In this matter, at least, the British ministers and public have grown wiser. The Colonies now are not only not taxed, but there is little bond or continuity between them and the metropolis. If the fabric of the Empire is not dissolved yet, the fact is due rather to the absence of centrifugal force than to anything by which it is counteracted. The modern lord of Beaconsfield, so far from playing Cassandra to empty benches, rules the House and the nation; or floats, drifting, upon the top of the tide. Instead of Oliver Goldsmith, for whom "the Club" was then mourning, have we not still amongst us the graphic, inexhaustible Sala? In 1775 there were but few great men of intellect: Johnson, Gibbon, Sheridan, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fox, were the principal names in their respective pursuits. Instead of the skating-rink at Prince's, they had nothing then but Almacks. Covent Garden and Drury Lane were made over to the tedium of five-act plays, which the wisest and wittiest men of the time were content to witness from the pit. Lillie Bridge and Hurlingham had not begun to offer their attractions. The gilded youth of those days made "the grand tour" of Europe, entertained artists at the Dilettanti Club, or went into Parliament at nineteen. Mrs. Montague was presiding in her gorgeously decorated rooms; Omiah the Otaheitan was the lion of the season; Cooke, Banks, and Solander were discovering a new world and laying the foundations of Mr. Darwin and Professor Huxley; Politics ran high, and so did literary controversy. Johnson had just published his *Taxation no Tyranny*, and his celebrated condemnation of the so-called *Ossian*. In consequence of the first, a coldness had arisen between himself and Burke. The result of the second was the famous letter to Macpherson. "Your rage I defy, your abilities are not so formidable, and what I hear of your morals inclines me to pay regard, not to what you shall say, but to what you may prove." Sheridan, just married to the universal favorite, Miss Linley, had at once (unlike the Marquis de Caux) withdrawn his wife from the stage and the concert platform.

The condition of India was not less backward. Clive had passed away in frenzy and suicide, leaving behind him the deep foundations of an Empire. Warren Hastings was fighting his Council in Calcutta. Headed by the ardent unprincipled Francis, the opposition was carrying all before it. The Governor-General's Agent in Oudh was recalled, and a creature of the Council's substituted. In spite of Hastings, the British Brigade was brought back from Rohilcund. Benares was wrested from the Nawab. A combination of malicious calumniations, forged papers, and reckless dupes threatened the honour of the nominal head of the British Government, and he was formally charged by a majority of his coadjutors with having amassed £400,000 by corruption in the space of two and a half years. The counter-blow, however, was coming and was no less vigorous than the attack. The villainous Bengali Brahman Nundkomar was brought before the Supreme Court on an indictment for forgery; and, on August 5th, 1775, hanged before a concourse of his countrymen, without his patrons being able to take one step to save him. But the reputation of the Governor-General suffered for the want of a judicious champion in the Press. There was no *Pioneer* in those days; Allahabad being a portion of the Oudh territory lately resigned by the wandering Emperor Shah Alum, after it had served him as a temporary refuge, preparatory to his resuming the throne of Akbar and of Aurungzeb. Indeed the N.-W. Provinces generally did not exist. The country about Dehli was the theatre of constant contentions between the Hindoos (led by the Mahrattas) and the Mussulmans, whose chief impulse was derived from Cabul. Hyder Ali in the South was terrorising Madras and conquering the Carnatic. The Bombay Government was implicating itself in Mahratta politics; and at Poona an envoy was being expected from the French King, then just about to declare war against England and espouse the cause of the revolted American colonists. In the midst, however, of this cloud and tempest, the foundations of domestic administration were being laid with a firm and skilful hand. Though there was no Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Etcetera, yet Commissioners had been deputed to examine the land and its resources, preliminary to a revised assessment of the land revenue, with special regard to the rights and interests of the actual cultivators. At the same time, however, the zemindars were also to have their burdens lightened, a measure without which the wisest and most benevolent exertions in behalf of the ryot were thought to be but a vain thing.

Among the few examples of 1775 by which we in this country are profiting fully to-day may be mentioned that well-known Indian institution—the "Sadly-Peroo" dinner, which seems to have been as popular in those days at home, as it has since become in the land of its adoption. Dr. Campbell, an Irish clergyman who visited London that year, notices a dinner which he partook of, and which he pronounces "excellent. *First* course, soups at head and foot, removed by fish and a saddle of mutton; *second* course, guinea-fowl at head, and a capon, larger than some of our Irish turkeys, at foot; *third* course, different kinds of ices; in each remove there were, I think, fourteen dishes." And elsewhere, "I cannot help remarking how similar all the great dinners I have met with are; the soup, fish, and saddle of mutton; turkey and pigeons, &c., second course, ices, fruits, dessert." It is impossible not to recognise here the origin of the *burra khana* of modern India. It is, however, a just source of pride to think that we present so complete a contrast in most respects to bye-gone times. The only monument of the past that still survives is in itself a trifle. The transplantation of an entertainment once fashionable in London, is all that is left to us in this country of "a century ago."

IN MEMORIAM.

III.

"A CERTAIN aftershine of Christianity" has won back the mourner to the love of life, and to the hope of immortality. He now turns his full gaze on the Christian revelation, on Him who is the Light of life and the Vanquisher of death; and what could be more natural than that the story of the raising of Lazarus should strongly fix his attention? It has, doubtless, been now and then recurring to his mind, ever since he heard, beside the grave, the solemn words—words so deeply mysterious, yet uttered with such a calm assurance of simple truth, that the conviction they carry with them is almost sober certainty: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Now, that the first bitterness of grief is past, he can calmly meditate on the strange story, and it is worthy of observation that his mind, already convinced of the reality of a future life, is less occupied by the truth the narrative reveals, than by the mystery it fails to disclose. "Behold a man raised up by Christ," but "the rest remaineth unrevealed." Philosophy has viewed the future life as a probability; Christianity has taught it as a certainty; but regarding the nature of that life, and the occupations of the departed, Philosophy can but guess, and Revelation is silent. Here, then, is a call for faith, but no satisfaction to curiosity. "Where wert thou, brother, those four days?" Where art thou, loved one of my heart? Hoverest thou over me in this field of time, joying in my delights, pitying my sorrows, and tenderly commiserating my sins? Soarest thou on godlike wing through the divine ether, a "keen seraphic flame," piercing "from orb to orb, from veil to veil"? Or, enchained by the glory of the Eternal Throne, dost thou join with a high angelic choir in a rapture of everlasting adoration? Hast thou found the "passionless bride, Divine Tranquillity," and dwellest with her "in sacred everlasting calm"? Or, are thy human faculties, developed and purified, engaged

> "In such high offices as suit
> The full-grown energies of heaven"?

"The oracles are dumb." "Behind the veil, behind the veil!"

The remainder of the poem abounds with exquisite fancies and lofty conceptions concerning the possible character and employments of the future life, and the possible relations that may subsist between "the spirits rendered free," and their mortal kindred on earth. Some of these may claim attention in due order; we shall only observe at present, that the poem contains no speculation so wild as to be in the least inconsistent, so far as we know, with the known laws of our nature, and of the searchable universe. So singularly rational is Tennyson's Muse, that, after a careful reading, we think it would be difficult to show, by an appeal to any ascertained law, or to any trustwôrthy revelation, that her most startling dream of the future life cannot be realised. And this is surely worthy of observation, when we remember, not only what temptation to poetic licence the theme affords, but how impossible and absurd are many of the conceptions of the unseen world, that multitudes of sober, orthodox Christians cherish as articles of faith.

But can "the vision and the faculty divine" see nothing, then in the dwelling of Lazarus, but the suggestion of an incommunicable mystery? Here is the "man raised up by Christ," and here is Christ, who is "the Life indeed," the Word of life, but also the secret silence of the grave; the Light of truth, but attended by the deep shadow of mystery. But here also is a form, which the poet's eye, quick to catch, and rejoicing to scan, every manifestation of simplicity and beauty, loveliness and loveableness of human, character, cannot but dwell upon; and from which the anxious half-doubting and half-believing heart draws wisdom and strength. For how often does the heart of man find strength and wisdom in the gentle love, the simple faith, and the boundless trust of a believing woman; in the cup of the fair, frail human lily, the richest nectar of the gods,

> "Her eyes are homes of silent prayer."

But let us not mangle, by quotation, the section on Mary of Bethany, so well-known to readers, and even to half readers, of Tennyson. It is "beautiful exceedingly." "Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world, shall also this, that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her." And we may add that while the English language continues to be read and understood in its present form, Tennyson's exquisite rendering of the tale will probably be valued next to the Apostolic statement of the fact.

What then has the poet learnt from Mary? To believe where he cannot understand. To trust where he cannot know. To receive with meekness and gladness of heart the Word of life, and let "subtle thought and curious fears" sink beyond sounding in an ocean of grateful love. Or, if not to *do* all this, at once, and completely, at least to love and tenderly revere the sweet soul that does. And, in reverent admiration for the faith and blessedness of such as Mary, he introduces the off-quoted section addressed to the high man, who after toil and storm has reached the purer, (and rarer) air where all earthly forms melt away, and Reason communes face to face with Truth. He more than hints that that lofty region is less safe as it certainly is less fruitful of good deeds, than the lower, but equally pure, ground occupied by the simple woman's soul, that has never sought to separate the revealed Word from the human flesh in which it dwelt.

> "See thou, that countest reason ripe
> In holding by the law within,
> Thou fail not in a world of sin,
> And even for want of such a type."

It is pleasant to detect spiritual resemblances between two poets so different in many respects as Tennyson and Browning. Browning writes:

> This low man seeks a little thing to do,
> Sees it and does it,
> That high man, with a great thing to pursue,
> Dies ere he knows it,
> This low man goes on adding one to one,
> His hundred soon hit;
> That high man aiming at a million,
> Misses a unit.

But neither of the poets blames the high man, though both warn him, for they themselves are of his kindred. And Tennyson proceeds to declare his own conviction of the necessary immortality of the soul, a conviction resting on grounds apart from the Christian revelation, though not inconsistent with it. There is no place in a poem like this for elaborate reasoning, and moreover the poet's genius is not combative. It is not his aim to attack with logical weapons the unbelief of hard-headed sceptics. Spiritual truth can only be spiritually discerned. "The eye sees what it brings with it the power of seeing." But though no argument will convince me that a certain object is within my range of vision, if I cannot see it, the declaration of another that he also sees some marvellous object which I seem to behold, is useful as an assurance that my eyes do not deceive me. In like manner, a simple statement of his own conviction from a man of mental culture, of subtle intellect, and of real genius, is of high value, and we should have felt grateful to Tennyson even for that. But he has given us far more than that. His argument is brief—amazingly so; but it is no less complete than brief. That which has a real existence cannot cease to exist. If what we call life be capable of annihilation, if, when the outward forms of life are changed into dust, the life that animates them ceases to be, then all that is possessed of real permanent existence is "dust and ashes." And all this beautiful world exists for no other purpose than that its essential dust and ashes should be clad and clad again in ever-varying forms of fantastic beauty, only to return again to the original dust. The poet's mind cannot accept this account of the purpose of creation. The beautiful form does, indeed, spring from the dust, and after a fast fleeting existence does as surely return to the dust. But is there no result then? Or is the only result the succession of a new phantom form a little more exquisite than the former one? It cannot be. The outward form perisheth, but the inner life—the being it clothed—passes otherwhere to live for evermore. This is the poet's faith. Believing this, he can believe in God, and thinks it worth while to live, and love, and suffer; but snatch from him this faith, and God is nothing to him; no mortal thing is worth the heart's affection the joy of which is so oft attended by the keenest pain—a pain that has often a longer duration than the joy. If love receive all its portion in this life it were better to die than to live. In this world the highest natures suffer far more, and feel their sufferings far more keenly, than the lowest. Why, then, "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die"?

> "Fill the cup, and fill the can,
> Have a rouse before the morn;
> Every moment dies a man,
> Every moment one is born!"

Away with this imaginary, ethereal Love. It is no mingling of soul with soul in deathless, godlike passion—not, as we vainly dreamed, the mingling of the earthly dew-drops on their way to the ocean of eternal love; it is but the mad froth that brims the cup of pleasure and under it lie the beastliest dregs. Perish and vanish ye vain ideals of the immortal and divine! We are of the Faun and Satyr brood, that

> "Bruised the herb, and crushed the grape,
> And basked and battened in the woods."

Plainly, then, it is the poet's belief, that every truly living soul

possesses within it a revelation of its divinity and immortality. But the handwriting is in mystic characters, and light and darkness chase each other along the lines. And therefore,

"Though truths in manhood darkly join,
Deep-seated in our mystic frame,
We yield all blessing to the name
Of Him that made them current coin."

They are but few who can read the Word of Life dimly characterised in their own souls; in most of us it is hidden, if not effaced, by the stains of earth and sin. But a perfect revelation has been given, and in one human life the Divine Word stands written for ever, in indubitable, ineffaceable characters, traced by the finger of God. Christ translated the mystic truths into a pure and perfect life. The divine truth stands forth revealed "in loveliness of perfect deeds;" *every act* and word of His is a declaration of man's divine origin and immortal destiny, and thus he is the very word of God. The most pure and perfect, the most beneficent life that has been lived on earth, which even John Stuart Mill admits is perhaps the best pattern we can choose for imitation, has no meaning at all for man if not as a revelation of God and immortality. Its every word and act had its secret spring in the Divine and Unseen. How shall we imitate Christ's outer life, and ignore the inner life at its base? How reproduce His acts, and smile with high disdain on his motives? How weave the glorious fabric without a fibre of the material from which it was professedly and evidently wrought?

The poet, then, accepts the divine revelation in Christ—accepts it, with the blessing of a grateful heart, for himself and his fellowmen. The simplest soul may read the Word of God in the life and deeds of Christ.

"And so the Word had breath, and wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
More pure than all poetic thought;

Which he may read that binds the sheaf,
Or builds the house, or digs the grave,
And those wild eyes that watch the wave
In roarings round the coral reef."

One might dwell long on this subject, and attempt to show that Tennyson, in a few brief stanzas, gives us here one of the most perfect and profound readings of "the sweet story of old," full of spiritual insight, and yet so simple and rational, that the meanest and the loftiest intellect may meet here, and will meet here, on sure and common ground. But how modestly he speaks,

"I am not worthy even to speak
Of thy prevailing mysteries."

And yet have we not here perhaps the one human standpoint from which the true character of the life of Jesus of Nazareth can be clearly seen, and begins to be understood? To us it seems that though at the present time the voice of Tennyson is little regarded amid the loud confused wranglings of sceptical philosophers and orthodox and heterodox theologians, he has given us, in low, sweet music, a rendering of the truth in Christ, that will be understood and felt long after the noisy debatings about inspiration and miracles have become silent for ever. "Christianity is a life, rather than a creed." This is the teaching of Tennyson. This we believe, is, if rightly read, the teaching of Paul and John. And this is the explanation of the many humble and pious lives, full of good and beautiful deeds, of simple saints who sit with Mary at the Master's feet, and never try to fathom the meaning of the dogmas of their church, though they "believe that they believe" them.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE: STONY STRATFORD.

A Minor Public School.

By W. A. Lawson.

THE difficulty of finding a school in England suited to the requirements of parents with comparatively small means—such as the majority of Anglo-Indian officials may be taken to be—is so great, that I have directed my attention to a large and prosperous college in this town, which seems to me to offer the advantage of a good education, combined with unexceptionable associations and moderate charges. The Anglo-Indian parent is usually placed in a peculiarly disadvantageous position, when the anxious question of educating his children comes up for solution. He is regarded with effusive interest by a certain class of schoolmasters, whose talents are in an inverse ratio to their pretensions; and should he be induced to put his trust in the plausible prospectuses of such gentlemen, he will very likely find, on his return to England, a few years afterwards, that notwithstanding the roseate reports of the mental and moral progress of his boys, with which he was periodically favoured, they have been allowed to fritter away the best years of their youth, and to acquire habits of idleness that threaten to result in their being the servants of servants to the end of their lives. That the outraged parent, whose fond hopes are thus cruelly disappointed, does not take the change out of the money-grubbing and unscrupulous adventurer who calls himself a schoolmaster, by administering a sound personal chastisement to him with his own cane, is a proof rather of the law-abiding propensities of the Anglo-Indian, than of his disposition to compound a felony. The education of the lower classes is closely scrutinised by the Government; but the middle-class which chiefly recruits the Indian and Colonial services and commerce, is still left to a great extent at the mercy of reverend gentlemen who have no mercy, or no special qualifications for the duties that they undertake. The Squeers tribe have died out, or have transferred their talents to new branches of industry; but there are not a few Dotheboys Halls yet in the land, from which the anxious parent must fervently pray that his sons may be delivered.

It is not of such an institution that I have now to write, but of a College that is interesting as a type of the best class of the minor public schools of the country in this, as to education, transitional period. My attention was first directed to it by an advertisement in the *Times*, which informed me, among other things, that the Rev. John Pickford (late Sanscrit Professor in the Madras Presidency College) is one of the Classical Masters. This gentleman is so eminent a Sanscrit scholar, and his early retirement from India was so much regretted, that it was but natural to desire to know more of a school with which so accomplished a man had connected himself. Another inducement to make further enquiries, presented itself in the statement that the "inclusive charge for board and tuition, washing, medical attendance, stationery, use of scientific and other educational appliances, is 60 guineas per annum." As this sum is about as much as a parent can afford to pay for schooling, who has no more than Rs. 1,000 per annum to assign for each of his children in England (say, £63 school fees, £7 extras, £15 clothing, £15 holidays, &c.), and very few even second-rate schools are as modest in their demands, I was induced to come here to see for myself how the land lies.

Stony Stratford is two miles from the Wolverton station of the London and North-Western Railway, thirty from Oxford, and sixty from London. It can boast of an ancient origin, since it is believed to have been in existence at the time of the Romans, and to have formed a halting-place on the long midland road of theirs known as Watling Street. The soil on which it is built is composed of a rubbly oolitic gravel overlying the lower oolitic rocks, a formation that is favorable to the absorption of the rather too abundant water supply of the plain in which it is situated. This plain is partly surrounded by gentle hills as fertile-looking as itself, and it is diversified by meadows, umbrageous trees, and thick hedges. The locality has an open and pleasant look about it, without any very marked characteristics. The town consists of little else than a long straight street of single-storied, red brick, clean and prosaic-looking houses, with here and there a small shop, a rather large church, good pavements, and the other accessories of a country place, that, without any manufactures, aspires to be thought well-to-do.

The College is the development of an old school that proved a financial failure, owing to the intellectual torpidity of its conductors, rather than to the dulness of the pupils. What made the present Headmaster, or Warden as he is called, apply himself to the task of evolving order out of the chaos that existed here when he came, I have not discovered. Himself a Fellow of New College, Oxford, a ripe classic, an ardent Churchman, and withal somewhat of a capitalist, the Rev. Walter M. Hatch, to whom I refer, devoted himself to the work of supplying a first class, and tolerably inexpensive school, for the sons of gentlemen, on the model of Winchester, and in accordance with modern requirements. And having invested a considerable sum in the development of his idea, he transferred his proprietary rights to a Company. Unlike Cheltenham, Clifton, Marlborough, and some other proprietary schools, the possession of a certain number of shares is not at this college essential to the admittance of a boy; but this may possibly be required of parents eventually. Meanwhile, the possession of twenty-five £10 shares enables the holder to nominate one boy to be educated at half the ordinary fee of 60 guineas, during such time as he may remain at the school; and the possession of five £10 shares entitles the possessor to a reduction of 10 per cent, say 6 guineas per annum, on the ordinary charges for one boy. These concessions necessarily offer more inducement to the parent of a small boy, than to one whose son is in his "teens." A boy of eight years may be expected to remain at least eight years at school, so the parent by investing £250 would obtain a discount of £252, and at the end of the lad's schooling, would still possess the 25 shares whatever might be their value. That value, a few years

hence, will of course depend upon the success of the school meanwhile; and probably small capitalists will hesitate to become proprietors until that success is assured.

The progress up to date has been rapid, and the present term shows an increase to the list, which now numbers nearly a hundred and fifty boys, of whom nearly a half are sons of beneficed clergymen. The Warden is assisted by the Reverend J. W. Knight, formerly Headmaster of Lichfield Grammar School, as Sub-Warden; by Mr. Moore, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Mr. Pickford, before mentioned; and three or four other masters of ability in their several departments; and the domestic arrangements are supervised by Mrs. Knight assisted by a Matron of experience. The school buildings comprise a beautiful chapel, a large dining-hall, a lecture room, school and class rooms, large dormitories, and a gymnasium, the whole adapted for the accommodation of two hundred boys; and there are about fourteen acres of playing ground and fields attached to the college. About thirty of the senior boys are provided with separate partitioned bed-rooms, or cubicles, excellently furnished, and suitable for occasional use as private studies—snuggerries in short that render the sleeping arrangements at most of the great schools poor by comparison. The chapel is the boast of the place, for it has been built and decorated with great taste, and almost regardless of expense. The boys attend, surpliced, daily service both morning and evening, and take a prominent part in the choral portion of it, many of them being excellent solo singers.

The following is the school time-table :—6 A.M. first bell for rising, 6-30 silence bell for private devotions, 6-45 roll-call, 7 breakfast, 8 chapel, 8-30 to 10-30 school, 10-30 luncheon, 11-15 to 12-50 school, 1 dinner, 3-50 roll call, 4 to 5 school, 5 tea, 5-30 chapel, 6 to 7 school, 7 to 8-30 prepare lessons, 8-30 supper, 8-40 dormitory. This gives 52 hours of actual tuition a week, and the greater part of a half holiday every day. All Saints' days and church festivals are holidays, and a whole holiday is also given once a month to boys who have passed a satisfactory examination, and behaved creditably during the previous month. The school is divided into two divisions at foot-ball, in one of which every boy is compelled to play three days a week during the season. At cricket, junior boys are required to field for the seniors for one hour twice a week. Every boy is expected to learn to swim, there being two bathing places in the River Ouse close to the playing fields, one with shallow water for novices, and the other with water fourteen feet deep for practised swimmers, the bathing being invariably superintended by a Master. The school is divided into Classical and Modern departments, the former being adapted for the preparation of boys for scholarships at the Universities, or for appointments in the Civil Service, and the latter being for those who are intended for the medical profession or for scientific pursuits. Greek, but not Latin, is optional in the latter department, though parents are urged to allow their sons the opportunity of making at least an elementary acquaintance with that language. Religious instruction, which is imparted by lectures on Sundays, and on Saints' days from 10 to 11, is confined to the Greek Testament, Bible history, and the liturgy and doctrine of the Church of England. The domestic arrangements are based upon a just conception both of the economy in the long run of providing boys with the best of comestibles, and of the duty of inculcating habits of order, neatness and cleanliness during youth. The meals are taken in the Hall with the whole staff of masters, who sit at a cross table overlooking the whole assemblage. In fact, St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, may be regarded as a Winchester on a rather small scale, with the important difference that its fees are at the least a half of those charged by the great public school that it most resembles.

Since the above was written, the Rev. Walter Hatch, preparatory to entering upon a larger field of duty elsewhere, has resigned the Wardenship of St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, and been succeeded by Rev. Walter F. Short, M.A. This gentleman was educated at Winchester, and was elected Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was subsequently appointed to the Headmastership of Oswestry School, which was in a short time raised to a prominent position by his exertions. Being compelled to resign this post by temporary ill health, he became one of the tutors of New College, and filled various University offices. He was Master of the schools, and one of the Proctors in 1870. He was then nominated by the Government to be Chaplain and Classical Instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, an office which he has now resigned in order to go to Stony Stratford, where not his least recommendation in the estimation of his boys will be that he is an excellent cricketer, that he rowed in the "University Eight," and that he is as vigorous in body as he has proved himself to be in mind.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

(By Major R. D. Osborne.)

LONDON, 5th June, 1875.

THE affairs of the disestablished Irish Church have attracted some little attention during the past fortnight, though, busied as I was with the more awful tragedy that seemed to be about to come off in Europe, I had not space to chronicle the fact. I do so now; and in truth the matter, though in itself small, cannot be regarded as unimportant. At this moment nothing connected with religion can be regarded as otherwise than of the deepest moment. "What think ye of Christ; whose son is he?" is a question that in one form or another is passionately debated, not merely in reviews and quartos but wherever and almost whenever two or three thinking men are brought together. And I think no one coming to England can fail to see that the number of cultivated men is very few, who are not pronounced sceptics. There are some, like Mr. FitzJames Stephen for example, who are loth to part with dogmatic Christianity, and more especially with the doctrine of everlasting punishment, not on their own account, but because the schools of scepticism have not as yet devised any machinery that is calculated to be nearly so effective for the preservation of property and the repression of scoundrelism generally. Scepticism of this sort is slightly contemptible and exceedingly absurd. The unbelief of men like Mr. Morley, Mr. Clifford, and other writers in the *Fortnightly*, is of a much more sincere character. With Mr. Clifford, for instance, the genesis of the Christian religion is due not to any moral sublimity or spiritual insight in Christ and the Apostles, but to the action of hysterics and hunger. It is an unmitigated evil, which has destroyed two civilisations already—I wonder what two?—and is, unless promptly eradicated, about to destroy a third. The tone these men take up is that to remain a Christian, to do anything for the propagation of Christianity, or to have any association with religious bodies except for the purpose of attacking and destroying them, are profoundly immoral acts which no high-minded man ought to descend to. Of course this kind of rabid nonsense must very soon defeat its own object, and promote a reaction in favour of that which is so unjustly denounced. But the very fact that such things can be said without provoking an outcry shows that the faith of many is waxing very cold indeed. It seems to me as though Materialism had seated itself in the very heart of the English people. By Materialism I do not mean a philosophical doctrine as to the origin of man and the world, but the loss of that spiritual eye, which makes people incapable of enjoying anything but what is addressed to the senses. Luxurious living, rich dresses, a constant whirl of excitement, these appear to me to have become the exclusive objects in life of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. Prices certainly have risen in England, but when people complain of the impossibility of a poor man living here, they mean that he can't ride and drive in the Park, attend Hurlingham, and give grand dinner parties; and living without these diversions does not strike them as a thing which endures contemplation, far less as practicable. The assertions so abundantly made now-a-days by scientific professors, and others who profess to have a scientific turn of mind, that there is no world beyond this, or that if there be we can know nothing about it, tend of course to increase the number of these votaries of pleasure. Life is short, and if there be nothing beyond, let every one seize as much of the pleasures this world affords as he can, and the Devil take the hindmost. One naturally looks round under these circumstances to see what the clergy are doing. Everywhere they are fiddling. It is only necessary to observe the clerical faces one sees in the streets to understand the disregard and contempt into which the doctrines are fallen which the possessors of these faces are supposed to teach. These faces, with a few exceptions, are of one type—sleek, smug, comfortable, perfectly self-satisfied, and bearing no traces of spiritual conflicts or intellectual endeavours. I cannot conceive a more startling contrast than exists between these worldly and unlovely faces and the ideal type of Christianity—the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, who bears the griefs of men and is bruised for their iniquities.

We laugh at Mr. Trollope's portraits of Archdeacon Grantley or Bishop Proudie. "How true to life," people say, and seldom think what an utter degradation and perversion Christianity in England must have endured before such delineations of Christian ministers could be accepted as correct.

This is a long preface to what I have to say respecting the Irish Church, but it was, I think, necessary in order to expound the full significance of what I have to tell. Ever since the disestablishment of the Irish Church, a Synod, composed of the clergy and laity, have been sitting to determine the creeds, formularies, and modes of worship for the Irish Church of the future. These labors are at last drawing to a termination. The Synod have made certain changes which are a sore grief to High Churchmen, and a great satisfaction to all sensible people. They have, for example, declared that both views respecting Baptism, Low Church and High Church, are equally tenable by ministers of its communion. "How," complains a plaintive Anglican in the *Guardian*, "is a Churchman to remain in a church where he can no longer assert authoritatively that only one view respecting baptismal regeneration is tenable or possible?" How, indeed, most sapient goose? The notorious fact that both views *are* held and allowed to be held had not troubled this noodle; but a declaration that the fact is so drives him to the verge of schism. But this is not the great offence of the Synod. They have actually had the audacity to decree that the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed shall not be read in their Churches. This has proved too much for Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon. They have written letters calling upon all good Churchmen to come out of the accursed body which has done this thing—"a deformed Church" as Canon Liddon calls it, and possessed by "the evil spirit of Puritanism." They, the Doctor and Canon, are ready to canvass their friends, to raise subscriptions and send out clergy to Ireland to form the nucleus of a "true" Church, where the damnatory clauses shall be recited without the omission of a single syllable. But they exact certain conditions—this "true" Church must repudiate *in toto* the authority of the present Archbishop of Dublin, and renounce all communion with the body calling itself the Episcopal Church in Ireland, which has been guilty of this heresy. Is there any one after this who wonders why scepticism is on the increase; why able and earnest men believe quite fanatically that all regenerative power has departed out of Christianity? A Christian Church, it appears, stands or falls according as it does or does not *recite* certain absurd statements in a forged creed. The unsearchable riches of the Gospel are shrunk to this little measure. Of course the step advocated by these two Divines is dictated by an ulterior purpose. They wish to provide a home for themselves when the Church in England imitates the action of her Irish sister, and refuses any more to declare that everyone is condemned to everlasting torments who does not accept the doctrinal statements of the author of the (so-called) creed of Athanasius. I see that this purpose is acknowledged by another clergyman, who writes in to-day's *Guardian*. He says that the letters of Drs. Pusey and Liddon are to be regarded rather as a warning to the English Church of what would happen did she presume to mutilate this creed; for, adds the reverend gentleman, there are numbers of clergymen in the Church to whom that creed is "dearer than life." In other words, rather than give up the damnatory clause, the High Church party are prepared to secede from the Establishment. For my part, were such a step on their part even tolerably certain, I can imagine no more cogent reason for casting out the Athanasian Creed root and branch. There could be nothing more conducive to the internal peace of the Church, or her resumption of a truly national character, than the secession of the entire sacerdotal party. The Wesleyan Methodists and others of the Dissenting sects might then find their way once more within her pale; and it is only by re-absorbing dissent that she can ever recover her lost ground. Every approach she makes to Rome only weakens the hold she has on the affections of the people.

I have given the above as an example of clerical folly and bigotry; but I have culled a single specimen only from a multitude of similar ones. No one can know the abysmal deeps of foolishness into which seemingly rational creatures can sink, who does not study the religious newspapers. They are on this account really instructive reading. A clergyman, I see, writes to announce that the teaching of Mr. Moody is different in certain important particulars from that of the Church. He does it by way of warning to those who might in their innocence attend these services, and be inoculated with poisonous doctrine. Mr. Moody is not sound, it appears, on the subject of baptismal regeneration. In a recent sermon he cited the penitent thief as one who had been admitted to paradise without being baptised or having partaken of the Lord's Supper, and deduced therefrom that neither of these rites were necessary to salvation. There is a perverted ingenuity in Mr. Moody's argument which makes one laugh; it seems so pertinent, it is so utterly irrelevant, but it is too much for our clerical friend. He puts a query—if Mr. Moody is right about the penitent thief, how does he reconcile his teaching with the words of St. Peter to those who asked what they should do to be saved. "Repent and be baptized," &c. Could the force of human folly go further than this? There is no more convincing argument of the divine imperishable life in Christianity than the fact that the clergy have not succeeded in killing it. Fancy any other system of thought subjected to the same trial; fancy the doctrines of Herbert Spencer or Mill or Comte "preached to death by mad curates" all over England. At the end of six months I am convinced that an outraged nation would demand that every copy of their works be bought up and destroyed, and nobody under pain of instant death be suffered so much as to allude to them.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

PARIS, JUNE, 1875.

THE history of the French Revolution has been often written, but apparently much yet remains to be accomplished to satisfy the demands of criticism and science. That which seemed to be the last word of posterity upon the men and the events of the Revolution, is found not to completely content us to-day. The more we advance on the subject, the more curiosity is awakened. We know the principal personages in the drama, the grand lines of the picture, but there are still figures almost forgotten, whose *rôle* has neither been without interest nor importance. History is right to deal with the summits before descending into the plain; but it is necessary to interrogate the lieutenants, after having heard the captains; to regard the army, after having contemplated the chiefs. Now Paris ever inspired, directed, and even oppressed the provinces during the Revolution, and it is to the history of the movement in the provinces, in that of Auvergne especially, that M. Boudet dedicates an interesting volume. Faithful to the historical method now in fashion, he studies not only the political or public aspect of the men he deals with, but gives us much of their inner life. He has gathered the information on the spot where they lived; he presents the souvenirs of their youth and also of their old age. Strange to state, the fellow townsmen of some of the notorious individuals that history has placed in the pillory, judge them with tenderness and even indulgence. Take for example Couthon and Carrier, whose acts were a combination of infamy and cold atrocity. Couthon in his native town was remarked for his amiability and distinguished manners, and before he played his odious part in the National Convention, was proverbially polite, obliging, religious, and charitable. He was a kind of glass of fashion, composed and recited poetry, and was a pronounced monarchist. It is requisite to be just therefore even towards Couthon. He was ambitious, hypocritical, and false, but he was not a coward, and he died with courage, although such does not redeem his crimes. In Auvergne people still speak of the pacific character of Carrier! And Maignet, the savage proscriber, who murdered and burned in the name of the law, was respected as a model parent, and died at an old age, regretted by his locality. When Couthon was delegated to represent the Terrorists, he permitted no mistake to exist as to his duties; he arrived from Paris at Clermont, with four executioners and five hundred coffins, and notwithstanding, that he loathed the cruelties of Robespierre. Delaure was the best of men in his neighbourhood, was an aristocrat, and belonged to a good family, yet all this did not save him from being the most rabid of Jacobins. He turned artist in Paris and early became famous by painting for an inn, a sign board, representing a king,

a priest, a nobleman, a soldier, and a workman. The king was made to say, "I eat all," the noble, "I pillage all;" the priest, "I absolve all;" the soldier, "I defend all," and the workman, "I pay all." It was a pamphlet of Sieyès illustrated for the mob. Delaure held that royalty was a crime, and no king could perform an innocent act. He was the avowed enemy of the aristocracy, yet his danger in his locality was the opinion that he was an aristocrat. He was the declared foe of priests, yet his appearance was so ecclesiastical, that he was frequently mistaken for a clergyman. On one occasion in Switzerland, when a refugee, the wife of an innkeeper took pity upon his position, and accepted some *pater nosters* and a family sermon, in settlement of his bill; he took for his text, "love one another." M. Boudet thus shows us that an intimate knowledge of men, is the key to history.

M. Jacquinet in his "Fragmentary Studies on Man and Society," has produced the kind of book his countrymen require, full of sense, and toleration. He believes in the progress of humanity, and asserts it is necessary to hold that belief, if not from conviction, at least from duty. He agrees with de Tocqueville, that progress means the procuring for individuals as much well-being as possible and enabling them to avoid the most misery, by equalizing the conditions for the attainment of both. He draws attention to the present condition of France as a proof that good sense, as well as violence, can effect revolutions, and that the most lasting are the pacific revolutions. He asks his countrymen, how is it that they flock in thousands to admire the most beautiful flowers and trees in the public gardens, and never injure either, though unprotected by any guardian, and why they do not similarly respect the constitutional laws of the country. His chapter on true and false judgments is very instructive, and recalls a remark by Paul Janet that to judge well, appears to certain people a quality too common place and mediocre: they prefer to deceive themselves in a brilliant manner, rather than be vulgarly right.

The works of M. Jacolliot now appear in a collected form upon the origin of humanity, religion, travels in India, and the same apparently in spirit land. No author's writings since 1868, have given rise to more controversies between philosophers and linguists, and if M. Jacolliot has received, he has also returned severe blows. It is not intended here to discuss his assertions, but to mention a few of the most prominent. Besides, he does not consider any person worthy of his steel, who has not resided in the countries he describes, so as to know the manners and customs of the country; he has only contempt for men who make the tour of the world in eighty days, and claim to know India because they have touched at Bombay, and slept a night in Calcutta. Critics maintain, that one can know Sanscrit as proficiently as the author, without leaving their study. In any case M. Jacolliot labours to prove, that India is the cradle of humanity, that Greece knew nothing but through Hindoo philosophers, and all that has been made, said and written, since the world existed, was first made, said, and written in India; that there is but one language in the world, of which all others are daughters—the Sanscrit; and only one race of men, to be found in Africa, Europe, and Oceanica—the Hindoo. This certainly simplifies history and humanity. However the idea of an unique centre of creation is not new either for ancient traditions or modern science, but the proofs ought to rest on the connection between languages, beliefs, and human types, and chronology which can alone represent the value of these affinities. M. Jacolliot requires often twelve and thirty thousand years for his facts, and Oriental scholars are not agreed, as to whether the introduction of Boodhism preceded the Christian era by six or ten centuries. On this subject the author does not appear to be happy, and perhaps is not more so on the filiation of the human race. There are laws, ceremonies, and arts, common to all peoples; to find such with two of them, does not suffice to establish the priority of one people over the other. The Greeks and Hindoos are artists, but what a difference: to derive the Parthenian from pagodas is not complimentary. Then no monuments of transition are to be found on the road betweed India and Greece; the links are wanting. The temples of Assyria, respectable in point of age, are of a special character. The Greeks, like the Hindoos, believed in metempsychosis, but so did the Gauls and ancient Germans; so do the Negroes generally in Africa. Such a belief is part of the common stock of human aspirations: a form of the desire for immortality, grosser and more primitive than the simple belief of the immortality of the soul. Apart from his theories, the style of M. Jacolliot is very seductive, full of marvellous and amusing facts. He is a spiritist, so that it is not surprising to learn by his last volume, the extent to which his imagination has carried him away. He asserts that he has witnessed actual miracles by fakirs; one, who moved the leaves of a tree by his will, and another, who executed, by hard, pithy taps on a brass vase beyond his reach, the grand march from the *Prophète*. He defends "psychic force," because the discovery of steam and electricity was received with incredulity. But Fulton and Galvani merely applied natural forces, the *existence* of which no one doubted: it was the possibility of their *application* that was alone treated as sceptical.

M. Ravaisson has brought out two more volumes of his researches among the archives of the Bastille, devoted as the previous four volumes, to the famous poisonings during the reign of Louis XIV., meditated or executed by the Marchioness de Montespan, the King's mistress, against her rivals the Duchesses de la Vallière and de Fontanges, and even against his Majesty himself. The other suspected poisoners were, the Marshal de Luxembourg, the two nieces of Mazarin, the Duchesse de Bouillon, &c. The evidence is enveloped in obscurity. It is certain, that from the moment the revelations became direct, the affair was withdrawn from the legal chamber and the matter hushed up. Saint-Simon states, that the husband of de Montespan pushed his wife in the way of Louis XIV., and then withdrew, to pass the remainder of his days in sorrow for his conduct, dying without ever being able to see the wife he adored. The royal mistress being a profound actress, probably made this story up herself. She superseded la Vallière in the "affections" of the King, and instigated him to take up a hound, and throw it at her, "There Madame, is henceforth your companion, and it is enough." Yet Montespan knew Louis was too egotistical to love any one but himself. To be able to say, he had "the most beautiful woman in his kingdom for mistress," was all the care he had for her. Bossuet and Bourdaloue did not spare the adulterous monarch for his relations with a woman whom he possessed only by keeping her husband in exile. He announced to Bourdaloue: "You are satisfied, *mon père*; Mme. de Montespan is at Clagny," a small village close by the palace. "Yes, Sire," replied the celebrated preacher, "but God would be much more pleased if Clagny were sixty leagues from Versailles." Mme. de Maintenon was the governess of the illegitimate children of de Montespan, whom she at last superseded in the affections of the monarch. It was her sage counsel to the royal lover, to hush up the accusations against Montespan, that won his esteem; for he was not accustomed to encounter such moderation and disinterestedness. *Louis never knew the full truth about* the poisonings, and even had he, it is certain he would have recoiled from a judicial investigation. How could he be severe on crimes arising from the passion he himself inspired, and how could he try her who had borne him eight children, of whom five were legitimatized: the honour of his bastards and the "reputation" of their mother forbad it. To silence slanderous tongues, he continued to visit Montespan, after he had attended mass, and for ten years she was a sovereign without power, effective authority having passed into the hands of de Maintenon. But Louis has not silenced history.

The Germans boast that, after Italy, no nation is superior to them in knowledge of that country, hence Leipzing publishes a special review—*Italia*. The past of Italy is full of human vitality, but it is no secret that her intellectual life has not followed the soaring of her political and economical *renaissance*. Berlin and Carlsrhue have each their reviews—the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and the *Deutsche Warte* respectively. They illustrate the feverish and the cool way of viewing subjects. In the first, politics form the *pièce de resistance;* in the second, history and literature are approached with serenity. In the *Deutsche Warte* M. Wittstock has a very interesting article, showing that it is an exaggeration in Germany, as indeed in France, to maintain that Locke exercised a powerful influence on Rousseau: that influence is to be traced to Rabelais and Montaigne, the latter above all. Its impartiality makes the Carlsrhue Review very excellent reading. M. Duboc quotes a phrase from Schopenhauer: "the French *idée*, and the English *idea*, have a sense, ordinary "and well defined, but a German when spoken to about an idea, is "taken with vertigo, loses his presence of mind, and appears as if "in a balloon." Very excellent articles are devoted to Mill and Michelet, that on the Russian fabulist, Krylof, the Lafontaine of the North, is excellent. He died in 1844, and at 50 years of age commenced the study of Greek and succeeded. A singular book, full of erudition, poetry, and imagination, and which can be read with pleasure and without fatigue, is *Anthropologic Memoirs* by Von George Gerland. He scouts the idea of man being a mere mechanical development; that there is no abyss between the organic and inorganic world; and that the first is but the consequence of the second. Man, was at first an agriculturist, before being a hunter.

The sixth volume of Lamartine's Correspondence extends over the years 1812 to 1852, almost all the political life of the author, and therein comprising his rise and fall. The letters are few which refer to 1848, but it is difficult to write in the tempest when one hand is occupied with the helm. There is nothing new in the book, and historians will find neither revelations, indiscretions, nor treasons of the pen. Lamartine has been described as a poet, who, one day, to amuse himself, disturbed his country. He prided himself upon being the soldier of an idea, of ideas which were God's. Lamartine's passion was pride, which produced his *ennui*; he hated no one, but he disdained all the world. Yet it was not the pride of his talent as an orator or a poet he hugged, but the pride of his ideas. The glory of the poet disgusted him against poetry, so he ended, by applying poetry to politics. France, he said, wants idols, not statesmen, and the only statesman to be found, was—himself. The secret of Lamartine's *ennui* was this; he returned after his voyage to the East loaded with debt, a million of francs at least, and the object of his life was to pay off his creditors by work. And he worked bravely to the last. Scott could not surpass him in his efforts to balance his schedule. He was elected in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly that he might enjoy the remuneration of a Deputy, 25 francs per day. When he visited England in 1850, to find money to work his estate that the Sultan gave him in Syria, he failed. England would not give him money—nor did they take it from him at hotels or railways.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE news from Burmah is very contradictory. First we heard that the King had without the least demur acceded to all our requests. The Karennee country was to remain independent, and we were to be allowed to send troops through His Majesty's dominions when and how we pleased. A day or two after this announcement, a telegram came to the effect that a rebellion had occurred at Mandalay. We waited anxiously for some days, and heard that the "information originally telegraphed from Rangoon is incorrect;" and that the news from Burmah is altogether unsatisfactory, the King having given another *casus belli*, in having directly refused to allow our troops to pass through his territory. This would of course prevent our sending a mission to Yunan with a sufficient escort, and stop a retributive expedition against the people who attacked Colonel Horace Browne's party. A special meeting of the Imperial Council has been held at Simla, and rigorous measures may be looked for. A telegram from Rangoon states that the "result of the mission gives great dissatisfaction to the mercantile community of this province. Trade is still dull."

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LORD G. HAMILTON in reply to Mr. Lowe in the House admitted that the N. W. Civilians had been badly treated, but would by no means allow that the Government had broken faith. His logic, we suppose, is of some such nature as follows: Circumstances have been allowed to interfere with the fulfilment of the promise of Government, and Government has not given careful heed to control these circumstances—has, perhaps it may be admitted, created them, though of course with the best intentions. Though Government would have been glad to see the service getting their rights, they have not got them; and we cannot even yet see our way to give compensation for past losses, nor to entirely prevent any such in the future. But we have had good intentions all along, and have so still. Therefore Government has not broken faith with the service, and Civilians shall have their rights in future, whenever it does not appear to Government more desirable to allot them to others.

Mr. Lowe will not be put off in this manner, and we shall hear more of his proceedings by-and-by. It is not that Lord G. Hamilton loves the Civilian less, but that Mr. Lowe hates the Government more. But if the service get justice done them, it would be a pity to grudge Mr. Lowe the use of their claims as political capital.

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THE *Indian Mirror* gives one answer to the question, why Missions in India are not more successful. We notice an attempt to answer the same question in the *Indian Evangelical Review*. We have ourselves been trying to find an answer to it. It is one of the questions of the day in India, We are so far from thinking that Christian Missions have failed in India, that we believe the good they have done to be incalculable. Yet we believe that their results are far from being commensurate with the mighty power inherent in the Gospel of Christ; and if that be so, it is of utmost importance to know, if they can be known, the real obstructions that are to be removed. The *Mirror*, which certainly deserves a hearing on the subject, declares in substance that Evangelicals are stupidly blind to the real nature of Hindooism. Hindoos, however enlightened, are classed by them with Esquimaux and cannibals. Enlightened natives believe that Hindooism, however deeply buried in a parasitical growth of error and confusion, till it has been almost lost in the blackness of ignorance, still contains within it much that is noble, beautiful, and true, and that cannot and will not perish. And the *Mirror* seems to think that Christians must recognise the truth that is in Hindooism, before we are fully qualified to recommend to Hindoos the truth that is in Christianity. There may be some ground for this opinion. Perhaps the spirit displayed in Paul's address to the Athenians is not sufficiently discernible in the tone of missionary sermons. There is altogether, we are afraid, too much self-satisfaction among us Christians. Until our Christianity can a little better stand the test of the precepts of our Master—say in his Sermon on the Mount—we very much fear we shall not soon overcome the world.

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WERE we inclined to preach, or felt that we had a vocation, the same journal suggests a fertile subject. By a man's unrestrained conversation, you may discover the spirit he is of. We recommend the whole article on "Conversation" to the study of our readers. To those who are indifferent to spiritual experiences, the following may not have much meaning: "If a number of devotees meet, who are all passionately fond of the Lord, they cannot "but discourse on their most favourite theme, the sweetness of the "Divine Name. They will speak with rapture of their own experiences of the Lord's loving-kindness, the joys of communion, and "the salutary effects of prayer, and the sweet hopes of a sure immortality. Nay, they will go on for hours exchanging with each "other their pleasantest thoughts of God and eternity, and will be "intoxicated with the sweets of spiritual conversation. All this is "natural and inevitable. Where such conversation is wanting among "fellow-believers, we should feel inclined to question their mutual "attachment, as well as their professed joy in the Lord." Now, admitting that the Brahmos have learned much from Christianity, they have certainly not learned *that* from their intercourse with Christians. Is it not a fact that in almost any company of professed Christians, even of professing *converted* Christians—for, unhappily, we must make the distinction—such conversation as that described above is almost unknown. There is much talk about our churches, and church-schemes, about men and books, about religious meetings and religious machinery in general, much that deserves no higher name than religious gossip; but if a frank individual here and there makes an effort at real spiritual fellowship, how the fountains of speech become sealed and the most loquacious fall silent. The Brahmo Somaj claim to do better.

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PRINCE BISMARCK has dissolved the Prussian Press Bureau, on account of its indiscretions during the late war panic. An official journal may be useful or even necessary, but a semi-official press is sure to be mischievous. We have yet to learn this in India, where we would gladly see a paper avowedly official established.

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THE *Spectator* is not quite satisfied with the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter on Mr. Moody's Revivalist movement, but thinks the primate should have spoken out more emphatically against the preacher's "favourite superstitions." His great moral blunders, it seems, are "the mischievous doctrine, that an instantaneous and "dateable conversion is an almost universal condition of the Christian life, and the still more dangerous practice of encouraging small "social meetings for the mutual confession of private sins, and for the "guidance of consciences." But for these blemishes, the *Spectator* could give its hearty approval to the movement. But can it not see that the doctrine of sudden conversion, and the instrumentality of the enquiry meeting, are the most powerful forces in the movement? With these, the electric influence of the speaker is all powerful over a large class of hearers. Without them it would, we believe, effect little. In fact the life of the movement is its power of effecting those swift conversions, the necessity of

which, the *Spectator* thinks, an ignorant superstition, and its value is to be estimated by the character of such conversions. If it can be shown that the doctrine of "instantaneous and dateable" conversion is mischievous, it must follow that the movement itself is, in the main, mischievous. If we remember aright every conversion described in the New Testament is a sudden one.

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No law can take cognizance of the mere intention to commit a crime, but when one man makes to another a proposal to kill a third, for a stated price, it seems clear that an overt act has been committed which may be, and ought to be, punishable by law. There was, however, no such law, in the Belgian statute-laws, but one is now introduced on the suggestion, not to say at the bidding, of Prince Bismarck. The frank and ready manner in which Belgium has admitted the defect in its statute-law. and has proceeded to supply it, takes away from the proceeding somewhat of the appearance it has of obedience to bullying. But as nearly all the Criminal Codes of Europe have the same defect—not that of England, however—Bismarck ought to make a similar suggestion all round.

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THE European war panic is over for a time, thanks, partially at least, to the friendly representation of our own Government. The exact nature of that representation is still a secret, and the question of importance is, was it such as would have committed England as an ally on either side in the event of its having proved unsuccessful? We can scarcely believe that it was. Had war ensued, England would have washed the blood from her hands and looked on sorrowful but inactive. We have no doubt that the moral weight of Britain is still considerable on the Continent, and yet, we fear, that though it might turn a doubtful balance to the side of peace, it would not effect much if the angry parties had really resolved on war. Germany and France are each of them able, or will soon be able, to put a million men into the field, and two such clouds as these are pretty sure to meet in thunder before long. What England will do in such an event is for us the question of questions. The feeling at home seems to be growing stronger against the peace at any price party. Professor Beesly even writes in favour of putting on the shelf his doctrines against expenditure on armaments. The fact is not without significance. And we have no doubt that the more Parliament comes under the influence of the working classes, the stronger will be the tendency to war. We shall yet wade through blood before we reach the millenium.

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DR. ROBSON has written a remarkable report on the condition of primary schools in Bengal. It appears that the rules laid down by Government in certain instances, actually compel the teachers to do as little work as possible. Take the district of Backergunge. Here the "system of primary education" contains no provision for offering inducements to a *guru* to exert himself to increase the number of his pupils, or to push them on in their education. Indeed, it might be plausibly argued that the fixed allowances which have been hitherto assigned to *pathsalas* without any regard to numbers or efficiency, have made it the interest of a *guru* to have the smallest number of pupils compatible with the existence of his school; for the Government allowance continues the same whether he has fifty or fifteen, and it gives him much less trouble to teach the smaller number. It is satisfactory, however, to find that girls as well as boys, are being taught in some of the primary schools, such as they are. Hindoo parents do not object to their daughters being taught generally, in the village school. In the Backergunge district about 250 girls are reading in *pathsalas*; and Dr. Robson recommends that teachers should receive a pecuniary stimulus, with the view of enlarging the sphere of primary female education. As regards aided schools, Dr. Robson tells an amusing story, and the kind of thing thus illustrated is no doubt going on all over the country: "As a contrast to the progress which girls make in the *pathsalas*, I shall conclude this section of my report by describing the state of things in an aided girls' schools that I fell in with in my tour. This aided girls' schools was at Boakati, where there is also a *pathsala*. The latter I found to be in a very unsatisfactory state, teaching a very low standard. While examining the *pathsala*, I thought it a very extraordinary circumstance that a village, where the education of the boys was at so low an ebb, should be so advanced as to have an aided female school of its own. That Bengalee villagers should care more for the education of their girls than their boys appeared something like a reversal of the fixed course of nature. As I expected, the girls' school turned out to be a mere sham. There were nine girls present, seven of them mere infants, who where amusing themselves with smearing ink on palm leaves: the other two had learned the alphabet. And this is the result to attain which Government gives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 a year, and the managers profess to give another Rs. 60."

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A "FLY-SHEET" is being liberally circulated at Oxford, setting forth five reasons why it is desirable that the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service should be sent to the University. One of these is "because they wish it themselves;" which, if it were a fact, would go far to settle the matter, without any correspondence between the Vice-Chancellor and the Government. Another is, "because they would have opportunities of society and of becoming known to one another which they cannot have in London," a proposition which would have been amusing if it had been intended as a joke. It is also benignantly explained, that the residence of these selected candidates in Oxford "would tend to cultivation of Oriental studies among us," and that "the training of the Indian civil servants, upon which the welfare of India so greatly depends, is a work worthy of the University." On analogous grounds, the *Examiner* suggests that every member of the Legislature should spend a couple of years at Oxford before taking his seat. Indeed the one reason of the whole five that is in the slightest degree practical, is that if the selected candidates were compelled to pass their time at Oxford, they would be "under superintendence and some degree of discipline:" or, to use the measured phrases of the Hebdomadal Council, "that the inconveniences and dangers attendant upon residence in London away from parental control, have long been seen by thoughtful observers." Of this beautiful sentiment, Mr. Thorold Rogers profanely remarked that it was "all nonsense," and he might very well have said the same of the five "reasons" in Mr. Ward's fly-sheet. The simple fact is, that there is no provision at Oxford—nor can any possibly be made—for giving the selected candidates what they want.

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THE "upper ten hundred" and the "great unwashed" of London have done all in their power to impress the puny potentate of Zanzibar with an exaggerated idea of his importance. Syed Burghash who, it would appear from the telegrams, is regarded with fatherly interest by Reuter, is thirty-eight years of age, of middle height, and "of courtly manners, which latter qualification he "possesses in common with all the Sayids of the Al-bu-Sa'id fa-"mily." The African territories over which he is the nominal ruler embrace a littoral of 1,100 miles, including the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfiyyah. Those on the mainland have no defined limit towards the interior, being chiefly inhabited by heathen tribes, who pay no taxes, and at a distance from the coast only acknowledge the authority of the Sultan when it suits their own interest to do so. The Island of Zanzibar itself, the only semblance of a Government in those parts, with a population estimated at 300,000 souls, contains an area of about 400,000 acres, and the soil is generally extremely fertile. Like most Eastern towns, it consists of a congeries of narrow streets, with a few good houses, including the Sultan's palace, facing the harbour. The harbour itself is commodious, and the supplies are abundant. Many intertropical fruits grow luxuriantly on the island, but its principal sources of revenue are the clove, the sugar-cane, and the cocoanut, the two latter recent cultivations. The Arab masters of the plantations are comparatively civilized, but have greatly degenerated, owing mainly to their relations with the slaves, who are the principal tillers of the soil. Formerly the Sultan had a respectable navy, but most of his vessels were destroyed by the hurricane of 1872. His military force consists of a few hundred Persian, Beloochee, and Hadhramauty irregulars, who, with the exception of the Beloochees, are not trustworthy. Still, Zanzibar is gradually improving, and, with a little timely help, might do much good in the way of civilisation and commerce. Its trade is increasing, and Sayed Burghash seems to be animated by a sincere desire to encourage it in every way. The recent establishment of the postal line between Natal and Aden, through the British Steam Navigation Company, touching at Zanzibar and intermediate ports, will greatly add to the importance of the place.

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Now that the Oudh Land Revenue Bill is coming before Government, our readers may like to know something of the relations between the landlord and tenant in that province. We produce then an ordinary lease, from a lithographed form before us, translated of course. This is given by men considered to be superior landlords, and

its issue is not disapproved of by Government officers. It is considered indeed a distinct step in the right direction :—

"This land is let to you for cultivation during 1283 Fuslee, *i.e.*, for one year you should cultivate the land in question well, and be punctual in paying the rent according to the instalments fixed, further you will have to pay the usual zemindaree dues (*Behree*) on *Bhoosa*, *Rab*, *Ras*, *Pooal*, Sugar-cane, as well as other expenses, &c., (*oghaira*). You will be precluded from cultivating the land after harvest unless the rental is settled afresh and a fresh *putta* given. The lumberdar shall be competent to make any increase or decrease in the jumma and also to eject."

It will be noted that on sugar-cane, the only crop ordinarily raised which requires much labor and yields great returns, there are three different taxes in kind, one on the stalk, one on the fresh juice, one on the treacle. And none of these taxes are defined in amount: consequently the tenant can never calculate beforehand how far these inroads upon his sweet stuff will go. The landlord says in fact: "You pay the rent, also let my canker worms and palmer worms take whatever portion of your produce which seems to them right and proper, and then you go out at the end of the year, or pay a higher rent." We may note that the lease in question did enhance the rent, and that lest the tenant should be discouraged by its rasping terms they were entered in Urdu, a language which he could not understand. This consideration for his feelings would not avail him at the end of the year. There are about two million of cultivators in Oudh; nine-tenths and a half of whom occupy on conditions whose insecurity of tenure and stringency of terms are indicated above. What parallel can any other province in India shew? Whence is to come the Elphinstone or Munro who is to reconcile property and labor in Oudh, and rebuild on the one essential basis of protected industry the fabric of national prosperity? The Portias of Lucknow are, it is complained, on the side of the Jew.

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THE *Indian Evangelical Review* deserves perusal by all who take an interest in the progress of Christianity and civilisation in India. It is honest, and in its zeal for the success of missionary labour, by no means conceals facts that are unpleasant. Intemperance, which seems to threaten to conquer India, "is making sad havoc in our native Christian communities." This is true alike of Hindoo, Mussulman, and aboriginal converts. The writer advocates total-abstinence as the only remedy; and not only among the natives themselves, but among missionaries and other European Christians. The native Christian will not give up his *ganja* and his peculiar liquors unless "the missionaries give up their brandy." It seems to be admitted on all hands that moderate drinking is impossible to a native, and as the disciple is, as a rule, not greater than his master, it seems too much to expect abstaining disciples while the teachers take a little wine or brandy for their stomach's sake. The subject is certainly a difficult one. We fear it is too much to expect that Europeans, as a class, will ever give up the moderate use of stimulants. Missionaries and a few others may, but if the salvation of native Christians from drunkenness depends on the abstinence of European Christians generally, we fear they cannot be saved. Is the sweet self-sacrificing doctrine of Christ, unable to save them without a new ceremonial law?

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THE Rev. Lal Behari Dey makes a vigorous onslaught on a writer in a former issue of the same *Review* who brought several serious charges against Bengalee Christians. This writer was "one of themselves." So, of course, is Mr. Dey. The former has many faults to charge his brethren with: the latter proves to his own satisfaction that there is not an *iota* of truth in any one of the charges. Mr. Dey's blows fall thick and fast. His logic comes down like a steam hammer. It will crush anything that is not too strong to resist it. Whatever is too strong to be crushed, it comes down upon all the same, and, its momentum being unchanged, it seems quite unconscious of the possibility of its blows recoiling. Now we have a great respect for Mr. Dey. He is an able and intelligent man. And whatever his own opinions are worth, so much is the value of his article. And when he declares himself unconscious of the existence of the least foundation for charges brought against his brethren, we are bound to believe that he is unconscious of it. But we can testify from our own personal knowledge that if Mr. Dey is right, many of our most earnest missionaries and friends of the cause are wrong, and are vexing their souls from day to day over evils that have no existence. We fear Mr. Dey is on the mountain top and cannot see what is going on among the crowds below.

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ANOTHER paper in the same magazine puts the question, why Missions in India are not more successful; and the answer is one which merits earnest study. The subject is too purely theological to be discussed by us, but the writer seems to be on the right tack. We hear a great deal of the external obstacles, and have always thought that if Christianity is what it professes to be, and is rightly taught, these obstacles ought to give way. It is attempted to be shown in this article, that the power of the Gospel is weakened by technicalities familiar to Europeans, but meaningless, or worse, to the Hindoo mind. It would need to be stript of much of the theological language that has gathered over it, till it has too often concealed the real truth of the future.

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THE nation has heard so much on all hands of late years of desertion in the army, and the deteriorated physique of the soldier, that it is a relief to find these complaints reduced to their proper dimensions. The same trick of memory by which men contrive to divest the past periods of their life of almost everything but what was pleasant therein, is apparent in the general comparisons, which each age is accustomed to make with preceding ones, to its own disadvantage. Thus the men of the present day are neither as strong, nor the women as fair, nor the rich as gentle, nor the poor as virtuous, as they all were a hundred years ago. We are familiar with this tendency, but few perhaps suspect that it is a radical delusion. When the Eglinton Tournament was held nearly 40 years ago, the men who went there expected to find that the armour of those who went before them, would be so large that they would not be able to fill it. But the fact was, there was not a coat into which any of them could get. And so it has been since the world began.

The late debate in the Lords seems to establish beyond doubt that the men are neither younger, nor of less powerful physique, nor of a lower *morale* than they were 20, 30, or 50 years ago. On the contrary, there is a marked and very great improvement in every respect. Writing of the recruits of 1829, the Duke of Wellington said :

> The man who enlists into the British army is, in general, the most drunken and probably the worst man of the trade or profession to which he belongs, or of the village or town in which he lives. There is not one in 100 of them who when enlisted ought not to be put in the second or degraded class of any society or body into which they may be introduced.

Lord Cardwell fairly enough challenged the House to contrast this picture with the real character of the present army. Replying to Lord Hardinge he said :

> Now let my noble friend look at a return laid on the table by the present War Department, and let him bear in mind what sort of men were recruited in 1829. Let him also look at the table which speaks of the Courts-Martial, and he will there find that the number brought to trial has gone on diminishing. Let him look at the good-conduct pay, and he will find an ample increase. Of the age and chest measurement I need not speak, because the illustrious Duke has, I trust, for ever set at rest the questions raised on these points. Let him look at the return on Education, and he will see the extraordinary improvement which appears to be going on. And if he wants to know what the behaviour of these men is, let him ask the noble Duke how the 30,000 men behaved who went into the district of Salisbury, where the people had not seen a soldier since the days when William III. marched from the West. These men conducted themselves in such a manner that they left behind them a reputation which, I can tell him, produced a marked effect on some of the most distinguished foreign officers who were present. Well, then, I ask you, is it patriotic, I would almost say, decent, to be perpetually speaking of these men, engaged to defend us against a foreign enemy and to fight for the honour and interest of their country, as if they belonged to the most contemptible portion of the community. I want to know from what other portion of the community you could select 30,000 men and move them into a strange country like Salisbury, from whom there should be no case to go before a magistrate and no instance of abuse.

There was neither reply nor attempt at a reply to this challenge, and it is reassuring in the present electrical state of Europe to know that England could place within *a very few weeks* of the outbreak of a war 100,000 of such men under arms for foreign service : no mean contingent even in these days.

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IN the course of the late debate in the Commons on the exclusion of strangers from the House, Sir William Harcourt is reported to have told its members that it would not have half the influence it possessed, if it were not for the publication of the debates, and he proceeded to assure them with delightful frankness that the moment the reporters went away, the mission of the House of Commons was at an end, and the only point was to get back the reporters as soon as possible. "The House recognized the fact that, practically, it could not go on without the reporters."

It is really so. The House would be powerless in the presence of a free press, were its debates not published. The Fourth Estate would have swallowed up the other three, and the country would be governed by an irresponsible power. Mr. Butt seems to have told a good story of O'Connell's quarrel with the reporters in 1833. At a public meeting of which he was chairman he denounced in very strong language the reporters of the daily papers, whom he accused of willfully falsifying the reports of the debates. The result was that they came to a resolution not to report him, and his name appeared several times in the debates followed only by a line or two, in which he was simply represented as either having supported or opposed a motion. He moved soon after that the printers be summoned to the bar of the House for publishing the debates, when Sir R. Peel and others spoke strongly in condemnation of the course which had been taken in reference to Mr. O'Connell. Sir R. Peel, among other things, said that he did not believe the course of not reporting him would be persevered in, but that if it were, means would be found of doing him justice. Mr. O'Connell then withdrew his motion, in deference, he said, to the general expression of feeling in the House. The next morning, however, in the *Times* newspaper, a letter appeared, signed by all the reporters of that journal, declaring their determination not to report any speeches which Mr. O'Connell might make, until he retracted as publicly as it was made the calumnious charge which he had brought against them. The *Times*, commenting on the letter, regretted that it was prevented by the resolution of its reporters, who had the entire sympathy of their colleagues on the other London papers, from publishing Mr. O'Connell's speech of the night before. This was on Saturday, and on Monday Mr. O'Connell, moved that the printers who published the debates should be summoned to the bar of the House, but the motion was lost by a majority of 105, the members being 153 to 48. Mr. O'Connell was equal to the situation, however, and again rose and insisted that strangers should be ordered to withdraw. The next day another letter appeared from the reporters, in which after using some very strong language, in reference to Mr. O'Connell, they said that they would not give any further trouble to the high-minded gentlemen who had voted on their side, and begged to announce their intention to return to the discharge of their duties, and out of respect to the House of Commons and for the convenience of the public, to deal in future with the speeches of Mr. O'Connell as with those of other members. So Dan triumphed after all.

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A SERIES of essays—sermons on certain devotional work—has been commenced at St. James's, Piccadilly. The Rev. Dr. Farrar of Marlborough College, while delivering the first of the series on "De Imitatione Christe," remarked that "it is the worst error "of Romanism, and the source of all her other errors of ambition "and arrogance,—and it needs to be watched against in the English "Church also—that it intrudes into the sacredness of the soul's "individuality, and thrusts all kinds of intermediates between the "creature and the Creator." We believe he is right, and yet we see with admiration, how a strong soul, of powerful original instincts, can rise superior to the most pernicious system. Dr. Newman says on the subject: "Only this I know full well, ... that the Catholic Church allows no image of any sort, material or immaterial, no dogmatic symbol, no rite, no sacramant, no saint, not even the Blessed Virgin herself, to come between the soul and its Creator. It is face to face, *solus cum solo*, in all matters between man and his God. He alone creates; He alone has redeemed; before His awful eyes we go in death; in the vision of Him is our eternal beatitude." No language could be more emphatic than this: but how is it with the unlettered poor?

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FAMINE threatens Roumania, the people round Erzeroum being chiefly apprehensive of its results. A correspondent writes: "The fall sowing is reported in good condition, and the spring sowing though late, may yet do well. We will, therefore, hope for the best, though the possibility of famine, even in these favoured regions, forces itself upon our thoughts. And this the more as we see that causes similar to those which have brought on famine in other parts are operating here. One of these causes is the lack of adequate means of communication. In the summer season the Trebizond carriage road helps a little, but in the winter that is closed to carriages, while many other roads leading to this city are utterly impassable, except by foot-passengers. So, if a remote district should enter the winter months with a short supply of provisions, it would afterwards be impossible to supply the deficiency at any cost. The present heavy tithe of 12½ per cent, in addition to the numerous other taxes that must be paid in cash, and in good money, obliges the mass of the peasantry to sell themselves short every year. And if perchance anything remains over from one year to another, their poverty forbids the building of suitable granaries, and as a last resort holes in the ground are dug and the grain buried. In time of need these granaries are opened, when it is too often found their contents are spoilt."

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A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* gives some striking facts in proof of the sudden attachment which the King of Burmah has shown for his Chinese neighbours. He has permitted the establishment by the Celestials of fortified posts within thirty miles of Bhamo, thus virtually giving them a large portion of his kingdom, while he has publicly declared that Manwyne in no way belongs to Upper Burmah. Some say that he is only carrying out on a larger scale the policy he has so successfully initiated in his own palace—that is, to pit one of his relations against another and benefit himself by the misunderstanding. In this case, China may be the catspaw. He has now his elder brother confined as a prisoner in his palace, and is so fearful of conspiracy that he dare not move out of the fortifications for fear of his relations and dependents seizing his throne and not letting him come back. Being much too holy to place his foot to the ground, he is carried by a powerful retainer whenever he wishes to go into his garden. One morning this most trusted attendant dropped a sharp poignard from his dress, as he was assisting the King on to his shoulders. The King seized the man, who confessed that he had been bribed to assassinate His Majesty. Another time his guards were but just able to shut the gates to save him from an attack by the heir apparent. Unfortunately, a member of his Privy Council happened to be on the wrong side of the door and was cut down, but this rising was eventually quelled. Notwithstanding his being shut up within his palace, and unable to mix with the outer world, he has picked up a large amount of knowledge, and may be fairly termed the astutest Prince of the East.

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NEVER has any enterprise called forth so much enthusiasm at home as the departure of the Arctic Expedition from Portsmouth, a few days before the last mail left. As the hour of sailing approached, the stillness in the crowded harbour became oppressive. Four o'clock sounded from the dockyard clock, and with the first stroke the two ships moved from the jetties. The transfiguration which thereupon ensued was startling and overpowering. So intently had the eyes of the spectators been directed to the ships that no one seemed aware of the pictorial accessories of the scene, but with the actual starting of the expedition everything appeared to spring into life. The decks of the fine ships that lined the jetties, the yards and ratlines of the men-of-war in the stream, and the shores on both sides were clad with people. "Good-bye and best wishes for your success" was signalled from the flag-ship. "Thanks and farewell" was signalled back, and as the *Alert* and the *Discovery*, piloted by the *Fire Queen*, with Admirals Elliot and M'Clintock and Captain Sullivan on board, and accompanied by the *Heather Bell* and other steamers, sailed down the harbour channel, such cheers upon cheers rent the air as were never before heard in Portsmouth. The rigging of the *St. Vincent* training ship, presented a sight that will not be easily forgotten. It was a dense, unbroken, living mass that extended from the bulwarks and covered the topmost sky gear, and the roar which the lads gave forth as the vessels passed was heard far above the general diapason. Of course the excitement communicated itself to the crews of the expedition, for soon some adventurous seamen clambered to the mastheads and skylarked upon the verge of the yardarms, while Captains Nares and Stephenson, Commander Markham and the other officers acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude from the bridge. Turning up the eastward channel to the Spit buoy, the scene that met the eyes of the crews was unique, and rendered the scenes that were presented at the same spot on the visits of the Sultan and the Shah colourless by comparison. The ships are not expected back for three years.

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THE blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church it would seem, in a sense less metaphorical than is usually given to the proverb. Early Christians, it is said, were accustomed to treasure among other relics the blood of martyrs, sometimes in sponges and articles of clothing that had been dipped therein, sometimes in phials. In the Church of St. Chiara in Naples, the miraculous liquefaction of

the blood of St. Januarius was witnessed on the 1st of May by a correspondent of the *Indo-European Correspondence*. The blood of this famous martyr is preserved in two phials. The head also is enshrined in a silver bust. On the first Sunday in May is celebrated the feast of the translation of the body of the Saint from Pozznoli to Naples. There are two processions from the Cathedral to the Church of St. Chiara, one in the morning with the head, and another in the evening carrying the blood. The head and blood are placed on the altar, the presence of the head being necessary to the liquefaction of the blood. Certain conditions it seems, are in most cases necessary to the performance of such miracles. Faith and prayer, without these conditions, do not suffice. Would it not be possible by careful investigation to arrive at a Law of Miracles? The correspondent saw the blood at the beginning of the procession, and kissed it. It was perfectly hard. Through the kindness of a reverend friend, he was then placed in a favourable position for seeing the miracle. He stood within twelve feet of the officiating prelate, "no less a person than "his Eminence Cardinal Riario Sporza, a member of one of the no- "blest houses of Naples and of Italy, and Archbishop of Naples." The prelate held the phial between himself and the light, and then between the spectators and the light, to show that there was not the slightest change in the condition of the blood. Prayers were now commenced and continued for forty minutes, during which time the phial "never for a second left the hand of his Eminence," until at last the liquefaction began. In about a quarter of an hour more, the mass became liquid and was handed round to gratify devotion and pious curiosity.

"Is this a miracle or is it not?" asks the correspondent. We, of course, answer yes: and all who say no, are Scribes and Pharisees. But if it can be proved that the Church has sometimes lent its high sanction to imposture, we suppose most men, not Catholics, will consider it easier to believe that it may do so again, than that this occurrence is miraculous. But the nature of the miraculous agency is worthy of study. We have noticed that it demands certain natural conditions. It seems, morever, that the political, or ecclesiastical atmosphere affects it. "Neither does this liquefaction "take place always; for when any evil or disturbance is impending "over those regions, it does not become liquid, foretelling the "troubles by its state of quiet." Intelligent Neapolitans say, "that "ever since the commencement of the present revolutionary era in "Italy, that is, since 1848, the liquefaction is always tardy and "imperfect."

The correspondent is right in one point at least. Religious human nature has a strong craving for the miraculous.

> "For Faith's first born, and best-loved child is still,
> And still will be, a miracle."

And while the demand exists, the Church will doubtless be able to procure—we shall not say create—a certain supply. But it is becoming difficult now-a-days.

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THE *Correspondence* supplies us with a sketch of Italian Freemasonry from the *Month*. It throws light on the present crusade against that confederacy. Up to 1871 the Italian lodges were entirely under French influence. Gambetta and his Government, which it is aserted was neither more or less than the "Red Lodge," had of course the support of the Italian brethren. Hence, the visit to France of Grand Master Louis Frappoli. Hence the assistance of Garibaldi's troopers. But Gambetta failed, and the Commune—the last card of the brethren—fell. Fortunately at this juncture, Freemasons discovered that Germany and not France was the land of hope. "Prussia was hated because she was supposed to represent religious faith and divine right." Now it was found out that "the success of the German arms and the prosperity of Germany" were due "to Protestantism and the spirit of absolute individual independence, in other words, to the masonic beau ideal." Henceforth the Lodges of Italy were governed from Berlin and not from Paris. The Italian "Grand Orient" made due profession of penitence to the Berlin "Royal York." "Garibaldi and his troopers became of a sudden useless, and very soon left the fleshpots of France for their native polenta." Frappoli was sacrificed, and Joseph Mazzini became head of the Italian Freemasons, and since then the Italian Lodges have been at one with the Berlin brethren. The great bond between them is hostility to the Catholic Church. The following is the *Month's* translation "from the jargon of the Lodges" of what is declared "in a pamphlet by D. W. Smith entitled "Ourselves and the Ultramontanes": "That Freemasonry is at war with positive Christianity, that it aims at propagating an atheistical humanitarianism, and making all mankind into one free family, an international object demanding an international organization. Its immediate purpose is the overthrow of the Catholic Church, and its ulterior end, the destruction of all political and social order. We are in the presence of a great league of European Freemasonry, the centre of which is Berlin, and which aims at the empire of the world."

And Bismarck and old King William are, we suppose, the tools of the Freemasons. No wonder that the Church has determined to take to her weapons, and that Father Lafont as a valiant son of the Church has blown the trumpet in Calcutta. While we seek the life-blood of the world-monster, let us lose no opportunity of pinching even its toes.

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THE Freemasons must have got into the Universities of Belgium, for the students of Liège and Ghent have been making a series of "cowardly and savage" attacks on pilgrim processions. "Loaded canes and *knuckle-dusters*" have been freely used, and where these could not be applied, the unlucky pilgrims were hissed and spit upon. Many thousands of pilgrims arrived by train at Ghent on their way to the shrine of Our Lady at Oostacker. By the intervention of the troops they were protected while departing from everything more deadly than hisses and saliva, but on their return to the city, the students, now better organized, did some execution with "loaded canes and *knuckle-dusters*," and the priests, in particular, were mauled unmercifully. "One poor farm labourer was struck down with a knuckle-duster and killed;" and an impious jury brought in a verdict of "Died by sunstroke." On the whole, however, the pilgrims seem to have been not altogether destitute of muscular Christianity. At one time they forced the students to beat a retreat, and at Oostacker one rash youth who attempted to seize a banner found himself instantaneously in a wayside ditch, and was so thoroughly frightened that he took to his heels, and, the Flemish paper adds, "he is running yet."

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THE *Freeman's Journal* urges the country to make earnest preparation to celebrate O'Connell's centenary on the 6th of August. Writing on the 15th of May, the anniversary of the date of the Liberator's death at Geneva, the journal becomes almost poetical as it tells how "in the calm, bright beauty of an Italian evening, and whilst the Church and convent bells were ringing the hour of *Ave*, the greatest Irishman of our century was passing tranquilly away from earth, and before the midnight had come O'Connell had yielded his soul to God." He bequeathed his heart "to the Rome of his faith," and his body to the "Ireland of his national love." It was this devotion to the Church that enabled him to achieve so many political triumphs. During the past thirty years "prejudices have been cleared away that hid from many eyes the full splendour of Ireland's illustrious chief," and it is now evident that if there be any hope for Ireland it must be "realized by the adoption of the principles of O'Connell." It remains for the Irish people to show by the manner in which they celebrate the approaching centenary of his birth, whether they are, or are not, worthy of O'Connell. "These be thy gods, O Israel!"

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"GREAT minds run in parallel channels," and if the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has not found a mare's nest, a wonderful similarity is to be observed between the attitude of the Berlin Government towards the public press, and that of the Government of India. The "Press Bureau," endowed out of the confiscated property of Hanover and Hesse, is the home of a remarkable industry at Berlin. There are manufactured, and thence are distributed with magnanimous generosity, what does the reader suppose?—Opinions! Editorial sanctums are often blest by celestial visitants bearing letter-press from the "Central Press Bureau," which, if it be otherwise objectionable, is recommended by one attribute, it comes gratis. "'All I want' M. de Bismarck observed on one occasion, 'is that the papers should give me space for my communications from Berlin; they may fill up the rest of their columns as they please.'" Not quite so fast, M. de Bismarck: who caused the woes of the *Frankfurter Zeitung?* What about "the stoker and five folders who were examined on oath by a criminal magistrate with the view of finding out the author of 'Where are the five milliards?'" Why was the editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* kept in durance vile and not allowed even to buy his own provisions, or get his meals from his family? And when this gentleman was forbidden to edit the paper or engage at all in literary work, the business manager was judicially examined concerning the authorship of certain articles, and on his refusal to give information, a fine was inflicted! But probably the *Frankfurter Zeitung* did not hospitably entertain the

angels from the "Press Bureau." We do things better, or at least more quietly, in India. Hypocrisy is sometimes said to be a kind of homage paid to religion, and perhaps the method of dealing with the Fourth Estate in India is after all a kind of lame homage to the liberty of the Press.

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In consequence of Mr. Knight's absence from Calcutta, the Editorship of the *Friend of India* will be provisional for a few weeks.

THE WEEK.

We have now more reason than ever to suppose that a secret understanding exists between the King of Ava and the Chinese; for it is only on this supposition that we can account for His Majesty's obstinacy. When we consider that it was at Manwyne that Mr. Margary was murdered, and in its neighbourhood that Colonel Browne's party was attacked, the absurdity of our troops being debarred by the Avan autocrat from exacting vengeance, in the event of the Chinese refusing to make ample atonement for the double outrage, becomes self-evident. If the King was obstinate when our Ambassador was present at Mandalay, there is little probability of his yielding now that he is relieved of Sir Douglas's presence. If His Majesty did not lie in stating that Leh See Tahee was the accredited Imperial Ambassador to his Court, the Imperial Government is directly concerned in the question; but this matters little, for, if Leh See Tahee has been acting on his own responsibility and is inclined to rebel against the Central Government, it is equally our duty to proceed against him in satisfaction for an outrage which the Chinese Imperial Government would only be too apt to pretend it could not itself avenge, owing to the rebellious attitude of the Momein provincial authorities. The position of affairs in Momein is such, that if the British officers who have been deputed to investigate the case locally, are allowed to proceed to Manwyne, they will probably be added to the roll of victims diplomatically offered up at the shrine of treacherous barbarism. Sir Douglas Forsyth was, it appears, merely instructed to obtain an explanation—more or less satisfactory—as to the circumstances of Leh See Tahee's reception at Mandalay, to insist on the Karennee question being settled from our point of view, and to demand a right of way for our troops in the event of its becoming necessary to punish the provincial Chinese authorities of Momein. By far the most important demand was the last, which the King is said to have met by a flat refusal. The right of way for British troops constituted the only substantial guarantee for the observance by the King of his treaty obligations. But in order to place our relations with Mandalay on a sound footing, Sir Douglas should have been also instructed to make demands in the interests of Burmese trade, to put a stop to illegal monoplies and ruinous trade-imports, and, above all, to prevent the future humiliation of British representatives, and secure for them and the British Residency at Mandalay an adequate guard of our own troops.

Apropos of Burmah, the *Pioneer* announces that "the instructions given to Sir Douglas Forsyth were explicit and decided. He was to proceed to Mandalay, demand a personal interview with the King, and, waving all unimportant questions of etiquette, in language firm but conciliatory, inform the King that no room for future misunderstandings could be permitted; that as a preliminary to any discussion whatever, he must give the required assurance that he would scrupulously maintain the *status quo*, himself verifying the record. The King's refusal to grant this indispensable condition was to have been accepted as the rupture of all present relations, and he was to have been warned that any aggression upon the disputed boundary would not only be repulsed, but regarded as an act of war, and be followed by active operations on our part such as might cost him his kingdom. This stage reached, Sir Douglas was to have retired to Rangoon and telegraphed for further instructions." This is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but what we complain of is that the *status quo* is in many respects, outside of the Karennee question, far from satisfactory. There is something mysterious about recent telegrams from Rangoon. Unconfirmed rumours are the order of the day.

Why does the Government persist in keeping a score of policemen at Bhamo without a commander, but with rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition? The Burmese would pay them well for the use of their arms in case of war, and as they would be crucified if they attempted to remain neutral, it is not unlikely that the whole of them would go over to the enemy. Besides Bhamo, Maoobeng, Henzadah, Myanoung, Prome, and other stations where British officers and treasure remain, are in danger of attack and destruction at the hands of a gang of desperate daceits. The *Rangoon Mail* contains the following information with reference to affairs generally :—

Reports from Mandalay lead to the belief that the King is going to try to put Sir Douglas Forsyth off the objects of his mission. It is said that in accordance with his instructions, the King was asked, how he received our enemy Lee Seh Tahee. The King is said to have at first denied the right of our Envoy to make any such questions, and then to have refused to enter upon any business on account of the Boodhist Lent, which will not be over for more than a month. Every care seems to be taken that the public shall know as little as possible of what is going on, and in consequence the apprehensions of the Burmese on our side are increasing considerably. The greater portion of those in Pegu thoroughly believe in the strength of the King, and our behaviour in our relations with him forms a strong ground for such belief. They forget the past entirely, and that in our *two previous wars* we obtained large portions of the royal territory. They believe thoroughly tha the King has formed strong European alliances antagonistic to us, and think that the Chinese who have without doubt 100,000 men and large stores of grain collected at the scene of Margary's murder, have promised His Majesty their powerful aid.

Sir Douglas Forsyth left Rangoon for Calcutta yesterday.

Syed Noor Mahomed Khan, cousin of the rebel Nowroz Khan, has been appointed to the charge of Lallpoorah. The Ameer addressing the Khan in durbar, said: "You will get twenty-five thousand rupees a year for the post, out of which you will have to pay three thousand rupees to the son of Nowroz Khan, thirteen thousand rupees to the other members of your family, and nine thousand for yourself, Two confidental Mullicks with two hundred Jazailchees will be posted at the thanna of Shulman and a cantonment of troops at Lallpoorah. I congratulate you, Zurdad Khan, on your appointment to so responsible a post." A number of the Khyber chiefs have visited Cabul and asked the Ameer's forgiveness for the stoppage of the trade routes. Kokan is disquieted on account of the sickness of its Khan, who is being attended by two Russian doctors from Tajkund.

Notwithstanding the animadversions that have appeared in the Rangoon and other papers on the manner in which the Karen famine has been dealt with, we think time will show that the Deputy Commissioner of Tounghoo has done all in his power to mitigate the evil, and that he has met the difficulty with success. A correspondent informs us that the clans are not at all under missionary influence. On returning from his tour through the Karen country, in April last, Major Lloyd visited all the villages of these wild tribes and induced the people to come down for assistance. A complete history of the famine will no doubt be one day laid before the public, and it will then be seen that while Government was occupied in grappling with a far more overwhelming disaster in Bengal, the welfare of these savage tribes, nominally our subjects, in the most distant corner of our dominions, was not lost sight of of by either the Government of India, the local Government, or its servants on the spot. We say nominally our subjects, because most of them pay no taxes, and scarcely acknowledge our authority; and many at first refused to accept Government aid, lest the fact of their doing so should be taken as a token of allegiance. At the last meeting of the Relief Committee, held in Tounghoo, the Rev. Father Biffi read a report which showed that between May 4th and June 8th, he had been instrumental in relieving 1,244 persons with the funds of the Committee. Of the Rs. 400 he had received there still remained Rs. 113 in his hands. Father Biffi explained that his assistance generally took the form of small donations either of money or rice to such afflicted people as he might encounter in his visitation. He was of opinion that owing to the beneficial measures of Government, the necessity for private relief was disappearing. Should the Indian corn the people had planted result in a favourable harvest and the rats not return to commit their depredations, there would soon be a sufficiency of food on the hills. The Rev. Mr. Bunker's report showed he had expended all the money the Committee had allowed him in purchasing paddy, which he had distributed among the Gyaikoo and Konoung villages, and in aid of a colony of Karens lately formed on the plains. The state of affairs among his villages was very different from what Father Biffi described as existing among his own parts, and there was still a considerable amount of distress. A Burman had conveyed to the hills for sale 400 baskets of paddy. He proposed purchasing this as the rate (Rs. 90 per hundred baskets) was not excessive considering the difficulties of transport, and he was confident it would prove of immense assistance. His account showed a balance of Rs. 23 in favor of the Committee. The Rev. Dr. Cross reported that he expended Rs. 200 in assisting the Shwaylai and Lutoh and Kyouk colonies, which had lately been established on the plains. The remaining Rs. 200 was far less than he required, but he had heard reports of great destitution

among the Pakus which he was anxious to relieve. It was agreed to place the balance of the funds of the Committee at the disposal of the missionaries.

THE Howlongs are reported to be on the war path against the Shyloos, a tribe now living near our eastern boundary line. The Howlongs have for some time kept themselves aloof from British officials in their neighbourhood.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S resolution on the policemen of the North-West has certainly had good effect in one way. Rundheer Sing—a robber who had infested the country for many years—and several other distinguished dacoits, having been either shot or arrested. Information of the whereabouts of the men was given to Mr. Finn, who, accompanied by a few followers, went in pursuit, and soon discovered Rundheer Sing and his friends apparently safely esconced on a boulder-covered hill, a hundred and fifty feet high, very precipitous, and altogether a natural fortress of considerable strength. The chief of the robbers was the first to fall, and as night was coming on, Mr. Finn scaled the hill and gallantly concluded the work of extirpation before twenty minutes had passed.

ONCE again has our railway system failed in an emergency. Heavy floods in the Central Provinces have led to a stoppage on the Great Indian Peninsular line, and other railways. Through booking beyond Jubbulpore is stopped. A telegram from Nursingpore states that the line is damaged, in places, for twenty miles. Every assistance, however, is rendered to passengers, but the train does not arrive at Bombay till four hours after the appointed time. Mails for this side of India are delayed twenty-four hours, as it is not safe to cross the breaks after dark. It is expected that the damages will be entirely repaired within a week.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Death Tribute of England to India.—Dr. J. Mouat. There are few questions of greater political importance connected with India than that of the cost, in the lives of her children, which Great Britain must pay for the maintenance of her magnificent Eastern Empire. The general and scientific interest of the question is scarcely of less concern than its State relation; for now that increased facilities of communication have caused, and are causing, a large and constantly increasing current of European life to flow to the eastward, for purposes of business or pleasure it becomes a matter of national importance to ascertain the real and unavoidable risks of such migration, and to draw from them practical lessons for present use and future guidance. Dr. Mouat holds that the mortality tables of the various Indian funds, civil and military, are not correct estimates of the *present* value of European life in India, or exact indications of Indian risks now; that much of the sickness and mortality among Europeans in this country, commonly and generally debited to climate, is due to other causes; that the epidemic diseases do not exercise such an exceptional influence on the death-rates of Europeans as to need exceptional consideration in the construction of Tables of Life Assurance; that in the tropics there is a balance of proclivities to loss of health which reduces many irregularities in the apparent incidence of disease—the abdominal organs, in India, for example, taking the place of the organs of the chest, in England, in their importance as sources of disease and cause of death; that a temperate person in easy circumstances, with a first-class insurable life, has, in the ordinary course of an Indian career, as fair a chance of survivorship as he would have had in more favoured countries; and lastly, that the rates of assurance levied in England are sufficient to cover Indian risks in *carefully* selected lives.

A glimpse of the old order of things is afforded in the writings of Sir James Annesley, who mentions incidentally that of 1,366 European gentlemen in the Madras Presidency, 115 died in the years 1813, '14, and '15—not quite 40 per 1,000, but considerably more than double the number of officers who died in India in the decade above referred to. According to the same writer, the mortality among 1,260 European officers of the Madras army, in the year 1820, amounted to nearly 60 per 1,000, of which the highest proportions were furnished by the Infantry, Cavalry, and Medical Departments, the Artillery losing about half the proportions of those branches of the army, and the Engineers none at all. Coming to more recent times and more exact figures, the mean mortality of Mr. Samuel Brown's Tables gives a rate, for all ages combined, of 26 per 1,000 for military, and 19 per 1,000 for civil lives; while Woolhouse's Tables, which begin at a later period of life, give a mean death-rate of 34 per 1,000 for the lives of military officers. Dr. Twining, one of the best of the early writers on tropical diseases, in speaking of Europeans who have been a few years in India, says that: "Most of the evils arising from high temperature are borne with less suffering; but debility, and a sense of lassitude from slight exertion, is easily felt. However, it must be acknowledged that the power of accomplishing undertakings, which require extreme mental or bodily exertion, is much modified by the habits in which individuals may have usually indulged. Nothing is so destructive of energy of body and mind as habitual indolence and inactivity in a tropical climate. Those persons are undoubtedly the most happy who have sufficient inducements and opportunities to keep themselves always employed in useful occupations, and they alone preserve their vigor of body and mind unimpaired during a long residence in India." Admitting all this to be true, continues the same eminent observer, "it is certain that no care as respects our habits of living and occupations of mind can completely counteract the effects of climate; and a tendency to chronic disease of some vital organ is found to take place much before the ordinary period of senescence in Europe."

This, which nearly contains the whole question, as stated by one of the most trustworthy writers on tropical diseases, was written in 1835, and was perfectly true of that time, when Hill Stations were unknown; when the chief health resorts of Anglo-Indians of the higher classes were the Cape of Good Hope and Australia; when officers were tied to unhealthy localities and unable to leave them; when the European population of India was almost exclusively confined to the official classes; when the habits of society in general, and of military society in particular, were very different from the habits of our time, and when the laws of health were imperfectly understood at home, and altogether ignored abroad. In those days it took weeks by river, and days by road, to reach stations to which a traveller can now be carried in a few hours by rail. At some seasons, and those the most unhealthy, in some districts, and those the least healthy, all movement was practically prohibited by want of carriage, and supplies of all kinds were scanty and precarious. All this is reversed now, and the old medical aphorism has become a literal truth as respects India: "Plurimi morbi, multis remediis domandi, tempestate vel cœlo mutato, sponte evanescunt aut levantur."

Tamil Hymn Book.—Rev. W. E. De Riemer. There have been doubts expressed often as to the possibility or the wisdom of attempting to write out native metres with European notation, and the Rev. M. De Riemer confesses that the task is a difficult one, and that the music so written is liable to be constrained or cramped. "But to say that the task is an impossible one, betrays an ignorance of the perfection to which musical science has arrived. Probably there is no sound or succession of sounds capable of utterance by the human voice—be it high or low, long or short, heavy or light, single or compound—which cannot be represented in musical notation, and again reproduced by a real musical artist. Consequently the difficulties of such a task must diminish with the increase of scientific knowledge. I do not claim to have an artist's ability, but if I have succeeded entirely or in part in my endeavour to catch and reproduce these lyric tunes, I shall be repaid for the effort. As to the desirability of making the effort I have not the least doubt. I shall feel assured of the gratitude of every European missionary who desires to see good native music in use among the churches over whom he has charge, and who has hitherto searched in vain for a standard of song by which these congregations could be trained."

The Childhood of Religion.—E. Clodd. One-half of this work is what the *Athenæum* calls "twaddle," while the rest, answering to the title, contains chapters on the ancient religions of the Hebrews and the Hindoos, on Zoroastrianism, Boodhism, Confucianism, and Mahomedanism. For an illustration of the author's manner of work we will look at the twenty pages—"a greater length than I had intended"—which he allows to "the ancient and modern Hindoo religions." "A lifetime," he says at starting, "would not compass the study of its sacred books, and it is a religion hard to explain." Confessing by implication that he has not compassed the subject, he wisely makes no attempt to explain it. He tells us that "veda means 'knowledge,' 'science,' and is a word kindred to our English 'wisdom,' 'to wit,' and the many like words," and that Reg-Veda means "Veda of praise," that this sacred book contains more than 1,000 hymns, some of them 4,200 years old, and that "some 600 years before Christ every word, every verse, and every syllable was counted, and the number agrees with existing copies as nearly as one could expect." He quotes from eight of the hymns addressed to the principal gods, and mentions a few of the myths concerning these gods, assigning the first place to Agni, the god of fire. "He it is," he says, "who lives among men, who is the messenger between earth and heaven, the sole guarding and guiding power left to shelter men and dispel the gloom when the sun has set. His wonderful birth, from two pieces of wood rubbed together, is sung in glowing language; the ten singers are ten virgins who bring him into being; the two pieces of wood are his father and mother." He tell us that "one by one Indra, and Agni, and the rest fell from their high places to lower ones, and became symbols of the supreme soul, Brahma or Brahm"; but he adds, "Of the subtle system which had birth in those times nothing can be said here." He does say a little about Brahma, Vishnoo, and Siva, a little about Brahmanism and a little about the later degradations of the reformed creed, and, finally, he informs us that "Brahmanism is slowly giving way before the higher teaching of Christians and Mahomedans, and of a few earnest men in its midst who are striving to purify it, and to win the Hindoos to the simple creed which underlies the world's great religions, and which shows itself in doing and not in dreaming." But the chapter fails altogether to give any account of the "childhood" of Brahmanism, or of the early idolatries out of which it grew, or of the later idolatries that have grown out of it.

Administration Report of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts.—One of the chapters of this publication contains useful information about the gems and minerals found in Ajmere. Prismatic corundum or chrysoberyl is found among the Toda Hills near Rajmahal on the Banas in irregular rolled pieces, small and generally of a light green color: these stones are considered by the natives as emeralds, and pass under the name of "panna"; but they are much softer than the real emerald of India, which

is generally green-colored sapphire. Schorl occurs abundantly in the vicinity of Ajmere and elsewhere in the districts: very beautiful crystals of it are found imbedded in milk-white quartz: minute crystals also occur very abundantly in some of the granite: it is also found in massive broken and rolled pieces near the abandoned copper mine adjacent to Ajmere; and has been mistaken for lucullite (or black marble): the crystals become electric by heating. Chrysolite is found in the form of small pebbles of a pale green color and semi-transparent in the bed of the nullah near the same mine: it is not, however, sufficiently colored or transparent to be of any great beauty: it melts with borax into a greenish mass. Garnets are to be found in abundance in beds of various nullahs that flow from the schistose hills: they are generally small, but are sometimes of considerable size; their form is usually a rhomboidal dodecahedron: they are of a claret-red color, and more or less transparent. Quartz is very abundant, and chiefly common quartz; rock crystal, milk quartz, and calcedony are also met with frequently: onyx of a coarse kind is not uncommon in detached pieces; and hornstone is found in the same way. Cornelian—rolled, or broken—pebbles are found in the beds of some nullahs, both of white and reddish veined varieties, but very impure. Heliotrope or bloodstone is found in small detached irregular pieces in the beds of some nullahs, but it is generally of a green color, and seldom has red spots. Jasper is rarely found in rolled pieces among the sand of the nullahs; it is of a dull liver color. Carbuncles are found near Sarwar (in the Kishenghur territory), a town on the road from Ajmere to Kekree and Deolee. Shafts are sunk about twelve feet, and the rough carbuncles are dug out.

The Karens as a Race.—Rev. E. B. Cross. A valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Karen people appears in the last number of the *Evangelical Review*. The writer believes the Karens to be a very primitive race, although in some of their tribal varieties they show evidences of mixture with other races. In this respect we seem able to detect traces, in some instances plainly marked, of mixture with Shans, Taliens, Burmans, and even Madrasees or Hindoos. These last, however, are not so plain or well defined; but in a few cases they are so distinct as to give the observer a strong impression of the fact. This supposed mixture with some of the dark-skinned tribes of the Asiatic Aryans, has been frequently stated by the more intelligent and learned of the Karens.

The Karens when found in a savage state, differ slightly in their habits of life, from other savages. They are degraded and cruel. They seem to place little more value upon human life than upon the life of brutes, where the question of killing is concerned. They are extremely indolent so far as regular work is concerned; yet their mode of living compels them to very hard labour for some months of the year. "The women are far more industrious than the men, who seem to have to be forced to work by the simple necessity of food. They were never cannibals so far as known, but there is nothing so loathsome or disgusting as not to be food for them. Caterpillars, snakes and lizards are eaten by them without hesitation. In a savage state they preyed upon one another without pity or consideration. In this way they became segregated and broken up into nearly as many warring parties, as there were villages or chiefs. They attacked each other as if in an endless state of warfare, and yet no chief became powerful enough to add the country of his neighbours to his own. Feuds among them were rarely settled except by the extermination of one party by the other." As they were first found by the missionaries in Toungoo, clans and warring parties often consisted of single villages. Sometimes two or more villages were in league, but chiefly because they were of family kindred. Alliances were rarely extended beyond such family relationship. The paths leading to every village were beset with traps; spears or sharpened bamboos, were fixed in the ground in concealed places, to wound the feet of an aggressor and prevent his approach. The houses of the people were all built as if constituting one house. In this way, when attacked, they were ready for united defence, or prepared to make their escape together. Their suspicion and fear of one another took countless forms, and extended to every feature and manner of intercourse. If a village was visited by an individual of another village or by a stranger, the proper signal of approach had to be given before entering the village, or the visitor was taken for a spy or an enemy, and subject to death as such. The same precaution had also to be taken in leaving the village, after having been received and entertained. The retiring visitor left with the consent and the fair understanding of the chief, or forfeited his life as a consequence. The rule was that he would be followed and assassinated, and it was generally put in practice. This custom subjected the first missionaries, who were Karens, to the most serious difficulties and dangers.

Excise in the North-West.—An interesting statement has been prepared by Mr. Macnaghten showing the quantity of spirits sold per shop and the prices obtaining in different districts. The statement is avowedly tentative, and the results are not to be implicitly relied on. It would appear, however, that there is no very extraordinary difference in the average ratail price per gallon throughout the provinces, but the average profit per shop varies from Rs. 21 in the Cawnpore district to Rs. 555-8-0 in the Meerut cantonments; and the variation in incidence of license fees per gallon is still more striking, the Meerut district returns showing an average of Rs. 1-15-6, while those of Ghazeepore show five annas only. The low incidence in the latter district is rightly attributed by the Commissioner to the faulty system of assessing the shops in classes instead of according to their several capabilities. It seems improbable that competition and the varying strength of the liquor are responsible for all, or nearly all, the difficulties presented by the statement. It is, for instance, *primâ facie* unlikely that a Meerut publican would be content to pay Rs. 92 for his license and secure a profit of only Rs. 40, when by crossing the Ganges and bidding Rs. 82 at the Moradabad sales he could reap a profit of Rs. 146. It would be more satisfactory if the Commissioner were in future reports to explain some of the most striking differences in the statement, the nature of which seems to meet the requirements of Government.

The highest average number of gallons issued per shop is in the Bareilly cantonment, where it is 1,300; and here, too, calculating the average retail price at 10 annas a bottle, or Rs. 3-12-0 a gallon, the average profit per shop are the highest, *viz.*, Rs. 925; but we expect that in this instance the retail price has been calculated too high, and should be reduced to 8 annas a bottle, or Rs. 3 a gallon. We put it at the higher price, which appeared to be that of the Bareilly district, but competition would doubtless make the price less in the city and cantonments than in the district.

Speaking generally, profits per shop are, as was to be expected, largest in cantonments (which in the case of Meerut, Bareilly, Agra, and Futtegurh, include the neighbouring city), and in those districts, *e.g.*, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Benares, and Mirzapore, the returns of which include the head-quarters city. From Dehra Doon the revenue from country spirit has always been high, but we cannot account for the high average profit per shop in Bulundshuhur and Futtehpore. In the former district the average incidence of the license fee per gallon is much less than in the neighbouring districts, and it is low in Futtehpore, but as compared with 1872-73 the revenue from license fees has in 1873-74 been doubled in the Futtehpore district, and for 1874-75 the Collector has licensed 115 shops for Rs. 6,878, or Rs. 2,000 more than was realized in 1873-74. In Bulundshuhur, too, the license fees have been considerably raised for the current year, 57 shops having been licensed for Rs. 5,304.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—As might be expected, some of the native papers have already begun to cry out against charging the Indian tax-payer with the expense of entertaining the Prince, should he come among us. I only allude to the subject in order to express an earnest hope that there is sufficient good feeling in the country to discredit such talk at once. These writers are in the habit of recalling with admiration the days of the Mogul, when there were never less than 5,000 elephants and 12,000 horses in the royal stables; and have just been wailing over the fall of a prince who spent two-thirds of his revenue upon Brahmins and prostitutes; and it is difficult to restrain some indignation when they almost in the same breath, grumble at having to pay the railway expenses of their Sovereign. For be it remembered that, if the Prince comes to this country at all, he will come, *not as future King of England, but as future Emperor of India—not as the modern successor of Elizabeth* as she journeyed to Kenilworth, but as the son of Akbar as he visited his father's conquests in the Deccan. Let us hope that the complaint arises, not from disloyalty to the throne, but from a feeling that England, being a millionaire among the nations, ought to pay for all, just as some politico economists think it no injustice to throw the whole weight of taxation in any given society upon the rich. Certainly I would never blame a native politician for trying to get as much out of England for his country as he can. But there should be a limit to the demands of India; and considering that we contribute nothing to the annual income of the Prince, it would be disgraceful to throw upon another country the cost of the few months during which he will be with us in the twofold relation of monarch and guest. It is natural that on such an occasion there should be a difference of opinion as to the mode in which, if he comes at all, the Prince of Wales should appear before his future subjects. If we take Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail's ground that he should discard civilized notions of taste and dignity, and accommodate himself to those of the East, it is clear that his best course would be to borrow the Lord Mayor's coach, hire a team of half-a-dozen piebald horses from Sangster's circus, and descend from this equipage at every halting-place into a pair of golden scales to be weighed against rupees and pice for distribution among the loyal spectators! I have no doubt that at such a sight Ramsing, Khudabux, and Bapoolal would acknowledge with one consent that Aurungzebe himself was out-done, and that no regal virtue was wanting to their future monarch except a stone or two more weight for the purposes of the last-named ceremony. It is obvious, however, that, willing as John Bull may be to dazzle the eyes and win the hearts of his subjects, there are limits below which he cannot descend without loss of dignity, for which no amount of evanescent popularity could make amends. *The ass in the lion's hide is absurd enough, but the reverse spectacle of the British lion arrayed in red silk tights, spangled coats,* and such like womanish frippery, would be *something more than* ridiculous. The humblest native has sharp enough wits to know that spangles do not necessarily imply power, nor the absence of them weakness, and it is well that their future Sovereign should proclaim, even by the emblems with which he is surrounded, that his rule is something very different from all that has gone before.

O.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The chief argument that runs through your recent article on Disestablishment, and expressed in various ways, is that "religion is a natural part of government," "part and parcel of their con-

stitution as a government," &c. You endeavour to give force to this argument or statement by recalling the past history of India, from which you make it appear Government in former days was always associated with, and regulated by religion, Hindoo or Mahomedan, and that the Christian religion by the present conquerors only replaces that of their predecessors. You do not give prominence to this as an historical accident, but adduce it to prove a principle—*viz.*, that "religion is a natural part of Government." It is not necessary to your argument, you say, that you "should attempt to prove that the Christian religion of this country or any other form of it, or indeed any particular religion, is true. True or false, it seems to us that some religion, if it be believed to be the true religion, or to be better than any other religions prevailing in the country, must necessarily form an essential and recognized part in the system of a Government which believes, or professes to believe, in that religion." It is refreshing to meet with a statement of so broad and comprehensive a character as this, instead of the miserable side-issues that are raised by many on this question. Allow me to make the following remarks :—

1. I submit that religion, *as such*, is no natural or necessary part of good government. You agree with me, I suppose, when I say that the end of all good government is the general well-being of the people. We agree, further, in saying that the well-being of the people is best promoted when government is administered on the principle of equal justice and benevolence to all. Now these principles have a religious and non-religious aspect; a Divine (or, if you choose, a superhuman) and a human character. In regard to the former, that is, to our relations to our Maker, the principles of justice and benevolence are religious; they are elucidated and applied by Divine teaching and command. In regard to the latter, they are purely moral, that is, they affect and regulate our relations to each other as human beings. So long as the principles of political justice and benevolence are recognised simply in their mundane or human character, as ultimate principles of morality in every human breast, they form a workable basis of political government. But when you introduce the Divine or superhuman element, those sanctions or motives in connection with moral principles which each man derives from his peculiar beliefs concerning God as superhuman things, you unsettle the whole working of political government, owing to the variety and even contrariety of those religious beliefs. When a Government says, "We will endeavour to govern according to the principles of true justice and benevolence," a whole nation, all mankind, can understand and agree to such a declaration; and if they have respect for, and confidence in, the moral integrity of their rulers, they will not ask very carefully what religion they profess, but will allow to each ruler private liberty to apply such religious sanctions or motives in the discharge of his public duties as he may conscientiously think right and true. It is enough for them that he is a man of strict justice and benevolence. Should rulers or legislators say, "We will endeavour to govern according to *Christian*, or *Mahomedan*, or *Hindoo* principles of religion," the instinctive sense of justice of intelligent people would at once resent and protest against such a policy. People wont have a right to say, "We don't want to know about your private religious views: these are for a man in relation to his Maker; and about which all men have their peculiar and various beliefs. We want a government based on principles on which all men agree, be they religious sanctions to these principles or what they may." Just as, when a man is punished for some unjust action, he is punished not because he breaks a precept of the Koran, or the Institutes of Menu, or of the Bible, but because he has broken a *just law*; so we expect that our rulers in making laws and enforcing them, will do so, not because they find these laws in certain religious books, but because the laws are founded upon the eternal principles of justice and benevolence which find a place in each enlightened man's breast.

2. If religion, *as such*, is to be regarded as a necessary point of government, all good government becomes impossible. For religion is as various as the races, nationalities, and minds of men; but the broad principles of morality, on which alone just government is possible, are as universal as the enlightened portion of the human race. If Government legislate or rule on Christian, Mussulman, or Hindoo religious principles, *as such*, they tacitly protest against the religions they exclude from their principles of government; and that negative protest is an injustice to the professors of these religions, and as such it is bad government. The injustice is all the greater, when not only is government declared to be conducted on the basis of a religion which many, perhaps the majority, of the people deny, but when Government also compels the people to support by their money the institutions of what is to them a false religion—when a Mussulman legislator declares that he enacts or enforces a certain law because it is according to the Koran; when a Hindoo acts similarly, because he is guided by his caste rules; when a Roman Catholic legislates or rules according to a Papal dictate, or from fear of purgatory; or a Protestant frames his laws and enforces them according to his interpretation of certain texts in the Bible—laws would be promulgated and enforced which would exclude and oppose each other, according to the age or religion of the dominant sect; and in such variety and discord of politico-religious principles, good government would be impossible. But when a man, keeping the purely religious aspect of the principles on which he legislates or rules within his own heart, and between him and his Maker, professes to rule on the principles of equal justice and benevolence to all, then, if he is an *honest* man, his government must best commend itself, and be ultimately most beneficial to the mass of the people.

3. As a matter of fact, religion is not an integral part of the Government of India; and never was intended to be. The Queen herself is a Christian, but the Government, as such, is neither Christian nor anti-Christian; it is neutral with regard to religion. This is the policy of the Proclamation issued after the Mutiny. The introduction of the Anglican Church by the British Government into India, and its original endowment were intended not to declare the religious or Christian character or policy of the East India Company or the British Government, but, as is stated in the Preamble to the Letters Patent of George III in 1814, the Church of England was established because "the doctrine and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland are professed and observed by a considerable part of His Majesty's subjects," and because "no sufficient provision hath been made for the supply of persons duly ordained, to officiate as ministers, and that His Majesty's subjects are deprived of some offices prescribed in the liturgy, and the usage of the Church aforesaid for want of a Bishop." The design of the Government was then simply to supply religious privileges to His Majesty's subjects; and there is not, so far as I am aware, any statement in the various enactments regarding the Episcopal Church in India which sets forth the principle that the Christian religion is "a natural part" of the Government of India. I am quite aware that the idea of the Indian Government being a "Christian Government" is common enough among defenders of the Episcopal Church Establishment, but it is an idea of later growth than the Establishment itself,—a kind of after-thought, by which the Ecclesiastical Establishment is supposed to represent the "Christianity" of the Government, very different from the simple intention of the originators of the Church Establishment, which was only to supply religious privileges to a "considerable part of His Majesty's subjects." In truth, your argument regarding religion as a natural part of Government is such as is used in England with regard to its Established Church but, it seems to me, has no force here. Religion has, rightly or wrongly, a close connection with Government in England, at least so far as ecclesiastical institutions are concerned; but that is simply because in former days the Church ruled or controlled the Crown, and was allowed to do so because the rulers and people superstitiously believed that Government had to be carried on under special Divine authority of which the clergy were supposed to be the sole representatives. What has been done in India in supporting such a Church Establishment could never be done in England to-day, if no such Establishment already existed. Our legislators, and the people generally, have ideas of the true ends and functions of good government which would make them scout the notion of Government becoming a Missionary Society to supply religious privileges to a "considerable part of His Majesty's subjects."

JAMES ROSS.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal has written a valuable paper detailing the history and effect of the cyclone which did so much damage in Burdwan and Midnapore in October last. He is of opinion that these storms in the Bay of Bengal are generated, like the hurricanes on the Indian Ocean, in the belt lying between two parrallel atmospheric currents flowing in opposite directions, implying the existence of comparatively high atmospheric pressures to the south and north of the belt. It is shown that these disturbances existed in the present case; the pressure to the southward in the neighbourhood of Port Blair, and to the northward over Bengal, being above the mean immediately before the storm, and to the southward very abnormally so. Very little information, unfortunately, was to be obtained by Mr. Willson concerning the progress of the cyclone up the Bay, four or five ships only having been in its neighbourhood until it arrived near the Sandheads; and of these few, three were Arab craft, whose logs are principally taken up with the story of their prayers, the phantom ships they saw, and the "devils on their main-masts." Information, more or less valuable, however, was obtained from the logs of the *Ireshope*, the *Patrie*, the *Udston*, the S.S. *Scotia* and *Sirius*. The storm raged from noon to midnight of the 15th. From Baliapal to Bhograi the country presented a scene of desolation, almost every house being destroyed, and hardly a tree standing erect. Half the cattle are estimated to have been destroyed, and 200 lives lost. The chief violence of the storm however, was spent upon Midnapore, where its intensity is reported to have far exceeded that of the cyclone of 1864. The loss of life in the town itself was very lamentable, amounting in the whole district to 3,049. The labours of years in the way of arboriculture were destroyed in a single night, and 17,500 cattle are reported to have perished. The Hooghly district escaped with the exception of a small part only, but five deaths are unfortunately recorded. Twenty-nine deaths are reported from Burdwan, twenty-seven in the Moorshedabad district, nine in Hooghly, seven in Nuddea, and four in Rajshahye. In Midnapore, the hurricane was attended by the extraordinary rainfall of 10·27 inches. At Moorshedabad the almost incredible fall of 16·3 inches was measured on the 16th; at Burdwan, 7·43 inches during the storm; at Berhampore, 5·93; and as far north as Rungpore, 6·97. The Burdwan district suffered severely, and upwards of 21,000 houses were destroyed. Near the Kanoo station the down passenger-train was brought to a stand by the violence of the wind, and finally blown over upon the up-line. In the Moorshedabad district the storm was at its highest

between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. of the 16th. It seems to have traversed the whole length of the district and, crossing the Ganges, passed into Rajshahye, where it finally spent itself. A very melancholy loss of life thus attended the cyclone: 3,392 persons are reported to have been killed thereby on land, while all the district officers express their fear that this number falls far short of the actual deaths.

There appears to be an important distinction between the storms which visit the Bay at the end of the south-west monsoon and those which sometimes attend its commencement. The former are usually generated a little north of the Andamans, while the latter appear to take their rise in the northern part of the Bay, the barometer falling steadily and considerably for days before their occurrence. On the other hand, the barometer gives little indication of the approach of a cyclone in October until it is close at hand.

CERTAIN acting Deputy Magistrates and Collectors have been warned that "their retention in the public service depends entirely on their passing the examinations to which they are respectively liable," and a like warning has been conveyed to officers in the inferior grades similarly situated. The justice of this measure depends very much on circumstances. We presume the officials in question were appointed *before* the examination test was imposed on candidates for the Subordinate Civil Service, and if so it would be hard to deprive them of their appointments, unless the nature of their official duties gave them plenty of leisure for study or unless they were allowed special leave for the purpose. Fearing that even the prohibitive examination test may leave too many passed candidates unprovided for, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the annual examinations are to cease for the present, and that no general examination is to be held till further notice. It is a pity this simple expedient was not thought of last year, as it is certainly a fairer proceeding than that of making a sudden alteration in the examination test, and thus shutting out men in 1875 who would have passed with flying colours in 1874.

THE new Chief Justice attended the High Court on Monday, when Mr. Justice Louis S. Jackson introduced to him the pleaders of the Court.

THERE has been some excitement in Bhaugulpore lately, owing to a case of forgery, in which a wealthy Indigo-planter and others are supposed to have been implicated. The case is at present under consideration, so nothing more can be said. The rainy season has set in throughout the district, a correspondent informs us. The heat this year from the 15th of May up to the present time, has been unusually great: the cool damp wind—pleasant, if not wholesome—which generally blows from the Terai during this period, having been entirely absent. The mango season has been a complete failure. "A bad mango season, is always a good Indigo season," is a saying which has passed almost into a proverb. And indigo prospects are certainly very satisfactory, except in a few of the factories in the Seopole divisions, where some damage has been done by grasshoppers. Manufacturing has commenced and the factories are full of life and activity. Unlike Tirhoot and Chumparun, where machinery is used—the work is here all done by hand. The vats filled with the water in which the indigo plant has been steeped, are beaten by men who, standing nearly up to their waists in water, strike the surface with wooden implements, not unlike canoe paddles, until the contents turn from deep blue to a dark shade of green. The men who do this work had need be strong, since they stand for hours at this toilsome labour, with the broiling sun overhead, and the fumes of the seething indigo rising up round them. These labourers are called Musahirs (*i.e.*, rat-eaters), and are probably descendants of some aboriginal tribe. They are shorter, stouter and darker, than the natives generally, and far stronger, probably because they supplement their wretched diet with animal food, in the shape of rats, pigs, mungooses, and anything they can obtain of the same kind. The transplanting of the paddy has been a little delayed, as the showers, though general, have not been heavy enough to soak the fields sufficiently for the process, but the clouds are heavy, and there will doubtless soon be a heavy downpour, which will enable the cultivators to complete the planting out of the grain. Murrooah, and kharee, and other grains are already well above ground, and thriving. It is only now that the cattle are recovering in numbers and condition, in which they had been reduced from the effects of the late famine. The loss of the paddy, from which the people derived their staple food, resulting also in the loss of the straw on which the cattle in a great measure depended.

CHOLERA is prevalent in Julpigoree, and some parts of Patna and Gya. The following remark refers to Noakally: "*The epidemic of worms has broken out both among river and tank fish.*" We believe there is no longer any doubt about the existence of the epidemic among fish in Lower Bengal, and the worms have, it is said, been found in fish brought for sale to the Calcutta municipal market.

IT has recently been judicially decided by the High Court that "persons accepting an invitation at their neighbour's house, and afterwards failing to attend, cannot be held liable to recoup the entertainer for the price of the food unconsumed on account of their absence." The Moonsiff of Moonsheegunge near Dacca in whose Court the entertainer originally brought his suit, had thought otherwise, and delivered his judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The case came up in appeal to the High Court (a report of which will be found in another column;) and the learned Judges who reversed this absurd decision, playfully remark, that if the Moonsiff's law were correct, "the risk of accepting invitations would be very serious indeed." It is, however, a grave matter to think that such a decision should even be possible at the present day when the Subordinate Judicial Service is recruited from among the most accomplished of the graduates of the Calcutta University. Our inferior Courts in former times, presided over by Judges who did not know a word of English, used to furnish some very curious instances of grotesque litigation; but it would probably be difficult to find, in the whole of the old law-reports, so brilliant an example of legal acumen as the Moonsiff of Moonsheegunge has displayed in this case.

THE East India Railway Company is said to have decided on dispensing with the services of twenty European guards and substituting natives in their places.

WE hear on good authority that the Prince of Wales is not likely to remain more than a week in Calcutta, and our fair readers will, we fear, be *désolé* to hear that there is no probability of a drawing-room; but, on the other hand, the public will be treated to illuminations on a scale that will eclipse everything hitherto seen in India.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Darjeeling on Thursday for Cooch Behar, Dhoobree, Gowhatty, Dacca, and Calcutta, where he will arrive about the 22nd of this month.

THE expenditure of an additional lakh and thirty-three thousand rupees has been sanctioned for the Hooghly Bridge.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE Annual General Meeting of the United Service Institution of India took place at Simla on July 1st, Lord Napier presiding. Lieutenant Hart, Royal Engineers, delivered a lecture on the siege of Paris.

IT is stated that all intention of fortifying Peshawur having now been abandoned, a large portion of its European garrison will be located during the hot months at Cherat, where the existing barrack-accommodation will be considerably enlarged.

THE wife of a retired Bengal Cavalry officer, residing at Mussoorie, is reported to have killed a leopard which had entered the compound in the absence of her husband.

THE Prince of Wales will spend a week or ten days in shooting in the Terai and Kumaon with General Ramsay, and he will afterwards proceed to Nepal, where Sir Jung Bahadoor will meet him.

"CAWNPORE is said to be a hot place in summer" says a writer in a New York paper, in describing a tour through India. The sweet simplicity of this observation characterizes all he says, for "We had rooms at the United Service Hotel, and found there quite a number of officers of the army. We found the English everywhere in India cordial and obliging, and everywhere polite, and always ready to give valuable information and to show us everything of interest in the town." The English, we are glad to hear, "are treating the natives with more consideration than they did before the Mutiny, but they are *not likely to spoil them with kindness now.* It is quite apparent that it is the established policy of the Government to yield to them their rights and also to protect them in their rights. Before the mutiny many of the English, especially the soldiers, were in the habit of taking almost everything they wanted of the natives, and there was no redress for such grievances, but now there are Courts established, where natives may implead Englishmen as well as Englishmen natives."

THE men concerned in the late case of *suttee* in Oudh have been tried, and Mir Niku, the chief abettor, has been sentenced to ten, two others to seven, and three more to five years' imprisonment. The rest of the defendants, about thirty in number, were released.

SOME time ago the Lahore Police warned the public against the promoters of the Lahore Great English Derby Sweep, but a portion of the public insisted on being taken in, and our Lahore contemporary has now favored us with further particulars. It is needless to remark that "the result of the drawing" has never been published. "The originator of the sweep was a Mr. Taylor, a gentleman having no occupation, and for some time a lodger in Mela Ram's barracks. About a month before the Sweep should have been drawn, circumstances took him away from Lahore, and he gave instructions to the Post Master to hand over all letters addressed to him as Honorary Secretary of the Lahore Great Derby Sweep to a Mr. Roach, who, we believe, for some time received them. Mr. Roach, however, was unfortunate in his monetary transactions with a gentleman he met casually at Lahore, inasmuch as he borrowed without the lender's consent or knowledge a currency note for Rs. 100, which he converted to his (Roach's) own use. This *contretemps* led to an introduction to a Justice of the Peace, and a prolonged stay at the Lahore Central Jail, and since then nothing has been heard of the Lahore Great English Derby Sweep, which has come to grief, a martyr to circumstances."

THE places on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway beyond Jubbulpore, impassable by trains owing to recent damage by floods, have been reduced to two, which are five miles apart. First and second class passengers are now conveyed through on lorries as far as practicable.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA has sentenced the man Jumna Doss, who was supposed to be the Nana of Bithoor, to four years' imprisonment, under the provisions of the Gwalior Durbar Code.

BOMBAY.

NOWANUGGUR, in Kattywar, is in a bad way, and seems to need the services of a British nurse. It is the old story. His Highness the Jam is so deeply involved that he can no longer walk alone, and Mr. Peile, according to the *Times of India*, has called upon him "to report what measures His Highness has taken to extricate himself and the State from the heavy encumbrances in which they are involved; what reforms he proposes in the revenue and

judicial branches of his administration; and what measures he is prepared to adopt for the introduction of a better class of native officials than those at present employed." But he knows not what to say in reply. Personally the Jam is a good Prince, as Kattywar princes go; but is cursed with a bad Karbharee, a "*Modhi* Banian named Bhugwanjee." This gentleman seems to have been as successful in feathering his own nest, as he has been unfortunate in the management of the Jam's affairs. He "is reported to be possessed of considerable wealth, and is perhaps the largest State creditor, though he does not hold State securities in his own name. He has banking firms in Kattywar and elsewhere, and is said to carry on extensive mercantile operations with Bombay and other large cities." The Jam is deeply indebted to him—in what way is not stated—and cannot conveniently dispense with him. We suppose the upshot will be that we shall have to take over sick Nowanuggur till it gets well again, and then discharge it from hospital with a full purse.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, alluding to the dangers to which honest politicals are exposed at native courts, gives the following account of the fate that befell Mr. Sutherland at Baroda: Let us see what sorcery, enchantment, or witchcraft meant in the case of Mr. Sutherland. His death occurred very suddenly in 1840. Syajeerao Maharajah had in his employment a sorcerer named Ladba Bhagat, who originally came from the Deccan, and was a bricklayer, and professed to be on good terms with a goddess, who reciprocated his friendship by helping him to accomplish his desires by supernatural means. This man was employed by Syajeerao in a domestic matter, and when His Highness's concubine, Bheemabaee, gave birth to a son, the cause was attributed to Ladba's sorcery. Syajeerao had important matters to discuss with the British Government, and as he took an opposite view of affairs from Mr. Sutherland, he thought he could settle the matter through the agency of his sorcerer. Ladba took the affair in hand, and commenced to perform disgusting rites, among which was the performance of incantations over clothing which Mr. Sutherland's washerwoman had been bribed to supply to him, and which incantations were to have the effect of making Mr. Sutherland die when he put on the clothing. He also called for the sacrifice of an unmarried girl, who should no sooner be touched by the fire than Mr. Sutherland should die, and this fearful rite was actually performed. Mr. Sutherland did die, not by the incantations of the sorcerer, but by poison which the miserable quack had caused to be given to him simultaneously with the sacrifice of the girl. After this event Ladba's fame became greater than ever. He became the confidential adviser of Syajeerao, who had a picture painted in which he and his sorcerer appeared side by side. Like many sinners in the civilised world, Ladba thought to compound for his misdeeds by building temples dedicated to the deity, which in his case was the patronising goddess. To this day the murderer's family, it is said, holds two *inam* villages, and gets a large allowance from the State.

TWO hundred prisoners were set free from the Baroda jails on the occasion of the installation of Syajee Rao.

THE Bombay papers are appealing to the public for donations of left-off clothing for the use of European vagrants. The *Bombay Gazette* thus describes the condition of the people on whose behalf the appeal is being made. "Many of these poor fellows enter this asylum (the workhouse) without shoes to their feet and with only rags for clothes. When taken into the institution they are supplied with dungaree clothing; but this sort of dress has the appearance of prison clothing, and cannot be worn out of doors. The consequence is that many men have no apparel to wear when they obtain leave from the governor of the workhouse to go out and seek employment. There are many respectable and good men whom poverty has so reduced that, against their will, they are forced into this abode. We understand that the governor of the workhouse is very anxious that it should be known that any gifts of left-off clothing or boots will be thankfully received by the vagrants. Such might be sent to the workhouse at Byculla for distribution. It frequently occurs that the authorities of the workhouse are able to arrange for employment or for a free passage to England for a vagrant, if he is willing to work on board, either as a seaman, fireman, or cabin steward. When such opportunity offers, the vagrant cannot be shipped without a small supply of clothes for the voyage, or be sent to employment in rags, and the institution has no Government fund on which to draw for money to provide such. There is a poor-box, it is true, but we regret to learn that its funds are very low at present. We hope we have stated enough to awaken the sympathy of the public in behalf of their destitute countrymen. No sight is so sad as a stranded Englishman in the streets of a great foreign city, homeless and nearly naked; his case is one for the exercise of Christian charity. It would not give such trouble to the gentlemen of Bombay if they would order their servants to send any cast off clothing to the workhouse for the use of the vagrants."

MADRAS.

THE South Indian Railway, which is being pushed on so fast toward completion, is, with the exception of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, the only guaranteed line which is not completely open for traffic. The Railway is to be of 619¾ miles in length, on the metre gauge.

THE erection of the machinery for the Alpha Gold Mining Company is nearly completed, and the Company announce that work will be commenced immediately.

RUNGACHARLOO, the Palace Comptroller, Mysore, has been assaulted in the public streets of Mysore by some of the palace peons, whose wages are said not to have been paid for the last six months. The men have been summoned for the assault and great excitement is said to prevail in the town in consequence. Whilst the case was being heard at the Town Magistrate's Court, a large crowd assembled, and when the Comptroller left there were cries of *Deen, deen*. Rungacharloo is said to possess great influence, but is detested by the people.

IT has been remarked that almost every one among the various officials of rank in Madras, is acting for some one else. Perhaps this is unavoidable, under present circumstances; but it is hardly self-evident why such should be the case among the officials in Travancore and Cochin. Beginning with the Resident, Mr. G. A. Ballard, we find him absent, acting for some one in the Revenue Board at Madras, Mr. Athole McGregor having been gazetted to act for Mr. Ballard; but, Mr. McGregor not having joined, owing to his having been appointed to act for some one else as a Secretary to Government in some Department, Major W. Hay, the Commandant of the Resident's escort and Assistant Resident, a Major of the Staff Corps is acting for him. Turning to the Nair Brigade, Captain McNeil, a young Captain of the General List, is acting Commandant for Major Bloomfield, who is acting for Major Ellis, but who seems to prefer to revert to his own appointment in the Salem Jail to rejoining his acting appointment during the absence of Major Ellis at Madras, who has not yet rejoined from leave to Europe. Then, again, at the Travancore Residency we find Dr. White acting as Residency Surgeon for Dr. Fry, who is acting somewhere for some one else. And the Nair Brigade has long been left provided with only one European commissioned officer, Capt. McNeil, who besides officiating as Commandant, is also acting for Major Sherman, who was acting for Captain Gostling, but who is now acting somewhere else for some one else!

ORDERS have been issued that the speed of the mail-trains on the narrow-gauge Southern India Railway is not to exceed fifteen miles an hour.

WHEN the Madras High Court opened on June 28th, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan refused to recognise Mr. Louis Forbes, whom the Government appointed a Judge on the 15th instant. The ground of objection is that Government cannot appoint an officer to act for a Judge who is himself acting. Justices Holloway, Innes, and Kindersley being absent in Europe, the High Court now consists of two Judges.

DR. SHORTT has successfully treated two cases of cobra-bites with liquor potassæ and brandy.

MONSIEUR DELRIEN, Acting Governor of Pondicherry, died of apoplexy on the 30th June, aged 54. The Procureur-Général officiates.

THE Duke of Buckingham is expected to arrive at Madras per *Sultan* in November, accompanied by his two daughters and sisters.

THE ringleader in a murder that took place near Kegalle, 15 years ago, has been lately captured at Vebadde, 13 miles from Colombo. Proceedings were taken at the time against eight or nine of the persons implicated, some of whom were hanged, others transported, but Lewis Appu, who has now been found, has hitherto kept out of harm's way.

A FRESH outbreak of cholera has occurred in Colombo, and nearly fifty cases have been reported, one-half of which have proved fatal.

THE failure of Messrs. Collie and Co., and the consequent giving way of many London houses, have caused a large number of disasters in Colombo.

BURMAH.

REGARDING the great shoe question which has cropped up in Burmah, and for the present is unsettled, a contemporary supplies the following tale: "Till the appointment of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Ambassador at Constantinople in 1825, it was the rule for all Envoys and Ministers of Foreign States to appear before the Sultan barefoot. On the day appointed for Lord Stratford's reception, the Sultan, surrounded by his courtiers and officials, took his seat in the great hall of audience, as the new Ambassador with his Staff road up to the palace, and, having dismounted, was going to pass in, but he was stopped by his chamberlains and told to remove his shoes. Lord Stratford turned round, mounted his horse, and, followed by his Secretaries, rode back to the embassy, leaving the Sultan sitting in his hall by himself. The obnoxious rule was from that day rescinded." The precedent is not perhaps known in India, but it is worth recording in the note-book of the Foreign Office.

UPON a European who was at Bhamo some time after Margary's death remarking to a Burmese official that trade across the frontier seemed to be going on as usual between the Burmese and Chinese, notwithstanding the murder of Margary and apparent commotion in the country, the answer he obtained was, "Oh, what is the murder of a *Kulla*, after all. Why should that stop the trade?" The word *Kulla* generally means "foreigner," but the speaker only understood it to mean "Englishman" when he used it. We have been told by a gentleman who lately arrived from Mandalay that the King sent for him before his departure, and at an audience said, "I hear you are going to Rangoon. Tell the English there that they need not be afraid, as I don't intend to come down to Rangoon and hurt them." His Majesty also remarked, "If two neighbours want to fight, the cock of one of them roosting on the other's wall is sufficient to cause a disturbance. I desire peace." Words such as these uttered by the absolute monarch of a country would be reassuring to all who had no experience of Eastern manners and modes of thought.

THE following is the text of the agreement which has been signed with regard to Western Karennee: "It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State."

ASIA.

THE Tashkend Government has sent an Expedition to Hissar, an unknown principality east of Shahrisiabsk, and north of the Affghan frontier. Herr Von Weinberg, the Diplomatic Agent attached to the Tashkend Government, accompanies the Expedition the members of which are mostly scientific.

THE earthquakes experienced in various parts of Asia Minor on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of May have caused not only considerable destruction of property, but also of life. It appears from details given by the Broussa official journal, that in the village of Sheïkli, in the district of Kara-Hissa, 200 out of 300 houses were levelled to the ground, and 100 so much shattered as to have become uninhabitable. At Tchoril 285 dwellings were destroyed out of 300; 130 people were killed, and 170 wounded. Other villages suffered in proportion. The town of Kutahia was severely shaken, but happily the earthquake was there not accompanied by any loss of life. The total loss of life in the different localities where the shocks proved destructive is not yet officially known, but there is too much reason to fear that it has been larger than was at first anticipated. The "merrie month of May" has on more than one former occasion illustrated its rollicking tendencies by earthquakes. In 1830 more than 6,000 persons perished in Canton and its neighbourhood by earthquakes on the 26th and 27th of May.

THE Russian traveller, Miklukho-Maclay, succeeded in the beginning of this year in crossing the Malay Peninsula from the mouth of the Muar (which is a short distance to the south of British Malaka) to that of the Indau, on the east coast. This journey was undertaken before the close of the rainy season, and although the direct distance between the two places named does not exceed 120 miles, the difficulties encountered were such that it occupied thirty days. Mr. Maclay has satisfied himself that the tribes known along the coast as Orang-utang (men of the woods), Orang-bukai (hillmen), or Orang-miar (savages), are not of Malay race.

LITERARY.

OORDOO Christian literature has, says the Lucknow *Witness*, been enriched by a large Dictionary of the Bible published in the Roman character at the Mirzapore Mission Press. The preparation of this work employed all the available spare time of the last five of forty active years of missionary service rendered by Mrs. Mather to India. The experience gained by her during the previous thirty-five years, in which writing occupied a prominent place amidst her manifold labors for the spread of Christianity, has been most admirably utilised in this crowning effort of her Indian career. The form of the work seems on a par with its matter as regards adaptation to the needs of the country. The book contains 1,676 articles, and 578 superroyal octavo pages. It is also illustrated with 157 woodcuts, some of which are of the full size of the page; and the trees and flowers in many of them make up to some extent for the want of botanical articles in the book. The language is clear and terse Oordoo. In addition to the care bestowed upon it by Mrs. Mather, it has the advantage of being carefully revised by her son-in-law, the Rev. M. A. Sherring, as the work passed through the press.

PROFESSOR DOWSON contributes to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* a paper on a Bactrian-Pali inscription. The document records the name and title of the king, Maharayasa Gunupharasa, whom both General Cunningham and Prof. Dowson, independently of each other, have identified with Gondophares. General Cunningham's and Prof. Dowson's accounts on the point agree in a great deal, yet differ in a few points; and Orientalists will watch with interest the further developments of the controversy, which will probably turn on the correct rendering of the word *samvatsara*. With reference to Mr. Dowson's "revised reading," the Report of the Society contains the following ambiguous sentence, which may be sense and grammar, but which, we confess, is too learned for us to comprehend: "If this is really the correct rendering of the word *samvatsara*, the document would be of considerable value, showing as it would that era to have been in actual use at a much earlier period than scholars have hitherto been inclined to admit." How an "era" can "be in actual use" in any "period," "earlier" or otherwise, we must leave more learned gentlemen than ourselves to determine. Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids "has," we are told, "successfully continued his study and interpretation of the Elu inscriptions in Ceylon." The same number of the *Journal* contains the text, with translations and notes, of two such documents, one of which is dated 1191 A.D., and the other 1200 A.D. The Report of the Society terms both inscriptions as of "some importance." Mr. T. H. Blakesley will, it is announced, contribute to a future number of the *Journal* a communication of considerable interest regarding the ruins in Ceylon. The paper will be founded upon one read by the Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Blakesley's father, before the Asiatic Society on April 19th. We may now briefly mention a fact or two concerning the communication. The famous rock of Sigiri, which rises some 500 feet above the surrounding plain, appears, it is said, to have constituted in early times the citadel of a fortified position, surrounded by earthworks and moats, the sides of which are in parts rivetted with stone. Mr. Blakesley ascribes these earthworks to King Kasyapa, the parricide, who lived in the fifth century A.D. Of earlier date still than these earthworks are, he states, the walls of cyclopic masonry still to be seen at Mapagala, a pair of rocks to be seen about half a mile south of the rock of Sigiri.

THE Royal Asiatic Society have determined upon recommending to Government that the specimens of Boodhistical sculptures found west of the Indus, especially in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and now in the Lahore Museum, should be as soon as possible sent to England. It will be more easy to judge of their value, artistic peculiarities, and alleged Grecian characteristics, there than in India. At Lahore they are naturally despised as "idols" by Mahomedans, whilst Sikhs and Hindoo take no interest of any kind—religious or archæological—in them.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LIEUTENANT CONDER has made an interesting discovery on the mediæval site of Ashkelon. About a year ago, Professor Pusey called attention, in a letter published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, to the fact that, just as there were a Gaza and a Maiuimas Gazæ, or "Gaza by the Sea," so there were, in the sixth century, at least, an Ascalon and a Maiumas Ascalon, each place having then a bishop of its own. He also pointed out that Benjamin of Tudela speaks of the present Ascalon as the new town "built by Ezra the priest on the sea-shore," four parasangs from the former place of the same name. Lieut. Conder has discovered that both places exist still. The ruined Ascalon by the sea-shore has been long known and frequently described. The site just discovered, called Khirbet Ascalon, is in the hills north of Beit Jibrin, near Tell Zakeriyeh. It shows remains of an early Christian church or convent, and a great lintel of stone, with a deeply cut cross in the centre, resembling somewhat the cross of Malta, lies on the ground. Such lintels are to be found in all that class of ruins which date from the fifth to the seventh century. It is twenty-three miles from the shore, which would seem to agree with the four parasangs measured to Ashdod. Lieut. Conder discusses fully the question of the site, and concludes that the Ashkelon of the Bible, of Herod, and of the Crusaders, are one and the same place, distinguished from an early Christian site of the same name by the title of Ascalon Maiumas. The numerous Crusading fortresses in the great plain, which was the scene of so many conflicts between the English and Saladin, have been pretty nearly all identified in the course of the survey. Some of them, of course, were known before. They are as follows: Galatia, now Keritya; Blanchegarde, now Tell es Safyeh; Plans, now Kalensawieh; St. George, now Lydd; Ramala, now Ramleh; Toron, now Tebnin; Ernuald or Arnald, now Latrun; Belvoir, now Kaakab el Hawa; Mirabel, now Ras el Ain.

SOME little excitement has been caused in Bombay by the secession of a Cowley Sister to the Roman Catholics.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BENNET, Lieut. the Honourable G. M., to England, for transfer to another battalion.
CRAWFORD, Deputy Surgeon-General T., to officiate with temporary rank as Surgeon-General.
FRASER, Major the Honourable J. H., to Simla, to the 20th October.
FERRIS, Capt. W. B., to remain in England, to the 31st March 1876.
GOFF, Lieut. J. G. S., to England for six months.
GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col. F. W., to Murree, to the 15th October.
GIBBONS, Surgeon-Major J., to officiate with temporary rank as Surgeon-General, Sirhind Circle.
LOCKHART, Captain W. S. A., to be an Assistant-Quartermaster General to complete the establishment.
PATCH, Lieut. R., to be Captain.
ROSS, Brigadier-General J., to Simla, from the 16th to the 21st June.
ROWLEY, Lieut.-Col. R. H. R., to remain at Landour, from the 9th July to the 15th September.
STORY, Lieut.-Col. P., to Bhagsoo and Nynee-Tal, to the 15th October.
WILLIAMS, Captain F. H., to Shillong, Cossyah and Jynteeah Hills, to the 15th October.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

JARRETT, Major H. C. T., to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade.
JOHN, Major O. B. C. St., to be Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.
YATE, Lieut. C. E., to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BOSE, Baboo K. M., Executive Engineer, to the Chittagong Division.
NEUVILLE, Mr. P. J., to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division.
ROY, Baboo M. C., to be Executive Engineer of the Tirhoot District.
SMART, Mr. J., Assistant Engineer, from the Chumparun Special Division to the Darjeeling Division.
WINDLE, Mr. J. A., to be Executive Engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

BENGAL.

BADCOCK, Mr. E. W., Bhaugulpore, leave for three months.
BIGNELL, Mr. R. A. D., to 2nd grade Assistant Superintendents of Police.
BLAIR, Mr. W. A., to 4th grade District Superintendents of Police.
BUCKLAND, Mr. C. T., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, leave for three months.
CHARLES, Mr. T. G., to have charge of the District Police of Rungpore.
COCKBURN, Mr. M. J., to 2nd grade District Superintendents of Police.
DAUNT, Major J. C. C., to first grade District Superintendents of Police.
DE DOMBAL, Mr. E. D., to be temporarily a Head Assistant in the Bengal Secretariat.
EASTON, Mr. G., to act as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
FISHER, Mr. C. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, to have charge of the District Police of Jessore.
GHOSE, Baboo A. K., to act as Second Moonsiff of Comillah, in Tipperah.
HARDING, Mr. F. H., to have charge of the Rampore Haut Division.
HERSCHEL, Sir W. J., to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
KILBY, Mr. S. J., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore.
KILBY, Mr. W. J., to 5th grade District Superintendents of Police.
KNYVETT, Major W. L. N., to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.
MEARES, Mr. J. R. K., to 1st grade Assistant Superintendents of Police.
PORCELLI, Mr. E. F. J., Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Mynpoorie, leave for six months.
QUINN, Mr. C. C., to be Joint Magistrate of Bhaugulpore.

RAMSAY, Captain H. M., to 3rd grade District Superintendents of Police.
REILY, Mr. H. M., Officiating District Superintendent of Police, transferred to Mymensing.
STEWART, Mr. E., Deputy Magistrate, leave for two months.
SEN, Baboo B., to be Registrar of the Revenue side of the Bengal Secretariat.
SCOTT, Mr. J. M., Presidency College, leave for three months.
SIRCAR, Baboo M. L., to be Moonsiff of Nassirnuggur.

MADRAS.

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., to be Private Secretary to the Governor.
AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., to act as Sub-Collector of North Arcot.
BEACH, Surgeon-Major H. J., to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on leave to November.
BOYD, Mr. J. E. E. A., to act as Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.
CAULFEILD, Major St. G., to be Commandant of the Nair Brigade, *vice* Major J. A. Ellis.
HUNTER-BLAIR, Mr. J., Collector of Sea Customs, privilege leave for two months and eight days.
KELSALL, Mr. J., Godavery District, to act as Collector of that District.
LEMAN, Mr. G. D., to act as Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District.
LISTER, Mr. A. L., to act as Head Assistant to the Collector of the Godavery District.
MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., Acting Head Assistant to the Collector, Nellore, leave for three months.
MACDONALD, Colonel R. M., Director of Public Instruction, leave for three months.
PORTER, Mr. W. A., to act as Principal of the Provincial College, Madras.
RICE, Mr. R., to act as Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevelly.
ROW, Baboo T. G., to act as Principal of the Presidency College, Combaconum.
SHEFFIELD, Captain W. R., to act as Superintendent of Police, Nellore.
THOMPSON, Mr. E., to act as Director of Public Instruction.
TURNER, Mr. E., to act as Special Assistant to the Collector of Madura.
UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., to act as Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

KNYVETT, Mr. R., to Mirzapore.
LAING, Mr. J., to Azimgurh, as Assistant District Superintendent of Police.
MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., to officiate as Magistrate, Mirzapore.
NARIAN, Pundit J., Subordinate Judge, Jounpore, leave for three months.
PARKER, Mr. G. G., District Superintendent of Police, Aligurh, two months' leave.
POCOCK, Mr. R. J. M., District Superintendent of Police, Benares, three months' leave.
ROBERTS, Mr. H. C., to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class.
SMITH, Mr. S., Officiating Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, from Allahabad to Furruckabad.
THOMAS, Mr. W. C., District Superintendent of Police, Meerut, two months and 28 days leave.
WIGGENS, Captain F. E., Agra, three months' leave.

PUNJAB.

LAING, Rev. M. S., Chaplain of Rawul Pindee, leave for forty-two days, from 1st July 1875.
ROBERTS, Captain A. S., to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

UP to yesterday morning the Money Market remained in essentially the same position as reported last week. The outside demand was principally for accommodation required for taking up the New Loan, instalments of which fell due on the 1st instant; but the accounts published show that the Bank of Bengal had considerably strengthened its position as will be seen from the following figures:—

Treasury balances	decreased	...	...	Rs.	7,92,260,
Other deposits	increased	...	...	„	24,85,944,
Loans and credits	decreased	...	...	„	20,64,990,
Bills discounted	increased	...	...	„	11,23,940.

This shows a considerable falling-off of the public demand, and the Cash Balances exhibit an increase of Rs. 25,13,690. The Directors at their Board Meeting yesterday morning reduced the rates one per cent all round. The minimum rate now stands at 6 per cent, which is still about one per cent more than the Bazar charge. The news from Burmah has not been of an altogether satisfactory character, and there has been a feeling of considerable uncertainty abroad throughout the week. Reports from Bombay evidence no material alteration: business is said to be dull in every department, and prices of shares and stocks are rather more in favour of buyers. The position of the Banks is, however, generally stronger. London telegrams report Bar silver at 55 13|16 per ounce, and exchange on India 1-9⅛ at sight. Discount in the London market is 3⅜ per cent.

With regard to prospects, it is probable that a demand for money will now be lessened, and easier rates will follow.

Government Securities have declined slightly in price during the week in consequence of large sales of the New Loan, which have kept the market weak; these are gradually being worked off, however, and it is not expected that any considerable fall will take place. On the contrary, when these weak hands shall have been cleared, it is likely that the market will become stronger. Rates close at about the same quotations as last week.

Exchange on London is again lower, and rates close at the following:—

Banks Bills at 6 months' sight	...	1-10
„ „ at 3 months sight	...	1-9¾
„ „ on demand	...	1-9½

The share market continues inactive, and the list of transactions is a meagre one; cheaper money will probably lead to an improvement. Prices have not greatly varied, nor has any particular description of stocks been especially in favor. Jute scrips have changed hands at about former quotations. Tea stocks are firm, and there has been a proportionately fair amount of business in miscellaneous shares.

Freights are quiet, and rates are without much change, Seeds being still the chief staple export.

The accounts from all the Indigo districts of Lower Bengal continue favorable, and the reports from Tirhoot, and the North-West are also satisfactory. Eleven thousand seven hundred chests have been declared for the London July sales. Bengal Cotton continues dull and scarcely a single transaction has been reported either for Europe or China. In Jute there has been a slight improvement in the amount of business but at lower rates. Advices frome home are unsatisfactory, and no improvement can be expected until there is more demand for the manufactured article. Business in Bengal rice has been chiefly confined to the Colonial enquiry. Seeds have been more active during the week, owing to an increased enquiry for certain descriptions from Great Britain and America. Castor-oil has also been in increased demand for the Colonies.

The reports from the Tea districts appear to be satisfactory on the whole, although the heavy rains are said to have caused some injury to the young plant in Cachar. There have been no public sales since those of the 21st June until to-day; about five thousand six hundred and fifty packages were catalogued for sale this afternoon, the greater portion of which have gone off at good prices.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

26TH JUNE.

London, 25th June.

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER, of the 10th Hussars, has been committed for trial charged with indecently assaulting a young lady in a railway carriage. The Colonel declares the statements of the prosecutrix exaggerated and reserves his defence.

Paris, 25th June.

AT the disastrous inundations at Toulouse, in consequence of the overflowing of the Garonne, 100 persons were drowned.

Berlin, 25th June.

THE Court of Appeal has convicted Count Arnim of having unlawfully removed public documents when he represented Germany at Paris, and has sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment.

Hong-Kong, 25th June.

IT is reported that the steamer *Carisbrooke*, seized on suspicion of smuggling, has been released, security being given of 240,000 dollars, the value of the cargo, pending reference to Pekin.

28TH.

Paris, 26th June.

HEARTRENDING details are to hand of the Garonne inundations from Toulouse. They report that 215 corpses have been found. There has been immense destruction of property, and 20,000 people have been rendered destitute. Marshal MacMahon has gone to Toulouse to afford succour.

London, 26th June.

THE House of Commons has ultimately negatived by 94 to 57 a motion by Mr. Stewart for the gradual relinquishment of opium cultivation. Lord Hamilton showed that this stimulant is best suited to the habits and necessities of eastern nations, and that Government is not responsible for its use; that the deleterious effects are exaggerated; and that the proposed alteration would increase the evil tenfold and cause increased taxation.

30TH.

Berlin, 29th June.

THEIR Majesties the Czar and the Emperor of Austria have had a meeting in Bohemia.

Disastrous floods are reported from Hungary.

Paris, 29th June.

THE recent inundations have extended over several Departments in the south of France. The Assembly has voted two millions of francs for the relief of the sufferers.

2ND JULY.

London, 30th June.

ADVICES from Cape Colony state that the Cabinet there objects to take into consideration the scheme proposed by Lord Carnarvon for a confederation of the South-African States, on the ground of its being premature.

The Americans have won the rifle match against the Irish team, having defeated them by 38 points.

A long debate was held last night in the Commons on the grievances of Civilians in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Lowe complained that the Indian Government had not kept faith with them, and moved that a Select Committee of Enquiry be appointed to consider the allegations of the Civilians, as expressed in their memorial to the India Office in 1871. Lord George Hamilton, in replying, denied that the Civilians of the North-West possessed any guaranteed rights to promotion under Act of 1861, and protested against this attack upon the Indian exchequer. Continuous concessions had been granted, which Civilians would certainly refuse to surrender for the

advantages expected from Mr. Lowe's motion, and interference in promotion made at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor might have prejudicial consequences. He concluded by saying that Government objected to a Select Committee, which usually has no result. Sir George Campbell supported the motion, but he considered that the remedy should not be pecuniary compensation from the funds of the Indian Government. Sir Stafford Northcote said Government admitted the justice of many of the complaints, and would press the Indian Government to provide an adequate remedy, but he thought the appointment of a Committee would be an injudicious interference with the Indian administration.

Lord Salisbury replying to the deputation, urging the necessity of increasing the Indian Episcopate, admitted that its extension was necessary, but deprecated appealing to the Legislative, as the existing law was sufficient to afford the desired relief.

London, 1st July.

Lord Derby, speaking at a dinner given yesterday by the Grocers' Company, said that the policy of England was the maintenance of European peace.

The Budget returns show a total revenue for the last quarter of £18,250,000. Mr. Lowe's motion in the Commons on the claims of Civilians has been ultimately withdrawn.

Alexandria, 29th June.

The Viceroy of Egypt inaugurated here to-day the new International Court of Appeal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 21ts—Str. Arabia from Kyouk Phyoo, &c., Str. Sind, from Bombay and Trincomallee, Str. Madura from Straits, Moulmein, and Rangoon. 22nd—Str. Meinam from Galle *viâ* Madras Coast, Jacques Fourestier from Pondicherry. 24th—Str. Duke of Argyll from Liverpooland Madras *viâ* Suez Canal, Str. Legislator from Liverpool. 25th—Str. Deccan from Southampton *viâ* Suez Canal, Triton from Mauritius, P. J. Carleton from Liverpool, Niphon from Liverpool. 26th—Str. Malacca from Bombay, and Str. Almora from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June 19th—Str. Dhoolia for London. 22nd—Bengale for Mauritius, Caroline for Bourbon. 23rd—Str. Rajpootana, *Uncertain*, Str. Yorkshire for London. 26th—Str. Arabia for Chittagong, Str. Socotra for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits. 27th—Str. Livorno, *Uncertain*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. & O. Co's Steam Ship *Malwa*, Commander P. S. Tomlin, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 4th June, and the following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr. Maury, Mrs. Morris, Maj. and Mrs. Ketchen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, son, and daughter, Mr. Watkins, Capt. Gordon, Mr Sannders, Mr. Hargreave, Mrs. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

From Brindisi—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Higgins, Major Stewart, Mr. Binns, Mr. W. Spencer, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Wellis.

From Venice—Mr. W. Alexander.

From Suez—Myboo, Azumnadee.

From Aden—Bhaloo, Alli and four friends, eighteen deck.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. *Teheran*, Captain A. H. Johnson, left Bombay on the 25th June with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. J. Merriman, Lieut.-Col. S. New, Mr. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. Gunput Mahadewrow, Mr. George Whatley, Mr. Coles, Mr. Rich, Mr. Ernest Ward, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Landell, and Mr. Edward Sinclair.

For Brindisi—Captain Stevens, Mr. R. H. Beethem, Mr. A. Manners, Mr. W. M. Tennent, Mr. J. L. Macnaughten, Capt. Western, and Mr. A. Barleben.

For Venice—Mr. J. Bower, Mr. W. H. Cowley, and Mr. and Mrs. Spinner.

For Gibraltar—Capt. Antonio de Mello.

For Suez—Mr. R. V. Storey, and Mr. C. W. Odling.

For Aden—Dr. and Mrs. Peters.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

FOR JULY (NO. CXXI) 1875.

Contents:—Early History of India. Roman Studies. Historical Sketches.—By G. R. C. Williams, B.A., B.C.S. Our Habitual Criminals, and what to do with them. Modern Indigenous Literature of British India.—(*Independent Section.*) The North Cachar Hills and their Inhabitants. Infallibility: The Vatican and Vaticanism. Crimes and Punishments under Hindu Law.—By H. R. Fink. The Holy Hill of Tirupetty.—By J. D. B. Gribble. The Philosophy of Modern Science. Notes on the Hindi Language.—By J. D. Bate. Critical Notices:—General Literature.

To be had of Thomas S. Smith, "*City Press*," 12, *Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and of all Booksellers.*

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED Sweepers for the Bassein Municipality. The pay is Rs. 12 per mensem. A direct Steamer for Bassein leaves Calcutta once a month.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned.

G. L. WEIDEMANN, Secretary,
Bassein Municipality.

Bassein, 14th June, 1875.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months	..	25 0	24 0
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„ 1 month	..	2 8	2 0
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For 12 months	..	30 0	27 0
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Advertisements inserted for a considerable time, are contracted for at special reduced rates.

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N.B.—Advertisements are charged for according to the space occupied in Nonpareil type.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Managing Agents, "Indian Statesman," Calcutta, Limited.

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Arrear Rates, 15 per cent. in advance on above.

Cash sales at Office, One Anna per copy.

With Postage, Re. 1 per month extra.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

Estates.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* Barber, Henry, late of the firm of Messrs. Dunn and Co., Cabinet Makers, Bentinck Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
* Barlow, John, late of the Bengal Civil Service and Officiating Joint Magistrate of Gya	Do.	do.
Bensley, J. B., late of Her Majesty's Bengal Pilot Service	1st Dividend	@ 6 as. 6 pie.
Bourne, J. H., Lieut., late in the Bengal Staff Corps	Do.	@ 14 as. 9¾ pie.
* Ferguson, D. W., late a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Shirreffs and Ferguson, Chemists and General Merchants, Allahabad	Claims	in full.
* Stevenson, J. F.J., Colonel, late in the Madras Staff Corps, and Commissioner of Arracan, British Burmah ..	Do.	do.
* Warry, E. T., Capt., late in the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery	Do.	do.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

High Court:
Calcutta, 12th June, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES: 64, PRINCES' STREET, EDINBURGH; 61 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G., HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

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James Campbell Tait, Esq., W. S.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Funds are free from any liability to the Fire Department by the Company's Acts 33 and 34 Victoria. Session 1869-70,

Accumulated Funds irrespective of the Paid-up Capital £2,551,589-16-7

Annual Revenue from Premiums and Interest 360,625-18-9

At the last Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits for the period ending 31st December 1870, the Surplus Fund divided amounted to £182,274 5 2

The value of the loading reserved for Future Profits and Expenses amounted to £601,554 0 0
Besides which there were reserved for Contingencies, &c. .. 33,925 6 2

Making a Total Reserve of £635,479 6 2

During the five years preceding 1870, the Company transacted the following new business:—

NO. OF POLICIES ISSUED.	SUMS ASSURED.	PREMIUMS.
4,567.	£4,132,141.	£133,279 16 5.

A Bonus was declared upon the Policies of the Company on the Participating Scale, at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. per annum, which in many instances was equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum, on the original sum assured, the principle of division being to declare the Bonus not only on the original sum assured, but also on all previous Bonus additions.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate and generally LOWER than those of other Offices.

REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES without Medical Certificate or fresh examination, *from the date of leaving Alexandria, or Port Said for Europe.*

NINE-TENTHS OF THE WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

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The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as

Local Board of Directors:

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R. A. Lyall, Esq., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. Ewart, Surgeon to the General Hospital.

Prospectus, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or from the Agents at

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"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

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Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

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Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

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Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1	dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
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Propriétaire,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 18
Do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 30

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Amontillado Sherry, in 2 dozen cases, Qts. .. .. „ 30

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Star Brand Champagne, in cases containing 6 Magnums, at Rs. 44 per case.
Ditto ditto, ditto 12 Quarts .. „ 44 „
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May be consulted daily upon all cases of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

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First.—Extreme lightness, being completely self-supporting.
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The Little Wanzer, complete for Hand Power ... Rs. 65 0 each.
Ditto ditto, on Marble Slab ... ... „ 67 8 „
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Machine, complete, for Hand Power with Hand appliance and Box ... ... Rs. 100 0 each.
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"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

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C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

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As applied to the noble recreation of

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One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

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The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persa, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

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Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Family Aperient Pills.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Family Antibilious Pills.

More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa* or *Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape.* ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendor

W. NICOL & Co.,

BOMBAY METAL MART.

Bombay Saw Mills and Waggon and Carriage Factory.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

AT THE METAL MART WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c. :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.

J. & H. GWYNNE'S Centrifugal Pumps, Contractors' and Deep Well Pumps. SHAND and MASON'S Hand Fire Engines, SUGAR MILLS of a cheap and simple construction, &c. BLACKSMITHS', CONTRACTORS', and ENGINEERS' Tools of all kinds GAS AND WATER PIPES of all sizes. Steam and Water Valves and Cocks, Gauge Mountings, &c.

VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE for Verandah, Barrack and Godown Floors. This is the same Asphalte that has been used so successfully in the City of London and on the Bombay footpaths, where it has stood the climate admirably.

Francis Morton & Co.'s Galvanised Wire Fencing, Netting, &c.

We have always on hand a large stock of the best kinds of Ironmongery and Brass Foundry, including Brass Hinges, Locks, Oak Door Handles, &c.

We would draw the attention of steam users to a 20 H. P. Roots "SAFE AND SURE" Boiler we have in use at our Iron Works. It is very economical, can be used with wood fuel, is easily transmitted over rough country, as the heaviest part does not weigh over one hundred weights and can be worked to any pressure.

We have lately imported a simple Machine called the VELLIPEQUE ROCK PERFORATOR for drilling blast holes in Rock. In some cases it has reduced the cost of Rock Cutting 20 per cent., and in making the Tunnel for the Toolsee Water Scheme these Machines drilled a 1¼ hole 12 inches deep in 2 minutes.

We beg to draw attention to a length of HODGSON'S WIRE TRAMWAY we have in operation at our Byculla Works. This system is well adapted for the working of Quarries, Collieries, Coffee Plantations, &c., &c.

We are prepared to enter into contracts for the supply from England of all kinds of Iron Work, Bridges, Roofing and Machinery of every description, Artificial Stones Marbles, &c. The gentleman at the head of this Department in our London House is a practical engineer, and all Indents are carefully inspected before Shipment.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

This branch of our Iron business is conducted by European Engineers. We have introduced the use of English moulding sand and loam, which enables us to make castings of a superior quality.

We are prepared to contract for the construction of Wrought and Cast Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, and Bridge Work, Pumping Machinery, Mortar Mills, Cranes' Iron Waggons, Road Rollers, all descriptions of Contractors' Tools, Hammers, Drills, &c., and all kinds of general Iron Work. We also make Brass Castings of every description.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS,

AND WAGGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

At our Steam Saw Mills at Tank Bunder we have always in Stock a large quantity of the best Moulmein Teak Timber, in Squares, Planks, and Boards, also Jungle Woods, Pine, and other Timber.

We are also prepared to undertake Railway Waggon and Carriage building in all its branches.

THE FOLLOWING ARE OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS :—

Best quality Logs up to 30 feet long, and 20 inches square, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 130 per ton of 50 cubic feet. Above these sizes special rates, Boards, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 125 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

Scantlings prepared to specification, of ordinary size, for House building purposes and Bridge Works from Rs. 2-12-0 per cubic foot.

Planing and Plain Framing for Floors, Door Frames, Roofs, &c., from Rs. 0-4-0 per cubic foot.

TEAK.

1½ inch Panel Doors or Window	Rs.	0	13	0	per square foot.
1½ „ Panel and Glass	„	0	12	0	„
1½ „ Panel and Venetian	„	1	2	0	„
1½ „ Venetian	„	1	4	0	„
1½ „ Venetian and Glass	„	1	2	0	„
1½ „ Gears	„	0	10	0	„
1 „ Ledged Doors	„	0	10	0	„

Planking, Planed, Tongued, and Groved.

½ inch thick	Rs.	16	0	0	per 100 square feet.
¾ „ „	„	23	0	0	„
1 „ „	„	30	0	0	„
1¼ „ „	„	37	0	0	„
1½ „ „	„	44	0	0	„
Mouldings to any pattern, from	„	0	0	6	*per lineal foot.*

PINE.

Logs at	Rs.	80	0	0	per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Deals	„	87	8	0	„
Scantlings	„	2	0	0	per cubic foot.

Planking, Planed, Tongued, and Groved.

½ inch thick	Rs.	10	8	0	per 100 square feet.
¾ „	„	15	8	0	„
1 „	„	18	8	0	„
1¼ „	„	22	8	0	„
1½ „	„	26	0	0	„
Weather Boarding from	„	13	8	0	„

JUNGLE WOOD.

Scantlings from Rs. 2 0 0 per square foot.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

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IMPORTERS OF IRONMONGERY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARDWARE.

2, LARKIN'S LANE, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

FROM MESSRS. HAYWARD, TYLER & CO.

Pumps, California, on Planks, 3, 4, 5, 6 inches.

Pumps, California, on Barrow, adapted for Fire Engine and Irrigation purposes, 3, 4, 5 inches.

Liquid Manure Pumps, on Tripod Stand.

5, 6, 7 inches.

Cottage Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches, Force Pump on Planks, Universal House Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches. Universal House Pumps on plank; Garden Engines, Model Engines, Patent California Irrigation Pump for Cattle or Horse power, Ship's Pumps, &c. &c.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE AND BELTING.

I. R. Belting, 4 Ply, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches; 2 Ply, I. R. Hose Delivery, and Suction, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2¾, 3 inches.

Red India Rubber Sheets.

¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ inches thick.

Lead Pipes, ⅜, 1, 1½ inch; Iron Pipe, 1½, 1½ inch. Brass Tubes, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3 inches. Copper Tubes ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1, 2 inches.

PATENT CONTINUOUS-PRINCIPLE SODA-WATER MACHINE.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bottling Machine, Tinned Bottling Wire, Portable Closets, Ship Closets, &c. &c.

BRASS COCKS.

Brass Syphon Taps, 3 inches, Boiler, Steam, and Gauge Cocks, of various kinds, Grease Cocks, Whistles, 1½, 1½ inch, Water Gauge, Gauge glass for ditto, Pit Gland Cocks, Valve and Ball; Steam Union Lubricator, Steam Gauge, 80 lbs., Rain Gauge, &c.

REGISTERED FIRE GRATES.

2ft. 6-in., 3ft., 3ft. 6-in.

FENDERS OF CHOICE PATTERNS.

Fire Irons, Steel and Brass, in Sets.

STOVES.

American Kitchen Enchantress Stoves with Utensils complete.

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Parlour Stoves, Elliptic Corn Bins to hold 8 Bushels, Galvanized Rat Traps, Round and Square, Galvanized Mouse Traps, Perpetual Mouse Traps, and other kinds of Mouse Traps in great variety.

ALL ARTICLES SUPPLIED UNDER GUARANTEE.

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Black Seal, a full-bodied Luncheon Wine, per dozen ..	Rs.	19 0
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Manzanilla, old and fine, extremely dry (we recommend this to those who like a really dry Wine)	„	26 0
Red Seal, a pale, dry and elegant after-dinner Wine, per dozen	„	29 0
Vino Puro, a Sherry of great delicacy, with a dry, nutty character, per dozen	„	32 0
Amontillado, a grand full-bodied Wine, per dozen ..	„	34 0

All the above in Pints at Rs. 2, *extra per* 2 *dozen case.* These Sherries are only to be obtained through us, and bear our name in full.

Wines of the same Brands are advertised by other Houses, but are not of the same quality or character.

HOCKS (STILL).

Laubenheimer .. { Sound and light; very nice Wine for Breakfast or Luncheon .. }	Rs.	18 0
Geisenheimer .. { Sound and light; very nice Wine for Breakfast or Luncheon .. }	„	*19 0*
Rauenthaller, a full-bodied Dinner Wine	„	*24 0*
Rudesheimer, a splendid luscious Wine of great bouquet and flavour	„	33 0

HOCKS (SPARKLING).

These are the growth of the celebrated Vineyards of Rudesheim.

Nonpareil, dry, with great body and delicacy	Rs.	40 0
Perle de Rhein, a light pleasant Wine	„	30 0

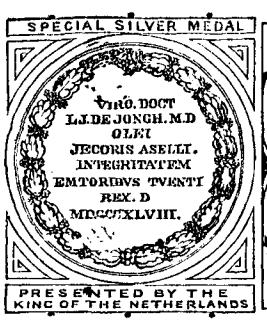
Both of these Wines in Pints at Rs. 3 per 2 dozen case extra.

Any Goods not approved, may be returned.

Detailed List of Wines and Stores on application.

G. F. KELLNER & Co.,

13, *Government Place, Calcutta.*



DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects, I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion on DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL *is sold* ONLY *in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees,* ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. *A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.*

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2104.] Calcutta : Saturday, 10th July, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July and August 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 10th and 24th July, 7th and 21st August.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 10th and 24th July, 7th and 21st August.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 2nd and 30th August.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 12th July, and 9th August.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 13th, 20th and 27th July, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st August.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be *trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA.* BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 19th July, 2nd, 16th and 30th August.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th August.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 14th, 21st and 28th July, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th August.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 15th, 22nd and 29th July, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th August.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 16th July, and 13th August.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 31st July, and 28th August.

„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 30th July, and 27th August.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 10th July, and 7th August.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 13th July, and 10th August, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th July, and 22nd August.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Vessels.	*Captains.*	*Tons.*	*H. P.*			
"Indus,"	N. Stewart ..	3,478	500	16th	July	Southampton.
"Delhi,"	G. Lee ..	2,178	400	23rd	„	Suez, &c.
"Deccan,"	J. D. Gaby ..	3,128	600	30th	„	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 12th and 26th July
The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 24th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th June, 1875. *Superintendent.*

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer ...	...	£55	0 0
Transit to Alexandria	...	3	0 0
Passage to Trieste	...	12	0 0
Trieste to London	...	12	0 0
		£82	0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	...	£13	0 0
2nd Class	...	9	0 0
3rd Class	...	6	0 0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. } (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

Eastern Bengal Railway.
NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th November, 1873. } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,
Agent.

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED Sweepers for the Bassein Municipality. The pay is Rs. 12 per mensem. A direct Steamer for Bassein leaves Calcutta once a month.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned.

G. L. WEIDEMANN, SECRETARY,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein, 14th June, 1875.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq. | John Halliday, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P. | Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq. | Alfred Lowe, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq. | John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities ...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid ...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, *Victoria, Cap. XCII.*

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,424 0 0
	Interest	25,594 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		598,970 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

THE "Indian" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the Risks attaching to Fire and Marine business.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE AND PENSIONS.

Funds *entirely* in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND REMAIN IN INDIA. Policy-holders can appoint an Auditor.

Established 1869

ON NEW, SOUND AND POPULAR PRINCIPLES.

(Preliminary expenses including Establishment of 44 Agencies Rs. 2,066 only instead of Rs. 50,000 and upwards!)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 500,000 Fully Subscribed.

Paid-up Rs. 100,000 only (to leave a large surplus to Policy-holders) as advised by the Actuary, J. Hill Williams, Esq., Vice-President, Institute of Actuaries, London.

HEAD OFFICE : MEERUT.

BRANCH OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.

(1) ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT. (2)* ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA (3) NO AMALGAMATION. (4) FUNDS in Government Securities only. (5) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. (6) POLICY-HOLDERS entitled to appoint an Auditor. (7) REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving an port in India, Ceylon or China. The first Company which granted this complete concession. (8) NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL. (9) INDIAN RATES of Premium charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a *life time* in India or other tropical climates, will find that the rates of this Company compare *favourably* with *enhanced English Rates*. They have the advantage of *consistency*, as it is *proved beyond doubt* (by the various Civil and Military Funds) that English Life is of less value in India than in Europe. (10) ASSURANCES EFFECTED on lives of EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, PARSEES, AND HINDOOS. (11) CLAIMS PAID three months after satisfactory proof of death. (12) POLICIES for the whole term of life. Short terms of years certain, or payable during life time. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES combine the advantages of Personal and Family Provisions. They are made payable to the assured themselves on attaining a specified age, or to the representatives at death should that happen sooner. A PROMISSORY NOTE GRANTED for every PREMIUM PAID. (13) HALF CREDIT SYSTEM. (14) NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES BY LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS. Should payment of premium not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a Negotiable Promissory Note payable to bearer is given for every Premium paid, which Promissory Note cannot *lapse, and is payable on the death of the* assured or may be converted into cash during his lifetime to the extent of *30 or 40* per cent. of the premium after 1st or 2nd years paid, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured. Thus, the assured receives full value for his money for although he can only withdraw 30 or 40 per cent. of the amount of his premiums paid, he receives value for the remainder by being assured. In this way he has full control of his money, the Premiums paid becoming to him equal to a current banking account withdrawable at will. (15) LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES. (16) SUMS PAID under Promissory Notes exempt from all charges. (17) PREMIUMS are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, in five, ten, fifteen or twenty payments, or on the half credit system. (18) LAPSED POLICIES may be revived at any time on production of approved Medical Certificates and payment of arrears of Premium, with interest. (19) LOANS ON POLICIES. (20) EXCHANGE OF POLICIES by the substitution of Lives. (21) PENSION BRANCH. *The Rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.*

THE TWO GRAND INDUCEMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS MUST ALWAYS BE

Unquestionable Security; and as large Profits as the System of Life Assurance admits.

Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and any further information may be obtained on application to the Company's Agents, or to

D. LANCASTER, *F. I. A.*,
Secretary.

Head Office, Meerut, 1875.

* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874:
"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February*, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872, UNLIMITED.

The importance of this Company's transactions with the public may be judged from the fact that since its commencement it has been able to pay 9,000,000*l.* sterling as losses under insured risks and without a single call on its proprietors whose liability is unlimited.

The undersigned are authorised to issue policies in Bombay and the Mofussil at the tariff rates of all the old established Company, which are as low as the nature of the risks can justify.

The rates on bungalows in the Mofussil, and Residences, Offices, and Godowns in Elphinstone Circle, have been lately much reduced. Particulars on application at the Agency office.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES BLYTH, ESQ.
SUB-GOVERNOR, EDWIN GOWER, ESQ.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, DAVID POWELL, ESQ.
JOHN P. LAURENCE, ESQ., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, ESQ., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, ESQ., Actuary.
THOS. B. BATEMAN, ESQ., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are alloted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected withotit participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

Examples of additions to life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy. 5 years.	Duration of Policy. 25 years.
20	£70 5	.....£244 14
30	74 14	..... 342 11
40	79 18	..... 375 10
50	92 16	..... 412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	25	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectus, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—(£2,000,000,) Two Millions.
Trustees—Sir Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—R. W. Kelly, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter McLagan, Esq., M.P.
James Morton, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq., J.P.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Geo. B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmond, Banner, & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. R. Pullock, M.D., London; and F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of premium for *Fire* and *Life* Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices. Policies are issued under the *Life* branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on civil lives and military lives in civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

		With Profits.
A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

NOW PUBLISHED,

Uniform with the preceding Volumes.

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE
IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

Price of Part I, Rs. 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

Now Ready.

Also uniform with the above,

THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875, (Act X. of 1875) with Notes.

Price One Rupee; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the *Club Building Fund*.
After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—
Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	.. .. ..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	.. .. ..	4 „ „
12 „ „	.. .. ..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	.. .. ..	5 per cent.
6 „ „	.. .. ..	4 „
3 „ „	.. .. ..	3 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 1875.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

BISSONAUTH LAW & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF IRONMONGERY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARDWARE.

2, LARKIN'S LANE, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

FROM MESSRS. HAYWARD, TYLER & CO.

Pumps, California, on Planks, 3, 4, 5, 6 inches.

Pumps, California, on Barrow, adapted for Fire Engine and Irrigation purposes, 3, 4, 5 inches.

Liquid Manure Pumps, on Tripod Stand.

5, 6, 7 inches.

Cottage Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches, Force Pump on Planks, Universal House Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches. Universal House Pumps on plank; Garden Engines, Model Engines, Patent California Irrigation Pump for Cattle or Horse power, Ship's Pumps, &c. &c.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE AND BELTING.

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	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

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In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

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2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

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Table Spoons per doz	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40 0	40 0	22 0
Forks „	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40 0	40 0	22 0
Dessert Spoons „	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34 0	34 0	19 0
Forks „	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34 0	34 0	19 0
Tea Spoons „ each	15	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19 0	19 0	11 0
Salt „	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2 4	2 4	1 2
Egg „	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2 4	2 4	1 2
Mustd. „	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2 4	2 4	1 2
Soup Ladle „	10	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	13 0	13 0	8 0
Sauce „	3	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4 8	4 8	2 12
Fish Knives „	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13 0	13 0	8 0
Butter „	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4 8	4 8	2 12
Gravy Spoons „	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8 0	8 0	5 8
Sugar Sifters „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4 8	4 8	3 12
Pickle Forks „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2 4	2 4	2 4

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12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
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2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

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No. 2104.] Calcutta: Saturday, July 10, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

THE CURRENCY OF INDIA.

THE continued fall in the price of silver has set people thinking whether it is, or is not, the duty of Government to prevent the value of its coins from being lowered in this way. It is admitted on all hands that it is immoral for the king to take any active measure to debase the coinage. As Mill says, in biting words: "Profligate Governments have, until a very modern period, seldom scrupled, for the sake of robbing their creditors, to confer on all debtors a license to rob theirs, by the shallow and impudent artifice of lowering the standard—that least covert of all modes of knavery, which consists in calling a shilling a pound, that a debt of a hundred pounds may be cancelled by the payment of a hundred shillings. It would have been as simple a plan, and would have answered the purpose as well, to have enacted that 'a hundred' should always be interpreted to mean five, which would have effected the same reduction in all pecuniary contracts, and would not have been at all more shameless." Every one must agree that this is the proper view to take of the conduct of those statesmen who have, in different countries, reduced the value of the coinage, by lessening the weight of the precious metal employed. But unfortunately money may become depreciated by a falling-off in the value, as well as in the quantity, of the material used. Our rupee is as good to-day as it was in 1864, but it is worth ten per cent. less. This result of economic causes has just the same effect as the action of Government denounced by Mill, for it equally reduces all fixed incomes, and disturbs all contracts. The question arises, Is it the business of Government to check such a downward tendency?

There are many who think that the State should not interfere in such a matter. It is, they say, the duty of the mint to keep the rupee at its proper weight, but beyond that it should not look. If silver falls in price one man gains, another loses—but this in no way concerns Government. We doubt whether those who hold this opinion have considered the amount of injustice and inconvenience which results when money, the measure of all values, itself fluctuates in value. We may suppose the case of the measure of space being variable, as it would be if the standard was a metal yard, which shrunk and expanded with the temperature. The result would be that all expressions relating to distance would be vague and uncertain, and that all contracts for the sale of land would be liable to misconstruction, if expressed in terms of quantity. It would be rather strange to see rents rise because the standard yard had shrunk an inch, although such things happen in Eastern Bengal, when a zemindar snips a cubit off the measuring pole. In such a case it would hardly be maintained that the duty of Government with regard to measures was confined to providing the standard yard, and keeping it free from interference, and that it would be wrong for the State to remedy the effects of natural causes, by substituting a more suitable metal for the iron. Neither would it be maintained that Government should look on with folded arms if anything were to disturb the uniformity of the usual measures of weight. There have been men who held some such opinion with regard to a measure of time. When Julius Cæsar, and at a later period Pope Gregory, reformed the calendar, in order to correct the length of the year, some persons thought that this was an undue interference on the part of Government, and that it would have been better to have let things go on in the old style. These opinions did not, however, receive much consideration.

It seems to us that the duty of Government with regard to the measure of value, is in principle the same as that which it acknowledges as to all other measures. The distinction is only this, that while in other cases it can secure perfect uniformity, in this it must be content with something less. It is bound to neglect no reasonable means of keeping its coinage at the standard value. And in particular we may fairly ask that our own mint shall not, in this respect, fall much behind that of other nations. If a system has been adopted in every other civilized country in the world, which has secured uniformity to a great extent, and our Government by refusing to conform to that system suffers its coinage to be depreciated, then it stands convicted of a plain neglect of duty.

To this charge we believe our mint is fairly open. When we assumed the Government of India, we found a gold coinage in existence, and up to the year 1852 we continued to receive this gold at our treasuries, thereby giving it currency. Since that date we have relied altogether on silver. It is believed that we made this change through fear that the value of gold would decline, owing to the discovery of the Australian and Californian mines. If so, we ran into the mouth of the very danger from which we fled; for, though gold probably did decline in price, silver fell ten per cent. more. In 1864 bar silver sold, on an average, at 61⅛*d.* an ounce, it now averages 55½*d.* per ounce. The rupee formerly cost two shillings to make, it now costs a little over one shilling; and, as we all know, the value of a standard coin is equal to the cost of its manufacture. It thus appears that from a preventible cause, our adherence to a silver coinage when gold was available, every man's income has been reduced ten per cent. This fact is unpleasantly obvious to those who have to make remittances to England. They find that for ten thousand rupees in Calcutta they cannot get nine hundred pounds in London, and all their arrangements for the education of their children and the support of their families, are thus thrown out. It is, however, to be remembered that though we only see the fall in the value of the rupee, when obliged to compare it with the coin of another country, that fall has taken place in India as well. When we make remittances we talk of "loss on exchange," when we buy goods we speak of "the rise in prices"; it would be more correct in each case to complain of the fall in the value of the rupee. A rupee is now worth not two shillings, but one and ninepence, and whether we keep it at home, or send it abroad, it will only buy its one and ninepence worth.

All receivers of fixed incomes are equally injured by this change, but we will refer to some classes which have special claims on Government. In the first place, there are the public creditors, those who own Government securities or the stock of guaranteed railways. These have lent to Government good rupees, worth two shillings each. They are now being paid in depreciated money, with one and ninepenny coin. They were promised five per cent. and they are getting less than four and-a-half. It is as if the American Government were to have paid its debt in greenbacks. And the fact comes home to these investors, because most of them draw their interest in Europe, where it is paid, less the ten per cent. loss on exchange. Let them thoroughly understand that this is not due to any alteration in the balance of trade, or other such temporary cause. The balance of trade is in India's favor, and silver is actually sent out to this country from England. We think that these English fundholders are not the men to submit quietly to what comes to the repudiation of ten per cent. of the national debt. The other class which we would specify consists of the servants of the State. Their salaries were fixed at the rate which was

thought best for the public interests, being neither so large as to be unjust to the State, nor so small as to be unfair to them. It was assumed at the time, that the rupees in which they were paid equalled two shillings each. They now find their pay reduced ten per cent. below what they bargained for, and below what it should be. From the Governor-General down to the office messenger, all public servants share this grievance. And, among others, we have to deal with the soldiers. It has always been considered dangerous to tamper with the pay of troops. They do not get much of it, and they are expected to give a great deal in return, if not in hard work, at least in obedience and devotion. The soldiers perform their part of the contract, and always demand that the State shall hold to its obligation. A direct order to reduce by ten per cent. the pay of all military men, including the mercenaries whom we recruit beyond the Himalayan frontier, would not be received in a friendly spirit. The same thing is now done, and if it does not cause disaffection, it is because the soldiers do not understand the process of reduction. Officers having to make home remittances, or to draw half-pay in London, perceive something of the truth, and they express their feelings in no measured terms.

Such being the grievance, we think that there can be no difficulty in perceiving the proper remedy. The most obvious course would be to restore the value of the rupee by increasing its weight. But the same object can be obtained in a better way; if we were to introduce the English system of buying gold at the mint at a fixed price in sovereigns, of declaring these sovereigns the sole legal tender above forty shillings, and of the value of ten rupees each, the reform would be complete. At first the new coins would be at a premium, and all creditors, including those who have to receive money from Government, would insist on being paid in that form. There would, therefore, be a great demand for gold, and the mint would have to be prepared to do business on a large scale, cashing notes and silver like a bank on which there is a run. This would go on till as much gold in circulation as the wants of the country required, say twenty million sovereigns. The loss of the mint on this issue at ten per cent. would be two millions, against which there would be the set-off of a million a year saved under the head of "loss on exchange." When the rush was over, all large payments would be made in sovereigns. The value of these would depend on the cost of the bullion, and would be in this country about the same as in England, that is, equal to eleven of our present rupees. Every one receiving payment of a debt in gold, would get exactly his due, according to the standard of 1864, and ten per cent. more than he receives now. But the change would be perceived only in the fall of prices, and the rates of exchange. Thus the gold coinage would carry the silver up with it, and ten rupees would do the work of eleven. It is to be remembered that, in England also, the silver coinage is depreciated, but this is not felt because it is upheld by that of gold. As twenty shillings are by law equal to a sovereign, they exchange for it, though considered as bullion they are not worth so much. If we thus restored the gold coinage of India, which we suppressed in 1852, we would do a great act of justice, and for ever put a stop to the grievance of the army and of a large part of the civil population.

It is perhaps well to indicate the collateral advantages of a gold coinage, though we do not rely mainly on them as the inducement to undertake this reform. This metal is now the standard in every civilized country. Those who use it are in relation with the whole trading world, and have an easy way of adjusting exchanges. The sovereign, in particular, is current in England, with which almost all our trade lies, and by using it we would have the advantage of dealing with our principal customer in his own currency. Exchanges would generally be favourable to India, as the country importing bullion, and could not, if the balance of trade turned, rise beyond the cost of sending gold. Government would save, in this item of loss on exchange, a million sterling a year, and also in the cost of remittances from the receiving to the disbursing treasuries. It would gain ten per cent. on all its receipts, and only lose in the same proportion on the part of its disbursements, which are paid in fixed amounts, as the interest on money borrowed, and salaries, as distinguished from the hiring of labourers for public works, and so forth, and the purchase of goods. Private persons would obtain money in a form more convenient to carry, and cheaper to send. We think that if these arguments were urged by all interested in the matter, such a pressure would be brought to bear on Government, that it would have to undertake the labour of this onerous and invidious, but, to a Baring in power, certainly not uncongenial reform.

N.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TOPICS which absorb the public attention at home, always more or less have interest for India and its residents; but none blends, as it were, the two countries together in thought and action, so much as any movement in what is called the Eastern Question. Because any reopening of this much disputed subject bears more or less heavily both on England and India and English capital, threatening to sever the immediate communications between the two most important parts of the Empire.

The Crimean war was fought for the safety of the overland route, and if the same policy is to hold good, little else could be expected for the safety of the Suez Canal, if Russia again seeks to interfere in the destinies of Turkey. But, somehow, within the last two or three years a sort of coolness has arisen between the two Governments, and English influence has ceased to predominate at Constantinople. This has been occasioned, it is said, by the fall of the late Grand Vizier, whose enlightened mind had endeavoured, under advice of the English minister, to curtail the wasteful expenditure of the court; to pay the State responsibilities and foreign creditors, without having recourse to other loans; and to make the revenues of the country sufficient for its requirements. Alas! for any one who attempts to accomplish such useful but impossible reforms. The Turk is obstinate: *kishmat*—it is fate! He will continue the same course until he can get no more money, or till fate stops the demand by calling him to settle his account elsewhere.

But as the former contingency is likely to happen before the latter, for the Sultan is a hearty old gentleman, there must come a national bankruptcy, and of course a great crash But why this is to bring about the great conflagration, we do not exactly see, unless something more definite is behind the tapestry. Turkey appears on the best terms with all her neighbours, and what the Sultan does with his money is of very little consequence, we should imagine, to England or Russia, except perhaps to those units of the two nations who supplied him with it and expect to be repaid. The famine in Asia is certainly a cruel thing, and makes one tremble with scorn to see the millions lavishly wasted on luxuries, when so many thousands are dying for want of necessaries. Yet this can be no cause for war. It might lead to friendly remonstrances which would make the Sublime Porte turn sulky, but nothing more. We must confess ourselves for the nonce at fault, although we are aware of many powerful motives, which might make poor Turkey's surrounding friends desire to have the chance to pick her bones.

The first of these is the traditional hope of the Head of the Greek Church, sitting and reigning in the seat of the original empire of the Christian Greeks, as consecrated by Constantine at Constantinople. Russia was not so well prepared for executing her purpose at the Crimean war as she is at present; but the Turk is also in a far better position as regards his defences. He may be worse off as far as active interference on the part of his allies may be concerned; but we are pretty strongly of opinion that he can take care of himself in all things, except money matters. He is like a foolish schoolboy who spends all his pocket-money in loly-pops and reserves none for a future day. Should it, therefore, become necessary for him to act on his own resources, the struggle may be desperate, but will not be long. Let us see now what effect it would have in the communications between India and England, or in what way we here should be at all endangered, should Russia at anytime annihilate the Turkish power in Europe. We presume that, should such a circumstance occur, Egypt would be erected into an independent State, under the guarantee and protection of the great maritime powers, which would secure

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS, for the Five Years since 1870, will be made on the closing of the Books on 31st DECEMBER, 1875.
ALL POLICIES on the Participating Scale, opened before that date, will share in the Division.
At last Division the Bonus declared was at the rate of £1 : 5s. per cent per annum on all sums assured and the previously vested Bonuses.
During the first four years of the current Quinquennial Period, 3,297 NEW POLICIES were issued, INSURING the sum of **£3,204,135.**

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT,

AS SUBMITTED TO THE

SIXTY-FIFTH Annual General Meeting of Shareholders,
HELD IN EDINBURGH ON 2ND APRIL, 1875.

Life Business.

The New Business in the Life Department, for the year 1874, was as follows, *viz.*—

No. of Policies Issued.	Sums Assured.	Premiums Received.
873	£672,177	£21,003 : 13 : 10

The Claims paid during the year, including 5 endowments, were 197 in number, arising under 241 Policies, and the sums amounted, with Bonus Additions, to £240,466 : 17 : 9.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT, THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS, in terms of "The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Act, 1870," are exclusively invested to meet the obligations arising under Life Policies and Annuities, and declared not to be responsible for the obligations in the Fire Business. These *Funds* now amount, irrespective of the paid-up *Capital, to £2,682,513-7-6.*

NINETY PER CENT. of the WHOLE PROFITS is divided among the assured on the Participating Scale. This is as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any office, and larger than that given by most other Proprietary Offices.

The Profits are ascertained and divided every *Five Years.*

The NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place as at 31st December, 1875.

Intending Assurers are reminded that by effecting a Policy during 1875, *they will, in conformity with the rules of the Company, secure One Year's Bonus at the next Division of profits.*

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The TABLES have been adopted for INDIA, CHINA, &c., whereby a considerable reduction is made on the rates usually charged for these countries.

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Indian Branch.

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Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

"No. 6," a smaller Havanah pattern Cigar, about 85 to the pound.

Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LAHORE, POONAH, BOMBAY.

"No. 7," Rs. 30 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges. | "No. 6," Rs. 23 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges.

Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

If 1,000 are taken, Discount of 20 per cent. | If 30,000 are taken, Discount of 25 per cent.

Terms—Cash prepaid.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co. have sent a stock of their Havanah patterns Home, and are prepared to deliver them free of all charges to any Railway Station of the United Kingdom at the following rates, duty paid :—

"No. 7" Rs. 80 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 3" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

"No. 7" costs therefore about 7 Cigars to the shilling anywhere in the United Kingdom.

"No. 6" nine to the shilling.

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MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
PLANTATION WORKS,
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CLOSSMANN & Co's

				Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 30

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Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 30

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	Rs.	44	per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto	12	Quarts ..	„	44	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto	24	Pints, ..	„	48	„
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	„	35	„
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BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

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May be consulted daily upon all cases of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

THEIR IMPROVEMENTS IN

Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry

Afford the following advantages :—

First.—Extreme lightness, being completely self-supporting.

Secondly.—Moderate charges, extreme simplicity of construction, the highest class of mechanism, and the best materials.

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Fourthly.—Nature so closely imitated, that detection becomes an impossibility.

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The Little Wanzer, complete for Hand Power	...	Rs.	65	0	each.
Ditto ditto, on Marble Slab	...	„	67	8	„
Treadle Stand for ditto	...	„	30	0	„
Binders, ... Rs. 4-8 each.	Hemmers,	...	„	2	0	„
Quilters, ... „ 2-0 „	Tuckmarkers,	...	„	4	8	„

Wilcox and Gibbs'

Chain-Stitch Sewing Machines, the simplest and best Machines for domestic use ever invented.

Machine, complete, for Hand Power with Hand appliance and Box	Rs.	100	0	each.
No. 1, Treadle Stand for ditto	„	20	0	„
Machine, complete, for Hand Power with Hand appliance and Box, Electro-plated	„	130	0	„
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Cases of attachments, Rs. 40 each ; Loopers, Rs. 5 each ; Glass Washers, As. 8 each ; Belts, Re. 1 each ; Oil, Re. 1 per bottle.

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Sewing Machines, for Hand Power, complete ...	Rs.	70	0	each.
Stand for ditto, Rs. 24; Braiding Crystals, As. 12; Binders, Rs. 5; Trimmers, Rs. 2-8 ; Oilers, As. 12; Quilting-guides, Rs. 3-4; Sharpening Stones, Re. 1.				
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Extra Needles for the above Machines, all sizes.

Ten per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

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Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

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Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants,

Lists can be had on application.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2105.] Calcutta : Saturday, 17th July, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July and August 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 24th July, 7th and 21st August.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 24th July, 7th and 21st August.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 2nd and 30th August.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 9th August.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 20th and 27th July, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st August.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *vid* same ports, 19th July, 2nd, 16th and 30th August.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 17th, 24th and 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th August.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 21st and 28th July, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th August.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 22nd and 29th July, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th August.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 13th August.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 31st July, and 28th August.

„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 30th July, and 27th August.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 7th August.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 10th August, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th July, and 22nd August.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., CALCUTTA.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Vessels.	*Captains.*	*Tons.*	*H.P.*		
"Delhi,"	G. Lee ..	2,178	400	23rd July	Suez, &c.
"Deccan,"	J. D. Gaby ..	3,128	600	30th „	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 26th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 24th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th June, 1875. *Superintendent.*

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4
„ Suez	36	22		8
„ Port Said	38	24		9
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10
„ Messina	50	34		14
„ Naples	50	34		14
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35		14-10

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1875. Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

TO STUDENTS OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES:

Now Ready

A DICTIONARY OF THE HINDI LANGUAGE,

BY J. D. BATE, MISSIONARY.

Super-royal Octavo, pp. 805.

Rs. 15; *plus* packing and postage, one rupee.

May be had of E. J. LAZARUS & Co., BENARES;

Only for Cash.

For *Reviews*, see *Friend of India*, March 11; *Englishman* (Calcutta), April 1; *Allen's Indian Mail* and the *Homeward Mail*, April 24; the *Overland Mail*, April 23; and the *Pioneer*, May 7.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq. | John Halliday, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P. | Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq. | Alfred Lowe, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq. | John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

THE
NATIONAL *GUARANTEE*
AND
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

MANAGER,
GEORGE TODD CHIENE.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds ... ... **£ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income ... ... **£ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,424 0 0
	Interest	25,594 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		598,970 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in .. Calcutta, ... COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras, ... PARRY & CO.
Bombay, ... REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo, ... FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore, ... PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

			With Profits.
A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.			
Annual Premium at Indian Rate	...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at *English Rates*	...	„	23 10 8
Difference	...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY *LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.*

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000,
(One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED Sweepers for the Bassein Municipality. The pay is Rs. 12 per mensem. A direct Steamer for Bassein leaves Calcutta once a month.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned.

G. L. WEIDEMANN, SECRETARY,
Bassein Municipality.

Bassein, 14th June, 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	..	..	3	per cent.	per annum.	
6 „	„	..	..	..	4	„	„
12 „	„	..	..	..	5	„	„

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects purchases and sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half year, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	..	..	..	5	per cent.		
6 „	„	..	..	..	4	„	
3 „	„	..	..	..	3	„	

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Calcutta, 1875. *Manager.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating.																Usual Plating.	
	"Fiddle."		"Fiddle, Thread and Shell."		"Thread."		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."		"Kings," &c.				"Fiddle."	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.
Table-Spoons per doz	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	40	0			22	0
" Forks	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	40	0			22	0
" Dessert Spoons	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	34	0			19	0
" Forks	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	34	0			19	0
" Tea Spoons each	15	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	19	0			11	0
" Salt "	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	2	4			1	2
" Egg "	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	2	4			1	2
" Mustd. "	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	2	4			1	2
Soup Ladle "	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	13	0			8	0
Sauce "	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	4	0			2	8
Fish Knives	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	13	0			8	0
Butter "	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	4	8			2	12
Gravy Spoons	5	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	8	8	0			4	8
Sugar Sifters	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	4	8			2	8
Pickle Forks	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	8			1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

F FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	*and*
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
12 Tea do. do.	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 85 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LAW BOOKS.

CASH PRICES.

BEETON'S LAW BOOK: a Practical Compendium of the General Principles of English Jurisprudence, comprising upwards of 13,000 Statements of the Law. Rs. 6.

BLACKSTONE ECONOMIZED: being a Compendium of the Laws of England to the present time. By D. M. Aird. Rs. 4-4.

CABINET LAWYER (THE): a Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil, Criminal, and Constitutional, intended for Practical Use and General Information. 23rd Edition. Rs. 4-4.

CHITTY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Promissory Notes, Cheques on Bankers, &c. &c., with references to the Law of Scotland, France, and America. 10th Edtition. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan. Rs. 14.

CHITTY (JUNR.) A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, and upon the Defences to Actions thereon. 8th Edition. By J. A. Russell. Rs. 18.

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MACLACHLAN'S Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping, with a supplement. Rs. 18.

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THE SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN OUDH.

II

IN the last article we published on this subject, we showed that the settlement of this province had been carried through in a most haphazard way, by a body of industrious officers, of average, but by no means of marked, ability; that they had had to learn their work after they received their appointments, and had had no instructions in the principles of assessment; that, in fact, the Department had worked for years without any system or any knowledge of fixed principles; and that the consequence was, that the whole province had been assessed most unevenly; and while in some pergunnahs, and even whole districts, the Government was suffering a loss by the assessment being too low, in many other parts there was fear of the zemindars being ruined by the demand having been made too high.

The consequences of this inequality are now showing themselves. In about half, or more than half of the twelve districts of the province, the assessments have had to come under revision. Wherever, on inquiry, it is found that the demand has been pitched too high, a proportionate reduction is very properly allowed. But, on the other hand, the Government has no remedy where the contrary has taken place. If the assessment has been fixed too low, it must remain so, until *the completion of the term of settlement*; where Government is a loser, it must continue to be a loser; where the landlord is a loser, Government must give way, and reduce its unfairly high demand. In this way inequality of assessment must come to mean a too low assessment. Equality can only be obtained by levelling down: there can be no levelling up. In some districts, for instance Fyzabad, reductions have had to be made on quite a wholesale scale, and the sums realized for several years from zemindars over and above the reduced *jumma*, have been returned to them. In this way, we fear, that before the much-to-be-desired equilibrium is reached, the sacrifice of revenue entailed will be enormous. Not that we object to these reductions where they are proved to be necessary. The only other course to take would be, to order a revision of the entire assessments in half the districts of the province; and the loss of a good many lakhs by reductions and refunds is preferable to the hundred disadvantages of doing the work all over again. But there ought to be the most conclusive proof, in each case, of the necessity of the reduction, and, we think that there is evidence that the Oudh administration are disposed to go too far back with the returning tide, and have shown considerable weakness in dealing with the opposition of some powerful talookdars to the assessments imposed upon their estates. When some objections are found to be reasonable, and are listened to, it is but natural that many other unreasonable objections should be made, on the chance that they, too, may obtain a favourable hearing. We understand that some talookdars of the district of Kheree, lately prevailed on Colonel Macandrew, the Commissioner of the Seetapore Division, to recommend to Government an entire re-assessment of some nine large pergunnahs in Kheree, assessed by Mr. McMinn, C.S., and Mr. Williams, C.S. The object of the pamphlet adverted to by us in a late issue, is to show that any such expensive and tedious operation is unnecessary. The writer, Mr. McMinn, acknowledges that in consequence of three successive bad seasons, accompanied with an epidemic of fever and cattle-disease, there has been a decrease of population and cultivation, rendering necessary occasional reductions of his assessments; but pleads that anything more than this is not required. We think that Mr. McMinn proves this very conclusively, and that his pamphlet also contains evidence of the statement we have just made—that the Oudh administration (we refer to Sir G. Couper, not to Mr. Inglis) have not, in all cases, known how to meet, with sufficient firmness, large demands for reduction of revenue.

The tract of country, which forms the subject of controversy, consists, for the most part, of large, fertile plains, bordering on Nepal, and comprises the estates of certain talookdars, which were confiscated for persistent rebellion on the reconquest of Oudh in 1859. They were bestowed as rewards for loyalty on various gentlemen—English, Eurasian, Sikh, and some natives of Oudh. These gentlemen have never resided on their estates; they are absentee landlords, whose only connexion with their estates is, that the rents are regularly remitted to them; they have expended no capital whatever on their lands. Population was scarce, and land plentiful, so they could not demand high rents; therefore, immigrants poured in and settled, waste lands were broken up, villages sprang up in the jungle, and, in the ten years between 1860 and 1870, the new proprietors found the value of their estates trebled without the slightest exertion on their own part. It would be difficult to find anywhere a better instance to illustrate Mill's argument regarding the "*unearned increment.*" In 1870, the Settlement Officer enters on this fertile tract, and, very naturally and properly, raises the Government revenue two hundred per cent. Instantly there is an outcry, but the principal argument used by the oppressed landholders seems to be, not that the rise of revenue is unfair or improper, but that it is too great and too sudden for them to pay it all at once. We find that Colonel Macandrew writes: "The enormous increase should have made Mr. McMinn "pause a little." That officer very pertinently replies: "Why "is a large increase here so fatal? Is Colonel Macandrew "aware that there are only twenty proprietors in the entire "three pergunnahs? All but four are absentees,—they live at "Sandila, in England, in the Punjab, in Calcutta; if they "get the out-turn *I* have estimated, it does not matter one iota "either politically or as regards the welfare of the pergunnah, "whether the jumma is raised one hundred or two hundred "per cent." In fact, the argument that a jumma should not be suddenly raised too much, there being no political reasons against it, merely amounts to this: that a landlord should be allowed to continue to pay too low a revenue in the future, merely because he has done so in the past. We find, therefore, some talookdars resisting the enhancement of their revenue on perfectly untenable grounds; and the Oudh administration supporting them in their demands. We also find, secondly, other talookdars declining to accept a favourable jumma, if it be accompanied with the condition that they should grant leases to sub-holders. Mr. McMinn writes: "Similarly, "I was prepared to allow a talookdar a low jumma, "if he would recognize his sub-proprietors, feoffees, and "clansmen, as entitled to a permanent, or even temporary, "tenure, at the favourable rates they paid. When, however, a "talookdar told me, that his brethren and henchman held their "tenures simply at his pleasure; when he refused to give them "even ten years' leases at favourable terms; then I valued their "land for assessment purposes at *assamee* rates (*i.e.*, the rates "paid by tenants-at-will, not possessing any rights). I en-"deavoured, while keeping within the strict letter of the Re-"venue law, to use the assessment as a means of securing "concord, and the comfort of the respectable classes."

Here the talookdars' game is played, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." He voluntarily allows a village held of him on a low, easy tenure by copyholders, at a rent of,

say, Rs. 1,000, to be assessed at Rs. 750, asserting that the village would pay Rs. 1,500 at the rates paid by tenants-at-will. This may be true, but on the talookdar attempting to enhance the rents to that amount, he will be prevented by the Rent Court, if the copyholders can prove their right to the favourable tenure at Rs. 1,000. He will then come into the Revenue Court with a petition, that his revenue may be reduced to Rs. 500, on the ground that his rental is only Rs. 1,000. If, on the other hand, he can succeed in the Rent Court in raising the rent from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, he will have succeeded in his object of reducing a body of independent yeomen to the status of mere peasants holding their lands at his pleasure. In either case the talookdar is satisfied. If, however, a *jumma* of Rs. 500 had been assessed on him, on the condition of his granting a lease to his sub-proprietors at Rs. 1,000, he would have been prevented from employing these tactics. Colonel Macandrew is known as a strenuous supporter of the rights of landlords ; and has lately recorded his opinion, that the annual eviction of thousands of tenants by their landlords is merely a normal sign of a healthy agricultural system ; which is the view officially maintained for years by the Oudh Government. It is not impossible that the adoption, by the talookdar, of the tactics above described by us, has been considered at Lucknow as an ordinary feature in a healthy revenue administration. There is yet a *third* instance of the weakness which has, of late years, marked the administration of Oudh affairs, wherever talookdars are concerned. Mr. McMinn states, that he discovered and proved, that the rent rolls, filed in his Court by one talookdar, were false and forged on a large scale. Now, this gentleman was, and is still, a Rajah and an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and he has not only not been prosecuted for these extensive forgeries, or censured for them ; but he has not even been deprived of his magisterial office, or his title of Rajah, and has been able to secure a favourable hearing to his protests against the assessment of parts of his estate.

We notice a *fourth* point, in which the Oudh administration has failed to grapple successfully with the difficulties of Settlement. The great Mr. Thomason laid it down as a maxim for all Settlement Officers to remember, that their work was to assess not only lands, but men. It can easily be supposed that a large body of yeomen living as a co-parcenary community, cannot so easily adapt themselves to the change of circumstances necessitated by a sudden increase of the land tax, as a single proprietor can do. Nothing is more certain to drive such a body into the hands of the mahajun, and the money-lender, than a jumma suddenly raised ; nor has there been any cause more fruitful in producing those transfers of land from the hands of the old landed proprietors to those of bankers and bunniahs, which both officials and the press have, now for some years, been deploring with consistent unanimity. When, therefore, the revenue paid by a co-parcenary community, must, in justice to the State, be raised, it is expedient that the increase should be gradual, and the full sum only reached after a period of years. It appears that such a course has been recommended by some Settlement Officers in Oudh, but has been disallowed by the Oudh administration ; and that the consequence, in one case at least, has been a quantity of transfers of lands from zemindars to money-lenders. Mr. McMinn shall speak for himself : "I had assessed the *puttedar* bodies of yeomen "proprietors at low *jummas*, for which step a paragraph "in the directions for Settlement Officers, was my sanc- "tion ; but when they were hopelessly encumbered, and the "lands were mortgaged beyond redemption to absentee *bunniahs* "I refused this consideration, or gave them a term of grace, "during which a low assessment was to be imposed ; at the "end of that time, if they had made efforts to clear them- "selves, the authorities of the day could prolong the period "of the low assessment, or, if the *bunniahs* had become the "masters, could impose the full eight-anna demand. These "prospective *jummas* were, I submit, based on sound policy, "and will possibly be found a remedy for the transfer from "the peasant proprietors, which are admitted to be a startling "political evil in Hurdui and Unao. Mr. Williams proposed "a similar plan in Peernugger pergunnah, in district Seetapore. "It was not sanctioned—a light thirty years' assessment *was* "sanctioned. The result is, as the Deputy Commissioner "informs me, that there have been more sales there than in any "other pergunnah. But my plan, which served the interests "of the State, was, of course, opposed by the land speculators, "whom it thwarted, and by the moneyed class, which found dif- "ferential *jummas* a strong obstacle to turning their mortgages "into sales ; and they, no doubt, seemed invidious to land- "holders, who were not so favoured as the yeoman proprietors."

It appears that Mr. McMinn's proposal, that these jummas should be low at first, and should only rise gradually to the full amount, was refused ; and it is not improbable, therefore, that Sir George Couper may be himself responsible for some of those transfers of land *from zemindars to money-lenders*, which he has, in another place, made the subject of sympathetic lamentation. But we are overstepping the limits of our space, and must leave further consideration of Oudh Settlement affairs to another occasion.

THE CZAR AND CENTRAL ASIA.

A FEW weeks since, we offered to our readers some views on this subject, based on the now widely celebrated book of travels and experience in those regions, presented to the public by Sir Henry Rawlinson. It must be admitted, however, that whilst thousands adopt the theoretic views of the great traveller, there are an equal number who, with perhaps less experience, yet with equal anxious watching, consideration, and forethought, look at the same circumstances, as they transpire, in altogether a different light. These latter *savants*—and there are many names among them of no little repute for deep thought and sound judgment —are of opinion, that Russia's steady movement eastward in Asia, has at present for its objects, commerce, civilization, and Christianity. That, whatever were her former ideas, when she first crossed the Ourel mountains, or whatever the ambition of future rulers may demand, for this time, at least, under the rule of the present Czar, her movements are purely pacific.

Alexander II has shown himself, since he came to the throne, a man of strong will and *mighty resolve ; yet, at the same time, of the most kindly disposition, and amiable bearing to*wards all who approach him ; but, above all, as having a will and a desire to advance the welfare and prosperity of his people (and every act of his Government tends to that object) ; and as having a deep impression of the truths and precepts of Christianity. Called suddenly to the throne in time of great peril, he found his country engaged in a war for which, however much desired, it was not prepared ; and, seeing that the carnage was fearful, the resources failing, and debt accumulating, he had the heroism to choose a defeat, and sue for peace. This being established, he commenced his reforms by giving greater freedom to the press, and securing more searching supervision of the Courts of Law ; and then came the greatest of all his acts—the emancipation of the slaves throughout all his vast dominions, a measure which would have cost any other of his predecessors, who had dared to attempt it, not only his crown, but his life. The inquiries instituted by his orders, into the commerce of the country, and a comparison of it with the commerce of contemporary nations, showed that, mighty as was his power, and vast as were his dominions, Russia stood amongst the most humble in foreign trade ; that tea, the almost universal beverage of the lower orders, and which was brought from China by a long and dangerous land transit of six months' in duration, was almost forbidden to the poor ; that the produce of India and the East, which was common to almost every nation of Europe, only approached Russia through the Baltic and Black Sea ; and that, accordingly, his people had cruelly suffered during the Crimean war.

He justly remarked that England, with the largest and the most contented and well-to-do population of any country, and at the same time the most wealthy and prosperous, was made so by her trade and commerce, and not by her armies and navies, brave and trustworthy though they were. He saw the wealth of India, and China, and the East, pouring into England in overwhelming abundance, whilst Russia had to take her principal supplies from that favoured island ; and a feeling of honorable envy suggested the inquiry : "Why should not Russia make a route for herself, establish her

own Indian trade, and introduce amongst her people the silks and spices of the East, in the same manner as they were lavishly poured into wealthy England ?" No war was necessary for this. It was the duty of a good monarch to endeavour to enhance the position of his subjects; and if a part of the trade, which now passes through the Suez Canal, could be diverted through Central Asia to Russia, it would supply the humblest cottier, in the remotest part of the kingdom, with luxuries of which, doubtless, he had never heard. This could only be accomplished by buying or forcing a way through every obstacle to the borders of China and the confines of India;—if it could be obtained by treaty, all the better: if not, it must be taken, *and, when taken, secured. Civilization* and Christianity would be extended, and the nations and tribes, through which the route might pass, would themselves be benefited by its formation. With such views as these, say the advocates for peace and good government, the Emperor set himself steadily to work to accomplish his purpose: we all know to how great an effect in so short a time. And he will proceed in defiance of every obstacle. Without the remotest intention of war or conquest, Russia will advance to Merv as soon as she finds herself established in her new position. Merv is central, and will be an admirable depôt for reserves of every description, and the grand junction of many routes. Russia does not require Herat, or Cabul; but a free and unobstructed thoroughfare must be allowed by treaty for her merchants to pass to and from India. What have the English to fear? Cannot two peoples be on as friendly terms in Asia as in Europe? And, even if the half-savages of Cabul gave cause to be swept out, why should not the boundaries of Russia and England march together as peaceably as those of Russia and Germany? England would lose nothing by a partial diversion of the trade-route; Russian merchants, pouring into India, would enliven and resuscitate trade; besides which, the English merchant fears no competition. Wherever there is trade, he is to be found; and if it is divided between many bidders, whilst contented that others should have some, he manages to get hold of the largest lot.

Should the prognostication of these gentlemen be correct, there can be little cause for alarm, and we certainly think that the adoption of Sir H. Rawlinson's suggestion of a sudden move for the occupation of Herat by British troops, would be an error, both politically and as a military measure. Past experience has proved the difficulty of moving amongst a hostile population, and how little that population is to be trusted, even if professing friendship. It will be under very hard pressure only, that Shere Ali will permit us to occupy his favourite stronghold; and we are not very well assured of his fidelity to our flag when we are there. But should any misunderstanding occur, or the Russian rouble look brighter, or sound clearer, than the English rupee, our army would have a difficult time of it, with the Russians in front, and the sulky Affghans in rear, if it had to reverse its position and make its way to its own frontier. A letter, somewhat corroborative of the above, was received by a gentleman in London, who has a brother in India, from his friend, the *Attaché* of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, who made the tour of Russian progress in Central Asia and published his notes: "Tell your brother," he said, "to have no doubts on his mind about the approach of the Russians, for if they do ever reach India, it will not be for many years yet; and when they do come they will do him more good than harm, and give an impetus to trade that he is always crying out about." If Russia sought a legitimate opening for trade by her new route to India, there can be little doubt that England would benefit by the same, and she would receive every encouragement that a friendly power could afford under treaties of the most favoured nations.

COLONEL SHAW AND SIR GEORGE COUPER.

SIR GEORGE COUPER and his friends excepted, most people are of one mind in thinking that Colonel Shaw had very hard measure dealt him, when he was removed from the Oudh Commission. If, therefore, the *Pioneer* had had any generosity, it would have refrained from appearing for his defence. True, unless our contemporary took this line, it could not justify to men the ways of the "angels." Yet, even their interests being regarded, the case was one in which it seems to us that "only silence suited best." Either Colonel Shaw was fit to hold the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, or he was unfit. The latter proposition was positively asserted by Sir G. Couper, who demanded his removal. The former was negatively admitted by such men as Wingfield, Strachey, Davies and Barrow, who, during fourteen years, had no complaint to make about the manner in which he discharged his duties. Sir George Couper's despotic tendencies are well enough known, and it is, even on the *Pioneer's* showing, more than probable, that Colonel Shaw had been guilty of nothing more heinous than independence of spirit. On the other hand, it can never be said of Sir Charles Wingfield or Sir John Strachey, that they were easily hood-winked, or of a nature unduly prone to mercy. Still, Sir George Couper may be right in his estimate of Colonel Shaw, and his predecessors wrong. The *Pioneer* goes with us in thinking this unlikely; but, with strange logic, declares that Colonel Shaw's restoration "to his position in the Oudh Commission, would be, of "course, impossible after Sir G. Couper's opinion, as to his quali-"fication, had been communicated to the Government of India." It, therefore, suggests that "it would be a graceful and a wise act on "Lord Northbrook's part, if he were to bestow upon Colonel Shaw "some semi-civil, semi-military appointment, which would pre-"vent his suffering any very heavy pecuniary loss." Now, if, on re-consideration of the case, it was found that Sir G. Couper's opinion was not to be relied upon, it seems clear that the least the Government of India could do, would be at once to re-seat Colonel Shaw. If, on the other hand, Sir George Couper was justified in recommending so extreme a step as removal from the Commission, we fail to see what claim Colonel Shaw has for any recompense at all. On this supposition, he is simply to be regarded as an extraordinarily fortunate man, in having retained, for a long period of years, a well-paid appointment, which he ought never to have held. The communication of Sir G. Couper's views has nothing to do with the matter one way or other.

But we think we can understand how the *Pioneer* came to argue as it does. Lord Northbrook, though not willing to run counter to his Lieutenant in Oudh, probably sees that he has been made a party to much injustice. His kindly feelings being worked upon, he wishes to make some *amende* to Colonel Shaw; and the inspired apologist of the 'angels,' receives a hint, that "it would be a graceful and a wise act," &c. &c. If something of the sort were not in the wind, the *Pioneer* would scarcely venture to render advice that might be unpalatable. Not that that advice contains a word of reproof, for all semblance of infidelity to the Government of India, is studiously avoided, and numerous are the disclaimers of any intention to condemn. It was, of course, necessary to cast some blame on Sir G. Couper, and this doubtless cost our contemporary a severe pang. But the wrath of a Chief Commissioner, no longer in the country, could be safely encountered behind the ægis of the higher powers, and it is not often that this kind of divided duty comes to distract the loyal soul of the *Pioneer*. Many of our readers can call to mind an estimable Member of Council, who was so hardened in the habit of writing "I concur," that on one occasion he "concurred" with two opinions diametrically opposed. The *Pioneer* has not yet reached this perfection of art, though there is no knowing what practice may not do.

IN MEMORIAM.

IV.

WE now approach another stage in the progress of the poet's sorrow. The first twenty-one stanzas, we have considered as the expression of the inconsolable sense of loss, when the wound caused by death has not been soothed sufficiently to admit of either the solace of happy memories, or the richer comforts of Faith and Hope. In Stanza XXII, the poet begins to turn away from the blank present, and to muse upon the fair companionship that Death had so soon broken. At once Death, as Death—not as bereavement—arrests his thoughts; the song of Memory is hushed for a time; the strain passes on from Death to Life, Immortality, and the Christian Revelation; and the poet murmurs as he goes along,

"Of comfort clasped in truth revealed."

This brings us to the end of the thirty-seventh stanza, and it is convenient to regard the thirty-eighth as beginning a third stage of progress. The poet returns from the "sanctities" which, as he meekly says, he has been darkening with song, to utter again his own sad grief. But, though his sorrow is still deep, and his sense of loss sometimes so keen, as well-nigh to master his Faith

and Hope, and the voice of the sweet singer often falters in his song, he has henceforth that within him, which gradually quells doubt, and silences the complaints of woe, and turns the wail of sorrow into a sublime song of victory over Death and the Grave. It will be impossible for us to follow him step by step all the way—impossible and unnecessary. Having walked with him thus far, through the valley of tears to the high ground of "comfort clasped in truth revealed," we must now be content to glance along the path he treads, pausing here and there, where his song rivets our attention most powerfully.

Observe, first, that his acceptance of revealed truth does not miraculously change his human nature. We have here no unreal supernaturalism, but a marvellously truthful delineation of the natural workings of the human heart and intellect. And, therefore, we are not surprised that, after his lofty declaration of faith in Life and Immortality, he experiences a natural relapse, and sings as follows :—

"With weary steps I loiter on,
Though always under altered skies
The purple from the distance dies,
My prospect and horizon gone.

No joy the blowing season gives,
The herald melodies of spring,
But in the songs I love to sing
A doubtful gleam of solace lives.

If any care for what is here
Survive in spirits rendered free,
Then are these songs I sing of thee,
Not all ungrateful to thine ear." (*Sec. xxxviii.*)

. . . . . .

"But thou and I have shaken hands,
Till growing winters lay me low ;
My paths are in the fields I know,
And thine in undiscover'd lands." (*Sec. xxxix.*)

Then the fear comes over him that, even in the future life, the distance between them may still remain, and that, though ever following in the path of him who has gone before, he shall be "evermore a life behind." The "dim" fancy is displaced by one as vague, but more comforting. Even in this world his friend outstript him in the race, but unity of place kept them together, and so it may do in the life to come :

"And he the much-beloved again,
A lord of large experience train
To riper growth the mind and will."

Fancies chase each other. Death is, perhaps, a sleep till the Resurrection dawn. There lie the still sleepers like folded flowers, unconscious and unchanging :—

"So then were nothing lost to man ;
So that still garden of the souls
In many a figured leaf enrolls
The total world since life began :

And love will last as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time
And at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul." (*Sec. xlii.*)

We confess we are almost sorry, that this conception of the immediate hereafter is to Tennyson but a beautiful fancy, so natural to us appears the wish, after life's labour and its "fitful fever," to lie down murmuring, "Let me sleep a little." But the poet sees a difficulty either way. If, on the one supposition, the dead leave the living far behind ; on the other, the living outstrip the dead ; for "here the man is more and more ;" and in neither case can those who have been separated meet on a footing of equality. Unless, perchance, the sleeping dead may dream, and, in their dreams, some guardian spirits tell them all ! But these are mere fancies in the poet's mind. Not so what follows. It is no fancy, but a faith dear to his heart, that each shall retain his separate individuality in the future. Here the sweet unselfishness of Tennyson manifests itself unconsciously. He rejoices in this faith, not so much because he hopes to preserve his *ego* intact, but because he anticipates, with delight, the opportunity of recognising his friend. Love, not egoism, is ever his deepest and strongest emotion :

"And I shall know him when we meet.

"And we shall sit at endless feast,
Enjoying each the other's good ;
What vaster dream can hit the mood
Of Love on earth ?" (*Sec. xlvi.*)

We must, however, bear in mind, throughout our study of *In Memoriam*, that a fundamental principle in its theology and supernaturalism is, "we have but faith, we cannot know ;" and no sooner does Father Dogma begin to knit his severe brows, than the poet retires, singing such a sweet apologetic strain, that (Sec. xlvii-xlviii) the grim inquisitor must needs put on his spectacles again, and read on more in admiration than in anger.

Section XLIX, is a prayer to the dead, to be near to the weary mourner, when the body is feeble and the soul sick, and he can scarcely look on fair humanity but with a jaundiced eye. Who of us has been fairly prostrated by the fever of life ; has felt his flesh and heart faint and fail ; and has almost wished to die under the slow agony of the dry eye and burning brain ? Let him read this section, and worship the high-born brother, who, when bound to the burning wheel, and crushed by the cruel gods, utters his anguish in strains like these ! Poetry, like humanity, is "made perfect by suffering."

How naturally one thought generates another ! The longing for the presence of the purified spirit, necessarily brings with it the consciousness of imperfection and sin. This brings the thought, that, perhaps, the holy dead may look on our mortal frailties "with larger other eyes than ours," and be thus enabled "to make allowance for us all."

"There must be wisdom with great Death ;
The dead shall look me thro' and thro.'" (*Sec. l.*)

Human sin and imperfection are sad, stern facts, whose existence cannot be ignored, and even the high example of

"the sinless years
That breathed beneath the Syrian blue," (*Sec. li.*)

has not yet lifted us above. Yet the great question about a man, is not, What are the faults that mar his worth ? but, What is the ideal towards which he is struggling ? That is the standard by which celestial eyes must judge poor toiling humanity.

"So fret not, like an idle girl,
That life is dash'd with flecks of sin,
Abide : thy wealth is gathered in,
When Time has sunder'd shell from pearl." (*Sec. li.*)

The noblest qualities of man are born to contend with evil. The human Hercules grapples with the snaky monster in his cradle. Manly valour, which is Virtue, grows by antagonism to evil, and the grandeur of perfected humanity will be its victory over sin. In other beings, other kinds of excellence may exist ; but we know no other human excellence, than that which shines in conflict with the forces of evil. Here, again, we say, "Out of the eater, cometh forth meat"; by the existence of that which we call evil, is necessitated and brought to perfection our highest ideal good. But let there be no friendly truce with sin. It may be necessary that the thoughtless youth should spend some of his days in the camp of the foe, that he may learn to hate and despise him, and spurn his base hire ; but who would teach that it is right, for a moment, to play the traitor :

"Hold thou the good :—define it well :
For fear divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her mark, and be
Procuress to the Lords of Hell." (*sec. lii.*)

Tennyson is the poet of the millennium. His meek and lowly human muse assumes the grand proportions of the goddess, when she sings, as it is her highest joy to sing, of the "far-off divine event,"—the final perfection of the human race. A collection of the passages in his various poems, that predict and paint this glorious future, would contain much of the most exquisite poetry and music in our language. It may be a dream, for "we cannot know," but, to the poet, this lofty ideal is the most godlike thing in the human soul. He will part with many possessions, but with this he will never part. And when the black mystery of sin and death rolls over him at times, and he falters and falls in the great darkness, he has still the faith that he is groping, not at the mouth of the pit, but at the foot of

"the great world's altar stairs,
That slope thro' darkness up to God." (*Sec. liv.*)

One truth is clear to the poet's mind, and on it hang two alternatives. It is the truth which all earnest souls, since the soul of man awoke to intelligence, have seen, and anxiously pondered, —that human life is nothing, if not a battle with the powers of evil. No battle can last eternally. There must be final defeat or final victory. The defeat of man

"Who loved, who suffered countless ills,
Who battled for the True and Just" (*Sec. lv.*)

is a consummation that cannot be contemplated. The poet's divine logic sweeps irresistibly to the opposite alternative—the final triumph of good and God, in man's conquest over Sin and Death. Behind the truth that the life of man is a battle against the forces of evil, lurks, as the poet sees, the shapeless deformity of a falsehood. Man, like the devils in Pandemonium, is not to look upwards. (So counselled Belial.) Let him not attempt to scale the heavens, but rather make the best of his present lot. Let him fight when he must, but make truce when he can. This deathless bravery for a transeendental ideal is but a vanity of vanities. Try a little skilful diplomacy with the devil, and let it be our chief aim and endeavour to be happy, or at least as happy as we can.

The attainment of happiness is the chief end of man. And what is man, then?

"A monster then, a dream,
A discord. Dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their slime,
Were mellow music matched with him." (*Sec. lv.*)

The song of woe is ended. At last the poet reposes in his dearly-won faith in the final triumph of good, and the perfect satisfaction of Love in the life to come. The possession of Love is God's pledge to man of immortality. That human love is wedded to human sorrow is a union that only death can sever—this is the endless mystery. Solve it we cannot. Its secret meaning lies hidden in the deep purpose of God. This we know, that the highest embodiment of love the earth has seen was the Man of Sorrows, and all His followers have two words of comfort in face of the painful problem "If we suffer with Him, we shall also *live* with Him." "What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know *hereafter*."

"Peace; come away: the song of woe
Is after all an earthly song:
Peace; come away: we do him wrong
To sing so wildly; let us go." (*Sec. lvi.*)

The dirge is done. Love and Sorrow have embraced Faith and Hope, and the mourner's tears have been wiped away. But his tear-stained cheeks have not been washed in the pool of oblivion; rather, say, in the waters of the river of Life. And so, while the poet fronts the future with lofty anticipation, his heart continues to look back on the past with lingering sadness. Listen to the last farewell that closes, with heart-stirring pathos, the song of lamentation:

"Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever looked with human eyes.

"I hear it now, and o'er and o'er,
Eternal greetings to the dead;
And 'Ave, Ave, Ave,' said,
'Adieu, adieu,' for evermore." (*Sec. lvi.*)

Here the poem might not unfitly have ended. Indeed, we surmise that the poet meant, at one time, that it should end here. But he is not under the sole guidance of the artistic faculty, and he must follow the leading of the heavenly Muse. She has toiled *with him through the vale of weeping, and, having just arrived* on the high ground of Hope and Faith, cannot consent to fold her wings with such a prospect beyond. She impels him onward. It is not enough to sing the song of woe. When he has uttered his own sorrow he must not forget, that he is the teacher of his brethren: that it is not enough to lead them to the waters of healing; that he must go forward with them to the high lands of healthy and active life; and sing for them a strong, inspiring march-music as he leads them on. The life and gifts of his departed friend can still furnish thoughts to touch the heart, and lessons of wisdom and strength to encourage the soul and guide the will. And so, to his sweet farewell—

"The high Muse answer'd: 'wherefore grieve
Thy brethren with a fruitless tear?
Abide a little longer here,
And thou shalt take a nobler leave.'"

THE PRINCE AGAIN!

WE notice, with inexpressible satisfaction, that the *Pioneer*, though originally nettled by our remarks about the Prince's dream, now seems inclined to take them in good part, and re-echoes our sentiments in plain and unmistakeable language. "Now, "whatever inevitable drawbacks may attend the splendid pageant "of the Prince of Wales's visit to this land, let us hope, and "express in good time, the desire, that the Indian Press will not be "'too much clouded' with forced and exaggerated courtly writ-"ing—none of us expects the grandson of George III. or the "nephew of George IV to be immaculate." We should think not. The dream itself is thus disposed of: "Some may ask, indeed, "how does it happen that, if this visit to India has been the "'dream' of the Prince's life, we had never heard of it before? "It might suffice to say that, in these days, it is not the custom "for princes to tell their dreams in open durbar before breakfast; "nor is it usual for them to be in any haste to seek the precise "interpretation of such premonitions." It is, indeed, pleasant to find our words turning up again even as bread cast upon the waters. But unfortunately, our Allahabad contemporary 'has heroes,' and is apprehensive lest some rude boy should ask the Prince, on his landing at Calcutta or Bombay, "whether his mother knows he's out?" All such are, therefore, sedulously warned against supposing that the proposed voyage to India is in opposition to the wishes of his parents. This precaution, though in itself praiseworthy, on account of its loyalty, is really quite unnecessary, for the Prince is a Londoner, and well skilled in repartee. We ourselves, however, feel bound to disabuse the mofussil public of an error not unlikely to become popular up-country, because its origin may be traced to Simla. Once upon a time, the Prince got himself painted in a sky-blue cloak, as G.C.S.I., (the N.-W. P. Civilians need not flatter themselves that these euphonious capitals were appended to the cloak by way of compliment to them, for they were not), and had copies of the effigy sent to this country as a sign whereby all men might know him. Now, it is whispered in high quarters, that these works of art have been lost. At any rate, there is some doubt among persons of fashion as to what may have become of them, and the *Pioneer* moving in the highest society, naturally betrays premonitory symptoms of another bad fit of dyspepsia in consequence. We should be sorry to see any one suffer while the remedy is within our reach, and hasten to re-assure all those whom the alleged disappearance of the pictures may concern. Our special correspondent has succeeded in tracing the replicas supposed to be missing. After passing some days in literary convivialities, he found the first hanging over the Gothic archway of one of those palatial residences at Bombay, celebrated no less for their magnificence than for their sumptuous hospitality to strangers. Pursuing his researches with indefatigable perseverance, he discovered the second in another of our presidency towns, adorning the portal of a mansion which local enquirers may easily trace by the name of the Prince of Wales' Arms. When last seen by our "special," both had been embellished by the addition of a crown, probably in anticipation of the *Coming K—'s* approaching visit. Cause for anxiety about the fate of these works of art, consequently no longer exists. But we are informed, on excellent authority, that the Prince *does not* intend to wear the cerulean cloak and crown, with which he is therein decorated, on the occasion of his tour through India. He proposes borrowing a suit of clothes from a distinguished Anglo-Indian journalist, together with a head-dress more suitable to the climate. We cannot say more without breach of confidence:

". . . . Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
"Vulgârit arcanæ, sub iisdem
"Sit trabibus fragilemque mecum
"Solvat phaselum."

HIPPOLYTE FLANDRIN.*

HIPPOLYTE FLANDRIN has been called the Fra Angelico of the nineteenth century; yet he was not a cloistered monk. His name is associated with that of the pre-Raffaelite artist, because, for the most part, he worked in religious art, and because the sentiment embodied in his paintings is of the purest kind. His life was quite that of the nineteenth century. He passed through a period of privation and struggle; he became known as the ablest pupil of a leader of art in France; he married; he toiled most devotedly and unremittingly; he died in the prime of life, while seeking a brief repose from the fatigues brought on by his constant labours.

Lyons was the birthplace of the future painter. He was born on March 23rd, 1809. His father too was an artist, but an unsuccessful one. He had hoped to establish himself as a painter of historical subjects, but was obliged to content himself with working as a painter of miniatures. He was able to earn but a scanty subsistence. "So scanty was it, that his children could not be sent to school, and had to be entirely taught at home. Hippolyte and his two brothers—Auguste, older than himself, Paul, younger—early manifested a taste for drawing. They attended the marches and parades of the regiments quartered at Lyons, and spent their evenings in drawing what they had seen. Their mother noted their artistic tendency with dismay. She had little trust in a profession in which her husband had had so weary a struggle. She consented reluctantly for the eldest son to devote himself to art; but she arranged for Hippolyte to be apprenticed to a silk merchant, and for Paul to work at the tailors' trade. And such arrangements, would have been carried out, but for the timely intervention of an artist, who had once been a shepherd in the neighbourhood of Lyons but who had apprenticed himself to a maker of statuettes and had achieved fame as a sculptor. He pleaded for the boys and induced their mother to withdraw her opposition to their adopting art as a profession. Hippolyte and his brother studied for seven years at the Ecole de Saint Pierre, the Academy of Fine Arts of Lyons. They

* *A Christian Painter of the Nineteenth Century: being the Life of Hippolyte Flandrin.* By the Author of *A Dominican Artist.* London: Rivingtons.

all the while strove to secure some earnings so as to lighten their father's burden. They drew small vignettes for the shops where cheap pictures are sold, and worked in lithography for very slender pay. In the midst of all their study and toil they looked forward to going to Paris to carry on their studies there. To enable them to do so, they stored up their sous and centimes, and when their seven years' course at Lyons was ended, they carried out the resolve. They walked all the way. They secured a room for less than three francs a week, furnished it with the barest necessaries, and thought themselves fortunate if they were able to afford two francs a day for their meals. They were sometimes not able to spend so much, and had to content themselves with three sous worth of fried potatoes, divided between the two. They entered the studio of M. Ingres. Hippolyte had to make almost a fresh start; for Ingres had views and methods very different from those of the Lyons teacher. The pupil set himself earnestly to adopt the higher art-tone of his new master. Ingres wasattracted both by this earnestness in study, as well as by the gentleness and modesty of his pupil. Before the close of their first year in Paris, Hippolyte and his brother were admitted to the Academie Royale, the former's competition-picture being "The Recognition of Theseus." Ingres was pleased with their success, and hearing of the straitness of their means, would only accept from them half his usual fees. Their early winters in Paris were very severe ones. At times their draughty fireless attic was too cold to allow them to paint. They would, therefore, spend the long evenings in bed, reading. They thus made up for past deficiencies. They read translations of Homer and Virgil. Few who read the old authors in the original text have their imaginations so possessed with the wondrous stories as the two Flandrins had as the result of their winter readings. In like manner they became familiar with Dante; and no day passed without its readings from the Bible.

Hippolyte devoted all his energies to securing Academy prizes. The greatest prizes of all was what in England would be called an art-fellowship. The winner of it is sent to Rome to carry on his art-studies there. He receives 800 francs for his journey there, and an allowance of 1,000 crowns for five years. Hippolyte cherished the hope that this prize might fall to his lot. His hopes and work were not in vain. He was the first of the pupils of Ingres to whom the "great prize" as it was called, was awarded. He gained it in September, 1832, and early the next year was settled at Rome. There, in the following year, he was joined by his brother Paul. He was known at Rome for his Madonna-like purity and truth. He studied most perseveringly. The frescoes of Giotto and Fra Angelico, which he studied closely, he afterwards declared, should be "the very breviary" of the painter of religious art. He made, too, a diligent study of Raffaele's paintings. He also painted several important pictures,—one of St. Clair, now at the Cathedral of Nantes; one of a scene from Dante's Purgatorio, now at the Museum of Lyons; one of our Lord blessing the children, now at Lisieux. At Rome, his desire to devote his life to painting sacred subjects strengthened. He read such books as the "Pensées de Pascal," believing that one devoted to Christian art should have sympathy with the devout thought of the noblest men in Christendom, and by constant meditation should endeavour to strengthen within himself that spiritualised imagination which enables the mysteries of faith to be discerned as sublime realities. He returned to Paris at the close of 1838. To tell the story of his future life it would be necessary to follow him from one church to another, and to watch him covering their walls with scenes depicting the beauty of Christian resignation and love, the divineness of gentleness and mercy. Ary Scheffer, whose own pictures embody so much tenderness of sentiment, was struck with admiration of Flandrin's work. In his own pictures, he asserted, he could only succeed in letting his intention peep out; but Flandrin's pictures boldly proclaimed the thoughts working within the artist's mind. Flandrin married, in 1842, a lady who had thorough sympathy with him in his art. Almost his only work not of a purely ecclesiastical character, was the painting of the great hall of the château of the Duc de Luynes at Dampierre. The churches at Paris, whose walls were beautified by him, are those of St. Severin, St. Germain des Prés, and St. Vincent de Paul. The work in connection with these extended over many years, and some of it was still unfinished at the artist's death. In 1849 he decorated the Church of St. Paul, at Nimes. The criticism of Monseigneur Plantier, the Bishop of Nimes, well represents the impression produced by his work. "Flandrin," he said, "sought to preach after his own manner; to him painting became eloquence, wherewith he uttered a magnificent profession of faith on the walls of God's temples." In 1855 he painted the Church of Ainay, near his native city, Lyons. The following year he returned to Paris to paint the nave of St. Germain des Prés. With such work as this the years wore on. Now and then he took snatches of artistic travel. In 1863, conscious of failing health, craving rest, and wishing, too, to see Rome once again, and to take thither his wife and children, he re-visited the Eternal City. There, however, he became seriously ill, and in March of the following year he died. His remains were brought to St. Germain des Prés, and a solemn funeral service was performed amid his unfinished work.

The life of the artist, just published, is a record not only of his achievements in art, but also of many touching episodes of the friendships with which his life was enriched. Though a devout artist, and entering upon his work always in the spirit of "Beato Angelico," who never took up brush without praying for divine aid, and accepting all inner promptings as *inspirations from above*, there was nothing maudlin in the devotion of Hippolyte Flandrin. It was of the old Gallic type, unenfeebled by the feminine phases into which Roman Catholicism has of late been led by Ultramontane influences. It was full of sweetness, but of a reasonable sweetness, and such as will secure him many enthusiastic admirers outside the border of the Roman Church. He was a true Christian artist, whose work will serve to hand down to future generations the ideal of Christian love and devotion to God and man, as it has been embraced by the noblest souls in Christendom of the nineteenth century.

LIBERALISM IN EUROPE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, 19th June, 1875.

THERE is at present a lull in the stormy world of European politics, but everywhere it becomes more clearly apparent that the leaders on both sides are mustering their hosts for the great coming battle between secularism (to use a barbarous word) and ecclesiasticism. The debates, during the past week, in the French Assembly, on the law to regulate superior education, show the sense of this coming struggle in every sentence of them. And here, as in Germany, we find the Roman Catholic clergy, and their supporters, appealing, in support of their propositions, to those principles of freedom which have hitherto been the stock-in-trade of Liberal politicians. The religion of Christ may be said to be shunted out of the way altogether, and as a political farce to "hang quite out of use like rusty mail in monumental mockery." In France, as in Germany, the Liberals are, for the most part, men who have parted with all religious faith, but unhappily not with the old theological dogmatism. They are as eager to force a materialistic creed upon the nations, as the Ultramontanes are one of ecclesiasticism. And this greatly weakens the power of Liberalism throughout Europe—in England not less than elsewhere. Rightly or wrongly, Liberal opinions are supposed to include an atheistical creed, and so the great mass of people, being theists of various shades, are driven into neutrality. The result will be that the Catholics will the get better. They are well organised, and in possession of the principle of continuity. It is essentially the same dogma which they assert from age to age. But Liberalism is split up into almost as many opinions as there are members, and these opinions are themselves in a state of perpetual flux. There is nothing constructive in the programme they put before mankind. "Just help us," they cry, "to destroy this accursed ecclesiasticism, and then there will be no difficulty in getting our grand, new Evangel established, that man and monkey are one and the same." That man and monkey are one and the same, appears to be almost the one point on which Radicals all over Europe are agreed. It is their Shibboleth. Now to the great mass of mankind, it is not worth while to enter upon a crusade against the Roman Church, in order to be greeted with a paternal blessing at the far end, by a gorilla, or some other variety of the ape species. The game is not worth the candle, and they stand aloof, leaving the two extreme parties to fight out the battle by themselves. By dint of sheer persistency after certain fixed ends, the ecclesiastical party is likely to gain the day, and that this contingency is not unguessed at by the Liberals is shown by a recent very remarkable pamphlet by M. Laveleye. The fatal error which the Liberals have been guilty of, is the abandonment of their own weapons to have recourse to those of their opponents. The proper weapons of the true Liberal, the real lover of truth, are

appeals to the reason and the conscience. By dint of these, he has reduced Romish ecclesiasticism from the magnitude of its mediæval power to its recent comparative impotence. He trusted to the reason of men, and he was not disappointed. But impatient of these slow but sure results, he abandons the truth of experience, and seizes on those very weapons which his antagonist had flung aside as useless and out of date. He tries persecution. Of course, he cannot wield it with the practised ferocity of an ecclesiastical Inquisitor. Where the latter exterminated, the Liberal only irritates and arouses. There can be no doubt that we owe to the German ecclesiastical *legislation those defiant notes which are being sounded by the* Roman Catholics in every country in Europe. They know at least this much of history ; that the blood of the martyrs has always been the seed of the church. For those who believe in the power of truth, and the persuasiveness of reason, there could not be a more distressing fact, than this appeal to force by those who consider themselves *par excellence* the servants of truth and the worshippers of reason. It justifies the religious persecutor wherever and whenever he is to be found, and stultifies the martyr as one who, after all, mistook the nature of the power which governs the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Czar Alexander has come prominently before the world as a lover and advocate of peace. Our readers will form their own opinions as to the view of his policy, set forth in another part of our columns. They will have observed that the Central Asian question has been recently brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and that the Government is altogether for friendly relations. "Government had abandoned the policy of a neutral zone, but did not wish to enter into engagements fettering its freedom of action. The relations with Russia were very friendly, and there was every reason to hope for the establishment of more friendly intercourse with Affghanistan." Sir George Campbell "*favoured a policy of masterly inactivity.*"

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WE, who are chiefly occupied with the secular side of things, will now wait, not without watching, for the practical outcome of the Evangelistic services now being held in this city. We do not need to say, that the great objects the promoters of these services have in view, are objects which we look upon as of paramount importance, and we rejoice to see earnest endeavours being made in our midst to increase and quicken our spiritual life. We are sometimes afraid, that, in these movements that are called revivalistic, there is a tendency to look upon Christianity too exclusively as a means of getting saved with respect to the next world, and too little as the power that enables us to elevate and purify our life here, and rise superior to the strong tendencies that drag us earthward. We submit that a man's Christianity is not to be tested merely by what he calls his religious experiences, but by the piety, humility and charity, which he manifests in his dealings with his fellow-men in the ordinary walks of life. The convert and the active worker in these meetings, will, we trust, be as easily distinguished by the exercise of those virtues in business and in society, as they are by their attendance and demeanour at prayer-meetings and evangelistic services. Honour and honesty in business ; frankness, modesty, and the charity that thinketh no evil, in society ; earnest activity, coupled with humility and a lack of obtrusiveness, in works of piety and benevolence ; these are the results by which the success of such meetings will be tested, and not the large attendances, the apparent impression on the feelings, or the number of professed conversions. These last, we hold, must always, to a great degree, remain an unknown quantity ; but if the results we desire to see, become really visible, those who now look on the meetings with indifference will learn to approve, and those who speak against them, will, at least, be silent.

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"A GEOGRAPHICAL Day-dream" is the title of a paper in the *Spectator*, which calls attention to a truth that cannot be too often insisted upon. A politician and philanthropist is supposed invested with power to work singular geographical changes. By the depression of a river bed to form a lake, or of an isthmus, or a section of a continent to afford passage or entrance for the sea—by changes such as these, where needed, all regions of the earth are rendered accessible and available for commerce, and for all industries. How would the human race be improved and elevated by such changes and benefits as these? Not in the least, is the answer ; which at first sight seems astonishing enough. But here is the truth that is meant to be taught. Man becomes great and prosperous, not by being happily situated, with all manner of external advantages and facilities about him, but by being surrounded with difficulties and obstructions, which render his life one of ceaseless battle and toil. "The fairest and most accessible island in the world, Ceylon, contains the lowest race, the Veddahs, who live naked in the tree-tops, and have invented nothing, unless it be a bow." "The Tasmanian, as well off geographically as Shakspere, never discovered fire." On the other hand, "Out of the secluded forest, the German ; out of pathless Arabia, the Saracen ; out of the humid, chilly land, where nothing is indigenous but the oak, the sloe, and the crab-apple, the Englishman. We owe to a leprous clan in an arid corner of the Mediterranean, religion"—and so on. It is perhaps not impossible that man may yet learn to apply the principle, that underlies this truth, to a deeper subject, and to know that his best and noblest qualities, as well as his greatest achievements in the material world, are born and thrive only in contest with evil. Were all moral evils eradicated, and all physical difficulties overcome, man's vocation on this planet would be at an end.

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THE larger proportion of the members of our Anglo-Indian Society, are more or less connected with the ancient Universities ; and many will have read with regret, that the Oxford Commemoration was this year deprived of its grand central institution ; under the excuse of which all sorts of bright festivities have been accumulated, rendering the sombre old ecclesiastical edifices of the University as temporarily gay as horticultural gardens on *fête* days. In fact, *fêtes*, balls and concerts, processions of boats and picnic parties, have caused Oxford during the Commemoration week to be considered one of the most desirable resorts of the pleasure-loving fair sex. Of late years, however, so many villas have been built on the outskirts of the city, and so many more feathered hats and smart petticoats have been seen beneath the grim old battlemented college gateway towers and about the picturesque quadrangles, that it has perhaps scarcely made so striking a change in the appearance of the venerable University Town as formerly. In the days when Oxford was associated with what was called the Puseyite movement, before ritualism had become rampant, and before the *Alma Mater* had also taken to sheltering radicals and materialists beneath her scarlet Prelatical skirts—in the days when those of us were under-graduates who have begun to regard forty as the termination of youth, and who can remember India when travel was chiefly associated with the idea of "laying a dâk," young ladies were ordinarily rare exotics in the University. Now they appear to have obtained so firm a footing just outside the Colleges, that the period of Tennyson's frequently quoted "sweet girl graduates" inside them, really seems to loom ominously, or with happy augury as some will think. But lady visitors at Commemoration are undoubtedly of long standing, and it is to be deprecated that the Sheldonian Theatre, so admirably adapted for the display of their charms, has been this year deprived of the privilege which it has annually enjoyed for more than a century at the least. A fine old print is extant representing the Theatre at a date shortly after Clive won the battle of Plassey, and whilst the English were disputing the possession of Pondichéry with the French. But that the fashions of the non-academical costumes are different, the assemblage in the Theatre might serve for a picture of the Commemoration in any of these later years. Ladies of smiling and coquettish aspect fill their exclusive gallery and even intermingle with the throng of masters of arts and male visitors in the area of the edifice. They are attired in little lace caps, rather low dresses with bodices, and petticoats short enough to exhibit their ankles, while their arms emerge from a cloud of lace at the elbow. The men wear powdered wigs and stiff skirted coats, buckles, and small swords when not in the academical gown ; and they invariably carry canes, while the ladies are as universally armed with fans. The under-graduates in the gallery have stiffly curled wigs, like their seniors, and they wear their gowns with full sized bands ; but their demeanour appears not to have been affected by the greater sedateness of their apparel. They are represented as laughing, vociferating and generally indulging in jests and uproar much as their great-great-grandsons in 1874, at which epoch the University authorities came to the conclusion that these had exceeded the limits of endurance, and put an end to the occasion. This year the founders and benefactors of the University were lauded, the honorary degrees were conferred, and the prize essays and poems, in Greek, Latin, and English were recited in the elegant apartment, under the Bodleian Library, known as the Divinity

School, in the presence of serene graduates and tranquil ladies only. The scene must, however, have been interesting under the delicate fan traceried roof of this admirable specimen of the later English style of architecture; in which it is related that Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides stabled their horses, and in brutal iconoclastic fury, smashed to pieces the painted windows.

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THE feeling was, we suppose, universal that in the late libel case the *Athenæum* had received very hard measure at the hands of the Scotch judges. We now learn that the Court of Session has reduced the amount of the damages awarded to Messrs. Johnston from 1,275*l.* to 100*l.*

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THE Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, accepted an invitation to preach in February last, in the City Temple, a Congregational place of worship. He was required by the Bishop of London to refrain from the step till its legality could be examined. Mr. Benjamin Shaw on behalf of the Bishop, and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, on behalf of Mr. Fremantle, have given their opinions. They are generally to the effect, that such a step, as Mr. Fremantle contemplated, would be illegal. A clergyman cannot officiate in a Dissenting place of worship, or at a Dissenters' meeting, if the main object be religious; if the main object be charitable, and the devotional exercise be confined to—say, an opening prayer—perhaps he might. But Mr. Stephen thinks he might do so, if he pleased, anywhere out of England, provided he preached no heretical doctrines. Dean Stanley, Mr. Fremantle, and others, have since been speaking, in the City Temple, in condemnation of this law. The Dean moved that these restrictions "are injurious to the fraternal intercourse between the various Protestant Churches of this land, which is imperatively required in the interests of Catholic Christianity." He closed his speech by declaring that, while glad to be among the Dissenters that day, he never lowered his flag as a clergyman who gloried in the "freedom of the freest, the learning of the most learned, and the reasonableness of the most rational Church in Christendom."

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THE *Church Gazette* is inclined to look leniently on the action of the Irish Church Synod in revising the Prayer-book, and believes that it is only doing openly what a great many of both clergy and laity would do if they could, and are really doing in spirit, by reading their own meaning into the authorised words. At the same time, Irishmen are so "versatile, fickle, and impulsive," that even should they go a little too far at present, there is more hope of their retracing their steps than there would be in the case of Englishmen.

Reading one's own meaning into authorized words, is a performance not confined to any particular Church, nor, indeed, to churches at all. But the language of theology has been dealt with in this way to such an extent, that much of it has become like a long-worn, and loose-fitting garment, which will fit almost anybody. When a man declares his belief in *atonement*, we know as little as ever about the character of his faith. And it would be interesting to know, if it were possible, what meaning the multitudes in the English Church who so often repeat them, attach to the words: "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church."

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THE *Gazette* fears that Lord Salisbury contemplates increasing the Episcopate in India, not by establishing new territorial Bishoprics, but some kind of missionary ones, which would not exercise control over the chaplains; and thus would arise the caste system and confusion of some of the clergymen of a district being under one Bishop, and some under another. Our contemporary says: "It would be for the best, in our opinion, to cut off a province which is already in itself a political unit, and *start* a Bishop there." *Figaro* will probably ask, if the new Bishop might then be called an *upstart*, or if the *Gazette* has become of a sporting character, and means to hunt up an indigenous Bishop in Burmah or Assam.

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THE publication of Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Baroda trial, may be considered as the winding up of that unsatisfactory and—as every body seems to admit—bungled business. If the Viceroy had not been at all interfered with from home, he would have made the very serious mistake—if he has not made it, even as the matter stands— of conveying to the native mind the impression, that the appointment of Native Commissioners was nothing but a sham. "The appointment of Native Commissioners," says the Secretary of State, "had little meaning, unless its object was to assure the natives of the equity of the tribunal, and that assurance would have been illusory if the judgment of the Native Commissioners had been allowed to count for nothing in the decision of the issue." The trial itself was probably a mistake; the constitution of the tribunal was certainly so; and the Viceroy's view of its decision was impolitic to an extreme, though he was probably right as to the guilt of the Gaekwar. There remains the one consolation—if it be a poor one—that the remarkable mode of procedure in this case, will certainly be a warning and not a precedent for the future. We blunder along; but perhaps from our very blunders we are slowly learning wisdom. It is sincerely to be hoped that the roll of criminal kings, for whom we have to provide paradises and palaces, is not destined to be increased. But, indeed, it would hardly be too much to say, that when a dependent prince finds himself getting into deep difficulties, and *longs for plenty and slothful ease*, the simplest way for him to gain his object, would be to allow disorders and even commit crimes, so as to win a passport to some terrestrial paradise under the care of the gentle and generous British Government.

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WE had hoped that there might prove to have been a good deal of exaggeration in the accounts received of the ravages among the Fiji islanders by the epidemic of measles. It appears, however, that they were too true; at least it was admitted by Lord Carnarvon in Parliament that most of the chiefs and a third of the population—say 50,000 persons—have died. No power exists that could compel the natives to submit to proper treatment, but the native constabulary, who are under discipline, and were obliged to take the medicines, recovered.

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IT appears that the Athanasian Creed cannot succeed in keeping its place in Episcopal Churches, after they have gained the power of self-control. In America and in New Zealand it has been removed from the formularies, and now it is likely to fare badly at the hands of the reforming party in the Irish Church. It has been proposed to omit the more objectionab le parts of it, the distinction between creed and setting being insisted upon. For example, one of the omitted clauses is: "It is necessary to everlasting salvation to believe rightly the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ." A proposal is, however, gaining favour, that instead of mutilating the Creed, it should be left *intact*, and liberty given to the officiating priest to *omit the recitation of it.*

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THE British Government and the British Press, are usually not unwilling for a little fighting, if it can be done some thousand miles from home, and especially if it offers a probable chance of extending or securing our commerce. The question of questions in deciding for or against a war is, as in most other matters, if it can be made to pay, either immediately or in the long run. "Honour is a mere scutcheon," but by commerce we live and move. The English papers have generally been favourable to a war with Burmah, though the puzzling question what we are to do with Burmah, after we have beaten it, has not yet been satisfacto rily answered. There seems a consensus of opinion that we cannot easily hold to our non-annexation policy in its integrity. We must either annex Burmah, or make it a dependent or semi-dependent state. But, as the *Spectator* says, "these semi-dependent Princes, from Cashmere downwards, are nuisances, which, but that the India House keeps its secrets better than any Government in the world, would not be endured by British opinion for a week." And if we annex Burmah, what then? Our difficulties would probably be increased, and our Chinese frontier would be the most troublesome border line about our dominions. Suppose we conquered and annexed Burmah, there is no knowing when or where our wars and annexations would cease. Speculation, on that supposition, could scarcely stop short of a division of all Asia between Russia and Great Britain. And after that?

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ONE of the principal items of interest to Anglo-Indians brought by the last home mail, is the translation of an article in the *Goloss*, the most popular paper in St. Petersburgh, on "Germany, Russia, and England." Referring to the recent war "scare," the journal thinks it would be unwise to conceal "from ourselves that the recent misunderstandings between Germany and France have caused our friendly alliance with our Western neighbour to be somewhat shaken. Had Russia approved the opinions openly expressed in the highest Berlin spheres, the German regiments at this time would be preparing to invade France. But Russia, seconded by England, did not approve. Berlin voices were silenced in consequence, and a pacific disposition was, at any rate, outwardly assumed. How long it will prevail in the highest Berlin spheres is a question endangering the peace of Europe. It is true

that without Germany's participation or approval, there can be no war in Europe; but it is equally true that, of all European Powers, Germany may be the first to require to make war. Circumstances make her, for the present, the most bellicose power in the world, from whom other countries have to apprehend a breach of the peace. Not long ago we expressed our deliberate opinion, that the alliance of the three Emperors is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace, and that this guarantee extends to members and non-members alike. While Russia, Germany, and Austria, are at one, nobody can make war without their consent. But is not the aspect of things entirely changed when bellicose aspirations arise in the league itself? Russia, indeed, has no wish to go to war anywhere, or with any one. Austro-Hungary cannot *so much as think of attacking anybody; but portions of* German society, *including* persons of high rank, are anything but pacific, and the German Government may not always be in a position to withstand their importunity. Should such be the case, it may be questioned whether the Russo-Austro-German alliance would survive the tension put upon it. Public opinion in Europe has expressed itself highly gratified by that common action of Russia and England, to which we are indebted for the preservation of peace. Their co-operation arose from the similarity of their European interests, and without any preliminary agreement. It suits neither us nor the English, that Europe should be constantly agitated by the fear of war, or that war should be actually made. From the geographical position of their respective countries, from what they have already attained in the world, and wish to achieve in the future, the Russians and the English are the two most pacific nations on the globe. All they desire is to keep what they have got in Europe; to acquire more is utterly indifferent to them. This being so, Russia and England by the natural drift of their policy are called upon to protect the interests of peace on the continent."

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As to the Eastern Question: "If the English are once satisfied that Russia does not think of invading India, the primary cause of past misunderstandings would be removed, and a perfect agreement might be effected on the principal points of Central Asian politics. We have often contended that we are not the enemies of the English in Asia, and that we may be their friends, if they will only believe in the sincerity of our sentiments, and throw no difficulties in our way. If the English can once be made to understand that Russia's extension to the northern declivity of the hills surrounding India will only strengthen England's hold of India, and do away with all fear of invasion and insurrection, all would be well, and the two nations might amicably and clearly define their respective spheres of action. In all probability England is just as little disposed as Russia to acquire territory on the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago. If those countries are reserved for those who have the best right to them, all we want is fulfilled. What is material to Russia and England is only this, that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus should remain open to their ships. We are, therefore, inclined to hold that it must be very easy to effect an understanding between Russia and England respecting the Central Asian and Eastern questions, and that both countries are equally interested in adhering faithfully to the agreement when concluded. This secured, what else could disturb friendly feelings? To Russia circumstances make the English alliance extremely desirable. England, too, is sensible of the necessity of taking up with Russia if she wishes to fulfil her international obligations. We should welcome the revival of the Russo-English alliance with unqualified delight—delight, we are sure, cordially shared by Russian cultivated society at large."

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THE Marquis of Salisbury is father of an ideal made visible, for the Conservative Government. Here it is, as the Marquis presented it at the banquet of the Merchant Taylors' Company: "As I was coming here this evening I got into what I am afraid the citizens of London are sometimes accustomed to—namely, a block; and I was struck with the gentleness and good humour with which the policeman tried to induce the crowd to move on, and it occurred to me that that policeman was not a bad specimen of the ideal to which a Conservative Government should aspire. (A laugh.) If he succeeded by mild and gentle expostulation, by pointing out the right way, and by facilitating the steps of those he desired to pursue it, he succeeded in clearing the block; but if he had drawn out his baton and had laid it furiously about him, he would probably have got knocked down himself, and most certainly he would not have succeeded in clearing the block. I feel inclined to pray that, in larger things, as in small, we may always continue to be the policeman who says 'Move on,' and not to be the policeman who knocks you down." We have a lively recollection of an old, rubicund and obese preserver of the peace who used to walk "with slow and steady step" backward and forward in front of a certain public building in a large city, with medals on his breast, and a white glove gracefully suspended from his hand, whose frequent "move on," became the only name by which we young folks knew him. As he advanced, with gentle and expected admonition, we used to step aside a pace or two and simply let him pass. *He* moved on, but we didn't. Some more active member of the force was needed, to make the crowds disperse, but when there was no "block," old *move on* was the right man in the right place. When the country has some radical measure it really wants to be carried, we fear our friend Mr. Disraeli must stand aside, and another take his place.

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BIG Germany has laid itself open to the charge of bullying little Belgium, first, by making it introduce the new criminal law for the punishment of those who, like Duchesne, may offer in writing, or for reward, to commit a crime punishable by death or penal servitude; and again, in the matter of the recent religious disturbances. Germany, it is said, has endeavoured to admonish Belgium of its duty, as to the putting down of the processions and the consequent riots. Whether the charge be true or false, it appears that the Belgian Government, though it took measures with commendable zeal to restrain fanaticism and violence, could not venture to stop, even temporarily, the religious processions, for fear that its action might be construed into a cowardly obedience to Germany. Germany is far fonder of Belgium than the British Government in India is of Burmah, and would eat it up much more willingly than Britain would the latter, given as good a pretext and opportunity.

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CONTINUING its remarks on the recent failures in London, the *Economist* observes that the absence of panic was owing to a "political accident," for the question of war or peace was seriously under consideration at Berlin, and when such matters come to be really deliberated upon, the decision is always liable to be swayed this way and that. The immediate effect of these transactions, as of every failure of credit, is ultimately in favour of cheaper money. When that failure is very great, there is at first a period of panic, or semi-panic, in which money is very dear; it is not till afterwards that money becomes cheaper than it would otherwise have been. But this time the failure of credit is but slight, and therefore the tendency to a diminution in the value of money will begin at once without any previous great rise. The mode in which a failure of credit produces this effect is very simple—it prevents the trade demand for money from producing its usual effects. That demand depends on the credit of the persons who make it, and on the disposition of those persons to use that credit. Such events as we have just seen weaken both; the amount of confidence is less, and the disposition to use that confidence is less also. There are, in consequence, fewer bills, and there is a greater tendency to distrust bills. We do not say that, on the present occasion, this cause will act to any very great extent; still it will act to some extent, and will for a time tend to depress the value of money.

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THE Peculiar People is, as is well-known, a sect which believes with the Apostle James that "the prayer of faith will save the sick." It follows that if the recovery of a patient can be obtained by prayer, medical aid is superfluous, and to apply for it would only go to show, that the prayer offered was not "the prayer of faith." On the other hand, if recovery be refused to prayer, it must be because death, or continued disease, is the irreversible decree of the Deity; and to call in medical aid in such a case would amount to impiety and rebellion. The position appears to be logical enough. If, then, a Court of law decides that one of the Peculiar People, who has neglected on these grounds to provide medical attendance for his child, is guilty of a punishable crime, does not this amount to a legal denial of the truth of the Apostolic premise? Is it not pronouncing in the most dogmatic manner on a question of pure theology? The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an interesting article on this subject, suggested by the trial of John Robert Downes. Presuming that the judges will decide unfavourably to the prisoner, the *Gazette* thus concludes: "It would be difficult in the history of thought on religious subjects, to over-rate the importance of such a declaration as this, and yet it will probably attract little or no attention in a 'religious world' too much interested in quarrelling over the shape of a finial, to notice that the very ground-stone of the theological structure is being quietly removed."

ALTHOUGH we have not yet done much to swell the indignant cry of disapproval that has risen among us—and not causelessly—with regard to the reckless dismissal of non-native railway officials, it is not that we have been able to look on calmly while hundreds of our countrymen are being turned out of honest employment, and, in many cases, into a state of almost hopeless misery. We have nothing to say against the propriety of employing natives to fill such posts as they have been chosen for, if it has been shown, or if there be good grounds for believing, that they are as well, or almost as well, qualified to fill them as those they are superseding. And as it may at least be contended that they have not yet been proved beyond a doubt to be unfit, it may be right that the experiment be made. But the wanton disregard of the misery to be inflicted in the process, calls for the strongest reprobation. The experiment should have been made gradually, as vacancies would have inevitably opened up, if the Companies had ceased to engage new European servants. A crying evil has been committed. Many honest men and helpless families have been suddenly and innocently reduced to want or vagrancy, and it will be greatly to the honor of the class of men, if numbers of them are not driven to crime, as well as to degradation. Companies are aggregates of human beings, it is true, but we fear it can hardly be predicated of them, that they bear a heart full of the milk of human kindness. We confess we do not hope much from any appeal to their tender mercies.

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BUT here, surely, is a daily increasing call for a practical proof of the sincerity and genuine reality of the Christian principles we profess. We may differ about matters of doctrine and systems of Church government, but in one respect we are all professedly agreed. Charity is the broad foundation of Christian morality. To exercise brotherly kindness, to succour the needy, to help the poor and the down-trodden, to rescue our fellow Christians from the jaws of misery and vice, must be our first duty as Christians. If as a community we do not rouse ourselves to perform this duty, if our churches and our missionary associations fail in this, how shall we commend our Christianity to our native fellow subjects, who, whether they can understand our theology or not, have a keen appreciation of the value of charity, and a sharp vision to detect the want of it? "If any provide not for his own and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Isolated efforts are quite insufficient to meet the evil. Could we make some wide movement as a Christain community the evil could be met with ease, and such a movement would be the only reproof adequate to the grievous wrong that has been done.

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CONSCIOUS strength is a possession that needs to be governed by much wisdom and moderation, and is especially dangerous while it is comparatively new. Germany has, since the last war, been rejoicing in the greatness of its military strength, and is ready, if not eager, to exhibit it at any moment in fearful action. Fortunately for Europe, it has for the present been restrained by wise counsels from Russia and England. But it is evident that only a shadow of provocation will be needed at any time, to set the tremendous force of Germany in motion towards France. And though France is, doubtless, better prepared for war than when the last outbreak took place, another German conquest is at least far from improbable, should France enter the contest unassisted. The English press—perhaps also the English Government—has still some respect for what used to be called the balance of power. And had the recent misunderstanding ended in war, there is no doubt that the mass of the English nation would have been in sympathy with France. However gentle Lord Derby's late representation may have been, the vision of a future French and English alliance to preserve the balance of power in Western Europe is not so absurd as it might lately have appeared.

THE WEEK.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, dated the 15th instant, states that a rebellion has occurred in Upper Burmah, and that there are disturbances in the neighbourhood of Bhamo.

THE Burmah question seems to be getting more and more complicated. Reuter's Simla agent has apparently been instructed to say that the concession to be insisted upon by our Government relates merely to the passage of "an escort in case of need." But Lord G. Hamilton is reported to have told the House of Commons on the 8th instant that the Government of India had insisted "on the King placing no obstacles in the way of our obtaining redress," in the direction of China, and that the King had refused permission for the passage of British troops through Burmah. What are we to believe? Without being able to answer the question satisfactorily, we are inclined to think that the Home Government has no intention of limiting the demand in the sense suggested from Simla, and that the Government of India has nothing to gain in endeavouring to lead away the public from the main issue. War with China, or with the local rulers of a Chinese province, is evidently contemplated at home, and it is absurd to disguise this fact under the thin veil which Simla seeks to throw over it. The object being, according to Lord G. Hamilton, to obtain redress for the Manwyne outrages, the escort to be sent through Burmah in case of need will be a somewhat larger one than is usually accorded to peaceful explorers and diplomatists. If there be a difference of opinion on the point between the Home and Indian Governments, the policy of the former is that which will be acted upon. A *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued at Simla on Tuesday publishing the history and the results of Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mandalay Mission. It gives the text of the treaty by which the British and Burmese Governments mutually agree to the independence of Western Karennee, 'and cordially recognizes the desire shown by the King to put an end to the existing differences, which the Governor-General trusts are now happily terminated.' A British officer will be deputed to demarcate the boundary in dispute at a proper travelling season. It is stated that after the Envoy had taken leave of the King, a friendly but informal communication was made to the Envoy indicating the King's unwillingness to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh Mission to China. A further communication on the subject has been made to the King, which, it is hoped, will end in friendly consent to a free passage being given. A later *Gazette* contains a Resolution by the Viceroy in Council, notifying the conclusion of the negotiations which Sir Douglas Forsyth was instructed to conduct with the King of Burmah, regarding the independence of Western Karennee. With reference to the refusal of the passage of an escort, the Resolution notifies that a fresh communication to the King has become necessary, and the Viceroy entertains the confident expectation that such further communication may be so received by the King as to maintain the friendship between the two Governments intact.

THE Burmese Minister satisfied Sir Douglas by telling him that Lee Seh Tahee was the Imperial Ambassador to Mandalay, but it was generally believed in Burmah that the statement was false, and that the Chinese Imperial Government knew nothing about Lee Seh Tahee's movements. But, allowing for the exaggeration of possibly prejudiced people, it is sufficiently evident that nothing has been gained by the Mission to Mandalay, and that the King is now as free as ever to hamper our trade and humiliate our representatives. The mere fact of His Majesty having sent to Sir Douglas, after the completion of the negotiations, an insolent message relative to the question of escorts, shows how little he feared the Power he was dealing with. It may be that the Government of India, having in view complications in the direction of Affghanistan, was anxious to effect an amicable settlement with the King of Ava on almost any terms; but such a policy is radically bad. Political weakness and strength cannot, with advantage to a State, go hand in hand. We must be prepared to oppose a firm front to every foe, and if we are not firm all round, we must be weak all round. The *Englishman* has sounded a note of warning with regard to Russia, which we can hardly suppose our contemporary would have ventured upon without good authority. A few days ago we read in the *Delhi Gazette* some startling particulars respecting the warlike intentions of the Ameer of Cabul, but as Cabul correspondents often supply information which is not subsequently confirmed, we attached no particular importance to the sensational paragraphs. But the *Englishman* now tells us that the Russians are about to encroach on Persian territory, in violation of treaty obligations, and that the Government of India has earnestly protested against the move. "But other and possibly more serious complications have arisen. The Court of St. Petersburgh has shown a disposition to dispute the right of England to station troops in the territory of Khelat; and the Government of India has urged on the Home authorities the advisability of settling the point once and for all by an intimation of their views on the subject to the Russian Government." If there be any danger of complications in the North, it is all the more necessary that the King of Ava should not be encouraged to give us further trouble by a conspicuous display of diplomatic weakness on our part. If the King professes to yield on the point of a passage of troops for "escort" purposes

his sincerity ought speedily to be put to a practical test. Delay and evasion should, above all, be guarded against. In spite of the happy result of the recent Mission, the King is evidently our enemy. For if this be not the case, why is he still so busily engaged in warlike preparations? And why is he so anxious to obtain allies in Europe and America?

IT is reported that the Russian Deputy Governor-General of Central Asia has arrived at Bokhara, where he was received with *éclat*. He was accompanied by a large number of officers, who have been inspecting the surrounding country, escorted by the King's troops. The Meer of Maimena is becoming troublesome, and the Governors of Herat and Candahar have been ordered to hold troops in readiness to march on the rebel. The Meer, it is stated, has been carrying on treasonous correspondence with Abdool Ruhman Khan, and the Ruler of Bokhara.

LORD NORTHBROOK has published what has the appearance of a "justification" of his conduct in connection with the dethronement of the Gaekwar. A second warning was given to Mulhar Rao when Sir Lewis Pelly was appointed to succeed Colonel Phayre. Sir Lewis Pelly, on his arrival at Baroda, described the state of affairs to be very critical, but at the same time he did not suggest that Mulhar Rao should be then deposed. He reported that the Gaekwar professed his readiness to accept his advice—had, indeed, accepted it upon some matters, and, so far as he could judge, sincerely desired to reform the administration. Although, after what had previously occurred, the Government of India could attach but little value to such professions, there were certainly at that time no sufficient reasons for deviating from the course which had before been adopted and announced to Mulhar Rao, namely, that he should still have the benefit of the period of grace originally given to him, together with every assistance which could be afforded by Sir Lewis Pelly. This official soon found that the finances of the State had been grossly mismanaged. The revenue during the past year was found to be 94 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure during the same time no less than 171 lakhs, out of which sum 40 lakhs had been expended in gifts chiefly made to favorites and courtesans, and 30 lakhs more had been spent in building and repairing palaces and other personal expenses of Mulhar Rao. The manner in which the accounts were kept was most unsatisfactory. In the Baroda state treasury a sum of less than Rs. 2,000 was found when Sir Lewis Pelly assumed the administration, while 40 lakhs were afterwards discovered concealed in the palace, and further considerable sums had undoubtedly been removed. The inquiries that were made respecting the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre naturally led to an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Bhow Sindia in 1872, which was generally attributed to poison, and as to which some suspicion attached to Mulhar Rao. Depositions taken before officers, who had been charged by Sir Lewis Pelly with the duty, tended to confirm the belief that Bhow Sindia was poisoned. Again, it appeared in the course of the inquiries, which had been carried on at Baroda, connected with the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, that a man of the name of Govind Naik had met with his death in a manner to induce Sir Lewis Pelly to believe that Mulhar Rao either gave himself, or caused to be given, an order to torture, under which Govind Naik finally succumbed. In concluding his present minute, Lord Northbrook states that, "Throughout all these painful transactions, the Government of India have endeavoured to deal with Mulhar Rao in a spirit of perfect impartiality. Looking not only to the poisoning case, but to his character and antecedents, to the mal-administration of the State of Baroda, and to the measures taken in consequence, I can confidently assert that Mulhar Rao has been treated by the Government of India with the utmost forbearance that was compatible with the duty of the British Government to insist that the person of a British Resident at a Native Court should be respected, and that a State enjoying British protection, the peace of which is maintained by Her Majesty's forces, should be so administered as to secure the people from grievous abuses. That it was both just and expedient to have exercised such forbearance cannot, I conceive, be disputed."

A CONVERSATION said to have taken place between the Ameer of Affghanistan and Yakoob Khan appears in the columns of a contemporary. The Ameer is reported to have told his son, "I am going to do something for you, provided you obey me fully." "I am not your son," replied the Sirdar, "but a slave. As for your releasing me from prison, I do not wish you to do so, until you are prepared to do justice. You did not punish the men who attempted to poison me. Make over the men to me, and also Ursulla Khan, Ghilzaee, who deceived me, and then I will act according to your instructions. As long as you are living, I will be happy to serve you faithfully." It is also asserted, with what amount of truth we know not, that a skirmish has occurred between the Affghans and Russians, in consequence of the latter having crossed the Hamoon. Concerning this Shere Ali is said to have addressed his chiefs in durbar thus: "You all know very well that I have made a treaty with the British for the sake of your interest and for nothing else, and now if the Russians are resolved to annoy us and disturb our territory, we must take steps to defend ourselves and proclaim a religious war. I now ask your opinion on the subject. If you wish to govern in Affghanistan, join me against the Russians, otherwise give me leave and I will go over to some other power."

THE following is the Resolution of the Viceroy in Council on the important subject of the connection with the Press of officers in the service of Government: "Questions having recently arisen as to the extent to which officers in the service of Government are permitted to connect themselves with the press, the Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable that the existing orders on the subject should be clearly understood. No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such for instance as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government. Officers in the service of Government are not probibited from contributing to the public press; but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. These rules have been hitherto in most cases honorably observed. In case of a departure from them, or if the Government should consider the connexion of any officer with the press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn. The Government of India will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to Government, Nothing in this Resolution is intended to relax the provisions of any regulations on this subject which now apply to the Army." It is to be observed that the Government will not permit any officer in its service to have any part in the proprietorship, editorship, or management of a newspaper or publication that is not "mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character." If, therefore, any officers under Government have any editorial connection with political papers, they must at once retire into the privacy of their ordinary official life. The paragraph relating to contributions to the public press appears fair enough, but if officers strictly obey the order not to make public, without previous sanction, any information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity, the press will suffer considerably, and it is probable that many officers will draw the line at information which may be considered confidential in its nature.

SOME curious facts have come to light during the past few days, with reference to the late agrarian disturbances in the Western Presidency. Except in the case of the Supa riots, the disturbances were within well-regulated limits. Their immediate object in all cases was to induce or frighten the money-lending sowcars to be more accommodating in their terms, and where this was found impossible, the peasants compelled the sowcars to give up their bonds and destroyed the evidence of their account-books. In some cases haystacks were burnt down. Generally speaking, beyond frightening the sowcars into giving up their bonds, no injury to their persons or possessions was contemplated or attempted. In a great many cases, the ryots, upon the requisition of the police authorities, returned the bonds, or, where these had been destroyed, passed new ones. The object of the peasants for the most part was chiefly a defensive one, and where these limits were exceeded, as in the case of the Supa riots, it has been established that the people, though in some sense responsible for the disorder, did not actively take any part in the plunder and destruction which followed. At Kulasee, in the Indapore talooka, the ryots came to an understanding, by which it was agreed that no man should have anything to do with Marwaree or Guzeratee money-lenders. "Nobody should buy from them, or serve

them, or receive advances from them. The village barber should not shave them, nor the smith or carpenter work for them." This curious combination has been actually carried into effect, and the ryots in a body presented the agreements to the Government officials. In Lonee, and in several other places, the Marwaree shopkeepers were turned out of the village with all their moveable possessions, and in one case the people subscribed a small sum between themselves for paying the railway fare of an obnoxious sowcar thus sent away. We are glad to learn that the Bombay Government has at last awakened to the necessity for some action with reference to these remarkable outrages on Marwaree money-lenders in the vicinity of Poona. A special officer has been deputed to make inquiries and report fully on the subject, with a view to some remedial measures being suggested to the Government of India.

CHOLERA has burst out again in several parts of the country. In Trichinopoly it is "raging fearfully," and a similar report comes from the Berars. Colombo, too, is still suffering from the same cause. A hundred and sixty-nine deaths have occurred in a single town in South Arcot. The disease is also fatally prevalent in Tanjore.

PARIS GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 19TH JUNE.

THE trial of the "first-class spiritist photographer," Buguet, and his accomplices, Leymaire, Editor of the *Spirit Review*, and Firman, a medium, is curious and comical. Leymaire was in the habit of importing spirit photographs from America, till the idea struck him of being able to manufacture the article in France. He applied to Buguet, who did not succeed, till Firman, as medium, explained the trick. When a client came, he or she was left some time with the cashier, a very wide awake lady, who at once communicated the desired information to Buguet, who selected from collection of articulated dolls—called "the box of ancestors"—something answering to the description. By means of a veil round the head of this mannikin, and a sheet about the body, it was photographed, a musical box being ground in order to work up the "medium fluid." The phantom plate ready, the client was placed in a chair, and his portrait taken along with the ghost plate. Fee, 20*frs*. The operator performed some dervish pranks in addition, and if the head of a grand-father appeared, instead of that of a child, the spirits were capricious, and another sitting, for 20*frs*., was arranged. The *Review* puffed Buguet, and all concerned shared in the profits of the swindle. A certain Comte expended some 2,000*frs*. to have all his ancestors photographed, and might by this have reached Adam himself, only the detectives pounced on the gang. The lady-cashier exposed all, and admitted she did the penmanship for the ghosts. The table of the Court was covered with the articulated dolls, some hundreds of heads, veils, and shrouds—the musical box included, which appropriately rolled off a *Miserere*. Buguet and the Editor were fined 500 francs each and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; Firman was condemned to half this punishment.

The Liberals have been defeated in the Superior Instruction law, thanks to the better organization of their clerical opponents: they are becoming nervous, that, as time flies, none will be left to vote the Constitutional laws before August.

The trial of Tin-tun-ling for bigamy, has been looked forward to with expectation. The Celestial is very well known in Paris, where he has lived for several years, and in literary circles one was sure to encounter him occasionally in his blue satin costume and pigtail. He was the *protégé* of the late Théophile Gautier, and since his death, Tin-tun-ling has not had a bed of roses. He was a "duplicate professor" of Chinese in the College of Oriental Languages; that is, a Frenchman wrote the Chinese for his pupils, and Tin-tun-ling pronounced the words; all went well, till Tin accused the Professor before the whole class—consisting of one pupil—that he neither knew how to write, nor to speak Chinese. Tin-tun was dismissed, and the Professor keeps on the even tenor of his way. A governess—there are some very droll ones—actually fell in love with Tin; her name is Caroline Liegeois. They were married, but after some time, Caroline separated, accused her Celestial lord of bigamy, had him arrested, and then she disappeared. She is said to have joined the Mormons. Now Tin did not deny he had been married, but stated that he had not heard from the girl for several years, though he sent registered letters to her. By the Chinese law, such silence after three years was tantamount to a divorce, and entailed on the wife 50 blows of a bamboo: yet the Orientals sing that a woman ought never to be struck even with a flower. Well Tin, full of *finesse*, demanded an interpreter before the Court well aware that he and his late colleague were the only professor, able to read the hieroglyphics of a tea chest at glance. Thes Public Prosecutor avowed his ignorance of Chinese law, and prisoner's counsel replied that it was his duty to make himself acquainted with it before ordering the trial. *Enfin*, Tin-&c.-&c., was acquitted, and has resumed private lessons on the beauties of Confucius.

The King of Hanover is coming; and the French mint is striking off Hanoverian pieces of money. So long as the metal is good, Parisians care little about the effigy.

The review—a little one—of the garrison of Paris, was a brilliant success. Some 45,000 men were under arms, and Parisians may now congratulate themselves, that their army is becoming such in reality, and that the money voted is being well applied. It must not be forgotten th at most of the regiments have been only lately quartered in and about Paris, having been previously on duty in the provincial town s. A horse-race has a large number of votaries, but a military rev iew attracts all classes. There were 300,000 spectators present, despite the uncertain appearance of the forenoon. The defile commenced and finished with military punctuality; there was no display, no *Vivas*; all was serious and business-like. Nor were there any accidents, save the drenching those persons must have experienced who had to return to Paris on foot. There was no dissenting voice as to the marked and solid improvement in the physique, discipline, and bearing of the troops: the effects of sound and persistent drilling were evident to the merest novice in military matters. The cavalry manœuvred far better than they did last year, and will be still better at the next review. As for the artillery, its manœuvres were perfect; not a fault to be found in the two brigades; the new pieces and their ingenious mountings were admired and cheered. France has reason to be proud of her military re-organization, and the Prussian eagerness to wantonly attack it, before it becomes a real defensive power, can now be understood. But England and Russia will keep even Bismarck in order. Germany having enjoyed the victory, must also take its consequences and anxieties; but she must not indulge in foul play.

The debate on Superior Education is rapidly becoming a struggle between Modern Society and Ultramontanism. In fact the Church, in demanding liberty of education, means by that to have command of University education in France, and to tolerate no system but what it approves. Liberals consent to permit the clerical, like any other party, to teach what science it pleases, but will not consent to the clergy being allowed to acquire property for collegiate purposes, or to possess the right to confer degrees. This latter must be secured to the Sta te, with facilities for every pupil to be examined for his degree. It is rather putting back the dial to allow the clergy to become again corporate bodies.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral on Montmartre, and dedicated to the Sacré Cœur, was a very quiet and religious affair. At one time it threatened to become a question of vast political importance, and certainly would have been a bone of contention, had not the Government prudently and wisely interfered to limit the matter to a ceremony, and not to a manifestation. The only persons of political importance present were the Duc de Nemours, and his son, the Duc d'Alençon: some people were surprised to remark that nobleman there, the son of Louis Philippe, a King who was opposed to Ultramontanism, for this cathedral is the expression, pure and simple, of the friends of that party. The Deputies holding to the Comte de Chambord's views, mustered of course all their strength—about one hundred strong. Many clergymen were present and several in cannonicals. But there were very few ladies, and those present were dressed in sombre toilettes. The directors of the ceremony wore a tin-badge with a bleeding heart painted thereon. The police was as numerous as the invited, and perhaps the whole proceedings were limited to both: there was no crowd. A regimental band, with followers carrying pilgrim-banners, led the way; the Paray-le-Monial chant, of "Save France," was sung; "and Rome," according to some. Not a member of the Government appeared, so it is to be hoped Bismarck cannot find any cause for invading us. The vicar of the parish delivered an address, wherein he hoped the Archbishop of Paris, "would live as long as Moses—120 years—and have as sound teeth;" the Archbishop smiled and passed the compliment on to His Holiness, who sent

his blessing by telegraph. The laying of the stone was like all secular ceremonies, save the benediction, added by every bishop and clergyman present, after which each person gave the stone a tap, and withdrew, in time to escape a thunderstorm. Apart from the object of the new structure, it will be a magnificent addition to the public buildings of the city, and will transform the most villainous quarter of Paris, into a district likely to become fashionable, provided high-pressure religion can be kept up.

The fishing season has opened, and the banks of the Seine are, as usual, lined with anglers; the spectacle is most melancholy; people sit as calm as statues and as resigned as Orientals throughout the day, trying to catch—nothing. Now that the Assembly is perplexed about what ought to be the qualifications *for an elector, it might* do worse than lay down that he should be a fisherman.

A son named Flambard, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and twenty years' *surveillance* by the police; he is only twenty-three years of age, has a head like a rabbit, and attempted to kill his father and mother, because they continued to make soup for him without meat or lard. He was an "officer" in a regiment during the Commune, and is by profession a maker of paper-bags. The police had great difficulty in arresting him, and he asserted before the crowd, that to be a good policeman, a man ought to graduate as a robber; and that his present tormenters would pay for it in the coming revolution.

A man named Halle died in October last at a village in Saint-Hilaire; on his death-bed he declined to receive the last rites of the Church, and repudiated religion, it is said, altogether; the clergyman objected to the deceased being buried in consecrated ground, and the Maire in consulting the Prefect, was directed to bury the remains in that "dishonored portion of the cemetery," reserved for unbaptized babies, suicides, &c. The friends of the deceased have just carried the matter before the Council of State, and this body has decided that the Maire did not exceed his powers. In Paris no distinction is made; all are buried in consecrated ground—except the corners of Père la Chaise allocated to Turks and Jews. Lunatics, idiots, the *débris* of dissecting rooms, and murderers, have, however, a potters' field to themselves, called familiarly the "turnip-garden."

The following are the claims of the French to the *Grand Prix* where the English horse was beaten; the winner's sire and dam are English; the trainer and jockey, ditto, but the owner is French, hence, Waterloo, Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, &c., are concluded to be avenged.

THE MUSSOORIE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE I last wrote, the principal events here in the line of festivities have been the second subscription dance, the return ball given by the residents of Mussoorie to the Club, an *al fresco* moonlight dance at the Mussoorie Rosherville, and the masonic ball. The first was slow, the second delightful, the third charming, and the latter brilliant. Still, as I write these lines I can't help crying, *Vanitas, vanitatum, omnia vanitas*—and asking myself why during that portion of the night during which sleep is most refreshing and most health-restoring, I, in company with many others, kept describing circle after circle, and chasseed, balanced, and parteed the whole night through? What savour of the forbidden fruit is there about those hours after midnight, so pleasant that, despite advancing years, locks tinged with grey, and a general want of soundness about the hepatic regions, we sit out or dance through them as gaily as if we were again in our golden youth? I say we, advisedly; the majority of our most determined dancers, and most inveterate seers of the dawning day, are not drawn from the ranks of the Mussoorian youth, but from the middle-aged men. The other night, as, after having danced ten dances consecutively, I looked around the room, I thought how forcibly—with regard to the morrow, judging from their looks—though otherwise not so *apropos*—the lines of Gray were—

> "Alas! unconscious of their doom
> The little victims play."

My doom and that of many fellow-sufferers bring a sense of numbness afterwards and that peculiar feeling of depression which can best be described as not having a word to throw at a dog. What causes this? we ask ourselves. Had we all been ten years younger, a heavy supper and sweet champagne might have caused our woes; but at our age, we are more prudent and eschew both. Can it be the cigar, as we go home? If so, let that also be put off, with the other things of the past. Vain hope! So let us greet the coming rains with "effusion," and thank our stars our late hours are coming swiftly to an end. The insight given by these dances into the manners and customs of the Mussoorians is great. The new arrival, who has called all round and been well received, we hope, appears at the dance and solicits the pleasure of a "fast" with one of the ladies he has called upon. Alas! there are no fasts left, and he has to be content with a square; afterwards, to his surprise, he beholds a succession of "fasts" danced by the lady with one cavalier, who is then for another succession replaced by a second, and so on, till the evening ends. He expresses his surprise, perhaps, to an old *habitué* such as 'your own,' and the secret is then expounded to him. There are a great many ladies who, in the dancing line, wish to emulate Osbaldiston's celebrated ride, and, confident of their own staying powers, they supply themselves with relays, and dance all the evening, comparing notes, as to dances and turns taken, the next day. This is the real reason for this apparently abnormal procedure, and those who are ignorant enough to attribute it to "cliqueism," and to whisper that if you are not a R.E., or a S.C., or a C.S., or some other cabalistic letters, you cannot hope to dance with certain ladies, are entirely wrong. If you can dance fairly, are sound in wind and limb, and can do your ten turns round the room for four "fasts" consecutively, though only a sub-Lieutenant in the 151st, you will cut out Generals, Commissioners, Surveyor-Generals, Inspector-Generals, and even a Lieutenant-Governor himself I verily believe.

The billiard handicap is over, and 'Little Alf' won hard held. There was quite a crowd to see the last games, and it is a pity there was not a little more excitement, as long before the three-quarters post was passed in each game, it was clear that the 'scratch' lot could not be made to gallop even, and so we had no excitement at all.

The legal world are having a lull just now, as the great Bank case, after being fought through the best part of a week, was decided on the 21st instant, the defendants being cast in the suit and costs to the tune of nearly Rs. 1,70,000. The bank has, therefore, won the case, and there is believed to be little likelihood of their losing on appeal; but as far as getting their money goes, that will be "toutafy oter chose," as Jeames de la Pluche says.

And now, having exhausted all local news but the weather, and being much too magnanimous to expatiate to my readers on such a threadbare subject, let me proceed to topics of general interest. My readers would wish to know, no doubt, the subdivision and classes, the strata and substrata, the first flight and the ruck of society up here. Society here is divided, as in most places, into three classes—"proper," "outside the pale," and "improper." The last grand subdivision being rare, and being spoken of only in tantalizing but exquisite whispers, I shall leave you to imagine all that is and may be said on the topic. The second is, as may be imagined, a sealed book to me. The first is divided into many cliques, such as the Bombadiers' clique, the Camel's-back clique, the Koolerie clique, the Haw-haw clique, the Ewe-lamb's clique, etc. etc.,—for their name is legion; and this cliqueism is, on all social occasions, a most unmitigated nuisance to the new arrival. At badminton the cliques marshall under their own banners, like Highland clans, and if a Camel's-back gets into a game of Bombadiers, or a Baalamb among the Ewe-lambs, he or she is made to fret, even if of the most mercurial and lively spirits, very like a fish out of water very soon. And a few days ago, at a large dinner I saw my friend Secundus, of the —th, who belongs to the Kooleries, and who just missed sitting with the belle of his clique, remorselessly forced by the host into the very middle of the Haw-haws. Poor fellow, he hardly got a word out all dinner, and, had it not been for the 'Christopher,' would have been in very bad case indeed. Still, it is better; nay, a right-minded man or woman must belong to one clique, than belong to none. And that insufferable little Clumgeedar who is up here, thinking to belong to the Haw-haws, Bombadiers, Camel's-back, and several others at once, found himself cut by all. Naturally enough, Mrs. Grandairs of the Haw-haws looks down on all the other cliques, and seeing Clumgeedar flirting with Mrs. Titbit of the Ewe-lambs, whom she detests, erased his name from her clique; and mishaps happening to him in all the other cliques, such as throwing over a Bombadier to dine with a Camel's-back, and then taking a Koolerie into supper last ball, instead of a Camel's-back, he became, as far as Mussoorie cliques go, in a similar position to his family godfather, the bat in his relation to the birds and beasts. The bat had still the reptiles and fishes to make friends of, to say nothing of the insect world. Clumgeedar has still the society outside the cliques, but as he has no taste that way, it is to be hoped he will pack up his

traps and betake himself anywhere—anywhere so long as it is out of Mussoorie. Let me give any of my readers who are coming up to Mussoorie a little advice. I cannot tell them for obvious reasons the clique I belong to, and especially for the same reason that induced Major Pendennis to put his nephew up for a Club other than the one he especially affected. I would advise them, if married and fond of society, to belong to the Kooleries ; if married and quiet, to the Camel's-backs ; if unmarried and lively, to the Ewe-lambs ; and if unmarried and retiring, to the Bibliothecumists. Any further information they may wish to obtain regarding these cliques, will be given on their applying to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, by

BLAS EL MATADOR.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Native States of India.—By Colonel Malleson. This volume, dedicated by its author to the Marquis of Salisbury, is a welcome addition to the shelves of the historical department of a reference library. Such a volume has long been desired both in India and England. During the last few months the information it gives has been especially needed. Newspaper writers, in their comments on the Baroda question, have been compelled to throw the mantle of vagueness over their scanty knowledge of the course of events during recent years in the dominions of the Gaekwar. Dates and names are things that cannot be got at by the light of nature ; and want of exact knowledge with regard to such, betrays itself in a hesitating style, and in remarks of indefinite tenor. Colonel Malleson's book will be hailed as a godsend by all at home who are called upon, with reference to Indian affairs, to dip their pens into the ink of comment and criticism. It will also be accepted as a serviceable book by all writers for the Press in India, and by all, whether at home or in India, who have been wishing to have access to clear and accurate information as to the sequence of events in the Native States up to the present moment. The headings of the various parts of this book, of 400 pages, will give some idea of the arrangement of the work, and of the extent of the information supplied : I, Rajpootana ; II, Central India and Malwa ; III, Bundelkhund ; IV, Western India ; V, Southern India ; VI, Northern India ; VII, Mediatized and Minor Chiefs. Colonel Malleson has thus not grouped the states according to their individual size, but has followed the natural order of the division in which they lie. He begins with Rajpootana, inasmuch as it is " the division containing the oldest monarchies in India, probably in the world." The closing part gives a brief account of " the states and estates which, though under the suzerainty of, are not in direct alliance with, the British Government." Each part has its accompanying map in which the political divisions, river systems, and dividing water-sheds, are clearly marked. Colonel Malleson gives ample acknowledgment of his indebtedness to all preceding writers, from whose books he has gathered the information he has so usefully compiled. He has not lost sight of the romantic, and sometimes tragical, events to be met with in the annals of the native princes. The strangest and saddest incident, of which he gives an account, is the sacrifice of the beautiful Princess Kishna Komaree Bae, by the orders of her father, the Rana of Oodeypore. It seems almost incredible that, within the present century, the claims of rival princes to the hand of a royal damsel, should be settled by decreeing the death of the fair one, even though the rivals had brought war and desolation into the land. The virgin princess, the " Flower of Rajasthan," as she was called, met her fate with a smile ; but her mother died of grief a few days after. Colonel Malleson describes himself, on his title-page, as " Guardian of the Maharaja of Mysore," and, in the chapter devoted to Mysore, he states that his guardianship commenced in the year 1867, when his ward was six years old, and will continue until 1879. A school, he says, was formed in one of the palaces, in the healthiest part of Mysore. To it were invited the sons of the nobility and officers of state, and here the young Raja " is being taught all, with the exception of Latin and Greek, " that would be taught in an English school. He has learned to " ride, even to hunt with the hounds, to play cricket, to drive. He " has manifested a cheerful, steady, and painstaking disposition. " He is punctual and methodical in his habits, and evinces an ami- " ability of character which promises well for the future."

The Madras Jurist.—July. A statement of some importance appears in this journal, to the effect that the local High Court recently had to consider a point which appears never to have been directly decided by the English Courts, involving the question as to the time when a promissory note payable on demand may be said to become overdue, so as to fix the indorsee with the equities attaching between the maker of the note and the first payee. It is clear that such a document does not become overdue as soon as the date affixed to it has passed ; for, it would otherwise be almost worthless, since notes are usually made in that form by way of security for the liquidation, at some future time, of a past or future debt. Thus, in 'Bayley on Bills' (16th Edition) 166, it is stated that " a note payable on demand is intended to be a continuing security, and is current for any length of time, unless there be something on the face of it to show that it is overdue ;" and so Sir J. Byles says (Byles on Bills, 11th Edition, 167) : " a note payable on demand is not to be considered as overdue without some evidence of payment having being demanded and refused, although it be several years old, and no interest has been paid upon it." It will be worth while to notice the chief decisions in England which throw any light upon the question.

Indian Medical Gazette.—July. " Overwork " is the title of the best article in this issue of the above publication. Speaking of sleep, the writer says a mistake is apt to be made. The number of hours one lies in bed by no means represent the number of hours spent in refreshing sleep, nor is the whole period of apparent sleep necessarily one of, so to speak, efficient sleep. Men acquire habits of sleep, moreover, and the time which ought to be devoted to sleep, ought to be measured rather by the feelings than the watch. Most men require eight hours' sleep in India, and happy the man who can really procure and enjoy them. There are two things which ought particularly to be avoided in this country—heavy late dinners, and working after dinner ; and whenever the weather really gets warm, the *punkah* should be resorted to. We are among those who believe in a *siesta*. The morning is undoubtedly the best time for work in this country, and if a man has done a good morning's work, an hour's thorough rest, or sleep if he can get it, after breakfast or tiffin, is of the utmost comfort and value. The long hot weather day is most pleasantly and usefully divided by a thorough rest in a cool darkened room under a *punkah*, and if a man works well during the rest of the day, he need not count his afternoon *siesta* a weakness or even a luxury. As regards diet, stimulants, exercise, and amusements, the word moderation indicates sufficiently the principle which ought to regulate them. It is a principle with many men, more honored in the breach than the observance, more particularly in the Calcutta season. A man who has been out to dinner and the opera on the previous evening, and partaken freely of the viands and wines provided for the occasion, who has found his way home about one o'clock and fortified himself with a strong " peg " before turning in, who is roused by his bearer at six o'clock and, mounting a rough waler, gallops madly round and round the race-course for an hour or two and comes home thoroughly fatigued, has no right to be surprised that he can't apply his mind to his work in office during the day. Physical exhaustion of the body of necessity entails impairment of mental vigour. "There is no lack of holidays of sorts in India, and he is a wise man who avails himself religiously of them. A hebdominal rest has been, by universal consent—a consent no doubt born of experience—acknowledged and settled by mankind as needful for the working man, whether his labour be manual or mental, or both, and, even on the low ground of self-interest, Sunday work is not profitable. 'A want of occupation is not rest,' however, and the periodical remission of labour should rather be a change of the severe and straining occupation which business entails, for some light pursuit making pleasant demands on the imagination, sentiments, or emotions, than an absolute surrender of all mental energy, interest, and excitement. We doubt very much whether two hours' confinement in a stuffy carriage under a blazing sun, interrupted occasionally by ascents and descents of stairs, and painful intermittent efforts to render one's self entertaining, quite come up to the ideal of a Sunday rest ; and we are quite sure that the ponderous Sunday *tiffins* inflicted by some well-meaning persons on *their friends* are pernicious."

Indian Annals of Medical Science.—By Dr. Ewart. At the close of an elaborate essay on the endemic fever in Lower Bengal, commonly called " Burdwan Fever," Surgeon-Major J. G. French gives us briefly and intelligibly the results of his investigations. He is of opinion that the " Burdwan Fever " was a purely malarious or paludal one *without* any typhus element in it. That as its course and symptoms are different and distinct from enteric and relapsing fevers, these diseases may be omitted in the discussion, and dismissed from our minds. That it was not contagious. That its course was not along roads or traffic lines, but chiefly along rivers, *khals*, or streams, sending out lateral extensions from the malari-producing places. That when it attacked a village, it was, as a rule, mild or slight in the first or second year, and that in subsequent years it was severe or fatal. That after raging for an uncertain number of years, it gradually declines or abates. That the fatal type of fever is preceded and followed by the appearance of an unusual number of ague cases, and mild remittents. That the sequetæ of this fever are those of paludal fever, and of no other. That the bad cases which recover in nearly every instance, suffer from *recurrences* of remittent and ague fever. That the dying out process in a village is very gradual, and not sudden ; and that it takes many years before a fever-stricken place returns to its former healthy state. That generally the period of outbreaks is from July to the end of November. That it has travelled in opposition to the natural drainage course of the district. That it has been caused by pent-up sub-soil water, which in a porous soil is, at certain times, subject to high elevations, and rapid retrocessions. These changes taking place beneath a hot sun appear to be the conditions under which malaria in its most intense or concentrated form is produced. That this pent-up sub-soil water is caused by bad drainage, which has resulted from gradual and progressive changes in the rivers, *khals, nullahs*, or streams. That those places in Burdwan which are better drained than others, have suffered very little from the fever, or have altogether escaped it. That owing to better drainage those villages adjacent to low lying *bheels*, or small lakes, are, as a rule, found to be comparatively healthy. That the extension of the fever to the high lands and laterite soils was a lateral one, wafted thither by the prevailing wind from a neighbouring malaria-producing tract.

If engineering knowledge and skill be now invoked, Burdwan, being so well known, ought to be the battle-field of science against malaria ; and possibly improvements in certain directions, by re-opening the silted-up *khals*, clearing or deepening others, or by cutting canals in order to afford a more ready outlet to the pent-up waters may eradicate the production of the poison in many places.

Report on the Calcutta Church Missionary Association.—1874. The introductory chapters of this record of Christian work in the metropolis of India is peculiarly interesting. Referring to the favourite subject of conversation amongst Baboos, the writer says : „Politics is the one absorbing passion of their souls. Subjects

such as high education, the opening of the higher offices of Government to native talent, legislation, jurisprudence, disestablishment of the Church, improvements in domestic policy, the desirability of having an Indian Parliament, *et cætera*, have exercised their minds since the last two years with an increasing intensity. Talk of religion to a Baboo aspiring to a character for culture and patriotism, and the subject will either be dismissed as being 'behind the age,' or listened to with exasperating apathy, accompanied ever and anon with indications of terrible *ennui*. But speak to him of politics, and you observe a marvellous change. Listlessness gives way to eagerness, indifference to pleasure, and you are civilly requested to prolong your visit, or to come again."

Next to politics, the Bengali theatre has engrossed much of the attention of the educated Baboos. "There has been a perfect rage for it during the past year. Even some respectable native Christians have been dragged into the vortex of its sinful amusements. Besides two large ones, the 'Bengal' and the 'National' theatres, there are innumerable theatricals conducted by private individuals. Go wherever you like, huge placards may be seen catering for the attendance of the pleasure-loving Bengali, and even in lanes, whose filth and stench would betoken anything but a taste for theatrical performances, one could observe preparations going on for the fitting up of a stage. Knowing a little of the powerful influence of this institution on the morals of a people, we were led to inquire into the tendency and aim of the Bengali theatre. The answer received was that 'their influence on the spectators was a very dangerous one. For to make these places attractive, the conductors were compelled either to gratify the political cravings of the people, or to pander to the worst passions of men.' Not satisfied with this information, we took up a copy of one of the most popular pieces, and we found the above judgment not only corroborated, but a peculiarity developed which, we must confess, we were not prepared for at all. We discovered that the Bengali theatre was being used for the glorification of Hindooism and the ridicule of Christianity. To give an illustration of the latter, we read, *e.g.*, in the second act of a piece called 'Sharat Sharogini,' of a female character who is introduced with the remark, 'I suppose she has become a Christian?' The answer is, 'Oh! no, how could I assert any such thing. She never goes to Church. Neither does she sit at home and sing such hymns as 'Oh Lord Jesus Christ, save our souls; bring us out of light into darkness!' Some one then affects to correct the coarse joke, but is answered, 'never mind, it is all the same. From light into darkness or from darkness into light, you know, it is as six and half-a-dozen?"' To afford our readers a fair picture of the kind of political harangues made on the Bengali stage, we give the translation of one that occurs in a most popular pieces. The hero is introduced as taking an evening walk in the Eden Gardens, and soliloquising thus: "Oh, how beautiful! But all this we enjoy only through the mercy of the great ones. If it so please these *devotas*, they could order the garden to be closed from 5 to 7 in the evening, and allow none to enjoy it save those who can boast of a white face. Wherever I cast my eyes, I see the marks of foreign usurpation. Before me stares the grim visage Fort William—which is a standing and outspoken reproach to Bengal. It seems to say to the cowardly Bengali, Take care of yourself; never desire, even by mistake, or in your dreams, to be independent. Or, if you do so, never let it be known. Our lords are the conquerors of the world; they have in their hands the lightning and thunder. If, like a flogged dog, or in the posture of a bond-slave, you desire to approach us, you may do so; there is no objection. But never think of coming near in a spirit of disaffection. If you do so, your heated blood will be cooled in a moment, and this delightful field shall be covered with your bodies. Oh Fort William! if we were not such a selfish and sensual nation, if in the least degree we deserved the name of *men*, we should not have borne thy haughty language so long. Thou would'st long ago have been levelled with the ground. There would not now be left one stone upon another. But, alas! there are very few who ponder over the degradad condition of their country. Of those who think of this subject but once during the week, there are so few that you could count them on your finger's ends."

The Chronicles of Dustypore.—In our last issue we noticed briefly this able series of word-photographs of Indian life and scenery. The following description of the Punjab at the time of annexation is too good to be lost: "The new addition to Her Majesty's possessions resembled the Miltonic hell in one particular, at any rate—in being a region of fierce extremes. On winter mornings a biting wind, fresh from its icy home in the distant snow-clad range, cut one to the core; and people clustered, with chattering teeth and blue fingers, round blazing hearths, where great logs worthy of an English Christmas tempered the cruel atmosphere to a genial glow. When the 'rains' came it poured a little deluge. During the eight months of summer the state of things resembled that prevailing in the interior of a well-constructed and well-supplied Arnott's stove. Then it was that the Sandy Tracts were seen in the complete development of their resources and in the fullest glory. Vast plains, a dead level, but for an occasional clump of palms or the dome of some despoiled and crumbling tomb, stretched away on every side, and ended in a hazy, quivering horizon that spoke of infinite heat. Over these ranged herds of cattle, here and there; browzing on no one could see what; or lying panting and contented, in some muddy pool, with little but horns, eyes, and nostrils exposed above the surface. Little ill-begotten stunted plants worked hard to live and grow and to weather the roaring, fierce winds. The crows sat gasping, open-beaked, as if protesting against having been born into so sulphurous an existense. Here and there a well, with its huge lumbering wheel and patient bullocks, went creaking and groaning night and day, as if earth grudged the tiny rivulet, coming so toilfully from her dry breast, and gave it up with sighs of pain. The sky was cloudless, pitiless, brazen. The sun rose into it without a single fleck of vapour to mitigate its fierceness, and pierced, like a red-hot sword, the rash mortal who dared, unprotected, to meet its ray. All day it shone and glistened and blazed, until the very earth seemed to crack with heat, and the mere thought of it was pain. The natives tied their heads up in bags, covered their mouths, and carried their clothes between the sun and themselves. Europeans entrenched themselves behind barriers of moistened grass, lay outstretched under monster fans, and consoled themselves with what cool drinks their means allowed, and with the conviction, which seemed to spring perennial in each sufferer's breast, that the present was by far the hottest summer ever known. Dew there was none. You stepped from your door in the morning into a bed of sand, which no amount of watering could reduce to the proper solidity of a garden-path. As you came in at night you shook off the dust that had gathered on you in your evening stroll. Miles away the galloping horseman might be tracked by the little cloud that he stirred up as he went. The weary cattle trudged homeward from their day's work in a sandstorm of their own manufacture. There was sand in the air one breathed, in the food one tried to eat, in the water that pretended to assuage one's thirst: sand in heaven, and sand on earth—and a great deal of sand in the heads of the officials."

POETRY.

IS THIS THE END?

I TRAVELLED many a long and toilsome day,
And left behind me many a sunny land,
And, though my feet were weary in the way,
I paused not till I reach'd this silent strand.

For I was hurried on—my heart high beating
To weird march-music—while a thunder song
Pealed on my ear, "On, on, be no retreating;
"Nor home, nor heaven, nor hell, nor right, nor wrong,

"Nor aught of sweet or soft, lowly or holy,
"Nor aught of dire or deadly in the way,
"Be barrier from the land, where glory solely
"Is life, and breath, and heaven, and God, alway."

And all the good that rose, beneficent,
To stay my steps in passion's stormy hour,
All influences soft that mercy lent,
Were quelled beneath that song of demon power.

And onward I was driven by stress of doom,
Until, at last, I saw, and reached my goal;
I stood beside a gorgeous, tow'ring tomb,
Upon a shore where silent waters roll.

Vast, sullen waves swell darkly o'er the beach,
But not a murmur ripples on the ear,
Lone wastes of sand to dimmest distance reach,
And loftily, behind, gaunt mountains rear

Their naked summits to a cloudless sky,
Where never sun by day, nor moon by night,
Nor smallest twinkle of a star on high,
Tells whence proceedeth this unlovely light,

Which, waxing not, nor waning, dim nor bright,
Imparts no azure to the wave, nor green,
Nor gold nor purple to the mountain height,
Nor leaves a single shadow on the scene.

And mountain, sea, and sky, and phantom heaven,
In silence wait around the stately tomb,
Above whose yawning door these words are graven—
"HERE MEETS THE LIVING MAN THE DEAD MAN'S DOOM."

Yet, I beheld with wonder one fair thing—
Sole tenant of this realm it seemed to be—
A great, white sea-bird, that, with soundless wing,
Swept round and round the tomb's high canopy.

And much I marvelled at its ceaseless flight,
And listened eagerly to hear it cry,
And watch'd to see it flutter or alight,
Until my longing grew to agony.

And, when no more the silence I could bear,
But, with my own voice, sought to break the spell,
And dared to cry, "O God!" with words of prayer,
An echo, mingled with harsh laughter, fell

Back from the godless heaven; the dismal shore
Took up the echo, and, a moment after,
The mountains multiplied it more and more;
"O God! O God!" they cried, 'mid shrieks of laughter.

Amid the dissonance, I heard a cry,
It was the bird, that, fluttering round my head,
Shot through my soul one glance of agony,
And suddenly before my feet fell dead.

Then, like a maniac's mirth, the laughter grew,
Into a long and frightful wail of pain ;
At last it died away, and then I knew
No sound should ever reach these ears again.

And, though, as in a dream, I yet drew breath,
I crept into the tomb, where now I lie,
And know not whether I may hope for death,
Or whether this can be eternity.

W. R.

THE COW AND THE L.-G.

HEY diddle diddle, I'll read you a riddle,
The cow up the river was rowing,
And Dickie was there—fellow trav'llers they were,
On a mission of charity going.

Though she low'd not aloud, yet the cow wasn't cowed
As she gazed on the ruler of nations ;
And he thought by her eyes, she was taking his size,
And felt chewed by the cow's ruminations.

Then he said "Madam Cow, pray enlighten me now,
What is it of me you are thinking,
For few in this land meet my eye of command
Like you, Madam Cow, without blinking ?"

Then she blandly replied, as His Honor she eyed,
"If the fruit of my thoughts you would gather,
It is this : since you feed the poor Hindoo in need,
I—his mother—pronounce you his father."

W. R.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A HINDOO ON THE ENGLISH PRESS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—While every other English institution in India is a source of instruction to the Hindoo mind, the one which annihilates the good done by the others is that most important institution—the newspaper. The extravagant opinions, the violent declamation, the almost wilful representations which disfigure the newspapers in India, form the shameful part of the history of British connexion with India. In fact, I, a Hindoo, can hardly believe that Englishmen are really the truth-loving nation they profess to be. I watch their private transactions : I make enquiries, and am delighted to see they do not cheat their butchers, their tailors, or their creditors. I find that they seldom go to Court to perjure themselves, or to forge a document ; they cannot utter an untruth in society, or to one another in private without blushing. I find all these in Englishmen as individuals ; but the moment they take pen in hand and assume the ever-to-be-cursed "we," they utterly forget their habit, and change color so that one cannot trace the resemblance of the companion and teacher of the drawing-room, or the lecture-hall, in the public writer to the papers and the reviews. By the aid of a language copious in ambiguous expressions, truth is twisted and tortured into the shape that the writer is pleased to give it. He seldom is content to tell a plain story in a plain way : it must always have an embroidery, and not unfrequently the small mustard-seed of truth, is lost in this tawdry finery beyond hope of recovery. The curse of the day is the contemptible ambition to produce effective writing.

Every attentive reader in India must have become familiar with the constant recurrence of expressions like these : "It may now be taken for granted ;" "the general understanding appears to be this ;" "public opinion has decided ;" "no body doubts,"—expressions which are unhesitatingly adopted. And yet one is surprised to see the glaring inconsistencies in the views of the different writers ; indeed the gentlemen are so honest that they are not in harmony with each other in the statement of *facts*. The Hindoo however is still expected to revere these public teachers for their truthfulness. The matter has grown so bad of late that there are a few persons—they are not absolute fools—who have an idea that genuine public opinion is not what usually gets into the public papers. If my remarks need an emphatic illustration, the reader has simply to read the papers on the Gaekwar trial.

The example set is a contagious one. The Hindoo has commenced to imitate it and with a vengeance. Take the *Friend* and compare it with the *Patriot*. Reading the discussions on the subject of the Famine, as contained in these journals, one might fairly question whether both can rationally be said to be honest towards the public. Either the "Baboo" or the "Sab" is acting a part ; and yet I am certain that both these gentlemen have the greatest reverence for truth. It is absurd to explain the glaring inconsistencies in the statements of these papers by pleading "differences of opinion"—a phrase, by the way, not known to the Hindoo prior to the British rule in India. We had "truth," we had "lies." We owe to England the modest and fashionable phrase—"difference of opinion," which most handsomely does the work of "lie" without giving the same offence. As regards the discussion on the "Famine," the important fact remains, that the country has paid most heavily but *not* unavoidably, for the successful working out of the policy adopted by the Supreme Government ; and until the *Hindoo Patriot* explains the figures which the *Friend* has lucidly shown us as establishing most undoubtedly the uneconomical expenditure of the relief measures, the verdict will be that the *Friend* is right. The figures of the *Friend* challenge criticism, and they are not pliant.

One word as regards your own Madras Correspondent, Brahma. He is unfortunate in the selection of his name. He is decidedly wanting in the wisdom of the deity. "I do not care to see the Prince, if we are to pay so dear for it" is the remark he puts in the mouth of an imaginary Ramasamy :—No, perhaps *not* imaginary, what then ? A famous M.P. *opposed rather vehemently the grant* of a few thousand pounds to the brother of the Prince when he was coming out, and no body condemned this M.P. for want of morality. Was it his education that made him so immoral as to oppose the grant, standing in the midst of loyal England ? Or is it prejudice, combined with ignorance, that emboldens gentlemen like "Brahma" to talk such trash ? Indeed, the *Friend* himself in page 11, of the issue in which B's letter appears, remarks upon the same topic of expense in a style which might not secure for the *Friend* Brahma's approval, but which every well-wisher of India will certainly value. Perhaps the *Friend* and the whole public are immoral in B's opinion.

"India will ever be the land of sin, corruption, and lies." Yes, for goodness sake, and for the safety of your own soul (have you one ?), and for the attainment of salvation and heaven (do you believe in either ?), leave us. We heartily wish you a happy voyage.

R. V.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE total number of British troops in the Bengal Presidency is now 37,460. A statement published by the Quartermaster-General shows that 9,058 out of the number are to be located in the hills during the present summer. This includes fifteen men from the Madras Presidency.

WE have been favoured with a good sample of Indian tobacco cured by Dr. E. Brown at the "Poosah Model Farm." The locality selected for the experiment was a peculiarly favorable one, the leaf grown in Tirhoot being of great size ; some specimens measuring 3 feet 2 inches in length by 14 inches in breadth. Although the leaf is tough and strong and adapted for the manufacture of cigars, the flavour and strength of the tobacco are, owing to the method of manuring in the country, not what they should be. The season was too far advanced when Dr. Brown began his curing operations, and the results were, therefore, not as satisfactory as they might have been. A good deal of the leaf was delivered to Dr. Brown in a damaged condition ; but the good leaf, cured by the Manilla process, was valued on the spot by native brokers at from 12 to 16 rupees per maund, being more than double what native-cured tobacco would fetch in the market. The system of cultivation adopted by the natives renders the leaves liable to be covered with dust and mud. The serious injury which the leaf must receive in ridding it of the impurities thus accumulated will be patent to every one to whom the process of curing the leaf is at all familiar. Moreover with the idea of preserving the leaf from blight, the natives greatly increase the evil by sprinkling the leaves, which would otherwise be clean, with dust ; and as they employ but little manure and that of a most inferior kind, the tobacco cannot be considered to have had a fair chance. Nevertheless, the conditions both of climate and soil are so exceptionally good in the place in which the experiment has been tried, that it seems probable that, if due care were taken, and a moderate amount of capital expended, that tobacco might be grown close to our doors equalling some of the best brands which Manilla and Havanna produce. We certainly think that the attempt should be fairly made ; and in order to do this it would be desirable that the seed of some of the finer kinds of Manilla and Havanna tobaccos, as well as the choicer classes of the Virginian leaf, should be made the subjects of experiment. We learn that the climate of Tirhoot is to a great extent very much the same as that of Manilla, and perhaps, therefore, it would be wise to give the Manilla sorts the most complete trial in the first instance, though we incline to the opinion that any climate favourable to the production of one class of good tobacco cannot be unfavourable to the growth of any variety of the plant.

THE *Hindoo Patriot*, commenting on the refusal of the King of Ava to permit the passage of our troops through his territory, makes use of the following argument in support of the King's position : "According to the law of nations, our Government has no right to force the Burman Government to give passage to our troops through its territory. There is no treaty obligation on the subject, and it is therefore in the discretion of the Court of Burmah to render the good office or not. There are also, we believe, difficulties in the way of His Majesty of Mandalay. He is in friendly alliance with both the British and Chinese Governments, and it therefore rests with him how far he is prepared to oblige the one against the other, and *vice versa*. If he chooses to occupy a neutral position, we do not see how he can be blamed for it. It is certainly our interest that he should befriend us ; but should he refuse the wished for good office, would we be justified in coming to an open rupture with him on that score ? If we appeal to the law of nations,

the answer is in the negative." It would be open to us, if necessary, to show that the law of nations—as illustrated by practice or precedent—does not altogether support an argument which, in the abstract, seems plausible enough. But it so happens that the position of the King of Ava is not what the *Patriot* describes it to be. His Majesty cannot be regarded as an independent neutral sovereign, for the simple reason that he has acknowledged himself to be a vassal and tributary of China. A letter from the King to the Emperor of China, recently published in the *Pekin Gazette*, contains the following passage: "Succeeding to your barren and far-off dependency of Burmah, your vassal is impressed with the deep favours conferred by your Heavenly Dynasty when permitting his country to be enrolled amongst the territory of Yu; and in offering up, according to rule, the tribute prescribed, the land of Burmah is thus included in the heaven of Yan." The epistle goes on to state that, owing to recent wars on the borders, communication has long been intercepted, but now that strife has been happily ended, it is fitting the 'humble vassal' of His Imperial Majesty should at once offer tribute. This, it is hoped, the autocrat of the Central Kingdom will 'deign to receive,' and will further 'graciously lend ear to the feelings of obedience, respect, and submission entertained by his vassal.'"

OUR Bhaugulpore correspondent writes: "The Kosee, true to its character, has risen, and already the adjacent lowlands, from the place where the river enters this district to that where it falls into the Ghugri, are flooded. Horses and ponies are beginning to enjoy their usual holiday, for at this season it is impossible to use them, elephants being substituted in their stead, since they can travel where horses could not. It is impossible not to contrast most unfavorably the roads of this district with those of others. Through Tirhoot, for instance, the good grass roads are such that a dog-cart can easily travel from Mozufferpore to Durbungah. Good boats with boarded platforms and railed-in sides make the crossing of the rivers safe and easy. From Durbungah grand roads and handsome iron bridges bring the traveller through the estates of the Maharajah as far as Singhessur. These routes owe their existence to the Court of Wards, and are a benefit to the public, to whom it is not a matter of consequence that *twenty* rupees of the Maharajah's money has been spent where *one* would have sufficed. From Singhessur four miles of a good ferry-fund road leads through the clean little subdivisional town of Madehpoorah to the Government road under the Department Public Works, and here description fails. Over this road all the cart traffic of this district must pass, and all palkee travellers also. The road, originally a huge embankment, raised without a sufficiency of water-way, has long been breached in dozens of places. For years there have been no suitable repairs, and the inefficient sums granted by Government for the purpose are superintended by an unfortunate overseer, who is expected to look after work, which extends over a distance of ninety miles! The little money there is, of course, is both wanted and misappropriated. Water is already flowing over what is supposed to be a good road in eighteen or twenty places. Bridges are a delusion and a snare, for travellers are likely to break their necks over them. Boats are to be had with difficulty, and they are so small and unsafe that one fears to set foot on them. One of the few spots which are high and dry is covered with a cane-brake so stiff that it is difficult to push one's way through it, and as the water lies deep on each side it is useless to attempt to leave the road. For the length of thirty miles there is not a dâk bungalow, or even one belonging to the Public Works, for a traveller to rest in, and as the road has been constructed on the novel and and useful plan of carefully avoiding all the villages, no help or shelter can be obtained in case of necessity. Some person of an enquiring turn of mind once made a calculation as to what became of all the pins which were manufactured in the United Kingdom. An equally interesting enquiry might be made as to what becomes of all the money granted for the Public Works Department. Very little of it is expended in the chief road through North Bhaugulpore."

DACCA has long been famous for the liberality and public spirit displayed by its zemindars and richer citizens. We are informed that another instance of this liberality has recently been given by one of the former, at present, we believe, a resident of Calcutta, who has contributed the munificent donations of Rs. 2,000 to the St. Xavier's College, and Rs. 500 to the Mayo Hospital.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE number of released convicts in Oudh is steadily increasing. It is believed that there are more than 60,000 released convicts in the province. The jail has lost its terrors for them, and they would not have the least hesitation, on the slightest pressure, of running the risk of returning to prison. It may not be generally known that a home has, at the suggestion of the City Superintendent, been opened for the 5,000 or 6,000 of these men who are said to be in Lucknow. Persons entering this home obtain shelter for the night, but are not allowed to leave till the morning.

A VILLAGE in the Agror Valley, beyond Lahore, was recently attacked by the frontier tribes; the inhabitants, however, with the aid of a few policemen, succeeded in repulsing the assailants.

THE testing of the Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. "At 7-30 A.M., three heavy engines were drawn up at the bridge, and brought to a stand over each of the five spans. They were then, at intervals, run off the bridge, back again upon it, and off again, twice at a high speed, until the programme of the test had been fully and very completely carried out. The result of the experiment was considered very satisfactory, and the bridge was declared to be in every respect fit for its work. The engines then passed on to the Company's city station at Cawnpore, and finally up to the junction with the East Indian Railway station." The Bridge was opened on the 15th instant.

IT is contemplated immediately to connect the Kangra Valley with the general telegraph system. This will serve the military stationed at Dhurmsala, Dalhousie and Fort Kangra, and the large tea planting interest in the valley.

NEWS from Peshawur states that "Fort Mitchni was fired into some nights ago by one or two solitary followers, but the scoundrels decamped before the noise of their own matchlocks had died away."

AT the Legislative Council held in Simla on the 15th, the Punjab Laws Amendment Act was passed. Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Telegraph Bill, and presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the British Burmah Emigration Bill. Some minor business was also transacted.

AN extensive fire occurred at Sreenuggur lately. Nearly two thousand houses and shops were destroyed, together with "hundreds of shawls." The damage is put at two lakhs of rupees.

BOMBAY.

THE following narrative of the ruin of a ryot is taken from a paper written by a distinguished Bombay official: A tolerably substantial ryot with a holding of 30 acres, assessed at 50 rupees, and with an average annual income of Rs. 400, wants Rs. 200 for a wedding. He goes to a Soukar and executes a bond for Rs. 200 bearing interest at 2 per cent. per mensem, principal and interest to be repaid by four half-yearly instalments. If one instalment is not paid, the whole amount of the bond to be immediately recoverable (a very common stipulation). He receives Rs. 175 in cash, 25 being deducted for stamp, premium, and other expenses. He pays two instalments, but omits to pay the third, as he is not asked for it and his crop is bad. At the end of the two years, it is still not convenient to pay, and indeed he has not money to pay his assessment. He goes to the Soukar to ask for an extension. The latter points out that he has made default and is liable for the whole Rs. 200 with interest and threatens to sell him up. Finally, as a great favour, the Soukar consents to give him another Rs. 50 (from which stamp is deducted) and to cancel the first bond on his executing another bond for Rs. 300, with interest at 30 per cent., payable in a year. He is to admit at registration that he has had the Rs. 300 cash. By the end of the year he has managed to scrape together Rs. 190 which he pays. The Soukar then sues him on the bond for the balance, Rs. 200. He cannot but admit the bond, and knowing this probably does not appear, and a decree is passed with costs on defendant. The creditor threatening to take out execution, the debtor to avoid this signs a third bond for Rs. 300 on the former terms. At the end of the year he can pay Rs. 100 only; he is sued for the balance Rs. 200, and the decree partially executed by sale of his household furniture for Rs. 100. The judgment creditor might now complete execution by sale of the land and buying it in, probably much under its value, might keep on the ryot as his tenant-at-will. But he would then become responsible for the revenue; he therefore threatens the ryot with the sale of his land and offers at the same time to make him an advance of Rs. 50 to buy back some of his things, and thus induces him to execute a fourth bond, mortgaging his land for a sum of Rs. 400. This amount is entered in the bond as Rs. 220 balance of decree and costs, the rest cash, but the ryot gets only Rs. 50, the balance being represented to him as premium for the renewal of the loan and on account of the loss which the Soukar has sustained by his different defaults. The mortgage is foreclosable at any time, and half the nett (*i.e.*, deducting seed and assessment) produce of the land is to be paid as interest. The ryot is to deal with the Soukar for his necessaries. The Soukar has thus advanced in all less than Rs. 275 to the ryot and perhaps Rs. 40 more for stamps, etc., and has received in cash about Rs. 532, besides a bond for Rs. 400 on which he receives as interest produce worth on an average Rs. 200 yearly. After a year or two, there is of course a heavy book balance against the ryot for necessaries, for which a decree is obtained, to be held over him *in terrorem*. His condition is now quite hopeless, and he is a mere prædial serf of the Soukar who takes from him every thing but the barest subsistence. For even if he wished to throw up his land and to begin again as a labourer, the Soukar would prevent this by threatening to imprison him in execution of the last decree. This case is by no means an exceptionally bad one. The ryot really made default in payment of the instalments of the original loan. Sometimes payment is tendered and the creditor makes some excuse to evade receiving it; or even he takes the money and does not give a receipt. The ryot received (deducting premium) the sums the Soukar undertook to lend; often a Soukar will evade advancing the whole loan.

CAPTAIN COUSSMAKER has supplied the Supreme Government with a valuable report on tussur silk. After detailing the satisfactory result of the enquiries he made in England, Italy and France, with the object of discovering if there were any possibility of converting his cocoons into unreeled and reeled raw silk, Captain Coussmaker recommends Government to make the attempt to rear the worms on a large scale, which he asserts could be easily done, inasmuch as the insect feeds upon common trees requiring no special care or irrigation, and are consequently inexpensive; and he proposes that, at the proper season, the collectors and forest officers of the districts selected should be "supplied with specimen cocoons to be given to their mamledars and overseers, directing them to show them to the villagers, and inform them that there was a demand for similar cocoons, and to find out at what price they could be collected, say, 200 or 300 for the rupee." He further suggests that a central depôt should be established at Satara, and that the officer in charge should "periodically visit the mamledars and the villages where the cocoons might be collected between the months of December and April, pay for the cocoons, take them to the depôt, sort them, and select those which were to be kept for breeding purposes, those which were to be converted into unreeled raw silk, and those which were to be sold

in the bulk." Satara is named as the depôt, as being most central, and also as having great quantities of the "Nandrook" (*Ficus Benjamica*) tree planted about it, the leaves of which Captain Coussmaker declares to be well suited for food for the worms. It is during the period of rearing, that is to say, between the months of May and December, that he thinks efforts should be made to clear the cocoons of the cement, as thoroughly as possible, as soon as it is seen oozing through the silk: this he considers preferable to trusting entirely to the cleansing process at the time of manufacture. That the cocoons should be finally baked, until the worms were thoroughly desiccated, when they might be stowed away for the winter. The supply obtained might be worked up for the first few years in England and Italy, but after the experiment had proved thoroughly successful, the Captain expects that the manufacturing processes could be carried on in India.

THE Dresden Press has lately made mention of a sister of the Sultan of Zanzibar, now residing on the continent. Her history is thus given by a home journal: When she was quite a girl, a young German—a clerk, we believe, in a merchant's house at Zanzibar—managed, in spite of the restraints to which women are subjected in the East, to win her affections. In order to be united to him she escaped to Aden, and there she was married to her lover, and was also baptized. The brother of the present Sultan was then on the throne, and he and her other relatives were, of course, incensed at her elopement, at her change of religion and her marriage to a Christian, and wholly disowned her. She accompanied her husband to Europe, and they resided at Hamburg till he met with an accident about 1870, which caused his death. His widow, who had become a highly-educated and accomplished woman, removed to Dresden for the education of her children. Her noble character, her beauty, and her romantic history have attracted the attention of many people of influence in Germany, including, we understand, some members of the Imperial family, and when the Sultan's visit to England was arranged, it was felt that an opportunity was presented for effecting a reconciliation between her and the brother from whom she has been so long estranged. With a view to this she has gone over to London, and is at present staying in the house of a well-known Member of Parliament.

COLONEL WIDDICOMBE, Judge of the Kurrachee Small Cause Court, has committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been advised to resign on account of the work being too much for him, and had sent in his resignation, and asked to be placed on general duty at Mhow. Death was instantaneous. The event has caused profound grief throughout Kurrachee.

A SERGEANT of the 56th Regiment at Kurrachee is in custody on a charge of attempting rape on the wife of another Sergeant.

THERE has been a small panic in the Bombay share market caused by speculators, but it has subsided.

WHEN the Bombay Factory Commission was appointed, the Bombay special correspondent of the *Pioneer* carefully analysed its constitution, and pointed out that nearly all the members of the Commission were more or less interested in factories. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that the Commission having duly weighed and considered the evidence on both sides, is of opinion that no legislative action is called for.

IT appears that the Bombay Bank will be behind neither of the other Presidency Banks, it being, we understand, proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to carry 2½ lacs to reserve, to write off Rs. 20,000 on property, to strengthen the bad and doubtful debt account, although no losses have been sustained, and to carry a fair sum forward.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the head of the Freemasons in Bombay to the effect that the Prince of Wales, during his stay in that city, will meet the District Grand Lodge of England, with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the representatives of Masonry generally in Bombay. There will be no ball or banquet.

MADRAS.

No less then 826,000 plants of *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona officinalis* collectively, were distributed from the Hakgala garden in Ceylon during the year 1874. So great an abundance is there of stock plants from which suitable cuttings can be taken, that, with favorable weather for striking them, there is little probability of the supply falling short of the expected demand for young plants. Many planters are now forming on their own estates nurseries of young plants, raised from seeds and cuttings, and every necessary information is given at Hakgala to enable them to do so. *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona officinalis* continue to be in most demand, as they are known to succeed so well, and are so easily propagated by cuttings. *Cinchona calisaya* is not readily propagated by cuttings and recourse must be had to seedlings, which are not likely to be so constant in character as cuttings, owing to the chance of their turning out hybrids. For those planters, however, who wish to try *Cinchona calisaya*, plants are being raised from seeds, and Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, has promised all that can be spared from a valuable variety of *Cinchona calisaya*, cultivated in the Darjeeling Government plantation. Cultivation is progressing most rapidly in the island. Extensive clearings of forest land have been made in different directions for forming plantations even up to considerable elevations upon the hills. Planters are generally obtaining their seeds from India, but a good many plants and seeds of both Assam hybrid and China tea have been distributed during the past year from the two local gardens. The plantings of the Assam hybrid kind are being extended both at Hakgala and Peradeniya, in order that good fresh seeds may be availabe for distribution to those not willing to incur the risk of getting so perishable a seed from India. Plantations which have already been formed of cocoa, have come on so well in parts of the island too hot for successful coffee cultivation, that it may be expected there will soon be a good deal of land devoted to the production of cocoa. More than forty thousand seeds and plants have been distributed from Peradeniya during the year, and demands have been made for seeds of the coming crop.

THE Duke of Buckingham has appointed as his Private and Military Secretaries Mr. Hankin, R.N. (brother of Colonel Hankin, Joint Magistrate at Ootacamund), and the Hon'ble Cornwallis Maude, only son of Viscount Hawarden. Lady Mary, his Grace's eldest daughter, will perform the honors of Government House.

THE building of the new break-water at Colombo, which is now progressing rapidly, has given birth to hopes at that port of a considerable transfer to itself, of the tonnage at present resorting to Galle, taking place on its completion. The good people of Galle are, on the other hand, naturally a little alarmed at the prospect of losing a portion of a profitable trade, of which they have hitherto had almost the monopoly. An amusing illustration of the extent to which this feeling has been carried occurred at an entertainment lately given at Galle, when a local song, from which we cull the following verse, was most enthusiastically received:—

Don't imagine the folks of Colombo,
Will e'er be the lords of the sea:
Don't imagine that Galle is extinguished,
Or we their breakwater shall see:
Do not fancy the steamers will leave us,
Or other good moorings will take:
Don't imagine they'll call at Colombo at all,
For that's where you make the mistake:
Don't imagine the Company's agents
Their present arrangements will break;
Or book themselves through to a patched-up old port,
For I that's where you'll make the mistake.

THE quarrel among the Moors at Trincomalie is still undecided. The mosque regarding which the altercation occurred is locked up by order of the Police.

THE funeral of the acting Governor of Pondichéry, a notice of whose death lately appeared in our columns, took place on the 1st instant. The Pondichéry *Moniteur* of the 3rd instant says: "A gun was fired every hour as a mark of respect for the deceased Governor's memory. The bells of the churches were tolled. The flags on the principal Government offices and of the ships in the roads were hoisted half-mast high, and the ships' yards were crossed. The pupils of the Convent of St. Joseph de Cluny and of the College marched in front of the funeral procession, followed by the members of the clergy belonging to the Mission Church and the Cathedral, the latter officiating. The battalion of sepoys, headed by the band, and commanded by Captain Corin, paid the military honors. The coffin, with the insignia of the grade of Commissaire de la Marine, was carried by sepoys. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Bernard de Sigoyer, Procureur-Général and Acting Governor, the Acting Ordonnateur, the Acting Procureur-Général, and the Mayor. A crowd of Europeans and natives followed, the Judges in their robes, and the other functionaries in full dress with crape around the hilts of their swords. The British Consular Agent was present in military uniform. As soon as the coffin entered the church, fifteen minute guns were fired: and another salute of fifteen guns was fired at the conclusion of the ceremony. The Acting Governor delivered an address after the coffin had been lowered into the grave."

THE Hyderabad Assigned Districts are suffering severely from cholera. During the fortnight ending 8th instant, of 5,710 persons attacked, 2,494 died.

THE Princess of Tanjore is building and endowing no fewer than eight girls' schools in the city and the villages of Tanjore.

BURMAH.

MR. MARK FRYAR, after an exhaustive survey of the country, gives it as his opinion that little gold can now be drawn from British Burmah. Of the iron deposits, however, he speaks very favourably. "We went first to Yongdine, a place about six miles from Shwegyeen on the road to Toungoo: in the jungle, less than two miles east from the Yongdine *zayat*, we were shown by natives an iron ore deposit and the remains of small furnaces, where, some years ago, metallic iron was made by native smelters." Among the Karens there are several men apparently well acquainted with iron smelting on the small scale practised by natives of this and other eastern countries, and the jungle of Yongdine must, at one time, have been a scene of busy industry in the art of iron-making for local markets. Replying to some inquiries which Mr. Fryar made on the spot, an intelligent Karen said that they had discontinued making iron when it was found that English iron could be procured more cheaply than the native smelters could produce it. Thanzeik is about twelve miles from Shwe-gyeen on the Toungoo road. The name of this place is suggestive of trade in iron: *than* being the Burmese name for that metal, and *zeik* meaning wharf. About two miles from the river iron ore has been quarried out from several spots. The ore here is simply a highly ferruginous laterite. At Yongdine it is a red hematite, some of which is slightly magnetic. It appears to be in laterite, but its mode of occurrence and extent are entirely obscured by jungle. Here and there small holes have been dug for the ore, and in one of these it is seen in massive lumps. A large tract of laterite seems to extend eastwards from the road between Yongdine and *Thanzeik*, and the ores from both places are probably nothing more than this material, rich in iron. Youdine, however, appears to be a more likely place for good iron ore than is *Thanzeik*.

THE King of Burmah really possesses several regiments of infantry and cavalry, who live in regular barracks, and are at

regular periods of three or four days drilled by a French naval officer. When they are not being drilled, their services are availed in one or other of the many workshops belonging to His Majesty.

THE concession refused by the King of Burmah is not the passage of British troops through his territories, but the passage of an escort in case of need. Such an escort would naturally be a strong one, in view of past experience. This is what Sir Douglas Forsyth was instructed to ask, and compliance will be insisted on by the Government of India.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself *Viator*, writes as follows to the *Rangoon Gazette*, as to the final interview between the King and Sir D. Forsyth: "This morning they paid the King a farewell visit, and H.M. received them in the Summer Palace. The King was dressed in the ordinary Burman costume, and Mr. Peter Camaratta acted as interpreter. H.M. looking at Sir Douglas, expressed the hope that the Envoy had been pleased with the result of his visit to Mandalay, and the attention paid him; to which Sir Douglas replied that he was highly gratified with all that took place, and that it would be his great pleasure as well as duty to tell this to the Governor-General of India. The King then went on to say that it was never his intention to go to war or quarrel with the English, but the reverse; but he was sorry to find that he had been grossly misrepresented by our people in some quarters, and that he hoped Sir Douglas would do all he could to put public opinion right. Sir Douglas said that it would afford him much pleasure to do this. Here the King noticed one of the English party restless, shuffling about apparently trying to get his legs stretched out. Looking at Sir Douglas, H.M. naïvely remarked somewhat to the effect that he supposed he and his friends were likely to feel uncomfortable, sitting in the position in which they were, that this being the case, he would not detain them any longer, but would retire. Thereupon he rose and disappeared, and the members of the Embassy retired also, but to witness an entertainment close by which had been specially got up for their benefit. This took the form of a Pooey, where the maids of honor took part, but as *Viator* is a married man with a young wife of the Caudle type, he will allow the members of the Embassy to tell for themselves as to the galaxy of beauty which they witnessed there and the pleasing feelings which they experienced on being bowed off the Royal but political stage! The subject of munitions of war has not been overlooked on the occasion of the visit of the present Envoy, and Sir Douglas Forsyth has granted the King permission to import 10,000 stand of arms, and they have been already ordered.

ASIA.

BY the recent Treaty, in virtue of which Russia cedes the Kurile Islands to Japan in exchange for all the Japanese rights to Saghalien, the dispute between Russia and Japan as to the ownership of this islands, now lasting for more than half a century, has at last been happily terminated. The voyages of La Perouse in 1787, and of Krusenstern in 1805 had made the world acquainted with the general shape of the Island of Saghalien, but Krusenstern, following Broughton, supposed it not to be an island, but to be connected with the mainland at a place now called the Tartar Gulf. Although a Japanese navigator, whose account was afterwards published by the naturalist, Siebold, subsequently sailed through the Straits, yet the fact that Saghalien was an Island was not generally recognized until the expedition of Captain Nevelsky in 1849. Up to the middle of the last century Saghalien was in the nominal possession of the Chinese, and after they had abandoned it, Japanese fishermen and colonists went there as early as 1780. The Japanese in the statements of their claims to the island assert, on the basis of obscure passages in their annals, that they had visited the island as long back as A.D. 650, and subsequently in 720, and it is indisputable that in 1786, and for many years after, Japanese Government officials were sent there to take charge of colonists. In 1807, after the voyage of Krusenstern, the island was visited by the Russians, and Lieutenant Khrostof annexed it to Russia, but a few years later, during the imprisonment of Golodnin in Japan, the Russians officially gave up all claims to the island, and declared the act of Khrostof to have been without authority. In 1853, when, after the occupation of the mouths of the Amoor, a Russian expedition discovered coal mines on the island, Russian posts were established there in various places, but were subsequently withdrawn on account of the Crimean War. The discovery of coal gave Count Putiatin, then on a mission to Japan, an idea that the island might be important to Russia, and in the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce at Simoda, in 1853 and 1854, he endeavoured to induce the Japanese, whose rights to the island were thus recognized, to agree to a boundary line between the Russian and Japanese settlements. The Japanese Commissioners proposed the fifteenth parallel of latitude, thus cutting the island in halves, but Count Putiatin was unwilling to give more than the Bay of Aniva in the south and the Island of Iturup (one of the Kuriles already in Japanese possession). No agreement being reached on this point, it was established in the Treaty of Simoda in 1855 that the Island of Iturup should belong to Japan and Urup and the rest of the Kurile Islands to Russia, while "as concerns the Island of Kurufto (Saghalien), it shall remain undivided between Russia and Japan as it had theretofore been."

NOTWITHSTANDING that Europeans have been trading with the Malay Peninsula, and in possession of a portion of it during the last three centuries nearly, it is not a little curious how small is the amount of information in print regarding its interior topography, and how vague existing maps are even regarding its coast line. Its rivers may be said to have been entirely unexplored by Europeans, their existence being almost unknown until within the last year. Certainly the size and capabilities of several of them, as for example the Bernam and the Perak rivers, were unsuspected until they were explored, or shall we say discovered and reported upon by the British Residents recently appointed to the different States. When H.M.S. *Lapwing*, Captain Wiseman, was visiting the different States on the west coast, at the beginning of the year, the native pilot on board is said to have professed utter ignorance of the Bernam River, one of the largest, if not the largest river of the Peninsula, with a course of something like 200 miles and navigable by steam launches for nearly 100 miles. The Perak river is said to be about the same size. There is one meagre little map in existence, and only one, so far as we are aware, which might have been a creditable production by the Governor General's office fifty or sixty years ago, but which it certainly is not now. It gives the names of the different States, sticks a mountain and a village down here and there, also a river or two, and professes to trace the boundaries of the State, but it is worthless for any practical purpose, except perhaps for use in an elementary school, and it should be enlarged and amended without delay.

THE latest volume of Consular Reports presented to Parliament includes one from the French colony of Saigon, supplying recent information respecting it, but we are unable to accept the advanced date printed at the foot of the Report, which is "Saigon, January 10, 1876." Acting-Consul Tremlett, in this Report, observes that the minutes of a treaty with the Kingdom of Anam were signed last year, the chief conditions of which were, shortly,—1, opening three ports in Tonquin; 2, liberty for Europeans to reside therein; 3, liberty to travel in the interior under passport from the French Consul; 4, leave to pass Chinese productions through Tonquin; 5, freedom in regard to the Roman Catholic faith; 6, payment to Spain by Anam of $1,000,000; 7, cession by France to Anam of five steamers of 500-horse power, 100 canon and 1,000 stand of arms; 8, obligation that French protection be called upon in case of disturbance. The Consul states that there are but five British subjects of European birth registered in the consulate, and the total number in the colony does not exceed ten; but there is a considerable number of Chinese and Indians. He says that a concession has been granted to an English firm for a railroad from Cholon to South Fort, a distance of six or seven miles, but that a complete revolution in native ideas of transportation must be effected before such a road can meet with success. The production of cotton is decidedly on the increase, and the same may be said of silk; but the chief staple of the colony is rice. The famine in India diverted a considerable quantity of rice to that quarter last year, about 41,561 tons, and a speculative demand in Europe led to a shipment of nearly 20,000 tons; but the chief export is to China. The total export of rice from Saigon in 1874 amounted to 3,059,210 piculs or 182,120 tons, of the value of about $4,252,000. The quality is described as the worst ever known, but steps have been taken for securing a better quality. There are large imports of wine, spirits, and French manufactures of various kinds every year, but there are no available statistics. The import of opium in 1874 was about the usual quantity of 50 chests per month. British piece goods are imported by Chinese, with whom it is not possible for foreigners to compete; the trade is out of European control. An epidemic of cholera in June, 1874, carried off above 10,000 in the city of Saigon and its immediate neighbourhood. The new Governor, Admiral Duperré, arrived at Saigon on the 28th of November last; it was understood that his tenure of office would be of longer duration than that of his predecessors.

THE Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writing on the 25th May, says: "Some particulars have at last come to hand regarding the late earthquakes in the district of Ishikli. It appears that hardly 50 houses are left standing in the whole district. At Zivril, a village of some 2,000 inhabitants and noted for industry, not a house escaped, and nearly 500 bodies were dug out of the ruins. In the town of Ishikli several hundred persons perished, and out of above 1,000 buildings only 15 houses and two mosques are left. Among the villages that suffered less severely, are Carayapli, Sevasli and Yaka. At a short distance from Zivril the earthquake produced a fissure in the ground from which there now issues a spring of hot water."

THE *Goloss* of St. Petersburg is very anxious to promote an alliance between Russia and England. The only impediment in the way of a complete *rapprochement* is the causeless jealousy of England as regards Russian movements in Central Asia. *Apropos* of this, the *Goloss* innocently observes: "If they (the English) could only be persuaded that an extension of the Russian dominion in Central Asia up to the summit of the snow mountains which divide it from India, would strengthen the English rule in India, and free them for ever from the dread of insurrections, the great problem would be solved, and the two nations would assist each other to enlarge the spheres of each other's influence." If we could only be pursuaded!—but unfortunately, the Anglo-Saxon is incapable of soaring to Muscovite heights of beautiful simplicity and touching confidence, and it may be that our statesmen are unable to grasp the idea of the command of the Himalayan mountains and a strength to English rule in India and a safeguard against insurrection.

THE Emperor of Japan ordered last year, through the Japanese Consul at Milan, from the Italian painter Ugolini, the life-size portraits of all European emperors, kings, and presidents, for the adornment of his residence at Tokio. At the same time, portraits of the Mikado and his wife were ordered, and their photographs sent to Italy for the purpose. The work is now completed, and a dozen or so of the pictures are exhibited in the permanent Art Exposition at Milan. The portrait of the Mikado and the Empress have been already sent to Japan, and have given such satisfaction there that it is resolved to found in Japan an Italian school of painting, and to call a number of Italian artists as professors.

IT has hitherto been customary to permit the Shinto priesthood to raise money by the sale of *ofuda* (cards upon which the names of gods or deified emperors were printed), which they forced upon the chief men of the wards, who in their turn compelled the house-

holders to purchase them. This mode of supporting a priesthood has, however, become very unpopular of late with those upon whom the charge has fallen, and it is announced that the Japanese Government has now resolved to put a term to the practise.

MR. WADE is pushing the Chinese very hard with regard to Mr. Margary's murder. The sum of 175,000 taels has been offered by Government as compensation, but Mr. Wade says he will enter into no money matters until the murder has been acknowledged by the Government and the crime avenged.

THE withdrawal of Mr. Shaw from Kashghur, alluded to in a recent telegram, is a delicate way of showing the Russians that we have no intention of interfering with their interests or protecting our own in the direction of Central Asia.

LITERARY.

THE *Illustrated London News* will probably send out Mr. Simpson, in connexion with the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country; whilst the *Graphic* has already, it is understood, secured the services, for the same purpose, of Mr. Kipling, Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art.

SPEAKING of the Rev. J. Long's 'Oriental Proverbs in their Relation to Folk-Lore, History, Sociology,' the *Athenæum* calls it a very interesting work, but the pamphlet has a terribly "heathenish" look. On the next page to the title-page the reader is invited to pay adoration to Ganesa. Mr. Trübner gives a picture of an idol of the divinity, the scroll on the pedestal of which invites, in Sanskrit, "adoration to the sacred Ganesa." The pamphlet is thus a queer mixture of two very distinct religions.

THE adjudicators of the prizes for the best essays on the opium trade, are now giving their decision. The prizes were offered by Mr. Edward Pease, or Darlington, and the adjudicators are Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Louis Mallet. In all about fifty essays were sent in, and of these eighteen or twenty were written by Chinese. The latter have been translated by the Rev. Joseph Edkins, the well-known missionary and Chinese scholar. Most of the translated essays are slight, but some are said to contain evidence of literary ability.

THESE are the names of the Bengali authors who have suffered more or less in consequence of the new school-course issued by Sir Richard Temple: Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagur, Baboos Rajendro Lall Mitter, Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Kanye Lall Dey, Nilmony Bysak, Radhica Persaud Mookerjee, Krishna Chunder Roy, Tariny Churn Chatterjee, Jodoo Gopal Chatterjee, Raj Khrisna Mookerjee, Raj Krishna Roy, Nilmony Mookerjee, Nursing Chunder Mookerjee, and Ram Gutty Nyaratna. We believe most of these gentlemen were invited to Belvedere and *Rhotas* parties by Sir Richard himself, as being authors with whom His Honor felt it a pleasure to become acquainted and to associate; and these authors on their part, we are sure, were much pleased with the honor that was done to them. Little did they, however, know at the time the significance of these honorary invitations. It never entered their heads that so soon after so much joy there would be occasion for so much grieving. It will be a pleasure to Sir Richard to know that by a single stroke of his pen he has injured, and probably thrown adrift, so many of Bengal's talented sons.

SIR MADHAVA RAO intends issuing an official organ, to be styled the *Baroda Gazette*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE following figures show the numerical growth of the various Missions in India during 1874: Indian Home Mission to the Santhals, 1,650; S.P.G. Mission in Chota Nagpore, 1,500; Church Mission in South India, 739; American Methodists in North India, 250; London Mission in South India, 200; American Madura Mission, 182; American Marathi Mission, 126; Orissa Baptist Mission, 93; Basel Evangelical Mission, 84; Delhi Baptist Mission, 62; 8 other Missions, 143. Since considerably less than half the Missions are here reported from, and yet among these, full 5,000 accessions were made, "we cannot," says the *Lucknow Witness*, "resist the conclusion that the year 1874 was one of unusual prosperity in Mission work. And we should not be surprised if, when all the facts were gathered up, it was found that not far from 10,000 were brought into the Christian fold last year within the bounds of Her Majesty's Indian domains."

ACCORDING to the last report of the Palestine Exploration Committee, the season's field work was resumed last October in the hill country south of Judah, a little-known but most important part of Palestine. By the last accounts, received a few weeks back, very nearly the whole of the south country, including Philistia, is now completely triangulated. Since the last anniversary 1,500 square miles have been added to the map. The survey has not been confined, however, to map making. Among the more important identifications arrived at or confirmed by Lieutenant Conder are those of the hill of Hachilah, the rock of Maon, Zanoah, Aral, Maarath, Chozeba, Beth Zetho, the Levitical city of Debir, the Cave of Adullam, the tower of Ader, the forest of Hareth, the wood of Ziph, the altar of Ed, the ford of Bethabara, &c. During the spring alone 1,000 square miles have been surveyed, and 1,067 local names—a very large number of them previously unknown—have been collected. In his last letter Lieutenant Conder reports 30 new identifications, although it must be understood that this kind of investigation is over and above the real work of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, which is the great map of Palestine. Two of the most valuable discoveries of the year are due to M. Clement Ganneau, The first is that of the boundary of Gezer. He has found *in situ*, and absolutely for the first time, the actual inscriptions which marked the limits of a Levitical city. There are two of these carved on the rock, in Greek and square Hebrew, pointing, probably, to the time of the Maccabees. They contain the word Gezer precisely as written in the Bible. Casts of the inscriptions have been sent to England, and a full account of the discovery will be found in M. Ganneau's new book, which may be looked for shortly. The fact that the place is still called Tell Jezer is a further illustration of the vitality of the Bible names. The second discovery is that of the city of Adullam. The name had been found and the place visited by M. Ganneau in 1871, and again in 1874. It was first mentioned in Captain Burton's "Unexplored Syria." Lieutenant Conder has now, acting on M. Ganneau's information, visited and examined the site in the course of the survey. The total area already surveyed is 4,430 square miles, leaving 1,500 to be still filled in, to which must be added the reconnoissance of the Negeb, or south country, to complete the survey of Western Palestine. It is confidently reported that a map of the whole country this side of Jordan will be taken to England in the autumn of 1876 and given to the world a year later, on a scale of an inch to the mile. The total income of the Fund last year was £4,179 18*s.* 11*d.* The cost of the expeditions in Palestine has been £3,500, and the heavy debt with which the year commenced has been already cleared off.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BATSON, Lieutenant A., to England, to appear before a medical board.
CHRISTIE, Lieutenant G., ditto.
CONOLLY, Lieutenant A., promoted to the rank of Captain.
DEKANTZOW, Major C. A., to Kumaon, from the 15th July to the 15th October.
FINLAY, Major H. M., to remain at Mussoorie, from the 20th June to the 15th August.
GORDON, Lieutenant R., to Murree, from the 22nd June to the 22nd October.
NEWMARCH, Major G., to Europe, on furlough for one year.
O'HARA, Major R., to England, to appear before a medical board.
ROSS, Brigadier-General C. C. G., brought permanently on the Establishment.
VANRENEN, Major A. D., promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from 7th July 1875.
WARREN, Major D. S., to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division on the Establishment.
WESTERN, Captain J. H., to Europe, on furlough for six months.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

BRADFORD, Mr. G. A., three months' leave.
GARTH, Sir R., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
HUME, Mr. J. K., to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah.
MATHER, Mr. J., appointed Superintendent of the Rajcoomar College in Bundelkhund.
ROSSENRODE, Mr. W. C., to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade.
WHITE, Mr. G., four months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS.

BEATTY, Major J., to act as Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.

BENGAL.

BIRCH, Mr. B. J., to have temporary charge of the District Police of Nuddea.
CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., transferred to the Sudder Station of Monghyr.
DAWSON, Mr. F. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, transferred to Mozufferpore.
FINUCANE, Mr. M., to have charge of the Jamooe Division.
GORDON, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
GRAVES, Mr. F., to act as a District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye.
HUME, Major W. W., to act in the second grade of District Superintendents of Police.
JENNINS, Mr. C., to act in the fourth grade of District Superintendents of Police.
JUGGODISH, Baboo N. R., to act in the third grade ditto.
KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., to act in the fifth grade ditto.
PRATT, Mr. W. D., to act in the third grade ditto.
SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. E. J., to act in the first grade ditto.
SKINNER Captain R. M., ditto.
SMITH, Mr. W. F., to act in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.
WHITE, Mr. J. D., Deputy Magistrate, Southal Pergunnahs, leave for two years and four months.
WILCOX, Mr. F., to act in the fourth grade of District Superintendents of Police.

MADRAS.

BRADSHAW, Mr. J., to be a Fellow of the Madras University.
HARRIS, Surgeon-Major W. H., to be a Fellow of the Madras University.
LOWRY, Mr. R. J., Executive Engineer, three months' leave.
MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to act as Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore.
RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., leave for two months.
SMITHWHITE, Rev. G., to be Chaplain of Cannanore.
STEPHENSON, Rev. W., to be a Fellow of the Madras University.
UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., to act as Head Assistant to the Collector of Nellore.
WALKER, Rev. G. M., to be Chaplain of Poonamalle.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BARRY, Mr. W., leave for two months and nineteen days.
BONNAUD, Mr. W., to officiate as Head Master, Zilla School, Moradabad.
BOULDERSON, Mr. A., six weeks' leave.
MUIR, Mr. J. W., one year's furlough on medical certificate.
PHILLIPS, Mr. E. A., to officiate as Head Master, Bareilly College.
SMITH, Mr. S., District Superintendent, Police, to officiate in the 3rd grade.
THOMPSON, Mr. J. B., one month's leave.

PUNJAB.

DUFF, Mr. G., to be Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade.
FORREST, Mr. E., to be Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade.
LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., to be Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade.
REID, Mr. H. G. G., transferred to the Umritsur district.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

SINCE our last there has been greater ease in the bazaar, where money has become still cheaper, but no change has been made at the Bank of Bengal where the minimum rate is still 6 per cent. In the bazaar, loans can be obtained on Government Notes at 4 per cent. per annum. Pending the publication of the half-yearly accounts of the Bank of Bengal, now due, the usual weekly statements are not issued, but there can be no question that the public demand is less pressing. At the same time, it must be remembered that the Government balances are heavy, and there is likely to be a considerable call upon them on account of the Jodhpore loan before the end of the month. The reports from Bombay are not more encouraging; business is depressed in every department, and quotations for Shares and Government Paper, if changed at all, are rather lower. Telegrams from England report money easy, the rate being 3 per cent in the open market. Exchange is lower than we last quoted it.

	s. d.
Bank bills on London at six months' sight are now ...	1-9 7/8
Six months' bills	1-9 5/8
The demand rate is	1-9 5/16
The demand rate in Bombay	1-9 7/16

The market is very quiet. There is nothing in prospect at present which appears likely to cause any improvement in the above rates. The Government paper market has been comparatively inactive. There have been transactions throughout the week of small amounts, but yesterday and to-day the demand has improved and rates are rather higher. In 4 per cents., prices have ranged from Rs. 101-14 to Rs. 102-2, which is the closing rate. 4½ per cent. paper of 1872 is quoted at Rs. 103-2, and 5½ per cents., at Rs. 108-12.

There has been rather more animation in the share market, but prices exhibit very little alteration. Bengal Bank shares have been bought at Rs. 1400 ex-dividend, and National Banks are in demand at Rs. 121 for time bargains. The prospects of Jute shares are more encouraging. Gunny bags have advanced in price, and there are large orders in hand for the Australian market. Tea stocks are all in good favor. Bishnaths are in good demand to-day, and all other tea scripts maintain a good position. The want of accommodation is still a great obstacle to business.

Freights are dull. The only produce offering in quantity being seeds and grain.

The accounts from the Tirhoot and adjoining Indigo districts continue favorable, and the weather in the North-West is also satisfactory. In Lower Bengal, however, the reports are less favorable, and much depends upon the weather during the next week or two for the result of the manufacturing now in progress.

Sales of Indian Teas, aggregating 9,700 packages, were advertised for this afternoon.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

10TH JULY.

London, 9th July.

THE Commons last night went into Committee on Supply, when Mr. Disraeli made a statement respecting the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He said that the simplicity which would be suitable in case of the Prince visiting the Colonies would be quite unsuitable as regards a visit to India, and that, though the Viceroy had intimated that the custom of ceremonial presents need not be observed, yet still the Prince must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and display splendour; but upon this point it would be undignified to enter into a discussion. The Prince starts from England on the 17th of October, and the period of his absence will extend over six months. The transport *Serapis* and the yacht *Osborne* are placed at his service. He will be escorted by a detached squadron in command of Admiral Lambert, which, during his stay in India, will be stationed at Bombay.

The naval estimates are put down at £52,000. On arriving in India the Prince will be the guest of the Viceroy, who strongly counselled the visit. The expense to the Indian Government will be confined to the exercise of the rights of hospitality, which will probably cost £30,000. His Royal Highness will not visit India as the representative of the Queen, but as the heir apparent, and will hold an Investiture of the Star of India, without, however, encroaching on the position of the Viceroy. His Royal Highness will be placed in a position to impress the people of India with his real dignity and influence. It is estimated that £60,000 will suffice for his personal expenses; and the presents accounts will be audited by Sir William Anderson. Government will submit estimates to Parliament next Thursday. The Marquis of Hartington approved of the estimates. Mr. Fawcett thought it would be preferable if the Imperial Exchequer bore the sole charge. Sir George Campbell considered that the expenses were fairly divided. Messrs. Macdonald and Burt, working men's members, opposed the estimates.

London, 9th July.

IN the Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question put by Mr. Grant Duff, said that the earlier matters in dispute with Burmah had been satisfactorily settled, but that the murder of Mr. Margary and the cordial reception lately granted by the King of Burmah to the Chinese General Lee Seh Tahee had caused the Indian Government to insist on the King placing no obstacles in the way of our obtaining redress. Permission had been refused for the passage of British troops through Burmah; but he, Lord Hamilton, hoped and believed that the King would yield to the demands made by England, and that no collision would occur. In conclusion His Lordship said that as negociations were pending, the communication of the papers at present would be deterimental to the public service.

London, 9th July.

IN the Lords last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Middleton, said that the class of Uncovenanted Civil Servants for whom the Duke of Argyll contemplated an extension of furlough was extremely small. The correspondence on the subject, he said, was nearly completed, but he could not give hopes of any large extension.

12TH.

London, 10th July.

TURKEY is sending an embassy to Pekin in furtherance of the interests of Mahomedans in China.

In the Commons last night, Mr. Bourke stated that Government was uninformed respecting the decision of the Chinese Government concerning the establishment of consulates and legations in Europe. Mr. Wade, the British Consul, was absent from Pekin; but advices were shortly expected from him.

Disastrous floods are reported from Normandy.

Madrid, 10th July.

THE news of the Carlist war is confusing, but the cause of the Alphonsists, engaged now in close pursuit of the retreating Carlists, appears to be progressing.

Major Cadwallader Adams, unattached, has been gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel.

13TH.

London, 12th July.

THE Spanish armies of the North and the Centre are successfully advancing; the Carlists are retreating.

Prince Humbert is visiting London incognito.

The floods in Normandy have subsided.

14TH.

London, 12th July.

THE heavy Mails, which left Calcutta, 8th June, arrived at Southampton yesterday.

The steamer *John Tennant* has been lost off Cape Finistere. The passengers and crew were saved.

London, 13th July.

IN the Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli in replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, said that the communication of the correspondence which passed between Lord Salisbury and the Viceroy relative to the Prince of Wales's visit to India was inexpedient, as the correspondence was strictly confidential.

Lord George Hamilton, in replying to a question relative to Mulhar Rao said, that the political circumstances render a certain restraint towards him necessary, but that the Secretary of State for India, after consulting the Indian Government, had decided to allow his legal advisers to have access to him, provided their business was previously stated, and that Mulhar Rao wished to see them.

15TH.

London, 14th July.

IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Fawcett gave notice that next Thursday he will move that no part of the expenses of the Prince of Wales's visit to India be charged to the revenues of India.

Lord George Hamilton in replying to a question said that Mr. Shaw was instructed to return from Kashghur when the negociations for a Commercial Treaty were completed, and that under this treaty no power existed to appoint a Political Agent in Kashghur.

London, 14th July.

THE Official Turkish budget shows a deficit of four millions sterling.

The Carlists are being closely pressed by Alphonsist troops.

Paris, 14th July.

THE Assembly have annulled by 330 against 310 votes, the election of the Bonapartist Deputy, M. Bourgoing, for the Department of the Niebre.

16TH.

London, 14th July.

THE Homeward Mails, *viâ* Brindisi, which left Calcutta, 15th June, and Bombay 18th, were delivered on Monday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 5th—Str. Arabia from Chittagong, Str. City of Carthage from London, Str. Thales from Hong-Kong, Str. Duke of Sutherland from London, Str. Scotia from Port Blair. 6th—Str. Sattara from Singapore, Str. Hindoostan from Hong-Kong, Memnon from Liverpool. 7th—Star

of Persia from Liverpool 8th—Botanist from Mauritius. 9th—Str. Hydaspes from London, Palais Galien from Mauritius, Parkfield from Liverpool. 10th—Str. Malda from Bombay, Lynton from Liverpool, Adventure from Mauritius, Jeannie Douglas from London. 11th—Str. Mahratta from Singapore, Star of Russia from London, Str. Orion from Liverpool. 12th—Magnolia from Liverpool, Lock Eck from Australia.

DEPARTURES.

July 5th—Str. Almora for Coast, Str. Himalaya for Coast, Str. Meinam for Galle, British Duke for London, Mahanada for Liverpool. 7th—Str. Arabia for Coast, Ganges for London, City of Seringapatam for London; 8th—Str. Patna for Coast, Str. Duke of Argyll for London, Saint Malo for London. 9th—Actœa for Natal. 10th—Lady Octavia for Dundee, Jacques Fourestier for Mauritius. 11th—Str. Asia for Coast The Bruce for London, Pharo for Mauritius.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co's S.S. *Surat*, Commander W. H. Pockley, arrived at Bombay on Wednesday, the 7th instant, with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. McDonald, Mr. R. P. Fincham, Mr. M. E. Eyres, Mr. M. Morton, Mr. J. Mills, Capt. and Mr. Coussmaker, Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. Smirke, Mr. W. A. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Mr. E. Tootle, Capt. W. J. White, and Sub-Cond. Muller.

FROM VENICE.—Surgeon-Major Short.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, Mr. Lawrence, Capt. Ollivant, Mr. V. Taylor, Col. Beynon, Lieut.-Col. H. Fox, Mr. J. Harding, Mr. S. J. Kilby, Surg.-Major Spry, and Major Lowndes.

FROM SUEZ—Mr. Murphy.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co's S.S. *Kashgar*, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed for Southampton, with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Captain Spencer Hall, Col. and Mrs. W. D. Morgon, Mrs. Fawcus, Lieut. Barker, R.A, Baboo Dharmadas Baser, Lieut. G. Dyce, Mr. John Murley, and Mrs. Lewis and infants.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. Charles Currie, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Mr. V. A. Smith, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. F. R. Mallet, Col. R. M. Macdonald, Mr. E. Hodges, Mr. A. J. Bainbridge, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. E. H. Khissman.

FOR VENICE—Mr. P. Wagslatt, Dr. W. T. Martin, Surgeon-General S. Currie, C.B., Miss Currie, Col. J. Baillie, Miss Baillie, Captain Plunkett, and Mr. A. T. Drysdale.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. J. E. Taylor, Mrs Purcell, infant, and European servant.

THE following passengers per S.S. *Asia*, left Calcutta, on the 10th instant, for Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits—Mr. J. H. Forbes, and Mr. Pryce. 2nd Class, Mrs. Vanderberg, and four children.

THE following passengers per S.S. *Sir John Lawrence*, left Calcutta, on the 10th instant, for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo—Mr. G. Richardson and two children. 2nd Class, Mr. J. P. Benjamin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Carnegy's Land Tenures and Revenue Assessments of Upper India. Price, Rs. 3: Apply at Newul Kishore's Press, Lucknow.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES BRIGDEN, late of Messrs. Westfield and Co., hereby states that his connection with that Firm ceased on the 2nd July. Mr. Brigden will henceforth be associated with Mr. E. Nicholson; and for the ensuing three months will be engaged in completing up-country orders. At the end of that period he will open business under the title of "Brigden, Nicholson & Co.," in Calcutta.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan*, F. W. Owen, R.N.R., Commander, will leave Calcutta about the first week in August.

Fares—1st Class, Single ... ... Rs. 550
2nd „ „ ... ... „ 350

For passage, apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
or to MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

HAY, a Gunner in the 2nd Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, and an Overseer in the Public Works Department, Rehtee Division, Indus *Valley* State Railway, died on the road to Sukkur, on the 3rd *September* 1874.

William Henry CROWE, a Guard in the East *Indian* Railway, died at *Dinapore*, on the 26th April 1875.

Julia MORRIS, *of Peshawur, widow of Color-Sergeant Morris, late of the 1-17th* Regiment, died at Peshawur, on the 14th December 1874.

Thomas STEWART, an Engine Driver in the Rajpootana State Railway, died at Delhi, on the 16th May 1875.

Alexander BAGOT, a Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Tillooamaree, Bhootan Dooars, on the 20th October 1874.

William Alexander HOLCOMBE, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Laner, Naga Hills, on the 2nd February 1875.

Elizabeth Pratt GEORGE, of No. 7 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, a Boarding-house keeper, died at Calcutta, on the 24th June 1875.

Harriet DEANE, of Calcutta, a widow, died at Calcutta on the 27th March 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 36, Act II of 1874, to William Deane as son of the deceased.

Alexander CAW, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 16th February 1875. A like Certificate granted to Mrs. Maria Caw, as widow of the deceased.

Sarah MATHEWS, of Howrah, a widow, died at Howrah on the 5th July 1871. A like Certificate granted to Stephen Michael Hamer, as son as the deceased.

James Osmond BYRNE, an Assistant in the Surveyor-General's Office, died at Calcutta, on the 24th May 1875. A like Certificate granted to Mrs. Ellen Byrne, widow of the deceased.

George GROOMBRIDGE, a Guard in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, died at Hurda on the 23rd December 1872. Certificate granted under Sec. 37, Act II of 1874, to Messrs. Menezes Brothers of Hurda, as creditors of the deceased.

Thomas V. WILSON, an Assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., died at Calcutta on the 17th April 1875. Certificate granted to David Mackay under Sec 36, Act II of 1874, as a friend of the deceased's family.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* MACDONALD, R., late Foreman, Carriage Painter, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	Claims	in full.
* SMITH, Edward John, late Serjt-Major in the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, and an Assistant to Messrs. Francis, Ramsay and Co.	Do.	do.
SHORTT, T. H. H., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Joint-Magistrate of Mymensing	1st Dividend	@ 1 as. 10¾ pie.
* TIBBETTS, J. W., late of No. 28 Wellington, Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
WORMULL, A., late Head Cutter, Presidency Medical Store Department, Calcutta	1st Dividend	@ 3 as. 6¾ pie.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.
Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT:
Calcutta, 17th June, 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS, for the Five Years since 1870, will be made on the closing of the Books on 31st DECEMBER, 1875.
ALL POLICIES on the Participating Scale, opened before that date, will share in the Division.
At last Division the Bonus declared was at the rate of £1 : 5s. per cent per annum on all sums assured and the previously vested Bonuses.
During the first four years of the current Quinquennial Period, 3,297 NEW POLICIES were issued, INSURING the sum of **£3,204,135.**

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT,

AS SUBMITTED TO THE

SIXTY-FIFTH Annual General Meeting of Shareholders,
HELD IN EDINBURGH ON 2ND APRIL, 1875.

Life Business.

The New Business in the Life Department, for the year 1874, was as follows, *viz.*—

No. of Policies Issued.	Sums Assured.	Premiums Received.
873	£672,177	£21,003 : 13 : 10

The Claims paid during the year, including 5 endowments, were 197 in number, arising under 241 Policies, and the sums amounted, with Bonus Additions, to £240,466 : 17 : 9.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT, THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS, in terms of "The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Act, 1870," are exclusively invested to meet the obligations arising under Life Policies and Annuities, and declared not to be responsible for the obligations in the Fire Business. These Funds now amount, irrespective of the paid-up Capital, to *£2,682,513-7-6.*

NINETY PER CENT. of the WHOLE PROFITS is divided among the assured on the Participating Scale. This is as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any office, and larger than that given by most other Proprietary Offices.

The Profits are ascertained and divided every *Five Years.*

The NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place as at 31st December, 1875.

Intending Assurers are reminded that by effecting a Policy during 1875, *they will, in conformity with the rules of the Company, secure One Year's Bonus at the next Division of profits.*

The TABLES OF PREMIUM are moderate.

The TABLES have been adopted for INDIA, CHINA, &c., whereby a considerable reduction is made on the rates usually charged for these countries.

Policies are indisputable after having been Five Years in force.

In the ANNUITY DEPARTMENT, Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities of all kinds are granted on the most favourable terms.

Indian Branch.

CENTRAL OFFICE, 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

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R. A. LYALL, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie, & Co.), Merchant.

Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Officer—DR. J. EWART,

Agents—CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, AND ROBERTS.

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"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

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If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

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Estate of William John Hicks deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of William John Hicks, late a Colonel on the retired list of the Bengal Staff Corps, are hereby required to send in the same, properly vouched, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

ORR AND HARRISS,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1875. *Attorneys for the Administrators.*

Estate of Henry Charles Hulse deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Henry Charles Hulse, late of No. 17 Redhaven Street, Elgin, Scotland, formerly in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, are hereby required to send in the same, properly vouched, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

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Calcutta, 1st July 1875. *Attorneys for the Administrator.*

Estate of Leonard Hornor Lees deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Leonard Horner Lees, Doctor of Medicine, late of No. 3 Norfolk Square, Brighton, England, formerly in Her Majesty's Bengal Medical Service, are hereby required to send in the same, properly vouched, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

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Two-thirds to the winner.
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To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

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Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

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A DELIGHTFUL preparation, invaluable for cleansing the mouth, preserving the palate, and purifying and sweetening the breath. It readily dissolves all tartarous incrustations on the teeth and causes their firm adhesion to the gums, at the same time imparting to the teeth a pure and pearl-like whiteness.

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It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the Planter with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest, and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will give the plant greater strength to resist unfavourable influences and the Planter in thus developing the crop will be amply repaid the cost of the manure by the increase and superior yield of Indigo.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

RICE.

We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

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We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will be highly esteemed as a Manure for Tea, and we recommend, say, 3 cwts. per acre, mixing the Dissolved Guano first with vegetable ashes or dry soil so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor, and exhausted by previous cropping, more Guano may be used with advantage.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano produces heavy crops of well-matured Canes, rich in juice, yielding a high percentage of crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar-cane. A few trials of Dissolved Guano in comparison with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit in the increased production of sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton Plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

JUTE.

3 to 4 cwts. Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano cannot fail to materially increase both the quantity and quality of this crop which is becoming of more commercial value every year.

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Colza and Flax exhaust the land very rapidly, and for this reason require liberal treatment with manure. Experience has shown that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, is the most efficacious manure that can be used. Mixed with diluent as we recommend sow the Dissolved Guano broad-cast, and harrow it in with a light harrow about a week or a fortnight before the rape or linseed is sown. 4 cwts. of Dissolved Guano is a fair dressing per acre on land of average fertility. On poor soils 5 to 6 cwts. will give a more profitable return than a smaller dose.

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As applied to the noble recreation of

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One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

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The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

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PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

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ever impported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

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Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

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Of the *greatest value for* CHILDREN *suffering from Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

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Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

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From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Pumps, California, on Planks, 3, 4, 5, 6 inches.

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Liquid Manure Pumps, on Tripod Stand.

5, 6, 7 inches.

Cottage Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches, Force Pump on Planks, Universal House Pumps, 2½ and 3 inches. Universal House Pumps on plank; Garden Engines, Model Engines, Patent California Irrigation Pump for Cattle or Horse power, Ship's Pumps, &c. &c.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE AND BELTING.

I. R. Belting, 4 Ply, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches; 2 Ply, I. R. Hose Delivery, and Suction, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2¾, 3 inches.

Red India Rubber Sheets.

⅛, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ inches thick.

Lead Pipes, ¼, 1, 1¼ inch; Iron Pipe, 1½, 1¾ inch. Brass Tubes, ⅛, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3 inches. Copper Tubes ⅛, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1, 2 inches.

PATENT CONTINUOUS-PRINCIPLE SODA-WATER MACHINE.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bottling Machine, Tinned Bottling Wire, Portable Closets, Ship Closets, &c. &c.

BRASS COCKS.

Brass Syphon Taps, 3 inches, Boiler, Steam, and Gauge Cocks, of various kinds, Grease Cocks, Whistles, 1½, 1¾ inch, Water Gauge, Gauge glass for ditto, Pit Gland Cocks, Valve and Ball; Steam Union Lubricator, Steam Gauge, 80 lbs., Rain Gauge, &c.

REGISTERED FIRE GRATES.

2ft. 6-in., 3ft., 3ft. 6-in.

FENDERS OF CHOICE PATTERNS.

Fire Irons, Steel and Brass, in Sets.

STOVES.

American Kitchen Enchantress Stoves with Utensils complete.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

Parlour Stoves, Elliptic Corn Bins to hold 8 Bushels, Galvanized Rat Traps, Round and Square, Galvanized Mouse Traps, Perpetual Mouse Traps, and other kinds of Mouse Traps in great variety.

ALL ARTICLES SUPPLIED UNDER GUARANTEE.

SHERRIES.

Black Seal, a full-bodied Luncheon Wine, per dozen ..	Rs.	19	0
Green Seal, a pale, rich, nutty Dinner Wine, per dozen ..	„	23	0
Manzanilla, old and fine, extremely dry (we recommend this to those who like a really dry Wine)	„	26	0
Red Seal, a pale, dry and elegant after-dinner Wine, per dozen	„	29	0
Vino Puro, a Sherry of great delicacy, with a dry, nutty character, per dozen	„	32	0
Amontillado, a grand full-bodied Wine, per dozen ..	„	34	0

All the above in Pints at Rs. 2, *extra per* 2 *dozen case.* These Sherries are only to be obtained through us, and bear our name in full.

Wines of the same Brands are advertised by other Houses, but are not of the same quality or character.

HOCKS (STILL).

Laubenheimer .. Geisenheimer ..	Sound and light; very nice Wine for Breakfast or Luncheon ..	Rs. „	18 0 19 0
Rauenthaller, a full-bodied Dinner Wine		„	24 0
Rudesheimer, a splendid luscious Wine of great bouquet and flavour		„	33 0

HOCKS (SPARKLING).

These are the growth of the celebrated Vineyards of Rudesheim.

Nonpareil, dry, with great body and delicacy	Rs.	40	0
Perle de Rhein, a light pleasant Wine	„	30	0

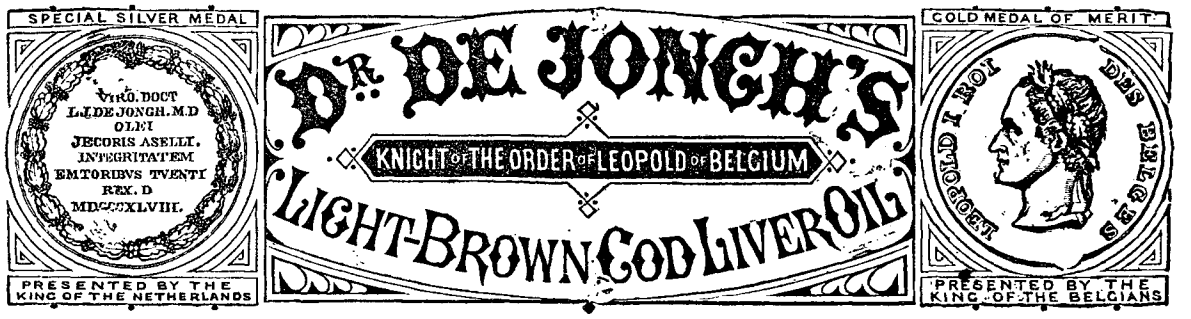
Both of these Wines in Pints at Rs. 3 per 2 dozen case extra.

Any Goods not approved, may be returned.

Detailed List of Wines and Stores on application.

G. F. KELLNER & Co.,

13, *Government Place, Calcutta.*



The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried *in vain*. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets*, from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2106.] Calcutta : Saturday, 24th July, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July and August 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 24th July, 7th and 21st August.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 24th July, 7th and 21st August.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 2nd and 30th August.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 9th August.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 27th July, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st August.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be *trans-shipped* at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, *immediately after* arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. *BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to* Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 2nd, 16th and 30th August.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 24th and 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th August.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 28th July, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th August.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 29th July, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th August.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 13th August.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 31st July, and 28th August.

„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 30th July, and 27th August.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 7th August.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage. 10th August, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th July, and 22nd August.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE following or other first-class vessels will be despatched for Europe on the undermentioned dates :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Vessel	*Captain*	*Tons. H. P.*			
"Deccan,"	J. D. Gaby ..	3,128	600	30th July	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct, but by the alternate steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on 26th July.

The Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the 24th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th June, 1875. *Superintendent.*

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£		
Transit to Alexandria		5	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan*, F. W. Owen, R.N.R., Commander, will leave Calcutta about the first week in August.

Fares—1st Class, Single ... ... Rs. 550
2nd „ „ ... ... „ 350

For passage, apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
or to MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

Agent's Office,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. } *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, } FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,
17th November, 1873. } *Agent.*

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq. | John Halliday, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P. | Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq. | Alfred Lowe, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq. | John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

The duty on fire insurance has now entirely ceased.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, King William Street, London.

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities ...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid ...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5,
Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,424	0 0
	Interest	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

		With Profits.
A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

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Bassein, 14th June, 1875.

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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

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In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

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	"Kings," &c.		"Threaded Shell."		"Threaded."		"Lily."		"Bended."		"Fiddle."		"Fiddle."	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	28	0
" Forks "	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	28	0
Dessert Spoons "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	25	0
" Forks "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	25	0
Tea Spoons " each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	15	8
Salt "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	8
Egg "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	8
Mustd. "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	8
Soup Ladle "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	10	0
Sauce "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	0	3	0
Fish Knives "	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8	6	8
Butter "	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons "	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8	6	8
Sugar Sifters "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	3	12
Pickle Forks "	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

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12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	

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12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2106.] Calcutta: Saturday, July 24, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

A CRY FROM MYSORE.

THE arguments are exceedingly singular, by means of which the Governments of India escape the disbursement of their monies. Any excuse to countenance a retrenchment, or avoid a payment, will satisfy the elastic conscience of an Indian Financier; whence, no doubt, the groans one hears, from time to time, about the economies of the State. We have heard of a story at Bangalore, which offers a pretty fair example of the line of argument officials can take up, when indisposed to commit themselves to anything that costs money. It appears that Bangalore is one of those paradoxical places, that is a cantonment and is not a cantonment. It boasts of a Cantonment Magistrate, and is one of the largest military stations in Southern India; but it is free from the jurisdiction of those cantonment laws that, in some places, allow a military man to turn a civilian out of his house should the first have an inclination to occupy it. Civilians and soldiers live cheek by jowl in Bangalore, and, no doubt, with all the harmony that belongs to the situation. There are, however, in Bangalore, certain military "lines" of ancient date, wherein, with the liberty and enlightenment now belonging to the place, any man, whatever his occupation, may dwell; but as the houses of these "lines" are generally reported to be of antique structure and in a ricketty condition, it would appear that they are not in much favor with the residents, either civil or military. They are spoken of as saturated with the accumulated filth of many generations of *Anglo-Indians, and as bringing* death upon children, and disease on their elders. Under the circumstances, *it is only natural* that the officers should desire to quit such an unpromising locality, and that they should yearn to cast their lines in pleasanter places. And they act accordingly. They scatter themselves all over the cantonment that is not a cantonment, and, as a matter of course, are much at the mercy of landlords who can charge *them* according to pleasure for house-rent. In military lines, we understand that extravagant charges of this nature are impossible. Houses are registered at fixed rents by the military authorities; and a landlord cannot exceed these under certain pains and penalties. Now, the situation at Bangalore is this, that, whereas, if there were military lines fit to live in, and under martial law, an officer residing there could get a house for thirty rupees or so a month, he is, under existing circumstances, compelled to pay thrice or four times that rent to house-owners whom the military law cannot touch. Bangalore house-rent, like Poonah house-rent, is very dear, and we are told *that a house of moderate* accommodation, is let there at a rent of one hundred or one hundred and twenty rupees a month. Of course, house-rent on this scale becomes a serious drain on an officer's purse, at no time overburdened with the effigies of her most gracious Majesty in gold or silver. But this is not all. The cup of military grief at Bangalore is not yet full. To add insult to injury, as it were, the *militaires* above the Ghauts see their comrades *at* Madras enjoying a special allowance for presidency house-rent, although it is reported that the houses at Bangalore are quite as dear, and as hard to rent as those at Madras itself, This is clearly an anomaly, and we are not surprised to learn that representations on the subject have been made to the Government over and over again; but only to elicit the reply that the Government did not seem to see what was so very evident to the officers. Probably, the man who has to pay Rs. 120 for a house, is more clear-sighted in such an affair as this, than the official who pays nothing; but, however that may be, it is unquestionably the fact, that, although rents at Madras and at Bangalore are on a par, as regards price, the officers at Madras obtain a special allowance of a liberal character to meet the additional expense, whereas those at the other place receive nothing. But now comes the most extraordinary part of the story. It is said that the reason for what appears so paradoxical is this—that the climate of Bangalore compensates for the loss of special allowances! We have heard a number of funny arguments in a lifetime; but none more entertaining than this. Its gist absolutely is that a good climate is a fair substitute for provisions, clothes, beer, tobacco, and all those commodities of every-day consumption that we are accustomed to associate with rupees—and with a good number of them. Climate at Bangalore has the atmospheric phenomena belonging to it of clothing the naked and feeding the hungry, and is worth to any officer, if not to any other man, the money value of one hundred and twenty pounds a year, or the cost of Bangalore house-rent! Now, if military men had their choice of residing at Bangalore or elsewhere, something might be said in favor of an allowance for climate; but as the contrary is the case, and officers have to reside there with their regiments upon duty, it is hard to see how the climate argument can be dragged into the question effectively. It seems to us that an officer at Bangalore has claims as *strong* for a special allowance for house-rent, as his comrade at Madras; nor can we at all recognise the justice of the argument that renders climate for a poor man a compensation for money. Curiously enough, the Madras Government, which principally resides upon the Neilgherry Hills, is, in itself an instance in point, since the officers of Government all draw their full salaries in the delightful atmosphere of Ootacamund, and in no wise act on the aphorism, that climate is a compensation for special allowances.

It is a curious circumstance that this Bangalore grievance is nearly as old as the place itself. Under another form, the grievance was rampant in the days of John Company. It appears that Honorable John, in his commercial wisdom, used to draw a circle round the Presidency town of Madras, which rendered all military cantonments within its radius of two hundred miles, what were called "half batta" stations, or stations where there were no extra allowances as at other places. Now, the story goes that Bangalore is over 200 miles by the road from Madras, and consequently without the provisions of this Act. However, the Honorable Company, or its no less Honorable employées, were not to be done out of a few rupees if they could help it; and one of the latter, more clever than the rest, hit upon the brilliant idea of measuring the distance to Bangalore "as the crow flies." In short, according to the flight of that bird of ill-omen, Bangalore was discovered to be only one hundred and ninety eight miles from Madras, though in what manner the crow was made a member of the Public Works Department, and a Government Surveyor, is a thing unknown to us. The most important part of the affair, was the loss of income endured by the Bangalore officers, and this "half batta" business was always we are told a sore subject with the military residents of the place. At present it is house-rent that vexes their spirits, but whether the crow has any thing to do with this, also, we know not.

Doubtless the fairest and readiest way of making things pleasant at Bangalore, would be to acknowledge the similarity of the situation to Madras, and grant the officers at one place the allowances they receive at the other. There is the alternative of building quarters for the officers, or of lending them public money wherewith to build houses for themselves; but these are troublesome expedients; and it would be easier to give a monthly allowance at once. We are told that the military authorities of Bangalore have more than once

recommended that the allowance should be granted, but with no result, owing, perhaps, to the curious theory mentioned above, of climate being money, or its equivalent. This house-rent question is one of great interest to Military Officers everywhere; for rents have risen, and are rising in all parts of India, and to such an extent too, that officers generally may be said to be 60*l.* a year worse off now, than they were when houses were at one-half the rents at present charged for them. It is, unfortunately, little things of this sort that render an income in India to-day altogether deceptive, and cause, we believe, much discontent with the country. It is of very little service to give a man a salary of one thousand pounds a year, if its practical value is only about five hundred, but this is what we are coming to in India now that incomes are as naught in comparison with expenses. The whole question is only too sug gestive of the colonies, where if meat is but five pence a pound, a cook's wages are one hundred pounds per annum to dress it.

THE NEW RENT BILL.

ALTHOUGH the new Rent Bill deals only with exceptional cases, and is not meant materially to alter the existing laws, it is, of course, a powerful argument against the present law, that exceptional legislation should have been found necessary to deal with any class of disputes coming under the category of rent suits. The very able minute of the Lieutenant-Governor shows clearly, that cases of disputed measurement, and of disputes arising from increased and decreased value of land, cannot be as satisfactorily decided by the Moonsiff's Court, as they can by the Revenue officers. And, once this point is established, the case against the advisability of continuing Act VIII, 1869, is clearly made out; for there, and there only, are the questions which present any difficulty in rent suits; and it was presumably with the object of adequately dealing with them, that the procedure of Act X of 1859 was altered. When once it is shown that these cases can be more expeditiously and satisfactorily dealt with by the Revenue Courts, even in exceptional instances—as Sir Richard Temple clearly shows—the presumption that this theory would generally apply, may naturally arise. At present, both zemindar and ryot are harassed by the unavoidable delay and expense attending Civil Court legislation, and there is consequently more room for the abuse of "the longer purse winning." With the habits of activity so essential to any Collector who aspires to rule his district well, delays would be obviated by local enquiries; and the same course would naturally tend to decrease the influence of the pleaders' eloquence, and substitute for it the evidence of the senses of the investigating officer. Another argument, also, suggests itself to us on this subject, and that is the desirability, in cases where an irritating quarrel is seething, of having the Judicial and Executive offices combined in one person. As a matter of fact, the Executive loyally supports the Judicial officers in cases of obstruction to the execution of their decrees; but where there is bad blood between the parties to the suit, it is perhaps advisable that the turbulent zemindar or ryot, as the case may be, should know that there will be no necessity to call in the aid of another Court, should they resist the orders given; but that the Court giving the order, will there and then enforce it, and punish any infringement of it. The general advantages of a Collector having a knowledge of the actual condition of the tenures in his district, have been too often discussed to need repetition. We would draw attention to two branches of the business of a Collector's Court, which would be especially benefited by a recurrence to the old system. In *Settlements*, would it not be a material help and guide for the Settlement Officer to know the character of the zemindar with whom a settlement is proposed to be made, in order to know whether he encourages improvement, or fights his ryot for the benefits arising from improvements made by the ryot's industry? Nothing could show this more than an acquaintance with the class of rent suits brought by him; and in petitions for remission of rent, the Collector would have, at his hand, the exact condition of the estate for which remission is sought. We throw out these remarks, not with any pretence of novelty, but simply with a desire that, now that so great an authority as the Lieutenant-Governor has struck the key-note to a change, the subject may not be dropped till the discord, which began with Act VIII of 1869, is changed to the harmony inaugurated by Act X of 1859. Meantime, we are thankful for the promised instalment, and are glad to see that the Lieutenant-Governor will not quietly allow the provisions of Act VIII, 1869, to operate to the prejudice of peace and good government.

REVISION AND DIVISION IN THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

THE greatest excitement prevails in England, as well as in Ireland, on account of the important, and to some, it appears, appalling, changes, that the General Synod of the Irish Church is making in the Prayer-book. Many who were intensely interested in the progress of the Disestablishment Bill through Parliament, and whose interest never slackened till the cords, that bound the Church in Ireland to the State, were finally severed, have since then given less heed to the phenomena of life and action in that Church, than their importance and interest perhaps demand; and we suspect we must include ourselves among the number. But the angry discussions that are at present going on, have arrested our attention, and we think it worth while to try to awaken the interest of our readers. Many of us have a distaste, perhaps not altogether inexcusable, for mere ecclesiastical squabbles, and hold the opinion that, while discussions, divisions, and changings of raiment, are doubtless of immense importance to clergymen and such as live by the Church, the great world rolls on its course on wheels which the ecclesiastical movements of the day can do little either to accelerate or retard. The time has gone by, it is believed, when either the springing up of a new Church, or any division or reformation of an old one, can mark an era in history. Some indeed, who dwell in "the centre of indifference," and others, whose spiritual constitution enables them to live in the attenuated air of rationalistic speculation, can afford to look upon all ecclesiastical and religious movements with scorn or apathy; and are perhaps impatient for the day to dawn, when the religions of the world shall be rolled up like scrolls, and vanish from the earth, not leaving a wrack behind. Such, we in sober earnest believe, is the consummation devoutly wished for by some philosophers of to-day, and their more or less numerous schools of disciples. The Infinite God shall be resolved into the "Universal Order" of the world; immortality into a shrinking from death; and all beliefs in the supernatural into superstitions—the mere brood of Ignorance and Fear. Truly has it been said, that "knowledge comes but wisdom lingers." "The tree of knowledge is not that of life." The deepest thing in the heart of man is his religion; the history of its religions is the greatest thing in the history of the world. Science herself, though she too often claims, in our day, the right to supersede religion, is, and ever must be, her willing or unwilling handmaiden. And, while we acknowledge the vast importance of the scientific investigations of the age we live in, and listen with interest to every speculation which has any considerable basis of ascertained fact, we are of opinion that seldom, if at any time, have the religious movements among the churches and nations, presented a field, or we might say a forest, of study, of such overwhelming interest as at this present time. Imperfect as our Mission schemes are in their methods of working, and in their results, it is yet clear to unprejudiced observers, that Christianity in one form or other, is in course of either converting, or in some sort influencing, the whole world. Meanwhile, Christianity itself is in the strangest state of convulsion. Pope Pius at one extreme, and the Huxley-Tyndallites at the other, with all schools of theology, constructive and destructive, between them, are shaking it from its deepest bases to its highest heights, so that had it not been framed like the world itself, by the word of God, we might think that the day of its destruction was at hand. And we verily believe that the old framework is in progress of demolition, but when fragment after fragment with huge noise and tumult has fallen and sunk into invisibility, it will be found to have been the scaffolding of the new Jerusalem, and the City itself will shine forth in eternal grandeur and perfection. If this be no vain dream, and we think it is not, the religious, and anti-religious phenomena of our times, ought to possess for us all an enormous interest. And, as we have already indicated, the two centres of motion which we must watch with ceaseless attention, are Vaticanism, with its infallible Pope, and Materialism, with its illustrious group of philosophers; which latter scarcely, perhaps, dream of the gigantic service they are,

unwittingly as we believe, rendering to Christianity. With these two centres of motion, all the others in the Church will be found to be in some way connected. How this is, it would be beside our purpose, and doubtless beyond our ability, to point out clearly. We wish only to indicate the connection between Vaticanism and the dissensions about the Revision of the Prayer-book in the Irish Church. Observe, first, the two remarkable phenomena so striking in the whole Christian Church—the extraordinary tendencies to schism with the actual dismemberment that already exists, and, on the other hand, the fundamental principle of unity which all parties, in some sense or other, acknowledge, with the actual efforts that have been made from time to time, and are especially energetic at the present, towards union. These are the centripetal and centrifugal forces of Christianity, whose orbit, it must be confessed, more resembles the orbit of a comet than that of a planet ; we have *hitherto seen it moving towards aphelion, which* it has probably not yet reached, though to some of us there appear symptoms at present of a stronger assertion of the centripetal force. In 1833, as is well known, there came into existence a party in the Church of England which manifested a strong yearning for union with the Church of Rome. Doubtless, the desire for union was, and is, repudiated ; and revival and reformation in the Church of England were the conscious aims of the Tractarian party. But the wish was by no means concealed, that some corresponding reformation in the Roman Church might, in time, render union possible and right ; and, strange as it may seem, we believe that this party movement in the Anglican Church, originated in the yearning for unity that exists, or ought to exist, in every section of the Christian Church. But though here and there individuals—with a Newman among them—went over to the Church of Rome ; to the party, as a party, it has now become abundantly evident, that the late eccentricities of Vaticanism, have rendered union with Rome, for a long time to come, impossible. But the same eccentricities have given rise to what we may, not very improperly, call a New Church—new in its individuality though it claims to be the Old Catholic Church. Towards this Old Catholic movement the eyes of the English Ritualists are drawn, and a union with it, and perhaps also with the Eastern and American Churches, is not unhoped for. Meanwhile, what is the Church in Ireland, unfortunately, doing? Canon Liddon, Dr. Pusey, and their friends, see, with sorrow, the disestablished Church in Ireland laying violent hands upon her ritual, and initiating changes, which, while they are looking for union abroad, threaten them with dismemberment at home. If the proposed revision of the Prayer-book be carried out, communion between orthodox members of the Church of England and members of the Church of Ireland, will, in the opinion of these men, become impossible. And hence the debatings and dissensions—unfortunately loud and angry—to which we referred at the outset. We may seem to have wandered far from our subject ; but that, we suppose, arises from the fact that we are so far outside of these things, and, viewing them from a distance, desire to take as broad a view of them as possible. Minute information may be more easily and accurately obtained from other sources. We shall merely indicate the nature of some of the changes the Church in Ireland proposes to make, and the opinions of the opponents of those changes.

A letter in the *Guardian* from the pen of Dr. MacDonnell, some time Dean of Cashel, gives a brief account of the origin of the General Synod which is now engaged in the revision of the Prayer-book. The Irish Church Act, by the repeal of all laws which prevented the holding of Synods, enabled the Synods of Armagh and Dublin to meet at St. Patrick's in 1869. This Convocation drew up, as its chief work, a scheme for a new representative assembly to take the place of itself. In accordance with this scheme, a clerical assembly was elected, and met, along with representatives chosen by the laity, in a new "Assembly called the 'General Convention,' which was convened by the Archbishops, for the purpose of drawing up constitutional laws for the Church in Ireland." Accordingly a permanent constitution was drawn up by this Convention, and by it the legislative government of the Church was committed to the present General Synod. How this General Synod has proposed to deal with the Prayer-book, and how the conservative party in the Church look upon the changes proposed, may be partly seen by the following extracts. The first is from a letter to the *Guardian* by Mr. Beresford Hope, and gives a summary of the changes which he thinks especially objectionable. After referring with horror to the excisions from the Athanasian Creed, the summary is as follows :—

> The abolition of the direction for the daily use of Morning and Evening Prayer on the part of the clergy, which in harmony with the immemorial order of the universal fold our Church retains—the reduction of the Catholic and primitive rite of confirmation to the rank of an optional ceremonial—the excision of the recommendation to hallow the marriage service by communion—the omission of the direction for the threefold annual communion of the laity, in which our theory is so conspicuously superior to that of the Roman Church, which only directs its members to communicate once a year—the erasure of the thanksgiving in the Burial Service—the wilful severance of overt historical associations with the ancient Church following on the omission of the Black-letter days—the repudiation of the traditionary practice of the Christian Church since patristic days, supported by the Thirty-nine Articles, of reading selected portions of the Apocrypha for the edification of the faithful in the public services—the rejection of the oblation of the bread and wine as an integral portion of the "Offertory" at the Holy Communion,—coupled with an unequal apportionment of toleration and restriction, which is not ashamed to join the permission of railsful administrations and of evening communions, with the excision of the Ornaments Rubric and the limitation of the celebrant's position to the north end, regardless of the distress of those who attach value to the liberty of standing "before the table."

We next quote a pretty strong passage from another letter signed "Malcolm MacColl," and shall then leave the subject with our readers, for the present. "I am prepared to contend that some of the proposals of the Irish Synod merit formal excommunication, and would unquestionably have exposed any Christian body to that penalty in those 'best and purest ages' to which the Church of England appeals. I will confine myself to three such proposals :

1. Confirmation is left optional for clergy and laity. It is recommended, not enjoined.

2. The Holy Communion ditto, in the case of the laity. That is to say : no Irish clergyman or layman need ever be confirmed, and no Irish layman need ever communicate.

3. The Irish Synod declares 'the opposite views of baptism to be equally tenable.' In other words, the Irish Synod deliberately tells every clergyman in Ireland that immediately after 'acknowledging,' in the language of an Œcumenical Creed, 'one baptism for the remission of sins,' he may go up into the pulpit and denounce that article of faith as a fiction and a blasphemy."

OLD INDIANS.

IT is an old saying, that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives—an aphorism that is peculiarly significant of the relations between Indians and retired Indians. Whither old Indians betake themselves ; in what manner they perform that conjuror's feat of the day—making ends meet ; is a puzzle to many of us in the East ; although no doubt Westbournia and Cheltenham can account for a considerable mumber of Major-Generals and Indian widows *en retraite*. Numbers homeward bound for the last time, appear to sever their connection with the Orient at Brindisi, and are thenceforth lost in the great crowd of humanity, until such time as they may appear in the obituary of the overland mails—always considerate enough to give their names, but not their places of abode. It is odd how few distinguish themselves in another sphere. 'Once an Indian, always an Indian,' seems as good a proverb as 'Once a soldier, always a soldier' ; and it is, we fear, nothing less than a melancholy fact, that business men at home entertain but a poor opinion of the capacity of old Indians for business. There have been too many remarkable failures in the line. When men of the political prominence of Lord Lawrence or Sir Charles Trevelyan degenerate from their Indian high estate to no better occupation than that of unpaid correspondents of the *Times*, it is hardly to be expected that the great ruck of Indian pensioners should hustle themselves into fame and fortune ; but even the effort to do so is often wanting, and it strikes us that too many an old Indian leaves India but to die. It is a lugubrious mission to accept certainly. It is all very fine to talk of laying one's bones in one's native land, when the prospect of doing so is distant and uncertain ; but to shake hands with the sexton over one's own yawning grave is more than sentiment ; and it is not a little surprising with what resignation some very old Indians will face the situation. So far as Brindisi, at any rate, and specially so in the Red Sea, we will find the old *Qui hye* of forty years' Indian service "prattling of green fields," like Falstaff moribund, and asking nothing better than the country turf and wild flowers for his humble monument. Do his views change in the Cenis tunnel, or when he leaves his Indian companions for good? Certainly, we have heard old *habitués* of the St. James' Square club, discoursing [illegible] mortality.

But, to return to the business capacities of our *convives* now in the West, it is to be feared that the novelists and playwrights have much to answer for in taking the bread out of the jaws of old Indians. Thackeray has painted the race as simple in the extreme. Colonel Newcome was a babe at business. Jos Sedley was an ass. These two remarkable characters of fiction are great and living facts for thousands of cockneys, who see in the retired Indian only a dupe or a despot. The stage Indian is still what he always was—a nabob and peppery. No sensible man would entrust a lucrative business to a person who could order "more curricles,"

or call his Richmond villa "Hydrabad Bungalow"; but this is the type of Indian that runs in the heads of our countrymen at home along with royal tigers, mango fish, and Dacca muslins. The artists have made so much of us that they have left us nothing, not even reputation; and we believe it is a fact, for it has come even to this, that of all names that a promoter cares least for on a dubious Direction, is that of an old Indian with an address at Bath or Bayswater. Nevertheless, a few of the fraternity get upon Boards of Companies as Directors, and a pretty hash they make of the business occasionally. It is pleasant to get a guinea, now and then, for attendance, with something to do, which is even better; but this commercial and agreeable distraction for the club-man is no longer what it was. Promoters, we repeat, are shy of the man whose business experiences have been all among the blacks hitherto.

Many Indians of a certain social position out here, have an immense ambition to enter Parliament. The Chief of the Docket Office, for instance, pines in silence for the time when his great gifts as an administrator will be properly appreciated and rewarded in the British Legislature. He lays by rupees for election expenses, and in return for them he gets dead cats and rotten eggs in a Scotch or Irish borough. The free and independent don't recognise an Indian's gifts on the hustings. They would much rather have beer than Baroda, and baccy than Burmah. The unsuccessful candidate curses their ignorance in his heart, and economises in France for the savings he expended upon a patriotic emotion. Probably, he will meet several of his compatriots on the Continent in curious holes and corners, where education and sausages are both cheap, and the wine of the country goes a long way for little. France, Belgium, and Germany absorb old Indians extensively, and, in comparison with the other sons of Albion, they are favorites of the French—a people that still adores the memories of Bussy, Labourdonnais, and other Indian heroes. The intelligent offspring of these Continental Indians, grow up a curious amalgamation of France, England, and Hindostan; and possibly help to preserve the *entente cordiale* in remote districts where even an Indian's paltry pension is something in the eyes of a *légume* feeding population. The old Indian who, on leaving India for good, took up his residence in a lighthouse on the Shetlands, must be regarded as of a morose and unique character; and yet his life, perhaps, was hardly more lonely than that of the old Indian in a London lodging-house, who is too old to make new acquaintances and too ancient to have many of his old friends left. We have often marked such a one, whose sole occupation seemed to be his dinner at a chop-house, and his exercise an everlasting perambulation of Regent Street and the Strand. For recreation he had the hard wooden benches in the parks; and for conversation the seedy man who sits on them, and who will talk by the hour for a cigar, or even a light for his pipe. A more sociable, though possibly a no less fretful existence, is that of the old Indian who settles in his green old age in a Colony, and adopts farming as a pursuit or distraction. There was a time when the old Indian was made much of at the Cape, and in Australia or Van Dieman's Land. That was the period when colonies were young, and an Indian gentleman was a great catch for a fair Waler. The pleasant villas on the Swanee river opened their hospitable doors to the Duck, the Mull, or the Qui Hye, indifferently; and Indians who went there with an idea of breeding horses, bred families, very much, we presume, to their astonishment. But times have changed. The Indian and the Australian meet at Galle now, instead of on Colonial land, and neither, if the truth must be told, thinks very much of the other. Colonel Crawford's "Castra" indeed, will browse a few old Indians on the pastoral location of Gunn's Plains; but the old Indian's aspirations do not usually point towards the bush and the backwoods; but to centres of civilization, where, alas! for human vanity, he hopes to take one of the first places in a vast crowd. He goes home with the fancy of being a Minister of War or a Chancellor of the Exchequer before he dies; and he ends, by great good fortune, as the manager of a monster hotel, or the secretary to a mining swindle. There is very little or no active employment for old Indians out of India, and it is to be regretted that the Civil and Military Services of Great Britain cannot open their bosoms to receive and nourish many an Indian veteran with a good deal of valuable work still left in him. It is for want of work he sickens and dies. An idle life among strangers has no interest for him. He sighs, even amid the Kent orchards, for the stuffy cutcherry in which his best days have been passed, and loses his health and his temper together, in execrating the dearness and the doleful gentility of chilly Cheltenham. The old fellow who misanthropically took to a beacon, had at least the daily occupation of trimming the lamps; as for his *con frère*, who retires to live on a pension, life has nothing left for him but to trim his own toe-nails.

Naturally, the ladies bear the burden of retirement better than the men. It is man's mission to suffer; but it is woman's to suffer and to smile as well. Our terrestrial—we will not say worldly—angels, grin with mutton at fourteen pence a pound. They titivate their bonnets, with the baker's bill in their pockets all the time; and they dance and sing right merrily, even with the school bills coming due, and the exchange at one and eightpence halfpenny the rupee. But they have their sorrows on pension—who has not? Fond memory revives the departed glories of mofussil balls, the joys of mutton clubs, the superior society at Simla, and the good qualities of those attentive Indian servants, deemed beasts and beastly in the olden days. It is our impression that under the stimulus of such vain memories, the retired Indienne takes to novel-writing in despair. Some of these retired dames, have had success in the art, and then any one can write a novel; the only trouble is to publish it. Perhaps, a better future may some day dawn for the mob of pensioners this Empire throws upon the wide, wide world. They may not for ever be condemned to the purgatory of limited means in the Channel Islands, or elsewhere; and, for our own part, we shall heartily welcome the change that enables old Indians to live less like those once fashionable hermits, who were paid a shilling or sixpence a day for dragging on an eremitical and most miserable existence in the midst of the best English society.

GOETHE'S "FAUST."

WE are not unlike the managing company of Goethe's imaginary strolling theatre. The poet is, of course, "in a fine frenzy"; his soul is bursting with great things which he is gasping to utter; he feels that his heart is big with Orphic melodies; and imagines that he need but to sing, and not only the herd of men, but even the woods and rocks should have ears to rapture! But our responsible manager, who finds the funds, and perhaps appropriates most of them, asks: "Will it pay? Your poetical moonshine is exceedingly sublime, after one has dined, but it won't do continually. We want poetry, of course, but we want a thousand things besides, —endless variety, to please the public." Here friend Merryfellow interposes, "All right, gentlemen, you are both right—so far; but you are both too desperately in earnest. Let us display our genius by all means, and let us fill the house, that is, our pockets; but if we strive too seriously we shall defeat ourselves. Try a judicious mixture of folly, and we shall not only amble along with more ease and jollity, but we shall more certainly gain our ends."

In applying all this to ourselves, we are only afraid that in our case, the folly may be too genuine an article. Yet we hope to please our readers, and to benefit both them and ourselves by urging, entreating, or even, if need be, coaxing, them to read Faust again and yet again. It would be little short of impudence to assert that we have anything entirely original, or unusually profound to say on the subject of this greatest of modern poems. Learned or exhaustive criticism we shall, for very good reasons, in no wise attempt. But we shall have done some service, to Anglo-Indians especially, if we succeed in making lovers of Faust return to its perusal with new appetite; in persuading some who have dipped into it, and found it unintelligible, as many do, to try again; and others who have never known it, to attempt to make its acquaintance now. We name Anglo-Indians advisedly; for it seems to us that the lives of most of us here are peculiarly fitted to create the need to which Faust addresses itself, and to fit us for understanding and relishing this divine drama. The books we are most of us deep in, may be blue or buff; no matter whether they are bound in paper, cloth, calf-skin or sheep-leather: are we not all over head and ears — if not immersed heart and soul — in some eager pursuit, which tries to their utmost the nerves and sinews of our being; and do not most of us at times suspect, that, as regards anything fit to be called a summum bonum of human life, we have been but catching at a shadow; or interminably hunting, from room to room, a flying figure, of which we but occasionally catch a hint, in a flitting perfume or the rustle of a curtain? And to engage in this breathless chase how much have we given up and left behind us! Have we not bartered many of our dearest things—some of us, mayhap, our all—for the *something* that we are striving for, and have not got? Let us confess that sometimes, when alone in the cool verandah, under the all-beautiful moon, when

> "Solemn thoughts within us rise,
> Too holy for the garish light,"

we feel within us the "secret, unknown smart" the infinite yearning that India or the whole world could not satisfy; and the great

problem of life, as to what is really worth living for, and how to attain it, rises up and craves solution. Of this problem, Faust is one of the sublimest statements; it is unfortunately a statement without a solution; for, however easy it may be to prate about it in endless platitudes, it remains a fact, that no complete and final solution of it has yet been published; for each man of us must solve it for himself, and success or failure is in the fullest sense a matter of life or death. So fearfully and wonderfully are we made! Much however has been gained, if we have learned to state the problem wisely; much, if we can intelligently comprehend the statement of it by one of the great and wise. Goethe's statement of it in Faust, has more than once been ably summarised; but such summaries are of little use, till we have read deep into the heart of the poem. Let such as may not have done so, attempt to do so now; in the original if possible; if that may not be, in the prose translation of Hayward and the poetical version of Blackie.

The crowning greatness of this poem lies perhaps in this: that it sets before us, with unequalled clearness of truthful delineation, and with rare vividness and magical power of dramatic action, at once the secret inner life of an individual of lofty nature but misguided instincts, and the outward life of the world in which he lives—acting upon him indeed, and acted on by him, yet on the whole moving in its own destined course, by no means understanding him, and scarcely heeding his anxieties and his labours—very far, at least, as he imagines, from fitly rewarding them. It seems perfectly evident that all attempts to pourtray the inner life of a man, must be failures, more or less, if we have not along with them a full and living vision of his outer environment. Goethe has given us both in this poem, with almost unexampled skill. But, whereas, in this consists the great excellence of Faust, in this also lies the difficulty of readily comprehending it. We must comprehend at once the nature and development of Faust's inner life, and the strange and to us unfamiliar world in which he lived; and these are so different from each other and yet so inextricably entangled. Faust, like each of us, is in great measure, the creature of his time and of the circumstances in which he was placed, and yet, perhaps, the poem leaves no impression stronger on the reader's mind than the singular loneliness of the man, no matter where we find him; whether in his silent gothic chamber among books, parchments, skulls and phials, alone with midnight and the moon; in conversation with his drivelling fellow-doctor; walking among the merry holiday-makers; in Anerbach's wine-cellar with beer, tobacco, and bacchanals about him; even in the company of Margaret; even in his converse with the devil, Faust is ever the solitary man. No one, not even Mephistopheles, understands him. He has yearning emotions, a life within him, that are incommunicable. He is in the world, but not of the world. This inner, solitary life, the poet's genius reveals to the reader, giving at the same time, with all the colour and motion of life, a picture of the man's outer world. Nowhere can we see more distinctly than here, the Me and the Not-me; nowhere, but in our individual lives. And we live in such a whirl of business—we and all things around us are so full of labour, that it is only at certain seasons that the truth strikes us forcibly, that each of us has a hidden life which, not only the outside world, but even our nearest and dearest never fully know. A man looks across the table to his boon-companion—his fast friend, with whom he is hand and glove, as the saying is—and the thought comes across his mind: Ah, my friend, you think you know me thoroughly, and can read off all my little peculiarities at sight, but how little you really know of my secret feelings, desires, and aspirations; I am not altogether the man you take me for. The souls of David and Jonathan are knit together, but there is in David a depth of baseness as well as a height of spiritual endeavour, which not even Jonathan has seen. Portia is dear to Brutus

"As are the ruddy drops,
That visit my sad heart,"

and yet she complains, perhaps with more cause than she dreams of, that she dwells but in the suburbs of his mind. We feel a self within us that is not fully comprehensible by others, partly because we have not yet fully comprehended it ourselves, and partly because it is too weak to stand forth in its true form, unbent and undisfigured by the uncongenial forces that hem it round. And hence the old-world maxim "Know thyself" is as needful as it is true that others know us not. And as it is of the utmost importance to know our own hidden selves, it is of surpassing interest as well as the utmost value to know the secret life of others, especially of remarkable men. It is also true that the inner life is only to be understood by viewing it as it acts upon outward things, and is acted upon by them. Now, Goethe has here, in the most wonderful manner, set before us a remarkable inner life, placed in most remarkable circumstances; And to understand the poem, we must study the man Faust and also try to understand, as well as we can, the strange German world of the sixteenth century, with its philosophies, religions, and marvellous superstitions. The ordinary English reader will find a good deal to help him in respect of the latter, in Professor Blackie's introduction to his translation of Faust; and as for Faust himself, he who has deeply studied the wants, aspirations and weaknesses of his own inner-self, will understand him and sympathise with him, if he can but patiently study him. And on studying Faust he will study Goethe, who, it is well-known, has here depicted a phase of his own spiritual experience; and the value of that experience is priceless, whether in the way of example or of warning, it matters not at this stage to enquire. Here, at least, is, as we have said, one of the sublimest statements of a problem which every man must solve, if his life is not to be a miserable failure; and if we have not also a clear solution of the problem it may not be unimportant to know that certain methods of solving it are false and dangerous.

One or two features of "Faust" we hope to be able to consider, not without profit, at a future time.

PEACOCK'S WORKS.*

WE know of no richer intellectual treat that we can recommend to Anglo-Indians, wearied with the monotonous details of every-day existence, than a perusal of these volumes. Though more than half-a-century has elapsed since a great portion of their contents was first published, time has done little to rob their humour of its charm, or their satire of its point. The Editors are entitled to the gratitude of all true lovers of literature, for having rescued from oblivion and presented to a generation which had scarcely heard his name, the works of so brilliant a writer as Thomas Love Peacock.

Our author was not unconnected with this country, having been employed from 1819 to 1856 in the Examiner's Office of the East India Company. It was the publication of his earlier novels, that introduced Peacock to the notice of the Directors, who, in 1836, promoted him to the chief post of Examiner of Indian Correspondence, on the retirement of James Mill. It is remarkable that, while most of his stories were written in the prime of life, he should have produced his best work, as many critics think, at the age of seventy-five, after an interval of nearly thirty years' silence. *Gryll Grange* was published in 1861, and, in 1866, Peacock died, at the ripe age of fourscore years. There are few living men, we fear, who could lay claim to his versatile accomplishments. Poet, musician, scholar, humourist, above all, as Lord Houghton says, a man of letters, he seems to have adorned everything he touched, and must have been a delightful and unconventional companion. His stories or novelettes are *sui generis*. They have little or no plot. A parcel of people "perfectibilians, deteriorationists, "statu-quo-ites, phrenologists, transcendentalists, political econo-"mists, theorists in all sciences, projectors in all arts, morbid "visionaries, romantic enthusiasts, lovers of music, lovers of the "picturesque, lovers of good dinners," thrown together in a country house, arguing strenuously in defence of their different hobbies—these form the staple of most of his tales. But how amusingly they talk! How cleverly the follies of the day are laughed at and satirized! Every page sparkles with genuine humour and healthy, if at times severe, satire. The quotations in learned languages, though often recondite, seem never pedantic; and the most abstruse discussions are diversified by the most charming lyrics. In the first volume are contained "Headlong Hall," "Melincourt," and "Nightmare Abbey," which were published between 1816 and 1818. "Melincourt" will probably be voted the dullest of Peacock's stories. It is too long, and the conversations get rather prosy. Still, there is much that is amusing in the idiosyncrasies of the suitors of the heroine, the fair Anthelia; in the discussion on "the truth of kings;" in the account of the election for the rotten borough of one vote, and in the description of Cimmerian Lodge and its ridiculous inhabitant, Mr. Mystic, the transcendentalist, who can see only in a thick fog. The "rustic wedding," too, is a very comic scene. "Headlong Hall," is full of rollicking fun, and "Nightmare Abbey" is a truly admirable farce. The hero of this is Peacock's friend, Shelley (the poet), under the name of Scythrop, and Coleridge figures as Mr. Flosky (a lover of shadows). Scythrop and his father, Mr. Gloury, live in a dreary mansion on the coast of Lincolnshire, and form as gloomy

* The Works of Thomas Love Peacock, including his novels, poems, fugitive pieces, criticisms, etc., with a preface by the Right Hon. Lord Houghton, a biographical notice by his grand-daughter, Edith Nicolls, and portrait. Edited by Henry Cole, C.B. in three volumes, London: Bentley, 1875.

a pair as can well be imagined. Even their servants were all chosen by one of two criterions—a long face or a dismal name:—

Mr. Gloury had christened Scythrop from the name of a maternal ancestor, who had hanged himself one rainy day in a fit of *tedium vitæ* and had been eulogized by a coroner's jury in the comprehensive phrase of *felo-de-se*, on which account Mr. Gloury held his memory in high honour and made a punch bowl of his skull.

Scythrop devours romances and German tragedies with Mr. Flosky, and seeks to reform the world. He publishes a transcendental treatise, of which only seven copies get sold. Seven, however, he holds a mystical number, and thinks the omen good. He falls in love with his cousin, Marionetta, to the great disappointment of his father, as she is far too merry and cheerful for his taste. Scythrop fills his ancestor's skull with Madeira and threatens to drink the contents if Mr. Gloury oppose his wishes. "Mr. Gloury who took the Madeira to be some deadly beverage, gave the required promise in dismal panic. Scythrop returned to Marionetta with a joyful heart and drank the Madeira by the way." Scythrop, however, is a great deal too devoted to mystery to love his cousin like an ordinary mortal. Marionetta thinks him unhappy and consults Mr. Flosky on the subject, who makes the matter still more mysterious, adding, that his transcendental reputation would be ruined forever if any person living could report that he had obtained any information on any subject from him. Marionetta and Scythrop make up their differences; Mr. Gloury is reconciled to the necessity of their making each other miserable, and is about to fix the day for their union, when Scythrop tells him he is too precipitate, which naturally makes his cousin very angry. She takes refuge in her room, and Scythrop stalks gloomily to his tower, where he finds a young lady of dazzling grace and beauty dropt as it were from the skies. She calls herself Stella, has purchased one of the seven copies of Scythrop's treatise on Philosophical Gas, and is mysterious enough to suit him capitally. Still he loves Marionetta, and his perplexities between the two young ladies, are highly diverting. Stella keeps to her rooms in the tower, unknown to the rest of the inhabitants of the house, until unearthed one day by Mr. Gloury paying an unexpected visit to his son.

This is a truly comic scene. The lady, who turns out to be the daughter of Mr. Gloury's friend, Mr. Toobad, on finding that Scythrop is engaged to his cousin, renounces him, and Marionetta does the same.

Scythrop knew not what to do. He could not attempt to conciliate the one without irreparably offending the other, and he was so fond of both that the idea of depriving himself for ever of the society of either, was intolerable to him. He therefore retired to his stronghold of mystery; maintained an impenetrable silence, and contented himself with stealing occasionally a deprecating glance at each of the objects of his idolatry.

In the end, both the young ladies leave Nightmare Abbey. Scythrop calls for a pint of port and a pistol, but substitutes a boiled fowl and Madeira, and on his father undertaking to bring back to him in a week one of his flames, Scythrop consents to live for seven days. Just before the expiration of that period he makes the butler put back the clock, and Mr. Gloury returns alone bearing letters from Marionetta and Stella to the effect that they are both engaged.

Scythrop tore both the letters to atoms, and railed in good set terms against the fickleness of women.

"Calm yourself, my dear Scythrop," said Mr. Gloury, "there are yet maidens in England."

"Very true, Sir," said Scythrop.

"And the next time," said Mr. Gloury, "have but one string to your bow."

"Very good advice," said Scythrop.

"And besides," said Mr. Gloury, "the fatal time is past, for it is now almost eight."

"Then that villain Raven," said Scythrop, "deceived me, for he said that the clock was too fast: but as you observe very justly, the time has gone by, and I have just reflected that these repeated crosses in love, qualify me to take a very advanced degree in misanthropy, and there is, therefore, good hope that I may make a figure in the world. But I shall ring for that rascal, Raven, and admonish him."

Raven appeared. Scythrop looked at him very fiercely two or three minutes, and Raven, still remembering the pistol, stood quaking in mute apprehension, till Scythrop, pointing significantly towards the dining-room, said "Bring some Madeira."

Thirty years intervened between the publication of "Crotchet Castle" and "Gryll Grange," and it is difficult to say which better deserves the palm of excellence. If the former is the more amusing, as its satire is certainly fiercer, Peacock's wrath being particularly directed to his three *bête noires*—Scotchmen, policital economy, and Lord Brougham—the latter is a much better constructed, and exceeding graceful story. *Lenit albescens animos capillus*, and advancing years rendered Peacock more tolerant and more genial. In each of these tales, we have an admirable portrait of the old school of clergyman, equally fond of learning and good dinners, of Greek, poetry, and Madeira. The Rev. Dr. Opimian, of Gryll Grange, is a refined copy of the Rev. Dr. Folliott, of Crotchet Castle, and we would give a great deal to meet either of such scholarly and sensible parsons in these degenerate days. What can be more brilliant than the talk round Squire Crotchet's dinner-table, on different schemes for reforming the world; what more humorous than Dr. Folliott's expostulation with his host, on the propriety of his "Sleeping Venus?" Then the different theorists, all mounted on their hobbies, and riding them to death, make us die with laughing. "Gryll Grange" contains two of the best of Peacock's ballads, "The Death of Philemon" and "Youth and Age." The hero is Mr. Falconer, a young gentleman living alone, and waited upon by seven young women, all sisters and models of propriety. His enthusiasm for Homer and Pindar is the bond of union between him and Dr. Opimian, who introduces him to Miss Gryll at the Grange. With her he soon falls in love, but is perplexed, not only by rivals, but with what to do for his seven *fair attendants*, as he knows his wife could not tolerate such an establishment. These, however, find husbands of their own; Miss Gryll accepts his addresses; they enact an Aristophanic comedy, and all ends happily. It is a charming story, and the underplot, containing the courtship of Lord Curryfin, and Miss Niphet, is particularly pretty.

Space fails us to do more than mention two of Peacock's tales of a different description to those we have enumerated. The first of these, "Maid Marian," is a prose idyll of the days of good King John, when might was right, and we are transported to forest life and the dark ages. Robin Hood is the hero, and the story contains some admirable lyrics, notably the ballad of the Damsel at the Ferry.

The "Misfortunes of Elphin" was written to bring in Peacock's translations of Welsh bards, and deals with the mythical times of King Arthur. Here figures Seithswyn, "the immortal drunkard," and here occurs the famous war song—"the quintessence of all the war songs that ever were written,"—beginning—

> The mountain sheep are sweeter,
> But the valley sheep are fatter,
> We therefore deemed it meeter
> To carry off the latter.

Seithswyn's drunken speech in praise of "venerable antiquity," is a capital parody of one of Canning's orations, but we will not discount our reader's enjoyment by quoting it.

We have spoken in high praise of these tales, and we have no hesitation in saying, that *they are the best things of their kind that have been published for a long while.* They will bear reading and re-reading, and every time some new pleasantry will be discovered. We have not attempted to criticise Peacock. Our readers must do that for themselves; but we are confident that they will thank us for having indicated such an inexhaustible fund of wit and humour, as is at hand for any one who can appreciate such qualities, and is willing to lay out a few rupees in purchasing the three volumes that form the collected works. We will conclude our notice by quoting from "Headlong Hall" the pretty stanzas on Love and Opportunity—

> Oh! who art thou so swiftly flying?
> My name is Love, the child replied:
> Swifter I pass than south winds sighing
> Or streams through summer vales that glide.
>
> And who art thou his flight pursuing?
> 'Tis cold Neglect whom now you see:
> The little god you there are viewing
> Will die if once he's touched by me.
>
> Oh! who art thou so fast proceeding,
> Ne'er glancing back thine eyes of flame?
> Marked but by few, through earth I'm speeding,
> And Opportunity's my name.
>
> What form is that, which scowls beside thee?
> Repentance is the form you see:
> Learn, then, the fate may yet betide thee;
> She seizes them who seize not me.

BARTON'S BENGAL.

(Continued.)

THE chapter on the Antiquarian *Relics* of Bengal is an exceptionally good one, and will amply repay a careful perusal. In the opening paragraph the following sentence occurs: "Of real history of the olden times, the reminiscences in Bengal are very indefinite; but such as they are, they will be best understood with the aid afforded by the antiquarian remains still extant, and the two together may enable the general reader to form some precise idea *of the amount of civilization which was attained, and which has now gone by.*" There are two distinct propositions implied in the above. That the antiquarian relics of a country are a great help in unravelling its by-gone history, we do not feel disposed to bring into question; but the other proposition involved in the lines we have italicised.

does not, on the face of it, bear such an inviolable stamp of truth as to be accepted without reservation. If Mr. Barton wishes us to accede our unqualified assent to the inference he deduces, *viz.*, that the antiquarian remains of a country are a safe index of its civilization, without taking into account the actual condition of the mass of the people comprising its population, we cannot help differing from him in his hastily drawn conclusions, as all the teachings of the past tend to refute his views of the subject. From the earliest times of which we possess any authentic record, we find that the upper classes of an Indian community monopolized its wealth, while the tyranny of centuries prevented the birth of a middle class, which is the natural buffer in society, and reduced the majority of the lower orders of the people to a state of the most abject poverty. The latter not participating in the wealth, which their labour helped to accumulate, lived from hand to mouth, merely providing for the exigencies of the hour, and continuing in a condition of apathetic degradation to which "the oppression of ages had taught them implicit submission." Political power they had none, for the stringent laws against the despised Sudras prove beyond doubt, that they had no share in the enjoyment of those civil rights and immunities which the twice-born classes were entitled to. Hence we are at a loss to determine of what their civilization consisted. Looked at from a distance, nothing appears in a more favorable light than this so-called civilization of the Hindoos, hallowed by the veneration of antiquity; but when we attempt to analyze its component parts and submit it to historical tests, we find it to have had the semblance, without the reality, of one; and that it was all hollow, and a mere empty sound devoid of the signification which the moderns attach to the term. It is true there did exist a literature, and schools of philosophy scattered all over India; but the repositories of learning then extant, were confined to a limited number among the upper ten, who had both the time and the privilege of indulging in such luxuries. But in regard to the generality of the people, who were deprived even of the liberty of reading their religious works, all the wisdom of their countrymen was as a sealed book. In support of our assertion we will quote a short paragraph from the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. I, p. 482. Writing half a century ago, Mr. Glyn says: "The nations of Europe have very little idea of the actual condition of the inhabitants of Hindustan; they are more wretchedly poor than we have any notion of. Europeans have hitherto been too apt to draw their opinions of the wealth of Hindustan from the gorgeous pomp of a few emperors, *sultans*, *nawabs*, and rajas; whereas a more intimate and accurate view of the real state of society would have shown, that these princes and nobles were engrossing all the wealth of the country, whilst the great body of the people were earning but a bare subsistence, groaning under intolerable burdens, and hardly able to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, much less with its luxuries."

It would be a mere waste of time to multiply instances from the history of the Aztecs, the Incas, and other nations of the American continent, to show, that the possession of immense wealth and power by a few, to the prejudice of the rest of a community, does not by itself argue a high state of civilization; but a parallel in the history of Egypt is so striking that we cannot help making a passing allusion to it. From the time of Herodotus down to the present day, the pyramids, and other monuments of art, stand conspicuous among the wonders of the world, and all who have seen them speak in raptures of the stage of enlightenment which their builders must have reached, in order to produce such lasting memorials of their conception of the beautiful and the grand. But with some this admiration is changed into a feeling of disgust, at the recollection of the almost incredible waste of human lives in the erection of these useless works, when they hear that "two thousand men were occupied for three years in carrying a single stone from Elephantine to Sais; that the canal of the Red Sea alone, cost the lives of a hundred and twenty thousand Egyptians; and that to build one of the pyramids required the labour of *three hundred and sixty thousand men for twenty years.*"

Almost every district in Bengal has some spot or other consecrated to the mythology of the Hindoo Pantheon, of which the most famous is Gyah, where every Hindoo, anxious to secure the admission of his ancestors into heaven, must repair at least once during his life for the benefit of their souls. "The story about it is, that, in the Satya Jug, there was an infidel of the name of Gyah, who, by his sanctity and mortifications, obtained power over the gods, and compelled Vishnu to grant him the boon of being able to send up every enfranchised soul to heaven, on devout application being made to him for its redemption. As this very materially reduced the authority of Yama, the king of Hades, a complaint was filed by him before Brahma, who, having determined to outwit Gyah, besought him to allow a great feast to be given on his pure body, the touch of which secured salvation. The giant agreed, and lay down at the place now called after him. The feast was given; but the infidel was never allowed to get up again. All the gods, with the assistance of large rocks, held him down, and he is believed to be so held down still, the rocks placed above him being alone visible to mortal men. The old virtue of touching his body still remains; and offerings by votaries, for the relief of their ancestors, at once throw open to them the portals of heaven." It appears that while the mortal combat was raging, the foot of one of the gods seemed to have stuck hard and fast in the stone: "The most celebrated and elegant building extant, is known by the name of Vishnupad, and was erected by Ahalye Bye, a Mahratta princess, who also rebuilt the temple of Benares. The *mandir* (shrine) ever the object of worship (namely, the footmark left on stone by Vishnu in his struggle to hold down Gyah) is an octagonal pyramid about 100 feet high."

One Bhim Sing appears to have played the part of Hercules in the traditions of Bengal:—"At Uphroul there is a monolith called Bhim Singh's *lathee*, supporting a lion carved in stone. Its depth below ground has not been ascertained, but is believed to be great. The height of the pedestal is 21 feet, or including the top of the lion's head, 30 feet above ground." A being who could carry such a weight, in the shape of a walking stick, without incommoding himself seriously, deserves to have his name coupled with the following adventure: "Near Monghyr are the ruins of the fort, in which Irasandha is said to have held 80,000 princesses (!) in confinement, intending to sacrifice them to the gods, but who were released by Bhim when Irasandha was slain." Of the famous temple of Pooree, Mr. Barton says: "In Orissa the most important monument is the temple of Juggernauth the site of which, says the fable, was indicated by a holy crow, as being the place most highly favored by heaven. The temple has the reputation of having been erected in the Satya Jug, or Golden Age, by Rajah Judradyama, a King of Dogein. At a subsequent era it was entirely buried in sand by a terrific storm, but was restored by Rajah Anang Bheem Deo, in A.D. 1198."

In Eastern Bengal the Dacca division is famous for its ruins. The most important of these is a Hindoo Temple, in the suburbs of the city, dedicated to the goddess Ishwari. In its palmy days no less than ten buffaloes and fifty goats were daily sacrificed at its shrines. It is said to have been erected by Bullal Sein. The next in antiquity is the ruined fort and palace at Lall Bagh, which "have a picturesque appearance, with romantic old walls and battlements, and a beautiful mausoleum, erected by Shaista Khan to the memory of his daughter Beebee Pari." It is rendered memorable from the circumstance of a skirmish having taken place there, on the 23rd of November 1857, between the Naval Brigade under Lieut. Lewis and the mutinous sepoys of the late 73rd N.I., in which the latter were completely defeated. The paucity in the Mahomedan element of the population as compared with the Hindoos in Behar, is accounted for by "the sword-in-hand proselytism of the conquerors, who found more converts among the timid races of Lower Bengal, than among the people of Behar and Chota Nagpore, who were able to repel it. . . . The majority of the former are descendants of converts from the lower castes of Hindooism, and may be said to have no religion or rule of life, being completely ignorant of even the elementary doctrines of the Koran. They are divided into communities, according to the occupations they follow, many of the divisions being quite as exclusive as the Hindoo caste, in regard to marrying and eating with each other."

As to the people of Behar, "Education is not much sought after by them, and no partiality whatever is shown for English education, which is rather avoided as one of the principal causes of irreligion; they being strongly attached to the old fashioned religion and worship of their ancestors. The general name borne by them is that of Hindustanis, the language spoken being the Hindi, which is also the language of Upper India." In one short and pithy sentence he disposes of the commonly received opinion on the mendacity of natives: "They are all, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike, generally characterized by cunning and deceit, and have for ages retained their untruthfulness." Alluding to the conservative propensities of the Ooryahs, our author says: "They will adopt no change whatever, however convenient, and even to the present day use date-leaves as writing-tablets, and write on them with a sharp iron style—ignoring the use of pen, ink, and paper." Speaking of the hill tribes of Bengal, use

says: "The Khariahs are a hardy race, stoutly made and muscular, but as a rule short-lived. All the rest are frontier hill-tribes, most of them brave and warlike; but, like all savages, treacherous, revengeful, and untrustworthy. Might is right with them, and war, murder, and rapine, their delight. But they have many good qualities, and are susceptible of improvement." Mr. Barton is greatly exercised by the two peculiarly striking facts connected with the province—"namely, the sickness of the country and the poverty of its inhabitants." He attributes this to the character of the native government under which the people have lived. With solitary exceptions, the rule of the Hindoo rajahs was an oppressive one, but "the Mahomedan era was far worse than the Hindoo period. Even in ordinary times, it was one of anarchy and confusion; and in extraordinary times, which was its most frequent phase, there was no end of troubles. The quarrels between the Affghan and the Moguls were incessant." The chiefs were the heads of their own police, and where the wolf was the guardian of the flock, little mercy, as might have been expected, was shown to the innocent. The picture he draws of the lawlessness of the times is harrowing in the extreme: "With all these elements of unrest, was it possible for the people to be anything but poor? Accustomed to all sorts of oppression, liable to be deprived of their hard earnings almost by anybody who considered it worth his while to rob them, was there any inducement for the ryot to work to lay by? All he cared for was to provide himself with the immediate necessaries of everyday life. Capital he dared not accumulate, for to do that would have been to court his own destruction. Even the surplus of his raw produce he could not lay by without exciting the cupidity of evil men, against whose outrages he had no protection. Scarcities and famines were of constant occurrence, happening whenever there was a deficiency of crops by inundation or drought; the poor had no surplus either of store or money to tide over the day of trouble. The consequence was, that when the crops suffered, the people died."

With the advent of the English rule, however, things did not mend so rapidly as might be imagined, for very obvious reasons: "Up to 1790 that administration was as bad as it possibly could have been, for it was in truth even worse than that which had immediately preceded it. All the evils culminated during the first days of the English rule. The officers of the Government were corrupt, and their perquisites exceeded the booty of highway robbers; the zemindars followed the profession of robbers by choice, and levied a sort of blackmail from the ryots; even the ryots themselves were obliged to turn plunderers, and fell upon those of themselves who were least able to resist. Dacoits went about in gangs of from three to five hundred men, and even bodies of a thousand men were not unknown. Towns were plundered, manufactories burnt; and there was no police, no courts of justice, civil or criminal, to protect or afford redress. When we remember that this was actually the state of things for years, do we not find the poverty of the people, in the midst of milk and honey, accounted for?" Besides these, there were other extraneous causes in operation which may have assisted in reducing them to the lowest depths of poverty: "(1) The law regarding the sub-division of property as it operates in Bengal; and (2) the inordinate expenses the people of all classes unnecessarily incur in *poojahs*, marriages, and funerals." Mr. Barton seems to think that the ryots of Behar are better off in pecuniary and other matters than their brethren of Bengal, as the following comparison will show: "Both are always more or less in debt; but the debts of the former are generally petty, while those of the latter are often very considerable, the interest they have to pay to the money-lender eating up their substance. The former being more robust than the latter, and addicted to the use of arms, are also less troubled with illegal exaction, against which the latter have perpetually to contend. An illegal tax can, of course, be contested in a court of justice, but the zemindar has the power of enhancing rents; and this, which would be perfectly legal, would be felt by the ryot as far more oppressive. In Behar the landlord is afraid to do either one or other, as he knows the demand is sure to be refused and contested, not in a court of justice, but by force. But in Bengal a zemindar is able to enforce almost anything that he has a mind to, and the ryot has no refuge except in his forbearance. There is not much love lost between the parties in either place; but in Behar the zemindars and their tenants respect each other—a feeling which is not inimical to mutual attachments, and a confederation of interests in case of need, which accounts for the devotion of the people of Jugdespore evinced for Kooer Singh and Urmour Singh during the mutiny of 1857, the like of which it would be very difficult to evoke from the ryots of Bengal, whose feeling towards their zemindars is one of unmitigated distrust."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE war scare in Europe was no sooner over, than every one seems to have renewed the cry of "Peace, peace" louder than ever. Germany never meant anything but peace; France dreaded nothing so much as war; Russia and England would not brook a disturbance of tranquillity on any account. Spain, of course, has its internal troubles; but on the whole all the States want to be at peace each with his neighbour. Russia has seen it a favourable moment for renewing proposals for a Conference of the Powers at St. Petersburg, whose object "will not be a formal treaty, but simply a protocol, enumerating the principles of international law, and a declaration, in which the signing Powers would announce their readiness to follow as closely as possible the principles it set forth." The home papers characterise the proposal as a new kind of chaff. Perhaps it is, and yet we do not quite see that anything in the conduct of the Czar Alexander hitherto, has belied very strongly the sincerity of his professed desire for peace all round. Certainly it is for his interest to cultivate peaceful relations with his neighbours, and among them; and though it does not follow that his proposed Conference is desirable, or likely to be useful, there appears no good ground for supposing that any sinister purpose underlies the proposal. Still there is a class of prophets who, from a too loud and eager profession of peaceful intention, would augur war. Before the late Franco-Prussian war, many good people were beginning to hope that the battle-flag would soon be furled

"In the parliament of man, the federation of the world,"

It is often when the song of peace is loudest, that it is suddenly broken in upon by the voice of the trumpet.

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HERE in Asia, at least, we are not, in outward appearance, nearly ready for a millennium. It will not be known for some time yet whether we shall have to fight Burmah at present or not. The probability is, that if we do not do so now, it will simply be relegated to the not distant future. Our relations with China, too, are ominous enough. And some would have us present a sterner front to Russian protrusiveness on the banks of the Atrek and elsewhere. No one can object to the Foreign Office being kept wide awake as to the movements of our active neighbours in these quarters; and when a treaty is made it ought certainly to be adhered to, or not broken without consent on both sides. But we believe Russia has a destiny in Asia, which we cannot resist, and which need cause us no panic, as it does not, we think, at all interfere with our own.

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IT is time to enquire seriously what, and what quality of, results, are being obtained from the system of house to house visitation, as carried on by the zealous agents of Zenana Mission schemes. While no one doubts the zeal and excellent motives, and other high qualifications of the ladies who are employed in this work, we believe there is nevertheless a growing feeling of dissatisfaction in well-informed quarters, with the success of the efforts put forth, when looked at from an educational point of view. When we speak of well-informed quarters, we, of course, speak relatively, for one of the main difficulties connected with the system is the impossibility of obtaining anything like exact or reliable information. That which we are anxious to point out, is, that the system of house to house visitation, which is exceedingly praiseworthy, if nothing better can be done, is never likely to afford any important practical result, so far as the education of Hindoo females is concerned. What real education can be imparted by a weekly visit to a zenana, of an hour or an hour and-a-half's duration, especially when the several ladies supposed to be taught, may attend during the teacher's visit or not, as they or their husbands please? The self-denying ladies who are engaged in the work, are glad of every opportunity of doing good, however limited it may be, and often, we understand, teach a whole household of ladies in this way for a fee of one rupee per month for the house. Now, as the chief aim of these lady-visitors is to do their pupils a religious, rather than an intellectual, benefit, we do not deny that even such small opportunities may afford the possibility of making a religious impression. And, doubtless, even such brief contact with the pious and intelligent minds of the visitors may produce an effect, independent of the amount of instruction actually imparted. But the educational results of the system are, and must continue to be, extremely imperfect, and it can only be persevered in, and supported by churches, societies, and by Government aid, on the ground that it is the best attainable method of reaching the minds of our native sisters. We believe it will soon be superseded, to a great degree, by a school system. There are

schools already in existence attended by Hindoo girls of the class that is reached by house to house visitation. One such school we know, conducted by an excellent lady belonging to one of our Zenana Missions, and we believe she has usually an attendance of about fifty. It is believed that no great difficulty would be experienced in getting a sufficient attendance at such schools, if care were taken to locate them in very retired situations. Government should give its attention to this subject. It has shown no unwillingness to aid the present system of zenana labour. It would find a far more satisfactory result from a school system, especially if it would go into the scheme with some heartiness, and not only give grants-in-aid, but provide, or help to provide, trained teachers for the work. There would doubtless be at first some objection to inspection of these schools, except by ladies, but that is a difficulty which would, we think, be shortly overcome. As we said at the outset, we think it is at least time that the present system should be tried on its merits, and we believe it will be found not to be the best that can be adopted.

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TENNYSON'S drama of "Queen Mary" has appeared, and, as usual, almost simultaneous criticisms of the work have been published by the London papers. An author like Tennyson, whose works are the product of immense and protracted labour and study, must feel a little chagrined to find the offspring so painfully delivered from his brain, taken up in this off-hand manner, hastily glanced at, criticised, and instantly assigned its position among its brethren and fellows. It must be equally unsatisfactory to him to learn, on the one hand, that his dramatic power is next to that of the author of Henry V. of whom he is a worthy successor; and on the other hand, that his work is a careful and praiseworthy study of the time of Mary, but that it is utterly destitute of dramatic power; that his humour is weak, and his characters mere talking ideas. We must reserve our judgment. Though we should not have supposed that the Laureate was highly gifted with the peculiar genius of the dramatist, it would yet be painful to be obliged to concur at once in the sudden judgment, that, in the full maturity of his powers, he has deliberately hazarded his fame in the highest sphere of the poetic art, and has utterly failed. Such, however, is the verdict of the *Athenæum*, though some critics differ.

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ANGLO-INDIAN Society can scarcely feel flattered by the criticisms occasionally cast upon it by English writers. It is not pleasant to be told that you are absurdly exclusive and make preposterous pretensions to gentility; that you are at the same time dull and frivolous; not too intellectual, and not by any means too moral. The charges would be particularly unpleasant if we felt that they were at all true; but fortunately there is no need to come to this mortifying conclusion. Indian society has its faults, like all other societies that we have ever heard of; but fairly judged these may be generally considered consequent upon the peculiar conditions of the life we lead in this country. Our conventional existence is a trifle monotonous, it must be confessed; and there is a want of that variety of *personnel* which gives life and vigour to social intercourse in Europe. Officialism is apt to be too exacting; we have something too much of "shop"; there are more demands in the way of calls than is consistent with the climate; our dinner parties are too much like one another; and meeting the same people is apt to impress with a gentle melancholy those who have been accustomed to society seasoned with strangers. But what then? Whoever knew officialism anywhere to be otherwise than exacting when it was in a position to take the lead? Whoever knew "shop" to be abjured when men of the same profession or pursuits were gathered together? And as for such matters as calls, they sit very lightly upon most of us and are got over without much ceremony. The requirements once complied with, people in India are more free and familiar together than they would be anywhere else upon short acquaintance. There appears to be a general understanding that when they once meet no time is to be lost if they are to know one another. Dinner parties are sometimes distressing, but we should find them more distressing still were we left out of them; and we must make our minds to meet the same people if there are no other people to meet. We hear complaints of cliqueism; but there is cliqueism everywhere, and it would be difficult to find a state of society in which a great many people do not consider themselves a great deal better than a great many other people, and do not care who knows it. We have only to look at home if we wish to find examples of this kind, and watch the jealousy with which social pretensions are canvassed among our countrymen, and the care taken to make the investigation of "who's who" as unpleasant as possible. Here at any rate there is no pushing: in England there is so much of it that people worth knowing have more than enough to do in keeping off intruders. Above all there is no inordinate homage paid to wealth. People who are able to be hospitable get more attention paid to them than people who are not, as will happen in the best regulated societies; but we know of nothing worse than this, and if people who cannot keep pace with other people receive fewer favours, it must be remembered that at home they are altogether left out in the cold.

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THE Prince of Wales will leave London for India in the early part of October. A writer in the *Bombay Gazette* informs us that many friends of the Prince have made attempts, so far in vain, to induce him to go from India to Philadelphia, *viâ* San Francisco, and there witness the inauguration of the centennial exhibition. Indeed a special request that His Royal Highness might favourably consider the proposal has been made by the English Commissioners to the Exhibition. The arrangements for the Prince's comfort on board the largest of the Anglo-Indian troopships, the *Serapis*, are on a scale of exceeding grandeur, "The ship will, indeed, not only externally but internally resemble a magnificent floating palace. The Prince's bed-room, an airy chamber, is being constructed on the starboard side of the vessel on the saloon deck. The part of this deck which hitherto has supplied the long mess-room for officers going through the Suez Canal, has been divided by silk curtains into three separate chambers. The first of these and the principal apartment of the ship, is a state reception room." The Flying Squadron, under Admiral Sir Rowley Lambert, C.B., with Lord Charles Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, as Flag Captain, will meet the royal convoy at Aden, and thence conduct H.R.H. to Bombay.

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AN esteemed correspondent referring to a visit to the Positivist School in London, says: "I was astonished, not, I mean, by anything startling or eccentric in the ceremonies I saw, but at their extraordinary dullness. Comte, as everyone knows, legislated in true French fashion for the entire globe, with Paris as its capital and the residence of the Great Pontiff of Humanity who is to guide the intellectual aspirations of the whole race of men. From these visions it is a somewhat deep descent to be ushered into a small room in Chapel Street, Red Lion Street, ornamented with a few plaster busts and tenanted by about twenty men and women, several of whom in all probability are not Positivists but attracted like myself by curiosity. The religion of Humanity cannot be said to be flourishing, nor did I wonder at this when I came away from the service. It consisted merely of a long and rather dull lecture on Joan of Arc. The endeavour of the lecturer, of course, was to get rid of what he termed 'the mystic element' in Joan of Arc's character, and to show that her achievements were due principally, if not altogether, to natural nobility and elevation of character. This was a hard thing to attempt, and the lecturer was candid enough to admit that it could not be done successfully. But I never felt more clearly than here, when the attempt was made to treat it as a matter of small account, what a tremendous lever a theistic belief is for the elevation of humanity. This belief, as the lecturer acknowledged, had raised an illiterate peasant girl to be the deliverer of her country; had given her a dignity and purity of character which had enabled her to pass unstained through the licence and the crimes of a corrupt Court and a savage camp; had given her fortitude in persecution, and hope and even joy in the agony of a cruel death—and then having said all this, the lecturer was compelled to turn round and declare that this belief was a pure hallucination fed by nothing external to itself. If this be not a reduction *ad absurdum*, I should like to know what is. It seems to me as reasonable as to say that a dinner eaten in imagination only will refresh the body as much as a material one eaten in the regular way. But the Positivist creed requires that the element of faith should be assiduously whittled away from the great characters of past ages, and humanity thus mutilated presented to its votaries as the true idea of man. There must be something inexpressibly dismal and depressing in adopting a creed which compels you to treat all history in this negative fashion, and to eradicate from your own mind the thoughts, hopes, or aspirations which have lightened the hearts and brightened the paths of the generations which have gone before you. I cannot imagine that anybody can be stimulated to follow Joan of Arc's example by learning that she acted and suffered the victim of a fiction. And this perhaps accounts for the very small congregation assembled in the Positivist school."

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WHATEVER form the redress of the Civilians' grievances may take, it seems pretty certain that there will be no pecuniary

compensation. It is generally admitted that there has been pecuniary loss, and probably if any class of men at home—although of much less importance to the State than Indian Civil Servants are—had suffered equally, through default of Government, compensation could not have been avoided without odium. The feeling in this case, will be strong enough certainly, but chiefly within the limits of the class that feels the injustice, and of its immediate friends. There will be no vengeance of public opinion for an injustice confessed and not atoned for. Sir Charles Trevelyan is, we doubt not, a good and honourable man—"so are they all, all honorable men"—but the ring of the metal sounds "cracked and thin," when the reason he gives for not compensating the Civilians is, that the burden of doing so, would fall upon the "hundreds of millions" that the Deity has confined to our care; and that we ought not to do justice to those who govern because the governed are not yet in the happiest possible condition. We are not arguing, at present, in favour of pecuniary compensation. We suppose better reasons against that could be given by such men as Sir George Campbell, than have been given by Sir C. Trevelyan. It is against the altogether irrelevant arguments of the latter excellent gentleman that we speak. As far as the "suffering millions" are concerned, we are of opinion that one of the wisest steps the Government could take to secure their general well-being, would be to treat with fairness if not with generosity, the men who are their immediate Governors. Human nature is weak, and it will be found that even a C.S. will do his work better, at any rate more cheerfully—which usually amounts to the same thing—when honorably dealt with, than when he bears, among other burdens, a load of discontent on his mind.

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THE Government appears to have have done its duty, by desiring the Board of Agency of the East India Railway Company to discontinue the wholesale dismissal of its European servants. The only thing to be regretted, is, that the evil had gone so far before the attention of Government could be directed to it. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the men, who have been dismissed, are men who were imported by the Company, and what proportion of them were engaged in India. In the case of the latter, the fault on the part of the Company seems less grievous. Many of the men, we have been told, were persons already out of employment in India, and who were engaged by the Company on the understanding that they could be dismissed at a month's notice. Such men have received the benefit of employment for a time, and, on being dismissed according to agreement, are simply in the position they were in before. It is with regard to the servants imported from Europe, that the Company is clearly culpable, and to know the weight of the charge against the Company it would be necessary, as we have said, to know the proportion of these to the whole number of those who have been dismissed.

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EXACTLY two centuries ago—in 1675—France, then at the height of her greatness under "La Grand Monarque," began to suck in the deadly poison of scepticism and other intellectual and moral evil. She has had, since then, two centuries of sinning and suffering, in both respects beating the whole world. She is now in a very low state indeed, though the first of the better days have dawned upon her. A growl or two of muttered thunder about the region of Berlin, makes all France tremble. But let those who love France—and they are many—rejoice. The day of her redemption has come at last. We, of course, could not have known this of ourselves; but our infallible neighbours have helped us to read the book of France's destiny. Exactly in that same year—1675—the year in which began the disease—was planted the seed of the remedy, and strange, indeed, are the ways of Providence, as read to us by infallible eyes. The vision of the Sacred Heart then appeared to Margaret Mary Alacoque, the humble nun of the convent at Paray le-Monial. "To her was given the antidote which was to save France and the world." Pity it is that France was not sooner aware of it. But better late than never. [illegible] and the foundation-stone of an Expiatory Church to the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre. This "spontaneous act of repentant France" is the thing that was needed to let the antidote take effect. And so, as we say, the new day has dawned on France, and the two centuries of sin and suffering are ended. Wicked newspaper correspondents write of it as simply "a splendid *fête*," and "the people of Paris have had one more grand spectacle." But, happily, our eyes have been opened, unless—which is unlikely—the *Indo-European* is speaking "like one of the foolish women."

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Is true Liberalism culpable in the matter of the late Belgian riots? The *Indo-European's* "Special" is furious at the *Time s* and the *Saturday* for sophistically answering No; and snorts like the war-horse to resume the fray. Why should not the Catholic world take to its fists and beat the Liberals into silence? Because of the Sermon on the Mount forsooth! Must we, then, pull down our cuffs again and turn round the other cheek, because of the said sermon? Foolish Liberals who say that, forget that Christianity is no longer a grain of mustard seed, but a mighty tree, and though it was exceedingly sensible to bid us not strike back so long as we were unable for a stand-up fight, the precept is out of date at the present day. This is an exceedingly liberal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount to come from such an anti-liberal source. Our Catholic friends are being *developed* fast.

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THE same "Special," however, makes a suggestion which should be noticed. There is, as we have heard before, at Ghent, a "Beguinage—a little town of old maids rather than nuns." It is walled-in, has its streets and tiny houses, and its own church. The Beguines live there, some in convents, and the others, who have spent the allotted time in a convent, live in separate houses. They receive visitors of either sex, they go and come at will, and can leave the Beguinage if they desire. They seem to live a very privileged life, and a scandal is a rare occurrence. The suggestion is that every town in Europe should have its Beguinage, not necessarily in connection with conventual life, but simply a little old maids' quarter. We suppose certain privileges and immunities would be conceded to them, and they could live a tranquil and industrious life. Such Beguinages "would meet a very obvious want in almost every civilized country, but we doubt if they are possible out of Belgium." We doubt it indeed.

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SO conflicting have been the reports received in this country as to the true nature and tendency of the Evangelistic movement of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in England, that it is difficult to form an unbiassed opinion with regard to it. The weight of the evidence appears to show, that amid many eccentricities, and probably a few imprudences, the spirit and effect of the movement have been excellent. At all events, it seems to have been a silly alarm that wast expressed by certain Peers in the Lords, and created so much feeling elsewhere, as to lead the authorities of Eton to prohibit the meetings proposed to be held there. It would appear to be the opinion of some people that religion is the one thing in connection with which all enthusiasm is to be diligently avoided. Every other kind of extravagance may be tolerated, but do not on any account be "too religious." If you will be religious, as of course it is very right to be—at least don't get excited about it. We fear much that is meant for sober wisdom and calm good sense in connection with this subject, has a good deal of stupidity in it, if nothing worse. The services were ultimately held in a garden at Windsor, and no serious evil is reported as the consequence!

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THE Evangelistic meetings in this city, to which we referred last week, were, we believe—as far as such meetings can be judged from outward and immediate signs—fairly successful. Considering the bad weather, they were well attended. They were conducted in an earnest, impressive manner, and the evidence of feeling, such as they aimed at evoking, was not altogether wanting. At the same time there was an absence of excitement or extravag nce,—a fact which gratified some and perhaps disappointed others. We have no hesitation in saying that the general effect has been good; only, in as far as these meetings were an imitation of Moody's, they must be pronounced weak; and we suspect, too, that the want of one master mind to guide the procedure and the feeling, accounts for their coming short of the expectations that some may have built upon them.

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THE House of Commons passed the flogging clause in Mr. Cross's bill for amending the law for offences against the person, by a majority of 185 to 18. The *Spectator*, which has its doubts about the wisdom of the clause, notices, as the curious fact about the vote in its favour, that this large majority was obtained in spite of the most conclusive reasoning against it. "Mr. Henley, who is not a sentimentalist, showed, that within the last forty years violent crime had decreased with the mitigation of punishment, the number of cases being nearly the same, though population had increased fifty per cent. Mr. Lefevre argued very justly that the wife-beaters, were the worst brutes among us, and that they could not be flogged unless we were prepared to grant divorce, for the wives would not give evidence. Mr. Taylor proved that garotting had been put down before the Flogging

Act was passed; that flogged prisoners always re-appeared in the prisons; and that while 'floggable crimes' had steadily increased from 1863, non-floggable crimes had as steadily diminished." The International Prison Congress held last year in London, and composed of officials and experts, was more unanimous against flogging than upon any other subject. Yet, it appears that the "collective wisdom," of Great Britain is not always guided in its decision by pure reason, but is sometimes guided by natural feeling and instinct. In this case the public, we think, will sympathise with it, and probably the result will show that it is right.

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As the heart knoweth its own bitterness, so every time, as well as each class, knows its own grievance—and perhaps magnifies it a little. We are oftener disposed to descant on our grievances than on our privileges, and there was surely never a time when Anglo-Indians had such a host of grievances of an aggravating kind as now. There is the grievance of the Civil Servants, who have been unfairly treated and cannot get redress; the grievance of gallant officers from supercession, and other serious wrongs; the furlough grievance of the Uncovenanted Service; there are commercial grievances, and grievances ecclesiastical; there is the really serious grievance of railway employés; each class has its special burden; and not to mention the tyranny of climate, the enmity of disease, and the attacks of mosquitoes—these being common to all ages in India—we have the wide general grievance of a depreciated currency. We get less money than formerly, and can do less with it. That surely is the crowning grievance. It must be presumed that we do not all flee the country at once, simply because we cannot; for not many of us pretend that we are here for the salvation of the native, without regard to our own happiness and prosperity. Surely if the sad estate into which we have fallen, were known at home, the Canal steamers would begin to come out empty as they should go home full; and the regeneration and elevation of India, would soon be left to B.A. Babooism and Brahmoic inspiration. Or can it be, after all, that we have advantages peculiar to our day, as well as grievances, and that when the two are weighed against each other, the advantages are not found wanting? But British human nature is so constituted that it would be less easy, and even less pleasant, to make a list of these.

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Almost the only class among us—a perpetually changing one, but one on which we greatly depend, and which we profess to regard with the kindliest feeling—which cannot utter its grievances, nor attempt to get redress, is the sailor class. We do not disregard Jack entirely, it is true. There is a Sailors' Home, and there is a Floating Church and Library; and we could name men in Calcutta who do a good deal with a view to benefit the sailors who come and go, and who, by making them abstainers, and in other ways, do an appreciable amount of good. And no doubt if Jack could be saved from self-inflicted woes, the bulk of his miseries would be removed. And yet his helpless condition, added to his own recklessness, subjects him to an amount of ill-treatment that it would shock many people among us to hear of. When we glance at the multitude of cases in which he is so rigorously treated for being absent without leave, and for similar offences, we think it is a pity that it must be so, but that probably it really is his own fault, and a necessary severity. Yet we know that there are ships and Captains that have been coming and going among us for many years and never, or very rarely, bring a sailor into court, or put him in jail. That suggests the possibility, that the fault may not be so completely on Jack's side after all. Then Jack is reckless with his money no doubt, and no one suffers so cruelly as he from the currency grievance. A rupee is advanced to him in Calcutta for two shillings of his pay, and some Captains make a discount over and above the rate of exchange. Then Jack will swagger along the Strand in the foolishest manner, and in sheer fun will jostle an irate chowkeydar. And what is the result? He is captured, hauled down to the ship, and the officer in charge pays a sum of money to get back his man, and deducts it, of course, from the poor fellow's pay. The chowkeydar grievance is perhaps Jack's heaviest one. The European policeman is no less hard upon him. Nothing is easier than to get Jack into a scrape; he is then easily brought into connection with the policeman's well worn coat, which, in the simplest manner, gives way in Jack's grasp, who is thereupon fined well-nigh the price of a new one. Some sailor friend ought to enlighten us a little about Jack's grievances, and perhaps something might be done to lighten them a little.

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"The British Army—that great branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." There was a good deal of wit in that jest of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and yet the name was not quite a misnomer. Commerce and adventure lead the van; war follows in their track; and then comes the healing power of the Gospel of peace. Not always, and yet not seldom, is this the order of events. War has frequently opened up the way for the clergyman and the missionary. It was neither Peter nor Paul, but Cæsar that was first the missionary to Britain, and the cause of the Gospel in India owes a good deal to Clive and the British Army.

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Russia wants a little conversation with the other Powers upon certain points of international law, and Britain has hitherto shown a disinclination to enter into any such Conference. We have no doubt that, in any such Conference, there would be certain difficulties more easily raised than settled. International morality is, even at this day, in a somewhat vague and undefined state. What, for instance, could Russia say to Britain about the binding nature of treaty obligations? She, it seems, has somewhat peculiar opinions on that subject, and in spite of the goodwill we bear her, we cannot but perceive that her moral position with regard to the keeping or disregarding of treaties, is that might is right, or that a Power cannot be bound by any treaty—especially by one that has been drawn from it by compulsion—longer than it sees what it considers an imperative need for breaking it in its own interests, and feels that it can do so with impunity. If a private individual is driven by external force to take an oath against his conscience, he breaks it as soon as he has the power, and moralists justify him in so doing. And Russia seems to think, that when she is forced to agree to a treaty against what she conceives to be her interest, she may justly depart from it when she thinks it right and safe to do so, without waiting for the consent of the other parties to the contract. She has done so in the Black Sea, at Khiva, and, recently, it is reported, on the Atrek. It is plain that, with the friendliest intentions, there are points of international policy and morality which would prove disagreeable matter for discussion between England and Russia; and probably Lord Derby is wise in wishing to avoid such discussion at present, at least in a Conference such as Russia desires.

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The *St. Petersburg Journal* and the *Moscow Gazette* both object, as we learn from the *Overland Mail*, to the views of the *Goloss* as to the desirability of an Anglo-Russian alliance. They assume that an alliance with England means a loosening of the triple alliance, and there is no jealousy among the three Emperors. The *Goloss* in reply "denies that it has ever suggested a rupture of the triple alliance of Russia, Germany, and Austria; but it contends that Germany mistrusts Russia, and is not sincere in its professions of friendship, and that there is room in the alliance already framed for a fourth power, which it believes should be England." Such a monster alliance is a project not likely to find favour in many quarters, and least of all in England. It could but lead to a monster war some day. The natural ally of England still seems to be France, and, notwithstanding her late disasters, the time for such an alliance will come again, we expect, before long.

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The *Guardian's* French correspondent points out the great importance attached by the Ultramontanes to the dedication of the new Church at Montmartre. Its object is not "only an act of atonement and expiation, and the erection of a monument which should be commemorative at once of the national tribulation and contrition;" it is meant to be "a crowning of the edifice which had been raised by the decree of the Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility, and the promulgation of the Syllabus and Encyclical." It shows that "Catholic France adheres in heart and soul to the purest and most complete orthodoxy, in making this worship of the Sacred Heart her own peculiar and national worship ... A people which has arrived at this degree of faith in Christ and submission to the Church, is truly and solidly grounded in Catholicism. 'A semi-rational religion may put up with [illegible] in India Christ, but it needs the whole faith to believe in the Saere Cœur.'"

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The discussion of Count Cantelli's "Public Security Bill," in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, led to most extraordinary disclosures with regard to the *Mafia* in Sicily; and the charges brought by Signor Tajani against the executive, with regard to its secret relations with this association, caused immense excitement, and almost led to a ministerial crisis. Nobody seems to be able to give a very definite description of the *Mafia*. It seems to be a monstrous league of all the villains in Sicily, combined together for purposes of robbery and intimidation, and abetting and shielding each other in

the commission of the most daring crimes. It is not confined to any grade of society, but includes all ranks. There is, indeed, a *bassa* and an *alta Mafia*, but the high rests upon the low, and one league includes both. "They possess the means of mutual recognition. To a certain extent the lower class adopt a similarity of dress and language, and there is a uniformity in the ways and means by which they attain their ends. When necessary they meet together, concert a general plan of action and co-operation to carry out some particular undertaking, or achieve some special object. When they have accomplished the crime intended, or achieved the *Mafiose* result, the plunder is divided, and they separate as strangers to recognise each other again only when united action becomes necessary or desirable." Prior to the *Mafia*, there existed a similar association in Sicily, called the *Camorra*, but the *Mafia* has succeeded in exterminating the members of its predecessor, even following one of its chief men to America and assassinating him there. Such a bold, extensive, and open (yet secret) combination of scoundrelism, is almost incredible. Yet the Italian executive has been charged not only with winking at its existence, "but of even bribing its promoters into quiescence," and, as an instance, it was stated that the Questor of Palermo having been attacked by one of the leading *Mafiosi*, offered his would-be assassin a post in the guards, which that gentleman declined as not good enough for him. An inquiry into the disclosures made by Signor Tajani was resolved on.

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THE *Examiner* is very severe on the manner in which Syed Burgash was received in England. "It is not given to all foreign Sovereigns—more especially if they be German princelings, with rerritories about as extensive as Russel Square—to come up the Thames in something a little larger than a penny steamer, to be moved to a coal barge until the military band—which attends every Horticultural Flower Show throughout the kingdom—condescended to put in an appearance, to be received by an Under-Secretary of State in the uniform of a two penny postman, attended by two Government Clerks in morning dress, who had languidly strolled down to smoke their morning cigar, and finally, to be driven off to a dingy hotel in a carriage hired from an adjoining livery stable." Our irate contemporary is inclined to think the scant courtesy with which the Syed was received, is a blunder which we may one day regret. The Sultan as a reigning sovereign, with whom we were anxious not long since to enter into alliance, and with whom we recently concluded a treaty, deserves to receive at least as much respect as the Prince of Hohenstiel-Schwagan, or the hereditary Grand Duke of Eppen Wallstadt.

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THERE are 1,251 Europeans and Eurasians living in Calcutta, who have no incomes at all, and it should be chiefly amongst these that cases of real pitiable destitution should be sought for. Many a single London parish has a hundred times more of the absolutely destitute than the whole of Calcutta and its suburbs, and if our numerous churches and chapels cannot find sufficient organization to search out and make known every individual case of real destitution, considering the comparatively small number of poor altogether, it would be indeed a strange thing. That such cases do exist cannot be denied; that they are comparatively few cannot be denied; that they have only to be made known to be relieved, need not be doubted either. If all real cases of willingness to work, and of inability to obtain work, were in due form represented to Government, it cannot be questioned but that some steps would be speedily taken to remedy the evil, and to provide a proper sustenance for such families in the meanwhile. The fact that lately some of these unemployed people of Calcutta, have petitioned Her Majesty's Government for work, and that at once the Viceroy has caused enquiries to be made after them, speaks for itself. So far as Calcutta is concerned, clearly the 'poor whites' difficulty might be readily removed, both as to the destitution of parents and the education of children. It might be so also in other places. If the magnitude of the evil in Calcutta itself, on investigation can be shown to be not very great, not incapable of being overcome, it ought to be smaller and easier of conquest in other places. By taking each place one by one, the "poor whites" difficulty would not be so puzzling as many deem. In many places the Government pensioners form the great bulk. When a family-man from the army, we will say, retires on a pension of from 10 to 15 rupees a month, it is easy to understand, especially if the family be large, the depth of poverty he may soon sink into, if he cannot get some employment. We have heard of many cases in which whole families of these pensioners, have existed from week to week by buying cigars from a public reading-room on credit, and then selling them in the bazar at a small reduction—having anticipated their pensions one month—a very improvident and wrong act of course. The only possible way they could find to get bread was by getting the next month's pay advanced at a reduction in this way. Yet many of them—most of them—are intelligent, active men, quite ready to work, if work they could get, but who are forced, as they say, to try and forget their misery and that of their families in "*drink*," and it is not much to be wondered at. A little care, a little arrangement, and all these cases of poverty and misery might be removed by providing work of some suitable kind.

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PATRONAGE having been abolished in the Church of Scotland, that Church has been endeavouring to make the way back to the fold as easy as possible for the erring children of the Disruption of —43. But the Free Church will by no means limit the application of their fundamental principle of spiritual independence to the single matter of patronage, and their position was thus humorously illustrated by Dr. Wallace of Greyfriars Established Church, Edinburgh, in a speech before the late General Assembly: "Dr. Wallace thought that those friends who differed from him on this point might be conceived saying to the Free Church: 'Well, you quarrelled with us 30 years ago, because you complained that we had been deficient in self-respect in allowing our noses to be pulled by the State. We agree that we submitted to that indignity; but we have gone and got our noses amputated, and there is no possibility of pulling them any more; and surely you will shake hands with us and be friends with us now that we have no noses.' (Loud laughter.) But he thought that the Free Churchman with shrewdness would answer, 'But then, my friend, unfortunately you are not all nose. There are other parts of you; and the man who is fit to pull your nose contumeliously, is fit to treat you otherwise contumeliously. You have got a head and skull that may be cracked—at least cracked in an additional place. You have got attributes in which you may be kicked, and, until you can assure me that your friend is pledged to keep his hands off you all round, I must still be in the position of being unable to forgive you for occupying a place where you may be insulted when it suits him.'"

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FEMALE infanticide has almost ceased in the large province of Kattiawar. Unfortunately, however, the number of girls remaining unbetrothed and unmarried is unusually increasing, while "successful measures to remedy this growing evil have yet to be devised." The evil arises principally from the fact, that no Rajpoot tribe in India, following the dictates of its own caste, will take a wife from its own proper or paternal clan. Towards its mitigation, the attempt should be made to get the tribes furnishing wives to the Jadijas to accept, in larger numbers than they do, Jadija daughters for their sons! The lessening of marriage expenses on the one hand, and the increase of dowry to daughters on the other, have already been attempted, and should still be kept steadily in view. It is consistent, Dr. Wilson of Bombay writes, "with my own observation and inquiry connected with the Rajpoot States to mention, that the disposableness in marriage of Rajpoot females is to a considerable extent dependent on the character, as well as on the status, of the tribes to which they belong. The Jadijas, notwithstanding their high lineage, were injured, in general Rajpoot estimation, by their practice of infanticide, and occasional intermarriage with Mahomedans. As the Jadijas in Kattiawar have discontinued infanticide, and but rarely form connubial alliances with Mahomedans, they will perhaps soon regain their position with their compeers." The reports from Cutch are by no means so favourable as those from Kattiawar. The number of Jadija females compared with that of males in this province was in 1873 as 4,272 to 8,371, a proportion far below what it should have been, though in 1840 the proportion was only 335 females to 4,912 males. The conclusion is obvious, that the measures hitherto adopted in Cutch for the suppression of infanticide, though substantially the same as those resorted to in Kattiawar, have failed as yet to accomplish complete success.

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THE *Lucknow Witness* complains, and perhaps not without some reason, that the Indian papers have not furnished their readers with intelligence about the doings of Mr. Moody in London. "We note the singular omission in the *Home News* and *Overland Mail*." The *Witness* believes that as many readers are interested in the news of such religious movements, as care for an account of the vagaries of Dr. Kenealy, or of the "Criminal occurrences, including such items of news as a case of cat-stealing, a cock-fight, an elopement, &c." Such is probably the case, but on the other hand, there are religious pub-

lications that make it their business to report such matters, and those who wish for information can find it there, whereas the small class who take an interest in cock-fights and elopements, would pine for lack of such news were it not to be found in the ordinary newspapers. Still, to speak seriously, we cannot but admit that "the insertion of all these trashy items is anything but a high tribute of respect to the taste of the readers." Does the demand cause the supply, or does the supply create the appetite?

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SOME pretty hard things have recently been written in Calcutta with respect to the Jesuits, and the *New York Observer* is equally unsparing of that Order. Referring to the fact that it has often been thought necessary to expel them from different countries, this paper goes on to say: "But when nominally expelled, it is never known *how many are left behind, for the secrecy of the masonic institution*, which Romanism affects to abhor, is public when compared with the sepulchral darkness in which Jesuitism does its work." The Americans seem to be getting alarmed at the political movements of the Roman Catholics. The *Evening Post* says: "Americans are jealous in this business. Their jealousy is sleeping now, because they are a magnanimous race. But let them become alarmed; let the Roman Catholics of this country seek to extend their peculiar doctrines outside of their churches; *let them cross never so slightly the strict boundaries of conscience and the moral world*, and they will find that they have awakened a foe compared with which Bismarck will be like a gentle girl."

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THE mercantile community of Germany is at present very much disturbed by a resolution taken by a Committee for the Reform of Civil Law, which had been entrusted with reforming the Civil Law process, and the organisation of Courts of Justice in the Empire. This Committee proposed doing away with Commercial Courts of Justice as independent institutions. These Courts are of French origin. In order that both the proposal of the Committee and the opposition it excites, may be better understood, we must say a few words of explanation. Up to the year 1848 an immense number of codes of law existed in Germany; side by side with the Prussian "Landrecht," the Roman and Private German law existed; in Bavaria alone, for instance, there were 53 separate Codes (*Particularrechte*), for the different districts. There was no hope under the old German Diet of ever setting to rights all this confusion, so that it was regarded as a great boon when one law for bills of exchange was instituted for all Germany. At the same time Commercial Courts of Justice were established in several of the States, intended to secure to commerce more freedom in its movement, and above all a chance of bringing its lawsuits more rapidly to an end, such suits having lasted sometimes thirty years. Thus the commercial class enjoyed a special privilege, which consisted in their practices being judged less severely than they would have been by an ordinary Judge. Now there is no reason for such a privilege, which has to be done away with, like those of the aristocracy, &c., no longer in existence since 1848. It is since 1870 that a Code of Civil and Penal Law as well as of Civil and Penal Process for all Germany, is being instituted. The latter Code, of Penal Law, is already in full action.

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WITH reference to a statement in an article on the Settlement of Land Revenue in Oudh, which appeared in our last issue, Mr. McMinn writes:

> I am referred to as having reported to Government that the rent rolls filed by a certain Rajah and Honorary Assistant Commissioner were false and forged. I beg to state that I never hinted at any personal complicity on the part of the gentleman in question, who was absent at the time, and had been deceived by his agents. I would also state that the so-called "pamphlet" was a mere memorandum written one Sunday in 1873, touching some technical points of assessment. A few copies (I think under ten) were sent to officers who had official dealings with the Kheri assessment, *or whose settlement experience would be valuable*. I *make this explanation, because I would not like the Rajah*, who is personally a worthy man and good landlord, to think I had any share in this reference to him; and I would hint that the publication of this statement, which *was scored out* in the copies distributed by me—I know in some, I think in all—although perhaps not libellous, is rather scandalous, because only two gentlemen in the district were both Rajahs and Honorary Assistant Commissioners at the time, and the reference must be to one of them. I think the writer probably now regrets the insertion of the passage, as I do the frequent tacking of my name to hasty and crude passages never intended for publication.

In the first lines of this letter there is an inference which our remarks did not warrant. We stated that the "rent rolls filed in Mr. McMinn's court by one talookdar were false and forged on a large scale"; but we did not state, as Mr. McMinn would suggest that the landholder himself had forged them.

THE WEEK.

COLONEL EARLE, the Military Secretary, is now in Calcutta making arrangements in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, who will arrive in Bombay on the 8th November. The Viceroy will proceed there a day in advance to welcome his royal guest. It is decided that the Prince will visit Ceylon after Bombay, the flying squadron accompanying him. About Madras nothing is positively settled. Mr. Robinson proposes Tuticorin as the point where the Prince should land, especially as it will very shortly be connected with Madras by rail. It is stated that Madras, at certain seasons, is difficult to reach, and that a run from Colombo to Tuticorin, and journey across the Presidency with views of the extreme South, would be interesting. His Royal Highness will arrive in Calcutta about the 23rd of December, and a grand investiture of the Star of India will take place about the 31st. The Upper Provinces' tour has been approved of.

THE Government Resolution on Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission asserts that the original instructions of Government were strictly limited to the Karennee question; the interests of British trade and the position of British representatives at Mandalay being evidently matters beneath the notice of any one at Simla. As, however, questions regarding the attack on Colonel Browne's party and the reception of Lee See Tahee cropped up subsequently, references on these subjects were considered necessary. Before Sir Douglas started, Lord Northbrook had satisfied himself that there was no evidence to implicate the King in the Manwyne outrages, and the Envoy was merely instructed to allude to arrangements to be made in the event of a fresh mission being sent to China. The news of Lee See Tahee's visit and honorable reception reached Simla after Sir Douglas had left Rangoon for Mandalay, and instructions were sent to him to ask for an explanation from the King before dealing with other matters. The explanation given, and accepted as satisfactory, was that Lee See Tahee visited Mandalay as an Ambassador from the Chinese Government. There is now every reason to believe that this explanation was false. It has been stated that the Chinese Government knows nothing about Lee See Tahee's movements, and unless that Government were prepared to go to war with us immediately, it would hardly depute as Ambassador to Mandalay the very man it would have to punish for the Manwyne outrages. We quite believe in the possibility of an understanding between Burmah and China, but think that China is anxious to gain time; for if she were prepared to defy us now by making an Ambassador of Lee See Tahee, she would have no motive for pretending to respond to Mr. Wade's urgent demands for satisfaction. It is evident that Sir Douglas Forsyth was prepared to accept an explanation on this point from the King of Ava; for although the King's Minister in his reply alluded to a letter from the Chinese Government, of which Lee See Tahee was said to be the bearer, Sir Douglas did not attempt to satisfy himself of the truth of the statement by asking to see the document referred to. There is, however, a blot in the negotiations which is hardly atoned for by the frank acknowledgment which appears in the Government Resolution. "Sir Douglas Forsyth was instructed to add that, in the event of a fresh mission being sent to China, it would be necessary that a sufficient escort of British troops should accompany it in order to protect it from insult or attack. Having made this communication in writing, to which he was not directed to request a reply from the Burmese Government, as there was no reason to anticipate any objection on their part, Sir Douglas Forsyth was directed to proceed with his original instructions upon the Western Karennee affair." The Government of India thus directs a most important communication to be made in writing, and, not anticipating any objection, does not ask for or expect a reply, but proceeds with the Karennee business, on the principle that silence on the part of the King of Ava means consent. But the King of Ava was not content with giving no reply. He acknowledged the written communication of our Envoy by an informal communication from his Minister. "After Sir Douglas Forsyth had concluded the agreement on the subject of Western Karennee, and had taken leave of the King, an informal, but friendly, communication was made to him from the Minister, indicating disinclination on the part of the Court of Ava to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh mission to China, but offering a Burmese escort." How have the mighty fallen!

COLONEL BROWNE'S official report of the attack upon the Yunnan Expedition was, according to a statement made by the Supreme Government, received some time after the Burmese Ambassadors had left Calcutta. As rumours existed that the Burmese Government were implicated in the attack upon Colonel Browne's party, the Viceroy investigated all information bearing on the subject, and in the

meanwhile the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth was postponed. The Governor-General in Council thinks it but just to His Majesty the King of Ava to announce that no evidence whatever has either then or subsequently been brought forward to show that the Burmese Government or officials were concerned in the attack, excepting a Burmese anonymous letter which had been sent to some Kachyen Chiefs on the lower route between Burmah and China (which was not the route taken by the mission) desiring them to have no friendly intercourse with the foreigners. An official enquiry and explanation regarding this letter were requested from the Burmese Government. The letter has subsequently been reported to have been written by a Burmese priest, who has been punished for the act. The King of Ava had expressed to Captain Strover, the British Political Agent at Mandalay, His Majesty's readiness to aid in the despatch of a fresh mission to China, if the British Government should determine to send one.

THE following is the reply of the Foreign Minister of Burmah to Sir Douglas Forsyth's questions with reference to the late reception at Mandalay of our avowed foe, Lee See Tahee: "When the Taqui Li-Si came down to Mandalay, he personally was not the object of the grand and ceremonious reception given, but in the same manner as there exists a true and lasting friendship with the Kingdom of Great Britain, so also has existed for generations past a true and lasting friendship with the Empire of China. Accordingly, when once in every ten years an Ambassador with a Royal letter and presents is despatched from one kingdom to another, it is customary to do honor to the occasion by meeting and receiving the Embassy in a proper manner. Also, if within the ten years, in consequence of a change of Government, or other circumstances, an Ambassador is despatched from one country to another, it is the custom to receive the Embassy with all due ceremony. The British Resident is aware that in the month of Taboung 1235 (February, 1874) an Embassy consisting of Yan-Lui-Shive arrived at Mandalay from the Chinese Empire, and, in conformity with established custom, was received with all State ceremony. In a similar manner, in the month of Kasong 1237 B.E. (May, 1875), subsequent to the death of the Chinese Emperor Hton-kyee, a Royal letter, notifying the accession of the younger brother Tsike-tui to the throne, was brought to Mandalay by Taqui Li-Si (Lee See Tahee), and, in accordance with the custom in connection with the reception of Royal letters, &c., from the time of the Royal ancestors, as regards both the Burmese and Chinese dominions, and as in the case of Royal letters, &c., from the English, Italian, and French Rulers, a grand and ceremonious reception was accorded."

THERE is important news from Cabul. At a recent Durbar, the Meer of Maimena counselled his sovereign to declare a "religious war." The bellicose chief is said to have couched his advice in these words: "You are always talking about a religious war, how can you expect us to join you in that expedition until you have altered your manners and customs? Your people are habituated to commit great crimes, that is, dacoity, slavery, and others, and then you want to make a religious war? Wait a while, and I will do something for you." It is also stated that "Persian troops have marched from Mushhed towards Tukka and Yamoot. All sorts of rumours are prevalent about the movements of the Persian army. Some say that the Shahzada of Mushhed has sent these troops to guard the frontier; others have it that the Shahzada has sent the force to assist Ayoob Khan, brother of Yakoob Khan, in retaking Herat." Nowroz Khan is now willing to come to terms, provided that no garrison be stationed at Lalpoora. It is expected that if this condition is not allowed, the consequences will be serious, as the surrounding chiefs are highly incensed at the presence of the Ameer's troops.

IF Sir John Strachey can write a resolution ruining the character of an indiscreet officer, he can at least write with equal energy when the *Gazette* is to contain praise instead of blame. In the official account of the final destruction of the outlaws led by the celebrated Rundheer Sing, it is stated that "Mr. Finn has already been promoted, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels that the Government and the public cannot acknowledge too fully the excellent service which he has rendered. Head-constable Nathi Khan (at the time officiating as Sub-Inspector) behaved with much gallantry, and orders have been already given for his promotion and reward. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desires also to notice prominently the services of the Duffadar and three troopers of the Central India Horse who accompanied Mr. Finn; and has observed with special satisfaction the loyal conduct of the Thakoors who joined the Lullutpore Police, and to some of whom Mr. Finn was indebted for the information which led to the surprise of the outlaws. Separate instructions will be issued as to the distribution of the rewards offered by this Government and by the State of Gwalior and Tehri for the capture of Rundheer Singh, Jangi, and Bholaiju, for the promotion of the members of the Police force who have distinguished themselves, and in regard to the family of the constable shot in the fight." Rundheer Singh was an escaped convict. Henceforth the Lieutenant-Governor will hold officers who may permit offenders of this class to escape, while under their charge, personally responsible.

ONE of the most satisfactory results of the Baroda Commission is to be found in the *rapprochement* which it seems to have brought about between the three native members, who failed to see in the evidence any sufficient reason for the conviction of Mulhar Rao. We recently alluded to preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales which were being made by His Highness of Jeypore; but we now learn that the guest to whom the Maharajah is at present anxious to do honor is his brother of Gwalior, who is about to pay him a ceremonial visit in great state. Sindiah further intends to visit Ajmere, and is now entertaining Sir Dinkur Rao, who, since the Baroda meeting, has been on friendly terms with the Chief who was previously inclined to be displeased with his former servant.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says: "The last letter from our Mandalay correspondent described the present state of affairs between ourselves and the King of Burmah as an 'armed truce.' Information which reaches us from Mandalay attests the truth of that description. Although the permission to import Sniders was never accorded to the King, nor indeed asked for by him, he is doing his best to provide himself with artificers, to manufacture on the spot such weapons as he is in want of, and a number of men are coming from Italy for that purpose. Some French and Italian officers are also to take the Burmese raw material in hand, and there is but little doubt that a fair amount of drilling and good arms will in time enable the King's troops to make a respectable appearance in the field. The Burmese, as we know, can fight desperately on occasion."

A FEW months ago it was expected that the year 1875 in India would be marked by an extensive cholera epidemic. This belief has so far proved true, for we weekly hear of the appearance of the disease in portions of each Presidency. The recently reported outbreak at Kussowlie is said to have been caused by beer manufactured in the hills. This liquor is in the cold weather undoubtedly beneficial, but in the hot season authorities on the subject say that it is highly prejudicial to health. "If officers and civilians feel it necessary to refrain from drinking hill beer and similar beverages, and take to something more congenial and better suited to health at this season of the year in the hills, is it at all unreasonable to suppose that the British soldier is so differently constituted as not to require such a change?" Cholera has also appeared at Simla, where sixteen natives are reported to have been dying daily, while hundreds of persons are dying in the South from the same cause.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 25TH, 1875.

A CERTAIN Paris journal—the *Spiritual Review*—conducted by a man of the name of Leymarie, after having made frequent allusions to the spiritual photographs obtained in America, announced, at the close of 1873, that a photographer of the name of Buguet established in the Boulevard Montmartre, and endowed with the attributes of a medium, had achieved similar results by means of the supernatural intervention of the spirits. Since that time, every number of the journal—which is or was a monthly one—contained a (so-called) spiritual likeness obtained by Buguet, generally accompanied by a letter of thanks from a client who affirmed that he recognized in the photograph the lineaments of some deceased friend or relative. Twenty francs paid in advance were charged for six copies of each photograph, *carte-de-visite* size; but Buguet was sufficiently sagacious not to guarantee the identity of the spirit evoked. Whether or not the precise spirit appeared whose picture was required, was a matter over which he (Buguet) had no control. It depended mainly upon the degree of faith existing in the mind of the person soliciting the spiritual likeness. But the process of getting a spiritual photograph being one exceedingly exhausting to the medium, twenty francs would be charged

for all spiritual likenesses of whatever sort obtained. The reason of this exhaustion is given in detail in the *Spiritual Review*. On the 29th May, 1874 (I translate from the *Review*), "M. Buguet was very ill. After having made some photographs in the presence of Mme. Bourdin, M. Lafitte, and M. Leymarie, Mme. Bourdin took a glass of water, and during a new pose she saw and dictated what follows: "I see M. Buguet; a very curious process is going on in him: I see the spirits materialising themselves; they appear to rub themselves against him, principally against his chest and shoulders; in this manner they draw forth his vital fluid, that force which regulates all the functions of the organism and preserves their harmony. The fluid which issues from the body of M. Buguet has not a distinct form; it is a light mist, by means of which the spirits reconstruct their faces they had when on earth, and weave for themselves in haste a kind of veil of indeterminate form. During the evocation the blood of M. Buguet circulates very irregularly; after the pose the spirit disengages itself from the vital fluid which becomes a part of the atmosphere, and M. Buguet, deprived of a portion of that force which feeds and sustains life, finds himself exhausted and depressed for an indeterminate time."

It appears that the spirits might, if they so pleased, restore this vital fluid to M. Buguet, but they are unacquainted with the laws which govern the mechanism of the human frame. They seize upon the fluid as a means of materialising them, and thinking nothing of M. Buguet, as soon as they desire to return to the normal state of spirits, they merely throw away as worthless the muddy vesture of decay which grossly hems them in. Under these distressing circumstances, it became necessary that the medium Buguet should attach to his person a familiar spirit possessing sufficient magnetic influence to immediately supply the quantity of vital fluid abstracted by the spirits and then wasted by them in their thoughtless fashion. Otherwise, as the *Review* points out, M. Buguet would soon have fallen a martyr to his exertions for the good of humanity. Prayers were put up to "*le bon esprit*" to assist M. Buguet in his mission, and they were responded to by no less a spirit than Göethe, who put in a writing to the effect that he would for some time abandon the joys of the spiritual world in order, as a faithful friend, to watch over, M. Buguet. "Let him," says this writing "have confidence in me; I will think of all that can be of service to him spiritually and materially." There seems, nevertheless, to have been some remissness on the part of Göethe, or the other spirits were too quick for him. At any rate M. Buguet continued to complain of severe pains in the head after obtaining a spiritual photograph. To rectify these a healing medium, Mme. Plombe, was always present to make magnetic passes over him, and so extract from him the bad fluids of which he complained. After these passes M. Buguet declared himself greatly refreshed.

The business flourished greatly. One enthusiast, the Count of Bullot, presented M. Buguet with a musical box, as the spirits were considered to be easily drawn together by the attraction of music. After a time he announced that in the production of spiritual photographs, it was not necessary that the person desiring such a picture should himself come to the studio. All that was needed was that he or she should send her own photograph with a description of the person whose likeness she wished for, and the payment in advance. M. Buguet then wrote back to say the hour and the day when the invoking of the spirits would take place, in order, he said, that they might unite their prayers with his own for a favorable issue of his endeavours. Working with M. Buguet was an American gentleman by name Firman. He and his wife between them evoked spirit forms as M. Buguet did spiritual photographs. Clients were passed on from one to the other, and *vice versa*, accordingly as they wanted photographs or the veritable spirit. A certain M. Delia thus recounts his experiences in a private letter which was afterwards published in the *Spiritual Review*: "You know that at M. Buguet's I could obtain no portrait of my poor wife, nor could I recognise that of any friend or relation. But at Madame Firman's I have been amply recompensed. . . . . As you are aware the first part of the *séance* passes in darkness. After having made the chain the objects placed on the table were seized by invisible hands, and a drum struck us all on the head. We had also felt an icy wind pass by us; but I will not linger over such matters. The wind had barely ceased when Madame Firman, addressing herself to me, said, 'I see the spirit of a woman approaching you.' She described it; it resembled the portrait of my wife. Suddenly I felt as though a fluid approached my cheek, and I felt a warm completely materialised face pressed against it which kissed me three times in the most affectionate manner. I was deeply moved as you can imagine." This spirit could not speak beyond ejaculating the word "Yes" when asked if she was really his wife; but when, kissed a third time, M. Delia ventured to return the salute, "the impression he received was as if the spiritual head was absolutely living," which, seeing that Madame Firman enacted the part of the ghost, is not very surprising. Another achievement of these eminent mediums was to produce a little black spirit clothed in white known as "*le petit Indien*." The "*petit Indien*," it was remarked, could not be evoked unless Madame Firman was present, and M. Firman retired behind a curtain. This excited the suspicions of a Madame Huguet at whose house the performance took place, who falling unexpectedly upon "*le petit Indien*" found him to be M. Firman himself with a black mask and walking on his knees to give the appearance of shortness. Musical instruments, too, which played in the neighbourhood of M. Firman when that gentleman was bound hand and foot, were found to be deeply indented with the marks of teeth. A man playing on the accordion with his teeth must, I should think, produce a very singular kind of music; but I fancy this very singularity was an evidence to the noodles who attend these *séances* that it came from the spirit world. However, notwithstanding the detection of "*le petit Indien*," the trade of these gentlemen remained very prosperous. One person indeed, a young girl, demanded back her twenty francs, on the ground that the spiritual photographs tendered to her were not in the least like her father, whose picture she wanted. These M. Buguet returned, threatening her at the same time with legal proceedings in order to recover his dues. But the victims were in general quite passive and inconceivably credulous. The persistent trumpeting of the *Spiritual Review* at last had the effect of attracting the attention of M. Lombard, a police officer well versed in all the processes of photography, and he came to the conclusion that there must be two operations in this matter, and that the spiritual photographs could not be produced, as the sitters imagined them to be, at the same time as their own portraits. He obtained the requisite authority to make inquiries into the matter, and detect imposture if he could, and accordingly, in company with three other police officers, paid a visit to M. Buguet's studio. One of the police officers introduced himself as a client desirous of obtaining a spiritual photograph of his deceased father, and M. Buguet at once intimated his readiness to go through the requisite processes. He showed them up into his studio, then after an absence of some minutes returned with the photographic apparatus. He placed the police officer in focus, requested him to think earnestly of his father, and then, as his wont was, reclined his face against the wall, pretending to make the necessary invocations. At this moment M. Lombard interfered, revealed himself in his true character and the purport of his mission, and demanded if the spiritual photograph had not been obtained during the few minutes that M. Buguet was absent from the studio. So it turned out. On going into an inner room they found in a sort of half daylight a lay figure robed in a black garment, and instead of its head a photograph life size, representing an old man in a white beard. This of course was the spirit of the police officer's father. At a small distance stood the photographic apparatus, and at the request of the police officer M. Buguet produced a spiritual likeness upon the spot. Two boxes were discovered in this inner room, containing more than three hundred photographs, life-size, of men, women, and children. These had been aggrandised from *cartes-de-visite*. There was also a smaller lay figure which came into use when portraits of deceased infants were asked for, the large cartoon of a mask representing the head of a dead man, wigs, false beards, a lyre, a guitar, and other theatrical properties. M. Buguet detected, made no further attempt to conceal the mysteries of his craft. The production of spiritual photographs is, it

appears, a regular branch of the photographic trade in Paris. The half-light in which these spiritual photographs were obtained, and the indistinct drapery which veiled the lay figure, gave to the impression just that shadowy and ghost-like character that was required, the likeness of the living person being afterwards taken on the same plate. And as M. Buguet took the precaution of throwing the onus of producing the likeness desired on the faith of the client soliciting, he had no further trouble in the matter. He produced a spiritual photograph; he did not undertake to produce the correct one. Well, one would think this exposure tolerably complete and satisfactory. But it has availed nothing to shake the faith of the faithful. Three French Colonels, among other witnesses, entered the witness-box to avouch their unimpaired trust in the attributes of M. Buguet as a medium, and the truth and reality of spiritual photography. The Count of Bullot, who presented him with a musical box, retains his belief unshaken. His faith, he says, rests upon the testimony of the senses. He evoked the spirit of his sister; she appeared, and the Count is convinced; the present rascally conduct of M. Buguet cannot affect a fact of this kind. Another witness had recognized his wife. She had her hair cut short just as it was when she died. It was impossible not to be convinced after this. And so it went on—"*une nombreuse quantité de témoins*," to quote the *Journal des Débats*, came to affirm their faith in spiritualism. The whole trial is an additional proof, if any such is needed, that a period of materialism will always be one of superstition too.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Balwant Nâmah, translated from the Tulifa-i-Taza of Fakir Khair-ud-dîn Khân.—By Mr. Frederick Curwen. The Balwant-Nâmah has been long known to scholars as a document of great interest and importance, for the light it sheds on the history of Benares, and of the province generally, in connexion with the Rajahs of Benares and the British Government during the last century. An excellent translation of the work from the original Persian has been lately made by Mr. Frederick Curwen, under the auspices of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The author, Fakir Khair-ud-din Khân, was intimately associated with the characters about whom he wrote. His treatise is a matter-of-fact production, singularly free from passion and rhetoric, and exhibiting throughout remarkable caution in its statements and criticisms.

The present family of the Rajahs of Benares dates from a comparatively modern period; and bears no relation to the Hindoo dynasties which in ancient times ruled over that part of India. Its founder was Mansarâm, a Bhuinhar Brahman, who, in the reign of Mahomed Shah, by industry, perseverance, and the exercise of great business talents, gradually rose to be the actual ruler over the four sircars of Benares, Jaunpore, Ghazepore, and Chunar, their nominal ruler being Mir Rustam-Ali Khân, who governed them in the name of the Nawab of Oudh. Yet by far the most important work done in the establishment of the family, was performed by his son, Balwant Singh, for whom the title of Rajah had been obtained from the Emperor through the influence of Mansarâm, who was too modest to accept the title for himself, although offered to him. The first Rajah received the title in the year 1739. Balwant Singh was a man of incredible daring and of boundless ambition. On the death of his father he began a system of shameless depredation on the estates of his neighbours. Free from restraint, and only nominally acknowledging his subordination to the Nawab, whose orders he refused to obey, Balwant Singh soon made himself the terror of the country. With or without pretext, he invaded the estates of rajahs and other great landowners, attended by a large and formidable band of fighting men, attacked their forts, seized their possessions, and appropriated them to himself. On one occasion, the Nawab of Oudh, attempting to reduce to submission his refractory vassal, came to Benares with a force sufficiently large to accomplish his purpose. The Rajah at once fled to one of his forts on the other side of the Ganges, where he remained until the Nawab departed, refusing to be entrapped by the promise of a pardon if he would present himself in person to his chief. The latter, wearied by delay, having effected nothing, departed; and strange to say, confirmed the Rajah in all his newly acquired possessions, and privately sent him a *khillat*, or robe of honour, as evidence of reconciliation. The truth is, that with Mahrattas on one side, and the Affghans on the other, the Nawab could ill afford to be at open feud with a man who had shown such remarkable talent for warfare, and who was sufficiently powerful to bid defiance, when he chose, to his suzerain. After this, Rajah Balwant Singh carried on his work of spoliation more fearlessly than ever. He crushed and subdued every other native chief throughout an immense tract of country. He may be regarded as a marauder, robber, and bandit, to whom the lust of money and land was an insatiable passion, and who, to gain his end, could commit the most horrible cruelties and enormities. Thus by plunder and rapine he made himself master of ninety-six *pergunnahs* or large baronies. An important turn in the fortunes of Balwant Singh occurred after the battle of Buxar when the Nawab's army was put to flight by the British troops. The Rajah had been summoned to the battle by the Nawab, and actually came with two thousand horse and five thousand foot. But as his loyalty was suspected, he was not allowed to take part in the conflict. Instead of fleeing with the Nawab, however, he simply retired to Benares, where he subsequently met Major Monro, and henceforward became a staunch friend of the British Government. The Major introduced the astute rebel to the Emperor, who was then a captive in the English camp, by whom he was confirmed in the possession of his vast territories. Commenting on such wonderful good luck, well may the native historian remark, that Balwant Singh, "rejoicing and covered with favour, returned to Ramnâgar," his fort, in Benares. The Rajah gave substantial proof of his loyalty by raising eight lacs of rupees, which sum was distributed among the English troops, who had been without pay for three months. Having thus gained the good-will of the British Government, he was thenceforward treated with special consideration. In the year following the Nawab of Oudh made peace with the English, and did his utmost to induce the Government to allow him to destroy the Rajah, but without success. Lord Clive, who met the Nawab at Patna, was too much alive to the good services rendered by Balwant Singh, who, instead of opposing the British on their march to Benares, had received them cordially and administered to their wants, to cast him off at the solicitation of one who, until lately, had been the avowed enemy of the British Government. Clive begged the Nawab to pardon the Rajah for his protracted rebellion against his authority, and to receive him into favor again. After much controversy, it was agreed that Balwant Singh "should pay the Nawab an increase of three lacs of rupees on his former revenue of twenty and a quarter lacs; and a covenant guaranteeing non-interference on the part of the Nawab with Balwant Singh's income was signed and sealed, Clive, General Carnac, and the other English officers, affixing their signatures as witnesses to the deed." Thus the British Government became the protector of the Rajah of Benares, who was singularly fortunate in having such a powerful and steadfast friend. Had he been left to the tender mercies of the Nawab, he must have been ruined. When the province of Benares came into the possession of the Government, a few years after the events just described, the Rajah of Benares became a feudatory of the English Crown. Hence it was that when Warren Hastings demanded of him substantial help both of men and money to enable him to carry on the war with the Mahrattas and Tippoo Sahib in the South, he had, as representative of the British Government, a perfect right to do so. Had this been properly understood at the trial of the great statesman, the argument of Burke and Sheridan, the counsel against him, would have lost much of its force. The Balwant-namah contains a detailed account of the rebellion of Cheit Singh, son of Rajah Balwant Singh, and of the prompt and decisive measures taken by Warren Hastings to subdue it. The sucessors of the rebel Rajah are still to be found in the neighbourhood of Agra: and the head of the family is styled Rajah by his friends, and, strange to say, receives a small pension from the Government. The present Rajah of Benares is a descendant of a daughter of Balwant Singh, the female line superseding the male line, with the consent of the British Government.

We cannot too highly praise the translation of Mr. Curwen, which is simple in style and thoroughly idiomatic. The Government of the North-Western Provinces should secure this gentleman's assistance in the translation of the Jounpore-namah, a brief manuscript in Persian giving an historical account of the city of Jounpore, and written by the author of the Balwant-namah.

The Indian Evidence Act.—By H. S. Cunningham. The object of this work is to present in as concise a form as possible such a view of the Evidence Act as may be intelligible and interesting to law-students and others, who have occasion to make themselves acquainted with that enactment. However simple in arrangement and comprehensive in detail an Act may be, it cannot supersede the necessity of some previous acquaintance with the subject for which it provides, with the objects and reasons of its requirements and with the principles on which it proceeds; and though the free use of illustrations supersede, to a large degree, the commentator's task, there must still be many points to which a student's attention may be usefully directed, mistakes against which he may be warned, and difficulties in which he may be glad of assistance. Nothing either in the Introduction or the Notes can lay the least claim to originality. The Introduction is grounded on the Reports of the Select Committee, and on the speeches in the Legislative Council in which, at various stages of the Bill, Mr. Stephen explained its principles and arrangement. In the notes, Mr. Cunningham has merely endeavoured to explain the connection of one section with another, to clear up any obscurities of expression, and to point out the respects in which the present measure differs from the English Common Law, or from that previously in force in Indian Courts. He has occasionally introduced some of the more familiar English rulings, wherever it seemed that they would assist in the understanding or application of a section, and in the Appendix he has collected a few measures connected with the subject of Judicial Evidence, which legal practitioners may find it convenient to have at hand.

Report on the Naga Expedition.—By Captain J. Butler. Our readers are already acquainted with the work and results of the troops sent to avenge the death of Lieutenant Holcombe. Captain Butler gives a detailed history of the affair. This we need not notice, but his closing paragraph is important and interesting. As to the real reason for the massacre, "had no opportunity been given," he says, "no massacre would have occurred, notwithstanding any number of messages or any number of plots. For, as I have repeatedly said before, as an open and declared foe, the Naga, as

a rule, has such a dread of firearms, that he is simply contemptible before any force thus armed, whatever he may be when fighting against his brother Naga." The very story of Captain Badgley's able retreat, with a mere handful of men, who must have been more or less demoralized by what they had undergone, hampered with wounded, and laden with ammunition, most clearly proves this to be the case. It is curious to note that the "sulky" demeanour, followed afterwards by more peaceful overtures of the Nina men, noticed by Captain Badgely, is very similar to the demeanour and conduct of the Wokha men towards Captain Butler; and "I feel quite convinced now, that, had I allowed those men of Wokha to come into camp there, with their arms in their hands, as they wanted to, we too should in all probability have met as sad a fate as those who fell at Ninu. Then, again, if it be asked, why should they seek for an opportunity? I would reply,—Long use has made it second nature to the Naga to seek for human heads, which he simply looks upon as the no blest trophies of the chase, with which either to decorate his ancestral halls or to adorn the walls of his assembly-rooms, according to the custom of the tribe to which he belongs." In like manner, as the civilized man thinks it only fair and right to kill or capture the wild beasts of the field by any and every stratagem, so, the savage considers that he may circumvent and capture or kill not only the wild beast, but his fellow man as well, by any and every kind of means that lie in his power. What we term "foul treachery," he looks upon as "skilful strategy." Notwithstanding what we occasionally hear about the "truthful savage" and his "good faith," Captain Butler's own experience has been that, with few exceptions, savages in their natural state do not know the meaning of these terms as we understand them. "I must do them the justice to say that they can easily be taught their significance, and learn thoroughly to appreciate and admire the virtues which they even then find it difficult to practice. I must beg that it may be clearly understood here that I am not stating these facts with any view to the utter condemnation of the savage,—far from it, for I have often known and proved him to possess many most noble and endearing qualities. I consider the highland savage of Assam, with all his faults, to be a more manly, loveable being than many of his lowland neighbours."

The Colonial Intelligencer.—June. The abolition of slavery throughout the territories of the British Protectorate on the Gold Coast has been carried out very thoroughly, as well as judiciously, by Governor Strahan. No attention was paid to the remonstrances of the slave-holding portion of the community, who, feeling no gratitude for the benefits which England had conferred upon them, were anxious to perpetuate their rights of property in their pawns and domestic slaves; and who succeeded in obtaining the signatures of six of the kings to their selfish petition. The policy of emancipation has been abundantly successful. It has occasioned neither widespread discontent, industrial disorganization, nor social inconvenience, and there is reason to believe that even the revenue will suffer no disturbances from the changes which are taking place. The Rev. T. B. Freeman thus describes some of the advantages likely to result from the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast: "The worst feature of the pawn system is, the facilities which it furnishes for the very worst of all the usages which afflict and debase the pagan populations of these regions, namely, that of 'Customs for the Dead': a usage which involves heavy expenses, so much in excess of the pecuniary means of thousands of families, that one member of each of such families, at the least, has to go into bondage as a pawn, to provide the means for paying the heavy debts thereby incurred. In all pagan families it is held as a time-honored and indispensable usage to hold expensive and extravagant drinking feasts in honor of deceased relatives, first, in immediate connexion with the funeral, and in many cases, frequently to repeat them in *early after-days*. The custom commences as soon as life is extinct, and generally continues on, day and night, with only brief intervals for rest and sleep; sometimes for more than an entire week. These feasts are attended by all the pagan friends of the deceased person's family, both bond and free; and, in many cases, the quantity of ardent spirits, ale, porter, wine, and other expensive drinks consumed on such occasions, is something frightful to contemplate. The consequences frequently are, that many families are greatly impoverished, and more still are so far ruined as to pecuniary means of life that, as I have already stated, one or more of the surviving members have to go into bondage as pawns. Now while I am writing, there is a feast of this kind in process here in this town. The grandmother of the family—a family in tolerably easy circumstances—died a few days back; and, according to custom, the drinking commenced immediately, and still continues. Besides other drinks, they have consumed one entire puncheon of rum and have commenced another, which they will probably finish also; and thus the expenses, for rum alone, may be about 43*l.* sterling. A few weeks hence they may perhaps repeat this drinking, and a year hence they may repeat it again, and they will thereby gain, in the public pagan mind, increased applause for doing the thing so well. It is not unusual for a poor family having scarcely a pound to call their own, to be impelled by this destructive public prejudice—fearing to be laughed at and despised should they not do so—to incur pecuniary liabilities amounting to ten or twelve pounds, or more, for these feasting purposes; and then, one of the sons or daughters is placed in pawn for the amount. Some one who has ready cash to spare, and who may wish to increase his or her number of dependents, advances, or rather, furnishes the sum required—say, for argument, *ten pounds*—and then the native usage allows an addition of fifty per cent. on the sum supplied; and thus the *pawn* goes into bondage, as representing security for the sum of 15*l.*" The pawn then passes entirely into, and under, the power of the pawnee; has to work like an ordinary slave or labourer, or servant, as the case may be, and has a claim on the pawnee for bare subsistence and ordinary clothing, but for no pay whatever. This bondage, then, continues as long as the debt of 15*l.* remains unpaid; and should the pawnee die, the head of his family has either to pay the debt, or place another person in pawn. Should the pawnee, at any time, wish to close the transaction, he can hand back the pawn and demand, and, if necessary, enforce payment in the native courts of law. There are many thousands of persons of both sexes, and nearly all ages, who are in this state of bondage from pawning; and it may be fairly assumed that, in the greater number of cases, they are the results of these mischievous and desolating customs for the dead.

POETRY.

SONG OF THE MAIDEN BY THE SEA.

THE hunting is over, the horns now are still,
The dun-deer has sobb'd out his life on the hill;
Let the chief and his clansmen ride homeward with glee,
But let my gallant huntsman come hither to me.
Hither to me, come hither to me,
Harold, brave Harold, come hither to me.

This night will old Ranald high revelry hold;
The quaigh for the vassal, for Ranald the gold;
For both Ranald and vassal the ale flowing free,
But for golden-haired Harold love's new wine with me.
Hither to me, &c.

The echoes of laughter on lonely Lochmore
Will startle at midnight the coot on the shore;
In the hall of old Ranald wild wassail will be,
But the warm lip of love will feast Harold and me.
Hither to me, &c.

This evening the maids in the cloister will tell
Their beads to the Virgin, when summons the bell;
While down under the cloister the murmuring sea
Will sing a sweet vesper to Harold and me.
Hither to me, &c.

The hunting is over, the evening begun;
Now ale for Lord Ranald, now beads for the nun.
The red sun is dipping his rim in the sea,
And my own love come over the heather to me.
Hither to me, come hither to me,
Harold, brave Harold, come hither to me.

W. R.

INDIA.

(After Alg-rn-n C. Sw-nb-rne.)

1

ARE the days of thy greatness forgotten, the days
When rose thy sons of the race of the moon and the sun,
Fighting like giants, seen now in historical haze,
Hast lost all knowledge of them, and the deeds by them done?

2

Dasrat and Yudishthir, Arjun and all of the race!
Men of heroic form, who courted glory and death!
Women of fairest mould, decked with ineffable grace,
Who breathed out honour and love with their every breath!

3

Fighting, and slaying, and dying, and leaving a name:
Dying and leaving no sons with the spirit *they* breathed:
Flesh of their flesh: but a spark of the soul not the same:
Theirs in the vapours of night gathered upward and wreathed.

4

Menu! The spirit of law, in a land of chaos and night:
A single and star-like brightness seen in the eastern sky:
Menu! The star to a nation that needed the light:
That guided the sons of the dawning, they knew not why.

5

Say why the Goddess of Liberty slumbers so long!
Where is the couch on which rested her delicate form?
Sleeps she the sleep of the dead or the sleep of the strong?
Say, is it only the lull that precedeth the storm?

6

Chains and fetters of iron that enter the soul!
When will it break, the dawn that shall set her free?
Tend we slowly or swift to the final goal,
When she shall rise, a sea-maid out of the sea?

7

Fair and chaste, as the snow of her mountain-peaks,
Pure from the fire of the tyrannous ages past,
Crowned with a new crown of liberty, India speaks,
Clasping, in fancy no more, the Goddess of Freedom at last.

UMBRA.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I hope you can allow me space to ask a question or two of the Rev. James Ross, with reference to his letter in your columns on the Disestablishment question. I do not propose to controvert any of his principles, since for the most part I agree with them, and have long been a supporter of Disestablishment at home. But having learnt in a profession where immediate failure waits on the disregard of facts, not to follow principles blindly without reference to circum-

stances, I feel that I have a right to ask him, on a matter relating to his profession, the first question I should ask myself in my own—"What are the practical measures you suggest, and how will they "work under the various circumstances they will meet?"

Mr. Ross, during an experience of some years in India, has resided, I think, exclusively in Calcutta, and sees from one point of view. I have lived as exclusively in the mofussil, and have seen from another. And I wish to know how he thinks that without Government aid, which he opposes, any form of Christian ordinances could be kept up among a scattered and changing handful of people. He will refer me to Christian willinghood. I have been trained in the utmost respect for the principle, but still I know that there may be a load too heavy for the most willing shoulders,—and all are not willing. Take the case of an ordinary Civil Station, with its Judge, Collector, Assistant, and one or two more on fair pay, and the few other Christian residents on low pay that hardly keeps their families and does not allow them to send them home for education, and suppose the Chaplain withdrawn. The Christian residents may be of two or three denominations, but suppose them all agreed, and all willing,—how can they keep a minister? He must be had from England; he must be a man of education; we know that he will require certain comforts; a house, a horse, his passage paid, perhaps his wife's; occasional furlough, his life insured, or provision for a pension, and a covenant for a term of years. All this we admit to be perfectly reasonable on his part. But who *can* guarantee them to him. The mere expenditure would be too heavy to men not overpaid and now burdened with a heavy income-tax from a depreciated currency; but if we would undertake that, which of us could be sure of remaining in his present station for six months—at a day's notice we may be sent hundreds of miles away. And as to any church buildings—for Mr. Ross would not let Government provide these either or any purchased property—what permanent Christian residents are there in any place who could become trustees?

I fear that Mr. Ross's principles would deprive mofussilites of all Christian teaching; and also would make us appear to the heathen as having *no religion*; for to the Hindoo, religion is not *conduct*, but *observances*. Is this desirable? Then there are certain Christian ordinances required, such as Baptism and the Communion, and some times a marriage. Even setting aside the preference the majority would have for receiving these from the minister of a particular church, or from a man episcopally ordained—which I acknowledge to be a strong feeling with many, though I do not personally share it—how could these be had at all? Possibly Mr. Ross may refer me to the missionaries. Well, missionaries are rather scarce in the interior. I have been nearly twenty years in the country, and have not been for a year of that time within reach of a missionary. But suppose there were a missionary at hand, what would his supporters at home say if they found that he was preaching weekly to the English residents, and leaving his schools and going forty miles into the interior to marry a planter's daughter or baptise his child? They would say "we sent you out to preach to the perishing heathen."

As it is, though sixty miles from the sudder station, we do see and hear once a month, not without some payment on our own part, a clergyman, which inspirits us to keep up, though of almost as many denominations as we are neighbours, some service on the Sundays when he is absent. But I am not sure that this would be so if he never came. How would Mr. Ross propose to meet the case of European troops? Would he deprive them of their Chaplains unless they provided them by voluntary subscription? Perhaps he will say theirs is an exceptional case, brought out here by Government, with no choice of station, teaching must be found for them. Well, we mofussilites are in the same condition; we have no choice of station, we are removeable at any moment;—true, we are individually better paid, but then there are far fewer of us in any place, and we have families dependent on us. Mr. Ross seems to think it unjust to pay Christian ministers from general taxation. I do not wish to object to the principle in theory, but I do not think it is so felt by the people. They object to taxation in general, and may equally object to paying troops who are meant to keep them down if necessary. But we tell them that the troops are for their good, and that our rule is for their good, if they cannot quite see it yet; and that the troops must be paid, and that we who rule them must be paid, and that we prefer to take our pay partly in the form of a station doctor, and partly in that of a station chaplain, since we could not personally provide either, for reasons given—and I do not think that the latter touches any native's conscience unless an English voluntary has shown him how he is oppressed, more than the former.

I have not controverted Mr. Ross's principles, which I will generally grant him; nor do I profess myself satisfied with things as they are. But I hold that circumstances alter cases, and that we should know and consider the effect of the practical measures proposed before rashly following the principle. If Mr. Ross thinks otherwise, if he would say as Robespierre, "*Périssent les Colonies plutôt qu'un principe*," no more remains to be said. But if not,—what is to be substituted for the present system, and how will it work?

MOFUSSILITE.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE Government of India has desired the East Indian Railway authorities to discontinue dismissing men in the manner they have been doing, and suggests that if further reductions are necessary they should be effected amongst heads of departments. If native employés are equal to Europeans, why, it is argued, was the rapid extension of traffic at the time of the famine not taken advantage of to recruit entirely from the abundantly supplied native labour market?

LORD COLERIDGE recently asked, in a certain breach of promise case, whether it was worth while cross-examining a gentleman who confessed to telling a lie and fabricating a letter. It is probable that certain judicial authorities in Calcutta will ask whether such a gentleman is fit to be a member of the local Bar.

ALTHOUGH the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be doubtless productive of much benefit to England, the prospect of the event has already had an opposite tendency. We learn—not from the Foreign Office, however—that much of the weakness apparent in recent negotiations with Burmah is due to the fact that the Government of India has so set its heart on the realisation of the project that it absolutely dreads any complication that might afford a plea for the postponement of the visit. In order to carry out the programme successfully, it is necessary that the Temple of Janus should be closed till after the Prince quits these shores. If war with Burmah or any other Great Power were to intervene, it might act as a wet blanket on the contemplated festivities, or possibly induce the Home Ministry to recommend a more convenient season for the visit. Lord Northbrook's hold on the Viceroyalty is not a firm one, and to be the Prince's host is the great object of his present ambition, to which all other political considerations are to be postponed. It was for this reason, we are told, that he did not wish to press upon the obstinate old barbarian of Mandalay more than one demand at a time, knowing full well that, if he did, war would be forced upon him by a flat denial on the part of His Majesty. Consequently, no reply to the modest request for permission to furnish an escort to China was to be asked for, and other important matters were allowed to stand over to a more convenient season. By sending an informal refusal to Sir Douglas on the subject of escort, the King unfortunately spoilt this little game; but the diplomatic resources of the Indian Government are so varied and extensive, that we have no doubt the difficuty will be overcome somehow; and by eating a little more of the dirt we have lately been so liberally fed upon, we shall be able to say, when the Prince comes in November next, that "*l'Empire, c'est la paix*," though the price we shall have to pay for the privilege will probably be a heavy one.

THE last annual return of the shooting of the Calcutta Volunteers does not bear very favourable testimony to the efficiency of the corps in this particular respect. A. and F. companies made excellent averages of 71·42 and 70·78 respectively; but the rest were, so to speak, nowhere; the company averages ranging from 43·85 down to 12·63. It is evident that ball cartridge is altogether wasted on E. company, and the general bad shooting of so many of the companies goes to show that the officers are more interested in the numerical strength of the corps than in its efficiency. There is no accounting for the detestable shooting recorded, except on the supposition that half the men in some of the companies can neither see a target nor hold a rifle correctly. This should not be. Recruits should go through a complete preliminary course of target-practice before shooting with their companies, and those who are proved to be unable to hit haystacks at a hundred yards should not be passed into the ranks at all. Such men merely waste good ammunition, and are not, as volunteers, worth the annual Government capitation grant. We believe it is a fact that many of the so-called effective volunteers are of too feeble *physique* to keep their rifles steady when aiming from the shoulder. The remark does not apply to A. and F. companies, which, we believe, consist almost exclusively of Europeans; but we feel sure there are many volunteers on the rolls of other companies who are utterly unfit to do real duty for even a single day; and to admit such men into the ranks is to cheat the Government in the matter of head-money, and seriously impair the efficiency of the corps as a whole.

THERE will certainly be no lack of amusement in Calcutta during the forthcoming season. We are now promised or threatened—whichever may be the more appropriate term—with three theatres all going at once: Mr. English's company at the old Opera House, the company at the Corinthian, and, as we now learn, Mr. Lewis may also be expected to open the Theatre Royal. Letters from Melbourne tell us that he will leave that city in August for Calcutta *viâ* Bombay.

A MEETING was lately held at Nongsawlia, Cherra Poonjee, for the annual prize distribution of the Government institutions there, at which Colonel H. S. Bivar, Deputy Commissioner, Khassia and Jyntea Hills, presided. The Colonel addressed the young people, males and females, assembled in the school-house, as follows: "It has given Colonel M'Culloch and myself much pleasure in responding to the Rev. Mr. Roberts' invitation, to be present at the distribution of prizes. The goodly number of pupils of both sexes in attendance is cheerful; and raises a hope that this ceremony is an earnest that the efforts of the British Government, so well carried out by your able and energetic professor, the headmaster of the Normal School, for promoting the intelligence of the inhabitants of Khassia Hills, are not without result. It is now many years that the Nongsawlia School has been established, and though progress has been attained, yet, owing to the scholars being too easily satisfied, to their disinclination to continue their studies, until they thoroughly understand what has been taught them, improvement has been and is still slow. The scholars who have this day obtained rewards as an acknowledgment of their industry, must not place too great confidence on their success. Doubtless their efforts are meritorious, but they must remember, that the distinction they have earned should be an incentive to them to still greater application, and it is to be hoped that the example which they have set, will stimulate others to imitate them. We know that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It may be likened to the case of a person acquiring something without understanding its uses. For instance, if any one of you became possessed of a horse without knowing how to manage it, the acquirement might be dangerous, for if such a one endeavoured to ride the animal, he might get a broken

head. A pupil, before he terminates his studies, should thoroughly understand what has been taught him, and thus be able to use his knowledge to his own advantage, and to the benefit of his fellowmen. A man who benefits by education, will learn his duty towards himself and his neighbour. He will rightly realize his position in the social state. He will be intelligent, and useful, a good man and a good subject; but, on the other hand, the man who has but a smattering of knowledge, will be dangerous to himself and others, for not having understood what he has been studying, he will imagine that he is better than his fellows. In fact he will have gained but little knowledge—as I have already said, a dangerous thing. Mr. Roberts tells me that he is well satisfied with the manner in which you have all attended to your classes, and this is very hopeful; if you are attentive to the teachings of your master and persevere until you understand what you are learning, progress must follow."

A SPORTING Correspondent writes: The prospects of racing all over India seem very much brighter than the most sanguine resident at Calcutta would have thought possible at the close of the disheartening meeting of last December. Already the races at Wellington on the Neilgherries, have proved a success. Everybody who is anybody at Madras and Bangalore was present. Fields were large, lotteries good, and numbers of really well-bred new maiden walers put in an appearance. They were notable, moreover, as the first run under the revised Calcutta scale, which reduces the weight of English and Colonials, Country-breds and Arabs, running together without any other class, 7lbs., and thus admits of winners carrying their penalties without being absolutely crushed, as heretofore. 9st. 7lbs. 9st. 10lbs., is, in all conscience, enough to burden any race-horse with, however good, in this trying climate, and over the adamantine Indian courses; and, if accumulative penalties bring the weight to exceed it, there should be a rule to reduce them all round, so that in no case can 10st. be exceeded, as in the weights for the Governor's Cup at Madras. The heavy subscriptions and fees which owners have formerly been charged in Calcutta have been been abolished; and the entries reduced to suit the wishes of gentlemen of limited means, wishing to run a horse or two, but unable to afford, or unwilling to risk, the larger sweepstakes of other days. This reduction is, to a certain extent, advisable, but it, of course, makes a winner's prize so much the smaller, and at an important meeting like Calcutta, there should be at least one valuable stake each day. Formerly an owner winning the Colonial, Derby, or Viceroy's Cup would receive, with the old entries and starting stakes, as much as Rs. 5,000 and often more. Now, with twenty first entries and ten starters, he would get but Rs. 2,100, a sum insufficient to induce an owner to bring a good horse from the Madras or Bombay Presidencies. Besides, there is unfortunately no Viceroy's Cup, and no valuable prize in its place, at weight for age with moderate penalties for all horses, to induce first-class ones to come from a distance. The penalties in the Burdwan Cup bring the weight such horses would have to carry up to 10st. 5lbs. even with the reduced scale, and may be considered prohibitive, whilst the Merchants' Cup is a handicap—the best thing it could be *if merely a handicap*, but it is encumbered with penalties for horses winning after the publication of the weights on the 2nd of December, which will tell very hardly on those who may happen to run anything on the first, second, or third days at Calcutta. Still, these drawbacks notwithstanding, good sport may be anticipated. The planters of Tirhoot, all genuine sportsmen, are talking of sending horses. The Nawab of Dacca is to send his great horse, *Satellite*; Baboo Mohiny Mohun Dass will have Sir William, and there will be a fair lot of maiden walers.

ON Thursday evening a very pleasant party of gentlemen assembled, at the invitation of "Caro," in the Dalhousie Institute, where they were kindly allowed a private view of the "Calcutta Pantheon", containing sketches of about a hundred and twenty of the principal citizens of the metropolis. The artist has excelled himself in this wonderful work of art. Every head is drawn with the accuracy of photography, while the likenesses, even where caricatured, are most striking. "Caro" has during the past year presented India with a series of most clever sketches, but in the Pantheon he has shown himself to be capable of still greater things.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has returned to Belvedere, but only for a few days, as he intends visiting Darjeeling again.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE United Service Institution of India intend to hold an exhibition of military drawings at Simla during the month of September.

IT is stated that the hill beer has been the main cause of the cholera attack at Kussowlie.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY'S Diary from Ladakh of the 28th of June says: "News was received the other day of the death of the Grand Lama of Lhassa, the Bhoodist Pope. The Hierarchy of Lama at Lhassa is, *as is probably known, a perpetual incarnation.* The *human form perishes, but* the spirit is at once revivified in some other birth. It is related that a boy born in one of the Ladakh monasteries was transported some years ago to fill the post of Dalai Lama at Lhassa. On the present occasion it is not yet known on whom the succession devolves, but the question is, according to ancient usage, determined by the consultation of some oracle, or Lama, who assumes some supernatural form, and declares the new birth."

BOMBAY.

THE scheme for the acquisition of the Bombay Water Works by a public company, to which we referred some time ago, has not received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

THE death of Dr. Narayen Daji, is announced from Bombay. He was well known as the brother of the late lamented Bhow Daji, who is said to have left the secret of his supposed cure for leprosy with Dr. Narayen. Whether this has been lost entirely with the death of Dr. Narayen remains to be ascertained. Dr. Narayen came prominently before the public last year, when he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay, which post he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the community.

MR. NANA MOROJEE, one of the Town Magistrates, has now been appointed Sheriff.

MADRAS.

A SUB-MAGISTRATE of one of the Southern Districts, lately sent up the head of a sheep, which had been severed from its body some three months previous to the sessions, with a view to its being identified as the head of the animal forming the subject of the theft! This absurd proceeding was not allowed to pass unnoticed, and on the Sessions Judge bringing it to the notice of the District Magistrate, the latter official took the opportunity of reading his simple Sub a lecture which we hope has duly benefited him. "The Sub-Magistrate," says the District Magistrate, "evinced an utter want of discretion in sending up this sheep's head, as he must have known, as remarked by the Judge, that it would be so decomposed before the commencement of the trial of the accused as to be beyond the possibility of identification." The District Magistrate has also taken this opportunity of inculcating a lesson on all the other Subs in his District, to whom he has issued a circular directing them to "use discretion in sending up to the Court such things as decomposed sheep's head, decomposed human bones, decomposed vegetables, and other similar property, in cases committed by them for trial; all the above having, at some time or other, been sent up to the Sessions Court."

THE Alpha Gold Mining Company have their crushing machinery all erected and in working order. Several of the Directors are on the spot, and regular crushing will be commenced at once. The prospects are believed to be very good.

THE Madras Volunteers lately received intimation that their services would probably be required in the Fort, should the regular troops be wanted in Burmah or China. On the morning of the 3rd instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman inspected the corps, and suddenly addressed the regiment as follows: "Officers and Gentlemen of the Volunteer Guards,—At a time like the present, when a war with China seems imminent, I have thought we might exhibit our feelings of loyalty by tendering our services to perform any local duties that the Government may be pleased to allot to us during the absence of the regular troops on foreign service. Those of the corps who are ready to do this will signify the same by holding up their hands as a mark of their decision." In an instant, every hand of the gallant Volunteers was raised, and the Colonel expressed his satisfaction by saying that he would forward a letter at once to Government containing the resolution. There are at present in the corps about 600 rank and file.

NO news appears to have been received of Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist at Madras, who disappeared mysteriously at the beginning of this year; and the local Government has issued an order about the disposal and care of the property he left behind him.

IN an important judgment lately given by the Supreme Court of Colombo, upon the question whether loans in Ceylon could legally carry more than 12 per cent. interest, Mr. Justice Caley held that interest in excess of 12 per cent. was usurious and illegal, and although he was overruled by the other judges, who held that the Court was bound to recognise agreements for interest above 12 per cent., we still think that a point is gained by the attention which this division of opinion on the Bench must draw to a serious defect in the existing law.

THE Princess of Tanjore has, it is reported, made up her mind to visit Madras with her consort, to be introduced to the Prince of Wales.

BURMAH.

THE British troops at present in Burmah comprise five brigades of Artillery, the 5-5th, the 6-5th, the 7-5th, the 7-6th, and the G-9th; two British Regiments, the 1-21st Fusiliers and the 67th; the C Company of Madras Sappers and Miners; four Native Regiments, the 6th, the 15th, the 17th, and the 39th M. N. I.; and a wing of the 4th Regiment Madras Infantry. Presuming that the Corps are all of them "full strength," we have thus a total force of 6,176 men in Burmah.

THE entire line of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, as determined upon at present, will, when completed, show a length of 371 miles—Rangoon to Prome 161 miles, Rangoon to Tounghoo 170 miles, Prome to the frontier 40 miles. The section from Rangoon to Prome is expected to be completed in 1877-78 at an estimated expenditure of £900,000.

THE *Rangoon Mail* says: "There was a great demand for dorians lately. The King of Burmah's agent was in the market *purchasing largely for His Majesty*, and the King's steamer left on Wednesday with a goodly supply of this delicious fruit. We believe Rs. 2,500 worth was bought on Tuesday by parties acting for the King, which would not represent more then 2,500 dorians. Had Sir Douglas Forsyth threatened to cut off the supply from Mandalay, we might have got more favorable terms in our agreement or treaty. We question if the King would not give up the monopoly of teak timber rather than that his palace should be deprived of this delicacy."

THE notorious dacoit, Nga Poung, connected with the death of Colonel Hamilton, has been sentenced to transportation for life. His last sentence was for ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE following conversation is stated to have taken place between the King of Burmah and Sir Douglas Forsyth: *Q.*—How long is it you have left Rangoon? *A.*—Fifteen days. *Q.*—Are H.M. the Queen and the Royal family well! *A.*—Owing to the "Myitta" (friendship) of Your Majesty, the Queen, and all the Royal family

are quite well? *Q.*—Is the country prosperous and the people well? *A.*—Owing to the "Myitta" of Your Majesty, the rain and weather are regular, the country prosperous, and the people well. H.M. then left amidst a flourish of trumpets: and a repast of roast fowls and ducks, without knives and forks, was laid before the Envoy and officers.

A RANGOON journal hears from Bhamo that the native policemen who are supposed to guard the British flag at that station, but who have now been for months without a European officer to head them, recently had an altercation with some of Lee See Tahee's Chinese. The latter wanted to come inside the British stockade, but were refused admittance. They contented themselves with remaining outside, and flinging a volley of stones at the policemen. The jemadar who commanded, reported matters to the Bhoma Woon, and the Chinese dispersed quietly.

WE must protest against the manner in which the *Pioneer* makes Sir Douglas Forsyth responsible for a failure, the sole honor of which can be claimed by the Government of India alone. Our contemporary, however, in striving to lay the blame on Sir Douglas, contradicts itself most wofully. In one place it speaks of the Envoy to Burmah being kept "in leading strings, as the confidential instructions clearly show"; and in another it remarks: "Lord Northbrook has stood by his incapable delegate with but too characteristic loyalty. We honor his readiness to make the best of a bad bargain." No attentive reader of the Resolution could possibly have failed to perceive that Sir Douglas had no discretionary power in the matter whatever. Whilst the negotiations were going on at Mandalay, the telegraph was constantly at work between Simla and Mandalay, and definite instructions were given from Simla on every point that could be called at all important.

ASIA.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* announces that the members of the Hissar expedition arrived at Karschi on the 29th of April, and were received by the Ameer in the most friendly manner. No obstacles stand in the way of exploring the country, but the expedition has been warned of the insalubrity of the climate. The explorers intended starting on the 5th of May from Baissuna for Ketilabi and Baldjuna. On leaving the mountains of Hissar they would proceed *viâ* Oba to Mundung.

THE Duke of Wellington is reported to have said, referring to the efficiency of the Chinese army, that with one regiment of British troops and a couple of field-pieces he would undertake to keep at bay the whole of the forces of the "Celestial" Empire, provided he had a strong position where he could not be easily attacked in flank or rear. Judging from a story told by our Allahabad contemporary, the forces of the Chinese Emperor seem to be still deserving of the high opinion the great Captain pronounced upon their efficiency. The Russian newspapers state that a Chinese garrison at Shikho, which had been trained by its leader in the Russian system of discipline and with Russian words of command, was lately led out against a small band of Tunganee marauders. Arrived in sight of the foe, the gallant Mantchoo deployed his army into line, put them through their musket drill, and gave the word for an incessant fire of real genuine Russian hurrahs! For a while the Tunganees stood astonished, as well they might, at the unwonted clamour. Then recovering their nerves, or perhaps their gravity, they rushed to the fight, and in five minutes the parade was broken up, and 200 out of 500 men fled back to Shikho; the rest were disposed of after the fashion of the East.

THE semi-official *Journal de Saint Petersburg* has the following upon the article in the *Times* commenting on the Anglo-Russian alliance project recommended in the *Golos*: "The *Golos* must feel exceedingly flattered at being treated as a political power by the *Times*. It was the *Golos* and no one else which a few days ago had the strange idea to propose that Russia should exchange the German alliance for an English league. But even this is saying too much. All the *Golos* really asserted was that should Germany ever endanger the peace of Europe, which there is absolutely no reason to expect, the continuance of peace might be secured with the assistance of England. However, the *Times* is quite right in holding that Russia is in no need of fresh alliances. The alliance cemented in 1872 is perfectly sufficient to secure peace, none of the Powers composing that alliance belonging to the number of those habitually jealous of German success. The object of that alliance being exclusively pacific, it may be subscribed to by any Power actuated by similar intentions. No such adhesion can modify or change an agreement the main purpose of which is to adjust in a friendly manner any misunderstanding that may arise."

LITERARY.

DR. BIRDWOOD has published a paper "On certain Documents in the India Office recently brought to light by him," in which he describes, at considerable length, the nature and importance of many of them. They are contained in an old box, which was handed over by Sir John Kaye on his retirement, to Dr. Birdwood's department, and do not appear to have been examined for a long time. These documents, which we made mention of some weeks ago, relate to the old East India Company, and, in many instances, still have the great seals of James the First, Charles the First, Oliver Cromwell, Charles the Second, Queen Anne, and George the Second attached to them. From others, of the reigns of James the Second and William the Third, the seals have been cut off. Among these documents are licences for the exportation of English and foreign bullion; commissions to commanders of the East India Company's fleets; for inquiry into the disbursements of the moneys collected towards the suppression of the pirates of Algiers; a warrant from Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector, for the repayment of 50,000*l.* lent to him by the Company; a mandate from the Duke of York (afterwards James the Second) for sale of a Dutch prize-ship; acquittances to the Company for the sale of other prizes, two of which were sold "for the accommodation of His Majesty's occasions", with the notice and details of many loans made to different monarchs by the Company. The most interesting document is the original roll, on fifteen skins of parchment with the names of the subscribers attached, for the raising the sum of two millions, at 8½ per cent., "for settling the trade to the East Indies." Each name is followed by the amount subscribed, one being as much as 20,000*l.*, another as little as 100*l.* It is a matter of regret that many of these documents have been purposely mutilated, while some of them are now almost illegible from the effects of damp. Neither Mr. Mill, Prof. Wilson, nor even Mr. Thornton, nor Sir John Kaye, would seem to have made any use of the contents of this box, or indeed, to have in any way referred to them.

THE Russian traveller, Pachino, who was some time ago stopped at Lahore in his way to Cabul, has recently turned up at Teheran through which city he passed *en route* to St. Petersburg, in the dress of a Turkish Hajji. He proposes to write a book of travels, but his most interesting experiences will probably be confided to the private ear of the Head of the Secret Intelligence Department.

THE International Telegraph Congress sitting at St. Petersburg has decided in favour of the retention of the twenty-word message as the normal length of telegraphic despatches. Above that length, however, additional words are to be counted by fives, instead of tens, as at present; and a twenty-five word message will be charged only five-sixths of the price of a thirty-word message. The conference has also resolved upon the adoption of the franc as the standard of value in framing the tariff, and the unit in international telegraph accounts.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Rev. Dr. Mullens who visited Madagascar last year, gives this description of one of the places where the persecuted Christians used to meet to read the Scriptures: "About fifteen months ago I was in one part of the country, and was asking the missionary who resides there whereabouts it was that the martyrs used to gather. We had often heard of those gatherings, and one of his native evangelists who stood by, said, 'Why, it is just here. I can show you the spot.' And we all went with him, and he led us to a great group of enormous boulder rocks. He pointed out a little opening between those rocks. It was about two feet from the ground; and we crept into it, and then looked around, and on the left, beneath a big boulder, the biggest of all, we found that there was a little space of about 14 or 15 feet long, and about 3 or 4 feet wide, and about 2 feet high—just such a space as we might find beneath a rather long dining-table. He said, 'We used to meet here—ten, or twelve, or fifteen of us—on the Sabbath-day, to read the Word of God. On some occasions we were as many as forty in this little cave. We could scarcely see. The light came in only just at the end. We have met in the evenings. We had only our Bibles, or pages of the Bible, and pages of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and little hymns printed. And we were particulary glad in our meetings when it rained, because we knew that the soldiers would not be coming after us, and that they would rather let us alone on those unpleasant evenings. And then, what with the noise of the rain and the fears of the soldiers, we felt assured that we could enjoy singing for once in our worship, and so we sent up our thanksgiving before God.' The man who told us the story was one of those who had done it. He has been a most faithful friend to these people—his brethren in the faith. He is looked up to as a father by them all. He saw his own relations—the men and the women that had lived around him, and had worshipped in the boulder cave with him—led out to be burnt or to be thrown over a precipice. He saw many of them sold into chains; he saw many of them at work, in after days, in the iron works at Mantasua. Everywhere he had testimony of the hatred of the authorities against the Word of God; but he stood firm through it all."

THE semi-annual session of the Rohilcund District Conference of the M. E. Church was held in Moradabad, July 1st—5th. Missionaries, native Evangelists, Pastors and Catechists of the various stations from Shahjehanpore to Bijnour were in attendance and took part in the work of the session. The proceedings of the Association comprised lectures, essays and discussions, mainly in theology and social science, preaching, and other devotional services. A great part of the time was taken up in discussing the betrothal and marriage of native Christians. Many of the village converts are disposed, says the *Lucknow Witness*, to resume the old practice of early betrothals, and even employ the services of a heathen priest for the ceremony. The members of the Association were by no means unanimous regarding the manner in which the difficulty should be met. One or two of the Missionaries, a few native Christians by birth and one or two Mahomedan converts, were rather disposed to wipe out all vestiges of heathenism and require rigid adherence to established Christian custom. But the majority of the Missionaries and the native preachers who had themselves sprung from among these villagers, felt the necessity of great gentleness and caution in dealing with the question, and it was finally recommended that betrothals be not entirely disapproved and that the native pastors themselves should conduct the ceremonies, preserving as far as possible the customs of the people without encouraging anything like idol worship.

MILITARY ORDERS.

COX, Lieut. G. F. F., furlough for twelve months.
GLEIG, Captain C. F, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.
GRAVES, Colonel J. C., to have a good-service pension.
NICHOLETTS, Lieutenant R. C., promoted to the rank of Captain.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

CLINE, Mr. G. W., to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

FORBES, Mr. W. A., permitted to retire from service.
HACKET, Mr. C. A., leave for three months.
MARKBY, The Hon'ble W., leave for three months.
REPTON, Major H. M., Deputy Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner of Ajmere.
WHEELER, Rev. C. E, to be Chaplain of Nowgong.

PUBLIC WORKS.

BARNFATHER, Mr. W., to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the North-Eastern Circle.
NIXON, Mr. G. S. A., Assistant Engineer, leave for six months.

BENGAL.

ANDREW, Mr. E. S., Deputy Magistrate, transferred to Durbhunga.
BOSE, Baboo C. C., Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensing, leave for two months.
BOSE, Baboo R. C., to be Moonsiff of Kaligunge.
BANERJEA, Baboo P. N., Moonsiff of Bankoorah, transferred to Cutwa.
DAS, Baboo N. M., Moonsiff of Sulkea, transferred to Bankoorah.
GHOSE, Baboo H. C., Deputy Magistrate, Durbhunga, leave for two months.
LAWRIE, Surgeon E., Resident Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, leave for forty-six days.
MCLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., Acting Joint Magistrate, leave for six months.
MITTER, Baboo J. C., to be Moonsiff of Diamond Harbour.
MITTER, Baboo T. N., to be first Moonsiff of Bongong.
MOOKERJEA, Baboo S. D., to be Moonsiff of Burjorah.
MULLICK, Baboo B., Moonsiff of Cutwa, transferred to Sulkea,
NAG, Baboo N., to act as Moonsiff of Bankoorah.
PORCELLI, Mr. E. F. J., Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Mynpoorie, leave for six months.
RAZAK, Moulvie A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, leave for three months.
SNYED, Mr. J. P., Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
SEAL, Baboo R. N., to be Moonsiff of Pundooah.

MADRAS.

BLAIR, Captain H. W., to act as Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.
BOYD, Mr. J. E. E. A., to act as Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly.
BUTLER, Surgeon W. J., to act as Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Madras Medical College.
COCKERILL, Surgeon-Major R. W., to act as Physician, General Hospital, and Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Madras Medical College.
FORBES, Mr. L., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.
HUME, Surgeon T., to act as Civil Surgeon, Chittoor.
PUCKLE, Mr. R. K., leave for one year.
ROSS, Surgeon R. E., to act as Fort Surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties.
SIBTHORPE, Surgeon C., to act as Surgeon of the General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in the Madras Medical College.

PUNJAB.

BURNE, Captain J., leave for forty days.
O'CONNOR, Mr. T. A., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Montgomery.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE money-market during the week has been easier, and accommodation has been obtainable in the Bazar on Government securities at call for 3½ per cent. The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday morning reduced the rate of interest and discount and the margin on Government paper one per cent. all round. The minimum rate is now 5 per cent., and as there is no prospect of any heavy demand upon the resources of the Bank, it is quite possible that the rates will be still lower. The Bank of Madras has also lowered its rate one per cent., since our last. From Bombay the reports are much the same as last week. Business is inactive, but Government paper is quoted firmer.

The Bank of Bengal half-yearly accounts, closed up to the 30th June, were published yesterday, with a report of the Directors. The net profits for the half-year amount to Rs. 13,89,550-11-3, which, added to Rs. 40,566-1-3, brought forward from the previous half-year, makes a total of Rs. 14,30,116-12-6. Of this sum Rs. 2,00,000 have been transferred to the Reserve Fund, and Rs. 11,00,000 will be divided on the capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Rs. 75,242-4-9 will be carried forward to profit and loss account, and the remainder set aside to provide for depreciation in the Bank's investments in Government securities and for bad and doubtful debts. The balance of the Reserve Fund is now Rs. 18,04,775-23-1.

Exchange on London has shown very little fluctuation, and rates close as follows :—

Bank Bills' six months' sight...	...	1-9⅞ *a*
Ditto three ditto do. ...	...	1-9⅞ *a*
Ditto Demand ...	...	... 1-9 5/16 *a* 1-9⅜

Business has been quiet both here and in Bombay; six months' Bank Bills in Bombay are quoted *1-9 15/16*, and the demand paper *1-9½*. *In this market sovereigns* are quoted at Rs. 11-1.

The Government paper market has been more firm and the enquiry has been rather more important. Although money is easier, there does not appear to be any desire for speculation, and while rates have advanced the business done has not been in very large amounts. 4 per cent. paper is now quoted at Rs. 102-6, but buyers hold back their offers for one anna less ; the quotation is very firm, however, and it is not likely that sellers will part with their paper for less: the tendency is rather towards a slightly higher rate. 4½ per cent. securities of 1872 are quoted at Rs. 103¼ to Rs. 103⅜ ; 5½ per cents are almost nominal at Rs. 109¼. In Bombay 4 per cents are quoted at Rs. 102⅜ to Rs. 102½. The latest Reuter's telegraphic reports from London quote 4 per cent. in enfaced paper at 91½, Exchange in London on India 1-9¼. In the share market there is but little improvement to report ; the heavy losses of the past twelve months still hang like a depressing cloud over the market, and forms the chief impediment to more extensive operations. There is a large amount of money absolutely locked up in Jute stocks and other shares which it is impossible to release at present. Investors are for the most part full, and speculators having lost their margins are unable to work. There is nevertheless a much better feeling, and Jute stocks are already beginning to look more hopeful. There have been transactions reported in Barnagore's, Seebpore's, Howrah and Budge Budge Jutes, all at slightly better prices, and there is a fair demand for all these stocks to-day. Bengal Bank shares have several times changed hands at Rs. 1,410 ex-dividend. National Bank's are suffered to decline and are now offering at Rs. 115. Allahabad Bank scrip has been sold at Rs. 132, Oude and Rohilcund Railway stock at Rs. 125, Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway at Rs. 235. Tea shares generally still hold their position. Singell's have, however, considerably fallen in consequence of the low prices realised for the teas, and they are now quoted at Rs. 115. Bishnath Contributory's are wanted at Rs 103, Punkabarree's are reported at Rs. 112, Chota Nagpore's Rs. 108. East India's Rs. 85, Durrung's Rs. 80, Dehing's Rs. 61½.

Public auctions of Indian Teas were held on the 16th instant at which 9,795 packages were offered and 8,300 sold. There was a fair competition and prices generally were in favour of sellers.

The Freight market has been less active, the principal demand being for seeds and wheat. As the jute season is now approaching rates may be expected to improve.

The reports from the Tirhoot and North-West Indigo districts are still satisfactory, the weather being favorable and the produce good. From Lower Bengal the accounts are not so good.

The home markets for Jute and Bengal Cotton are still discouraging to shippers, and business for Europe is consequently extremely quiet. In other produce, business is dull and there is nothing special to comment upon.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

17TH JULY.

London, 16th July.

A DEBATE was held in the Commons last night on Mr. Fawcett's motion that no part of the expenses of the Prince's visit should be charged against the Indian Revenues. Mr. Fawcett urged that the present was a favorable opportunity to make amends to India for the paltry manner whereby the Indian Exchequer was made to defray the expenses of the visit of the Sultan of Turkey to England. Mr. Hankey seconded the motion. Mr. Disraeli said he opposed the motion, as the Prince was not going as the representative of the Queen, which would have entailed a vast expenditure, whereof part would have been borne by India, but was going as the Viceroy's guest, and would have an excellent opportunity of visiting the ancient sites and viewing the scenery of India, and also of becoming acquainted with her various peoples, their history, literature, and customs. He (Mr. Disraeli) insisted that the right course had been taken, and believed India would have reason to complain if deprived of an opportunity of showing her hospitality. He concluded by saying that this visit would be an event in the history of the Empire, and would be attended with inestimable benefits. Mr. Gladstone supported the views of the Government, which were fair and just. He quoted, as an instance, the Prince's visit to Canada, which colony voluntarily assumed the charge of £53,000, and said India, if it had popular representation, would do similarly.

19TH.

Paris, 16th July.

A DEBATE has taken place in the Assembly on the motion brought forward by M. Buffet with reference to the Bonapartist intrigues. M. Gambetta attacked, and the Left rejected the motion. The Right had confidence in the Government and approved of it. The union between the Left and Government is destroyed, and the Bonapartists are exultant.

London, 16th July.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that during his stay in England the Sultan of Zanzibar had signed a fresh treaty, which would result in the full execution for the future of the treaty of 1853.

The Sultan has left England for Paris.

Incessant rains and disastrous floods are reported from *Wales and the West of England.*

Berlin, 16th July.

THE Emperors of Germany and Austria have had a cordial interview at Ischel in Austria.

London, 17th July.

IN the House of Lords, Lord Derby said that two gentlemen, selected by Mr. Wade and approved of by Government, would start about the end of August to investigate the murder of Mr. Margary.

A public meeting has been held with Mr. Disraeli as Chairman, when it was resolved to erect a statue to Lord Byron in London by national subscriptions.

The floods in the West of England and South Wales are subsiding. Further inundations are apprehended if the rains continue. The Lord Mayor is receiving subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

21ST.

London, 20th July.

IN the Lords, Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to the abuses which existed in the Indian coolie traffic. Lord Carnarvon replied that he had already pointed out the abuses in the treatment of coolies in the Straits Settlements, but that coolies in the West Indies were well treated. Two Englishmen had been leniently punished for a case of flogging in the province of Wellesley, but he was determined to prevent, by legislation, any future miscarriage of justice. Earl Longford moved for copies of the correspondence which had passed between the India Office and the Indian Government relative to the Indian prize money. The motion was agreed to. Lord Salisbury regretted the delay which had occurred, but would do his utmost to effect a speedy settlement of claims.

Obituary—Lady Franklin.

22ND.

London, 21st July.

AN insurrection has broken out among the Christian peasantry in Herzegovina, a province of Turkey. A number of troops have been sent by the Porte against the insurgents. An Austrian force is marching upon the frontier.

In the Commons last night Mr. Hardy stated that the estimates returned by the Army Purchase Commission for the present year, included a sum for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission relative to the grievances of officers.

Appointments gazetted: S. F. E. Annesly and G. V. Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonels, 24th Regiment; F. C. D'Epinay Barclay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 66th Regiment. Brevet, in consequence of the death of Major-General Muller, J. H. Wingfield to be Major-General; F. M. Birch to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

23RD.

London, 22nd July.

RENEWED rains have occurred in the Midland and the Western counties of England, attended by inundations. Extensive damage has been done to the crops, of which despairing accounts are received from almost everywhere.

William Collie and Alexander Collie have been arrested on a charge of fraud and consigned to Newgate; the London and Westminster Bank are prosecuting. Russia has abandoned the continuation of the conference upon the Code of War at St. Petersburg.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12th—Str. Himalaya from Rangoon. 13th—Str. Atholl from London *viâ* Suez Canal, Str. Arcot from Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab. 16th—Dragon from Liverpool, Elcano, from Melbourne, Str. Mecca from Bombay *viâ* Coasts, Str. Viceroy from London *viâ* Suez Canal. 17th—Bertha from Cape Town, Str. Penguin from London and Madras, George Gilroy from Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

July 12th—Str. Scotia for Port Blair and Camorta. 14th—Str. Deccan for London *viâ* Suez Canal. 16th—Str. Queen Victoria for London *viâ* Suez Canal, Str. Duke of Sutherland for London *viâ* Suez Canal, Str. Madura, for Bombay *viâ* Coasts, Str. Legislator for Straits and Hong-Kong, Str. China for Trieste *viâ* Suez Canal. 17th—Balkamah for London. 18th—Mirzapore for Liverpool, Saint Monan for London, John Pascal for New York, Str. Roma for Genoa and Marseilles, Thurso for Melbourne, Str. Satara for Coasts, Str. Himalaya for Coasts.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co's S.S. *Sumatra*, Commander Julius Orman, arrived at Bombay on Wednesday the 14th Instant with the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Captain and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. B. Keelan, Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Mr. J. Phillips, Colonel Parkins, Colonel Boyd, and Captain Shaw.

FROM VENICE—Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. W. R. Baker, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, and Mr. Hindmarsh.

FROM BRINDISI—Major-General and Mrs. Blak, Colonel A. C. Phillips, Mr. H. S. Cotton, Mr. T. Grant, and Mr. T. Short.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co's S.S. *Indus*, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed on the 16th, with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mr. S. Lambe, Col. Balfour's children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Dykstra, Miss Pritchard, Miss Moore, Mr. Pritchard's 7 children and 2 native servants, Mr. G. A. James Rothnay, Mr. Doyne, Mrs. Lindsten, two children 2 infants, European female servant and 2 native servants, Mrs. Swinhoe, child, and 2 infants and native female servant, Mr. Chenglepata and 2 native servants, Mr. F. T. Fraser, Mr. R. Dagnall, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. W. James, Mr. C. J. Cooke, Miss Manifold, Captain Cowan, Mr. Bonfield, Mr. Freshwater, and Captain Bean.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. F. W. Badcock, Lt.-Colonel T. Hughes, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. G. Nixon, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Dr. Moirs, Mr. Echstein, Lieut. H. A. York, Mr. J. Alexander Anderson, and Mr. W. A. Boulton.

FOR VENICE—Colonel O'Connell, and Mr. F. Masotti.

FOR ADEN—Surgeon Ashton.

BIRTH.

BAILEY.—On the 14th instant, at Dalhousie, the wife of Wellesley C. Bailey, Missionary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BENEDICT—HERRING.—At St. James's, Clapton, on the 19th June 1875, by the Rev. T. D. Pearson, Ernest Benedict, M. Inst. C. E., only son of Sir J. Benedict, Kt., of Manchester Square, to Eveleyn, only daughter of the late John West Herring, Esq., Solicitor, of Regent's Park, London.—No Cards.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES BRIGDEN, late of Messrs. Westfield and Co., hereby states that his connection with that Firm ceased on the 2nd July. Mr. Brigden will henceforth be associated with Mr. E. Nicholson; and for the ensuing three months will be engaged in completing up-country orders. At the end of that period he will open business under the title of "Brigden, Nicholson & Co.," in Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 25 *in advance.*

All Subscriptions and monies due to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *to be made payable to* MESSRS. NICHOLLS & CO., *Financial Agents, 8 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

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CONTENTS OF No. 2106, JULY 24TH, 1875.

A Cry from Mysore—The New Rent Bill—Revision and Division of Churches in Ireland—Old Indians—Goethe's "Faust"—Peacock's Works—Barton's Bengal—Editorial Notes—The Week—London Letter—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letter to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Commerce and Finance—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

HAY, a Gunner in the 2nd Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, and an Overseer in the Public Works Department, Rohtee Division, Indus Valley State Railway, died on the road to Sukkur, on the 3rd September 1874.

William Henry CROWE, a Guard in the East Indian Railway, died at Dinapore, on the 26th April 1875.

Julia MORRIS, of Peshawur, widow of Color-Sergeant Morris, late of the 1-17th Regiment, died at Peshawur, on the 14th December 1874.

Thomas STEWART, an Engine Driver in the Rajpootana State Railway, died at Delhi, on the 16th May 1875.

Alexander BAGOT, a Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Tilloomaree, Bhootan Dooars, on the 20th October 1874.

William Alexander HOLCOMBE, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Lanet, Naga Hills, on the 2nd February 1875.

Elizabeth Pratt GEORGE, of No. 7 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, a Boarding-house keeper, died at Calcutta, on the 24th June 1875.

Harriet DEANE, of Calcutta, a widow, died at Calcutta on the 27th March 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 36, Act II of 1874, to William Deane as son of the deceased.

Alexander CAW, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 16th February 1875. A like Certificate granted to Mrs. Maria Caw, as widow of the deceased.

Sarah MATHEWS, of Howrah, a widow, died at Howrah on the 5th July 1871. A like Certificate granted to Stephen Michael Hamer, as son as the deceased.

James Osmond BYRNE, an Assistant in the Surveyor-General's Office, died at Calcutta, on the 24th May 1875. A like Certificate granted to Mrs. Ellen Byrne, widow of the deceased.

George GROOMBRIDGE, a Guard in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, died at Hurda on the 23rd December 1872. Certificate granted under Sec. 37, Act II of 1874, to Messrs. Menezes Brothers of Hurda, as creditors of the deceased.

Thomas V. WILSON, an Assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., died at Calcutta on the 17th April 1875. Certificate granted to David Mackay under Sec 36, Act II of 1874, as a friend of the deceased's family.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* MACDONALD, R., late Foreman, Carriage Painter, Kotah, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	Claims	in full.
* SMITH, Edward John, late Serjt-Major in the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, and an Assistant to Messrs. Francis, Ramsay and Co.	Do.	do.
SHORTT, T. H. H., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Joint-Magistrate of Mymensing	1st Dividend	@ 1 as. 10¾ pie.
* TIBBETTS, J. W., late of No. 28 Wellington Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
WORMULL, A., late Head Cutter, Presidency Medical Store Department, Calcutta	1st Dividend	@ 3 as. 6¾ pie.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT: *Calcutta, 17th June, 1875.*

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

BONUS YEAR 1875.

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WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	8	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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The old rates do,	..	do, ..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
The Standard	..	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
The Universal	..	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance	..	..	..	..	..	31	16	0
The Commercial	..	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	..	..	31	9	0
The London and Lancashire	..	..	..	..	33	8	8									

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Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24 Pints, ..	„	48	„
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6 Magnums, at	„	35	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12 Quarts, ..	„	35	„
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Estate of William John Hicks deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of William John Hicks, late a Colonel on the retired list of the Bengal Staff Corps, are hereby required to send in the same, properly vouched, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

ORR AND HARRISS,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1875. *Attorneys for the Administrators.*

Estate of Henry Charles Hulse deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Henry Charles Hulse, late of No. 17 Redhaven Street, Elgin, Scotland, formerly in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, are hereby required to send in the same, properly vouched, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

6 HASTINGS' STREET, ORR AND HARRISS,
Calcutta, 1st July 1875. *Attorneys for the Administrator.*

Estate of Leonard Hornor Lees deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Leonard Horner Lees, Doctor of Medicine, late of No. 3 Norfolk Square, Brighton, England, formerly in Her Majesty's Bengal Medical Service, are hereby required to send in the same, properly vouched, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

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PROSPECTUS.

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Tickets Ten Rupees each.

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After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
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One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on *Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day* at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

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Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

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For *Reviews*, see *Friend of India*, March 11; *Englishman* (Calcutta) April 1; *Allen's Indian Mail* and the *Homeward Mail*, April 24; the *Overland Mail*, April 23; and the *Pioneer*, May 7.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

OF CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Beg respectfully to bring to notice their varied Stock of

WATCHES.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.	*Cash Prices.* Rs.	Rs.
Gold, English-made, Engraved Hunting or Half-Hunting Case, Lever movement, beautifully finished and with latest improvements..	225 to	500
Gold Engraved Hunting Case, Horizontal Escapement, best finish	100 to	300
„ „ „ enamelled and set with Diamonds..	200 to	800
Note.—A Lady's Gold Hunter, Lever, of best English make, and an elegant Gold Brooch Chain, both complete, in Morocco case, can be supplied at any price, from	250	upwards.
Or a Lady's Gold Hunter, with Horizontal Escapement, best finish, with a pretty Gold Brooch Chain, both complete, in Morocco case, at	150	upwards.
Silver watches, of elegant appearance and reliable time-keepers ...	35 to	150

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.		
Gold English Lever Watches, with all the latest improvements and of the best make	200 to	800
Silver do. do. Engine-turned cases	65 to	100
Gold Watches, with Horizontal movements, best finished	100 to	250
Silver ditto. ditto.	50 to	100
Aluminium Keyless Watches, with thick crystal glass on both sides. *Guaranteed to be good time-keepers*	40	Cash.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,

In fine Silver double botttomed, Engine-turned Hunting case, of medium size, and with a first class full plate Lever movement, Rs. 50 Cash.

HAMILTON AND CO. beg to state that for some years past their endeavour has been to introduce to their Constituents a good reliable English Silver Watch, at a really moderate price. Owing to recent valuable improvements in the Watch-maker's art, by which the aid of machinery has been brought to bear with marvellous success, they are now enabled to offer the above Watch, which they guarantee to be entirely English-made throughout, at the hitherto unprecedented price of Rs. 50 Cash, and

The same Watch in Gold Engine-turned Hunting case at Rs. 160 Cash.

JEWELLERY.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	Rs.
Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, plain, engraved, chased or enamelled Gold, in cases	45 to	100
„ set with Cornelian, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, &c...	50 to	150
„ Turquoise Pave, or otherwise richly gemmed	200 to	350
Studs only, plain or engraved Gold	14 to	25
„ handsomely chased, or figured enamel	20 to	40
„ very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones ..	40 to	500
Scarf Pins, more elaborate and of unique designs, enamelled, and set with Pearl, Coral, Turquoise, Garnet, &c..	18 to	80
Sleeve-Links and Solitaires, plain or chased	16 to	40
„ enamelled, or enamel and precious stones	50 to	200
Collar Buttons, plain, engraved, or set with stones	8 to	25
„ set with fine Brilliant Diamond	40 to	200
Vest Buttons, in sets of 5 or 6, of all gold	32 to	80
„ Malachite, Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c..	20 to	100
Scarf Rings and Slides, plain Gold, engraved or chased..	15 to	35
„ set with stones and enamelled	25 to	100

MOFUSSIL ORDERS will receive immediate attention. Sketches of articles will be sent, on application by letter, to any address, and in cases specially where despatch is of consequence, goods will be selected and sent at once on inspection; when the selection of goods is left entirely to Hamilton & Co., their Constituents may rely upon a choice being made from the newest and most tasteful portion of their stock.

HAMILTON AND Co., in ordinary.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

Subscribed and paid-up Capital.....£3,200,000
Reserve Fund .....£ 800,000

London Bankers:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange

On London—6 months' sight..... 1s. 10⅞d. per Rupee.
„ On demand..... 1s. 10¾d. „
On Paris—6 months' sight..... 242 francs.
Letters of Credit ..... 1s. 10⅜d.
Ditto . for *Italy* and *France* payable in Gold without Commission 1s. 10¼d.

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at *two per cent.* on minimum monthly balances.

Deposit Accounts.

Interest at *three per cent.* allowed on money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at *four per cent.* subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS OR ORDER."

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, "LIMITED."

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills .. .. 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes .. .. 8 do.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares .. .. 6 do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares .. .. 6 do.
On do. do. do. Goods or Shipping Documents for Goods .. .. 8 do.
On cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent., on the amount of Credit .. .. 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

LLOYD'S BANK, DARJEELING.

Fixed Deposits—Interest is allowed on deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards on the following terms :—

On sums lodged for 3 months certain .. 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 12 do. .. 7 do.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on floating deposits or Current Accounts, when the monthly Balances exceed 1,000 Rupees (One Thousand.)

A. B. L. WEBB,
Darjeeling, N. Bengal, April 1874. Manager.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited, grant LOANS on the MORTGAGE of Real estate in the Bombay Presidency, and make temporary ADVANCES upon Government Securities.

Forms of application for Loans on Mortgage may be obtained at the Bank's Office, 2, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TARPAULINS

OF SIZES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

D.S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Dealers in

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS

ARE prepared to supply Native States and other Consumers of Medical Stores with Drugs and Medical supplies generally, of guaranteed quality, and on terms which will compare favorably with those of the Government or any other large suppliers.

They refer to their extensive connection with Native States in the Bombay Presidency as a guarantee of the satisfactory manner in which they conduct business intrusted to them.

Their latest wholesale price-current will be forwarded on application, and special advantages will be offered to regular indentors.

They solicit the attention of Civilians and District Officers to their assortment of

MEDICINE CHESTS,

Probably the most extensive to be found in any one House in India or elsewhere. A list of the various patterns, with prices, will be forwarded on application. When ordered, they are filled very carefully and furnished with a copy of *Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion*, (2nd Edition).

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Sassoon House, Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. ERNSTHAUSEN & OESTERLEY,

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.,

have the CHAMPAGNE of this well-known brand constantly for sale at their Godown's in cases of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

THE REVEREND H. SELLS receives private Pupils at Hampton Court, Mussoorie, to prepare them for the Public Schools at Home or for Examinations in India.

RETAIL AT MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO'S

CHEROOT DEPOTS,

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, AND BOMBAY.

"A"

OR "PLANTATION BRAND."

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

WHOLESALE

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.

DINDIGUL,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ON SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, CALCUTTA.

REPORT ON THE PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN INDIA; by J. E. O'CONNOR. Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 Annas.

NOTE ON LAC; by J. E. O'CONNOR; Revised Edition. Price, 8 As.; packing and postage, 3 Annas.

VANILLA: ITS CULTIVATION IN INDIA; by J. E. O'CONNOR. Price, 8 Annas; packing and postage, 1 Anna.

CULTIVATION OF SILK IN INDIA; some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend Sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. GEOGHEGAN, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce; Foolscap folio, in stiff Cover. Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 Annas. New authorized edition, corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

GROVE PARK SCHOOL, WREXHAM.

PRINCIPAL.—J. PRYCE JONES, L. C. PREC.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following facts :—1. The locality of the School is remarkably healthy. 2. The premises are extensive, and fitted up with due regard to the comfort of the Pupils. 3. Every facility for recreation is afforded by the large playground and cricket-field which adjoin the house. 4. There is a sufficient staff of well qualified Masters, including a Classical Master, B.A., in Classical honours, Cambridge, and a resident Frenchman. 5. At the Examinations of the College of Preceptors and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Pupils from the School have taken Honours in several distinct branches of Education, *e.g.*, Latin, French Mathematics, Book-keeping, and English. 6. At five examinations by the College of Preceptors, Certificates were Awarded to one-third of all the pupils in the School. 7. At five out of seven examinations by the College the highest place in Book-keeping was given to candidates from the School. 8. The Principal earnestly endeavours to form in his Pupils a manly Christian character. 9. The Diet is liberal.

TERMS which are moderate and inclusive with lists of successful pupils on application.

CALCUTTA METAL MART.

THE undersigned have a large stock of Machinery, Metals, and Miscellaneous Articles of all descriptions, and are prepared to give estimates, or contract for the supply of any materials which they have not in their godowns.

They are also prepared, for a moderate commission, to import any articles from England at actual cost, and are in a position to get the best quality at the lowest possible price.

The following are generally in stock or on the way :—

Portable Engines.

Clayton & Shuttleworth's

Prices, with Single Cylinder .. .. Rs.	4 H. P. 2,700	6 H. P. 3,250	8 H. P. 3,900	10 H. P. 4,500	
Do., with Double Cylinder .. .. Rs.	10 H. P. 4,750	12 H. P. 5,000	16 H. P. 6,250	20 H. P. 7,500	

Reversing Gear.

Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

Stationary Engines.

Tangye's (suited for Tea Gardens), with vertical boiler mounted on base plates, occupy little room, and are well adapted for use with Tea or other machinery requiring small power. Fire-places are constructed to burn either wood or coal.

Prices .. .. Rs.	2 H. P. 1,400	3 H. P. 1,500	4 H. P. 1,650

Fire Engines.

Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Centrifugal Pumps.

Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
A 7-inch pump worked by an 8 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 900 gallons per minute.
An 8-inch pump worked by a 10 H.P. Portable Engine, will discharge about 1,100 gallons per minute.
Prices, with pipes and other fittings complete.

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
Rs.	460	600	750	900	1,050.	1,300	1,500.

Centrifugal Pumps.

The same sizes, but of slightly different shape, may be had mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

Special Steam Pumps.

Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

Disintegrators.

Norton and Hawksley's for *grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans,* leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.

Prices.

No. 1, Rs. 450; No. 2, Rs. 1,050.

Extinctures.

Dick's—can be carried by one man, and always kept ready for instant use in case of fire. They have proved very efficacious at Home; and in Warehouses, Mills, and Ships; as well as for Private Dwellings, they form a great safeguard against damage by fire.

Prices.

No. 4, Rs. 100; No. 5, Rs. 125.

Charges for ditto supplied extra, at Rs. 4 per tin.

Steam Road Rollers.

Aveling and Porter's, 5 ton and 8 ton.

Stone Breakers,

Marsden's	Rs.	3,000
ALBION DRILLING MACHINES	„	325

Steam Hammers,

3 cwt., with fittings complete	„	1,250

Soorkee Mills,

with 6-feet pan and rollers complete	„	1,025

Injectors.

Giffard's—are much superior to Pumps as Boiler feeders, and are very simple in their construction.

	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.	
Prices .. .. Rs.	70.	90.	135.	

Wire Tramway.

Hodgson's. These Tramways are well adapted for carrying produce and minerals over hilly ground, or in any country where good road or water carriage is unavailable; and as feeders for railways, their use might be extended.

The undersigned will be happy to furnish Catalogues and particulars on application.

J. NICOL FLEMING & CO.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 each=Rs. 5,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, called up in full.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietary the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last. They have been audited, and the Auditors' Report is annexed.

The Cotton crop proved to be a full average one, and the staple was in steady demand throughout the season. The Directors did not re-open the Dhollera and Wudwan Branches finding that there was little probability of their being able to work to a profit. The returns from the Branches in operation have been generally of a satisfactory character.

A few small failures have taken place in the bazaar. The Bank has made no bad debt during the six months.

The accounts show a net gain of Rs. 6,71,354-11-4, and, adding to this Rs. Rs. 1,14,890-14-8, the balance brought from the half-year ended 31st December last, there is a sum total of Rs. 7,86,245-10-0 for distribution.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum,

which will absorb	Rs.	5,00,000 0 0
The transfer to Reserved Fund	„	2,25,000 0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	„	20,000 0 0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	„	10,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	„	31,245 10 0
	Rs.	7,86,245 10 0

The Directors regret to repeat that they have not been favoured with any communication from the Government of India regarding the very important questions still at issue—*viz.*, the Bank's Charter of Incorporation, and the removal of the local agency of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. R. Cormack resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India, and Mr. A. J. Macdonald has rejoined the Board by desire of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 70 of the Articles of Association.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

AUDITORS' REPORT
For the Half-year ended 30th June, 1875.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,—We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1875.

The General Ledger, Stock Ledger, the Security Ledger, and the Branches' Ledger have been duly examined by us. The balances given in the Balance-Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and the returns made by the several Branches. We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance-Sheet. The value of Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in possession of the Bank against Loan and Cash Credits, we have carefully examined and have found them in order in comparing them with the Registers.

The Abstract of the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the year under report.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

DR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To CAPITAL—		
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up ..	50,00,000 0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share ..	10,00,000 0 0	
2nd do. 125 do. do.	12,48,125 0 0	
3rd do. 25 do. do.	2,49,625 0 0	
4th do. 125 do. do.	12,46,250 0 0	
5th do. 125 do. do.	12,45,125 0 0	
		99,89,125 0 0
„ Reserve Fund		15,50,000 0 0
„ Current Deposits at Head Offices and Branches		93,67,850 9 1
„ Fixed ditto ditto ditto		13,91,516 10 10
„ Government Deposits Treasury General Balance		63,46,414 3 8
„ Ditto ditto Branches		28,20,290 5 5
„ Bank Post Bills Outstanding		32,032 12 0
„ Other Liabilities		3,60,691 2 9
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account		7,86,245 10 0
	Rs.	3,26,44,166 5 9

CR.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
By Government Securities	.....	41,92,548 11 9
„ Fixed Loans on Government Securities		
„ Bullion and Merchandise	.....	31,32,474 7 8
„ Cash Credits ditto	.....	9,12,019 15 10
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts	.....	13,368 8 0
„ Bills discounted and purchased ..	.....	1,33,18,393 13 8
„ Balances with Agents and Correspondents	.....	2,00,615 4 11
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price Rs. 4,50,000 0 0		
„ Ditto at Oomrawuttee at cost price .. „ 5,854 0 0		
„ Ditto Ahmedabad .. „ 9,150 13 8		
„ Ditto Compta .. „ 5,020 10 6		
„ Premises at Akote .. „ 3,500 0 0		
Rs. 4,73,525 8 2		
„ Furniture at the different Branches at cost price .. .. „ 33,828 6 11		
	5,07,353 15 1	
„ Less written off	1,15,000 0 0	
		3,92,353 15 1
„ Stamps	.....	4,882 14 0
„ Stationery value on hand	.....	1,746 5 0
„ Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange	.....	74,286 4 2
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches	.....	1,04,00,876 1 8
	Rs.	*3,26,44,166 5 9*

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

DR.	Rs. As. A.	Rs. As. P.
To Salaries at Head Office	81,540 7 4	
„ Auditors' Fees	1,000 0 0	
„ Directors' Fees	8,910 0 0	
„ Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	7,764 6 8	
„ Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	12,219 5 4	
		1,11,434 3 4
„ Salaries at Branches	57,792 8 2	
„ Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	14,204 1 5	
		71,996 9 7
„ Brokerage Account		1,755 3 0
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches		18,048 4 6
„ Amount carried to credit of Stationery Account ..		2,000 0 0
„ Net profit to 30th June 1875		6,71,354 11 4
	Rs.	8,76,588 15 9

CR.	Rs. As. P.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches ..	1,90,798 7 4
„ Exchange do. do.	4,70,721 1 5
„ Commission do. do.	72,312 8 4
„ Discount do. do.	73,841 6 2
„ Interest on Government Securities	68,915 8 6
Rs.	8,76,588 15 9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

DR.	Rs. As. P.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st December, 1874 ..	2,03,125 0 0
„ Balance at credit of this account	7,86,245 10 0
Rs.	9,89,370 10 0

CR.	Rs. A. P.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January, 1875	3,18,015 14 8
„ Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June, 1875	6,71,354 11 4
Rs.	9,89,370 10 0

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 13th July 1875.
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

Examined and found correct.
SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

H. MAXWEEL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } *Directors.*

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Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2107.] Calcutta : Saturday, 31st July, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July and August 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 7th and 21st August.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 7th and 21st August.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 2nd and 30th August.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 9th August.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st August.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of [illegible] from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 2nd, 16th and 30th August.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th August.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th August.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th August.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 13th August.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 31st July, and 28th August.

„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 27th August.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 7th August.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 10th August, touching at KURRACHEE on 22nd August.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Steam Communication with the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1875. Agents.

Steam Communication with Kurrachee.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1875. Agents.

Steam Communication with the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LING, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1875. Agents.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan*, F. W. Owen, Commander, will leave Calcutta on the 6th or 7th August.

Fares—1st Class, Single ... ... Rs. 550

For passage, apply to
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
or to MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd current.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 8 P.M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th November, 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,
Agent.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Colonel Widdicombe, District Judge, Kurrachee, are requested to send the same to Major Staveley, R.A., President, Committee of Adjustment, Kurrachee, within one month of this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

Kurrachee, 19th July 1875.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with Section XXXIII of the Charter, Act IV of 1862, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Directors,
(Signed) R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, *King Street, Manchester;* 96, *Cheapside, London;* 35, *Castle Street, Liverpool*; 80, *Buchanan Street, Glasgow*; 12, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*

Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, ESQ.—*Chairman.*

DAVID REYNOLDS DAVIES, ESQ.—*Deputy Chairman.*

John Barratt, Esq. | John Halliday, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M. P. | Wm. Henry Houldsworth, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq. | Alfred Lowe, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq. | John Napier, Esq.
Henry Michael Steinthal, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries and in some of the Colonies at moderate rates.

Mills, Factories and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.,
Agents in Calcutta.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal Ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

THE
NATIONAL GUARANTEE
AND
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

MANAGER,
GEORGE TODD CHIENE.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly, at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	... **£ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income	...	... **£ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. [illegible]

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	.. ..	£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,424 0 0
	Interest	25,594 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..	598,970 0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000. With Profits.

Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36	0	0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23	10	8
Difference ...	Rs.	12	5	4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500.000. with power to increase.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED Sweepers for the Bassein Municipality. The pay is Rs. 12 per mensem. A direct Steamer for Bassein leaves Calcutta once a month.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned.

G. L. WEIDEMANN, SECRETARY,
Bassein Municipality.

Bassein, 14th June, 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	..	..	3	per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	..	..	4	„ „
12 „ „	..	..	..	5	„ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Cavafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating.																Usual Plating.	
	"Kings," &c.		"Threaded Shell" and		"Threaded."		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."		"Fiddle."	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	28	0
" Forks "	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Dessert Spoons "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
" Forks "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	11	0
Salt "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd. "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce "	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8
Fish Knives "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Butter "	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	8
Gravy Spoons "	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8	5	8
Sugar Sifters "	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	12	3	12
Pickle Forks "	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes*: also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes*, and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

☞ FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes of sizes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	1 Gravy Dish	2 Pie or Baking Dishes and
12 Cheese do.	1 Salad Bowl	1 Fish Drainer.
12 Hot Water do.	1 Soup Tureen	
2 Beefsteak Ds.		

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
12 Tea do. do.	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, &c.

CASH PRICES.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Especially adapted for presentation.

Nonpareil 32mo. Edition—Size 5 by 3½ inches.

No. 1.—In best Tortoise-shell—Plain slabs of Tortoise-shell on each side, with inlaid Gold Cross on one side, and with Tortoise-shell back and gilt Clasp, lined with Cerise Watered Silk. The Book is of the best Edition, with Red and Gilt Edges, Rs. 40.

No. 2.—Best Lyons Silk Velvet binding, lined with Silk, with two Ribbon-pattern Clasps and neat Corners, Rs. 30.

No. 3.—Best Lyons Silk Velvet binding, lined with Silk, Red Rubrics, Gilt Rim Edgings and handsome Gilt Cross, Rs. 24.

No. 4.—Best Silk Velvet, lined with watered Silk, with two neat Gilt Clasps, Rs. 24.

No. 5.—Solid African Ivory Sides and Back, lined with white Silk, Red Rubrics, with neat Ivory Clasp, Rs. 36.

No. 6.—Russia, with handsome oxidised Corners, 2 Clasps and Monogram, Rs. 26.

No. 7.—Russia, with elegant Silver-plated Corners, two Clasps and Monogram, Rs. 24.

No. 8.—Russia, with richly gilt pierced Corners, and Clasp, elegantly Chased and Engraved, Rs. 24.

No. 9.—Morocco, best quality, Oxford Cross, tooling on sides, with two Engraved Gilt Clasps, Rs. 16.

No. 10.—Morocco Leather, Antique style, thick boards, bevelled, with Gilt Clasp, Rs. 15.

☞ Each of the above is in a Leather Case, lined with Silk, with Spring Fastenings.

Brevier 24mo.—Size 5¾ by 4 inches.

RED RUBRICS BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH 12 PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 1.—Morocco binding, bevelled Edges, with neat clasp, Rs. 23.

No. 2.—Morocco, bevelled Edges, with handsome Corners and Clasp, Rs. 30.

W. NEWMAN & CO. have besides the above, a large stock of Church Services of various sizes and of beautiful design, varying in price from Rs. 2 to 30.

PRAYER-BOOKS.

Especially adapted for Presentation.

Diamond 48mo.—Size 3¾ by 2⅝ inches.

No. 1.—In best Tortoise-shell with inlaid Gold Cross on one side, with Tortoise-shell back and Gilt Clasp, Rs. 22.
No. 2.—Limp Russia, with Gold Lines and Cross, Rs. 2.
No. 3.—Ditto, but with Red Rubrics, Rs. 2-8.
No. 4.—Limp bright-grained Morocco, with Gold Lines and Cross, Rs. 3.
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The Collector is, of necessity, tied down to head-quarters during a great part of the year. He hears appeals from all Magistrates under the first-class. He has to direct operations, more than carry them out ; and it is necessary that the centre of Government for the district should be fixed in one place during the greater part of the year. It would, therefore, be hardly practicable, if advisable, to alter the existing state of things, as far as district officers are concerned. In this article, we propose to discuss the question—how far the power of sub-divisional establishments could be utilised more than it is at present ; and it will be as well to state, at first, that one of the chief reforms which we would advocate, would be an assimilation to the system prevailing, we believe, in the Bombay Presidency. There each district has its Collector and Assistant Collector. Each *Assistant Collector is in charge of a certain ilaqua*, and, except during the rainy season when camping is impossible, he is moving about that ilaqua. Now, in Bengal, a sub-divisional officer is, with the exception of his cold weather tour, more or less tied down to the sub-divisional head-quarters ; even though he makes occasional rapid tours into the interior, his head-quarters are fixed. His office is there, and people have to come there for any business that they may have. Climatic differences render it impossible that sub-divisional officers could be in camp during the hot weather of Benga' ; but each sub-division has its four or five police thanna .s, and why should not the sub-divisional head-quarters be moveable—for three months, say, at one police thannah, and for three months at another—and all these changes duly notified ? Whilst this would familiarize the people with the sub-divisional officer, it would,. undoubtedly, give him a greater facility in knowing their wants, and in knowing them personally. His morning ride would show him, in the course of three months or less, as the case may be, the actual condition of the people in the vicinity of his head-quarters. When they got to know him, they would not regard him as a *deus ex machina* come for two or three days to make their village a Utopia. They would cease to put forward extravagant claims, knowing that he was likely to remain and investigate them. They would at the same time not fear to come to him with real grievances. It would not then be a case of his being in a certain locality to-day and gone to-morrow. He would be there for a certain time, and would be coming back in a short time after, on his general tour during the cold weather , and there would, besides, be the Collector coming round afterwards.

The only expense to Government would be the erection of small bungalows at each thannah, such as were erected all over the distressed tracts, during the famine, for officers in charge of the roads. There would, really, be no practical inconvenience from this change of head-quarters from time to time. The sub-treasury might still remain at head-quarters in charge of the Sub-Deputy Collector, or even, if this were found impracticable, it might be taken about or done away with altogether. It is never a very extensive affair, and its abolition, though it might cause temporary inconvenience, when weighed with the practical good the change would effect, would be a matter of but small moment. Remittances made from distilleries or pounds, are generally made under a guard, which, if it is effectual to protect the remittances in transit to the sub-divisional head-quarters, would be equally effectual in protecting it to the sudder treasury ; and, for small payments and stamps, the ordinary police-guard should be enough to protect the amount required. This would be, in our opinion, a great improvement on the present state of things, and could be effected without altering the present legislation. How much more effectual *would it be, if* sub-divisional officers had the cognizance of rent suits, has already been pointed out in these columns. We would then have our sub-divisional officers moving constantly about ; trying those very issues which show the true state of the agricultural classes ; entering into them on the very scene of the dispute ; seeing, with their own eyes, the improvements alleged to have been made, and knowing intimately the relation between the ryot and his zemindar. Statistics then would be the result of the observation of intelligent officers, and would be stated intelligently, not in the crude pigeon English of some half-educated canoongo. Litigation would be reduced, seeing that cases would not then depend for their success on the tutoring of false witnesses, or the spurious eloquence of mookhtears, but upon the observations of officers desirous of getting to the truth. We should have law in its true sense brought nearer to the peasant, the law that would enable him to obtain his right ; not the law as it at present is, involving him in ruinous expense and delay, and but too often failing in its object. We should have paternal Government in its true sense, steadied by wise laws, not dependent on misdirected or misinformed impulse ; and, above all, we should have a knowledge of the people whom we govern—which, under the present *régime*, it is difficult if not impossible to attain.

ANGLO-INDIAN PROBLEMS.

THERE have been numerous examples in the history of the world, of two different peoples coming together into close contact, by means of conquest or otherwise ; but in all these instances the circumstances of the connection have been widely different from what we find here. In the spread and the downfall of the Roman Empire, we have a proud, prosperous, and civilized people first making their way successfully amongst surrounding vigorous and less civilized tribes, and finally being conquered by them. In this case a people of culture and refinement, but greatly demoralized by luxury and vice, were overcome by a race inferior in intellectual acuteness and training, but much superior in physical and moral qualities, and possessing in themselves, consequently, a foundation pon which might be built a glorious future. We know the result. The manly strength, honesty and straightforwardness of the hitherto barbarous tribes, soon forced a way upward, broke into shatters the old Roman civilization, and, having become impregnated with new Christian life, laid firm, through many a struggle, the foundations of the freedom and the order of the present day. In all this we have circumstances totally different from what we see here.

Look again at the contact between modern British colonists and the inferior races which meet them in different parts of the world. The great continent of North America was for long a fierce battle-ground between the British white man and the red Indian. The difference between the colonist and the aborigines was so great, that amalgamation, such as took place in the ancient Roman colonies, was impossible. The poor Indian had to retire before the advancing tide of civilized life. But his retirement was not by force of conquest. Had he been capable of receiving the higher civilization which was offered to him, he might have converted his arrows and tomahawks into ox-goads and ploughshares ; but he preferred the wild freedom of the woods to the society of even the peaceful followers of Penn, the Friend. Elevation to a higher level or gradual extinction, were the alternatives which fate offered to the poor red man. Incapable of the former, he had to submit to the latter. This is the alternative which is offered, in numberless places over the world, to the aboriginal inhabitants of British colonies. Throughout the great colonial empire, which is gradually springing up in Australasia, it is becoming more and more apparent that the extinction of the inferior races is only a matter of time. These islands are fitted by climate and soil to become true colonial homes for the superabundant and vigorous population of Britain. And the struggle of races will undoubtedly result in what has been aptly called, the survival of the fittest. But here in India, all these circumstances are different. The inhabitants of the country, although of various origin, have, for centuries, passed beyond the nomadic stage of life ; they have established among them permanent institutions—social, judicial, executive, and religious. They have, by the lapse of centuries, become adapted to the climate and the modes of life which the climate necessitates. They have inherited from many generations of ancestors, customs, beliefs, and intellectual, moral and religious traditions, varying greatly amongst the different ranks of the community, but firmly rooted. They constitute a compact and a more or less homogeneous mass, in which the principle of unchanging custom prevails over that of progress. The consequence of this condition of things is that external influences are very slow in being felt, or in producing any great effect, and that there is a vital power amongst the people of the land which is not at all likely to succumb before that of their Western conquerors. Moreover, the genius of the two peoples is so different, that there is no probability of an amalgamation, and, even if this were possible, experience shows that it would be highly undesirable.

On the other hand, the Western nation, which is here the paramount power, does not find in India the circumstances to make

the country a permanent home. Residence here involves the separation of families for the sake of the health and education of the young, and this circumstance alone is enough to make the idea of colonization absurd, and to cause the present ruling race, for all time to come, to look upon India as only a temporary place of residence during the active part of their lives. The Western rulers of the country, however, represent a civilization and vigour, moral courage, rectitude, and religious faith, which, wherever they are to be found, are bound to prevail.

These and other circumstances render the problems connected with the contact between the two great races in India quite unique in point of interest as well as difficulty. And we propose, in succeeding articles, to examine into some of these problems for the purpose of obtaining, or throwing, light upon them. In advancing to the task we have little confidence in our ability to solve many of the Anglo-Indian problems; and therefore must appeal to the generosity of our readers.

THE LATEST AND LEAST RELIABLE.

A CONTEMPORARY has heard—whether among the voices of the night, when the wheels of Queen Mab were on his sweetly parted lips, or by the regular auditory or optic channel by which his information usually reaches him with sober certainty, he does not inform us—a hint or suggestion, or something short, at least of authoritative information, that the negociations with Burmah are being weakly protracted, in order that the war may be put off till after the Prince has come and gone.

We, too, have—though, happily, they flow but seldom—strange and incommunicable sources of information; or, shall we call them founts of inspiration? And the information has, with the usual mystery, been recently conveyed to us, that the Burmese war is being purposely deferred till the Prince has come, but not till he has gone. We have been reminded that the Prince is a British Prince and Field Marshal, and that, as a genuine Britisher, he loves a stand-up fight, and, as a young Field Marshal, he is burning with warlike fire. Pigeon-shooting and deer-stalking are tame sport to one on whom Father Mars has cast the *paludamentum*, and cannot for ever satisfy the lofty aspirations of the son of Queen Victoria. He longs to prove that he has a soul above pigeons, and so we are given to understand that he does not merely purpose to exchange pigeons for pigs, and the "antlered monarch of the to hunt elephants is our gallant Prince approaching: he comes to take vengeance upon the lord of the elephants, yea, upon the lord of the white elephants, the golden-footed barbarian of Burmah.

It would be as much as to declare that we are utterly destitute of the faculty of wonder were we to assert that this information caused us no surprise. That the heir-apparent of the Queen of Britain and Empress of India, the good *bon-homie* Prince who is destined to be the pivot of political parties in the English constitution, the cardinal point of the nation, whose reign we love so well to look forward to, that we pray earnestly that the happiness of doing so may be continued to us for many years to come—that he should be permitted to risk his royal person, and invaluable life, in leading our troops to battle against barbaric arms—not merely to shoot, but, good heavens, to be shot at!—can the Powers that rule the destinies of the British race permit it so to be? Half incredulous and half alarmed, we have been—we confess it—for several hours, in a state of weak bewilderment, sometimes murmuring, with natural pathos,

> "How should the Prince die?
> With red spur deep in maddening charger's flank,
> Heading the rush that cleaves the foeman's ranks,
> And shouting some time-famous battle-cry?"

and again, mute, and dumb-foundered, with a mingled din in our ears, compounded of the shock of elephants, the crash of forests, the roar of artillery, the down-rushing of pagodas, and the clash and clatter of golden umbrellas.

~~O! happy Flower, blest were thy dreams, and sweet were the~~ visions of thy head upon thy pillow. Would that we were inspired as thou art. The very thought of thee brings us relief, and we cast our hallucinations—for so we begin to think them—to the winds, and find peace in the recollection of thy "Prince's Dream." For to thee are known the secrets, yea, even the dreams, of Princes. A Daniel art thou in this latter day, to whom is revealed both the dream and its interpretation. O Beltshazzar of the Doab, whom the Himalayan gods and goddesses visit, and inspire with knowledge unattainable in the thick and soporific air of this Gangetic Delta, to thee we appeal. Tell us, we entreat thee, that our demon is delusive, and that the Prince must not, cannot, will not, fight the King of Burmah.

We are out of the trance. The painful ecstasy is over, and we fervently pray that we may never be inspired in like manner any more. We resolve henceforth to detest and abjure all demonic communications; and, as regards the Prince's visit, while welcoming all information that Beltshazzar can give us, we shall calmly wait to see what we shall see, carefully hoarding, meanwhile, our loyalty and our rupees. For we hope to expend a large stock of both when the hour has come and the man.

IN MEMORIAM.

V.

THE poem, we have said, might have ended with the fifty-sixth section. We have even ventured a surmise, that the poet meant to end it there. But the fifty-seventh section contains the Muse's high behest that he must sing a loftier song before he closes. The fifty-eighth strikes the key-note of that song—a settled sorrow, but a sorrow softened and sanctified, "sometimes lovely like a bride," sometimes even playful; and henceforth "In Memoriam" is a psalm of life, not a song of death and weeping; but, like human life itself, it never altogether loses the deep under-tone of sorrow, till the very close, when it loses itself in God:

> "That God, which ever lives and loves,
> One God, one law, one element,
> And one far-off divine event,
> To which the whole creation moves."

We have already indicated that it is not our intention to follow, as we have endeavoured up to this point to do, the growth of thought to the close of the poem. The task might be pleasant to ourselves, but, as the poem widens in its scope, and the thoughts that rise before us are "unto vaster motions bound," and seek a "higher height, a deeper deep," we both feel our own deficiencies as elucidators, and begin to be aware that our readers may have good ground for saying, "something too much of this." Besides, we must recognise the fact, that Tennyson has just come before the world in a new light, as a dramatic poet, and students of his works must, for a season, shut "In Memoriam" and open "Queen Mary."

In a few closing sentences, then, we shall briefly notice the position of the poet's mind, as exhibited in the latter half of the poem, towards the unseen world where he believes his departed friend has entered on a higher life, and towards the world around him where he has been left to run his ~~race~~ reconciled to Death. Faith in immortality has robbed the Shadow of his terror, and yet there come occasional bursts of the old anguish; for though the mystery of death does but conceal a higher and nobler life, the painful fact of separation remains.

> "I wage not any feud with Death
> For changes wrought on form and face;
> No lower life that earth's embrace
> May breed with him, can fright my faith."

The man has entered into a higher stage of the "eternal process," and here in the Grave is but the "ruined chrysalis." On that the mind of our poet cannot dwell, but simply turns away from it to the contemplation of the glorified spirit. It requires the morbid genius of such an *enfans perdu* as Edgar Allen Poe, to seek to shed unnatural beauty over the chrysalis in ruins. Notwithstanding the charm of Poe's muse, we suspect that few can read without a shudder such words as these:

> "The lady sleeps, O may her sleep,
> As it is lasting, so be deep;
> *Soft may the worms about her creep.*"

Poe's eye was turned downward; Tennyson's looks upward more and more.

> "Nor blame I Death, because he bare
> The use of virtue out of earth:
> I know transplanted human worth
> Will bloom to profit, otherwhere.
>
> "For this alone on Death I wreak
> The wrath that garners in my heart;
> He put our lives so far apart,
> ~~We cannot hear each other speak.~~"

In the stronger light in which the poet now lives, *the shadow* that once chilled his blood, becomes less and less terrible, and almost disappears. It is not now death that

> "Spread his mantle dark and cold
> And wrapt thee formless in the fold,
> And dulled the murmur on thy lip;
> But 'God's finger touched him, and he slept.'"

But how does affection for the departed act upon the poet's relations with his friends around him? In his great grief for the dead he was perhaps too forgetful of the claims of the living. But it is so no longer. And he feels not only that his friends have need of him, but that he himself has a craving for living companionship.

"My heart, though widowed, may not rest
Quite in the love of what is gone,
But seeks to beat in time with one
That warms another living breast."

He turns again, and probably with quickened ardour, to the living loves; and he finds, as all who love truly find, that love for the living does in no way interfere with sacred affection for the dead. In fact he seems to hear the voice of his old affection speaking from the tomb, and bidding him

"Arise and get thee forth and seek
A friendship for the years to come."

Still he can never be the same in his relations with the world around him as before. He has now a "highborn kinsman" in the upper world, and the thought of this relationship lifts him to a greater height of spiritual effort. A voice from above breaks again and again upon him in "silent speaking" words:

"So word by word, and line by line,
The dead man touched me from the past,
And all at once it seemed at last
His living soul was flash'd on mine,

"And mine in his was wound, and whirl'd
About empyreal heights of thought,
And came on that which is, and caught
The deep pulsations of the world,

"Æonian music measuring out
The steps of Time—the shocks of Chance
The blows of Death."

But though he is thus snatched away at intervals on the wing of "thoughts that wander through eternity," as he had formerly felt that, in his frozen bosom, were "thoughts that lay too deep for tears," the brightness of his ideal visions casts no shadow on the real life with the living brother and sister of his love. Now, too, it is an unmingled pleasure to dwell upon the memory of his friend, of whom he draws a picture in the brightest colours. We should have liked to glance, at his estimate of young Hallam, a youth of the most splendid promise; but we cannot linger, if we would, and may besides confess that our knowledge of him is limited to the sketch given by Dr. John Brown in his "Horae Subsecivæ," which we commend to the attention of those who may wish to know the worth of Tennyson's estimate of his friend. It is true that

"The world that credits what is done
Is cold to all that might have been,"

but there must have been wonderful promise in one of whom a poet so self-restrained as Tennyson, writes as follows—

"[illegible] can I doubt, who knew thee keen
In intellect, with force and skill
To strive, to fashion, to fulfil—
I doubt not what thou would'st have been;

"A life of civic action warm,
A soul on highest mission sent,
A potent voice of Parliament,
A pillar steadfast in the storm,

"Should licensed boldness gather force,
Becoming, when the time has birth,
A lever to uplift the earth
And roll it on another course,

"With thousand shocks that come and go,
With agonies, with energies,
With overthrowings and with cries,
And undulations to and fro."

After all, how little the world appears to miss the noblest life that is blighted in its bloom. Cicero imagines that if a greater proportion of men lived to old age, the sum total of wisdom in the world would be immensely increased. But as Carlyle says "these *might-have-beens* are mostly a vanity," and the poet, though his muse delights to picture the "might-have-been," is not blind to the fact that the great world moves steadily on, little affected, as far as we can see, by the loss of the most valuable individuals. Here indeed, is a mystery, and an apparent cruelty, in the sacrifice of the individual life, while the race moves onward to the splendid future which rises before the "vision and the faculty divine." On this theme even the harp of Tennyson cannot but give forth some bitter notes. But he confesses the mystery which he cannot unravel, and, in spite of the mystery and the apparent cruelty, he clings to *the faith that infinite love is over all:*

"Love is and was my King and Lord,
And will be, tho' as yet I keep
Within his court on earth, and sleep
Encompass'd by his faithful guard,

"And here at times a sentinel
Who moves about from place to place,
And whispers to the worlds of space,
In the deep night, that all is well."

"All's right with the world!" is the strong healthy faith in which the poet rests; and not only is all for the good of "that great race which is to be," but all is well with "that friend of mine who lives in God." Though Death has bereft him of the friend of his heart; though

"Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shrieked against his creed,"

though the Philosophy of Doubt had spun its cobwebs over his soul, he has "fought his doubts and gathered strength" and believes in one vast purpose of love running through all nature—that "Love is nature's final law." As regards the friend whom he has mourned he can say:

"Far off thou art, but ever nigh;
I have thee still, and I rejoice;
I prosper, circled with thy voice;
I shall not lose thee tho' I die."

And this lesser faith is but a part of the greater, which involves it; for he has learned to trust

"With faith that comes of self-control,
The truths that never can be proved
Until we close with all we loved,
And all we flow from, soul in soul."

"THE DUKE AND THE SCHOLAR."

MR. OLIPHANT had two objects in view in presenting this book to English readers. The first he gives expression to in his tersely written preface. The second is the one which gradually impresses itself upon the reader as he turns over page after page of the interesting book. The first object is to bring before the notice of England the lives of two Frenchmen—one a Duke, the other a Scholar, who may well serve as patterns to our countrymen. The second is to sound the praises of the thirteenth century, and to encourage the study of its literature, history, and monuments. From the example of the French Duke, English noblemen may learn—so Mr. Oliphant hopes—to make a patriotic use of their vast revenues. The life of the Scholar contains—he thinks—a lesson to such English writers as are "fonder of brilliant claptrap than of grim, hard work." Mr. Oliphant complains that English noblemen do not, as a rule, encourage scholarship and historical research. Even their family records they allow to remain hidden in their libraries, and make no arrangements for their contents to be printed or to be examined with a view to clearing up things of doubt in the past. Happily there are some who are exempt from the blame which is here lavishly bestowed upon manuscript-owners in general. Such a one is Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middlehill. Mr. Oliphant says that few who have been welcomed to his hospitable house "will ever forget the apartments [illegible] and any Grammar [illegible] full of books, the tables laden with musty charters, the printing-press always at work on fresh catalogues of literary treasures. The worthy owner, most different from certain rich curmudgeons that might be named, delighted in throwing open his ever-waxing stores to all scholars, native and foreign alike." The book altogether is one not at all encouraging to the race of "rich curmudgeons" to presevere in their selfish watchfulness, and may awaken whatever patriotism and generosity may lie dormant within them.

The Duc de Luynes whose story is here given to English readers, was a member of the house of the Alberti. He was born at Paris on the 16th of December 1802. His mother was the well-known Duchesse de Chevreuse, who was banished from Paris by Napoleon. She brought up her son in a somewhat harsh manner. He had red hair, and this was a trouble to her. She kept him out of sight as much as possible. He consequently grew up very shy. He was never thoroughly at ease in society, and seemed ever grave. He was not well trained in study as a boy. He did not make any serious commencement of the studies in which he afterwards excelled until early manhood. At twenty he married, but his wife died two years afterwards, leaving behind her a son. He also about the same time lost a younger brother to whom he was much attached, on account of the saintliness of his disposition. Sorrow made a student of him. He henceforth applied himself with the utmost diligence to his books. He made a thorough revision of his previous studies in the classics: he learned the rules of sound criticism: and after a while began to work in Oriental languages. He would sometimes travel; and he knew how to make his travels interesting by connecting them with his researches. He had no taste at all for personal luxury. His bed-room was as simple as a hermit's cell. He rose early every morning, and in winter would light his own fire and lamp, and begin his day's work when others were still sleeping. He did not thus combine simplicity with industry for the sake of amassing riches. He felt it his duty to use his great wealth in the service of his fellows. To fix himself to all his good resolutions as to the disposal of his wealth, he set down for his own guidance a list of duties, which it seemed to him, devolved upon rich men. It bore for a title the letters 'D.D.R,' that is, 'Devoir des Riches,' but

no one knew that he thus disciplined himself until after his death. Schools were founded by him, teachers salaried, hospitals and parsonages built. He opened new roads, gave prizes to farmers for improvements in agriculture, and endowed charitable societies. He kept a watchful eye upon the village schools, singled out promising lads, put them on the road to liberal professions, helping them sometimes to carry on their studies at the Polytechnic School. Almsgiving he discouraged, believing it to be better to put the needy in the way of obtaining employment. During the revolutionary year, 1848, he pitied the work-people of Paris who were plunged into distress. He found employment for twenty families and for 200 women, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. To do this he had to melt down his plate and borrow money, as he had just then gone beyond his income, large as it was. Later on he displayed a generous feeling in quite a different direction. The vast estates in his possession had been bestowed by the Crown upon an ancestor who had been Constable of France early in the seventeenth century. He looked upon himself simply as a trustee of the estates. In 1864 the Comte de Chambord, whom he regarded as his lawful King, was in difficulties. He offered help, it was at first refused. He begged a favour for himself from the Comte, and when it was granted he pressed his offer again, and it was accepted. The transaction was an honourable one on both sides. The Duc lived mostly at his castle of Dampierre, eight leagues from Paris, in a valley not far from the Abbey of Port Royal. An ancestor, known as the Good Duke, had been on quite paternal relations with the Port Royal Brotherhood, and had translated into French the *Meditations* of Descartes. The Duke restored his castle, between 1840 and 1842, and fitted it up in the best historical and archæological style. He was once advised to make architectural alterations, but these were rather more luxurious than useful. He hesitated, counted the cost, and then said "No; "with the price of this I shall be able to maintain ten families next "winter." In 1846 he married a second time. The lady gave up the brilliant world of fashion to devote herself to helping her husband both in his studies and in his charities. She died in 1861. She was ever after in his thoughts. He never spent a day at Dampierre without placing upon her tomb flowers gathered with his own hands. The loss of a favourite grand-daughter soon after, was also a great grief to him. In the midst of his own sorrows, however, he did not forget the troubles of others. He spent a whole month upon his estates in Picardy, where the cholera was raging, tending and consoling the sick. His manager once found him in a cottage brushing away with his handkerchief the flies that were settling on the face of a poor dying woman. After the 2nd of December, 1851, the Duke took no part in politics. He had protested against the *coup d'état*, and was consequently for two days imprisoned in Mont Valerien. He applied himself all the more to study, and to work in his laboratory. The fabrication of steel occupied his attention. After some years of experiments, he seems to have discovered the secret of the Eastern armourers. Weapons which challenge comparison with the scymetars of Damascus and Ispahan were produced by him; and he helped the makers of surgical instruments to many improvements. He fitted up a part of his castle as a museum. Its geological collection is very valuable; the rocks of the Vosges, the volcanic productions of Italy, and the fossils of Egypt being all represented. Photography and lithography also owe many of their latest developments to his fostering care. But his chief pleasure was in historical research, and in the collection of sculpture and antiquities. Vases and medals he bought, because of their usefulness in interpreting the mysteries of Greece and the East. Seals, charters, and inscriptions, he gathered together, and looked upon as chiefly valuable in clearing up historical disputes, and as furnishing a safe basis to inquirers. It was in 1839, that he first turned his attention to the period which is never spoken of by Mr. Oliphant, but as the great, the mighty, or the glorious thirteenth century. One of the first things he did was to put into order the 209 articles which make up the chronicle of Matthew of Paris. He commissioned M. Victor Baltard, an architect, to draw the chief monuments of the Norman and Suabian Princes which were then standing in Southern Italy. The drawings were most ably executed, and the accompanying descriptions were entrusted to a young scholar, M. Breholles, the one whose life is associated with that of the Duke. The work altogether occupied sixteen years, and brought the Duke and his literary friend into constant intercourse. He was ever ready to manifest the interest he took in historical investigation by aiding in the publication of important documents. For Michele Amari, the Sicilian writer of the famous "War of the Sicilian Vespers," he published maps of Sicily to accompany his "History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." He assisted also another Italian writer, Passerini, in compiling the history of the Florentine family of the Alberti. The account of his life is a continuous record of diligent researches, either undertaken by himself, or by others with his aid. The coinage both of Rome and of Magna Græcia, the painted vases of Etruria, the medallions of Syracuse, the coinage and inscriptions of Cyprus, the Celtic antiquities of Italy,—to all these he devoted patient enquiry. He travelled, too, in the East, searching for historical monuments. His last Eastern journey was in 1864. He undertook it partly to enable himself to shake off the burden of sorrow which was then oppressing him. The exploration of the Dead Sea, and an expedition into the Moabite land, were accomplished by him; and the results were published along with valuable maps.

The Duke died in 1867. He died at Rome. He had hastened there on hearing that the city was threatened by an attack from Garibaldians. His adherence to the cause of the Pope was not that of a Roman Catholic devotee. In religious matters his attitude seems to have been somewhat that of a Positivist. "The real good of our race," he thought, "must be sought here below; he saw nothing but dark mystery in the question of origin and our destiny." But there are indications of a severe inward struggle in which the faith of a Christian was not wholly quenched. He looked upon Pius IX as the representative of order and historic civilization. He looked upon Rome as the queen of cities, and as the home of the arts. He looked upon those who threatened her as barbarians. He reached Rome on the eve of the battle of Mentana. The next day he was on the battle-field, tending the wounded. He gave one of them his own cloak, as the weather was severe. He thus caught a cold, which he could not shake off. He died on his birth-day. His last words, "I am going to rejoin my good grand-mother, my dear wife, and my holy brother," showed that his strivings with doubt had not destroyed his hopes in the soul's immortality. His life, as it is disclosed to us, seems to have been one prolonged worship of the Truth in History and the Beautiful in Art. He could never endure anything that was pretentious, false, or alloyed. He unwillingly kept aloof from politics. He did not like the national tendencies during the late Imperial rule. He thought his countrymen loved equality more than liberty, change more than progress. England he looked upon as the world's beacon in matters political. The English Constitution he regarded with especial admiration. And Englishmen, though the Duke's excellences run in grooves, along which those of English noblemen are not always to be found, will be thankful to Mr. Oliphant for bringing into the circle of their acquaintance, one who, though often outwardly stern and inwardly sad, was a real lover of his fellowmen, a worshipper of all that is [illegible] history, and ever desirous to perpetuate the records of man's past experiences, and to preserve everything beautiful in art bequeathed to us by generations gone before; and who, though he might have passed through life in all the listlessness of ease and luxury, found his only happiness in being a true worker for his own and for succeeding ages.

Readers of Mr. Oliphant's book will be also grateful to him for co-ordinating with the life of the Duc de Luynes that of M. Breholles, the Scholar, who was associated with him in various literary and historical researches, more than one of which occupied years of patient toil. The Thirteenth Century was, with the Scholar, as with the Duc, a period to be looked upon almost with reverence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL appears to have made a favourable impression on the Commons by his speech in the debate on the opium question. This success is the more gratifying, as his oration on the Tenant-right Bill of the Government, a fortnight before, appears to have been a complete failure, not even eliciting a remark from any of the speakers that followed him. The truth is, that Indian statesmen, as a body, hold more advanced views on the land question and freedom of contract as connected therewith, than suit the temper of the present House of Commons, in which the landlord's interest is still supreme, and promises to be so for a generation of years to come. The Conservative measure was as much as the House could be expected to bear, constituted as it now is; a fact Sir George Campbell might *himself* have discerned, instead of committing himself to an amendment which, however, economically sound, could only be distasteful to an assembly of landlords, but half convinced of the necessity of legislation at all in the matter. As to the opium question, it is marvellous how slow men are to understand its exact nature, and the possibilities of our position. Sir George does not seem to have advanced anything new upon the subject, but it is an important gain to have secured a hearing in the House for a rational statement of the matter, while Lord Lawrence and Sir Bartle Frere are harping upon the "immorality" of a system which both were content to

administer without hesitancy, when themselves in charge of the finances of the Empire. If the opium monopoly be an "immorality" in their eyes, the time for saying so was when they themselves were administering it, and then they might have spoken with effect.

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"RELATIVELY to other nations, England is at least as strong today as she was on the eve of the great French war"—writes the leading journal of London. The real fact, however, is, that Great Britain is very much stronger now than throughout that contest. We must remember how very small a people the English were at the beginning of the present century, and how great relatively were their neighbours. The figures before the present century are not very good, but at the outbreak of the great wars—say in the year 1791—the population of Great Britain was estimated at something like ten millions, but for France the estimate was over 26,000,000. Such was the disparity between us and our antagonist when we entered on that contest. Even if we include Ireland, our numbers were still only about 14,000,000, or little more than half the French total; but Ireland ought properly to be excluded in such a comparison as being, from its state of active disaffection, a drain upon our resources, rather than an addition to them. Now the population of Great Britain may be put at 27½ millions, against 36 millions in France, or if we include Ireland, which is now much less of a counterweight than it was for many years after 1790, we are at present 32¾ millions, against 36 millions in France. That is to say, from being a State with a half or a third of the numbers of France, we have become a State almost equal in point of numbers. If the growth of resources has been at all in proportion—and it has been quickest, we should say, in England—the change in the relative force of the two countries is immense, and may give us some notion of what the relative power of Englnnd must now be towards any State of the numbers which France possessed during the great war. England is both more powerful as regards numbers relatively to all combined, and far more powerful with reference to the strongest individual State. In 1815 we were immensely overshadowed, like our neighbours by the numbers of France; now we are not materially less than any, except, perhaps, Russia, where our disparity is at least less than it was, and is always of less importance on account of the scattered settlements of the Russian people and their defective civilisation. Of course all this is dealing with the question on the footing of mere numbers, but we do not think there will be any doubt as to our resources having developed in proportion since 1815, whatever doubts may exist as to the consequences which would result in a contest from the greater or less degree of our relative preparation compared with what it was in 1790—which would apparently be a question more easy to raise than to settle.

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CONTINUING its able notes on the "State of the City," the *Economist* reports that nearly all the firms which have lately failed had been supported for a long time by the London discount market—the bills being, in the first instance, discounted either by Messrs. Sanderson or by Messrs Young, Borthwick & Co., a smaller firm of bill-brokers, who have collapsed since. These bills were then re-discounted at some bank, and so the firms, which have probably enough been long insolvent, have been maintained in existence till now. "The liabilities of them all are very large, and frightening figures are current in the market It must be remembered, however, that these liabilities are liabilities on the same bills, both drawer, acceptor, and indorser having failed. As far as the banks are concerned, these bills are not three distinct debts, but one single debt for which three persons are answerable." And this will diminish the loss. Bu even after this deduction, the real, serious fact remains, that a very large amount of bad paper has been long kept afloat by re-discount at the banks for bill-brokers *of no corresponding* property, and *who did not know their* business, and that the simultaneous discovery of the whole mass will cause many important bad debts which will reduce the profits of London banks, and will cause the meetings of many to be by no means cheerful.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes: The opium trade has had a night to itself in the House of Commons. The annual debate on the propriety or otherwise of abolishing that traffic came off a few nights ago. The discussion possesses little interest, because it has no actuality. Nefarious or not, everyone knows that in the present state of the Indian revenues we could not pay our way but for the opium trade, and that consequently the question of abolishing it, cannot be made a subject of serious discussion. The one notable thing in the debate was the very curious argument advanced again and again by those who defended the traffic, to try not merely to rob it of its immorality, but to clothe it in a garment of virtue. The Chinese, they said, would have opium; if we did not sell them Indian opium they would grow it in China of a far worse and more deleterious character; by our benevolent exertions we preserved them from sinking into that lower depth of stupefying themselves with bad opium. This is as though a procurer should represent himself as a man worthy of esteem, on the ground that though he did pander to the vices of his clients, he never supplied them with anything but a superior article: he was careful to damage their health as little as was compatible with the practice of that particular vice. Defences of this kind show the weakness of the position which can find none better to rely on. The advocates of the opium trade ought to limit themselves to the plea of necessity. There is no other justification.

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MR. BLANCHARD is said to have remonstrated against the drudgery of sub-editing, when he felt equal to the higher flights of leader-writing, by the forcible remark that one should not put a race-horse to do the work of plough-cattle. Much the same complaint we have heard before from ambitious Government officials, who compared the actual duties of Money-order Agent and Secretary to a municipal committee with an ideal one in the higher walks of Imperial rule, which they had fondly hoped would have been alloted them. "Blessed are they that expect little" would be our commentary in both cases.

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"BRIEF life is here our portion," and the disciples of the Epicurean school of philosophy, have much to urge for their generally somewhat discredited doctrines. The reasons are sometimes far to seek, that induce a man of ordinary health and presumably average intelligence, to feast his soul, without intermission, upon the dry, and often unpleasantly stale, husks of official documents. Ambition may account for a great deal of the high pressure, at which men, who have placed their feet on the upper rounds of the ladder of success, live and work. Early habit, and that plethoric development of the mental faculties which a long course of successful minute and report writing induces, may account for more. We once knew an official whose rise had been more rapid than his mental calibre would have led us to expect, and, casually soliciting from his senior an expression of his opinion as to the effectual cause of what, to our limited capacity, seemed inexplicable, we were told that Mr. B's talents had been very justly appreciated by those to whose discrimination he owed his success: he was credited with "an unlimited capacity to sit." No doubt the dogged will, that can carry a man through the repulsive drudgery of compiling and précis-ing from chaotic materials, with a resulting statement of facts, upon which a higher cast of mind may base a 'resolution,' will always be a good qualification for a certain kind of office.

The formidable arrays of figures, and the paragraphs bristling with statistics, which now and again drop from the anvil of the Secretariat into the supplements to the *Gazette*, impress the uninitiated with wonder and reverence at the vast assimilating and elaborating powers of our rulers. A compilation, which recently figured in the pages of the *Gazette* of the North-Western Provinces, was calculated to excite these feelings. Few can have read through the pages of "The Resolution on the working of the Infanticide Rules, for the "half-year ending 30th September, 1874," without having felt a sense of relief, after its perusal, that his lot is not cast among the thorns and thistles which flourish in the pasture fields of Lieutenant-Governors. A slightly extended course of such reading would infallibly make most men melancholy-mad. But, happily, it is no necessary part of human knowledge, to learn how many fractions of girls were born in a particular district during a specified period, or the fact that, as only 27·5 per cent. of boys existed in a certain village, this affords serious ground for suspecting that the wily Rajpoots have "faced about," and turned the flank of the enemy by smothering their male infants. We will not attempt to inform our readers what were the results of the "Working of the Infanticide Rules during the half-year ending on 30th September 1874," further than to say, that the figured statements are, after having been tested by six ordinary, and six special standards (we hope we are understating them, as we quote from memory), declared by the highest authority to be probably incorrect Our attention—for wander through the maze of *Gazettes* and supplements we, in our Editorial capacity, must—has since been drawn to a later "resolution" from the same high authority, in which we are informed that "the number and voluminous character of the

"annual reports, at present printed and published," must be reduced. May we, not irreverently, but with a deep sense of our censorial responsibility, briefly reply, "Physician, heal thyself"?

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THE Sultan's necessities naturally suggest the squeezing of tributaries, and the conquest of Darfur by the Khedive has afforded an opportunity to the Ottoman Porte of demanding the payment, in future, of double the tribute formerly extracted from Egypt. It appears that when the appropriation of Darfur was in contemplation, Ibrahim Bey, the Khedive's representative, assured the Porte that an additional tribute would be paid in the event of the Sultan according his sanction to the undertaking; but the Khedive, although perfectly willing to keep his promise in this respect, maintains that the receipts from the newly-acquired territory do not admit of the payment of anything like a double tribute. As the diplomatic correspondence on the subject has been unsatisfactory, the Khedive is shortly going to Constantinople with his Foreign Minister, Nubar Pasha, to arrange the matter in person.

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TURKISH bondholders are somewhat uneasy in their minds at the lamentable financial condition of that country. In a recent issue we directed attention to the sinister rumours about the probability of bankruptcy in that quarter. It is stated that the cash revenue is £18,000,000, but of this the vast sum of £15,000,000 is swallowed up as interest on the debt. Of the remaining three millions, the Sultan's pageants, comforts and indulgences, devour two, and one million is left to maintain the services. As the services can thus receive but little from Government, they make up their deficiencies by bribery and oppression. Always in such cases it is the dumb multitude that "pay the piper"; and it is not so much the Government of Turkey that is in difficulty, as that the whole nation is groaning under the burden. But oppression, exaction, and discontent on all sides, make an unpleasant state of affairs even for a somewhat complacent ruler; and it is not altogether unlikely that the Government may get tired of paying nearly the whole of the revenue away as interest it. Bondholders comfort themselves by the faith that the Powers would, in that case, at once interfere; and what the consequences of that event would be, forms grave speculation. The *Spectator*, with no mercy for the feeling of the poor bondholders, endeavours, with considerable appearance of reason, to show that such an interference of the great Powers is unlikely, and points out, as we ourselves have done, that the Turkish bankruptcy would fall heavily on the shoulders, chiefly, of the few units who have supplied the money. It is at least pretty certain that matters cannot very long remain as they are. Something of importance, at the least to bondholders, perhaps to Europe and Asia, may be expected ere long. Notwithstanding, however, that an official communication states the deficit for the past year at £5,000,000, the same communication denies emphatically that the Turkish Government contemplates a reduction of the interest on the debt. The present deficit is ascribed to exceptional causes, such as famine, cattle-plague and inundations; and Government is declared to have carefully studied the means of recovering it. The statement goes on to say, "The Ottoman Government has always made it a point of honor to fulfil its engagements, and has never contemplated prejudicing in the slightest degree the interests of the holders of the Turkish debt." The worth of such a declaration may not be great, but "the payment of the July coupon of the Five per cent. Bonds, has been officially notified."

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WE have seen it ably argued of late, that one cause of the slow success of Missions among us is, that the *simplicity* of the Gospel is hidden from the Eastern mind under a choking parasitical growth of technical theological terms, and systems of doctrine which, though they may be useful in Western Europe, are even pernicious here. Is it amusing, or is it pitiful, to learn that the Rev. T. T. Matthews, whom a sensible Aberdeen newspaper thinks it a credit to be able to claim as a townsman, has translated into the Malagasy tongue—with tremendous effort surely—the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly, and "in addition to *doing* the compact hand-book of Calvinism into Malagasy, for the benefit of those who are of 'weaker capacity' in Madagascar, has added the references to texts giving scriptural proofs" Now, here is doubtless, a most estimable man, who has expended labour, pains, and (we presume) a certain amount of hard-won erudition, in producing, what is doubtless 'a literary curiosity,' as our authority styles it, but what will be a heavy incumbrance (should it be used at all) to the progress of pure Christianity in Madagascar. "If the blind lead the blind," &c.

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VERY edifying, indeed, is the fact, if fact it be, that the inquiry into the alleged grievances of Civilians has been delayed on account of a missing document—a statement, namely, that had been circulated by the Civil Service Commissioners "among all the chief public schools in Britain, showing the average pay to which men entering the Indian Civil Service would probably be entitled at the various stages of their career," and not a copy of this statement could be obtained in India! Surely some C.S. might have obliged a Government so anxious to fulfil its promises, and have saved the delay and expense of telegraphing to England for a copy. However, time is no object to an Indian Government. But surely even red tape must be getting scarce when such an important document has been allowed to go astray. It is probable that copies in abundance were found after the English one arrived.

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A MELBOURNE paper noticing the speech of the acting Governor on the recent opening of Parliament, and refering to the provision of school buildings under the new Education Act, mentions a report that the funds for that object were to be provided by means of a loan. Our contemporary thinks that there is strict justice in requiring posterity to defray a part of the cost of an educational system which is established for their benefit. Certainly, when money is hard to be found, and a country is prosperous and progressive, there could be few better objects for which to incur a national debt than the provision of buildings for the education of future generations.

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THERE are, it would appear, inspired journals in Australia, as in other places known to us. The *Australasian* says: "Newspapers are always ready to denounce humbug. But like some other practitioners, they don't always practise as they preach. What greater humbug can there be, than for an Editor with a draft of the Vice-regal speech before him, to pretend to surmise that which he positively knows are its contents? 'It will probably be found': 'It is likely that His Excellency will recommend — The probability is that attention will be drawn'—'In all likelihood Parliament will be asked,' &c. Now isn't all this a most transparent sham?"

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THE same paper, dealing with the Government population returns for 1874, states that the gains and losses of Victoria by immigration and emigration were not quite satisfactory. There were 4,645 arrivals from the United Kingdom against 3,230 departures; 1,378 from foreign ports against 1,270 departures—leaving, from these two sources, the small gain of 1,533 during the year. The colony lost 1,404 to New South Wales and Queensland, and 687 to South Australia. From Tasmania, however, it drew 3,769 and 166 from New Zealand. "It would appear, then, that this colony (Victoria) can offer superior attractions to those of Tasmania, but that the advantages of New South Wales and Queensland are so much in excess of our own as to draw away a part of our population."

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IT is pretty generally confessed that the Civilians have not received justice at the hands of Government, and we should hardly have anticipated that even the *Standard* would have affected blindness to the fact. Blindness, however, may be pitied, and even wilful blindness, though it may be provoking enough, may be endured so long as it merely refuses to see. But the *Standard* not only cannot see that the Indian Civilians have any real wrongs to be complained of, but has quite needlessly charged them with being actuated simply by foolish *conceit* and jealousy. It is quite unnecessary to refute that charge, as the lack or possession of such feelings has nothing at all to do with the question, which is one of simple justice. It is of no consequence at all what the "competition-wallahs" may or may not think of themselves, as compared with men who have passed no competitive examination. They may, perhaps, think that a competitive examination successfully passed, is evidence of at least some attainments, and feel irritated at seeing men appointed to posts that they consider theirs by right, without, as far as they know, having given evidence of special fitness, by examination or otherwise. But the question of importance is the very plain one—Did Government in the clearest and most formal manner promise certain advantages to the "competition-wallahs," and have these men suffered by the non-fulfilment of these promises? Doubtless in some way or other, an

attempt will be made to abolish the grievance, but the wheels of Justice move very slowly. We said lately that such an injustice could not be left unatoned for in England without odium. Mr. Lowe declared in Parliament that the excuses made for it are such as "no Chancellor of the Exchequer dare urge in his place in Parliament with reference to the Civil Servants of England."

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THE gist of the article of the *Times* anent the late Opium debate in Parliament is somewhat as follows: The Chinese Government wishes to exclude foreign opium in the interests of its own revenue. But the Chinese consumers are determined to have opium, and Bengal is the best opium-producing country that can be found. There is, therefore, no question but the trade must go on, and the moral arguments against it are mostly irrelevant. The question then becomes one of mere policy, and though it is true, as a general rule of economy, that Government should keep its hands clear of any kind of industrial enterprise, and it is, therefore, incumbent on the supporters of the present policy to justify the exception, it may be a sufficient objection to any immediate change, that the system is already in existence, that a large part of the Indian revenue depends upon it, and that Indian finance—especially after the strain of the late famine—is not in a condition to permit of dangerous experiments. "Where an income of some six millions is at stake, the English Legislature will make very certain of its ground before it will venture to interfere." The proposal that the Indian Government should withdraw from participation in the opium traffic was rejected in the House of Commons by 94 votes to 47.

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WE have been of opinion that Mr. Gladstone had not overestimated the importance of the revolutionary movements of Vaticanism, when he entered the controversial arena on this subject. We believe he has done good service on the whole, in awakening interest in this question. At the same time, it is probable that he has fully fulfilled his mission in this respect, and his friends and admirers will doubtless be pleased to learn that he has been induced to consent to resume the leadership of his party next session. Notwithstanding the contradiction of the *Daily News*, it is confidently asserted he has promised to do so, and we trust he will let ecclesiastical matters alone now for a time. His latest utterance in the *Contemporary* has, we presume, extinguished the hopes of those who looked forward to his appearance as the leveller of the Church of England.

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MR. GLADSTONE was present when Dr. Schliemann read his paper at the Society of Antiquaries on the discovery of Homeric Troy. In the course of his speech after the reading of the paper, the right hon'ble gentleman said: "I have never been of the opinion current until quite recently that Burnarbashi was the site of Troy; for it was quite impossible to reconcile that site with the distance from the sea, and to bring together the natural features of the plain with the described features of the poem. But I don't see by what arguments are to be met the proofs adduced by Dr. Schliemann in favour of Hissarlik. He has shown indubitably that at a great depth below the surface he has found the records of a city of a certain size and a certain advance in civilisation—a city which underwent a sudden and violent destruction by means of fire; and so far he is in entire and indubitable accordance with Trojan and Homeric traditions. (Cheers.) Looking, then, into the details of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries and the details of the Homeric poem upon almost every point on which I have had the opportunity of instituting a comparison, there is a precise correspondence between the facts of the poem, and the evidence afforded by the objects which he has discovered at the place he has unveiled."

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A CORRESPONDENT writes: The history and mutual relationship of the Hindoo castes, forms a tempting and interesting subject of enquiry, but the investigation is difficult. The subject is in itself obscure, for time has blotted out all memory of many events, but the greatest difficulty in the path of the enquirer is the amount of fictitious information which is always freely supplied. Some of the fictions are the product of unconscious imagination, while others are the result of deliberate fabrication. Each caste endeavours to trace for itself an illustrious origin, and is hence driven to depreciate the claims of others. An amusing instance of this tendency came to our notice lately. An office writer was asked to what caste he belonged; he replied that he was a Khatriya, and, in answer to another question, said that Khatriyas were not Rajpoots, but ranked next to Brahmins, the Khatriyas being the pure, original stock of which the Rajpoots are a degraded branch. By way of explanation he affirmed that the latter race is descended from a *Dhobin*, in Hindee called Raj. At the moment, Tod's *Rajasthan* lay open before us, and it was difficult to preserve a grave face whilst this man calmly consigned the thirty-six royal races to infamy as the bastard descendants of a *dhobin*. How incensed would the enthusiastic Tod have been, if he had heard this timid man of peace thus claim superiority over his favourite warrior clan, the children of the sun and moon!

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IT is no new discovery in England, but its truth receives fresh confirmation from every year's experience of the working of the Poor Law, that the amount of pauperism in any district increases or decreases directly as the amount of out-door relief, and inversely as the amount of workhouse aid. Out-door relief distributed by law, has most of the disadvantages of a lax system of charity, with the grave additional defect, that it invokes no gratitude, and inspires no humility. Lord Lyttelton appears to be of opinion that cases that cannot be relieved in the workhouse, should be left to private charity. But in that case private charity must, in fact, become a vast public organization, and would, we fear, ultimately differ little in its outward effects from out-door relief by law. The difficulty of pauperism in England is far from being overcome, for it is not yet clearly proved what is the best way in which to grapple with it. It is fervently to be hoped that we in India are not destined to have a constantly-increasing English-speaking pauper class to try problems upon. If pure benevolence be insufficient to stir us up as a community to grapple with the 'poor white' difficulty, enlightened selfishness might make us try to meet it, before it reach huger dimension!

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A CORRESPONDENT of the *Guardian* points out that the dissensions arising from the action of the Irish Church Synod, illustrate the inconvenience of legislating on the principle that it is really intended that the law shall be obeyed. "There are, in fact, at least three possible courses which the Church may take, either (1) as seems of late to have been the practice in England, that each clergyman shall settle for himself which of the Church rules he will obey; or, (2) as I understand is to be the English practice from the 1st July, that the Bishops shall, in their discretion, settle which of the Church rules are to be insisted on; or (3) as the Irish Synod wishes, that all the Church rules shall be obeyed. If once the third course is adopted, we are forced to relax many of the existing rules, unless we choose to incur the risk of driving out from us some with whom we should be very sorry to part." It is also pointed out that, in matters of ritual, the fashions in the Irish Church are very much what they were in England thirty years ago, and that the Synod has done little else than legalise the existing practice.

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AS to the relative importance of ritual, Mr. Gladstone says in the *Contemporary*, "With respect to the clothing which the Gospel may take to itself, my mind has a large margin of indulgence, if not of laxity, both ways. Reverence, indeed, is a thing indispensable and invaluable, but reverence is one thing and ritual another; and while reverence is preserved, I would never, according to my own inclination individually, quarrel with my brother about ritual."

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THE speech of the Secretary of State for India at the banquet of the Middlesex Conservative Association is noteworthy, and it is so chiefly, not as a defence of the policy of his party and of the character of the session, but as indicating a hopeful change in his temper and position of mind towards his party and towards the nation. We cannot stop to enquire how his "education" has been accomplished. Probably time and experience have been his schoolmasters more than his present chief, or the Earl of Derby. Certainly the old intractableness, and the extreme uncompromising Toryism, seem pleasantly modified; and the hope that he may by-and-by become the acknowledged chief of the party, is doubtless a good deal stronger now than heretofore. "I should ask," he said, "that the ministry be judged—not by the sensational character, not by the heroic completeness, not by the compulsory violence, not even by the number of its measures, but simply by the answer to this question—Have their measures been such as to suit the wants of the day and the wishes of the people?" Now, assuming that he implies his adherence to the general proposition, that the duty of a ministry in England is to endeavour "to suit the wants of the day and the wishes of the people," and is prepared to act on that as a principle, we have no hesitation in saying that he is the

man to lead the Conservatives of the not distant future. The nation will not in the future be governed by political parties so much as political parties must obey, and give expression to, the wish of the nation. And though professed politicians are Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals, the mass of the voters at the present day are not properly of any party. And the party, by whatever name it calls itself, that can "suit the wants of the day and the wishes of the people," is the party of the nation for the time being. When the temper of the nation changes—for the nation is not bound to outward consistency as political parties are—and the party in power cannot at once adapt itself to the change, another party that can must take its place. The changes of parties in power will thus go on very much in the same way as in the past, but will henceforth be less influenced by party tactics and mere political generalship, and more by the real current of public opinion; that is, not the opinions of politicians alone, but of the mass of the nation. This is a real change of recent years, amounting to a revolution indeed, and the spirit of the change seems to have manifested itself to the mind of the Marquis of Salisbury, with a result which will add to his own weight as a statesman, and will benefit not only his own party but the British nation.

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OPINIONS differ considerably as to the dramatic merit of Tennyson's "Queen Mary." The *Spectator* places it above Shakspere's Henry VIII., and the *Athenæum* ranks it below Swinburne's "Chastelard"! Its adaptability for the stage is, it seems, about to be put to the test, if we may rely on a statement that Mr. Irving, who has made such an impression in *Hamlet*, intimated to his audience at the *Lyceum*, that "Queen Mary" was to be played there after *Macbeth* had had its run. Miss Bateman, the famous *Jewess*, is to take the part of *Mary*, and if the character is at all fitted for the stage, we believe no actress of the present day is so well qualified to do it justice as that lady.

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THE descriptions which reach us by the home papers of the death and destruction caused by the floods in the South of France, are heart-rending. A district of over 200 miles has been more damaged in 12 hours than it would have been by war in a twelvemonth. At least 2,000 persons are supposed to have perished, and some of the incidents recorded are horribly picturesque. The loss to property is, of course, immense. It is stated that in the town of Toulouse and Agen alone it will amount to some £5,000,000. Marshal MacMahon was soon on the spot and there has been no lack of generous and heroic assistance. But all assistance can only soothe a little the effects of a terrible calamity—one of those campaigns of destruction in which nature appears red-handed, and men are brought face to face with the "mystery of the cruelty of things." Doubtless such persons as those who ascribe the fires of Chicago to the sins of Roman Catholics, will be able to explain the meaning of the floods in France. The state of mind is both pious and intelligent, which believes that such events are calculated and intended to teach some important lesson to man, and that the severity of the lesson is needed, though it is often difficult to see how it is so. But nature's lessons are often delivered in the most strangely mysterious language, and while it becomes men to seek with humility to learn from them what wisdom they can, they should beware of any interpretation that involves a lack of charity to other men.

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IN South America, too, has happened another of those outbursts of nature which seem as if they were indeed to drive men perforce away from that inviting, but deadly, strip of country along the Pacific and across the Andes to the boundless and luxuriant inland plains. Seven towns, with populations ranging from 1,600 to 5,000—except the city of Cucuta which is supposed to have numbered about 18,000 inhabitants—have been visited with more or less complete, and almost instantaneous, destruction. In some of them only a few houses escaped.

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Is the possibility of a future quarrel in Asia any reason why England and Russia should not come to a friendly understanding about affairs in Europe? Apparently not. Russia's designs in Asia do not, at present, at least extend so far as India. "If ever," says the *Pall Mall*, "Russia seeks to disturb India, it will be done to further interests nearer home. It follows, therefore, that a policy calculated to maintain peace in Europe, will also be a policy calculated to postpone any collision between Russia and England in the East."

A DEPUTATION, headed by His Grace of Canterbury, lately waited on the Marquis of Salisbury, and expressed, on behalf of the various Indian Missionary Societies connected with the Church, the need of increasing the episcopate in India. The Secretary of State freely admitted the need, but wisely deprecated any fresh legislation on that object. There were, he said, two classes of measures which the House of Commons always receives with apathy—Indian measures and ecclesiastical measures. He had little hope that much attention would be given to a proposal which combined both causes of distaste. He thought the necessary increase might be made in some way under the existing state of the law. It was understood that the new Bishops would be supported by voluntary contributions. How or where they are to be "started," to use the elegant expression of the *Church Gazette*, does not yet appear.

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"THE Papers of a Critic" afford interesting glimpses of a number of the prominent literary characters of the early part of the century. Coleridge is somewhat severely handled in the following extract: "Underwood and Mackenzie say that there was more humbug in Coleridge than in any man that was ever heard of. Underwood was one day transcribing something for Coleridge when a visitor appeared. After the commonplaces, Coleridge took up a little book lying upon the table, and said, 'By-the-bye, I casually took up this book this morning, and was quite enchanted with a little sonnet I found there.' He then read off a blank verse translation, and entered into a long critique upon its merits. The same story, the same translation, and the same critique were repeated five times in that day to different visitors, without one word being altered. Mr. Underwood says that every one of his famous evening conversations was got up." That a man who was incessantly talking, should often repeat himself and sometimes in nearly the same terms, is credible enough, but in the case of Coleridge the statement that his evening conversations were got up, can mean little more than that he talked in the evening on the themes that had occupied his thoughts during the day. That he did so without much consideration for the tastes or feelings of his audience seems also true, but a "humbug" is rather too hard a term to apply for this offence, which we suspect is common to most talkers.

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A GREEK correspondent gives an emphatic denial to the rumour that King George at any time contemplated abdication. He has a decided religious respect for the engagements he has undertaken, and though he sees the serious evils inherent in the present constitution, he thinks they are working their own cure. His Queen has endeared herself to the poorer classes by her amiability and charity. "The King's position is certainly far from being a bed of roses, but abdication has never been meditated, and, notwithstanding the continual strife of parties, the country is making great and visible progress in industry, prosperity, internal improvements, and public security."

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COLERIDGE in his "Biographica Literaria," tells an amusing story. An amateur performer in verse expressed a strong desire to be introduced to the poet, but at the same time pretended to hesitate to accept an offer of introduction, because, as he explained, he was the author of "a confounded severe epigram" on the Ancient Mariner. The epigram proved to be one that had appeared in the *Morning Post*, and had really been written, as a jest, by Coleridge himself. It was as follows:—

Your poem must immortal be,
Dear Sir! it cannot fail:
For 'tis incomprehensible,
And without head or tail.

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THE Sunday question, which has been much agitated of late in connection with the Brighton Aquarium case, is one which, more than most questions, affects the happiness and well-being of the mass of the people, and it is one that will certainly be settled before long by the feeling of the nation. Sabbatarian tyranny not only does no good, but a great amount of evil. It is adverse to the health, comfort and intelligence of the working multitudes of our cities, and being totally at variance with the spirit, and, we believe, with the plain teaching, of scriptural Christianity, cannot further their spiritual interests; though it may, and probably does, retard them. Christian Sabbatarianism, if not indigenous in Scotland, has attained its highest development there. The reign of the Puritans was too brief in England to allow Sabbatarianism in its extreme form to get firmly established. It was the product of a rural people, and among such a people was probably, to a certain extent,

good. Those who spend their six days toiling and travelling in the open country among woods, hills, streams and meadows, may be none the worse, but probably the better, if on Sunday they are led to confine themselves to the house and the book,—it being remembered that the study and confinement of the day is diversified by a walk, sometimes of miles, to church and home again. The consequence is that many who have been trained in the rural districts of Scotland, are quite unable to sympathise with the outcry against Scotch Sabbatarianism. It is when the product of the fields is transplanted to our large cities, that it degenerates into a poisonous plant. The truth is—not that the Puritan mode of keeping Sunday is in all cases bad, as we believe in rural districts it is often far otherwise—but that Sabbatarians claim, against all evidence, Scriptural authority for their practice, and endeavour to impose it on others for whom it is unsuitable and injurious. How to keep the Christian day of rest is eminently a question for the exercise of Christian *liberty*, and *with regard to which* every man ought to be fully persuaded in his own mind.

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THE Anti-Sabbatarians are working with a will and a wisdom equal to their day and generation, at the task of obtaining a relief from the absurd and antiquated legislation on the subject of keeping the Sabbath day. The managers of the Brighton Aquarium were proved to have violated the law by opening that institution to the public on Sunday, and we hear prosecutions are threatened against other institutions, such as the Zoological Gardens, which were up to the present time supposed to be within the pale of the law in admitting the public on the sacred day. The large deputation that not long-ago waited upon the Home Secretary to obtain an expression of his views on the subject, made the startling announcement that £10,000 could be obtained as cumulative damages against the Railway Company that advertised the cheap Sunday trains to Brighton, with the addition at the foot of a notice that the Brighton Aquarium would be open on that day; and £5,000 against the newspaper which inserted the advertisement. The Home Secretary expressed his opinion extra-judicially that he believed he had the power to remit the amounts should they be decreed, but the legal adviser of the Railway Company expressed his dissent from this opinion. It may well be asked if we are really in our waking senses in the latter half of the nineteenth century with such an absurd and self-condemned piece of legislation still in the statute book as the Act of George III., which has recently been exhumed in the case of the Brighton Aquarium. Perhaps other surprises of the same description are in store for us, all tending to show the urgent necessity for the commencement of the great work of codifying the huge chaotic mass of legislation known in the English Statute Law, the mysteries and the depths of which are in the last degree obscure and unfathomable.

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MR. MCMINN objects to our comments in a recent article on a passage in his pamphlet about the assessment of Kheree. We must demur to his statement that the passage was scored out in all the copies distributed by him. It is not so in the pamphlet in our possession. Events which occurred in Oudh about the time Mr. McMinn distributed several copies may perhaps have suggested the prudence of subsequently avoiding responsibility for a statement which we now learn for the first time was, if not incorrect, at least calculated to raise an incorrect inference. But our comment on the statement as it stood was of course a perfectly fair criticism, and Mr. McMinn's "hint" that it was "scandalous, if not libellous," betrays some ignorance of the law of libel.

THE WEEK.

THE news from Burmah, by last mail, is very meagre. Business, which revived when the Karennee question was disposed of, has again become restricted owing to rumours of further negotiations on the subject of escorts. It is said that the King of Ava is "levying duty twice over on the goods now being returned to Mandalay." The only warlike intelligence is that the *Asia* recently took down from Calcutta three hundred barrels of gunpowder.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH has been presented, through the Foreign Secretary, with the following letter of thanks by the Supreme Government:—

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters enclosing copies of your communications with the Burmese Government regarding the reception at Mandalay of the Chinese frontier officer Li, and reporting the conclusion of the negotiations with which you were entrusted for the settlement of the difference between the British and Burmese Governments as to the independence of Western Karennee. Your letters of the 14th and 21st of June to the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs were in entire accordance with the instructions which you received upon the subject of the reception of Li. His Majesty the King of Ava anticipated the communication which you were instructed to make with regard to Western Karennee and offered to enter into an agreement definitively and formally withdrawing the claim which had been raised by the Burmese Government to sovereignty over that country. The preliminary question regarding the reception of Li having been disposed of, you accepted the offer made by the King and signed the proposed agreement on behalf of the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council approves of the course which you have taken. By the communication which you made to the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs when you signed the agreement, and your letter to him of the 23rd of June, in which you placed that communication upon record, you have fully carried out the instruction which you received with regard to the demarcation of the boundary between Western Karennee and the territories of the King of Ava by a British Officer. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has learnt with much satisfaction that the negotiations placed in your charge have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and I am to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for your services upon this occasion. Colonel Duncan and Captain Strover will be acquainted through the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah of the terms in which you have expressed your thanks to them for the assistance which they rendered to you during your Mission to Mandalay.

ONE of the neatest exemplifications of the old adage "robbing Peter to pay Paul," has recently been shown in the province of British Burmah. Lieutenant Raikes, who accompanied Colonel Hamilton in his fatal raid upon the dacoits in the Pegu subdivision, has been promoted to officiate in the 3rd grade of Assistant Commissioners, above the heads of three officers who had not the good fortune to meet with a similar adventure. An officiating appointment of this description, conferring extra emolument, without a particle of extra responsibility, is invariably granted to the senior assistant of the lower grade. In this case the Local Government, with somewhat exceptionable economy, have succeeded in rewarding Lieutenant Raikes by robbing the unfortunate officer who has thus been practically superseded.

Apropos of the recent allusion to the protest of Russia against the occupation of Khelat by our troops, we quote the following slightly corroborative evidence. A correspondent of the Kurrachee paper, writing from Upper Sind, says: "There seems to be some sign that a campaign is on the *tapis*, if we are to believe the report that all the owners of camels and of carts have been warned to have their respective means of locomotion ready for Government service when ordered. There is probably to be an invasion of the Khan of Khelat's territory; but to fight against the rabble, which is all the Khan can pit against the disciplined British troops, would be a sorry victory. But I suppose the campaign must be undertaken to bring the Khan or his refractory subjects to their senses. Whether it will lead to a war with Affghanistan, and eventually with Russia, remains to be seen."

CHOLERA, we regret to say, is spreading and increasing almost throughout the whole of India. At Simla, Kussowlie, Dhurmsala, Mussoorie, and in the Western and Southern Presidencies the disease is daily causing a large number of deaths. It is to us no matter of surprise that the summer retreat of the Governor-General is so unfortunate. For years Simla has borne a bad character from a sanitary point of view. Time after time its hygienic shortcomings have been complained of, but apparently these complaints have been neglected. The local journal "trusts a strict and careful investigation will be ordered, and steps taken to ascertain as far as possible the origin of the cause of the disease having broken out at these stations. Our Mussoorie contemporary says that all the cases that have occurred at that sanitarium have been imported." The following letter to the editor of the *Englishman* is so important that we quote it in full: "It has been a matter of surprise to me and many others that so little mention has been made in the Calcutta newspapers regarding the *great* mortality in Simla from cholera. This dread malady, the *crux* of the homœopath and the allopath alike, has been raging here for the past month. The doctors have been trying to put a good face on it in order not to create a panic. Their motive is, no doubt (as I told the Viceroy), a laudable one. The deaths from cholera among the poor natives average 10 per day. This is equal nearly to the present mortality from cholera in Calcutta, the population of which is to that of Simla as 50 to 1. I thought Simla was a sanitarium! *Trojafuit.* The Government of India cannot, with any *sense of duty*, remain here another day. On Tuesday last 23 registered cases of cholera

were sent to the hospital. This beats Calcutta. I know of two fatal cases that were not sent to the hospital on Tuesday. There may have been, and probably were, others. The disease has broken out in the jail, and the short-term civil prisoners have been released, while the long-term ones have been sent away elsewhere. One of the jail sentries was taken with cholera; he had been ill for a very short time; the gun fired, and the man fell dead from the shock. Several Europeans and children have died, and a large body of clerks have petitioned the Viceroy to break up camp. Dr. Bryden's child died of the disease a week ago. If there is any man who knows anything about cholera, that man is Dr. Bryden; yet he and his coadjutors were powerless to save his child." A telegram from Kurrachee says: "Cholera has broken out at the Ghizri Sanitarium. Captain Fleming, 56th Regiment, and Mr. Sequera, the purveyor, have died. The troops at Ghizri have been removed to Landi, fourteen miles distant." Reports are coming in daily of the appearance of the epidemic in other parts of the Peninsula.

ALTHOUGH the present outbreak of cholera at Simla is a grievous calamity—particularly when we consider that many loving fathers and husbands have made great pecuniary sacrifices to place their dear ones out of reach of the dangers lurking in the plains during the unhealthy season, the temporary evil will result in permanent good. There is no knowing how many invalids, in search of health, have year by year fallen victims to the bad water, or other consequences of the defective sanitation of the so-called sanitarium, Simla. Nor does Simla stand alone in this respect. At most of our hill-stations, strong and healthy people are always subject to what is termed hill-diarrhœa, and, although other reasons may be assigned for the condition of the water which produces this unpleasant effect, we attribute it to dirt and bad drainage. Anyone who has been privileged to approach the stagnant and putrifying pools of water in which the hill *dhobies* wash from month to month the clothing of a whole station, would be inclined to wonder that typhoid fever and other dreadful diseases did not rage perennially. The drainage and solid refuse matter collects at the bottom of khuds, and is only carried off when the dry channels become mountain torrents. But there always remains, in many spots, a bottom deposit of the most objectionable nature, through which water percolates prior to its reappearance as a bubbling spring, whence drinking water is supplied to many households. We remember that the men of the Rifle Brigade, quartered at Subathoo in 1861, suffered much more than they had [illegible] and dilatory and dysentery were the prevailing diseases, attributable, no doubt, to polluted water. Things have been allowed to drift for many years, and the air of the hills has been relied on to counteract the consequences of human neglect of the laws of health. Now, however, that the question has been brought home, in a most forcible and painful way, to Simla in general, and members of the Government in particular, reform will be sudden and complete. But this is an unintelligent way of doing business in this nineteenth century, although the principle is applied to politics as well as sanitation.

THIS week bring us, from China, a translation of the celebrated letter recently forwarded by the King of Burmah to the Emperor of China. It runs thus: "Meng-tun, King of Burmah, respectfully lays a petition before the Throne of the great Emperor of the Heavenly Dynasty.—Your vassal (here the same character as that employed by Ministers of the Chinese Government, to designate themselves in their memorials, is used, with the addition of *Siao*—small—before it) would, with all humility, set forth that under the universal sway of his Holiness the 'streams and hills' are all objects of his fostering care, the kingdoms of the distant ocean become converted to his civilising rule, and as the sunflower bows before the sun, so does all mankind turn with adoration towards the Imperial person. Succeeding to your barren and far off dependency of Burmah, your vassal is impressed with the deep favors conferred by your Heavenly Dynasty when permitting his country to be enrolled amongst the territory of Yu (the founder of the Hia Dynasty); and, in offering up according to rule the tribute prescribed, the land of Burmah is thus included under the heaven of Yau and all within the Realm join with one voice in the Sung cry to His Imperial Majesty. (Note.—Sung is a mountain where an echo supposed to proceed from the spirits of the Hill was audible, crying out 'happiness! long life! male issue!!') Recently, owing to war and rapine on the borders, communication has long been intercepted; but the horrors of strife are now happily ended, and the universe returned to tranquillity. It is fitting, therefore, that your humble vassal should at once offer tribute. This letter has, consequently, been respectfully drawn up in letters of gold, and is accompanied by an image of the god of Longevity, five tame elephants, and with articles of manufacture and productions of the country. These are sent under the care of an Envoy as representative of your vassal; who is charged to respectfully convey them to the palace gate, and to humbly crave that his great Majesty, the Emperor, will deign to receive the offerings and will further graciously lend ear to the feelings of obedience, respect and submission entertained by your vassal. While writing this letter your vassal is overcome with pleasurable feelings of extreme gratitude, and in concluding his petition he humbly wishes his great Imperial Majesty long life for ten thousand thousand years." The list of presents included 10,000 chests of gold leaf, and an equal number containing silver.

WE have advices from Formosa, of a heavy engagement between the Imperialists and Aborigines, resulting in the abandonment of an entrenched position by the former. With characteristic veracity the Chiniese claim a victory. Extensive preparations are being made on the part of the Imperialists, and there is a rumour that the foreign drilled troops, under the command of Captain MacMahon, are expecting orders to proceed to Formosa for service. Shen Pao-chen, the Imperial Commissioner there is about to relinquish his office. The Footai of Fuhkien will give his special attention to the Government of the island.

ANOTHER terrible and destructive typhoon has visited unfortunate Macao, causing great damage to property and considerable loss of life on the water, though happily it has not been so disastrous in its general effects as that which occurred on the 23rd September last. The destruction at sea amongst the native craft is reported to have been very great and the loss of life serious, but no definite particulars have yet been received. On shore the damage done is also extensive, more especially in the inner harbour. At the Praya Grande, the chief sufferer from the fury of the typhoon was the Government-house. This is almost a wreck; the greater part of it came down with a frightful crash, burying about eleven persons in its ruins. The Aide-de-camp of the Governor was much injured, and was carried to the Military Hospital of St. Januario. His Excellency himself had a very narrow escape from being overwhelmed in the falling mass A soldier fortunately saved him just in time.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 2ND, 1875.

MACMILLAN'S Magazine for July has just appeared with an article on "the Political Situation in India" by Mr. Routledge, late Famine Correspondent of *The Times* in India. The arrangement of the paper is confused, but it has an importance as being the result of "notes" made while travelling over the greater part of Bengal and Bombay. These "notes" show that everywhere there is a dissatisfaction with the general state of things in the minds of the natives, and an equally deep depression in the minds of English officials; a general feeling, in short, that affairs are out of joint, and an equally widespread presentiment that a storm is brewing. Especially interesting in reference to this, are the "notes" of his interview with Sir Dinkur Rao. That eminent statesman, it appears, has given up the use of the English language in a kind of despair, being convinced that the English Government no longer desires to do justice to its native subjects. "Once," he said to Mr. Routledge, "I spoke of English faith as of something written on a table of stone with a pen of iron, now I speak of it merely as a promissory note; you promise but you do not fulfil." This, it is well to remember, was spoken before our action in the deposition of the Gaekwar had given such an unpleasant significance to the observation. There is of course nothing new in these notes of warning. During the past decade they have been sounded again and again, but Indian officialism is like the deaf adder which stoppeth its ears, charm one never so wisely. A *Bureaucratic Government* does well enough so long as nothing is required of it but to grind blindfold in the mill of routine, turning out tabulated statements by the ream, and yards of ridiculous statistics; but angry flesh and blood is a matter about which it neither knows anything nor can by any means be brought to understand.

The 1st July is the day on which the Act for the Regulation of Public Worship comes into operation, and Mr. Gladstone has come out with an article in the *Contemporary Review* to suggest the spirit in which the new Act should be accepted by loyal churchmen. The article is admirably written and full of sound sense.

The main proposition it enforces and illustrates, is that the cause of the present discord and anger in the Church arises from introducing a doctrinal significance into all disputed questions of ritualism. Keep that element out, and these disputes on the subject of Eastward or Northern position and the like would at once be manifest in their essential littleness. People would perceive the absurdity of risking the very existence of the Church on such trifling details as these. This is no doubt excellent advice and very good sense, but it is also perfectly useless. The High Church party care nothing for elaborate vestments and an ornate ritual except as the symbols of certain doctrines; the opposite party do not rave against these practices except as being the outward signs of (what they consider) a pernicious theology. Of course, if you eliminate the doctrinal significance from questions of ritualism, not only would the questions be argued without bitterness, but there would be no question for which either party would care a rush. The battle is whether the English Church is to be based upon the principle of sacerdotalism or not, and to this conflict there can be no termination except by a radical reconstruction of the articles, the canons and the prayer-book, for the simple and sufficient reason that the Established Church in England was purposely so constructed as to admit both parties to the quarrel. They both have a right to claim a part in her communion. The aggressive attitude assumed at the present moment by the sacerdotal party in the Church is due to that wave of feeling which is passing over all Europe. Materialism and sacerdotalism are ranging themselves on either side for a great battle of Armageddon, and I heartily wish they would, like the Kilkenny cats, swallow each other up and so trouble the world no more.

Talking of sacerdotalism naturally carries one's thoughts to France. It is hardly too much to say that the preservation of Europe from falling again under the yoke of Rome, depends upon the existence there of a Republican form of Government. Either a Legitimist monarchy, or an Imperial restoration, would unite itself closely to Rome. France would become a great Propagandist centre to rivet the chains of the Church again, not only on her own people, but on Italy and Belgium. There is on this subject a profoundly interesting paper in the last *Fortnightly*, by M. Laveleye. M. Laveleye is a hearty admirer of Germany, its soldiers, statesmen, and people; he thinks there is nothing harsh or specially arbitrary in the ecclesiastical laws, but he recognises their impolicy, their utter futility. He points out the great mistake which has been committed in alienating a large section of the population by a series of measures sufficiently severe to exasperate, but quite insufficient to subdue. He shows how, if this legislation be insisted on, and perhaps made still severer, these feelings of exasperation in the German Catholics will become intensified into a religious fanaticism that will make them hail even a foreign invader with joy, as emancipating their faith from an intolerable burden. It is needless to point out how such feelings would be encouraged and fostered by the erection of an ecclesiastical monarchy in France. The Empress, who would return to France with her son in the event of an Imperial restoration, is a more fanatical Catholic than the Comte de Chambord himself. M. Laveleye produces evidence to show that she, more than any other influence, hurried the Emperor into the war of 1870, and avowedly as a religious crusade. "This," she said, "is *my war*; and God will give us the victory, because we shall then overthrow Protestant Prussia." This is what comes of Imperial "Saviours of Society." Your Imperial Saviour becomes subdued by a fascinating and elegantly dressed Empress, wholly destitute of brains, and half-a-million of men are carved into mincemeat because she has certain ridiculous convictions regarding the will and purposes of the Deity. It is a pity the Emperor did not fall back upon the simple faith of his uncle, and entrench himself there—that Providence was not Roman Catholic, but always favored the strongest battalions.

What, then, are the prospects of Republicanism in France? Thanks to the unexampled patience and self-restraint of the Republican party, they are good. The Constitution voted on the 25th February, after long voyaging in dangerous seas, amid sunken rocks and unforeseen squalls, is at last in sight of harbour. Even now the Marshal and his Chief Minister—M. Buffet—are doing their best to wreck it. They are trying all they can to provoke the Left to come to a rupture with the Ministry, which would give the latter an excuse for sending in their resignation. The Marshal would then fall back on the old "Government of Combat," headed by the Duc de Broglie, which would not only delay the dissolution of the Assembly until next year, but would cause the elections to be held under the auspices of a Ministry which would strain every nerve and use every device possible to return a Legitimist majority to the Assembly. On the other hand, a large Republican majority is not without its dangers. One thing is certain—that no Republic can have stability in France which has not the support of moderate men. M. Gambetta sees this, and provided he can impart his own clear-sightedness to those whom he leads, all will go well. But he holds the fiercer Republicans of the extreme Left like so many greyhounds straining in a leash. The speech the other day of M. Louis Blanc, denouncing the Constitution as a disgraceful compromise, though it was an almost solitary outburst, reveals the stormy and violent forces which up to this time Gambetta's master-mind has restrained in quiet and order. But could he accomplish so much, supposing these extremer spirits found they were a majority in the Chamber? Who can say? We must wait and see. All I would say is, that all who hate Ultramontanism ought to be the hearty well-wishers of the one great statesman that has risen in France since the fall of the last French monarch.

Here in England, I think, the subject of chief interest is the charge brought against Colonel Valentine Baker. The talk is that the young lady will be persuaded to withdraw the worst parts of her charge, and so reduce it to a case of simple assault. The Colonel has distinguished friends, and the strongest pressure is being brought to bear on the young lady and her family to induce them to agree to some such compromise. I give you this as the gossip of London. How far it is true I have not an idea. I hope it is as false as it ought to be.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 3.

M. MIGNET has published his long looked for *History of the Rivalry between Francis I. and Charles V.* This history is chiefly based upon documents in a great measure hitherto not made public, and presents a striking *tableau* of the great struggle between the two famous monarchs during the sixteenth century. Perhaps Mignet may be considered as one of the chief historians of that century, which he has studied in all its phases, and tracked in its remotest corners, not only as it affects France, but the whole of Europe, as exemplified in *Marie Stuart*, in *Philippe II, Charles V. at the Monastery of Yuste*, and *Calvin at Geneva*. In his present work he enables the reader to touch, as it were, with the finger, not only the actions of Francis and Charles, but also their motives, their passions, their characters, and their living physiognomy. Readers will peruse with pleasure the proceedings which led up to the battle of Marignan, as well as the description of the battle itself; and of the terrible passage across the Alps by Francis, accompanied by 72 pieces of artillery and 30,000 men, many clad in armour, for gunpowder was only then just beginning to make itself felt. After the hard-fought but complete victory of Marignan, Francis, who always swore on the faith of a *gentilhomme*, called Bayard, and said he wished to receive the order of chivalry from him who had fought so many battles against so many nations, and was renowned as the first of chevaliers. Bayard refused, asserting that an anointed King was the knight of knights; Francis insisting, Bayard drew his sword, and touched the King's shoulder. Then addressing his sword he congratulated it upon the honor it had accomplished, and said that he would preserve it as the choicest among his honored relics. The portrait of the Connétable de Bourbon, the last of the feudal princes, is a masterpiece. In power he was not far distant from the King; even in obedience he could not but be an object of suspicion, as he would be formidable in case of revolt. The Connétable was the successor and son-in-law of the Duc de Bourbon; the latter held an independent Court at Moulins, surrounded by his nobles, who paid him feudal devotion; he had a numerous guard, levied taxes, assembled the governing bodies, named tribunals, and could bring an army into the field. If the Kings of France had their necropolis at St. Denis, the Bourbon Dukes had theirs at Souvigny, and could muster 1,700 officers of their household at their funerals. The Connétable in question was as dangerous as he was powerful; was equally formidable in serving, as in resisting; was as audacious as persevering; displayed a cold mildness, was terribly proud, and very ambitious. He was ultimately deprived of his estates, reduced to combat the king, and ready to invade his country. When a fugitive, he changed the old motto of his house—*l'Esperance*, into the terrible device—*Omnis spes in ferro est*, all my hope is in iron. The grand adventurer described himself here well; the proud and vindictive vassal, of whom it was said his fidelity would resist the offer of a kingdom, but would

not tolerate an affront. From being the glorious servant of his country, he became its fatal enemy; who replied to insult by treason, and to spoliation by war; who conquered François at Pavia, and besieged Pope Clement VII in the Castle of Angelo, while the latter was praying for his happiness, and who tragically met his death under the walls of Rome.

Machiavel, by M. Nourrisson, is another contribution towards comprehending the man of marble. For more than three centuries, philosophers and historians have been laboring with a curiosity and industry mixed with admiration, sometimes with fear, to recognise him. Have they yet discovered his true name? The Italians call him "the sovereign thinker;" Shakspere designates him as a murderer, and Rousseau describes him as an honest man and citizen. M. Nourrisson, combining great aptitude and advantages, aims to make a complete character out of all that has hitherto been written, on the famous theoretical politician. It is to be regretted his valuable book is overladen with notes. Machiavel he holds to have been a penetrating genius, piercing very far, but in depth rather than in height; his genius, by study and race, had much of the old Roman about it; hard, devoted to liberty, to the State above all, and born for government; but he also partook of the Italian of the sixteenth century—refined and corrupt. He was Pagan, for he was without God and without moral law, hence the horizon of his view was destitute of light, and the real source of his bad maxims was his manner of thinking upon the laws which govern the world. He was an ambitious and industrious place-hunter, for he was relatively indigent considering his expenses, and, instead of reserving for the Republic the secrets that he believed powerful, of an art at once fraudulent and pitiless for governing men, he offered them as a marketable commodity also to the Medicis, whom he did not like. Machiavel did honor to the human mind, but not the human heart—if it be possible to honor a mind where heart is absent. M. Quinet, who was not a detractor of the Florentine patriot, nevertheless said that Machiavel's political theory was "without God, without Providence, without Religion, and was neither Pagan nor Christian"; he believed in the power of the stars and the spheres, as did everyone else at his time, in determining human movements; and that it was possible for the air to be filled with celestial intelligences knowing the future and capable of warning man. But he nowhere admits that it is God who gives the law to conscience, and engraves on our hearts the distinction between good and evil. Macaulay painted the Italians of the [illegible] fraud, treason, hypocrisy, all the repulsiveness of political infamy mixed with great beauty of intelligence, and a cruelty which sprang, not from the order of the blood, but from cool and profound meditation. This was the school wherein Machiavel learned his diabolic theories, with a faith in the horrible not to be surpassed. His "Discourses" were intended for Republicans, and his "Prince," for Kings, yet Rousseau selected the latter; the inspiration of both books are the same; their ends only differ. In the eyes of his countrymen, Machiavel's pure patriotism redeemed his faults. Outsiders do not accord to him that absolution, while admiring his genius, which had the depth and eloquence of Tacitus, the power and delicate analysis af Aristotle, who was also his model and master. Machiavel despised man; he saw wickedness, and believed it powerful—solely powerful. This was his infirmity and blindness. Ignoring the true end, he misunderstood the true means, for it is not true that evil conducts to good. It is by good that we ought to march towards the good, for that is the road by which Providence calls us. Denying all this, Machiavel of course scorned human progress.

M. Leon Boucher, in *Cowper, his Correspondence, and his Poetry*, supplies us with a complete study, which had been a thesis before becoming a book. England, according to the exhaustive analysis of the author, has had greater poets than Cowper, but none more English; and this is why he is so popular at home, and so little known abroad. Nearly all French historians of English literature leave him unnoticed; Taine only alludes to him; but Saint-Beuve devoted to him one of his finest *Causeries*. Apart from their real value, the importance of Cowper's works consists in the fact that he was the first in point of date, that broke with the traditions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was the first who dealt in simple, intimate, or homely poetry—a kind of poetry not appreciated, by-the-by, in France. Like Wordsworth, Cowper can be placed in all hands without danger, for both express only healthy emotions, the honest joys of family, of home, the gentleness at tranquil landscapes. Serenity is the predominating note in Cowper. On reading him, none could imagine he was twice insane, and all his life tormented by the idea of an imaginary crime. He felt he was damned, and in Mrs. Unwin and John Newton, he found but stimulants for his religious melancholy. Cowper had a sad heart and a gay mind, and to Lady Austen is to be attributed the restoration of much of his gaiety, and the inspiration of his *Task*. He sought in poetry a diversion for his sad thoughts, thinking nothing about the welcome his verses would receive from the public; he wrote for himself alone, and thus was new because he was sincere. He was not so much a descriptive poet, as a poet of the country. England, but not France, has an innate taste for such poetry. French poetry is a grand lady, inhabiting willingly the town, and feeling more at ease in a *salon* than among fields. Cowper loved nature, and conveyed that passion into his poetry; he luxuriated in calm, where meditation could make the hours pass as moments, where the heart could give useful lessons to the head, and where science even without books could become more wise. In his correspondence, too, Cowper displays great literary power: it was Harlequin, as he said himself, in the death-chamber. That other good fairy, Lady Hesketh, failed to dissipate his misanthropy; his hallucinations at last became more sombre; he had not even the last consolation of the unfortunate—the hope of death, as he imagined he would not die, but would be mysteriously carried off to some place of torment.

Respecting Napoleon I. and his historians, it is said that Thiers praised the great soldier too much, Michelet abused him to excess, and Lanfrey undervalues him: but all three are unanimous that he was an enormous liar, and that his reign was that of permanent organised untruth. Victor Hugo finds in the Second Empire the expiation of the First, and holds that Napoleon III. killed the Bonapartist legend. M. Lanfrey's fifth volume of the *History of Napoleon I.*, has already reached a third edition. The work, it will be remembered, was commenced under the Second Empire, and, interrupted by war, has now been resumed. Originally it was considered as a weapon against the Government of the late Emperor, as every denunciation of the First was accepted as a satire on the Second Empire. This motive, though it no longer exists, has not diminished the interest in the work—which must be read with other histories to form an estimate of the subject—but has led to the present being superior to the other volumes. M. Lanfrey accuses the nation of having shared in the intoxication of Napoleon's successes, till sobered by events in Spain, when conscripts evaded service by thousands, and after the Russian campaign, in masses. The five years ending [illegible] genius displayed by Napoleon after Essling, and his invincible energy, recompensed by victory, cannot be questioned. But the world is not unanimous on other points; no one approves of the divorce of Josephine and the marriage with Marie Louise: the conduct of Napoleon towards Pius VII meets with no approbation, and, apart from the question of the Pope being a Christian chief, he was an old man, a prisoner without defence,—conscience struggling with force. Napoleon's conduct towards the Republic of Venice was continual treason, crowned by brutal violence; the death of Duc d'Enghien was murder; the proceedings at Bayonne prior to the invasion of Spain, were revolting and cowardly. The mysterious death of Pichegru, the unjust suspicions against Moreau, the aversion inspired by Bernadotte, are less clear. Napoleon was at the height of his fame when he invaded Russia; but it was also the moment when his devouring pride crushed his genius. He had all Europe at his feet, save the impregnable lines of Torres-Vedras. Napoleon thought so little of events in Spain, that he contemplated "abandoning his army" there, as he did the army of Egypt, and as he did, still later, the *débris* of his army after Moscow and Waterloo. By striking Russia at the head and heart—places that he ever aimed at—he calculated to appease rising troubles at home, and frighten all resistance abroad. Lanfrey says Napoleon lied ever and always, even with the certitude that the untruth would find no credit. He resembled the bully who boasted, "no one I know believes my word, but who dare tell me so?" His most odious acts of tyranny he took care to preface with liberal observations. He nominated senators, and those deputies only were elected that pleased him. But the Corps Legislatif had little to do; thus in 1811 its chief sessional act was to nominate a deputation, with the President at its head, to deliver an harangue before the King of Rome, then two months old and in his cradle. The Government made a solemn reply on behalf of the baby. Napoleon only allowed four political journals to exist, and viewing editors as servants of the State nominated them accordingly. He created nothing after the Revolution, but he put everything in its place with a conception only equalled by its marvellous execution. He believed, like many others since, that he could accomplish everything by the sword and the prison. Mind and

conscience being unseizable, escaped him. He could be moral, but he looked upon morality and immorality with perfect indifference. He regarded a human being as a fact, a thing—but never as his equal; humanity was for him only a matter of figures. He was not sanguinary, but when he found cruelty pay, he practised it; he disliked shedding blood, as he did money when it was unnecessary; but he never hesitated to sacrifice everything to his ambition. With him conscience was only another name for poetry and deception, and the only rewards mankind expected, he held to be money and titles.

The *History of Civilization* by Von Hellwald has appeared in a French dress, and is being eagerly perused. The author only pretends to treat old matters in a new style, and in accordance with modern science. He describes magnificently the origin of the world, of humanity, of society, of institutions. The French Revolution he accepts as a proof that the French were the most advanced people of their day; and that neither their literature nor the American War of Independence, produced it. Another cause was to be found in the changing, versatile, and irritable character of French, so much akin to the ancient Gauls and Romans. Von Hellwald disbelieves in the "Rights of Man"; he has no more rights than any other organized being, none assuredly because he is man. In past ages, he asserts, religion inflamed the masses; to-day it is liberty. He declares war to be the natural state of man, peace being but an interlude for the combatants to draw breath. In due course, the struggle for life will terminate, organic will become inorganic matter, and the earth, silent and solitary, deprived of atmosphere and life as the moon, will continue to revolve round a pale sun. The following are a few other books to be found on library tables: Von Pauld Lindeau's *Essays on Contemporary History and Literature*; Etienne's *Complete History of Italian Literature*; Ampère's *Correspondence*; and Comte de Rémusat's *History of English Philosophy and Literature.*

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT DACCA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been to Dacca. "Has been," alas! for *fuit Ilium*; and now, our little round of festivities over,

> "We feel like one who treads alone
> Some banquet-hall deserted,"

and the only consolation that remains to us is to record them for our own satisfaction and the benefit of posterity. At 9 A.M., on the morning of Sunday, the 18th instant, mid salvoes of artillery fired by the ever-loyal Khajeh Abdool Gunny Meah, now a full Nawab, the barge *Rhotas*, with His Honor on board, swept with considerable velocity up the river and soon after came to anchor in mid-stream. The news spread, so to speak, like lightning; the police of the town, girt with the truncheons of office, flocked (we mean *marched*) to the landing-place; and several unfortunate natives of the lower classes, who, carried away by an intelligent curiosity, ventured too near the sacred precincts, were "taught" by our brave chowkeydars somewhat after the energetic fashion adopted towards the men of Succoth, and will doubtless hereafter remember the hole from whence they were digged. Soon after, the Commissioner, the Judge and the Collector, with other officials, took boat and went on board; we in the ardour of our loyalty went too; but for that time, our view of our respected ruler was confined to his hinder man, as he sat on deck with his back to the town, contemplating the opposite horizon. At 11 A.M., His Honor, after successfully scrambling on to the landing-stage erected for the occasion (for the water was low and the stage was high), attended church, though the congregation was not so considerable as had been expected. On his return, finding it hot work lying still, he determined to inspect Naraingunge, and accordingly steamed off thither at once, and came back here the next morning. Then, in a carriage borrowed from the patriotic Nawab, His Honor drove off at an early hour to visit our water-works, now in process of construction, and the new medical school.

But the great event of this day was the durbar. To avoid any more scrambling, the barge was moved close to the landing-stage, and by 5 P.M., a large and warm assemblage of the European residents of the station and of the Baboos and Mahomedan great men of the district, gathered together on either side of a dais surmounted by arm chairs gorgeous in velvet and gold. The scene was a gay and festive one, and unruffled even by the slightest breeze; and as the sun shone forth all the while, as Artemus Ward would say, "regardless of expense," people passed the time of waiting in thinking over the pleasant hours that they had spent under punkahs elsewhere. The worst of it was that we could see the ladies who sat in the saloon behind with a punkah working vigorously over their heads all the while. Then followed the presentation of the native celebrities present, who would delay about coming up to the throne, and who would persist in commencing to *salaam* at ten yards distance from it. However, it was over at last, and then Mr. Buckland mounted the dais, and, with a few unimportant blunders, read out the *sunnuds* conferring the titles of Nawab and Khan Bahadoor upon Gunny Meah and his son Assunoolah respectively; who had meanwhile arrayed themselves in a sort of bathing-gown affair, with green embroidered pantaloons peeping out underneath. Sir Richard, with considerable dexterity, tied the orders round their respective necks, and after a speech in which he enumerated the many excellent services performed by the Nawab and his son, he somewhat precipitately retired. His example was speedily followed by the perspiring assembly, eager to tear off their dress-clothes at the first convenient opportunity. There was to have been a great station dinner at the Nawab's on that evening, but it had to be indefinitely postponed on account of a sudden family bereavement, and the Commissioner gave a *burra-khana* instead. The next day at early dawn His Honor suddenly determined to go the round of the Dacca schools, and the various masters were reduced to the verge of desperation in consequence, and were fain to rush out into the highways and hedges to collect their scholars in time for the gubernatorial visit. In the afternoon the Madrissa was inspected, and then followed the distribution of college, gymnastic, and of Madrissa prizes at the Dacca College. His Honor first went over the class-rooms and was duly impressed with the smallness of the accommodation and the necessity of enlarging the college without further delay. At the prize distribution, the Moulvie of the Madrissa read out the names of the prize-holders, who rushed forth at the word from a dark entry, but the prizes on the table, like the hero of the song and "his Brother John," had "got completely mixed," and delays ensued whereby everybody's ardour was considerably cooled down; moreover, some of these naughty boys deliberately marched up to that august platform with their native shoes on, to the no little disgust of Sir Richard. An inspection of the gymnasium succeeded, after which His Honor departed, with a smiling face, amid a good deal of desultory cheering from the boys, grateful for things in general, and for two days' holiday in particular.

The last scene in "this eventful history" was a dinner-party given by the Lieutenant-Governor on board the *Rhotas* to the ladies and gentlemen of the station. As for the dinner itself, there was plenty of ice, and there was a strong flavour of that and of other things about most of the comestibles. Of all things, provisioning by contract is a mistake. After dinner there was an evening party, and native gentlemen flocked to the scene, and, together with all the beauty (and we have more than most mofussil stations) and fashion of Dacca, formed a festive and Arabian-night-like spectacle on the brilliantly lighted deck. Smiles were the order of the day; and people promenaded over the smooth floor or made faces over the coffee till nearly 12 o'clock, when everybody made off through a drizzling rain for their carriages over the shining and uneven planks of the landing-stage.

The next morning the *Rhotas* departed, and thus ended one of the most successful visits of the Lieutenant-Governor to this station. We are glad to say that the aged native lady, who on a previous occasion waylaid his Honor at the ghaut with a petition and laid hold of the gubernatorial foot, stayed at home this time.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Baroda Complications and Press Etiquette.—By H. P. St. G. Tucker. A contemporary expresses considerable surprise that the *Pall Mall Gazette* should have refused to publish Mr. Tucker's vindication of Colonel Phayre, after the severe strictures which it had made editorially upon the conduct of that officer at Baroda. "Surely," says the writer, "the Editor is not in the habit of burking opinions!" The expression of this surprise is strange, as it is all but an avowed rule of the London daily papers to take their line, and to stand by it right or wrong. The only exception to the rule we have known, was the *Daily News* while under the editorship of Mr. Walker. Our contemporary says rightly, that "the Government of the country and the community have a serious interest in knowing whether in listening to the London press they are really not listening to garbled public opinions or to the vent of the spleen of individuals. Like all other institutions, the press, in point of morality and character, is simply on a level with the community it represents. The *Daily News* under Mr. Walker commanded the respect of the few, but was never acceptable to the many. Its morality was higher than that of the people, and they had, therefore, no sympathy with the principles on which it was conducted. The London press simply reflects the morality of the Stock Exchange and of nine-tenths of our public men, who never

dream of making a conscience of their views on political questions. The Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was talking his sincerest, when he told Mr. Tucker that it was better for Colonel Phayre that Mr. Tucker's vindication of him should be burked, and so were all the other able Editors who followed suit. None of them suspected that they were canting; nor were they consciously doing so. It was simply the sincere insincerity of the age that they were exemplifying, to the astonishment and confusion of poor Mr. Tucker, who says: "In my simplicity, I had supposed that, if one Editor should refuse to do his obvious duty in such a matter, every other organ of public opinion would be ready to give the person so injured an opportunity to expose the injustice to which he had been subjected. This, however, would seem not to be the standard by which a large and influential portion of the English press regulates its conduct under such circumstances. It appears to me important that a practice by which the public are prevented from hearing all sides of public questions should be widely known, and submitted to the final judgment of enlightened public opinion—and, if judgment be pronounced against it by the general assent of those who are best able to judge, should be discontinued." The Indian press in spite of its faults, has a higher morality than that of London, simply because it reflects the life of a small and somewhat select community, marked upon the whole by more earnestness of purpose than prevails generally at home. What Indian journal that had attacked Colonel Phayre, would have refused to publish a reply? Certainly not one, and in the main because the "community" would resent such injustice promptly, while there is no sentiment of the kind to be outraged at home, when the *Pall Mall* takes this course.

Government Almanac of Different Eras—By W. A. Bonnaud. This compilation comprises the years from 1842 to 1875, and is arranged most clearly for ready reference. It is a book which must be useful to all who have dealings with the natives of the country, as a means of verifying the dates of documents. It contains, in addition to the English, the Bengalee, the Velaity, the Fuslee, the Hindee or Sumbut, and the Hijree Calendars arranged tabularly, so that the corresponding date of any of these calendars with any other can be seen at a glance. It should command a large circulation. The work is published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.—June. In this number we have an interesting account of a disastrous whirlwind that occurred lately in the Mymensingh district. It was simply, though on a large and tremendous scale, such a swirling eddy in the hot sultry air as may often be observed on a hot day catching up leaves and dust, whirling away over a field or so in a rapidly developed pillar of dust and then subsiding and dissipating as quickly as it had arisen. In this instance the duration of the whirlwind was probably less than twenty minutes at the outside; the breadth of its path 250 yards; the length of its course from formation to dissipation a little over two miles. The time of its occurrence was about an hour after sunset. The cattle were in the cow-houses, the people for the most part buried in their huts. Due west from Shakhairlia *Khal* the great river Jamuna flows in a single stream some three miles wide, with the Pubna shore beyond. Looking south-west from the same spot, there lies in the midst of the stream a large *chur*, the breadth of water between the *khal* and this *chur* being about a mile. Somewhere in this mile-broad stream the eddy arose. Boats moored along the *chur* felt no disturbance. The day had been hot without a breath of wind. Clouds lay in the south-west quarter only. About an hour after sunset, the eddy, already a roaring whirlwind, carrying with it a swirling water-spout some ten feet in height, judging from the height of the water-mark on the bank, struck the eastern bank of the river at Shakharilia *Khal*. Here were moored eighteen large boats, most of them freight-carrying masted boats of many maunds burden. All these were instantly overturned, shattered, stove in, or flung on shore; one large boat was lifted bodily into the air, carried over the bank 15 feet in height, and dashed to pieces in a field some 30 yards inland; another small boat, carried a somewhat shorter distance, was found in a field, with the keel smashed in and the ends split open. A large boat lifted up, overturned, and flung down on the beach, struck down a man, crushed him into the sand beneath it and killed him. Another man, carried off his feet, was dashed down and killed. A third man struck down, and his skull fractured by some fragment, lingered some half-hour and died. The whirlwind passed on north-eastward over a half mile of *maidan* covered with *cheena* crops. Here no trace of its progress appeared, and the crops were unhurt. Then came the village of Uladah, stretching north and south half a mile. In a moment the hurricane had passed through, leaving a strip 250 yards broad of utter devastation, while all remained untouched to the north and south of its path. In this strip not a house was left standing; the roofs were whirled off, the walls stripped; the wooden posts torn away with such violence as to break up and disintegrate the earthen *bhitus* in which they had been fixed. All the plaintain trees were wrenched off or uprooted; twelve large mango trees were torn up by the roots; all the trees that remained standing were stripped of their branches, large and small, which were snapped off close to the trunk. The bamboo clumps were twisted round and laid flat, the stems being broken near the roots. In this village 140 huts were destroyed, 17 people were hurt, some badly, and seven cattle killed. A dead cow was found among the broken branches of a mango tree thirty feet above the ground. The whirlwind continued its north-east course across a *maidan* of more than a mile, covered with *cheena* for the most part. Here, again, it left no trace, except where a long slip of bushes ran along an ail parallel with the direction of the storm. These were flattened. Then the storm struck the northern end of the village of Chaubaree, part of the path passing clear of the village to the north, and encountering nothing but a fence a foot high edging a field; this it destroyed, breaking off and throwing down the branches of which it consisted. That part of the whirlwind which struck the village encountered first a dense mass of tall "baint" jungle, such as would afford cover for leopards. This was beaten down flat, as though it had been thoroughly trampled by beating elephants. Beyond the "baint" lay the bamboos and houses of the village; these were destroyed as in the former village, the devastation here being equally complete, and the breadth of the path the same, some fifty yards of it passing clear of the village to the north.

Leaves from an Amateur's Musical Note-book.—By Arthur Whitten. Our author has long been known in Calcutta as one of its most popular amateur vocalists. His book is a compilation of some of the most familiar songs selected by him, and which are introduced in the course of a series of lectures on musical entertainments, designed for use in encouraging penny readings or other recreations of a similar character. The reading matter contains a short sketch of the history of music, and essays upon the various styles of song. Many very interesting anecdotes are introduced, which are well calculated to keep an audience amused, and at the same time to impart a certain amount of instruction. We trust that the book will be widely used for the purpose it is intended to supply. It is worth reading by all who take an interest in music, and it will prove especially valuable to those who devote themselves to providing cheap and healthy entertainments for the poeple. It has been printed at the *Englishman* press, and can, we presume, be obtained from the local booksellers.

L'Inde des Rajas.—By M. Louis Rousselet. The following description of a north-wester in Calcutta during 1867 is the gem of the book: "During my stay in Calcutta, I was witness of one of these cyclones of a relative intensity. On the preceding evening the barometer had undergone some pretty smart oscillations, when, about an hour after noon, the sky, which had been bright all the morning, was suddenly overcast. I was on the Esplanade, and on the first symptoms I observed a great bustle in the port; the vessels struck their topmasts, and lowered their yards, evidently making ready for a squall. All of a sudden I saw everybody taking to flight, as if chased by some enemy. Yet the air was quite still, and I was at a loss to account for this panic, when at the end of the Esplanade, by Fort William, I saw a sort of cloud of gray dust careering rapidly over the ground. It was my turn then to run for it, not without some trepidation, for I saw that I was absolutely alone on the vast plain, and I had several hundred yards to go before gaining the shelter of the houses. At last I reached the end of the 'Rue Dhurrumtollah' when I heard shrieks behind me; some ten yards off a palanquin had been set down by the bearers, who were betaking themselves to the nearest shelter, and had abandoned their fare, an unfortunate European lady, who in her fright was quite unable to get out of her conveyance. At the very moment when I came to her rescue, the dust-storm was upon us; I felt myself completely wrapped in it, and carried by an irresistible force, then my legs failed me and I fell to the ground. I sat up; the dust had been swept on, and the rain was coming down in torrents, while the wind blew with a fury which prevented my standing upright. The poor lady had luckily managed to get out of the palanquin, which the storm had blown against the railings of the Esplanade, and there she lay prostrate and dreadfully frightened. I managed to get to her, crawling along in a very ridiculous posture, and having helped her to her feet, we managed at last to reach the Hotel Gallais. It was with some difficulty I succeeded in gaining admittance, for all the doors were carefully barricaded. For a quarter of an hour the wind raged with increasing violence; at last the walls began to shake to that degree that the hotel-keeper assembled the whole of his guests in a place which is to be found in the middle of a Calcutta house, whose thick walls, cyclone-proof, are so constructed as to prevent the entire destruction of the house. Very fortunately, however, the efficacy of our refuge was not tested to the utmost; the wind fell, the thunder and lightning ceased, and after a time all was calm and the sky as serene as if nothing had happened. The streets, now that the storm was over, presented a fearful sight: tiles, branches of trees, sign-boards, fragments of palanquins and of clothes covered the street from end to end. Amid these wrecks might be seen hundreds of dead crows and kites and a few adjutants; these poor birds, unable to weather the storm, had been dashed to death against the houses."

The Inner Life of Palestine.—By Isabel Burton. This is a charming book, written by a charming lady, and should find many readers. We unfortunately have space for two extracts only, but these will suffice to show the engaging character of the work. This is how our authoress set up house:—

"My husband always gives me the entire command of the stable, I bought a camel, and a snow-white donkey which is the most honourable mount for grand visiting. I also found in the bazars a splendid snow-white Persian cat, which I bought for a franc. The boy must have stolen it, or sold it because it ate too much. I had brought over with me a young pet St. Bernard, two brindled bull-terriers, and two of the Yarborough breed, and I eventually added a Kurdish pup of a very good race. I bought three milk goats for the house, and I received two presents, a pet lamb and a Nimr (leopard), which became the idol of the house. The domestic hen-yard was duly stocked with all kinds of fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, and guinea fowls, and the garden and terrace in the house-top were cultivated and planted with English seeds—there I kept my pigeons. When I had got all these things together, my greatest difficulty was to prevent them from eating one another. It would not be a 'happy family.' Captain Burton declares that it was like 'the house that Jack built'—the pigeons and domestic fowls picked up the seeds and ate the flowers, the cat ate the pigeons and the fowls, the dogs worried the cat, the leopard killed the lamb and harried the goats, till one sprang into the river out of sheer despair, and was drowned. It also frightened

the horses, camel, and donkey to death by jumping on their backs, and uttering those shrieks which leopards indulge in if annoyed."

In the following, the reader may find a word-photograph of Mrs. Burton herself :—

"The lamented Mr. Deutsch said to me before I left England, 'Poor Mrs. Burton, how I pity you! There is no society or gaiety in Damascus —only thirty Europeans, and scarcely any English.' I suppose it never occurs to anybody that a woman who enjoys society can do without it, but indeed we can. Our lives were so wild, romantic, and solemn, that I could not even bear to sing; to dance would have seemed a profanation. . . . . My work consisted of looking after my house, servants, stables, and animals; of doing a little gardening, of helping my husband, reading, writing, and studying; trying to pick up a little Arabic, receiving visits and returning them, seeing and learning Damascus thoroughly, looking after the poor and sick of my village and its environs. There is also galloping over the mountains and plains, and shooting, either on foot or on horseback."

POETRY.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL SENTIMENTS FROM THE SANSCRIT.

Mahâbhârata, xii, 529, 6641, and 9917. "*As having nothing, and yet possessing all things.*"

(2 Corinthians, vi. 10.)

How vast my wealth, what joy I taste,
Who nothing own, and nought desire!
Were this fair city wrapt in fire,
The flame no goods of mine would waste.

Mahâbhârata, xi. 75. "*For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.*"

(1 Timothy, vi. 7.)

Wealth either leaves a man, O King!
Or else a man his wealth must leave.
What sage for that event will grieve,
Which time at length must surely bring?

Mahâbhârata, xi. 75. "*The foolish discontented; the wise content.*"

Though proudly swells their fortune's tide,
Though evermore their hoards augment,
Unthinking men are ne'er content:
But wise men soon are satisfied.

Vriddha Chânakya, xiv. 6. "*Men should think on their end.*,"

Did men but always entertain
Those graver thoughts which sway the heart,
When sickness comes, or friends depart,
We would not then redemption gain?

Mahâbhârata, iii. 17401. "*All men think all men mortal but themselves.*" (Young's *Night. Thoughts.*)

Is not those men's delusion strange
Who, while they see that every day
So many sweeps from earth away,
Can long themselves t' elude all change?

Dampatîsikshâ, 26 : Prasnottara-ratnamâlâ, 15. "*Who are the really blind, deaf, and dumb?*"

That man is blind whose inner eye
Can nought beyond this world descry;
And deaf the man on folly bent,
On whom advice is vainly spent.
The dumb are those who never seek
To others gracious words to speak.

Manu, ii. 238. "*A man may learn from the humblest.*"

From whomsoever got, the wise
Accept with joy the pearl they prize.
To them the mean may knowledge teach,
The lowliest lofty virtue preach,
Such men will wed, nor view with scorn
A lovely bride though humbly born.
When sunlight fails, and all is gloom,
A lamp will well the house illume.

Mahâbhârata, v. 1272; xii. 11023. "*Men are formed by their associates.*"

As cloth is tinged by any die
In which it long time plunged may lie;
So those with whom he loves to live
To every man his colour give.

Hitopadesa iv. "*Casting pearls before swine.*"

He only threshes chaff who schools
With patient kindness thoughtless fools.
He writes on shifting sand who fain
By favours worthless men would gain.

Subhâshitârnava, 64. "*Heirs often spendthrifts.*"

How many foolish heirs make haste
The wealth their father saved, to waste!
Who does not guard with care the pelf
He long has toiled to hoard himself?

Mahâbhârata, xii. 5497 ff. "*A house without a wife is empty.*" *Description of a good wife.*

Although with children bright it teems,
And full of light and gladness seems,
A man's abode without a wife
Is empty, lacks its real life.
The housewife makes the house; bereft
Of her a gloomy waste 'tis left.

That man is truly blest whose wife,
With ever sympathetic heart,
Shares all his weal and woe; takes part
In all th' events that stir his life;
Is filled with joy when he is glad,
And plunged in grief when he is sad,
Laments whene'er his home he leaves,
His safe return with joy perceives,
With gentle words his anger stills,
And all her tasks with love fulfils.

J. MUIR.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FALSE RENT STATEMENTS IN OUDH.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Mr. McMinn, in his now celebrated pamphlet on the Settlement in Oudh, says a certain Raja filed forged rent rolls in his Court. Your comment is, that, if so, he ought not to remain an Honorary Magistrate. If that is not a fair criticism, I don't know what is. I have not the paper by me now and I forget the exact words, but that I think was the purport of the comment, *viz.*, to furnish an instance of the Oudh Government's weakness in dealing with talookdars.

You might say that Mr. McMinn, now made an Officiating Deputy Commissioner, seems, therefore, to have adopted official theories. He then got frightened about this passage in his pamphlet, which was not only circulated, but even written and printed without any orders at all. So in the copies which he subsequently circulated he scored out the passage regarding the forgeries, at least from what he says I believe he did so, though I never saw any copies of the pamphlet in which the passage was scored out.

A SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

RAILWAYS *versus* CANALS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Some time ago, B. asked me in the *Economist* how canal could carry a traffic of 700,000 tons in some ten months. I beg to send for his information the following extract from the *Mail* of the 28th May last to explain how such things are managed in the United States: "Twenty thousand tons of coal are sometimes unbunked at Pittsburg in a flotilla of flat-bottomed boats, *towed by one steamer*, and conveyed 1600 miles down the Ohio at something under a shilling a ton, *including the cost of bringing back the empty barges.*" This cost is at the rate of about 1-70th of a farthing a ton a mile for the traffic both ways, or about 1-35th of a pie a ton a mile. Tthis circumstance, coupled with the fact mentioned in the Budget of the Government of India for this year, that the receipts from the Mid napore canal have increased 200 per cent. in one year, may explain the principles on which "the enthusiastic old projector" did his work so successfully in India, and what the strength of the professional jealousy has been which has deprived India of all these benefits.

Canals in India not only affect the means of conveyance of all products at the cheapest possible rates, but they secure the land from famine, if only constructed on right principles, for ever; the food supply of the people being thus secured their industry can be turned to other things to increase the capital stock of the country. In time they will become of as great importance as they are England, and railways will be able to work without creating a deficit of 1½ millions sterling a year in the revenues of the country: but to construct these works before the food supply of the people has been secured in the most economical and secure manner, and to tax the country 5 or 6 millions each time a famine occurs, to convey food by them, when it can all be raised on the spot, and then to declare these are the only means available for enhancing and securing the finances, appears to be about as absurd a principle as can well be acted on. It has been observed that proverbs express the experience of peoples in different countries; and in England we all know what the cart before the horse means. Judging, then, of irrigation and railways in India from our experience, it is easy to see on what principles we have been acting.

A. B.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

WE have received the following information with regard to the loss of the *Bombay* and the *Lutchmee* in the river Megna during the late gales. It appears that immediately on hearing of this disaster, Captain Saker, commanding the steamer *Simla*, proceeded to the assistance of the two vessels and succeeded in saving the lives of all on board. The *Bombay*, we understand, broke in two and sank in deep water, as also did the flat. Nothing now is to be seen of either of the vessels, and only about 80 packages, which were floating, have been recovered; and it is believed that there is no chance of saving any more of the cargo, although the Captain and crew of the flat have remained on the spot for the purpose of attempting further recoveries. Captain Hayley, the engineers, and the steamer's crew, were brought down to Calcutta by the *Simla*. The ill-fated steamer was, we are informed, at the time of her loss, bound upwards with a general cargo.

GOVERNMENT has, we are glad to learn, called for a return showing the names of all the men who have been dismissed from railway employ, with their length of service, and whether they were

married or single. Many of the men dismissed have from ten to fifteen years' service, and were turned adrift with fifteen days' pay only.

THE Positive Life Assurance Company has just issued a circular, showing the amount of new business done at its Calcutta Branch from 1st January 1875 to the 20th July. The number of new policies issued during that period is one hundred and thirty, and the total sum assured Rs. 7,54,600. Compared with the corresponding period of 1874, the increase of business is upwards of a lakh of rupees.

THE *World* understands that "some modification has been made in the arrangements for the Prince of Wales's Indian tour. His Royal Highness will probably return to England in the month of March, it having been pointed out to him that the heat in the Read Sea after that period might possibly be trying to his health."

A SHORT time ago the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company were told by the Directors at a general meeting that the Company was not in a position to declare a dividend upon the working of the last half-year. As proprietors of one of the largest and most important Joint Stock Companies in the world, whose scrip has always been looked upon as among the best and safest properties in which money could be invested, it naturally caused the shareholders considerable disappointment to find that they were to receive no income from their investment, and a considerable amount of public correspondence and private discussion ensued, aiming at the discovery of the reason why. With the superior facilities at its command, and the hold on the confidence of the public which had been obtained in the course of long years' working, it was expected that the P. and O. Company would have been able to have held its own against all competition, independently of the advantage accruing from the Government mail subsidies; but for some reason or other not yet explained, it appears that the Company has not been successfully managed. We hear that the immediate result has been the adoption of a policy, which, unjust as it may be, appears to have become an established system in dealing with large concerns of this kind. The salaries of the officers and other subordinate establishments of the Company have been seriously reduced, causing in many instances considerable distress, while the many thousands of pounds sterling absorbed annually by the guiding spirits who direct these clippings of the executive are held sacred from the hands of the spoiler. Whether an improvement in the management, with a view to rendering the Company more popular than its competitors with the travelling public, would not have been a more judicious course than that of causing discontent in the ranks of its establishments and inflicting a pecuniary loss upon those who could least afford it, is a question for shareholders themselves to debate; but at present there can be no doubt that competing companies are offering much cheaper rates for passage between Europe and the East; and what little differences may exist here and there in point of comfort are not sufficient to deter the public from practising economy in this respect.

Apropos [illegible] *Patriot* says:—"We have been shown a specimen of tape-worm lately found in the belly of a Kalabosu fish. The fish, when purchased, was dead, but apparently in good condition, and about five pounds in weight. On its belly being opened, the worm dropped out, and began to wriggle about with great liveliness. This frightened the scullion, who was preparing the fish for the cookroom, and he cut the worm up into a dozen bits. The fragment shown us was about five inches long and five-eighths of an inch in breadth. The total length of the worm was over four feet. It was of a buffy color, and marked with transverse lines, indicating that its body was formed of a series of flattened rings; the two sides were slightly serrated and marked with small pores. The animal is a veritable cestoid, probably of the family of Tatrarhynchus. Worms of this species are found both in cold-blooded animals like fish and reptiles and in birds and animals; it is not likely, however, that they or their ova would survive the process of boiling or frying, to which fishes are subjected before they are eaten, and our fishivorous readers need not be alarmed at the discovery. The specimen, we understand, has been sent to the Asiatic Society for identification."

THE undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in Bengalee, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000: Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., Officiating Deputy Collector of Customs; Mr. C. W. Bolton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Haut; Mr. G. A. Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Howrah.

THE Governor-General in Council, after taking into consideration the subject of the allowances of public officers travelling on duty by State Railways, has decided that officers who, under existing rules, are entitled to an allowance of three annas per mile, shall in place of such allowance receive double first-class fare, and such officers are entitled to one and half annas per mile shall receive double second-class fare.

THE great boon of cheap ice appears to be now obtainable in Calcutta. We have paid a visit to the new ice manufactory, at No. 52, Park Street, where we saw a large quantity of clear ice which had been manufactured by the aid of Messrs. Siebe, West and Co's celebrated machinery. The ice is made from the municipal filtered water, in slabs of about two inches in thickness: these slabs are then laid one upon another, and thus frozen into thick blocks. In appearance the ice is all that could be desired, and it is perfectly tasteless. It is supplied at the rate of one and a half annas per seer, and the sales have already reached about 450 seers per day.

IN accordance with a requisition signed by a large majority of the most influential residents of this city, the Sheriff of Calcutta has convened a public meeting of the inhabitants, to be held at the Town Hall this afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the arrangements to be made in honor of the Prince of Wales's visit to Calcutta.

JUDGMENT in the suit of *Brown* vs. *McDermot* was delivered by the Appeal Court yesterday, reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Phear. The suit was one for damages caused by the collision at sea of the ships *Natmoo* and *Moorhill*, which suit resulted in the lower Court in a judgment for the plaintiff. In reversing this decision, the Appeal Court directed each party to pay his own costs.

NORTHERN INDIA.

IT is reported from Peshawur that there is a rumour that the Ameer of Cabul is about to send troops to Bajour and Dhair, and that Mr. Shaw's return from Yarkund is delayed because the roads are impassable from snow. Nowroz Khan has defeated and taken prisoner Zurdad Khan, the Hakim of Lalpoora.

ANOTHER quarrel between the Soonees and Sheahs of Teera has taken place, and resulted in loss of life on both sides. The Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper hears that it is the intention of the Soonee sect, if possible, to drive out the Sheahs from Teera.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the Prince of Wales will enter Delhi on the 11th of January and remain till the 20th or 21st.

CONTRARY to what might have been expected, considering the enlightenment of its inhabitants, the prejudice against vaccination continues very strong in Delhi: few of the upper classes will consent to have their children vaccinated. While the evidence of the protective value of vaccination and of its perfect harmlessness has been sufficient to convince civilized men of every nation and creed, the gentlemen of Delhi prefer to have their children exposed to the risk of being infected by a loathsome disease, which, if it do not kill, too often leaves its mark for life by causing loss of sight or loss of hearing, or the grievous bodily disfigurement of its victim. In Peshawur the disease continues to be very fatal.

AT the Imperial Council held in Simla on the 29th, Mr. Hobhouse moved for, and obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the improvement of law reports, the object of the Bill being to repeal section 2 of the former Act. Sir A. Arbuthnot moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Reformatory and Industrial schools.

SPECIAL cholera arrangements are being prosecuted vigorously at Simla. The progress of the disease has been arrested.

IF the report of the Landhoura case be correct, the amenities experienced amongst the members of the N. W. Province bar are slightly peculiar. Mr. Newton is alleged to have said: "I feel I am justified at this stage to declare that what has been done with reference to the witness Farnon has been most under-handed, and Mr. Warner has lent himself to it and been guilty of it.

The Judge—Mr. Newton, it is very improper of you [illegible]

Mr. Warner (in a great state [illegible], voice faltering ex[illegible])—I will not stand this. A man in my position, the Government Advocate, a member of the Calcutta Bar, to be told that I have acted in an under-handed manner by a low insolent half-caste idiot like him, whom three of the Judges of the High Court have declared unworthy to belong to the profession. I claim protection from the Court.

The Judge—Come, come, Mr. Warner you have retaliated in very strong language.

Mr. Warner—Yes I have, and I will not stand it any longer. I have stood it quite long enough. I will vindicate my conduct anywhere. I have left my sting in him.

Mr. Newton—Yes, by your language you have clearly shown what you are. The learned counsel has been crying with rage.

Mr. Warner—No, I have not; but there is no disgrace to cry under such circumstances.

Mr. Newton—I maintain I am perfectly justified in stating what I did. The Court is not aware of what has occurred, and very properly thought my observation improper."

BOMBAY.

AT a special meeting of the Bombay Corporation, convened by the Chairman of the Municipality to consider a motion in regard to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, the sum of Rs. 50,000 was voted for the expense of His Royal Highness's reception and entertainment.

DR. CUMMINS, of Calcutta, one of the passengers on board the P. and O. S.S. *Peshawur*, which arrived in Bombay with the overland mails of the 2nd July, died of sunstroke in the European General Hospital, where he was conveyed on the arrival of the steamer.

MADRAS.

THE *Madras Times*, referring to the arrangements for the safe custody and management of the ex-Gaekwar's affairs, says: Dr. Seward is the political officer in charge, and through him the revenues assigned to the dethroned prince are expended; while Mr. Simpson, formerly of the police, is the household intendant, or steward, and looks after the economy of the establishment. Dr. Harris is the ex-Gaekwar's physician, and takes medical charge of the large party in and about Doveton-house.

PRIOR to Lady Hobart's departure for England, a deputation of Mahomedan gentlemen waited on her Ladyship and presented her, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, with an address of condolence, to which the following reply was made: "Lady Hobart desires me to say that at the present moment it is impossible for her to offer any adequate reply to the address which you have read to her. The appreciation which you express of Lord Hobart's labours in this country gives double force to your words of sym-

pathy, which she feels most deeply. The high value with which you regard Lord Hobart's efforts, while he was Governor of Madras, to open to your community the advantages of education, is indeed to her a satisfactory proof—if such a proof was wanting—of the wisdom which he brought to bear on this question; for the thought of favouritism of any one community in this Presidency would have been incompatible with his high sense of justice. He found that circumstances had made it difficult to you to take advantage of opportunities which were open to all, irrespective of creed; he felt that differences of religion and language had *accidentally* shut you from these privileges, and the removal of such disabilities was all at which he aimed. In these efforts he was merely acting on the policy which had been adopted by Her Majesty's Government at home; and in these measures he has ever been supported by the present Viceroy of India. The privilege which has been offered to Lady Hobart to make friends with the ladies of your community is one which she has greatly valued; and their readiness to work with her and other English ladies, in the establishment of schools for Mussulman girls, has enabled her to give expression to Lord Hobart's desires to educate more fully young girls of all races in the Presidency. Lady Hobart is thankful, therefore, to find that you still wish her to be President of the Hobart School for girls, and though she may for a time be living in England, her active support and interest will be given to the well-working of this institution. Pray accept once more the assurance of Lady Hobart's appreciation of your deep sympathy."

ACCORDING to the *Ceylon Observer*, it is the custom that a Colonial Governor, who entertains a visitor of the rank of the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edinburgh, should be given the option of an additional year's service in his appointment. It is expected that the Hon'ble Mr. Gregory will have this offer.

LADY HOBART has presented the recently established Mahomedan Girls' School with Rs. 10,000, for the permanent endowment of the institution.

IT is much to be feared that there will be a serious dearth of labour in the coffee districts of Ceylon this season. Cholera on the Indian coast has prevented immigration, and less than half the usual number of coolies have arrived in the island this season.

CEYLON is supposed to be a very cheap country to live in, but we observe that there is a controversy in the island as to the expediency of young planters drawing only two hundred and fifty pounds a year venturing upon wedded life. We gather from a letter in the *Ceylon Times*, from a gentleman enjoying that income and dating from "Up-Country," that a writer in another journal has been condemning the class in question for not taking to themselves wives, and imputing to the bachelors consequent immorality. From this starting-point both sides of the question are duly discussed. "Two Fifty per Annum" tells us that upon that income a bachelor even up-country can scarcely make both ends meet; and if this be the case he is quite right in not choosing to embarrass [illegible] and sacrifice the happiness of the girl of his heart. "Love in a cottage," he says, is [illegible] in a story or a melodrama but love without legs of mutton and pints of beer would soon suffer a blight. "A Briton," who takes the opposite side, "tells us that a chaste, modest, well-nurtured woman, strong to love, refined in tastes, as true Christian women are, having been wooed and won by a man, would give him self-respect. Her modest attire would be no burden to a man, and in their wedded life they would find a mutual rest and delight in a *united life of self-sacrifice*." This is all very well he is told in reply, but good girls such as those described, want new bonnets and dresses like other people, and all the comforts she has been accustomed to: and these cannot be supplied upon a small income.

MR. JOHN VAN SOMEREN POPE, M.A., has been appointed Principal of the High School, Mysore. Mr. Pope is a scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and has served in the Mysore Educational Department as acting Principal of the Central College at Bangalore; and as Inspector of Schools in the Head-quarter Circle.

THE *Madras Mail* hazarded the conjecture the other day that kissing is not in fashion in this land. Ayahs—with a view to presents—make a display of kissing their mistress's babes (poor babes!), but we have never seen a native man kiss a native woman, or *vice versa*. There are, however, some dark places of the earth where a professor would find it no easy matter to experimentalise. There are the Jacoons of the Malay peninsula. Of one of the ladies of this race we are informed officially that her "toilet had apparently cost her some trouble, she had her arms covered with numberless brass rings; she wore some dozen strings of colored beads, to which were hung more brass rings, round her neck, the beads fastened behind with a buckle of shells and boar's teeth; through her nose she had a long porcupine's quill, and her face was painted in stripes of black and red, beginning at her forehead and ending, in the shape of a pitchfork, on her mouth and chin." The zebra look of this young maiden might have been bewitching, but the thought of leading a lady with a long porcupine's quill through her nose under the mistletoe is not one that we need dwell upon.

ASIA.

MR. DISRAELI, believing that the Euphrates Valley Railway will never pay, objects to guarantee an expenditure of ten millions on it. The Russian Government, strangely enough, believes that a Central Asian Railway *will* pay. Perhaps some future historian when tracing back our loss of India to the refusal of Mr. Disraeli to risk a guarantee of ten millions for the purpose of checkmating Russia in Persia and Turkestan, will point out to our grandchildren the folly of a generation which called such penny-wise economy sound policy.

A LETTER from Constantinople in the *Exchange Gazette* of Berlin says that great activity has prevailed of late in the Turkish military departments. The heir presumptive, Prince Youssouf Izeddin, the Commandant of the Guard, the Minister of War, the commander of the Military Arsenal at Tophane, and other officers of the artillery, proceeded the other day to the plain of Tchoban-Tchesme in order to witness experiments with some new heavy siege guns. Nadir Pasha, the Instructor of Artillery, directs these experiments, which have produced, according to the unanimous judgment of the Experimental Commission, surprisingly favourable results. It is stated in the report of the Commission that the firing of the Turkish guns is equal in rapidity and far superior in accuracy to that of the guns manufactured by Herr Krupp. The correspondent thinks it probable that in consequence of this report, the gun-foundry of Tophane will be considerably enlarged. He adds that the Sultan, much to the displeasure of the Russian Ambassador, has not only given a very friendly reception to the Envoy of the Ameer of Kashgar, but has concluded an arrangement with the Ameer, in, virtue of which the Sultan is to have full suzerain rights over Kashgar, and promises to assist the Ameer in case of need, and appoint his successor should he die without issue. The Sultan has expressed his satisfaction at this arrangement by sending many valuable presents of cannon, rifles, and other military weapons to his new vassal, besides a sum of 5,000,000 piastres in cash.

ON the 11th of May, the Russian Expedition, accompanied by Herr Von Weinberg, the chief of the Turkestan Diplomatic Chancellerie, arrived at Karshi, the capital of the principality of Hissar. They were courteously received by the Ameer and one of his sons, who acts as Beg of the town of Kermine. The Ameer readily permitted the members of the Expedition to visit every part of his dominions, cautioning them, however, that the country between Hissar and the Amu was very unhealthy, and that the neighbourhoods of Shurvat and Kerki were infested by Affghan robbers. At Aman, on the 17th of May, Herr Von Weinberg was to have gone to Bokhara, the military and scientific members of the Expedition intending to proceed to Gusar to reconnoitre the main road leading from Bokhara to Baisun, and further on to Shirooat, on the Amu, and to Dinau and Regar, in the southern valleys of Hissar. The Expedition were in hopes of being able to traverse and inspect the entire principality from Baisun to Kulyab and Baldjuan, and from the Hissar hills to the mouth of the Surkhob. Lieutenant Vinshevski had completed an accurate map of the roads between Shahvisabsk, Kitab, and Karshi. Herr Von Schwarz had determined the astronomical position of Samarcand, Shaar, and Karshi.

THE Russian organ at Brussels, *Le Nord*, expresses a hope that, notwithstanding the suspicious attitude of the English press with regard to the alliance of the three Emperors, England will ultimately be induced to join that alliance. "Such a course," it says, "would be rendered desirable by the community, or at least the concurrence, of England's interests with those of Russia in Asia. The conviction that both these great Powers have similar and not distinct or antagonistic interests in Asia is gaining ground among English statesmen, and we feel confident that this conviction will find representatives in the Lower House. The above question has for some time been the subject of numberless comments in various newspapers. Combinations have been suggested which by a single stroke of the pen were to settle all the difficulties of the Central Asian problem; England and Russia were to divide between them immense districts which belong to neither Power, which they probably have no desire of possessing, and which in any case could only be acquired after the lapse of many years and at the price of endless sacrifices. . . . An exaggerated interpretation of an article in an important Russian newspaper has afforded to the English press the innocent amusement of proudly rejecting, in the name of England, overtures which have never been made to her. It is certain that the two Governments do not dream of such ambitious plans or such radical solutions: but if they will act in a more modest sphere, they will only the more securely attain the object of arriving at an understanding in the common interest of both countries, which is at the same time the interest of civilization and progress.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mail* writes: "While going across a bit of country seldom travelled I fancy by Europeans, on an open waste of high ground, with here and there a few rocks, I saw a black animal running along which I thought from its peculiar gait was a mad dog; and, just as I was about to proclaim what I thought to my horse-keeper who carried my rifle, the talliary in front of me, who was showing a short cut across country to my camp, turned round and said, 'Look Sar, black jackall!' 'But,' said I, 'who ever saw a back jackal?' 'Oh yes,' said the talliary, 'it is jackal; there are four on this *maidan*.' On looking at the animal again more closely, I saw that it was a jackal with its hot weather coat on. I dismounted, and began to stalk the beast, wishing to get its skin as a curiosity, when I observed a second black jackal, and then a third, all having the same mad dog look, and so wretchedly thin were they that I could see their ribs protruding, and the stomachs of all three had a tucked-up starved appearance. So with their jet black colour in the dusky evening I regarded them with a certain amount of horror as they stared at me in company. They exhibited no fear, keeping a hundred yards or so away from me as I tried to approach, evidently regarding me as a curiosity. They seemed to say to each other, by tone, 'that's a *white man*.' At times they would lie down, or roll on the grass, or in a sitting attitude scan the *maidan*, in fact they looked for all the world like three fiends. Having only one cartridge, and wishing to make the most of my chance, I took advantage of a rock close by the three jacks, made a circuit, and when well under cover of the rock I slipped off my boots and ran, as I thought, very cleverly up to my game under the shelter the rock

afforded. On reaching the spot I peeped over, but the jacks were not to be seen! I felt riled at not having caught a weasel asleep with its tail in the fire for once. Once more I looked over my cover, wondering where the jacks had gone, when I thought I saw something move on a stone. Then I twigged three small back heads just visible over a rock some sixty yards of. With a rest, and deliberate aim I fired at the easiest of the three marks and killed one of the trio. The skin is black with a few silver grey hairs along the back and sides of the belly. In size these animals were between an ordinary jackal and a silver fox. The one I killed was the largest of the three, its teeth are partially black, and the only peculiarity I noticed about the animal besides its colour, was its ears, which in shape were foxy and full of hair. I have never seen or heard of black jackals before."

NOTHING further has been heard with respect to the case of the steamer *Carisbrooke*, and it is probable the reference to Pekin will entail a long delay. Meantime, the steamer has been released under bail for $140,000, and taken into dock at Hong-Kong. The surveyor is positive the hole in the vessel was caused by a shot, and not by a bolt from the rudder, as asserted at the trial by Mr. Deputy Commissioner Brown, who fired the shots, in excuse for his action.

THE news from Achin is unimportant. Colonel Pel, who has held the civil and military command since General Van Swieten left, has been relieved by Colonel Van Kirchem. Neither the Dutch nor the Achinese seem to be making any movement of importance the invading force appear to have adopted the policy of merely holding on to their positions, trusting by tiring out the patience of the enemy, to effect their ultimate submission.

LITERARY.

DR. MULLENS, who has lately published a valuable work on Madagascar, considers the Island in remote ages to have formed a portion of that great submerged continent which some naturalists believe to have extended thence to the Malay Peninsula, of which a few peaks only now remain at Seychelles, Rodriguez, Mauritius, &c. The principal physical feature of Madagascar is its central and axial mountain mass, which commences at its northern extremity, but terminates short of the southern end of the island. These huge central islands are supported by three principal terraces, which are more distinguishable on the east than on the western coast. Towards the south they merge into the wind-swept plains where M. Grandidier found the shells and bones of the Æpyornis. The great plateau abounds in hills of gneiss and granite, which have been broken through by volcanic forces in the localities above described; but water has also exerted a mighty agency in moulding the present form of the land, as is evident from the large deposits of red clay, in which a large portion of the island is absolutely buried. It is noteworthy that this red clay is observed in the Seychelles Island also. Dr. Mullens believes the Malagasy people to be a single race, and that there is no evidence whatever in support of the late Mr. Crawfurd's theory, that the main portion of the original inhabitants were Africans, for that the only African connection now discernible is one on the surface. He divides the Malagasy into three tribes *viz.*, the Betsimasaraks, the Sakalavas and the Hovas. He shows the total population to have been considerably over-estimated by former writers, and places it at 2,500,000—less than half of Ellis's estimate. The learned Doctor says, "the Malagasy are a Malay people following Malay customs some of them possessing Malay eyes and hair and features, and all of them speaking a Malay tongue at the present hour." On the other hand Sir Bartle Frere was struck by the extraordinary similarity of the people to the Japanese. A good deal is due to the likeness in figure and visage, and the lank hair; but there is also much in their grave, solemn, persistent character to remind one of the Japanese.

M. DE LESSEPS has just published an interesting work entitled, "Letters, Journal, and Documents serving for the History of the Suez Canal," He states that, after having long allowed his idea to remain a castle in the air, he was anxious in 1852 to submit it to the then Viceroy of Egypt, Abbas Pasha, but was warned that he had no chance of a favourable hearing. He, therefore, allowed the question to sleep till September, 1874.—"I was busy among masons and carpenters in adding another story to the old mansion of Agnes Sorel, when the postman came into the courtyard with the Paris letters. The workmen passed on my letters and papers from hand to hand. What was my surprise to read the death of Abbas Pasha, and the accession of my youthful friend, the intelligent and sympathetic Mohammed Said. I quickly descended from the building and hastened to write to the new Viceroy to congratulate him. I reminded him that politics had given me leisure which I should profit by to go and offer my homage to him as soon as he let me know the date of his return from Constantinople, where he had to go to receive his investiture." On Arriving at Alexandria in October, M. de Lesseps was warmly received by the Viceroy, who being about to proceed to Cairo, invited him to accompany him. The journey occupied twelve days, no railway having then been constructed. M. de Lesseps availed himself of the opportunity of unfolding his scheme; but he was not without misgivings, for Mehemet Aly, the Viceroy's father, when a canal was proposed to him, declined to sanction it, apprehending difficulties with England, and Said Pasha had declared shortly before his accession that if he ever became Viceroy he would pursue his father's policy. He listened, however, with the greatest attention, and said, "I am convinced. I accept your plan. We will discuss during the rest of the journey the means of carrying it out. It is a settled thing; you can count on my support." M. de Lesseps thereupon put the finishing strokes to the statement he had been preparing for two years, and on reaching Cairo the Viceroy informed the foreign Consuls of his intention to promote the Canal. He directed two French engineers in his service to explore the Isthmus, and they reported in favour of the scheme, which thenceforth, however, had to contend with diplomatic and pecuniary difficulties."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

JERUSALEM is the cause of contention not only in itself but others, a character which it has borne for eighteen hundred years. The latest sectarian dissension which has afflicted it has sprung from internal sources, and has doubtless furnished a world of comment to the Jews, heretics, and infidels who beheld it. A correspondent writing from the Holy City, under date of the 5th June, says that on Ascension-day (old style), an encounter took place between Greek and Armenian priests, who had been allowed by the Latins to make use of a chapel belonging to them, and built over what is believed to be the Saviour's footprint. Some dispute concerning precedence rekindled the hostility of the rival parties, and soon the interior of the chapel was turned into a battle-field. The priests fought up and down the sacred edifice, until they were separated by a company of Turkish soldiers. Two Greek priests were wounded in this affray, and so eager were the combatants, that one of the soldiers, in trying to restore peace, is said to have lost his eye during the scuffle.

THE following story is told about what the Sultan of Zanzibar said to the Archbishop of Canterbury when his Grace, with an eye to business, introduced the subject of missionaries in the course of a morning call: "I trust," said the Archbishop, "that your Highness will not object to English missionaries having free access to your dominions?" "Certainly not," replied Seyyid Burghash, with profoundest gravity; "I think that no obstacle should be placed in the way of so great a people as yours being brought to a knowledge of the true faith."

MILITARY ORDERS.

GORDON, Major H. W., of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Europe on furlough for two years.
HINGSTON, Lieutenant C. W. J., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
LESTRANGE, Mr. E., first class Assistant Apothecary of the Subordinate Medical Department, to Europe on furlough for eighteen months.
MANSON, Rev. G. W., Chaplain of H.M's 92nd Highlanders, leave for sixty-one days.
TUOLY, Surgeon F. J., 12th Native Infantry, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Mardon.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

BUTT, Mr. G., extension of furlough for one month.
BOLTON, Mr. C. W., Assistant Magistrate, presented with Rs. 1000.
BROOKE, Major H. F., of the 109th Foot, furlough for six months.
CLARKE, Surgeon-Major J. J., of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the Medical Charge of the Bundelkhund Political Agency.
DUFF, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade.
GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., Assistant Magistrate, presented with Rs. 1000.
GRIMES, Mr. G. D., to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.
HOBDAY, Lieutenant J. R., *Topographical Sur[illegible]*, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.
MACAULAY, Mr. C. P. L., officiating Deputy Collector of Customs, presented with Rs. 1000.
PURSER, Mr. W. E., extension of furlough for three months.
PERCY, Mr., M. officiating Postmaster, furlough for six months.
WATSON, Mr. G. E., extension of furlough from 15th October to 1st November 1875.
WALL, Surgeon R. M., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, appointed Civil Surgeon at Bushire.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GRAINGER, Mr. J. N., General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, three months leave.
MANSFIELD, Mr. E. M., to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Second Calcutta Division.

BENGAL.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., to act as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade.
BRADBURY, Mr. E. A., Manager of the Cooch Behar Zemindaries in Rungpore and Julpigoree, to act as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade in Purneah.
BAYLEY, Mr. S. C., Commissioner of the Patna division, furlough for fourteen months.
BOLST, Mr. A. E. C., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for three months.
BUTLER, Captain E. J., leave for three months.
CAMPBELL, Mr. H. F., promoted to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
CAMPBELL, Mr. H. F., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Goruckpore, transferred to Futtehpore.
CUMBERLAND, Mr. A. H., appointed to the third grade of Assistant Sub-Opium Agents.
CHARLES, Surgeon-Major T. E., leave for three months.
DRUMMOND, Mr. H. F., promoted to the first grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
DULEELUDDIN, Moulvie, Deputy Magistrate, Patna, leave for two months.
FRITH, *Lieutenant J. S., to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor.*
FRENCH, Surgeon-Major J. G., to be Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta.
GUISE, Mr. R. F., officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, transferred to Rungpore.
GAYER, Surgeon-Major E. J., Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpore, to act as Civil Surgeon of Dacca.
HARDING, Mr. F. H., to have charge of the Jungypore division of Moorshedabad.
HARRIS, Mr. G. L. T., officiating Additional Judge of Backergunge and Jessore, to act temporarily as Additional Judge of Rungpore and Dinagepore.
HOBSON, Mr. G. D., promoted to the second grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore.

MITTER, Baboo I. C., Deputy Magistrate, transferred to the sudder station of the Baraset district.
MANSON, Mr. A., Deputy Collector, Tipperah, transferred temporarily to Dacca.
MOSLEY, Mr. H., re-appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
NATH, Baboo S. C., Deputy Magistrate, Cuttack, leave for two months.
OSBORNE, Mr. H., promoted to the third grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., re-appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
ROY, Surgeon G. C., Burdwan, to act as Superintendent of Prison Camp at Dehree and Medical Officer of the Civil Station.
SAYCE, Mr. H. D., promoted to the fifth grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
SAYCE, Mr. J. D., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, posted to Goruckpore.
SMITH, Surgeon-Major D. B., officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca, to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Superintendent-General of Vaccination.
TUTE, Mr. A. C., to have charge of the Baraset division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.
WINTLE, Mr. C. F., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Futtehpore, transferred to Bettiah.

MADRAS.

BLAXLAND, Captain J. S., to act as Special Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam.
CURRIE, Mr. G., Deputy Coroner of Madras, to act as Coroner.
JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., Special Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, two years' furlough to Europe.
KIDD, Rev. J. T. D., Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, leave for one year, seven months and twelve days.
LEFANU, Mr. W. J. H., Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem, leave for one month.
PLUMER, Mr. C. G., to be District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot.
RAU, Baboo C. N., to act as Assistant Professor of English and Mathematics in the Presidency College.
STANBROUGH, Mr. H., Coroner of Madras, leave for one month.
SASHIENGAR, Mr. D., Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, leave for two months.
SULLIVAN, Mr. J. F., to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police Malabar.
SINCLAIR, Mr. D. Secretary, Church of Scotland, to be a Fellow of the Madras University.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

LEEDS, Mr. R. J., Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Agra.
ROBERTS, Mr. C. H., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lulleetpore, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.
SPEDDING, Mr. R. D., Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore.

OUDH.

BENNETT, Mr. W. C., officiating Settlement Officer, Gonda, three months leave.
GIBBON, Mr. R. F., Assistant Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class.
[illegible] Mr. R. District Superintendent of Police, Kheree, leave for one month and [illegible]

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THERE is no new feature to report this week with reference to the money market. Money continues easy both at the Banks and in the open market, but there is no disposition anywhere to encourage speculation; although accommodation is cheap, it is not very readily obtainable.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal closed up to the evening of the 27th instant, has been issued. The cash balances are shown as Rs. 4,37,44,724-3-5; Treasury balances amount to Rs. 5,18,33,516-13-6; Government securities account stands at Rs. 1,44,05,718-4-4; Bullion Rs. 7,147-10-3. The public demand upon the Bank does not show any important difference in a comparison of these figures with those of the statement dated 30th June, but the Cash balance is reduced to the extent of about 12 lakhs. The accounts of the new Bank of Bombay, closed up to the 24th July, evidence an increase of Rs. 4,47,602 in the Cash balance in the Bank, and Treasury balances have also increased about Rs. 6,55,000. The general items of the account show no very material difference from those of the statement for the previous week.

Exchange on London has been steady; a certain amount of business was done for the last mail at 1-9 5/16 for six months' bills, but 1-9⅞ has been the quotation chiefly given. Rates close at much the same as last week, *viz*:—

Bank Bills' six months' sight...	...	1-9⅞	*a*	
Ditto three ditto do. ...	...	1-9⅝	*a*	
Ditto Demand... ...	...	1-9 5/16	*a*	1-9⅜

and the market is steady.

Government paper has shown some *little fluctuation*, and rates are *slightly lower than last* week. On Thursday, 4 per cents were sold at Rs. 102; a slight advance has since occurred, and the following are closing rates: 4 per cents Rs. 102-2 to 102-4, 4½ per cent, 1872, Rs. 103-2 to 103-4, 5½ per cents Rs. 109-2. The business in the two latter descriptions has not been considerable.

In Bombay exchange on London is reported quiet, the demand rate is quoted at 1-9½, and six months' bills at 1-9 15/16. Government paper is also inactive. Fours are quoted at Rs. 102-6, other descriptions are at nominal rates. Telegrams from London dated 24th July, report Enfaced 4 per cent paper at 91¾; Consols for account 94⅜. A later telegram, dated 29th, states that the rate of discount then ruling was 2½ per cent.

With regard to the share market we have only to repeat our former remarks; the depression still continues, and immediate prospects do not appear to have improved. The dealings have been restricted in most instances, to small transactions, and the number of them has not increased. Bank of Bengal scrip has advanced to Rs. 1417½, National Banks Rs. 114 cash, Rs. 117 for one month, Bowreah Cotton Mills Rs. 86, Bengal Coal's Rs. 1,385, Budge-Budge Jute's Rs. 70, Barnagore's Rs. 97, Seebpore's Rs. 77, Oriental's Rs. 77, Fort Gloster's Rs. 78 for 2 months, Howrah's at Rs. 19 cash. There has been considerably more enquiry for Jute stocks, and it is anticipated that the recent disasters to grain crops in Europe will cause a demand for both Jute and Jute bags. In Tea shares there has been a steady business, Bishnath Contributory shares are now at Rs. 106, and Singels have been done at Rs. 104, but showed a slight recovery yesterday; the advance has been checked, however, by a report that cholera has broken out among the coolies employed on the plantations. East India's keep steady at Rs. 85, and transactions are recorded almost daily. Central Cachar's are Rs. 153, Lukhimpore's Rs. 129, Durrung's Rs. 76, Eastern Cachar's, new shares, at Rs. 35 premium.

Freights have again improved, and there have been heavy engagements for Seeds and Grain at enhanced rates, both *viâ* the Canal and the Cape. There is but a small amount of unfixed tonnage now in the port, and the Jute season being so near, rates are likely to advance considerably.

Our last week's report concerning Indigo, may be reiterated. In Tirhoot and the North-West prospects are good, but in Lower Bengal they are still unfavourable. The July sales concluded in London on the 21st instant with 6,400 chests sold. There is but little doing in Bengal Cotton for Europe. The reports from Liverpool are slightly more encouraging, but business in this market shows no improvement. Rice has been in demand for Europe, but no important business has been reported. In Seeds the market continues strong, and a steady business has been done for Europe. Jute is still quiet, except with regard to the new crop, in which some considerable transactions have taken place for forward delivery.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

26TH JULY.

London, 23rd July.

IN the House of Commons last night, Sir G. S. Jenkinson put a question to Government relative to the recommendations of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Euphrates Valley Railway project. Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said he would rejoice if it could be accomplished, but that Government must hesitate before guaranteeing the expenditure of probably ten millions sterling. He believed, however, that such a line would never pay, except for the traffic that would arise from the passage of troops and summer tourists over it.

Mr. Hardy, replying to a question, said that the term of the service of Cavalry in India would soon be reduced to ten years, [illegible] would be reckoned.

Lord George Hamilton, answering an enquiry, said he preferred not to communicate the despatch embodying the recommendations of Indian officers for compensation to the Committee, till a reply from the Viceroy had been received, which, if favorable, the recommendations would be immediately carried out.

With reference to the Burmah question, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Mr. Richards, said that negotiations with the Court at Mandalay were not yet concluded, but that he still hoped that an amicable settlement of the only remaining difference with Burmah would be arrived at.

The Russian Reconnoitring Expedition to Turkestan has received homage from the Teking and Merv tribes.

London, 23rd July.

THE House of Commons this afternoon was a scene of unparalleled excitement, in consequence of Mr. Disraeli having withdrawn Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Plimsoll vehemently urged Mr. Disraeli not to consign thousands to death by the withdrawal of the Bill. Alluding to ship-owners in Parliament, Mr. Plimsoll said he was determined to unmask the villains who were sending sailors to certain death. On being requested to retract this statement he refused, and presented a protest against the proceedings, and immediately afterwards left the House. Mr. Disraeli then moved that the Speaker should reprimand Mr. Plimsoll, and the House finally agreed to afford him an opportunity of apologising, by requiring him to attend on the 29th instant.

St. Petersburg, 24th July.

THE Telegraphic Conference has adopted the word rate system for India, the maximum number of letters allowed per word being ten.

London, 24th July.

Messrs. Alexander and William Collie have been liberated on bail.

The following promotions have been gazetted in the Royal Artillery: Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. M. Ommaney to be Colonel; Majors C. B. Lemesurier, J. A. Price, A. H. King, and R. R. Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains G. B. B. Hobart, William Strahan, and H. J. F. Shea to be Majors.

Brevet appointments: Colonels G.H. Vesey and J. G. Boothby to be Major-Generals; Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bradford to be Colonel.

Obituary—General Sir Thomas Holloway.

Paris, 24th July.

THE National Assembly adjourns from the 4th proximo to the 4th November. The proposal for a dissolution has been rejected.

28TH.

London, 27th July.

SEVERAL meetings have been held in London, expressing sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll, and denouncing the recent withdrawal of his Merchant Shipping Bill.

The ship *Stuart Hahnemann*, homeward bound from Bombay, capsized and sank on the 14th April. Nine of the crew were saved and 37 lost.

The following reliefs embark for India this year: 14th Hussars; 21st Brigade Royal Artillery; 2nd Battalion, 16th Regiment; 1st Battalion, 25th Regiment; and 33rd and 34th Regiments.

29TH.

London, 27th July.

THE Turkish forces have attacked the insurgents in Herzegovina, and two days' sanguinary but indecisive fighting have ensued.

The Alphonsist troops are besieging the town of Urgel. Operations elsewhere are at present suspended.

The heavy rains in the West and other parts of England have ceased, and the weather is now fine.

London, 28th July.

THE Government this evening will introduce a temporary but thorough-going measure replacing Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Bill which was withdrawn. This concession is considered due to the pressure of public opinion.

A lock-out has taken place at Oldham in nearly all the mills.

London, 28th July.

THE firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, has failed. Liabilities about five million dollars.

London, 29th July.

IN the Commons last night, the new Merchant Shipping Bill was read for the first time. This Bill purposes for one year enlarging the powers of the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships from going to sea. The Government have promised to introduce a complete measure next session.

Obituary—Bishop Thirlwall.

30TH.

London, 29th July.

A TRUE bill of misdemeanour has been found against Colonel Baker.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 19th—Str. Meinam from Galle *viâ* Madras Coast, Str. Sir John Lawrence from Kyouk Phyoo, &c., Str. Ethiopia, from Straits, Moulmein, and Rangoon. 21st—Str. Chancellor from Liverpool *viâ* Suez Canal, Turkestan from London. 22nd—Str. Sultan from London *viâ* Suez Canal, Scythia from Madras, Duncairn from Liverpool, Star of Erin from Belfast, Cauldise from Pondicherry. 23rd—Str. Abyssinia from Bombay *via* Coasts, Str. Pekin from Southampton *viâ* Suez Canal, Night Hawk from Madras, Ganges from Marseilles. 25th—Str. City of Venice from Liverpool *via* Suez Canal, Olive Branch from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July 20th—Str. Thales for Straits and Hong-Kong, Str. Hindostan for Straits and Hong-Kong. 21st—Str. Malda for Bombay *viâ* Coasts. 22nd—Marchioness of Londonderry for Mauritius, Str. City of Carthage for London *viâ* Suez Canal. 23rd—Milford for Continent. 24th—Str. Sir John Lawrence for Chittagong, Str. Mecca, for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co's S.S. *Peshawur*, Commander C. S. White, arrived at Bombay on Tuesday week last with the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Colonel C. Pollard, Major F. W. Ward, Dr. Beatson, Mr. A. M. Ker, Mrs. C. Hawkins, Hon. L. C. Innes, Captain Mackenzie, Mr. A. Campbell, Captain Smalley, Captain J. McK. Hartigan, Mr. W. Bell, Mrs. Blodwell-child and infant, Mr. J. Cluton, Miss Buck, Rev. Dr. Cummin's ayah, and Com, mander F. Clayton, R.N.

FROM VENICE—Mr. Rimington, Dr. H. Commins, Dr. Cooke, Mr. J. Rickie, two Misses Rickie, and Master Rickie.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. H. Joll and Mr. C. T. Castle.

FROM ADEN—Captain and Mrs. Furlong and native male servant, Mrs. Tait and Govindjee (native deck).

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co's S.S. *Delhi*, Captain G. Lee, sailed from Bombay on Friday week last with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—The Rev. J. Taylor, Mrs. Lamb and native female servant, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mr. Nathl. Scott, Lieut. Pigou, Mr. H. James, and Lieut.-Colonel Clarke.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. C. T. Buckland, Major Balmer, Captain J. B. B. Dickson, Mr. R. H. Renny, and Captain Drummond.

FOR VENICE—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, infant, and European female servant, and Mr. Mate.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. W. Chisholm.

FOR ADEN—Mr. Walsh, and native male servant, Sergeant Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher, and native servant.

DEATH.

NAPIER.—On July 17th, at Simla, Alice Maud, youngest daughter of Lord Napier of Magdala—aged 7 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES BRIGDEN, late of Messrs. Westfield and Co., hereby states that his connection with that Firm ceased on the 2nd July. Mr. Brigden will henceforth be associated with Mr. E. Nicholson; and for the ensuing three months will be engaged in completing up-country orders. At the end of that period he will open business under the title of "Brigden, Nicholson & Co.," in Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs. 25 in advance.*

All Subscriptions and monies due to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *to be made payable to* MESSRS. NICHOLLS & CO., *Financial Agents, 8 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 annas.

CONTENTS OF No. 2107, JULY 31ST, 1875.

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CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

HAY, a Gunner in the 2nd Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, and an Overseer in the Public Works Department, Rehtee Division, Indus Valley State Railway, died on the road to Sukkur, on the 3rd September 1874.

William Henry CROWE, a Guard in the East Indian Railway, died at Dinapore, on the 26th April 1875.

Julia MORRIS, of Peshawur, widow of Color-Sergeant Mar[illegible] R. Sirmoor, died at [illegible] on the 11th May 1874.

Thomas STEWART, an Engine Driver in the Rajpootana State Railway, died at Delhi, on the 16th May 1875.

Alexander BAGOT, a Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Tillooamaree, Bhootan Dooars, on the 20th October 1874.

William Alexander HOLCOMBE, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Laner, Naga Hills, on the 2nd February 1875.

Elizabeth Pratt GEORGE, of No. 7 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, a Boarding-house keeper, died at Calcutta, on the 24th June 1875.

Harriet DEANE, of Calcutta, a widow, died at Calcutta on the 27th March 1875. Certificate granted under Sec. 36, Act II of 1874, to William Deane as son of the deceased.

Alexander CAW, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 16th February 1875. A like Certificate granted to Mrs. Maria Caw, as widow of the deceased.

Sarah MATHEWS, of Howrah, a widow, died at Howrah on the 5th July 1871. A like Certificate granted to Stephen Michael Hamer, as son as the deceased.

James Osmond BYRNE, an Assistant in the Surveyor-General's Office, died at Calcutta, on the 24th May 1875. A like Certificate granted to Mrs. Ellen Byrne, widow of the deceased.

George GROOMBRIDGE, a Guard in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, died at Hurda on the 23rd December 1872. Certificate granted under Sec. 37, Act II of 1874, to Messrs. Menezes Brothers of Hurda, as creditors of the deceased.

Thomas V. WILSON, an Assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., died at Calcutta on the 17th April 1875. Certificate granted to David Mackay under Sec 36, Act II of 1874, as a friend of the deceased's family.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* MACDONALD, R., late Foreman, Carriage Painter, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	Claims	in full.
* *SMITH, Edward John, late Serjt-Major* in the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, and an Assistant to Messrs. Francis, Ramsay and Co.	Do.	do.
SHORTT, T. H. H., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Joint-Magistrate of Mymensing	1st Dividend	@ 1 as. 10¾ pie.
* TIBBETTS, J. W., late of No. 28 Wellington, Street, Calcutta	Claims	in full.
WORMULL, A., late Head Cutter, Presidency Medical Store Department, Calcutta	1st Dividend	@ 3 as. 6¾ pie.

N.B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT: *Calcutta, 17th June, 1875.*

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2107.] Calcutta: Saturday, July 31, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

SUPERSESSION.

THE grievances of Indian officers are as old as the Amalgamation; and there was a time, not many years ago, when all India was agitated from Lahore to Quilon on a topic that became slightly wearisome to non-military residents of cantonments. The grievances complained of were so clear, and at the same time galling, that it appears strange to us now, that the Government of India did not admit their hardship at once; however, as we all know to-day, the State thought proper to ignore or neglect the representations of its military officers on the subject, when the result was a most discreditable war between the Government and the officers, waged in Parliamentary battle-fields, with an amount of obstinacy on one side and bitterness on the other, that has left its traces in the absence of all *esprit de corps* at this moment from the Indian military service. The Government lost, at every point, a battle it should never have fought; and in the end the injudicious opening out off the Staff Corps to all who would enter it, with the extraordinary increment of field officers in the Indian Army, cost the State much more than the effectual redress of the grievances at the outset would have done. Recollecting this, and the economy of action in good time, we would draw attention to a matter in which the Indian military service, now and in the future, is most deeply interested, and which contains, in fact, almost a repetition of the carelessness or injustice which caused Indian Officers, some time since, to appeal in a body to Parliament for protection. This, in a word, is the supersession of Staff Corps officers by their juniors, the "locals." It will be remembered that supersession was one of the greatest grievances of Indian officers in the past, or, we should rather say, the fear of it, for the House of Commons fully admitted the justice of protection on this score, and it was caused to be understood that Indian officers should not be superseded by their juniors *under any of those alterations and changes of organisation* that the Government were necessitated—most injudiciously we think—to introduce into the Indian Army. Especially was the Staff Corps, in its original form, protected by Government's promises against the great evil of supersession. That Corps was to embrace "all the talents." Promotion therein was to be so rapid as to induce all Indian officers to aspire to its ranks, and, indeed, it was never contemplated that any officer, British or Indian, could rise so speedily in time of peace to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel as the Staff Corps officers. The Staff Corps might, perhaps, have answered its original purpose —that of a *corps d'élite*—had it been permitted to retain its first formation, but Lord Salisbury's rash step of settling all Indian officers' grievances by jumbling them up together, and throwing them all into the Staff Corps, was a death-blow to its usefulness, and, from that moment, the Corps became the scandal and the misfortune, we may say, of the Indian service. However, and even then, if every Indian officer had elected to enter the Staff Corps in response to Lord Salisbury's invitation to do so, something might have been made of it; but unluckily for the Government and the Staff Corps together, a number of officers, distrustful of the State and its promises, declined to enter the Government's pet Corps, and have been rewarded in consequence by a rapidity of promotion that is the astonishment and the grievance of thousands of officers of the British and Indian services, superseded through its effects.

It is no light thing this supersession. The abolition of purchase in the British Army was mainly brought about through the scandal of this thing, and it is an extraordinary fact that, while the Imperial Government has been at the expense of millions to annihilate purchase and supersession together, the Indian Government winks at the enormity under its very nose. Local Lieutenant-Colonels of sixteen or seventeen years' service, are made to command Staff Corps Majors of five and twenty years' service, and all the good things, such as wing and regimental commands, that were to be specially reserved for Staff Corps officers, under the promises given with the formation of that institution, are snatched from them to be given to those local officers who from the very first contemned the State's wishes in the matter. Naturally, the discontent caused by the supersession of this kind is even now very great, but, such as it is, it will be enormously enhanced by-and-by, when more local officers are promoted to supersede Staff Corps and British officers, many years their seniors; and will create such bitterness and vexation of spirit in the service, as no time and no half-measures can eradicate. The only remedy for the evil is some such action as will secure Staff Corps officers from that supersession by their juniors, which is now as contrary to the spirit of our military service as is purchase itself; and the sooner the Government of India takes steps in the matter, the better the chance will be of averting new grievances and new blunders in the future; of which we have had enough already. It is sometimes said—of course this is the local officer's view of the matter—that the officers superseded have nothing to complain of. The local, in effect, says to the Staff Corps officer, "You were foolish to put faith in the promises of Government, and it was your own fault that you entered the Staff Corps. I was wiser, and trusted to the Parliamentary guarantee in Mr. Henley's clause, that the Government was helpless to 'improve' me, if I did not wish it, and the consequence is, that I am a Colonel while you are a Major. If every one went into the Staff Corps there would have been no such luck; but fortunately for us, you see there were only a few, comparatively, that were acute enough to see their interest in the State's blunders." But, it appears to us, that reasoning of this kind is no defence of a great injustice. If local regiments were provided for only local officers, and their supersession, if any, was all among themselves, we could recognise this argument as fair enough; but it is impossible to allow that a blunder on the part of the State, justifies a certain number of officers in the supersession of others; seeing that supersession is now—as it has always been—a thing abhorrent to the spirit, and, we believe, the guarantees of the Indian military service. For our own part, we think, the injustice done by this supersession so flagrant, that we believe Staff Corps officers would be justified in bringing the matter before Parliament as another grievance; nor do we think that the injustice would remain unredressed, were the House to be made acquainted with all the circumstances and hardships of the case. It is, we think, a cruel and grievous wrong that a Staff Corps officer who may have served four or five-and-twenty years in India, safe under Government guarantees from all supersession, should find himself at the end of this long period of service, superseded and commanded by a local Lieutenant-Colonel several years his junior, simply and solely because the State made a mistake in military organisation, and is too economical to redress it at its own expense. The cost falls, in fact, on the Staff Corps officer. His appointment is taken from him in order to give the highly-paid local officer employment, and he himself is commanded, very probably, by the man who was his subaltern, when he himself filled the rank of Captain! The general condition of the Native Army is, at present, so unsatisfactory that we cannot consider a grievance of this kind without some anxiety. Supersession and good discipline, we believe, to be incompatible in an Army unaccustomed to the griev-

ance here set forth, and we feel very well assured, that in countenancing a practice like this, the State is doing a more unwise thing than if it went to some present expense to abolish an evil and great injustice together.

HABEAS CORPUS.

FOR a long time it was a doubtful question whether the High Courts in India had the power of issuing writs of *Habeas Corpus*, and most of our readers will remember the time when the late Mr. Anstey came over from Bombay to Calcutta to argue the question in favour of an incarcerated Wahabee. The last Criminal Procedure Act, that of 1872, put an end to all doubts by enacting that neither the High Court nor any Judge of a High Court should have power to issue a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Mainprise, *De Homine Replegiando*, nor any other writ of a like venerable and mysterious nature, beyond the presidency towns. The High Court of the North-Western Provinces, therefore, not having any Presidency town, is entirely debarred from rescuing any incarcerated Hindostanee from the hands of his oppressor by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. This being the present state of the law, a case has lately come before that Court, which has given them the opportunity of making one of those startling decisions for which they are famous. Two men, Gholam Ismail and Meeran Buksh, were tried by the Judge of Allahabad, on a charge of murder, and acquitted. The Government appealed to the High Court against the conviction, and the Superintendent of Police, as soon as he heard that the appeal was filed, directed the apprehension of Gholam Ismail and Meeran Buksh, to guard against all risk of their not being forthcoming in the event of a new trial being ordered. The arrested persons were sent to the Magistrate, who, as he says himself, regarded them as in the position of persons against whom a reasonable suspicion existed of their having been concerned in a cognizable offence, and so liable to arrest. He accordingly committed them to jail, to be kept in custody, till the decision of the appeal. The prisoners thereupon applied to the Judge of the Sessions Court, praying him to refer the case to the High Court, under Section 296, Criminal Procedure Code, or to quash the Magistrate's order as illegal and *ultra vires*. The Judge decided that the Magistrate's order was illegal, sent the case to the High Court, under Section 296, and, pending the decision of that Court, admitted the petitioners to bail. The reference was heard by a Full Bench of four Judges. The officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pearson held, that the High Court had no power to interfere, as the Magistrate's and Judge's proceedings were not judicial proceedings. The other two Judges held the opposite view. The result of this ruling is, that if a Magistrate illegally imprisons a man by a proceeding, which he meant to be a judicial one, but which does not come within the definition of judicial proceedings in the Criminal Procedure Code, neither Sessions Judge nor High Court can interfere, and the victim of the illegality must remain in durance vile.

The case turned on the question of whether the proceeding of the Magistrate, committing Ismail and Meeran Buksh to jail till the decision of the appeal, was or was not a judicial proceeding. Such a proceeding is defined by the Code to mean, "any proceeding in the course of which evidence is, or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence, or final order is passed on recorded evidence." The officiating Chief Justice held, that the words "evidence is, or may be taken," must be understood as equivalent to "evidence is, or may be legally taken," and he also held that the Magistrate's proceeding in this case was not one in which he could legally take evidence. As, therefore, no order had been passed on recorded evidence, nor any evidence recorded, and as no proceeding had been held in the course of which evidence might be legally taken, he ruled that the proceeding in question was not a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the definition. From this he argued that the Court had no power to interfere under Section 297, as that section only gives the Court power to set aside illegalities and such material errors *in judicial proceedings*. As then the Court had no power to issue a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the absurdly awkward result was this, that if a Magistrate committed such grossly material errors as to prevent the proceedings which he supposed to be judicial from being judicial within the definition of judicial proceeding, as construed by the officiating Chief Justice, the High Court must look on while he imprisoned, flogged, or did anything else he liked to the parties before him. Not being a legal journal, we cannot give a very authoritative opinion on the question of whether the High Court of the North-West is right or wrong in its construction of the law, nor can we enter into an elaborate criticism of the arguments of the learned Judges. We cannot, however, help thinking that the minority of the Court were right, and that they had power to cancel the order of the Magistrate, and direct the immediate release of the accused. As to the illegality of the order of the Magistrate, there can be no doubt whatever. The persons, whom he committed to custody, had only just been acquitted after a very careful trial by the Sessions Judge. The Police Superintendent chose to consider that he knew better than the Sessions Judge, and in the face of the acquittal he arrested the accused on suspicion of being concerned in the very crime of which they had just been acquitted. Under these circumstances the Magistrate was bound to refuse to commit the arrested parties to custody, and he should have at once ordered their release. But when the arrested persons were brought before the Magistrate, we think that the proceeding before that officer was a judicial proceeding. We cannot see why a Magistrate is debarred from legally taking evidence in a case wherein a person, illegally arrested by the police, is brought before him. Take this very case of Gholam Ismail and Meeran Buksh. Their arrest by the police was illegal, because they had already been acquitted of the crime, on suspicion of committing which they had been arrested. Suppose Mr. Robertson, the Magistrate, had known nothing about the previous trial and acquittal, and suppose that, when the accused were brought up by the police, counsel had appeared, and asked for their discharge, on the ground that the police had arrested them on suspicion of being concerned in a murder, and that they had already been tried and acquitted of that very murder. Will any one contend that under such circumstances the Magistrate could not legally take evidence as to the alleged previous acquittal? This is, we have said, a legal journal, but [illegible] cannot be the slightest doubt [illegible] persons arrested by the police are brought up before a Magistrate, with a view to obtaining from him a warrant of committal to jail, is a proceeding in which a Magistrate always may legally, and in some cases is bound, to take evidence. The mere fact that a Magistrate happens to know that the arrest by the police is illegal, cannot render it illegal for him to take evidence, in order that it may appear on the record that he was bound to discharge the prisoners. The arguments of Mr. Justice Spankie on this point seem unanswerable. It is to be regretted that his opinion did not prevail with the majority of the Court. Startling rulings like the one we have been considering are nearly always wrong, and when it is possible to construe the law so as to meet the justice of a case, it is a great mistake not to do so. Mr. Hobhouse will, we suppose, unless the High Court re-consider and correct their judgment, have to pass a little Bill to amend it for them. We certainly would not recommend his extending the power of issuing writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER.

BENGAL.—II.

IN a late issue we tried to show the limited knowledge acquirable by Government, through its officers, of the actual condition of the cultivating classes. We said we should endeavour to point out how far this state of things might be remedied, and how far the resources at our command might be directed towards a better knowledge of this condition. We shall now try to show how, without any alteration in the powers at present vested in officers, this might be done; and, secondly, how an alteration of those powers might aid in the work. In the first place, it is, of course, well known, that each Bengal district is under the Collector-Magistrate, and one or more sub-divisional officers, as the case may be.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments every day. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with *a visit than* by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persa, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

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Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Family Antibilious Pills.

More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks,* &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach,* &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape.* ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendor

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 each=Rs. 5,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, called up in full.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietary the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last. They have been audited, and the Auditors' Report is annexed.

The Cotton crop proved to be a full average one, and the staple was in steady demand throughout the season. The Directors did not re-open the Dhollera and Wudwan Branches finding that there was little probability of their being able to work to a profit. The returns from the Branches in operation have been generally of a satisfactory character.

A few small failures have taken place in the bazaar. The Bank has made no bad debt during the six months.

The accounts show a net gain of Rs. 6,71,354-11-4, and, adding to this Rs. Rs. 1,14,890-14-8, the balance brought from the half-year ended 31st December last, there is a sum total of Rs. 7,86,245-10-0 for distribution.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum,

which will absorb	Rs.	5,00,000 0 0
The transfer to Reserved Fund	„	2,25,000 0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	„	20,000 0 0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	„	10,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	„	31,245 10 0
	Rs.	7,86,245 10 0

The Directors regret to repeat that they have not been favoured with any communication from the Government of India regarding the very important questions still at issue—*viz.*, the Bank's Charter of Incorporation, and the removal of the local agency of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. R. Cormack resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India, and Mr. A. J. Macdonald has rejoined the Board by desire of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 70 of the Articles of Association.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors.
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

AUDITORS' REPORT
For the Half-year ended 30th June, 1875.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,—We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1875.

The General Ledger, Stock Ledger, the Security Ledger, and the Branches' Ledger have been duly examined by us. The balances given in the Balance-Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and the returns made by the several Branches. We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance-Sheet. The value of Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in possession of the Bank against Loan and Cash Credits, we have carefully examined and have found them in order in comparing them with the Registers.

The Abstract of the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the year under report.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Capital—						
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up	50,00,000	0	0			
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share	10,00,000	0	0			
2nd do. 125 do. do.	12,48,125	0	0			
3rd do. 25 do. do.	2,49,625	0	0			
4th do. 125 do. do.	12,46,250	0	0			
5th do. 125 do. do.	12,45,125	0	0			
				99,89,125	0	0
„ Reserve Fund				13,50,000	0	0
„ Current Deposits at Head Offices and Branches				93,67,850	9	1
„ Fixed ditto ditto ditto				13,91,516	10	10
„ Government Deposits Treasury General Balance				63,46,414	3	8
„ Ditto ditto Branches				28,20,290	5	5
„ Bank Post Bills Outstanding				32,032	12	0
„ Other Liabilities				3,60,691	2	9
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account				7,86,245	10	0
			Rs.	3,26,44,166	5	9

Cr.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
By Government Securities				41,92,548	11	9
„ Fixed Loans on Government Securities				31,32,474	7	8
„ Cash Credits ditto				9,12,019	15	10
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts				13,368	8	0
„ Bills discounted and purchased				1,33,18,393	13	8
„ Balances with Agents and Correspondents				2,00,615	4	11
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price	Rs. 4,50,000	0	0			
„ Ditto at Oomrawuttee at cost price	„ 5,854	0	0			
„ Ditto Ahmedabad	„ 9,150	13	8			
„ Ditto Compta	„ 5,020	10	6			
„ Premises at Akote	„ 3,500	0	0			
	Rs. 4,73,525	8	2			
„ Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	„ 33,828	6	11			
				5,07,353	15	1
„ Less written off				1,15,000	0	0
				3,92,353	15	1
„ Stamps				4,382	14	0
„ Stationery value on hand				1,746	5	0
„ Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange				74,286	4	2
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches				1,04,00,876	1	8

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Dr.	Rs.	As.	A.	Rs.	As.	P.
To Salaries at Head Office	81,540	7	4			
„ Auditors' Fees	1,000	0	0			
„ Directors' Fees	8,910	0	0			
„ Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	7,764	6	8			
„ Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	12,219	5	4			
				1,11,434	3	4
„ Salaries at Branches	57,792	8	2			
„ Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	14,204	1	5			
				71,996	9	7
„ Brokerage Account				1,755	3	0
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches				18,048	4	6
„ Amount carried to credit of Stationery Account				2,000	0	0
„ Net profit to 30th June 1875				6,71,354	11	4
			Rs.	8,76,588	15	9

Cr.	Rs.	As.	P.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches	1,90,798	7	4
„ Exchange do. do.	4,70,721	1	5
„ Commission do. do.	72,312	8	4
„ Discount do. do.	73,841	6	2
„ Interest on Government Securities	68,915	8	6
Rs.	8,76,588	15	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

Dr.	Rs.	As.	P.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st December, 1874	2,03,125	0	0
„ Balance at credit of this account	7,86,245	10	0
Rs.	9,89,370	10	0

Cr.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January, 1875	3,18,015	14	8
„ Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June, 1875	6,71,354	11	4
Rs.	9,89,370	10	0

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 13th July 1875.
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

Examined and found correct.
SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NURSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

H. MAXWEEL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } *Directors.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants,

Lists can be had on application.

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(D)

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The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion on DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets*, from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 1[illegible]

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2108.] Calcutta : Saturday, 7th August, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE *following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July and August 1875* :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 7th and 21st August.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 14th and 28th August.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 31st July, 14th and 28th August.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 7th and 21st August.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 30th August.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 9th August.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st August.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF *immediately after arrival of Steamer from* CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 16th and 30th August.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th August.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 11th, 18th and 25th August.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 12th, 19th and 26th August.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 13th August.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 28th August.

„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 27th August.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 7th August.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 10th August, touching at KURRACHEE on 22nd August.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer ...	...	...	£55	0 0
Transit to Alexandria ...	...	...	3	0 0
Passage to Trieste ...	...	...	12	0 0
Trieste to London ...	...	...	12	0 0
			£82	0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class ...	...	...	£13	0 0
2nd Class ...	...	...	9	0 0
3rd Class ...	...	...	6	0 0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1875. Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7·30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P.M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE, 17th November 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, *Agent.*

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, King William Street, London.

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an *undeviating* rule which limits the *distribution of all profits to the existing* condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of *50 per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being *£37,030.*

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities ...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid ...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to

MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, *Victoria, Cap. XCII.*

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:-

Proprietary Capital	£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income { Premia	76,424	0 0
Annual Life Income { Interest	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a su viving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, t annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payme of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose o aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepati or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in th Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depres sion of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessnes Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liv has already been proved, *beyond all doubt,* by the 97,500 cases in which it has be tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Te monials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and l enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the joyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been genera styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the Medical Hall, Bena from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vend at Rs. 4 each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an indubitable proof its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bot is capsuled, and bears on its labels the facsimile of our signature.

THE GRAND INDIAN ALTERATIVE TONIC.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the INDIAN SARSAPARILLA UNUNTAMUL is equal, if n superior to the more costly Jamaica or Honduras Sarsaparilla. INDIAN MEDICA AUTHORITIES, both European and Native, with one accord bear testimony to i valuable alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic properties, pronouncing it most efficacious remedy in all those diseases arising from an *impure state of t blood,* and most strongly recommend it in SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, BOI PIMPLES and BLOTCHES of the SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, CACHEX especially of Children, CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATIS certain diseases of the Skin, &c. &c.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares, from t original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by Medicine Vendors at Rs. 2 per bottle.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.

		With Profits.
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium *of Rs. 23-10-8 only*. The Extra Premium for India, *Rs. 12-5-4*, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

WANTED Sweepers for the Bassein Municipality. The pay is Rs. 12 per mensem. A direct Steamer for Bassein leaves Calcutta once a month.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned.

G. L. WEIDEMANN, SECRETARY,
Bassein Municipality.

Bassein, 14th June, 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	.. .. ..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	.. .. ..	4 „ „
12 „ „	.. .. ..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP. FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.
After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers :—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

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In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

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TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

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Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
" Forks "	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Dessert Spoons "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
" Forks "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons "	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	11	0
Salt " each	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg " "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd. " "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce " "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	8	2	12
Fish Knives "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	8
Butter " "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons "	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	8	4	8
Sugar Sifters "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	8
Pickle Forks "	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

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12 Cheese do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
12 Hot Water do.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.
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12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
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THE RIDE ON THE PONY—BIRKET FOSTER, size 24 by 14 inches In very handsome Frame, 38 by 27 inches. Rs. 45.

The scene is a Meadow by the river side, where flocks of Sheep are reposing pleasantly environed by Trees. A little Child is being placed on the Pony's back, and a group of her playmates are looking on enjoying the fun.

MARGATE—J. WEBB, size 25 by 16¾ inches. In very neat Frame, 38 by 30 inches. Rs. 32.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2108.] Calcutta: Saturday, August 7, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

TENANT RIGHT IN BENGAL.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has on several occasions declared that tenant right is growing in Bengal, and not in the vague sense in which we say that all rights are better guarded now than they were of old, but in the plain and tangible form of an increase in the proportion of cultivators who belong to the privileged class of occupancy ryots. As an instance of the kind of language to which we refer, we quote the following sentence from Sir Richard's minute on the Agrarian Disturbance Bill. "The really serious disputes arise between the zemindars and the ryots having the right of occupancy—mainly men who have been twelve years and upwards in possession, a class who are constantly growing in numbers, and representing larger and larger proportions of the aggregate of the ryots, and who probably are at present the most important section of the ryots."

This view, like most of those taken by the present Government, would be pleasant if it were only correct. Sir Richard Temple's despatches are seldom of a gloomy character. Whatever their subject, and whatever their object, "the scent of the roses will cling to them still." Nothing would please us more than to discover that the class of occupancy ryots is being largely recruited from that of the pariahs. For the latter have been altogether neglected by our laws, and at present do not possess tenant right in any form. They may be evicted without notice, and without compensation for improvements made by them, or even for the crops on their farms, whenever it is the interest or the caprice of the landlord to seize their holdings. On the other hand, occupancy ryots have a tenure which, in theory at least, is nearly perfect. Their title is not so good as to enable them to ruin themselves by sub-letting, dividing, or mortgaging; and yet it is strong enough to protect them in the enjoyment of their farms for ever, providing also for the landlord's interest, by giving him a claim to a reasonable increase of rent as the country advances, and land becomes more valuable. As long as we refuse to take any care for the pariahs we must be glad to see their numbers diminishing, by the elevation of their best men to the rank of occupancy ryots. Such a result is desirable for political and agricultural reasons, as well as in the interest of the tenants themselves. For we cannot expect that, in a country where all ryots are taught by tradition to expect security of tenure, and where the landlords take no share in the work of improving the soil, any class will be contented, or the resources of the land held by it will be duly developed, as long as its members are liable to be capriciously ejected.

It is therefore to be regretted that Sir Richard Temple has not given any reasons for the conclusion at which he has arrived upon this subject. In examining its soundness we are therefore obliged, as Mr. Lowe says, to puzzle the matter out for ourselves. Fortunately for us this is no difficult task, as the law itself indicates the direction of the movement of ryots from class to class, and the few facts which bear on the matter are notorious. In the famous Act of 1859 it was declared that "every ryot who has cultivated or held land for a period of twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him, whether it be held under pottah or not, so long as he pays the rent." Thus sixteen years ago every tenant whose holding had existed for twelve years was a member of the privileged body. The same law holds good now, and therefore when we say that the proportion of occupancy ryots has increased, we mean that there are more ryots who have been twelve years in possession than there were in 1859. Such would be the case if Bengal had been in 1859 inhabited by a Tartar horde, unable to remain quietly for twelve years in the same place, and if these barbarians had been since then induced to settle. But it is clear that there has been no alteration in the character of the people of such a kind as that. The ryots of Bengal were in 1859, as they are now, a body clinging to their lands and their homes with a tenacity unknown to European nations. The great majority of them were then, as now, the holders of tenures which had existed more than twelve years. It follows that there has been no increase in the proportion of occupancy ryots. But the rule we have quoted is, in the law, immediately followed by the following exception: "nothing contained in the last preceding section shall be held to effect the terms of any written contract, for the cultivation of land, entered into between a landholder and a ryot, when it contains any express stipulation contrary thereto." This introduces a new element into our calculation. The twelve-year tenants do not all belong to the occupancy class, but only such of them as have not contracted themselves out of their privileges. In comparing their numbers at any two periods we have to consider how many ryots had made such stipulations at each. The number of ryots who have remained in possession for twelve years is, as far as we know or can conjecture, a constant figure, not liable to change, for it depends on the character and customs of a people who do not easily depart from their old traditions. That of the "stipulators" is something new and variable, and upon it depends the proportion borne by the occupancy ryots to the whole body of cultivators. Now in 1859 there were no ryots who had made "a stipulation directly contrary to" Section VI. of Act X. And that for the very good reason that the section had not previously existed. Men do not make a contract to renounce legal rights until those rights have been conferred. It was indeed at one time contended that a lease for a term of years was substantially such an agreement, it being understood that when a man took land for a certain period he covenanted to give up possession when that period had expired. And as there were some, though not many, ryots who in 1859 held under such leases, this view, if accepted, would have had the effect of creating a class of stipulators. But the High Court has ruled that such a lease is no bar to the growth of the right of occupancy, the stipulations not being, as the law says, express. And therefore we come to the conclusion that in 1859 no ryots came under this exception. On the other hand, it is certain that since 1859 contracts have been so framed as to prevent the acquisition of the privilege. There are therefore stipulators now. It follows that during the last sixteen years the proportion of the cultivators who enjoy occupancy rights has been diminishing, and not, as Sir Richard Temple declares, increasing. It is more difficult to answer the question, at what rate has the movement gone forward? Any man may tell how the wind blows, but few can measure its velocity. But this much we can confidently say, that the downward tendency has been more rapid than would at first sight be supposed. The rate of mortality among occupancy tenures is very high. Our great rivers are continually washing away old villages, and with them the rights of their inhabitants, and though they throw up new lands as regularly, these become the exclusive property of the zemindars. Ryots die, leaving no heirs to succeed them, and their interest in the soil lapses. They occasionaly leave their old farms to take to new occupations. In bad seasons they neglect to pay rent, and then fifteen days after a decree has been passed their tenures are forfeited. When land thus reverts to the landlord he may, if he pleases, take from the new ryot an agreement which will prevent him from ever acquiring the right of occu-

pancy. Sir Richard Temple advises landlords not to exact such deeds, and says that it is their interest to foster tenant right. But, as long as human nature remains what it is, landlords will always wish to keep their estates free from claims such as those of occupancy ryots. They do so in England and Ireland and in every civilized country. And this is a matter in which we can hope for no change.

> Rusticus expectat dum transeat omnis, at ille
> Labitur, atque labetur in omne volubilis aevum,

It is particularly foolish for the present Government to give such good advice, as it does not act on it. The Board of Revenue, which is under Sir Richard's orders, has resolved to make the ryots contract themselves out of their rights on wards' estates, when such was the custom of the deceased proprietor. If the Government itself cannot keep its hands off the ryots' tenures, how can we expect that private men will do so? At present the more educated and active zemindars make it a rule to take such agreements from all new tenants, and the more avaricious try to extort them from old ryots. The Registrar General's return of leases granted is the death-roll of the privileged tenures. It is already a long list, counting its ten of thousands, and it will increase yearly, as the ordinary zemindars learn to imitate their more advanced brethren. It must come to this, that no new tenures will grow up to take the place of those which fall before the scythe of time. In the end all occupancy rights over the whole of Bengal must inevitably perish.

We think that the failure of the present Government to perceive this fact is a great evil. The pilot cannot steer safely if he mistakes the direction of the current, and thinks it is carrying the ship on its course, while it is really taking it directly on to the reef. The whole of our policy in the landlord and tenant question is entirely warped by this delusion. We do not want to see the land tilled only by tenants-at-will, for we know that they will be rackrented and treated with harshness; that they will be poor and miserable and so discontented as to be at all times a source of political weakness, if not of danger, and so helpless as to form a burden in periods of scarcity greater than we can bear. If those in power clearly understood that this is what we are coming to, they would certainly provide the remedy. Nothing could be more easy, as we have only to adopt the principle of the last Irish Land Act, that all contracts purporting to deprive tenants of the privileges it confers are and must be held to be null and void in law and in equity. A course adopted by the Imperial Parliament could not be looked upon as extravagant or unjust. The real obstacle in the way of such legislation is sheer ignorance. We not only shut our eyes to the danger ahead, but permit ourselves to be deluded into the belief that we have left it behind, and are now going directly away from it. Sir Richard Temple's eyes might have been opened by a late petition from the zemindars of Dacca, asking him to enable them to get rid of the occupancy rights faster than they can at present manage to do, by declaring that such tenures shall be forfeited, not as now fifteen days after the date of an unsatisfied decree for rent, but at the moment that such a decree is passed. It is found that during the fifteen days' grace the ryot generally scrapes the rent together, if he has to borrow at a hundred per cent, and as the landlord's object is not to get his money, but to grasp the privilege, he thinks that the law should be changed. It is strange that any one should suppose that under landlords, who are animated by such a spirit, tenant right should be growing and increasing.

THE ZEMINDARS AND EDUCATION.

AT the Anniversary meeting of the Madras Hindoo Proprietary College, a short time ago, Mr. Carmichael, in his address to the students, drew a melancholy picture of the life of the average Madras zemindar as he is under our *Raj*: "Unacquainted with the sons of other families of a similar rank in the same district, they grow up in isolation, and spend their lives in demoralising pursuits, or if they happen to have a little energy left, in carrying on litigation with the neighbouring zemindars." At home, and in the wilder parts of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, we may sometimes meet with families who live in much the same fashion as this; only that poverty, and not wealth, is usually at the bottom of the self-imposed seclusion. The father is poor and proud; the mother a household drudge, the children uneducated squireens, or petty Lairds, and the discomfort and discontent of the family arrangements are such as to strike every stranger with dismay. Nevertheless, the malcontents have a kind of bitter consolation for their poverty and misery, in a pride that never fails them, and with all their conceit and ignorance they are positively happy when quarrelling with some neighbouring Laird on a question of precedence, or when ventilating their grievances against Society and the Laws. The sons often take to evil courses and low company, and the daughters disappear in the great gulf of unprotected women; nor can any thing be pictured more hopeless or wretched than the whole struggle for existence displayed by such a family, too proud to dig, to beg ashamed. Such as the life is, however, it resembles the zemindar's in all but the poverty. The man, though wealthy, has even less education than the squireen, who may have picked up something in the way of knowledge at a hedge school. He is the tool of Brahmins and loose women, and with all the wealth at his command to lead the enviable life of an English nobleman or country gentleman, his existence is actually that of a sot in a pigsty. In old times, there were wars and feuds to stir his sluggish blood, and let it run. Zemindar fought zemindar with spear and sword instead of with the lawyers' pen, and there were, of course, many roads open to Mogul favor and advancement when times were as turbulent as those of the Barons with us, and as in the wars that founded many of the noble families now gracing our Peerage. There was some scope for the zemindar's ambition when education counted for nothing and Indian Kings would have chopped off the heads of those who knew more than themselves; but this outlet has long been closed up for our Indian squires, and just now—as Mr. Carmichael truly says—they have no excitement but litigation. Lawyer, attorneys, pleaders, and vakils prey upon them, and dissipate their estates with the aid of the Brahmins. The zemindar, as the noblest man in the district, is the most ignorant of all, and the pariah—the out-caste, the wretch with whom to eat would be a degradation—may all the while be flaunting the learning acquired in our Government schools under his landlord's nose—a clod-hopper as it were, asserting his superiority in the face of a Duke of Somerset! And there is little or nothing in the way of amusement to distract our zemindar's attention from this sore vexation. According to Mr. Carmichael: "There are no social gatherings, no pleasures of the chase shared with one another; a stupid sticking for precedence and ceremony separates neighbours and kinsmen." What an existence—a country life without sport, occupation, education, or amusement, and diversified, in its horrible monotony, only by lawyers' bills and letters!

The Madras Government has long recognised the importance of education for those who are the great landed proprietors of that Presidency, and this Hindoo Proprietary School is an effort in that direction. It is found that when zemindars, making a compromise between ignorance and education, consent to take private tutors into their households, the result is too often that the pupil becomes the master. The young zemindars must go to school to do any good; but it is, of course out of the question—and even unreasonable from an English point of view—that the heir to a noble family, and to possibly great wealth, should be called upon to form one of a class composed of peasants' sons, or of those much beneath him in the social scale. The Madras Hindoo Proprietary College is an attempt to give the zemindar a local Eton or Harrow for his son's education, and we wish it all the success an Institution so excellent in design deserves from every friend of India. A school, such as this, is we hope but the stepping stone—so to speak—across the obstacles which divide Englishmen and Indians on the great question of higher education. For our own part, we consider that a man of the influence and position of an Indian zemindar can be only fitly educated in England, and away from the prejudices and superstitions of which no local school or college can be perfectly free; but we are not so hasty as to advise education of this sort in a hurry; it must

come with the many other good things we look for from a closer connection of English and Indian interests in the future.

In the mean time, local Etons must serve the zemindars' purposes in the way of education for their sons. It will be better for the latter to be taken away from the debasing influences of obsequious servants and toadies, if only to a school in which they may meet their fellows; and there can be no doubt that even such education as the Madras Presidency has now provided for her native noblemen has upon occasion turned out some admirable examples of what enlightenment can do for the upper classes. There is the Rajah of Vizianagram, for example, himself a great zemindar. His name is proverbial, not only in Madras, but all over India for liberality of thought and action; and he is as close an approach as possible to that standard to which it is desirable to elevate his order,—influential as it is in India. The present ignorance of the large landowners would alone account, in a great measure, for the asserted *unpopularity* of our rule here. Taking the above picture of a Madras zemindar's life from one year's end to another as correct, is it possible that either the man himself or his tenants can be in any way enamoured of a condition of things which is felt to be burdensome, though they may not be able to explain how or where the shoe pinches? There is no railer against the Government, the Laws, and all that is, and isn't, like the "bonnet laird" or the squireen we have quoted before; for his dissatisfaction springs from ignorance, and attributes to others the calamities he brings on himself. Let one of those idle, whisky-drinking young men get a fair chance in life, in the Army, a China merchant's office, or the like, and, with travel and some knowledge of the world, all his rough points are softened or disappear, and we soon have a loyal and useful subject of the State in the place of the young rebel. The effects of education in one part of the world cannot be very dissimilar from those in another; and we may fairly hope that when the landed proprietors of India come to obtain that knowledge of men and things that will enable them to improve, and take an interest in, their estates and tenants, we shall indirectly gain a hold upon the affections of the people which is said to be wanting now, even while we have their reverence.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

OUR Allahabad contemporary has lately taken occasion to run a tilt against the system of spelling adopted by the Oudh Government, in a list of names of places in that province recently promulgated. "The *Pioneer*," we are told, "opposed the Hunterian system of transliteration until further controversy was useless;" and, for this reason, it arrogates to itself the greater right to insist upon absolute adherence to the system, now that it has approved of it. Our contemporary's censoriousness might be entitled to look for a little effect were it to purge its own columns of faults of this nature, as some proof of its qualifications as censor. "Physician, heal thyself!" In one single column of the same page of the *Pioneer*, in which the article we refer to occurs, we find the following abominations in orthography, among other lesser ones:—Rajkoomar, Thakoor, 'Takhut' (for 'Takhit,') 'Bhownugur,' 'Goojerat.' These examples are violations of every system, whether phonetic or purist. The shortest sound of '*u*' is rendered in the first two by '*oo*'; a 'u' is interpolated in the third in defiance of every rule and school; '*ow*' in the fourth is supposed to represent 'áo'; and the central '*e*' in the last is almost as bad as the '*u*' in 'Takhut.' If the *Pioneer* has accorded its adhesion to Dr. Hunter's system, why does it not adopt it, and write Rajkumár, Thákur, Takht, Bhaonagar, Gújrát.

But to return to our contemporary's criticism of the Oudh list. Fault is first found with the omission of the long accent on a final *i*. For this the *Pioneer* itself immediately and insensibly gives the plain and sufficient reason; "No syllable or word in Hindustani (we beg pardon, Hindoostanee) terminates with the short *i*; the vowel is always long." Exactly so; and, this being the case, why uselessly stick a long accent over it? The same reason no doubt dictated the omission of the unnecessary long accent over the vowels in the termination '*abad*.' In these matters Oudh has followed the sensible example of the Government of the *Pioneer's* own provinces. What, however, can we say for a paper which finds fault with the absence of the long '*a*' from the first syllable of Lalgunj (*sic*), and the second syllable of Nowabgunj (*sic*); and which dogmatically asserts that the '*u*' in the termination *pur* ought to be accentuated as long, the Hindustanee word being pronounced like the English word *pour?*" Imprimis, it is an impertinence for a writer to condemn non-adherence to a given system (which he has himself ceased to oppose), while in his very critique itself, he sets its rules at defiance. With what face can he point out another's omission, or supposed omission, in one syllable of a name, while he himself, when quoting it, makes a far worse error in every other syllable of the name? Why a '*u*' in 'gunj,' and whence an '*o*' in 'Nowab,' in the text of an upholder of Dr. Hunter? But the '*a*' in the first syllable of Lalganj is *not long*, though it is sometimes so written;—at any rate, it is at least quite as correct to take it to be the equivalent of the letter *ain*, as of long '*a*;' and the balance of educated native opinion is, we believe, in favor of the former. As to *pur*, the *Pioneer* is undoubtedly wrong. This termination to Indian (generally Hindi) names, is *never* written long, nor has it ever the sound of the English word '*pour*,' save in the mouths of careless or ignorant Europeans. Its '*u*' sound is that, or nearly that, of the '*u*' in the English word *put*, which the *Pioneer* says it is not. As for the incorrectly intruded '*e*' in Fatehpur, the Oudh list no doubt copied it from the North-West Provinces list, where it will be found flourishing alongside of several other errors; and into which it found its way, no doubt, from the same source which inserted it—equally unwarrantably—to the *Pioneer's* Goojerat. The writer in our contemporary is clearly more 'up' in "Alice in Wonderland," than in the orthography of Indian names, but he will doubtless improve with longer residence in the country.

BADMINTON.

OF all the popular out-of-door games introduced to India, that of Badminton appears to have taken the best hold upon the affections of Anglo-Indians. Every one plays it—*Qui hys*, Mulls and Ducks—with an ardour amusing in this land of tropical indolence and *ennui*, and at the present date to be unable to flourish a Badminton bat with a certain amount of execution is to confess one's self without the pale of fashionable social life. The extraordinary popularity of the game is, we think, mainly due to its resemblance to Raquets. It is a mild parody of the more manly recreation long institutional in this country, and it has the advantage of Raquets in this, that no court is required, nor is the game confined to the male sex. Ladies are enabled, by grace of Badminton, to wield the Raquet without peril to their bright eyes, and can mix with the other sex upon terms of athletic equality not noticeable in other of the out-of-door amusements we indulge in. Neither are the facilities the pastime affords for innocent flirtation or matrimonial business to be overlooked. At the trifling cost of a few yards of net, bats, and balls, the Indian *Materfamilias* is relieved from the charges of those costly seductions that in other days went by the names of *Burra Khanas* and Balls.

Badminton, by a pleasant social fiction, is supposed to adequately represent the heavy tolls the anxious mother owes to society, and a decanter or two of indifferent sherry, a dozen or so of sodawater, with a plate of wine biscuits, has come to be accepted as the festive offering of the Indian mother on the shrine of hospitality. It is no wonder that, under these circumstances, the Anglo-Indian matron discovers beatitude in Badminton. No more vexatious cooks to harass her mind and empty her purse together. No more labor of balls other than those appertaining to the game. The troubles of sit-down suppers have disappeared with the introduction of *alfresco* refreshments, and waxed floors are but an idle reminiscence in view of the few yards of grass or gravel that suffice for the purpose of Badminton players. The economical housewife escapes even lighting, and is indebted nothing to the afternoon sunshine that illuminates her court and her company. *Materfamilias*, we believe, entertains a really sincere admiration for the game which brings young people together at the very smallest possible expense, but it is doubtful whether the affection of that elderly generation her husband represents is quite so natural as it professes to be, seeing

that the amusement is a trifle laborious and apoplectic, and something very dissimilar to the quiet of the dessert and claret of a byegone era. Nevertheless, *Paterfamilias* does his duty stoutly by the new fashion. He strips to his shirt sleeves in the pursuit of pleasure, and with an antiquated gallantry worthy of the cause, stoops to pick up ladies' errant balls until the blood rushes to his brain and he can pick them up no longer. If this amiable father has daughters he will play till he drops. It is harder work, to be sure, than sipping a cool bottle of post-prandial wine in the same good cause of hymen, but needs must when some one drives, and that *some one*, we fancy, must be often credited by stout gentlemen with the incubation of the game of Badminton. But there is sincerity again in the passion of damsels for this play. What do these young things wot of Badminton sherry, or apoplectic tremors? Their maidenly souls soar above the item of refreshments, and in the dresses appropriate to the pastime they find a compensation for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The game affords delicious facilities for exhibiting costume. The very latest fashion in which the female form divine is but ill concealed by robes its beauties would disguise, has admirable justice done it in a recreation where action, not repose, is in the ascendant, and if the curious spectator had any doubts whatever about the English woman of the day being a mermaid or a monster, a single glance at a Badminton player in the fashion would disabuse his mind of any such preposterous idea. Lambs do not frisk more delightfully on the turf than do the young women of a Badminton tournament. Indeed, the scene has a pastoral character of its own, and if the old gentlemen present could be induced to play pandean pipes, and the young men to adorn their knees with bunches of pink ribbon, the looker-on might imagine himself in Arcadia, but for the bottles of sodawater cooling on the mango branches. It is Corydon and Phillis over again, engaged at shuttle cock; a toy typical of the innocence of the players here disporting themselves in the midst of a wicked and a weary world. Certainly the gentle shepherd may be, nay probably is, an astute officer in Her Majesty's Indian or British Army, or else a Civilian worth three hundred a year whatever befalls, and his fair partner, too, one given to many worldly vanities, yet Badminton is kind—pastoral as we have said—and hides away all earthly considerations in the enchantment of gazing upwards at the ball. Of course, there is a scale in Badminton as in other things. There is the grand entertainment of the Ruler of the Land, or of the Military Mess where the game is conducted on a gigantic scale, and the refreshments are in proportion, where exquisite moselle cup, and reviving ices abound, and military music adds materially to the pleasures of the scene. Here we have a garden party,—a species of entertainment that bids fair to oust its rivals from their time-honored positions in this very buccolic age—and where Badminton is played, if we may so express it, by wholesale. Half a hundred shuttlecocks are in the air together, and as many bats are deftly wielded by the players. The like number of Chaperones, keen of sight and beaked of nose, look on from garden chairs in a really pastoral manner, estimating perhaps the monetary value of the fleeces of the gambolling flock, and mentally separating the black sheep from the white ones. It is a gorgeous pageant, on the whole, and the modern worship of the divinity that presides over shepherds could not be more fitly conducted than in the groves we lay out for the diversion of Badminton. The greatest and the smallest are priests, more or less, of the craft. Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, Judges, and Bishops are not in their age above the pastime of their childhood, and when the skipping-rope and the game of marbles are added,—as they doubtless soon will be—to the many attractions of a garden party, we shall be able to admire even more than we do at present the apparent verdancy of the century we call our own.

There are lesser garden *fêtes* that could, perhaps, hardly flourish at all but for the aid afforded them by Badminton. Something more than sherry and sodawater is requisite in these times to drag youth from billiards or long-armed chairs to the conversation of the lassies. Aunt Sally won't do it, nor yet the antiquated charms of croquet. The shuttlecock, in its innocence, a warrant of no evil intentions, steps in to meet the requirements of the situation, and the homely expression of "pot luck" is made applicable to the outside compound. There is even a certain amount of cheerfulness dispensed gratis at the domestic garden party of the day, that was absent at a dinner accepted on luck, and despite the weevilly character of the refreshments at a modest "at home" of the Badminton class, one may be better employed there of an afternoon than in courting melancholy at the bandstand to the wailing strains of the overture to Zampa. As vigorous recreation, tending to develop muscular Christianity in the *blasseè* devotees of the goddess of society, it is impossible to speak too highly of Badminton; the only pity is that it is not *de rigueur* for every one to play, whereby the conversational criticism of lookers-on might be avoided. It is an amusement, in fact, almost as open to remark as the valse, and the only check upon the tongues of the idlers, that we know of, is the breathlessness induced by active participation in the amusement. Considering the present mania for the game, and the liveliness exhibited by all classes in its pursuit, it is difficult to prognosticate the unlimited future of Badminton; but we cannot overlook the influence it is now exercising upon all things, even unto politics in this country. Let the rage for the game extend a little further from Governors and men in authority, and we may expect before long to see fair Parsees in tournay with mild Hindoos, and the Moulvie and the Brahmin enjoying a garden *fête* together. The natives indeed countenance a species of Kaffer recreation in which neither bacon nor dancing are prominent features of the entertainment.

RESPONSIBLE WRITING.

IAGO has very aptly described the functions of a public journalist, if we read his description without the light of its surroundings.

"Gentle lady, do not put me to't. For I am nothing, if not critical." And this is what all public journalists are expected to be; they are nothing if not critical, but it is evident from Desdemona's question:

"What woulds't thou write of me if thou shoulds't praise me?"

that the worldly cynic applied criticism to one, and *not to* all, of the functions of a public critic. When the Republican Press of France complained of the absence of critical intelligence in the advocates of the second Empire, one of the ablest of the Imperialists made the well known remark that the censure of their adversary betrayed ignorance of the functions of a critic.

Criticism may be condemnatory, appreciative, or even laudatory, but to be worth the name it should be intelligent and conscientious. To be intelligent it must be the work of one who has mastered the subject; to be conscientious it must be written under a sense of responsibility. In England, the leading journals are not less remarkable for the ability than the sense of responsibility which characterizes their supporters. Whether a public journal represents political, social, monetary, or religious interest, it is bound to follow, and it does follow, the tradition *of its party. These traditions are generally* so well known that, given a subject of public importance at a certain time, an intelligent observer of public events may safely prophesy the view the *Times*, the *Globe*, or the *Standard* will take of the question. We are not discussing the intrinsic value of the opinion of the leading journals on the great questions of the day: we are simply illustrating the position that, right or wrong, our London contemporaries would discuss public questions under a due sense of responsibility as the guardians of public opinion. In India the case is somewhat different, and the difference is, certainly not to our credit. We do not lack ability. If the truth were known, some of the leading Indian journals are either conducted or supported by writers not unknown to literary fame in England. We have enough of independence to give our leading journals a weight in the Councils of our Government, but some of our contemporaries have unfortunately acquired a sort of independence which can hardly be distinguished from license, and which is not incompatible with the degradation of being free to obey high commands. No press in the world would be tolerated by the public, if the majority of its members were stamped with such *freedom*, and the Press in India, which has so much to be proud of, is not disgraced by a disreputable majority of "free lances." It is impossible, however, not to notice that in certain once respectable quarters the stream of pecuniary success has quite overridden all sense of self-respect and the consideration due to others. We do not refer here to the Vernacular Press, that subsidised incubus which will one day require penal legislation to eradicate it. Those who are "open" to a paying offer, or free to do what they, under the impulse of the moment, may consider right or wrong, seem to follow a standard of virtue quite their own. It is taken for granted that the Indian public, being to a very large extent an official public, are interested in official intelligence, and that official intelligence can only be acquired by a submission to the Official Will. Those who have any thing in common with the advocates of such a canon of our public duty will better appreciate than we can do, the advantages which its adoption may secure, but we feel certain that their number, if not their temporary influence, is insignificant.

We do not object to a Government Organ, if it is possible to have any such representation under the peculiar circumstances of the Indian Government; but what we decidedly regret is, that any respectable member of the Indian Press could be brought to such a state of *independence* that it would systematically renounce a sense of public responsibility in its discussion of public matters. When such a disease has swayed the editorial mind the symptoms are perfectly deplorable. Unscrupulous advocacy, constant trimming, unjust censure, undue praise, personal motives for every opinion, are maladies which nothing but death can destroy. For a Government advocate the difficulties in India are so peculiar that they are worth noticing. No Government would venture to offer a public retainer in the face of the vigilant Press, and the very smallest "sop" is so eagerly watched, and so vigorously denounced, that the relation between the client and his agent is one of invidious *confidence. The result is* remarkable, and those who have noticed the manner in which the Baroda Commission was discussed by one of our contemporaries, must have noticed it with regret if not with shame. We had now a bold onslaught on the enemy and then a feeble piece of equivocation, and as the light came directly at times and at long intervals we had a course of groping in the dark and vain prophecies, until it made one wonder if such a variety of public exhibitions could be the handiwork of one and the same man. In course of time we noticed a revival, and the old jaunty style was put on as if nothing had occurred. The "dignified silence" of a Government is one thing, and the silence of a public journal which has no revelation to make, is quite another thing. Hardly less discreditable is the steady persecution of an unpopular public man or a private enemy. The indecent haste to denounce one whom it is not considered fashionable to praise, has in a certain quarter acquired the proportions of a public scandal. The most outrageous canard which otherwise would have been put to the severest test of inquiry is taken down in the fever of personal pique, and while the object of this ill-guided energy is placarded for public amusement, the public itself has reason to wonder at the implied compliment of such conduct.

Neither exceptional means of acquiring news, nor great ability, nor the most thriftless profusion, will save the reputation of a public journal that is conducted without a due sense of its public responsibility. Whether a consciousness of this obligation will always lead to success, it is impossible to say; but that its absence will not be redeemed by success we do not doubt.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

IT is often asserted that, in the old days of patriarchal government, the English rule was more popular with the natives than it now is, and that the adoption of the modern regular system has alienated from us their sympathies. The admirers of the old *regime* also affirm that the efficiency, as well as the popularity, of our Government has suffered by the change. In these opinions we cannot concur, for we are convinced that both the efficiency and the popularity of the old administration have been greatly exaggerated, and that, whatever may be the faults of our present system, it produces better work than that which it has superseded, and is no less popular. It is alleged, and with a certain degree of truth, that natives must be ruled by men not measures; and that an energetic, upright man, acting on his own judgment, and unfettered by law or regulation, is the ruler best fitted to administer justice and maintain order in this country. Undoubtedly, such men have sometimes won popularity and at the same time attained considerable success in administration, but the gain was always counterbalanced by much evil. "No man," says Mr. Elliott, in his Hoshungabad Settlement Report, "will "ever be so popular as Wassly Sahib (*i. e.* Colonel Ouseley 1823-39) "was, or fulfil so thoroughly the native idea of a hakim. He "lived among the people, entertained them in large parties, was a "guest at their festivals and shared in some of their ceremonies. "Justice was administered in a simple untechnical manner, and "even the jail prisoners obtained leave of absence for two or three "months together, and, being put on their honor, always came back. "But among all this friendliness and mutual good feeling and "sociability, there was a great deal of distress and suffering in the "district, and it was a time of retrogression or very slow progress. "This is partly attributable to the unfortunate over-assessment "and partly to the evil habit of interference which is the bane "of the patriarchal system."

This interference was prompted by the desire to protect the weak and poor against the strong and rich, and, in order to attain this end, *bunyas'* shops used to be opened by force, and seed grain seized for distribution; the price of grain both for seed and food, was fixed by authority; exportation was prohibited; capitalists were obliged to forego interest on loans, and so forth. Such conduct of course drove away capital and impoverished the country. It is recorded that, from the time when arbitrary government was exchanged for the administration of law, the district steadily increased in wealth until it became one of the most flourishing districts in India. The case of Hoshungabad shows that, in spite of the great evils attendant on it, the patriarchal system, when administered by a specially well-qualified man, might be very popular, at least with certain classes. From Mr. Shore's Notes on Indian affairs, a book published during the period of Colonel Ouseley's reign at Hoshungabad, we may learn how complete was the inefficiency of many of the Company's servants, and how deep was the hatred of the natives for our rule. Concerning the personal qualifications of the Civil Service in those days, Mr. Shore says that, "provided a man be "not an absolute idiot or notoriously corrupt, mere incapacity "to perform the duties expected from him in an efficient manner "forms no bar to his promotion. I do not mean to say that the "local Government makes no distinction between a stupid and "an able person; no doubt some distinction is occasionally shown. "The former may be twelve or fourteen years in attaining to the "office of a Collector or a Judge, while the latter may receive the "appointment in ten, but this is the whole."

There is still too much leniency shown to known incapables, for, even through the portals of competition, marvellously dull men occasionally effect an entrance, and, when once started, pursue, in undisturbed uselessness, the even tenor of their way. But an officer at all approaching in character Mr. Shore's "absolute idiot," is now a rarity, and there is good reason to think that corruption among European officials is still rarer. In Mr. Shore's time, a certain Collector who had embezzled two lakhs of rupees, the property of the State, though dismissed from the service, was welcomed by society and recognized as a leader in fashionable circles. Officers, too, are said to have shamelessly and without reproach boasted of the transactions by which they had "done John Company." There can be no doubt that, since that time, official morality and the tone of public opinion have both greatly improved, and that in these respects the present contrasts very favourably with the past. Some persons will grant that in the old days work used to be done in a rough and ready manner, and that great laxity prevailed in social and official morality, but will say that, in spite of these drawbacks, the personal rule of those days was more agreeable to the native than our modern system of law. Yet such an acute and sympathetic observer as Mr. Shore felt convinced that the natives entertained "a strong feeling of disaffection towards the British Government," and an equal "dislike to the English themselves as a nation." Much of this dislike and disaffection was then, as now, based on political grounds; but much of the hatred felt towards us is, and has always been, caused by the indiscreet arrogance of many of the ruling class. A large number of the political reforms which Mr. Shore advocated have been effected or initiated, and, in their dealings with Europeans, natives are probably better treated than they used to be; but still, as we learn from the native comments on the Baroda affair, the disaffection and dislike remain. Let us by all means, so far as possible, eradicate the abuses which give rational support to such feelings; but if we still fail to win the loyalty and affection of the people, let us console ourselves with the thought that we are at least no more unfortunate than were our *patriarchal* predecessors, who enjoyed as little as we do the confidence of their subjects.

GOETHE'S FAUST.

II.

LET us survey with rapid glance the outer man, the Faust whom the world knows, before we pry into the secret soul, the hidden Me, of Faust, known to himself and the Deity—and unfortunately, as it appears, to the devil. For, not to speak it irreverently as some of our poets have done, we are, by and by, to be spectators at a fearful game—a contest between the good and evil powers for possession of a man. Taking Faust as a typical being, this is a rather alarming view of our situation, which the poet puts before us, although it is far too correct a view to be quite original. Indeed, we are all pretty familiar with it, in one form or other, so much so, that it is in danger of ceasing to be able to startle us, and the language in which it is presented to us is generally either too euphemistic or too trite to be picturesque or startling; especially now-a-days that the Devil has been laughed out of existence, and so large a number of us seem prepared politely to bow the Deity

after him. Yet it is a fact and a grave one, phrase it how we will, that, for each individual among us, good and evil are hourly contending; and our general unconsciousness of it, as we strut along the boards of our penny theatre, with so much sweet self-satisfaction, is almost sublime—to the Devil, who thinks he is sure of us, perhaps it is ridiculous.

Let us observe Faust then, as the battle rages round him; and, perchance, as in a mirror, we may get a glimpse of ourselves. Take first as superficial a glance as possible. There he is, a grave, severe, and learned man of books, and scientific research, in his high-vaulted Gothic chamber—

> Shut in by heaps of books up-piled
> All worm-begnawed, and dust-besoiled,
> And to the ceiling from the ground,
> With old smoked papers hung around;
> All circled round with chemic glasses,
> Crammed full of instruments and cases.

That brow early o'er-furrowed by the tracks of godlike thought, that eye where contemplation sits, the whole air of the man, and all his surroundings, mark him out at once as one who has trodden the world, and its *vanitas vanitatum*, under his heel; who has chosen wisdom for his portion; whom we should deem it the highest privilege to know and look up to as "guide, philosopher, and friend." Still it is desirable to have the opinion of others about this man of learning, for he may be a poor book-worm after all, who knows much and does little, whom the world finds no use for, and is glad to leave unnoticed in his Gothic chamber. But, "enter Wagner," Doctor, and Professor of wisdom in one or other of its branches, and, though he is evidently full of self-conceit observe how reverently he bows himself into the presence of Faust Mark how deferential are his tone and words. The Professor is eager to be a pupil here, and has come with due respect, in hopes of learning something valuable from the master mind. But, perhaps the respect of one man of books for another affects us little, and we wish to know what outsiders think of Faust. Forth to the fields then! In the old German town it is high holiday, and out of the town, to the gay green fields, is pouring a happy, motley throng, all let loose from toil, and all bent on enjoying themselves in simple, hearty, jovial merriment, as honest German folks know well how to do. Here are decent burghers, and smartly-dressed, spruce burghers' daughters; and buxom servant girls as well, of whom the young ladies are not a little jealous, for the students, yonder, are idiotic enough to prefer the maids to their mistresses. This young under-graduate is quite a philosopher in his flirtations, and has found out that—

> The maid whose week-day broom the chamber dresses,
> When Sunday comes, gives you the sweetest kisses.

He is the son of a policeman, doubtless. Let him pass. Here is a group of journeymen discussing with due warmth the respective qualities of the beer and *et ceteras* of the public houses that claim their patronage. Beggars mingle with the throng, of course, and soldiers swagger and sing. And, by the way, that is a magnificent soldier's song—a perfect hurricane of martial vainglory—a swaggering, gay, triumphant ditty, which would be insolent were it not so true. Its blaze is somewhat dulled in crossing the German Ocean perhaps, but here is Blackie's version of it:

1.	2.
Castles with turrets	The trumpet invites us,
And battlements high,	With soul-stirring voice
Maids with proud spirits	To where joy delights us,
And looks that defy!	And death us defies.
Such are the prizes	On storming maintain we
A soldier may claim,	Triumphant the field,
The greater the venture	Strong fortresses gain we,
The greater the fame!	Proud maidens must yield.
	Thus carries the soldier
	The prize of the day,
	And merrily, merrily,
	Dashes away!

But Faust? Here he comes, and Wagner with him; which latter prim personage no one notices, but see how the crowd forsakes its jollity, and turns away from the dance and song under the old linden, to crowd about the learned man and public benefactor, to pay their blithe greetings, and tell how proud they are to see him there to grace their holiday with his presence. True, he has of late been strangely hidden from them among his books and scientific apparatus, but not long enough to lose the grateful recollection and deep respect of old and young. A sensible old peasant is the mouthpiece of the people, and when he has in a homely speech referred to the services of Dr. Faust to his fellow-citizens, when he, a brave young man, risked his life in the hospital to save them from the cruel plague, all the peasants shout in chorus:

> Long may the man who saved us live
> His aid in future need to give!

We have thus had three views of Faust, and we cannot but be favourably impressed by all we have seen. The epitaph, and perhaps the biography, of such a man ought to deserve perusal. But, patience a little! We have not seen Faust himself yet at all What, have we not made his acquaintance in his private study, and observed him both in conversation with his professional brethren and as the observed of all observers among his fellow citizens? Very true, but we have seen only Faust's mantle nevertheless; we are now to look with the poet's eye under the clothing, and into the very heart of the real, living, miserable man. Prometheus chained to his rock, or Tityus, whom the foul bird's beak could only not annihilate, was not more godlike or more wretched than this profoundly learned and much belauded Doctor. His disease, we may say at once, is—if not a simple, at least an exceedingly common one. He has discovered with grief and disgust that, after what he deems the most heroic labour and self-denial, his life hitherto has proved an utter failure. He has gone through one part of the experience of the wisest, foolishest king of Israel, who, though he had given his "heart to seek and search out by wisdom all things that are done under heaven," and had "gotten him more wisdom than all they that dwelt in Jerusalem" had found out, or fancied he had, that it was all *vanitas vanitatum*. So Faust has travelled the mazy sphere of science,

> Law, Medicine and Philosophy
> And thee, alas! Theology,
> With study most severe,

and can truly declare that (if knowledge means wisdom) he is "wiser than Wittenberg's hall can boast with her doctors, priests, parsons, and all." But what is the result to himself?

> Here stand I now with all my lore
> No wiser than I was before.

How true it often proves that "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." And so it must ever be, while knowledge is pursued as the end of life, and not as the means by which we may attain that which is the end of life. Faust has made the mistake, which has unfortunately outlived the age of the alchemists, and is still to be found in our own day, of supposing that the human intellect can by eager and patient investigation, discover the secret of Nature; and that a knowledge is attainable which can cure all the diseases of humanity and bring that which all men long after, and which we call happiness. The heart of every man craves after a *summum bonum*, and the most universal test of a *summum bonum* is held to be its power of conferring happiness. An intense longing for happiness is characteristic of Faust as of most men. In this he differs not from the multitude of his fellows. His nature is, indeed, more eager than that of most men, and his longing for happiness is, perhaps, more intense than that which the multitude feels; or it might be nearer the truth to say that his ideal of happiness is loftier than that of most men, and that his efforts to reach it are, on that account, more frantic. His longing was for nothing less than a perfect ecstasy of joy, and to feel that this joy must be eternal. What peculiar claim he had to such an everlasting inheritance, he does not seem to have fully considered, but to have deemed that it was his by right, simply because he felt a need and a desire for it. We can surely, all of us, sympathise in some degree with such a state of mind. But, as his pursuit of this ideal ecstasy of happiness grows more desperate, he becomes willing to forego its eternity, and fancies that he is sincere (though we doubt it), when he says to the tempter—

> When to the moment I shall say,
> Stay, thou art so lovely, stay!
> Then with thy fetters bind me round,
> Then perish I with cheerful glee!
> Then may the knell of death resound,
> Then from thy service thou art free!

But before he has reached this state of mental desperation, he has been for some time under the influence of the tempter, and his craving for happiness has become a delirium, which cares not for means, but rushes blindly on in defiance of law and reason towards it, determined to gain either that or destruction. This stage of delirium is not reached till after many years of patient, anxious toil, spent in the study of the sciences. And, in the earlier stage, Faust, the student and scholar, claims, in spite of the fundamental errors which proved his ruin, our admiration and esteem. He was no ordinary man. He saw clearly enough that happiness or any *summum bonum* of life lay not in the common ways of the world. His ancestral wealth which might have bought him various pleasures he had disregarded, and treated as dross in comparison with knowledge. He believed that happiness was not of the body but of the mind, and forsook the world and its paltry pleasures to follow after knowledge as his divinity. He had the noblest instincts but they were misguided. He meant to aim at the sun, but it proved a flickering firebrand. He sought to obtain happiness, which he thought was life, upon the tree of know-

ledge on which grew the apples of death. He had to learn, by the most fearful experience that, as Byron says, "the tree of knowledge is not that of life"—that knowledge is not wisdom, and brings not happiness. That strange faith of the alchemists that it was possible to discover the elixir of life, is in Faust spiritualised into a belief that man can apprehend "the world's in-dwelling energy," and, having dived into the deep source and fountain of life, can revel henceforth in a life free from all entanglements, weaknesses and miseries. His faith is at bottom the Pantheistic one, that a man's happiness is reached when he mingles fully and freely in the universal soul of all things. In fact, his desire is the infinite desire of man, not only to know, but to be, God. Nothing less than that will satisfy this boundless craving of man's nature. As Carlyle says, it would take nothing less to make one shoe-black happy than a whole universe to himself. This intense, boundless craving was felt by Faust with perhaps unusual force, and he erred at the outset by supposing that the way to satisfaction lay by the path of knowledge. And when he had studied the whole circle of the sciences, and, so far as knowledge could make him wise, felt that he was wiser than all the wise men of his time, and yet that the craving in his heart was no whit satisfied, the weakness of his nature showed itself, and he gave way to frantic despair. He had made two grave mistakes. He thought that all good lay in the direction of knowledge, and knowledge being of the mind, he had neglected, or, indeed, sought to smother, all the instincts of his human nature which did not seem to aid his progress towards knowledge. He voluntarily sacrificed part of his nature and expected to enjoy complete satisfaction with the other half. His next and still graver mistake was that he made the attainment of selfish enjoyment his chief end. He made great sacrifices, and performed great labours, but he did so because he expected to reap the greater happiness. He did not pursue knowledge for its own sake, or for the sake of his fellow men, but to satisfy that inner want of his own. His aim was completely to satisfy and gratify self, and he endeavoured to do so by sacrificing the half of himself. He attempted to "throw away the worser part and live the purer with the other half," and the result was disappointment and despair. He has trod the path of knowledge to its utmost verge, and peeped beyond it into the enchanted ground of magic, but has found *no satisfaction to his hungry soul.* And the deep, dark disappointment, and the desperate prospect *if he venture to proceed further* in his quest, cause a frightful rebound to his strong human nature. All the floods of human feeling and earthly passion, that have hitherto been dammed up by an almost superhuman force of will, overflow his whole being now, with resistless impetuosity, and hurl their victim, who has hitherto been their master, madly against the rocks of destiny. Science, Philosophy, and Religion have failed to satisfy his nature, and, now that he turns his back upon these, he is caught unawares by the mad torrent of sensuality, and plunges on headlong from folly to folly into the black, boiling ocean of crime. How he yields himself to the cunning allurements of Mephistopheles; how, under his guidance he seeks, by the pursuit of different forms of pleasure, to fill the void within him; how disappointment and misery meet him everywhere; and how at last, in his mad career, he sweeps into ruin the sweet, simple, trustful Margaret, and himself disappears from view, we know not whitherward—to some of these points we shall direct a hurried glance in a future issue, if the wind that bloweth where it listeth permit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A SIGNIFICANT fact is quoted by Mr. Grant Duff in his notes of Indian Travel: "An officer, Colonel Douglas, who in 1808 served on out-post duty at Tanna, twenty miles north of Bombay, then the northern frontier of the British possessions in Western India, lived to command fifty years later as brigadier at Peshawar, a frontier station more than a thousand miles as the crow flies, in advance of his quarters as an ensign. Almost the whole of the intermediate territory had in the mean time fallen under the rule, more or less direct, of the British Crown." We are apt to forget this fact when we talk with alarm of Russia's advance in Central Asia. That may or may not be alarming; but "if," says the *Examiner*, "England and Russia were to show their mutual good will by agreeing to give up, if that were possible, their recent acquisitions, Russia would have to part with stretches of barren desert, while England would part with thousands of square miles of the most fertile territory in the East."

IT is the belief of many that the cause of the unprofitable character of trade with the East, is owing to an undue expansion of that trade, but figures at our command show this idea to be entirely erroneous. Ten or twelve years ago the imports from India ranged between forty and fifty millions sterling, the imports in 1864 having been 52,296,000*l*, while, since 1870, the average has been about 30,000,000*l*, the total for last year having been 31,214,000, which was less than in 1872, though more than in 1873. Of course, as is well known, the imports from India in 1863-65 were of quite exceptional magnitude, owing to the memorable and extraordinary demand for raw cotton, which resulted from the American cotton famine. But, even if we take a later date for comparison with the present time, there is still no remarkable increase of the imports from India, the totals in 1868 and 1869 being still about 30,000,000*l*, as they are now, and the two years, 1867 and 1870, in which the lower figure of 25,000,000*l* was touched being entirely exceptional. The exports to India again ranged between eighteen and twenty millions, in 1867-70, as they had done in the four years preceding, and it is only in 1874 that there is a comparatively sudden increase to 24,000,000*l*. This last change would undoubtedly show a great expansion, though not so great, or so long continued as to have caused the complaints of unprofitableness which have been current, not for two or three years, but almost ever since the years of the cotton famine. While the imports have changed, there has been one remarkable change in the exports to the East. This is the great increase in the cotton piece goods exported. To India the increase is from about 500,000,000 yards in 1863-66 to upwards of 1,000 million yards at the present time, the total last year being 1,118,935,000 yards. To China there has been a similar increase from 46,458,000 to about 400,000,000 yards, the total last year being 393,316,000 yards. These figures as to one article curiously enough correspond with the impression as regards the eastern trade in general. The expansion is so great, especially in recent years as regards India, though since 1871 there has been rather a falling-off in the export to China, as to suggest that it must be forced. "It must be admitted, however," says the *Economist*, "that the increase is so enormous and so long continued, as to show the increase of a real demand as well, while of course a very small excess of supply at any time would be sufficient to account for considerable depression in the trade."

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ADMIRAL ROUS has evoked a cry of horror by his audacious advocacy of cock-fighting in the columns of the *Times*. We have no doubt that the plucky Admiral is quite sincere in his conviction that the sport is not more cruel than many which are popular at the present day, and that a cock-fight is not only an exciting spectacle but a sight that inspires the unfeathered bipeds who behold it, with emulation which breeds courage. Some of us may wonder a little that papers of high standing should have thought it necessary, in this age, to write seriously contesting the Admiral's view of this matter. But in all probability there is a very large number of individuals, and many of these other than so called roughs, who sympathise with him, and would heartily enjoy the sport were it legal, and a little less strongly condemned by respectable public opinion. It is said to be spreading greatly in Cheshire and in Nottingham, and we can easily imagine that not a few old men will have a secret sympathy with the younger folks who, we presume, attend to witness the noble combats. Whatever the case may be in these two counties, we know that in some parts of Great Britain there are men not yet old who remember, and some times relate, not without enthusiasm, the famous cockfights of their boyhood. On a certain day a regular tournament of cocks was held at the parish school. For this, cocks were kept in training for weeks and months, and when the day arrived the youth of the district assembled in high glee, and he was a great man who was fortunate in the possession of a champion cock. Small bets, if we mistake not, were laid on the favorite champions. The schoolmaster laid aside the usual insignia of office, and presided over the tournament, for which responsible service he was rewarded by the possession of the defeated cocks, who were thus both beaten and eaten. This, as we have said, was a common practice in some districts of our native land, in the memory of men who are not yet old, and we mention the fact merely because we sometimes forget how very recently many of the practices which we now look upon as belonging to a long-vanished and barbarous age, were common and popular, and were hardly frowned upon, if they were not encouraged, even by the pious. The film that divides us from the state of barbarity is not quite so thick as we sometimes think it is, and it might surprise us could we hear the opinion of posterity upon some of our own popular amusements. A large number of men still

take great pleasure in beholding a keen dog-fight and not a few are hardly ashamed to manifest their enjoyment at the sight of a dog worrying a cat. Happily, however, such amusements have passed irrevocably under the ban of public opinion, as have almost all the cruel sports of the lower classes. And perhaps when public opinion has become a little more logical the condemnation will reach loftier regions.

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THE authorities of Cornell University have decided in favour of admitting women as freely as men, both to the classes and to examination for degrees. Before this step was taken the President visited the different colleges in the United States where both sexes are admitted, and his observations have decided him to try the experiment. Mr. Sage, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, has spent £60,000 in erecting a Girls' College on the estate belonging to the University, and the one condition attached to the gift is "that the Cornell University shall provide and for ever maintain facilities for the education of women as broadly as for the education of men." In England the obstacles in the way of women who wish to graduate in medicine have recently been under consideration, and, as many, even those who disapprove of ladies studying medicine, disapprove equally of putting legal hindrances in the way of those who are bent on so doing, there is every reason to expect that the barriers will before long be broken down.

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THE discussion in the disestablished Church in Ireland has now been concentrated on the Athanasian Creed. The mutilation of the creed, proposed by the Synod, has caused great dissatisfaction, and the proposal, which we noticed before, to retain the whole Creed as it stands without excision of clauses, but either to allow the officiating clergyman to omit its recitation, or to direct the omission, in recitation, of the "damnatory clauses"; is the proposal which seems to find most general favour. "The impression gains strength that the entire *Quicungue Vult*, with a new rubric will appear in the revised Irish Prayer-book of 1877."

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IT is gratifying to note from the Education Report of 1874-75 that the cause of elementary education in England is prospering, on the whole, exceedingly well. Since 1870 additional accommodation has been provided in Public Elementary Schools for 1,105,882 children. The whole number that can now be accommodated is 2,871,826. It is calculated, however, that there ought to be in Elementary Schools some 3,250,000 children, so that, though progress has been so far satisfactory, much has yet to be done. But the chief difficulty is not in the matter of providing accommodation but in securing attendance. The number actually on the rolls of inspected schools is only 2,497,602; and of these only 1,457,075, (including those who attend under the half time regulations) had, during the past year, made the number of attendances sufficient to qualify for examination, and entitle the Schools to the government grants. The compulsory system, which has been found to work well in Scotland, seems also to be gaining favour in England, and to be succeeding well in the districts where it has been introduced by the Boards. But opinion still wavers as to the expediency of making the system universal. In the meantime, it is pleasant to observe that not only is a far larger number of children under instruction than before 1870, but the strength and efficiency of the teaching power has vastly increased. The number of pupil teachers has more than doubled, the number of assistant teachers has increased by 62 per cent, and the number of certificated teachers by 67 per cent. The examination tests have doubtless increased the toil of teaching, and have secured that the work, as far as it goes, shall be thorough; and, at the same time, the emoluments of teachers have, as a rule, risen very considerably in value. On the whole, while the great educational difficulties can scarcely as yet be said to be diminished, the prospect as regards the future intelligence of the English masses appears to be a cheerful one.

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SLOWLY, perhaps, but yet one by one, now here now there, educational monopolies are being done away with. We gladly note every movement in this direction, and therefore observe with satisfaction that the Dublin University is about to grant degrees to Nonconformists. At a meeting of the Senate of the University, held some weeks ago, the Provost intimated that "as regarded degrees, before very long an arrangement would be made, by which the degrees would be open to all."

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WE noticed, not long ago, that a meeting had been held in London with the view of arriving at a compromise between Churchmen and Nonconformists on the burial question. The proposal to allow religious services to be performed by recognised Nonconformist ministers, has been rejected by the Central Nonconformist Committee, and, indeed, it may be said that that Committee has refused to accept any compromise at all. They are determined to accept nothing less than "the legislative recognition of the national character of "the parochial churchyards." They state that, besides religious communities, "there may be others who, from honest conviction, are unable to enter any religious community whatever, and yet may desire to express over the graves of departed friends their estimate of their lives and character," and they decline to accept any compromise which refuses to concede this privilege to all. They think that to do so would be to place themselves in a false position before the nation, and to cast suspicion upon the motives by which they are actuated and the objects they have in view in the struggle to establish perfect religious equality in the relations of the Church and the State."

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THE following is a specimen of papal logic, but its infallibility is not quite evident. We ought to acknowledge that we are indebted for it to the *Indo-European Correspondence*. Signor Minghetti, the President of the Italian ministry, speaking on the Public Safety Bill, said: "Yes, gentlemen, there are scoundrels yet living, there are some in Sicily as in the rest of the Peninsula; there are some everywhere, for modern civilization drags after it a long and ugly tail of new crimes and new faults to which we must oppose new remedies." The Pope, addressing a numerous deputation of young men from the *Society of Catholic Youth in Italy*, says with reference to the above: "Even one of the head revolutionaries has acknowledged that modern civilization, *and therefore the governments based on it*, carry with them a long and ugly tail of faults and crimes. Now such a government does not deserve that any of you, or any of those who think like you, should ever, under any plea whatever, become its adherents." Let us change slightly the form of the argument. Modern civilization has given opportunities for the rise of new faults and crimes. The Italian government, which is based on modern civilization, deplores this fact, and is framing special laws to cure, if possible, the evil. Therefore the Catholic youths in Italy ought, under no plea, to become adherents of the Italian Government. The *Indo-European*, in a note of encouragement, classes Signor Minghetti among the race of Balaams, probably on account of the obstinate animal that Balaam had to deal with.

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THE opium question has been discussed from all sides, and one view of it, which is implied rather than insisted upon, is perhaps more curious than valuable; though, if it has any weight, it tells in favor of the government monopoly rather than against it. It is said that opium does not, to any alarming extent, inflict physical injury on the Chinese, but that its effects are different upon different races, and are exceedingly injurious among the Assamese and Bengalese. At present the high price of opium puts it beyond the reach of the mass of the inhabitants of Bengal, and if one of the consequences of an abandonment of the monopoly by the Indian Government were to be to make opium cheaper to the Bengalee, the result would be a great deterioration, physically and morally, among a race where such deterioration would perhaps be destructive.

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A MEMORIAL is proposed to be erected in memory of Lord Byron, and we believe the fitting time to do so has now come. While his popularity as a poet can hardly be said to have waned—indeed, we believe one of our contemporaries is right in his opinion that Byron is the most popular of all English poets—his evil influence has, we believe, lost almost all its power. True there are passages in his poetry which can hardly be called healthy reading, but the same is true of others, and as true of Shakespere as of Byron. And though opinions may differ about the quality of his genius, there can be no doubt about the general beauty and fascination of his writing. For force and energy and complete mastery of the powers of the language he is almost unequalled; and some of the most magnificent specimens of English rhetoric are to be found in his pages. He was not a good man, and he may not have written with the loftiest of motives, but there was a side of our English nature which had to be expressed, and Byron was given us to express it. He is one of the *Infantes Perduti* whom we admire while we blame, and whom if we cannot altogether love we deeply pity. And we must not forget the tragical close of this poet's life and the grandeur of his self-devotion to the cause of the Greece he so dearly loved. Could his destiny have spared him but a little longer he might have done much

to redeem the errors of his life. As it was, he died almost in youth, and if he sinned he suffered and has truly received his meed of blame. Let his genius now receive the tribute it deserves.

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ONE of the last living links that connected the name of Byron with Greece has been broken. It is not many years since we learned that the "Maid of Athens" had in her old age become an object of charity. Now we learn that a monk has lately died in the Greek convent of the prophet Elias in Zitza, who remembered the poet well. Byron spent several days in his house, and has described the situation of the convent and the monk's hospitality in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. The monk's name was Nicephorus, and he died at the age of 117 years.

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MR. G. H. LOUTTIT, writing in the name of an ironwork firm which *lately* built several vessels for the King of Burmah, affirms from *special information that* the King's forces are not in a fit state for war, and that he is "not such a fool as to go to war" unprepared. Mr. Louttit's informant is "a shrewd, intelligent, straightforward Scotchman, whom the King appears to delight to honour," and who was sent out by the firm to superintend the building of His Majesty's navy. The King assured this gentleman that he had no wish for war, and bade him tell his friends so; his only desire was "to teach his men and keep them employed."

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AN enthusiastic redresser of wrongs is generally a little irascible, and many of the best and warmest-hearted men are liable to occasional explosions of righteous indignation, during which they sometimes forget one or other of the proprieties. Mr. Plimsoll experienced one of those moments when he saw his Bill, the fruit of so much time and toil, which had exposed him to so much obloquy from some, and won him so great popularity with many more, and which he hoped was about to rectify a great wrong and save many a sailor's life, tumbled away among the abortive measures of the session. His words were indiscreet, and he has apologised for the use of them, but they will be far from damaging his popularity. We may blame the words perhaps—at least we must admit they were contrary to rule—but a hearty outburst of honest anger in a good cause will go to the heart of the people much more readily them any number of fine speeches. Government, however, opened its eyes to the fact that *its* popularity would suffer in no small degree; and we trust the temporary measure that has been introduced, and is making progress through Parliament, is as thorough as it professes to be.

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As in the army of Napoleon every soldier was said to carry a field marshal's baton in his knapsack, so in a Native State every subject may have the portfolio of prime minister, or head favourite, in his metaphorical possession. The story of the Gackwar has told us what class of people were made His Highness' chief companions and favourites. And although from English ideas, it was deemed strange or almost impossible, that a native prince could consort with the lowest of the low, we have only to turn to other States to show that such companionship is as much the rule as the exception. Who, it may be asked, brought the Ulwar chief "to grief," if it were not the low companions of the Durbar for whom the nobles of the land were ignored? The history of Scindiah's escapades, which have been kept pretty well secret, would evidence that he was not assisted in his little peccadilloes by men of noble births and good estate. The present prime minister of Jeypoor formerly occupied a position very many grades below that to which he has now by the favour of the Chief been exalted. Cashmere is said to be no better in his companionship. And so on throughout the list, we might refer to many examples of eunuchs, courtezans, menials, as well as the superior class of zemindars and thakoors rising to high estate. All this is quite in accordance with native ideas; just as the periodical free communion of the chief with the people when the former comes out in pomp to join their amusements at the Hoolee or other festivals is calculated to place the whole *en rapport*. But under British rule nothing of this kind occurs. The only occasion on which the Governor-General, or the Governor, or even a Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner shows himself in public, as representing the Government, is at some State Durbar, to which the majority of the chiefs are as unwilling to come as the proverbial school-boy with satchel on back is averse to go to school. And as regards our social intercourse, of which we hear so much as the bond of union between the two races, it is widely different, and must ever be widely different, from that which characterizes the internal life of either race. The social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled in British provinces has not indeed a vestige of resemblance to that prevailing between the rulers and the ruled in native provinces, where not only community of feeling and of ideas is a bond of union, but where to some extent—more in some States than in others—the strong feeling of clanship dominates.

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MR. COCHRANE lately suggested to the House of Commons, that the first thing was to assure ourselves of the principles of the policy which were in future to be pursued in Central Asia, and in the second place to keep the execution of that policy entirely under our own control. We must first decide upon what we wish for and then leave ourselves perfectly free to act, having no understanding with Russia whatever. And as a more practical suggestion, he added that the key of the position at the present moment was Affghanistan, and that he thought that we ought to have a Resident of great consideration and dignity at the Court of the Ameer of Affghanistan, and also at each considerable town. He considered the visit of the Prince of Wales to India as a good opportunity for exerting our influence; for we might follow the example of Lord Mayo and receive the Ameer at Lahore, which, he believed, would have a perfectly extraordinary effect upon our relations with Affghanistan. We must also, he said, bind that country in every way to England by commercial treaties, and, as Russia contemplated the extension of her lines of railway, so we must develop in every possible way our communications with Affghanistan.

Sir G. Campbell differed from Mr. Cochrane, and held that our true policy in regard to the advance of Russia in Central Asia was one of masterly inactivity. He observed that the Ameer had no real control over the number of independent tribes which inhabited his country, and that he had really no power to sign any treaty which would be observed by his subjects, and that the best thing that we could do was not to talk and make a fuss about the question, as it only tended to make matters worse. If Russia chose to possess herself of the poor and wretched country of Turkistan we could not help her doing so, and we could not hope to advance into Affghanistan and subdue the free and independent Affghans without a large expenditure of blood and treasure. Mr. Bourke, with official caution, observed that the adoption of the measures which Mr. Cochrane had intimated ought to be left entirely to the Government of India. And so the alarm remains unremoved, and there seems no more probability than ever of an arrival at a definite solution of the question. It is certainly by no means positive that Residents in Affghanistan would render our hold over the Affghans safe. Indeed, so far from exercising much influence, their lives would be scarcely secure, for we believe that the Ameer would be unable to guarantee their safety.

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THE *Spectator* calls attention to the indifference felt in Europe at the news of the dreadful destruction to human life by the earthquake of Cucuta, as compared with the deep sympathy manifested for the sufferers by any great calamity in Europe itself. As many as "16,000 persons are believed to have been killed, and a new volcano arose from the ground near Santiago, belching forth flames and lava." It took six weeks for the news of the catastrophe to reach London, and it is only recorded "as an incident of a certain interest to the scientific." This indifference is probably owing not so much to the distance of the scene of the calamity, and the want of intimate relations with the locality, as to the fact that such convulsions of nature are so common in that quarter of the world, that the news of them scarcely excites surprise. We become hardened to the seeing and hearing of evils that become so common as merely to indicate the normal condition of things. And in this case it is a condition for which there appears no remedy, so long as people will inhabit those tracts of country which are periodically given up to the terriblest devastation.

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A CONTEMPORARY supplies an outline of the Chief Commissioner's scheme of colonization for the Central Provinces. The Charwa jungle, a tract of waste land in the Hoshangabad district, in the Nerbudda valley, is the spot proposed for the experiment. It consists of over 100,000 acres of rich soil that can be easily cleared and cultivated, is close to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to the high road to Bombay, and the climate, notwithstanding a locally bad reputation, is said to be not inferior to that of Northern India. It is proposed to draw the colonists from the over-populated tracts of Oudh and the North-West Provinces, whose inhabitants are distinguished for the superiority of their cultivation. If possible "some members of the land-holding classes,

or of the old dispossessed land-holding classes," will be induced to head the emigration, and lead along with them large numbers of cultivators who would be bound together by ties of relationship, friendship, and attachment to their leaders. This would lessen the risk of the early colonist becoming dispirited by small reverses at the outset, and deserting the colony. As an inducement to the leaders, it is proposed "to promise them a certain amount of land free of revenue for ever, after they have cleared a certain area and fairly established a village." It is thought that five per cent of the land brought under cultivation would suffice for this purpose; and the family would remain the village managers on behalf of Government. The colony would contain ten villages, each village made up of fifty families of an average of four members each. Each village would be filled by a community bound together by the strongest ties, and under a headman who would be the Government agent, and would collect the rents as soon as these could be fairly demanded, receiving a percentage as remuneration. The system of land tenure would thus be in conformity with the ancient system of the greater part of India. To establish the colony an expenditure of about a lakh of rupees would be required. This the Chief Commissioner offers to provide from his provincial savings, "on one condition only, namely, that he is allowed to credit to provincial revenue all rents that may be obtainable from the colony until the expiry of the current settlement of the Hoshungabad District, that is, for about twenty years to come."

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MR. GLADSTONE having asked if the Church of England is worth preserving, has answered that it is; but seems to think that its preservation depends to a great extent on abstinence from litigation between parties in the church, on matters of ritual. Opinions differ a good deal as to the value of his paper, but the weight of opinion is not very strongly laudatory. The *Spectator*, as it has a habit of doing in dealing with Mr. Gladstone, "damns it with faint praise." It is "sound and sensible though perhaps a little weak," and its meaning is enveloped in too dense a cloud of words. Enemies of the Establishment, and perhaps a number of its friends, are inclined to think that, though he concludes that it is worth preserving, his warnings and cautions as to how its destruction is to be warded off are significant of its approaching fate; and that that is the chief significance of the paper. It is not likely that his advice will deter the contending parties from litigation, and if there be truth in the conclusions that secessions will follow on litigation, and that secessions will so weaken the front that the church at present can present to its adversaries, that she will no longer be able to withstand their attacks, it would follow that disestablishment, at no distant date, is to be anticipated. We do not say that this is the necessary inference from Gladstone's paper, but, at any rate, that paper can do little to strengthen the church or retard the work of destruction. But if it do little good, it will do little harm perhaps, being, as the *Spectator* says, "a little weak;" still it might have been better for the Established Church that a man, in the position which Gladstone holds, had not shown so clearly that the Church of England is so greatly in need of careful preserving. When the physician informs you that your constitution has still a good deal of strengh in it, and that you may live for a long time yet, if only you take very great care of this thing and the other, you are perhaps more discouraged by his cautions than cheered by his consolation. We are speaking merely of the general impression left on the mind by this essay, not on the question of the disestablishment of the Church of England, which, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's "ifs," we believe is yet far distant and at present exceedingly undesirable.

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THE notorious scandal case in America is one on which we have no wish to dilate. But no event can be ignored which takes a strong hold of the mind of a people, and which, by the expressions of opinion and sentiment which it evokes, serves, in some degree, to indicate the moral tone of nations and churches. And it should seem that unsavoury trials like that of the Tichborne Claimant, and the recent trans-Atlantic one, give peculiar opportunities for feeling a people's pulse, so as to gain some knowledge of its moral health or morbidity. The popular feeling, which was so strongly in favour of the Claimant, seems to have proved one thing as to English morality—that fair play is still in England the cardinal virtue. It may have laid bare a great deal of ignorance and class prejudice, and an apparent want of moral sensitiveness; but we think it showed that in the minds of the people lay deep down the basis of all the virtues—the love of fair play, accompanied, perhaps, by a too sturdy indifference to the most flagrant breaches of other moralities, so long as it appeared that justice was being denied. The popular feeling towards the Claimant did by no means indicate a state of sound moral health, but we think it showed that the moral constitution had a strong, sound bottom, which would stand the shock of a good many passing ailments. We believe it has been said, with all respect to Mr. Whalley and some others, that it was on the whole the irreligious multitude who favoured the Claimant, and that pious folks were mostly prevented from sympathising with him by the fact, that, whether he was the real Sir Roger or not, he was certainly a very bad man. And it is perhaps worth observing that, as there was a class of persons whose love of justice, or of what they supposed to be justice, made them apparently blind to the other moralities, so there was a class whose pious feelings were so strongly horrified by the claimant's sins, that their sense of justice seems to have been laid asleep. A man, these people thought, who could confess such horrid *things* as the claimant admitted, could not but be in the wrong, and ought to be summarily dealt with. That these two classes did not divide between them the whole nation is, happily, true; but they made up a considerable portion of it.

Now, in the present American case we believe these two classes will again be found on opposite sides, though the class that defended the Claimant will, in as far as it troubles its mind about the matter at all, condemn the accused, and the other class will be his defenders. The religious communities which admired Beecher before seem still to uphold him. He has probably gained in popularity at home; and in England, whatever the bulk of the nation may think, what a certain class of religious people thinks, may be seen from the fact that the large congregation in the City Temple, London, rose at the invitation of Dr. Parker to demonstrate its sympathy with Mr. Beecher, and to approve of the proposal to send him a telegram expressive of enthusiasm at the result of the trial. It is not for us, at present, to condemn the man or his supporters—nine of the jury were in his favour, and but three against him—but we cannot help thinking that when it was predicted that the saints shall judge the earth, a class of persons was contemplated very different from the bulk of those in the congregations of Dr. Parker and Mr. Beecher.

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THE action taken by the Judges, during the course of the Tichborne trial, drew attention to the subject of contempt of Court; and it was evident that the Court of Queen's Bench had strained the definition of the offence. Comments on a case before judgment has been delivered, may be very improper, but when made outside the Court they cannot, without violence to language, be regarded as contempt of the Court's authority. In the late Craddock case, Mr. Justice Denman used his undefined power in so arbitrary and passionate a manner, that the attention of the Home Office was drawn to the case, and the punishment inflicted by the Judge remitted. It is indeed manifest that, in England, no one knows exactly in what the offence of contempt of Court, consists and that an irascible or touchy Judge may sometimes be tempted to vent his ill-humour, while professing to maintain the dignity of the bench. Legislation is needed to define both the offence, and the powers of the Judges in dealing with it. In this as in so many other respects the Indian law is superior to that of England. Our codes define the offence, lay down the procedure to be followed by the insulted Court, and limit the amount of punishment that can be awarded. No Indian Court can sentence a man summarily, as Mr. Justice Denman did, to a year's imprisonment with hard labour for a supposed contempt. An Indian Judge or Magistrate must record the facts constituting the contempt; in fact must try the offender before he can be punished, and the sentence is appealable under the same rules as govern other cases.

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THE codes limit the definition of the offence so as to include only acts committed in the actual presence of the Court, such as intentional insult or interruption to the presiding officer, or a refusal to answer a question or sign a statement. Besides the powers above referred to, which all Courts possess, Magistrates trying criminal cases, are empowered to commit summarily to custody for a period not exceeding seven days a refractory witness, unless meantime he should repent; when he does so he is to be released. In India, so far as the law is concerned, it appears that there is nothing to prevent any one from commenting freely either verbally or in writing on the points of a case still under trial. Journalists generally have the good taste to refrain from publishing remarks which might prejudice the Court; but even if

they transgress the limits prescribed by good taste and a desire for fair play, the only punishment for the offence is the censure of public opinion. In England any such indiscretion is, according to the recent rulings, punishable as contempt of Court. Even if the silence of the Indian law may occasionally give opportunity for undue license of criticism, this result seems preferable to the working of the English common law as lately administered. Probably it will not be long before an attempt will be made to reform the English law on this subject, and to impose checks on the arbitrary discretion of the Judges. The moderate provisions of the Indian Codes have proved quite sufficient to uphold the dignity of the bench, and would supply a good basis for legislation at home.

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THE *Pioneer* says: "Mr. Howey, of the 3rd Buffs, has accepted the apology tendered by the Nepaulese Colonel for having assaulted him on the railway platform at Howrah. The now memorable occurrence has given rise to an amount of official correspondence greatly disproportioned to its merits, and furnished the pretext for more than one mischievous invention with regard to the action of the Viceroy in connection with it. The correctness of the following brief statement is, we are assured, agreed to by every one concerned, and it seems to us to epitomize all that need wisely or usefully ever have been said on the matter at all: 'No written assurance whatever was given by the British officer referred to through the Adjutant-General; but the Nepaulese officer, on becoming aware from a communication from the Adjutant-General and the Government that the British officer did not intentionally push against him, or know who he was, expressed his regret that he misunderstood the action of the British officer, and tendered an apology, which the latter has accepted, and expressed his regret that the unpleasant affair had occurred. No blame has been imputed to the British officer by the authorities." All's well that ends well, but what does our contemporary mean by "mischievous invention?" If it had been able to contradict in set terms the statement that Lord Northbrook originally called upon the British officer to apologise to his assailant, it would have done so long ago; but not being quite equal to the task of disproving *facts*, it takes refuge in vague generalities. Once before it did the same thing on this very subject, and it was then defied to disprove the "invention." How is it that none of the correspondents of *the Pioneer*—who have kindly furnished it with all later particulars—have been able to tell us, through its columns, that *Lord Northbrook did not* call upon Mr. Howey for an apology? Simply because they object to deal in the "inventions" which the *Pioneer* does not hesitate to attribute indirectly to the *Statesman* or to ourselves.

THE WEEK.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales in the metropolis of India. Sir Richard Garth moved the first resolution to the following effect: "That as the inhabitants of Calcutta are rejoiced to hear that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to honor this city with a visit, and thus to afford them an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, it is expedient that they should unite in one common demonstration for the purpose of doing honor to His Royal Highness on his arrival at the metropolis of British India." Mr. Morgan, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, moved the second Resolution—"That an Address be prepared from the Municipal Corporation, in which all classes be invited to join, for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, and conveying to His Royal Highness the earnest expression of the loyalty and devotion of the community towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." Mr. Paul, the Advocate-General, moved the third Resolution—"That public subscription be invited for the purpose of defraying the cost of illuminating, on a scale befitting the importance of the occasion, the principle public thoroughfares of the Town in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.', Mr. Allardice, Master of the Trades Association, moved the fourth Resolution—"That the Corporation of Calcutta be requested to illuminate all property under their control, and that this meeting does record its hope that the residents of the Town will illuminate their private residences and places of business." Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the fifth Resolution—"That certain gentlemen be named a General Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and adopting the measures necessary for illuminating the chief thoroughfares of the Town to the extent of the funds subscribed, and also for doing all that may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing resolutions, and that the aforesaid Committee be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee for the management of all matters of detail." Sir Richard Garth is Secretary of the General Committee.

AN influential public meeting has also been held in the Bombay Town Hall to consider the reception of the Prince of Wales. The following resolutions were carried by acclamation: "That the Municipal Council prepare a suitable address with the Government's permission; that the Port Trust and Esplanade Fee Fund Committee co-operate with the Municipal Council; that a public entertainment be given to the Flying Squadron and to the Bombay School-children; that public subscriptions be raised for illuminations, decorations, and other preparations; that a public memorial of the Prince's visit be established out of the surplus funds." A Committee was appointed and the following gentlemen are the Secretaries—Messrs. Jacombe, Maclean, and Dosabbhoy Framjee. Twelve thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot.

THE programme of the Prince of Wales' tour through the Indian territories of Great Britain has been so far modified as to include a fortnight's sojourn in Ceylon, where, however, his visit will be confined entirely to purposes of sport, though it is not improbable His Royal Highness may show himself to the people of the island on one public occasion. No doubt this departure from the original plan is due to the pleasant recollections carried away by the Duke of Edinburgh. In order to make sure of suitable weather so necessary for Ceylon sportsmen, the Prince of Wales will reach Colombo on or about the 11th December. The monsoon rains will then have ceased, and travelling in the north will be practicable. An elephant krall at Korangalle and a week amongst the elephant jungles around Trincomalee will occupy His Royal Highness for the two weeks to be devoted to Ceylon. Owing to this visit being one entirely for sport, the public demonstrations are not expected to be on a large scale. Several Ceylon sportsmen of note, now in England, have been consulted in reference to the best course to be adopted for carrying out the island programme. The Prince will land at Bombay about the 8th November. He will be received there by the Viceroy. A separate house has been engaged for His Excellency, as he does not wish to be a burden on the Governor of Bombay, who will be fully occupied with the Prince. Lord Northbrook's stay at Bombay will be short, not more than four or five days, after which he will return to Calcutta. The Prince will probably remain at Bombay for a week or ten days, then proceed to Beypore, thence to Tuticorin, thence to Ceylon, and from that country he will come to Calcutta by steamer, where he will stay for fifteen days. His Royal Highness will next proceed to North India, where he will be a guest of the local Governors and Chief Commissioners. The Viceroy has invited some of the leading Native Princes to the Capital to meet His Royal Highness, including the Maharaja of Kashmeer, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Jeypore, and some other minor Rajas. From the Terai the Prince will go to Bombay and embark for England about the middle of March.

CHOLERA is still spreading. There has been a fresh outbreak at Simla, where, however, we are glad to report that the disease is now rapidly abating, but the pest has not yet left Kussowlie. Pondichery, too, is on the list of affected places, while the deaths in the South continue to increase daily.

AT the Meeting of the Council, on the 29th ultimo, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the improvement of Law Reports. An Act was lately passed with the object of improving Law Reports, and one of the sections of that Act was framed for the purpose of giving to decisions of High Courts an extent of authority which they do not possess at the present moment. The Secretary of State, however, considered, very justly we think, that the provision might lead to some embarrassment, and accordingly, while he assented to, and approved of, the rest of the measure, he intimated that he could not allow that particular portion of it to become law. He suggested that, instead of disallowing the whole Act, the Supreme Council should repeal it, and re-enact such portion of it as was unobjectionable. The Bill Mr. Hobhouse proposed to introduce was simply for that purpose, and he presumed that the Council would have no objection

to re-enact a portion of that which they had already enacted. The motion was put and agreed to.

THE latest news from Cabul informs us that Shere Ali is introducing throughout his territories "a system of rural Militia." The plan does not seem to be popular, but it is being carried out cautiously, and apparently with the hope that the people will become gradually reconciled to the innovation. A portion of the rifles from Peshawar have reached Cabul, and Ursulla Khan is receiving the remainder at Lalpoora, and forwarding them on. The Khyber Mullicks are still at Cabul, and it is proposed to hold a review of the troops in their honor. It is reported from Lalpoora that the new chief Zurdad Khan has had an encounter with Nowroz Khan, in which, owing probably to Nowroz Khan's intimate knowledge of the country, Zurdad was defeated and eventually had to retreat, after losing a number of his followers, and having his horse wounded under him. The Ameer has been indisposed lately, and had gone to Kindkee for a change, but was expected to return to Cabul shortly.

ANOTHER rebellion has been nipped in the bud at Mandalay. This time the rebels belong to the Royal family, being headed by the Mekhara Prince, who quarrelled with his father and then fled from the palace. "A select and numerous body of troops was despatched—three thousand men, it is said, were ordered out in pursuit—and the undutiful son was brought back before he had time to carry out his intentions, which, rumour says, were to raise the 'Umbrella' of rebellion among the Shans; with the view to attacking the palace and seizing the throne." The King does not, it appears, get on with Englishmen so satisfactorily as he could wish in the matter of contracts, and he has signed one with a Mr. Ferrelli for the construction of a railway from the Frontier to Mandalay.

DURING the past week Allahabad has experienced a rainfall almost equal to that which recently fell in Toulouse. On Thursday week the streets were flooded, half the compounds lakes, and a great number of native houses, stables and trees, were destroyed in every direction. The bulk of the water, however, made its way in the direction of its natural reservoirs—the rivers; but finding the bund in the way revenged itself by turning into a splendid sheet of water the space which stretches from the Fort to Government House, and from the bund to Kydgunge. The bund, therefore, constructed originally to keep the river out of this space, now prevented the flood from getting into the river, so it remained where it first collected, daily widening and deepening. Meanwhile the Jumna, reinforced up-country by the heavy rainfall of Thursday and Thursday night—which appears to have been pretty general—over-flowed its banks near Kydgunge, and through the gap poured a very handsome contribution into the rain-flood already collected in the lower ground. The Fort road was flooded for half-a-mile, and the dâk bungalow and other buildings thereabouts have been completely insulated and partly submerged, the water rising above the verandah level; the outskirts of Daragunge and Kydgunge as well as all stray assemblages of huts between the two villages have, of course, melted into the water, and the Model Farm is a lake. The Bank of Bengal and the Kutcheries were closed on Monday and Tuesday. The *Pioneer* writes:

As the rains up-country annually swell the Jumna and Ganges to proportions beyond their usual containing capacities, the two rivers once on a time arranged at this point of junction—Allahabad—to make use of the great plain stretching up from the Fort to the old station as a common ground for spreading themselves out upon and swelling in. Akbar, however, interfered with the arrangement by constructing two bunds which compel the Ganges to continue its course directly to the Jumna. This year, however, the Jumna, being fuller than usual, rushes past the Fort with more than its usual velocity, and prevented the more placid Ganges from rolling its brown waters into the common stream, and the Ganges therefore has had to crumple back upon itself, and, sulkily swelling in its bed, has turned the great expanse of field and fallow that used to stretch from Papamhow to Daragunge (the artillery practice ground included) into an island-dotted lagoon—the islands being however the upper halves of mango topes. Akbar's bund therefore on Saturday ran out like a causeway into the sea to Daragunge and crowds of pedestrians went from end to end all day "admiring the view." But the engineers in charge foresaw danger, and began betimes to extend Akbar's work in the direction of the station, but with no effect as far as the river is concerned; for steadily rising all Sunday, the Ganges on Monday morning overtopped the sluice-gate at the end of the bund and began to trickle down into the plain in which (as above described) the rain-flood had already collected. On Monday night there was a sudden rush of water down the Jumna and a corresponding back-rush of the Ganges. The result is that a fine river is now roaring over the sluice-gate along behind Trinity Church within 100 yards from Mr. Waterfield's house where it falls in a very respectable rapid into the Government Model Farm. The flood, it is to be feared, is not yet at its worst.

A telegram dated Allahabad, the 4th instant, states: "The Jumna reached its greatest height here yesterday, marking 164 out of 167 feet on the Bridge gauge. The river is now falling and the floods subsiding. Mooteegunge, Kydgunge, and Daragunge have suffered most. Numbers of huts and *kutcha* houses have been destroyed. Hundreds of families have become houseless, but no lives were lost. Yesterday the Tonse rose several feet above the footway of the Railway bridge. The girders were blocked here and there by the *debris* of houses and carcasses of bullocks and goats. The country is flooded for some miles round the villages in the vicinity of the bridge, and numbers of villagers remained on trees for thirty hours. They were picked off by boats; the river is falling since last night. Several bodies floated down to-day, and it is thought there has been a serious loss of life in the Tonse Valley."

AT the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council, an Act was passed for the revision of the Indian Customs Tariff. All export duties are abolished except those on indigo, paddy, and rice. The general rate of Import duty is reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The tariff valuations of cotton piece goods are reduced, so as to relieve trade to the extent of Rs. 8,08,000 annually. An Import duty of 5 per cent. is imposed on long-stapled raw cotton, and all valuations for Import and Export duty generally are to be revised.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

WE have been a good deal exercised in our minds during the past week by the news about Burmah. The telegraph reported that the King of Burmah declined to allow a British force to pass through his territory. Of course in Europe such a demand would be too outrageous for even the German Empire to make upon the smallest independent State. It amounted to nothing less than a requisition made on the King of Burmah to allow us to march through his dominions in order to attack a Government with which he was at peace. But I am bound to say that the British public paid but little heed to this aspect of the demand. It has been sufficiently educated to understand that in India we cannot allow our career to be shackled by the more sensitive morality of the West. As the representatives of progress and civilisation in a heathen land, it has become aware that we are bound by no fixed principles, but make up our political morality and code of international law, bit by bit, as the occasion calls for them; but that there is always at bottom one axiom. Whoever obstructs the development of British trade is a villain who must be rooted out. This axiom, and a liberal use of the word "substantial," are all that your Anglo-Indian statesman needs to justify anything he thinks fit to do. The British public was willing to concede him this much. But granting this, it appeared foolish to put forward such a demand unless we were in a position to enforce it on the spot. Unless we wished to march an army into Yunnan at once, such a demand, if yielded, could bring us no good; if refused, it compelled us either to acquiesce smilingly in a slap on the face, or go to war to extricate ourselves from a ridiculous blunder for which we alone were responsible. Was then this demand due to the inscrutable wisdom of the Indian Government, or the result merely of a confirmed habit of blundering? I fear this painful question would have been decided in the latter sense but for the telegram of this morning, which says that no such demand was made at all. But telegraphic messages about Burmah have given such vague and contradictory sounds that I doubt if much faith will be put in this last utterance. An article, evidently inspired, appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, on our relations with Burmah, which spoke of massing troops and steamers at Rangoon, in order to bring the King to his senses, or, should that fail, of sending an expedition to Mandalay and annexing the country; and people will experience considerable difficulty in reconciling this with the later telegraphic message. Of this, at least, we may be certain, that no further action will be taken in the matter until after the visit of the Prince of Wales to India; and that even then every effort will be made to ward off the extreme measure of having to annex Burmah. The alignment of the British frontier with that of China opens

up a prospect in the future from which the boldest statesman recoils with terror. We should, to begin with, have to add at least fifty thousand men to our standing army to garrison our new territories and protect our trade,—a serious addition to the burdens of the tax-payer; the process of eating into the Chinese frontier would, perforce, commence almost immediately, and once begun no human power would avail to stop it until the Celestial Empire was completely devoured by Russians from the North (who would begin to eat with immense rapidity the moment they perceived that we had fleshed our teeth in that gigantic carcass) and ourselves from the South-West.

The "Beecher-Tilton case" has come to an abortive termination, the jury being discharged without having been able to come to an agreement. A verdict of "not proven" in this particular case is equivalent to a judgment of guilty; but neither Mr. Beecher nor his friends appear to think so. Immediately after the trial, the former made a speech to his congregation, the profanity and effrontery of which are almost beyond credibility. Allowing Mr. Beecher the benefit of his verdict of "not proven" (a tremendous concession, which I fancy few would be willing to grant), enough has come out in the course of the trial to show that the man is an utter impostor, that his relations not merely with Mrs. Tilton, but with Tilton, Moulton, and others of his congregation, were scandalous and immoral to a startling degree, and yet this man, with all these stigmas indelibly marked upon him, addresses his congregation in words to this effect: "Whoever is in need of love or sympathy let him come to me, and he will find them; whoever is seeking after God, and cannot find him, *will find him reflected* in me." The italics are mine. Could the force of impudence reach further than this? And yet his congregation continue to believe in this detected charlatan; they have voted him a large salary, and assured him of their unalterable affection. But not only they; so strong it seems is the spirit of party that even here in England three prominent Dissenting ministers, and at least one congregation, have sent over to America "fraternal greetings" to Mr. Beecher, and assured him that the facts elicited at the trial have only deepened their love and admiration of his Christian character. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes, the anxieties of Dissenting husbands will be much increased if Dissenting ministers generally accept the kisses, embracing, and other marks (to quote his own language) of "confidence and love," which Mr. Beecher bestowed in such abundance upon Mrs. Tilton, as the signs and evidence of a lofty practical standard of Christianity. Conceive of a parallel case in England, and we shall understand better the moral gulf which divides the Old country from the New. I ought, however, to say that the New York *Nation* emphatically asserts that Mr. Beecher's authority and reputation are entirely destroyed in the opinion of every respectable and sensible man in America. The vagaries of the Plymouth Church congregation are not to be supposed common to the people of America, any more than "the fraternal greetings" of Mr. Parker and the congregation of the City "Temple" express the feelings of England generally.

The organisation of the French Republic progresses in the steady and orderly manner which has for some time been characteristic of the conduct of public business there. A short time ago the three sections of the Left met together and agreed to a self-denying ordinance, in order to expedite the passage of the Constitutional laws. This ordinance was to the effect that the Left would abstain from long speeches or the proposing of amendments, and subordinate every consideration to the one urgent need of the country, the completion of the Constitution and the dissolution of the present Assembly. On the seventh of July the second reading of the Constitutional Bills was passed after a very short debate, only twenty-five votes being recorded against them. These may be taken to represent the strength of the extreme Legitimists, the Bonapartists, and the irreconcilable section of the Left, headed by Louis Blanc. The utterly impracticable character of this last fragment of politicians was remarkably illustrated by a recent speech of Louis Blanc on the anniversary of Garibaldi's birthday. Garibaldi is a Republican whose career if read aright is full of useful practical guidance to the extreme French Republican. The great Italian Republican is a man of the extremest political and religious convictions; but his whole life, with the exception of one or two unfortunate episodes, has been a witness to the fact, that a man who desires to effect anything for humanity must accept men as they are; must work with such tools as are to be had, and not spend the precious hours in unavailing lamentations that these are not what they ought to be. Though a Republican, in frankly acknowledging Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, Garibaldi has been enabled to confer upon his country benefits which without that acknowledgment he could never have rendered her. And he finds his reward in the unique position he now holds in Italy. Few more thrilling sights, I fancy, have been witnessed in the world than the reception of the old General the other day in the Chambers on the occasion of his bringing forward his scheme for the improvement of Rome. The House was crowded from top to bottom. The schemes were voted without one dissentient voice, and then the whole Assembly—spectators as well as deputies—rose to their feet as with one impulse to give the greeting of the nation to the man "whose sword sprang never from its sheath except to cleave a chain." The beneficent character of this last scheme of Garibaldi's gives an epical completeness to a career of glorious self-sacrifice. But Louis Blanc turns aside from all the great and fruitful actions of the Italian Liberator to fix his attention upon the sad and sterile episode of Aspromonte. I do not blame Garibaldi even here; believing that he was lured to make this attempt on Rome by the Italian Cabinet itself. The secret history of that expedition has still to be written. But to Louis Blanc what was so admirable in this affair was the want of compromise; the going straight at an end even though the end was confessedly unattainable. This, he said, was the attitude which the French Republican ought to assume. And this is just what he and his friends have done. They think that no bread is a great deal better than half a loaf. Happily for France, the commanding character of M. Gambetta has effectually broken up the strength of this party. There is nothing at present ahead to hinder the dissolution of the Assembly early in September, except the question of the mode of election by departments or *arrondissements*. I explained the difference of these two methods in a previous letter, and the reasons which caused the Left to hold so tenaciously to elections by departments, or *scrutin de liste* as it is technically called. But a compromise has been proposed here too; and if this be accepted, there is no doubt that before the end of the year France will for the first time since the commencement of the century be in full possession of herself, having a duly organised and legally constituted Republican Government—not one the mushroom product of a street-fight—and being ruled by a Senate and House of Deputies composed of the veritable representatives of the nation. The violence of the Bonapartist journals seems to show that they feel their hopes vanishing away. M. Cassagnac in his despair has challenged Gambetta to fight; and, the challenge not being accepted, has announced his determination to kick him at an early date. Up to the despatch of this letter, it has not been announced that he has carried his intention into act. A very good argument might be adduced against duelling from the practice and its effects in France. It is often argued for on the ground that it is an effective deterrent against violent language and ungentlemanly conduct. French society shows that it deters from neither the one nor the other. Rather it gives the bully a license to indulge in both—provided he is willing to render "satisfaction." Duelling is, and can be, an arrangement agreeable only to the brutal and ferocious. The man who is a gentleman needs no such deterrent to preserve him from ungentlemanly conduct, while it compels him to risk his life should some one else offend against those cannons of conduct. Supposing a man—a practised swordsman or a dead shot—insults me gratuitously, who am short-sighted, perhaps, or inexpert at fencing, is it not a monstrous thing that, in addition to this injury, I should be expected to set myself up as a target for that man, to be run or shot through the body? A law of honor, which makes honor depend upon correctness of eye or manual dexterity, is surely as singular an inversion of truth as can well be imagined.

SCIENCE GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 10.

HOW to purify drinkable water is a problem yet to be solved. Clarification is not the one thing needful, as the filter only arrests the substances in suspension, allowing the dissolve d organic matters, the most dangerous of all, to pass. Sugared water permeates as unchanged through the filter as ordinary water. Carbon filters even do not purify; on the contrary many complain that they deprive the water of a portion of its oxygen, and thus facilitate its fermentation. Cistern water ferments the most readily; well water is rich in lime and sulphates, and spring water is pure when unconnected with cemeteries and sewers. The city of Paris is now supplied with a spendid network of sewers, possessing a total length of 482 miles, but at the expense of the bordering suburbs. The refuse of the city is discharged at two points, Clichey and St. Denis, to the extent of 286,000 cubic yards daily, representing an annual deposit of solid matter in the bed of the river, equal to 125,000 latons, which has to be dredged up. Now the volume of the Seine, where this discharge is received, is only fifteen times greater than the volume of the daily sewage itself. That the river is poisoned is proved by the emanations of gas, the bubbles of carburetted hydrogen being so numerous that the gas has to be collected and burned. The impurity of the water is detected by the quantity of organic matter it contains and the diminished percentage of oxygen. Thus a quart of water taken at Ivry, where the Seine enters Paris, contains double the quantity of oxygen as a quart of water taken at Asniers after the exit of the river from the city. The distinction between healthy and infected water is often difficult to make, as neither color, odour, taste, nor even chemical analysis can decide. Injurious matters may remain in an inert state, without modifying the good qualities of water, save its color; the odour may not be perceptible, yet the water be not the less insalubrious, as in that from paper, fecula, and sugar factories; it may be positively offensive, and still not unhealthy, as in the case of sulphuretted waters, and chemical analysis can be deceived, according as the samples are preserved more or less long in bottles. M. Gerardin gives a fair general definition for good water—that, wherein animals and vegetables of a superior organization can live, water may be considered impure where fish cannot exist. Certain plants are excellent indicators; fountain cresses will only grow in impure, and the Veronicas in good, water; hemlock and rushes thrive in objectionable, and sedges in obnoxious, water; no mollusk will live in infected rivers, and the course of the Seine, from Asniers nearly to Rouen, practically illustrates these remarks, as if traced on a map. The alga have an organization more complicated, and infusoria appear when a river is infected. The quality of river water varies with meteorological changes. During hot and stormy days fish come to the surface to find that oxygen which is deficient in the depths of the river, and, if the latter changes for the worst, the fish may be observed in close columns near those spots where a current of pure water exists. Sulphate of alumina has been found to clarify, but not to purify, sewage, and at Paris the experiment is being made of purifying the sewage by distributing it over a sandy tract of land, where the roots of plants will absorb the organic matter, the soil filtrating it. The water thus acted upon finds its way through the natural strata of the soil, passing under Mont Valerien into the Seine.

Unrectified oil of turpentine is an antidote against poisoning by phosphorus, owing to the quantity of oxygen it contains, the latter being absorbed by phosphorus with great avidity. Messrs. Thiernesse and Casse have conducted a series of experiments, and have conclusively shown that the employment of pure oxygen produces equally beneficial effects.

M. Bourlor draws attention to the variations of climate, especially as bearing upon France. History, he states, concurs in proving that, in the earliest times, the climate of France was most rigorous. The ass, an animal not delicate, was unknown north of the Pyrenees; Cæsar relates that the reindeer was to be met with near the frontiers of Gaul in company with the wild bull; whales were to be seen in the gulfs of Gascony and Lyons, and in severe winters the Rhone was frozen so that armies and *materiel* of war could cross it. The Alps and the Pyrenees, 2,000 years ago, presented glaciers and snow peaks, with which, Agassiz asserted, those of to-day were but pigmies in comparison. Then the vine was not cultivated beyond the Cevennes, and, failing to introduce its culture more northward, Domitian ordered the experiment to be relinquished. But in the year 281 the climate became so ameliorated that vine culture extended in time, as far as Paris in the fourth century, and to Alsace and Britany in the ninth, and later to Normandy and Flanders. But in the sixteenth century the climate had become so changed, that the vine was no longer cultivated in the north-west of France; the orange and lemon ceased to succeed in the plains of Languedoc, and the culture of cane sugar had to be given up in Provence. The growth of olives is retrograding more and more southwards. If delicate plants were centuries ago capable of being successfully grown in higher latitudes, owing to the cutting down of forests, drainage, and cultivation, why have they not been able to maintain themselves?

Connected with this subject is the fact, recently brought under the notice of the Academy of Science by M. de Candolle, the eminent Swiss naturalist, that the same amount of heat does not produce the same effects on vegetation in all latitudes. Vegetables grow more rapidly in the north than in the south, and in Russia and Sweden, in order to have precocious cereals, it is necessary to obtain seed, not from southern, but from *northern, provinces.* On the other hand, trees from a northern, planted in a southern, climate vegetate more slowly. M. de Candolle experimented on seeds brought from St. Petersburg, Edinburgh, the South of France, and Italy; those of a northern origin germinated most rapidly. Cold winters compel vegetation to repose, and drives the sap towards the centre of the plant; this concentration imparts force, whereas in the case of mild climates a little growth is ever going on at the expense of the plant's strength. In one case there is provision, in the other a slight but continued expenditure. The mechanical action of a degree of heat is the same, but varies with the matters acted upon.

It is important to bear in mind that while science can produce organic compounds, it cannot fabricate the smallest quantity of organized matter. Wœhler in 1829 composed urea in his laboratory, by means of cyanic acid and ammonia; but no chemist has been able to create a particle of bark, a morsel of skin, or a hair. Organic substances, devoid of the attributes of life, can be produced, so that in the artificial preparation of camphor, M. Riban makes known no new power. He acts upon camphene, a substance derived from oil of turpentine by means of a potash salt and diluted vitriol, heating the mixture, and allowing it to crystallize; it has the identical properties of natural camphor.

The terrible inundation at Toulouse naturally brings up the question of meteorology, the most complex of modern sciences. It is held that the disappearance of forests in Europe has *completely affected the production and distribution of rain; but many circumstances* may intervene to cause a variation in the rainfall, which is greater in hot than in temperate climates, the consequence of greater evaporation, and diminishing from the equator towards the poles. At Paris the annual rainfall in 23 inches, at Madeira 31, at Cuba 93. In India as much as 15 or 16 inches will fall in a single day; that is a quantity, which, if collected, would cover the ground to that depth. If the period from November to May be dry, no flooding of rivers is to be expected during the heavy rains of summer in the basins of the districts in the north of France. But much depends on the porosity or imperviousness of the soil. In the former case, the rain is slowly absorbed; in the latter it runs over the surface. But when a river is fed from melted snow and glaciers, it is impossible is foretell a rise. The chain of the Cevennes mountain is granitic, and the soil consequently impermeable; it is on the west of the range that the Garonne receives its tributaries, and when, as has just occurred, the warm and persistent rainfalls in the basins of the Pyrenees and the Cevennes, the snow on the mountains quickly melts, and adds to the volume of the rivers, which thus feed the main stream. This has been the case with the Garonne, a rather shallow river passing Toulouse through a wide, flat region. It is found that these inundations, whether of the Garonne, the Rhone, or the Loire, come in cycles of twenty or ten years, according to the region. It is also observed that periods of drought and humidity arrive in cycles also; that the activity of the sun's own surface is marked by varying cycles as interpreted by spots; and that the moon's declination or variations, above or below the equator, occur also in cycles, but no law has yet been discovered to connect these suggestive coincidences. St. Swithin's Day was formerly the 20th June, but by the reformation of the calendar, the anniversaries of the twelve saints were suppressed, thus affecting all the others. Instead of the twentieth, St. Swithin's anniversary became the 8th of June. Now, there is always a grain of truth in old adages, and the proverb about the saint in question, that can be traced back to the thirteenth century, had some foundation when the 20th June was the anniversary, because it is a scientific fact that if it rains about the summer solstice, the fall will continue for some time, though not perhaps quite forty days.

Dr. Tholozan, medical adviser to the Shah of Persia, and just returned to Paris, is an authority on cholera. The origin of this epidemic is hotly disputed, and theories on the subject are numerous. Dr. Tholozan holds that originally, at the commencement of the present century, cholera was introduced into Europe from Asiatic countries, but that for the last sixty years the outbreaks of that plague are the consequence of the revival of the germs of the malady, which sleep but never die, and thus present the same characteristics as on the Ganges. It is erroneous then to maintain, that every choleraic contagion is an Indian importation.

Mr. Emerson, an English chemist, recently wrote an article on flies, setting forth that they were not plagues, but friends of man, inasmuch as they gathered on their wings and legs animalcula, and when they alighted to rub their legs and wings, the object was merely to gather the animalcula into a ball, and swallow it as a mouthfull; he was able to test these observations by the microscope, as he believed the animalcula were young flies, "the fly carrying its young attached to its body." Dr. Chereau denies this assertion, flies being oviparous, like nearly all insects, depositing their eggs, which in due time become larva, and later flies. The young of all insects arrive in the world as large as their parents; it is the larva only that develop, and if a dozen of these be taken from the carcass of some dead animal and placed under a glass, th ey will duly emerge full-shaped flies, commencing at once to make their toilette with their legs and wings, although having had no opportunity for catching animalcula. Flies are very ravenous and so prolific that Linœus was not perhaps too hyperbolic when he said, "three flies would consume the carcass of a horse as quickly as a lion." Only the puceron among insects bring forth their young as living larva and De'Geer and Réamur having dissected the uterus of several, found upwards of twenty thousand eggs in a single uterus, each in its separate cell.

Some new pencils have appeared which permit the tracing made upon paper to be copied, by simple pressure, just as a copy of a letter is made from special ink: they are manufactured from a paste composed of black lead, kaolin, and a violet blue aniline soluble in water: it is the aniline that is traced on the copy.

M. Giraudière draws attention to a podometer, valuable not only for tourists, but for scientific excursionists. It is very simple, each step the pedestrian takes being registered on a marked dial. The errors are seldom greater than five per cent, as M. Girandière has tested during his geological excursions.

When a saucer of water is placed under the receiver of an air pump and the air pumped out, the water commences to boil, and immediately becomes a solid mass of ice. After the air or the pressure is removed the water boils, and in passing from a liquid to a gaseous state, the water in borrowing heat from the surrounding bodies become so cold as to solidify. M. Carré has practically applied this fact to freezing decanters of water; the decanter is covered with an India-rubber tube, a few strokes of the piston remove the air, the watery vapor passes off to a receptacle of sulphuric acid, needles of ice immediately form, and in the space of a minute the water in the decanter becomes a solid block of ice. The machine is invaluable for households and hospitals, is easily worked, but consumes sulphuric acid largely.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Selections from the Asiatic Journal.—Messrs Higginbotham and Co. The late Mr. J. J. Higginbotham, while engaged in searching for biographical materials to compile his "Men whom India has Known," met with much interesting and valuable information connected with India, now almost beyond the reach of the public, in the *first series* of 28 volumes of the "*Asiatic Journal.*" It then occurred to him that these sterling articles could be saved from perishing, if an attempt were made to secure a sufficient number of persons to subscribe for the republication of all those of the highest permanent value in one royal octavo volume of about 1,000 pages, so as to defray at least the actual cost of printing. Accordingly a prospectus was put forth, and it succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The various Governments of India and of the Native States, and the public in general gave the project their very liberal support. It is, however, much to be regretted that Mr. Higginbotham did not survive to see the completion of the work. The Publishers trust that this attempt to resuscitate so much important matter connected with India will be generally appreciated. It is their purpose to continue a series of reprints of a like nature, but much will depend on the further support given to this undertaking.

Indian Wisdom.—By Monier Williams. This erudite work consists of examples of the religious, philosophical, and ethical doctrines of the Hindoos, with a brief history of the chief departments of Sanskrit literature. One of the best portions of the book relates to Menu's Institutes, a specimen of the verse translation of which is given below:—

Daily perform thy own appointed work
Unweariedly; and to obtain a friend—
A sure companion to the future world—
Collect a store of virtue like the ants,
Who gather up their treasure into heaps;
For neither father, mother, wife, nor son,
Nor kinsman will remain beside thee then,
When thou art passing to that other home,—
Thy virtue will thine only comrade be.
* * * * * *
Single is every living creature born,
Single he passes to another world,
Single he eats the fruit of evil deeds,
Single the fruit of good; and when he leaves
His body like a log or heap of clay
Upon the ground, his kinsmen walk away;
Virtue alone stays by him at the tomb,
And bears him through the dreary trackless gloom.

Professor Williams believes that "The whole moral tone of the Rámáyana is certainly above that of the Iliad." And again:—"In exhibiting pictures of domestic life and manners, the Sanskrit epics are even more true and real than the Greek and Roman. In the delineation of women, the Hindoo poet throws aside all exaggerated colouring, and draws from nature. Sita, Draupadi, and Damayanti engage our affections and our interest far more than Helen, or even than Penelope. Indeed, Hindoo wives are generally perfect patterns of conjugal fidelity; nor can it be doubted that in these delightful portraits of the Pativrata, or 'devoted wife,' we have true representations of the purity and simplicity of Hindoo domestic manners in early times. . . . Nothing can be more beautiful and touching than the pictures of domestic social happiness in these poems . . . . In depicting scenes of domestic affection, and expressing those universal feelings and emotions which belong to human nature in all time and in all places, Sanskrit epic poetry is unrivalled, even by the Greek Epos. It is not often that Homer takes us out of the battle-field; and if we except the lamentations over the bodies of Patroclus and Hector, the visit of Priam to the tent of Achilles, and the parting of Hector and Andromache, there are no such pathetic passages in the Iliad as the death of the hermit boy, the pleadings of Sita for permission to accompany her husband into exile, and the whole Ordeal scene at the end of the Ramayana. In the Indian epics *such passages abound*, and, beside, giving a very high idea of the purity and happiness of domestic life in Ancient India, indicate a capacity in Hindoo women for the discharge of the most sacred and important social duties."

The Law of Enhancement of Rent in Bengal.—The pages before us have been written with a view to show that the law of enhancement of rent for Bengal, as it stands in the Statute Book or as expounded in the reports of decided cases, is radically defective. The writer hopes to prove that the Legislature has hitherto alternately favored the zemindar and the ryot without trying to solve the real difficulty. The importance of the subject need not be dwelt upon, especially after the recent agrarian riots in the Pubna district; and the present Government appears to be fully conscious of this importance, as it has already introduced a Bill to prevent such disturbances; but the provisions of this Bill, unless materially altered by the Select Committee, will, it is feared, be inadequate to meet the object in view. It is fair to mention at the outset that the writer comes from the landowner class, but he hopes that he has not altogether overlooked the interests of the ryot. There are two points which require consideration—defects in the law, and defects in its administration. The second is oftener a matter of complaint than the first, chiefly with the zemindars. There has been so much keen discussion about the permanent settlement of Bengal, that it seems to have at last split up the public into parties holding different opinions upon the subject; and judicial and executive officers, particularly those who are actuated by a desire to reform, not unfrequently interpret and carry out the provisions of the law in accordance with some of these opinions. Putting aside nicer shades of difference, our author classifies the opinions under three principal heads—(1.) That the permanent settlement was financially a mistake; the demand of the Government upon the produce of the land ought not to have been restricted as it has been by that measure; hence, if possible, it should be set aside.—(2.) That the zemindars were not entitled to that settlement; if anybody ought now to have the benefit of that measure it is the ryot, and it were better if enhancement of rent could be disallowed altogether—(3.) The opinion in support of the permanent settlement. But what seems to be somewhat strange, is that some people mix up the first two opinions into one. An advocate of the rights of Government sometimes denounces the zemindar's right to enhance rents; and an advocate of tenant rights sometimes tries to hedge himself in the argument that the financial resources of the Government ought to be more elastic. They both seem to overlook that the permanent settlement cannot be redeemed without a heavy compensation being paid to the zemindars, and that to be duly reimbursed for this compensation, and in order to attain the desired elasticity of the revenues, the Government must copiously enhance the rents. Perhaps it would be answered that the ryots could be saved from illegal exactions if the permanent settlement were set aside. Although this answer does not affect the question as regards the law of enhancement, yet it may be observed that illegal exactions are partly due to the fact that the rights and liabilities of the parties are not accurately defined, and partly also to the intellectual and moral character, as well of the ryots themselves as of those who are put in the charge of collecting rents from them.

As a rule, the latter of these may be said to belong to the same class whether they serve the zemindars as gomashtahs and piyadas, or the Government as tehsildars and chuprassies. To employ a better class of men would, in the present state of this country, cost more money than either the zemindars or the Government could afford for the purpose. The general superiority of district collectors to zemindars, as a supervising agency, is marred by an absence of sympathy for the ryots as men and individuals, by a total inexperience of their necessities and foibles, and by an inveterate fondness for forms and rules. And whatever superiority there may yet be in favour of the collectors is again completely balanced, if not actually overbalanced, by the greater license which ministerial officers and menial servants of the Government are allowed to exercise in comparison to zemindars' servants of equal ranks. In fact, khas collections of rent by the Government had been tried before the permanent settlement and found to fail. A disregard, however, of some of the facts noticed above often makes the advocates of the interests of Government and those of tenant rights range themselves on the same side, merely from a common sentiment of opposition to the zemindars, without having any real sympathy for each other's views.

The Ship in the Desert.—By JOAQUIN MILLER. The space at our command compels us to be brief with reference to this new work of the well-known American poet, but the following excerpt will give a fair notion of the book :

O thou to-morrow ! Mystery !
O day that ever runs before !
What has thine hidden hand in store
For mine, to-morrow, and for me ?
O thou to-morrow ! what hast thou
In store to make me bear thee now ?

O day in which we shall forget
The tangled troubles of to-day !
O day that laughs at duns, at debt !
O day of promises to pay !
O shelter from all present storm !
O day in which we shall reform !

O safest, best day for reform !
Convenient day of promises !
Hold back the shadow of the storm.
O bless'd to-morrow ! Chiefest friend,
Let not thy mystery be less,
But lead us blindfold to the end.

Japanese Fancy Work.—The fine arts of Japan are abandoning their thrones. The art of China is dead ; still they paint porcelain and carve ivory, with dim recollections of bygone splendours, but the old and good art is gone, and can never come again. The art of Japan is deteriorating, and a few years more of intercourse with Europeans will finish it. The decorative arts of an Eastern people cannot bear the evil effect of the European market ; Chinese art has died of the demand for dinner sets, backgammon boards, work-boxes, and chessmen for exportation ; and Japanese art is moribund, now that Mr. Vantine can sell two or three hundred thousand fans a year, with glove-boxes and teapots in proportion. The workmen who have the exceptional skill required for the finest work to whom have descended those secrets of workmanship and that familiarity with design which we find so extraordinary will not continue to do fine work when cheap articles of sale have begun to pay well. When Shanghai was opened for trade, delicate inlaid work was to be bought there ; one large round table we know of which was bought for eighteen silver dollars ; similar work bought there now, at four times the price, is very inferior in design and workmanship. So a bronze vessel of exquisite finish, which cost forty silver dollars in Nagasaki a few years ago, a French bronze worker would not attempt to reproduce for less than six hundred francs. The native workmen hear of European prices, and there is every probability that the Japanese founders and engravers who did this wonderful piece of work are now engaged in making the common silver inlaid bronze vases and candlesticks, of poor workmanship and no particular design, for the European market.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

NOT far from 1,000 persons died of cholera at Pooree, during the recent Juggernath festival, in spite of excellent sanitary arrangements.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. BROWNE, C.B., V.C., will be chief of the Prince of Wales' Indian staff, which, as far as at present constituted, will consist besides of Major Henderson as Political Officer, Captain Grant as Quarter-master General of the Camp, and Major Sartorius.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE made a State Progress to the Howrah Station on Thursday evening *en route* to Darjeeling. An army of Police, horse and foot, guarded the approaches to the station, and kept the road clear all the way up the Strand. A Guard of Honor of European Constables was drawn up at the Calcutta end of the Hooghly Bridge, and a select party of Native and European magnates assembled on the platform to bid adieu to the departing Governor. Even the cows were visibly affected.

THE last "general remarks" by Government about some parts of Bengal are "gloomy," and we may soon be gratified with an entirely new set of picturesque descriptions of withering crops and wasting peasants. The oracle now speaks as follows : "The fall has been insufficient in all the Rajshahye and most districts of the Cooch Behar, Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions ; more rain is also wanted in behalf of the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions, and in parts of the districts of Mymensingh and Maunbhoom. Transplantation has stopped in many places for want of water, and serious consequences may be apprehended as to the fate of the main rice crops in most of these districts, unless rain falls copiously within a short time. Early or *aus* rice is being harvested in some of the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca divisions. In Dinagepore half of this crop has been destroyed by the drought, and unless rain falls within a day or two the entire crop will be lost. In Behar the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops still continue good, except in Purneah and Bhaugulpore ; elsewhere the general prospect is favorable." The expressions "serious consequences may be apprehended" and "the entire crop will be lost" are sufficiently alarming, accustomed though we may be to the perpetual presentation of the dark side of the picture in the agricultural literature of the period ; but we may console ourselves with the reflection that famines as well as wars must be postponed till after the Prince of Wales has come and gone. It has been discovered, by the persons most interested, that honors and titles come more easily to those who entertain Princes than to those who feast ryots at the public expense.

THE following cuttings from three native papers are interesting : The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* "suggests that on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, the people should try to disabuse the mind of the royal visitor of the impression which the authorities will try to stamp upon it that the people of India are living in great comfort and happiness under the British Government." The *Probhakur* "suggests that on the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, all sections of the community in Bengal should unite in making a common demonstration in welcoming the Prince. The Rajah of Burdwan should head the Bengalee community, and accept the office of president of the committee that may be formed for collecting funds and *divising* means of doing honor to the Prince. He should take the lead and proceed as head of the Bengalees to welcome the Prince on his first arrival. The Princes of Mysore, the Nawab of Moorshedabad, and all respectable Mahomedans should give up the idea of a separate reception and join the Bengalees in the demonstration." With reference to the question of expenses, the *Samaj Durpun* says that "it is a matter of gratulation to India that the Prince will visit India, and if such an honor entails expenses, the Indians should bear it with the greatest pleasure. If a Hindoo Raja or a Nawab had paid such a visit, it would have obliged us to incur immense expenditure on account of presents, and refusal or lukewarmness would have involved violence and forcible seizure, not to say anything of the spoliation which would have been committed by the attendants. Under such circumstances there can be no question about our welcoming our peaceful Prince with joy and rejoicing. In fact it must be said that it is India's great good fortune that the Prince is coming to pay his visit after crossing boundless seas. We stop our ears against the grumbling, if any, that such an honor will entail large expenditure upon India."

ON Friday week last, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal held an evening party at Belvedere to invest Koomar Narendra Krishna Bahadoor and Baboo Shama Nund Dey with the title of "Raja" and "Roy Bahadoor" respectively. At 10-30 o'clock P. M. Raja Narendra Krishna and Baboo Shama Nund Dey were conducted by the Private Secretary before the Lieutenant Governor, who stood in front of the silver throne placed at the upper end of the hall, supported by Sir Richard Garth and the Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S. I. The Rajah, who is past the middle age, looked quite gay and young in his dress of honor and plumed turban. The ceremony opened with Sir Richard Temple tying round his neck a pearl necklace and the Rajah presenting a nuzzur of a hundred and nineteen gold mohurs. The sunnud conferring the title of Rajah was then read out by Mr. E. C. Buckland, Private Secretary. It ran as follows :—"In recognition of his consistent efforts in matters of public progress and improvement, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to confer upon Koomar Narendra Krishna, of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta, the title of Rajah as a personal distinction." In the course of a brief speech Sir Richard Temple congratulated the Rajah on obtaining this high distinction. It gave him great pleasure to invest two members of the well-known Sobha Bazar Raj family with the same title within a few months of each other. That family had always distinguished itself by its loyalty and services to the British Government. It was therefore justly entitled to the honors which its different members had enjoyed from the very commencement of the British rule in Bengal. As regarded Rajah Narendra Krishna himself, His Honor might truly say that he (Raja Narendra Krishna) was a public spirited man in the best sense of the word. He had always taken a leading part in all movements of a public nature. He was in fact looked up to as a leader by a large section of the native community. As a zemindar His Honor had much pleasure in saying that the Rajah was a worthy representative of the great landed classes of Bengal. He had been more than once favorably reported on by the Presidency Commissioner. In conclusion, Sir Richard Temple said : "You have doubtless seen many Viceroys and local Governors come and go ; you have doubtless seen many changes introduced into their policy ; but I am sure you have seen no change in one respect, *viz.*, the kindness and hospitality of the British Government towards your family and the great landed aristocracy of Bengal."

NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. EASTWICK, after his visit to Hyderabad, will proceed to Simla, where he will be the guest of the Viceroy.

THERE has been very heavy and continuous rain at Simla. Several landslips have occurred on the new road from Kalka, and Tongha and cart traffic has been stopped in consequence.

THE royal wedding between a daughter of Nawab Moomtaz-ud-Dowla and a nephew of the ex-king of Oudh, which lately took place in Lucknow, is said to have cost the father of the bride full six lakhs, besides the household property and jewels given.

AN infuriated elephant belonging to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore has killed four persons and wounded several others, besides destroying a number of houses, and up-rooting fifty or sixty trees. A whole battalion of sepoys had at last to be called out to capture the animal.

SEVERAL Native Chiefs have already commenced making the necessary preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Bhurtpore is said to have sent out an agent to Calcutta to make large purchases of clothing materials for his troops, who, it is said, are to be supplied with new uniforms on the occasion, and has also indented for several musical instruments for regimental bands.

A BILL was introduced by Mr. Hope, at the last Council Meeting, to amend the law relating to Customs duties. It is believed that the Bill contemplates the abolition of the greater portion of the present export duties. The Reformatory Industrial Schools and Law Reports Bills will be introduced, and referred to Select Committees. Sir D. Forsyth asks leave to introduce a Bill to declare and amend the law in the Central Provinces.

ABOUT fifty summonses were issued on the 4th August against employés in the Government Press at Simla, in consequence of an inquiry now being held by the Deputy Commissioner regarding an attempt made a few days ago to send by post to the *Englishman* private Foreign Office correspondence. The packet was seized by a Police Inspector on its way to the Post Office. An investigation is also being carried on in the Foreign Office, with a view to ascertain how far the employés of that office are implicated.

THE following is an extract from Captain Molloy's diary at Ladakh up to the 11th of July: "During the past fortnight several merchants have arrived in Leh from the south, the greater part of them having preceded their goods, which they have sent *via* Kulu. There are reports, too, of a good many more being on the road, among them some traders new to this route. One of the late arrivals is a Pathan, who last winter took a consignment of Yarkand goods as far as Assam, where, by his account, he must have done some very profitable business. He talks of the country as a kind of Garden of Eden, and evidently looks to it as a rich field for future ventures in the way of commercial speculation. I must say I think the Afghans are decidedly the most enterprising class of traders who patronise this route."

THE *Pioneer* records an occurrence which nearly proved awfully fatal. In the Dehra Ghazi Khan district, several new embankments are being prepared to keep the Indus from over-flowing in the place of old bunds. In the space between the old works and the new, in the Jainpore Tehsil, lies a number of small hamlets and huts, containing some one thousand individuals. These men never apprehended any danger. But one morning, the Assistant Engineer was sailing over the flood in his boat when he was surprised to see the poor people perched upon the highest points about, calmly awaiting death, should the water rise higher. Immediately boats were sent to rescue them, and had it not been for the accidental visit of the Engineer, they would have all died.

IN the matter of presents, during the tour of the Prince in India, the authorities have been most careful to make a selection which shall do no discredit to the donor, and which shall be really valued by the recipients. They will not be presents of enormous intrinsic value, but they will have special features of their own which will make them exceptionally suitable. Portraits of the Queen and of the Prince, royal seals and signets, handsome books in special bindings, lamps, china, carriages, articles really good and valuable in themselves, but not as in the case of jewellery of exceptional money worth. It is hoped also that the Native Princes will in this respect restrain their magnificent lavishness and offer to His Royal Highness such articles as will not dwarf his own liberality. The giving and receiving of presents are not what either the Prince or the Government desires to encourage; the system is believed to be fraught with evil to the Princes themselves, but, as it is a custom of the country, the Prince desires to conform to it in a reasonable degree. Lord Hartington's suggestion, that His Royal Highness should refuse costly gifts, expresses the prevailing feeling on this subject, but when he added that those gifts should be limited to the products of the country, one's mind turned to rice, opium, indigo, and tea, and pictured His Royal Highness on the part of an Indian merchant.

BOMBAY.

THE Kusmore bund in Upper Sind has been breached by floods.

THE Alienation Department in the Bombay Presidency was abolished on the 1st instant.

NANAJEE VITHAL, late *kamdar* of the jewel department of Baroda, is to be prosecuted for embezzling Rs. 34,000.

THE Endowment Fund for the European General Hospital at Bombay now amounts to more than Rs. 30,000.

THE young Gaekwar of Baroda will, it is reported, visit Bombay for the reception of the Prince of Wales in November.

THE Young Thakoor of Bhownuggur lately read Longfellow's *Psalm of Life* at a penny reading given in the capital city.

MULHAR RAO has sent an application to the Viceroy for permission for his solicitors to see him. He wishes to confer with them about presenting an appeal to Parliament.

IT was rumoured in Bombay last Monday that the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda had been removed from Madras. We believe the rumour to be well-founded, and that Mulharao was taken from Madras on Sunday morning and sent to Kurrachee.

A BONFIRE has been made of some of the pictures which used to adorn the palace of Baroda. Probably the artists who minister to the peculiar tastes of Oriental sovereigns anticipate that this destruction of works of art will ensure to them large orders in the future, but we hope that the young occupant of the *guddee* may be so trained as to disappoint their expectations.

THE second municipal election at Bombay has lately been concluded. In the Fort ward of 656 voters, only 317 votes were registered, and in the Market ward of 1,038 only 254 votes were given. The other wards show an equally low proportion. The question as to whether the representatives of mercantile firms, not being partners, were entitled to votes, is likely to be referred to the law-courts.

A CASE of a very painful nature will shortly be heard before one of the Mofussil Magistrates, resembling in every respect, except the position of the parties concerned, the case of Colonel Baker. It appears that an official of the G. I. P. Railway, while travelling in the same carriage with a lady from Kurjut to Narell, conducted himself in such a manner that she raised an alarm. Fortunately the guard of the train heard her cries and stopped the train. The offender has been suspended by the railway authorities.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR and the Ranee Jumnabaee are becoming more popular daily. Since the establishment of the new *régime* great improvements have been effected in the several departments of the State. Important public works are to be immediately commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. Hill, C. E. At the express desire of Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., a new and short road, leading from the Post Office in Camp through *Nawab-ka-Bagh* to the Railway station, is to be constructed.

UNDER the heading "A Panacea for Cholera," we observe an article in one of the Bombay papers, which states that a certain "Mr. Karshedjee Behramjee Devacha, a resident of Tanna, who has been in search of a remedy for cholera for many years past, has at last succeeded in discovering what he is confident is a specific for the disease and which he describes as "cholera mixture or cholera pills." These, he states, he has repeatedly tried on many poor people in his own district who were suffering from very severe attacks of cholera, and with unvarying and thorough success. "Mr. Devacha, at last, thought it advisable to bring his new experiment to the notice of the public, and secured certificates from many respectable gentlemen of Tanna, and also from the surgeon in charge of the Tanna Charitable Dispensary." We have heard of so many "panaceas," "certain cures," and "unfailing remedies," that we confess we do not place implicit reliance in the above.

A BARODA correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:—Ornaments of the value of about seven lakhs of rupees, which were presented by Mulharao to Luxmeebaee's father, have been extracted from the box in which they were locked up. The box was under attachment and was sealed. The bottom board was removed, and the ornaments were taken away. State jewels, of the value of about thirty lakhs of rupees, are also missing from the State jewel department. The affair is regarded with some surprise, as great care had been taken to secure the valuables, and they were in charge of a careful and trustworthy officer, Gunputrao Maharajah, a relation of Gujanund Vittul, in whose custody they have been since the arrest and suspension of Mulharao. Sir Richard Meade and the Assistant Resident both continue to receive threatening letters from some cowardly scoundrels at Poona headed "*Death! Death!! Death!!! Look out for your life We have taken our sacred oaths to kill you.*"

THE sad news conveyed by telegraph of the loss of the *Stuart Hahnemann*, with 39 lives, has caused a deep commotion amongst those interested in the shipping trade of Bombay. The ship was 2,322 tons, builders' measurement, and 1,997 tons net register, and was built in 1874, by Messrs. A. McMillan and Son, Liverpool, and was owned by Messrs. Stuart and Douglas of the same port. She made her first voyage to Bombay with a cargo of coals and was laden there with 13,637 bales of cotton, being one of the largest cargoes ever carried by a ship from that port. When in harbour she was anchored off Apollo Bunder, and the *Gazette* says her tall masts with seven yards on each, and her graceful lines, and appearance generally, attracted the attention of every one visiting the bunder. In fact she was a noble looking ship, and, to those uninitated in the mysteries of ship-building, appeared to be as near perfection as a ship could be. Through the courtesy of Captain Van Norden, visitors were daily allowed to see the ship, and several of the masters who went over her did not hesitate to say they considered her a dangerous ship, for they calculated that, being so heavily sparred, and all iron rigging, which had to be worked by the donkey engine, if the vessel met with sudden bad weather, she must either capsize or have her masts blown out of her; and the masts seem to have been too strong to give way. Unfortunately these predictions have come too true, and there can be but little doubt that Captain Van Norden, in his desire to make a quick passage, "carried on" too long, and his vessel met the fate of the *Captain*.

MADRAS.

A MEMORIAL Hall in honor of the late Lord Mayo will be built at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 365,000.

A THIRD French official, M. Denis Frederic Virence, Commissaire of Pondichery, has died after a few hours' illness.

THE Raja of Pittapore, in Madras, has been bound over to keep the peace for a year, and to furnish two securities of Rs. 1,000 each for assaulting a policeman.

A TELEGRAM from Secunderabad says: "Sub-Lieutenant Carlyon, of the 107th Regiment, has been fully exonerated and released from arrest by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was reprimanded as requiring advice. No fault was found with his military duties, and his intelligence was praised."

AN *employé* in the Nizam's P. W. D. has been getting into trouble for marrying his deceased wife's sister, having been indicted under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. Both the bridegroom and the bride's father were charged with knowingly making a false declaration to a public officer and pleaded guilty, throwing themselves on the mercy of the Court. They urged as an extenuating circumstance " that similar marriages and declarations in connection therewith have occurred in and still take place in India and England, and they also know of some cases in Chudderghaut even."

IN a recent suit connected with the Bank of Madras, the Head cash-keeper of the Bank was called and gave his evidence as follows, after referring to the ledger :—

Mr. Miller.—What is the total amount of Ragavaloo's dealings with the Bank during the year 1866.

M. Cingara Charry.—I don't know; there were two Ragavaloo Naidoos that had dealings with the Bank and these dealings were both put under the same name.

Kernan, J.—I suppose you mixed them up so as to make them clearer to explain when asked about them (laughter.)

Mr. Miller.—But has the mistake only just been found out and has it not been altered ?

Witness.—I don't know.

Kernan, J.—What sort of transactions are those you have pointed out in the Ledger ?

Witness.—Discounts on Bills.

Kernan, J.—What Bills ?

Witness.—Accommodation Bills.

Mr. Miller.—And is it your duty to enquire about the parties and recommend the business to the Directors if you think it is safe ?

Witness.—Yes.

Kernan, J.—But did you know they were Accommodation Bills at the time ?

Witness.—Yes, my Lord.

Kernan, J.—And did the Directors also know it at the time ?

Witness.—They did my Lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Advocate-General.—And how long did these transactions continue ?

Kernan, J.—You need not enquire Mr. Advocate-General: in all probability they are going on now.

Mr. Advocate-General.—Who was the other party to these Accommodation Bills ?

Witness.—Veerasawmy, the Interpreter at the Police Court.

Kernan, J.—I shall most certainly transfer my account to the Oriental Bank after this (laughter.)

Mr. Advocate-General.—And I shall sell my shares (laughter.)

BURMAH.

FOUR dacoits concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton have been tried and sentenced to be hanged, but have appealed to the Judicial Commissioner. Colonel Duncan has left Rangoon for Mandalay.

ASIA.

A COMPANY is being organized to work the Lingga, or Silantik, coal mines, in Sarawak without delay—an undertaking which must materially increase the prosperity of the country, as it has been estimated that the output of coal per year of from 80,000 to 100,000 tons will be almost sufficient to supply the Singapore market. This coal has been proved to be of first-rate quality, and quite equal to the best West Hartley.

A CHINESE PAPER has heard " on good authority that Dr. Bushell, physician to the British Legation at Peking, was assaulted by stones at one of the gateways of that city on the 21st ultimo, and that on the same day a Russian gentleman was roughly handled by the populace. This is the extent of our information, which is meagre enough; still it leaves an unpleasant impression. It is not often we hear of foreigners connected with any of the Legations in Peking being treated with incivility, and in the present instance the attacks seem to have been of a determined nature."

FROM Alexandria it is announced that a firman from the Sultan has been received sanctioning the cession to Egypt of the port of Zeyha, on the Gulf of Aden. This augments the Egyptian tribute to the Porte by the sum of £15,000 yearly. Zeyha has hitherto been administered by its own Sheikh, and was in effect independent of the Porte, although recognizing its suzerainty and paying dues equivalent to a sum of £ 800 per annum. It is also stated that the Sultan has invited the Khedive to pay a visit to Constantinople during the summer. The Khedive has issued a decree ordering the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by the Egyptian Administration from September next. Munzinger Bey, Governor of Eastern Soudan, has been created a pasha.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS returned to Singapore on the 29th June from a visit to Penang and Malacca, during which he paid flying visits to Klang, Perak, and Salangore. The visits to Tunkoo Dia Odin and the Sultan of Salangore were very cordially received, and H. E. was much pleased with the progress made by the Resident and Assistant Resident in placing the administration of those countries on a satisfactory basis, and introducing order and system where no system formerly existed. Matters are now apparently going on very smoothly throughout the protected Native States, and there seems every reason to hope that the internecine disturbances which have so long prevented the development of their resources will not recur, but that the chiefs will find peace and prosperity more profitable than freebooting and the levying of blackmail.

A TRAVELLER in Borneo relates the following anecdotes about alligators :—" A few months ago two women were taken up in Simanggang for poisoning a relative. They were found guilty and condemned to imprisonment for a period of years. The younger one protested that she was innocent, and prayed that she might be swallowed by an alligator, were she then telling a falsehood. The same evening she went down to bathe close to the fort, and a faint scream she had barely time to utter announced that her prayer had been heard! The Assistant Resident of Sintang informed me, that when stationed at Bunut, the river occasionally rose up to the level of his house. An alligator, taking advantage of high water, appropriated a monkey, fastened by a string to a post in the verandah. The second officer of the *Madura* assured me, when steaming in the Upper Kapuas, he once saw on the banks of the river, an alligator lying still as death with his jaws wide open. Two monkeys were playing in front of him, but finding no notice taken of their gambols, became bolder and bolder in their manœuvres, gradually approaching him nearer and nearer. Unfortunately a bend in the river occurring at the moment prevented the officer from seeing the *finale*, which in all probability witnessed the disappearance of one of the players down those still placid jaws."

THE *Goloss* is still taking pains to explain the meaning of the famous article supposed to have been inspired by the friends of the Czarewitch. The general attention it excited was, it seems, due to the busybody politicians of Vienna, from which capital were first issued the telegrams that startled all Europe by predicting the early rupture of the three Emperors League. So far from there being any prospect of this event, an *entente* so admirable as that existing between these great monarchs should have the effect of bringing in other Powers; and this process will naturally work through single members of the triad making approaches suitable to their particular interests. Such, it is implied, was the recent advance of Russia, through the columns of the *Goloss* towards ourselves. The St. Petersburg writer laments that at Berlin so natural a proceeding should have been misconstrued into a sort of treason against the alliance itself. The *National Zeitung*, which is particularly referred to here, disclaims such imputed jealousy. " The great mistake of the *Goloss*," it says, " is to represent it to be to the interest of Germany that there should be any tendency to ill-feeling between Russia and England." If we were so misunderstood, adds the Berlin journal, this must have been due to incorrect telegrams from London. In short the arts of the British press, aided by the duplicity of that of Vienna, are answerable for the whole of the unpleasantness that arose between the two Northern Powers, according to this latest version.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Schlesische Zeitung* communicates some interesting intelligence about the newly formed Trans-Caspian district. The Russians attach great importance to the position of Krasnovodsk, the capital of this district, which is to be connected by a line of steamers with Astrakhan on the one side, and the Caucasian coast towns on the other, and which they hope to make an emporium for the goods coming from Khiva, and those sent from Europe for the Central Asian market. In order to attain this object it is absolutely necessary to provide for the security of the caravan road between the oasis of Khiva and the harbour of Krasnovodsk, along which postal communication is maintained by mounted Khirgiz officials. Although caravans have several times passed along this road without injury, they are entirely at the mercy of the Tekke-Turcomans, who during the last market season plundered so many of the caravans that the quantity of goods which actually reached the market was very small. These Tekke-Turcomans are not easily got at, for their country extends to the borders of Afghanistan, and is separated from the Russian possessions by broad spaces of desert. Their hostility to the Russians, too, is so great that, though such of them as have been captured on their plundering expeditions have been severely punished, this does not seem to deter them from taking every opportunity of injuring Russian interests. According to the last accounts from Krasnovodsk, the Russian Governor, General Lomakin, who was so successful in his expedition to the Valley of the Attrek last year, will shortly proceed with a body of troops along the whole of the caravan road as far as Khiva, in order to ascertain the best means of protecting the road in question. The correspondent adds that the construction of the railway from Samara to Orenburg, which will be the first of the Central Asian lines, is now in full progress, and a huge iron bridge is being built across the Volga. This line will, it is hoped, be ready for traffic in the course of next year.

THE following is the official account of the death of the last chief who upheld the cause of Sultan Soliman in Yunan : 'Tso Tsung-tang, Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh, reports on the reconsideration of, and re-investigation into the heroic conduct of a former Acting Prefect of Kwei-teh, Cheng-shun, and his family and subordinates, all now deceased. Cheng-shun entered into his duties on the 8th moon of the first year of Tunn-chi (1862), just at the time when the Mahomedans raised the standard of rebellion. All the neighbouring towns fell, one after another, to the fury of the insurgents, but Kwei-teh, owing to the energetic and gallant defence of Cheng-shun, held out bravely for six years. Forlorn and unassisted, the hearts of the people were strengthened to resistance by the exertions of their Prefect; but during the night of the 16th of the 2nd moon of the 6th year of Tung-chi, the rebel chiefs, with over 1,000 followers, surprised the town. Cheng-shun ascended the battlement and fought manfully—hurling down a rain of stones on the enemy; but treachery had already shown itself within the walls. The gates were opened and the rebels poured in. Cheng-shun now gathered together his followers, and with sword and knives fought hand to hand in the streets. Seventeen of the rebels had fallen before them, when a band attacked them in the rear, and Cheng-shun was felled to the ground by a stone hurled at his head. The insurgents crowded around him, but Cheng-shun railed at them in a furious tone. They cut off his left arm, and he railed with increased vehemence. Finally, they cut off his right foot and quartered him. Cheng-shun's two brothers then led their mother to the scene of his death, and the three, while weeping with grief and abusing the perpetrators, were despatched by their spears. Valour of so rare a character should

be specially commemorated, and the mark of honour previously conferred by the Throne on Cheng-shun is considered to be inadequate. It is now suggested that higher posthumous distinctions should be granted, and that the Imperial consent should in addition be given to the dedication of a temple to the memory of Cheng-shun and his family.

WITHIN a quarter of a century Russia has moved down from the north of the Caspian Sea, 500 miles south and 1,400 miles east, until she is now within 250 miles of Peshawur, with her influence extending where her arms have not reached. As Sir H. Rawlinson states in his recent work on "England and Russia in the East," instead of two empires divided by half the continent of Asia, there is now only a narrow strip of territory intervening between their frontiers, occupied either by tribes torn by internecine war or nationalities in the lowest stage of decrepitude, and traversed by military roads in all directions. The railway system, rapidly developed in European Russia, is now stretching its arms into Asia. Her possession of the valley of the Oxus, like her conquest of the Caucasus, cannot be considered as an ultimate point, but only as a resting place or stage in advance. Turkestan with its simple nomad population can scarcely be *the goal* of her wishes : and it might altogether seem as improbable that Russia should remain content with the comparatively barren districts of Central Asia, while India, the gem of the East, lay beyond, as that a burglar should be satisfied with robbing the hen-roosts when his centre bit was capable of opening a way into the house which he knew to contain goodly stores of silver. Mr. Cochrane lately observed before the Commons that no country excepting Germany had been making such rapid territorial progress as Russia during the last half century. She had her gaze fixed on the East, and on the West, and there was a phrase that there was always an Eastern iron in her fire. She had recently made a great addition to her territorial power in Central Asia, and the question raised by that state of things was one of momentous interest to England. Count Rostoyschine, formerly Governor of Moscow, has said that Russia, to overcome England, must divide Turkey according to her ancient plan, taking Moldavia. Roumania, and Constantinople dividing the remaining territory between Prussia and Austria, securing Egypt for France and sending 50,000 men through Persia to India to drive England out of all her Eastern possessions. Now it may be remarked parenthetically that, without any suspicion of overweening vanity, we may affirm that a considerably larger number than 50,000 men would be required to make any impression on British India, unless the Sikhs and other warriors of the North-West transferred their allegiance to the invaders. And it can hardly be conceived as probable that our comrades in arms of the mutiny could desert the English for the hard despotism of Russia. Still the possibility of course remains that a Russian army might march upon our Indian gates at a time when we might be unhappily involved in European war, and when we could with difficulty spare reinforcements from England. Yet even in that event we surely need be under no apprehension lest the successors of the conquerors of Alma and Inkerman should forthwith succumb to their old enemies.

THE *Challenger* established seven deep-sea observing stations between Mindanao and the Admiralty Islands, and at each of these sounded, took samples of the bottom, took a series of temperatures at different depths, and got specimens of water from the surface, the bottom, and intermediate depths, for the determination of the specific gravity and for chymical analysis. At five of the seven stations, the trawl was sent down and a fair representation of the deep-sea fauna was procured. The greatest depth on this line—2,500 fathoms—was found between the Molucca Passage and the Pellew Islands. The samples of bottom varied in character according to the depth, very much as in the Atlantic. The average temperature of the sea surface during this part of the cruise was 82·5 deg. Fahrenheit. The serial temperature soundings seem to show that a great part of the Western Pacific is not entirely in free communication with the Southern Sea, for the water, after sinking rapidly in temperature until it reaches 34·5 deg. Fahrenheit, at a depth of 1,500 fathoms, maintains that temperature for all greater depths. The section from the Philippines to the Admiralty Islands may be considered to have been taken, roughly along the Equator, as it was all between lat. 5 deg. N. and lat 3 deg. 3 min. S. The section, 2,250 miles long, from the Admiralty Islands to Japan, was practically meridional. The observing stations in the second section were 12 in number and pretty regularly distributed with regard to distance. The greatest depth was found on the 23d of March in 4,575 fathoms. This is the deepest trustworthy sounding on record, with the exception of two taken by the *Tuscarora*, off the east coast of Japan, in 4,643 and 4,655 fathoms respectively, but no sample of the bottom was procured on either of these occasions. The sounding in 4,575 fathoms was taken in the morning. Only a very small sample of the bottom came up, and the depth was so unexpected that it was decided to repeat the sounding to avoid all possibility of error. In the meantime the ship had drifted a little, and the second sounding, which was most satisfactory in every respect, gave 4,475 fathoms. The tube of the sounding machine contained an excellent sample of the bottom, which was of a very peculiar character, consisting almost entirely of the siliceous shells of *radiolaria* Three out of four Miller-Casella thermometers sent down to these depths were crushed to pieces by the enormous pressure they had to bear—between five and six tons on the square inch ; the fourth withstood the pressure, and registered, when corrected for the pressure, at 1,500 fathoms, the usual temperature for that depth, 34·5 deg. Fahrenheit, so that at that place there is a layer of water at that uniform temperature occupying the bottom of the ocean trough of the enormous thickness of 3,075 fathoms (18,450 feet). The soundings in this section were usually deep. They commence near Admiralty Island, with a depth of 1,100 fathoms, and a characteristic globigerina ooze. The next sounding gives "red clay" at 2,670 fathoms, and this is continued at like depths until the western verge of the Carolines is reached, where there is "gray ooze" at 2,325 fathoms, and "globigerina ooze" at 1,850. Between the Carolines and the Ladrones there is the sounding in 4,575 fathoms, "red clay," with its character almost entirely masked by the quantity of siliceous shells.

LITERARY.

THE second volume of Mr. Beames's 'Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India' is just out and embraces copious dissertations on the nouns and pronouns of Hindee, Punjabee, Sindhee, Gujaratee, Mahrathee, Oriya, and Bengalee. The work, when completed, will be one of the most learned and scholarly contributions to Indian literature produced since the rapid development in this century of the science of comparative philology.

SIR JAMES BROOKE left all letters and papers connected with his career in Borneo, in the hands of Mr. Spencer St. John, whom he named his literary executor. The preparation of a work which it was the wish of the late Rajah should be undertaken by no one but Mr. St. John has been retarded by that gentleman's diplomatic appointment to Peru, but the publication of the book will not be long delayed. It is not, however, designed to supersede the works through which the story of Sarawak has already become familiar, having been undertaken more as a personal tribute of regard to the late Rajah than with a view of giving any new details of his career. The last decade of the Rajah's life was, as regarded his adopted country, uneventful.

WE have, not for some weeks, recorded the pleasure with which we see *Figaro* duly placed on our table. A slap on the back in last week's number reminds us of our duty, though we would by no means insinuate that the slap was intended to have that effect. Our snubbed correspondent intimates that his "'orn" is pretty certain not to annoy *Figaro* any more. His epitaph will be that which Lord Byron unjustly said of Keats that he was "killed by a critique." But that is a small matter, compared with the fact that the pages of *Figaro* are at least as entertaining and suggestive as ever. "Caro" does his work well, in spite of the difficulties under which he labours, and the letter-press is far superior to anything of the kind we should have expected to see in such a paper in Calcutta.

WE see that the Goverement of the Punjab turns an honest penny by selling books of all kinds at the Central Depôt, Lahore. Ten per cent. discount for cash is allowed on books worth fifty rupees and upwards. In the catalogue published in the *Punjab Gazette*, we notice the items of leg-guards, batting-gloves, stumps, &c., under the head of "cricketing gear ;" so that it would be more correct to say that the Government goes in for general dealing. Some of the titles of the works are striking. "Great Things done by Little People" is, we presume, a collection of Acts passed by Supreme and other Councils in India. It is to be had for Rs. 1-6. The value set upon the different works does much honor to the discrimination of the appraiser. Keshub Chunder Sen's English visit is to be had for five rupees ; whilst "Lives of the most eminent English Poets, with critical observations on their works, by Samuel Johnson, L.L.D." are obtainable for As. 14-6. The introduction of a pie column is doubtless intended to show how very accurately the valuations of the books has been arrived at. Plutarch's Lives, for instance, cost Rs. 34-10-3, and we have no doubts the item of the three pie could, if necessary, be accounted for in the most logical manner.

WE have received a specimen copy of the famous "Calcutta Pantheon," limned by Caro and published by the proprietors of the *Oriental Figaro*. It is a fine work of art, and certainly surpasses anything of the kind yet produced in this country. It is also, we think, the best of Caro's many Indian sketches, and places him in the front rank of our artists. There is a dash and freedom in the figures of the Pantheon, which none but a true disciple of the art could produce. It is a pity that there is so little scope in India for an artist of Caro's abilities. In any other country but this, he would long since have been engaged in transferring to paper the many beautiful scenes to be found here ; but we seem to be utterly without enterprise of this sort, and doubtless the only object Caro has in remaining is the opportunity of distinguishing himself during the visit of the Prince of Wales. He has, we are glad to hear, entered into an arrangement with the *Graphic*, and we shall thus not entirely loose the results of his able pencil. He has also decided upon forming a large album, descriptive of the tour of His Royal Highness. This will contain about fifty plates and form a beautiful record of the trip, and the places through which the Royal party will pass.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. SPEAKER.—In rising to move that you do leave the chair, I will take this opportunity of making the statement which I promised respecting the contemplated visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The House is aware that His Royal Highness has for some time contemplated this visit. His Royal Highness, as the House knows, is a great traveller ; there are very few countries which he has not visited ; but I need not dwell on the great importance of travel to a person filling the high, important, and responsible post which His Royal Highness does in an age of travel. I wont say, as a great writer did, that travel is the best education, but I think I may venture to say that it is the best education for Princes. His Royal Highness always felt an interest in the dominions of the Queen, and it was therefore fitting that he should make that memorable visit to Canada, which both to the Canadians and to himself was equally

satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) His Royal Highness now contemplates travels of a more extensive, perhaps I may say of a more important, character. The House must be aware that the rules and regulations which were adopted and which recently prevailed in the visit to our own colonies would not be adapted to a visit to India, an ancient land of many nations. In the colonies His Royal Highness, generally speaking, met a population of his own race, and I may say of his own religion and his own manners. In India he will have to visit a variety of nations, of different races, of different religions, of different customs and manners; and it will be obvious to the House that the simplicity of arrangement which might suit a visit to our own fellow-subjects in the colonies would not equally apply to the condition of India and its population. There is one remarkable characteristic of oriental manners, well known to gentlemen in this House, which did not prevail in the previous travels of His Royal Highness to any great extent—that is, the exchange of presents between visitors and their hosts. This is a custom so deeply rooted in orientals, and, I may say, particularly in Indian life, that although it was obvious to the old Government of the country that it was one which might lead to great corruption, although the Government of the Queen which succeeded have been animated by the same conviction, and although they prevented those they employed from materially benefitting by this custom, because the latter relinquish the presents and State gifts which they receive, still they found it impossible formally to terminate it, and it has attained an important development among the Indian population. Well, the Council of India upon this point received an intimation, or more than an intimation, from the Viceroy that mere presents of ceremonial, which have of late years been discouraged, need not, in the opinion of His Excellency, be adopted in the present case. But I may remind the House that, although an arrangement of that kind might be effected, still, His Royal Highness is about to visit immense populations—populations of upwards of two hundred millions—and that he will be the guest or make the acquaintance of many Chiefs and Rulers; that there are among these great populations, I believe, at least 90 reigning Sovereigns at this time; and no doubt His Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise those spontaneous feelings, so characteristic of his nature, of generosity and splendour, which the character of the country likewise requires to be gratified. (Hear.) I mention these circumstances in passing. The House is aware that by the arrangement now prevailing in India, if a present is received by any one employed by the Government of the Viceroy, that present is yielded up to the Government; that it is dealt with by a particular department of the State; that it is sold (a laugh), and the proceeds of the sale placed to the account of the Government. I think the House will agree with Her Majesty's Ministers that there would be something most undignified (hear, hear), something most distasteful, if on a visit like this by the Heir to the Crown of Great Britain, any details of this kind should be entered into. (Hear, hear.) I hope also the House will agree with another conclusion of Her Majesty's Ministers—that not only should we not adopt this custom which has generally prevailed with regard to subjects, but that really it would be advisable, if we can arrange it, and I think it can be arranged, that this question of presents should not be the subject of any discussion whatever (hear, hear), and that we should not come to any specific vote upon a subject of that character. I think it is impossible not to see that all the grace and dignity of gifts are lost if those who receive them are aware of that too mechanical and commonplace manner in which things are arranged which should spring from the spontaneous feeling and impulse of the donor. (Hear, hear.) Having made these few observations, I will now tell the House what are the arrangements which we propose to make, and in duration of the visit of His Royal Highness will be probably six months, and, as far as I can form an opinion, he will leave Europe about the middle of October. About the 17th of October, I think, the *Serapis* and the *Osborne* will be at Brindisi. The *Serapis* will be for the accommodation of His Royal Highness and suite; the *Osborne* attends the *Serapis*, first of all in case an accident should occur, which I hope will not be the case; and secondly, because when they enter the great rivers of India, there would be a difficulty with regard to the draught of water. Besides, this, the detached squadron has been ordered, under Admiral Lambert, to rendezvous at Bombay, both in order to strengthen the Indian station and to give that pomp and circumstance which becomes the heir of one who, I hope, is still the Sovereign of the Seas. (Cheers.) Whether the detached squadron will meet the Prince at Bombay or Aden is not yet settled, and I think it is a point which must be left to the decision of His Royal Highness. My right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty will place upon the table an estimate of the expenses of this visit, as far as the Navy is concerned. That estimate for carrying the Prince and his suite to India and bringing them home in due time will be about £52,000, about four-fifths of which must fall upon the present financial year, and the other fifth upon the one that follows. When His Royal Highness touches the Indian soil he becomes the guest of the Viceroy. The Viceroy has strongly expressed the opinion and the wish that this should be the case. He is deeply interested in the visit of the Prince, which he has counselled strongly from the first, and has expressed in language which I have read that it would be of great benefit to this country and to India. But although he is to become the guest of the Viceroy in India, the expense to the Indian Government will not be very considerable, for it will be confined entirely to the rites of hospitality. I do not know that it is necessary for me to give to the House an estimate of that cost to the Indian Budget. I have seen an estimate, and it is not one of very considerable amount. I should say that probably £30,000 will be the cost under that head. It is my duty to inform the House of the position in which His Royal Highness visits India. He does not go there as the representative of Her Majesty, but as the Heir-apparent of her Crown. It is, therefore, obvious that some difficulties which, under other circumstances, might be contemplated as arising from the position of the Viceroy and His Royal Highness cannot prevail in the present instance because no one has been so earnestly anxious for this visit as the Viceroy himself, and no one has been more careful and fruitful in devising expedients which may secure for His Royal Highness that position which would satisfy the country and himself. (Hear, hear.) For reasons of this kind it has been arranged that His Royal Highness shall hold an investiture of the Star of India, which will probably be the most important ceremony in which the Princes and Chiefs of India will participate. There are many other things by which I feel perfectly convinced that without taking a step which would be full of political inconvenience, by interfering in any way with the legal and constitutional character of the Viceroy, his Royal Highness will be placed throughout his travels in a position which will impress the mind of India with his real dignity and influence. I have shown to the House what will be the expenditure incurred in carrying the Prince to India, and in preparing and securing his return to this country. I have intimated to the House the probable expenditure which will be defrayed by the Indian treasury during the time His Royal Highness is in India, and which, as I have observed, will be strictly limited to the rites of hospitality; it is necessary for me now to tell the House the sum we think it necessary to propose that the House should vote for what I may call the personal expenses of His Royal Highness. I do not wish in any way to advert again to the subject of presents. We consider that His Royal Highness should be able in a manner worthy of his character and position to gratify all those impulses for which, under the circumstances of this case, when he becomes the guest of those Indian Chiefs, and often not only the sharer of their hospitality but of their pastimes, he should be properly provided; and the amount we propose to move in committee on the first fitting opportunity is the sum £60,000. (Hear, hear.) We believe that is a sum which will allow His Royal Highness to accomplish all that he can reasonably desire, and will maintain his position with becoming splendour. (Cheers.) We propose, also, that that sum should be subject to an audit, and that the auditor should be Sir William Anderson. He will be in constant communication on the subject with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the accounts will be strictly confidential. The money will be expended on the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, and we appeal with confidence to the House to agree to the arrangement we have made. (Cheers.) I do not know that there is anything I need add further than to express a hope that Providence will keep guard over this precious charge, and that His Royal Highness may, after his visit to India, return to his native land with that enlarged experience which becomes the heir of empires. (Loud cheers.)

Preparing the "Serapis."

The *Serapis*, iron troopship, is being vigorously prepared at Portsmouth for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales during his forthcoming voyage to India. The temporary alterations are very extensive, and necessitate more or less important re-adjustments being made on the whole of the three decks. A large deck-house will be erected on the poop, where the present *chart-house* is placed, or immediately over the staircase leading from the saloon. It will be fitted and furnished in a luxurious manner, and will answer in every respect, though somewhat smaller in dimensions, the purposes of the deck-houses on board the royal yachts. In the saloon on the upper deck seven cabins have been removed on the starboard side, and the whole of the ladies' cabins and those used by the commanding officers of troops have been removed on the port side. The remaining portion of the cabin accommodation is being fitted for the reception of His Royal Highness, whereby he will be supplied with sleeping, bath, and dressing rooms on each side of the ship, one suite being set apart for the outward and the other for the homeward voyage, so that only the shady or cool side of the ship need be used each passage. The body of the grand saloon itself will be divided into three portions, each being separated by massive curtains. The uttermost part will be used as reception-room, the old hatch-way and its coamings having been removed and boarded over, and a new staircase formed 15 feet forward, in order that the requisite space may be secured; the intermediate compartment will be used as a drawing-room and the fore compartment will be converted into State dining-room, and will be fitted to accommodate 62 guests. The whole of the rooms will be splendidly decorated, and will be furnished with couches, chairs, &c., *en suite*. On the main deck, the midship cabins in the saloon have been removed so as to form a broad and clear passage to the new temporary staircase, already mentioned, leading to the upper saloon. The after entry port on this deck will be arranged to receive visitors, who, on entering, will proceed through the main saloon and so on to the reception-room on the upper deck. The remaining cabins on each side will be appropriated to the guests of the Prince, and additional cabins will be constructed on the starboard side to accommodate the number expected. It was at first intended that the captain should use the suite of rooms on the upper deck not required by His Royal Highness, but this arrangement has been altered, and the captain will go forward with his officers, for whose accommodation a war-room and cabins are being built in the fore part of the main deck. There will be little alteration in the lower deck. The cabins will be appropriated to the use of the servants of the Prince and his guests, and the fore part of the ship formerly devoted to the messing of troops will be occupied by the additional crew which will be required. The ship has already undergone a complete overhaul, has been supplied with new boilers, and made a very successful trial trip on the mile a short time ago. Outside the *Serapis* will be encompassed by a broad moulding composed of two rounds and a hollow, the former being painted red and the latter yellow. With this exception her outward appearance will be unchanged. She will be provided with a State barge and a new steam pinnace for the purposes of the Royal excursion. The whole of the alterations mentioned above are temporary only, and on the return of the ship she will, for troop service, be refitted exactly as she was before, The *Serapis* will be accom-

panied by the Royal yacht *Osborne*, which, on her return from St. Petersburg with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, will be painted white, after the manner of the Indian troopships. It is now generally understood that the *Serapis* will be commissioned by the Hon. Carr Glyn, late Flag Captain at Portsmouth to Admiral Sir Rodney Munday.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BARNES, Major C. H., to England to appear before a medical board.
BARKER, Lieutenant J. S. S., to England to appear before a medical Board.
BULLER, Lieutenant G. J., to England to 20th October 1876.
BUIST, Lieutenant Colonel D. S., to Doonga Gully to the 15th October.
HORE, Captain F. S., to remain in England to 15th December 1875.
HUNGERFORD, Surgeon Major R., to England to appear before a medical board.
JACKSON, Major W., to Naini Tal to the 15th October.
PIGOU, Lieutenant C. G. S., to Europe for six months.
SUART, Lieutenant W. H., to Mussoorie to the 31st October.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.-

ACKLOM, Mr. R. E., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police of the 4th Class.
ASHBURNER, Lieut-Colonel J., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.
BLOOMFIELD, Captain A., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.
CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., to officiate as Judge of the Civil Court at Lucknow.
DRYSDALE, Mr. T., to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.
FEDDEN, Mr. F., Assistant of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
GRACE, Major C. H., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.
GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.
HAMMOND, Captain H. A., to officiate as District Supdt. of the 3rd Class.
PROBY, Mr. D. G., to officiate as District Supdt. of the 4th Class.
RICKETTS, Major M. P., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.
THOMPSON, Major W. B., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.
WARD, Captain H. C. E., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

MILITARY.

BEATSON, Deputy Surgeon-General J. F., to be Surgeon-General.
BARR, Lieutenant J. E., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
CARR, Captain F. S., permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further service of two years.
DAWSON, Lieutenant-Colonel F. promoted to the rank of Colonel.
HODGSON, Lieutenant-Colonel H. N., promoted to the rank of Colonel.
HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant J. B., promoted to the rank of Captain.
HANNEN, Major G. G., to officiate as Chief Garrison Instructor.
MILFORD, Captain R. C. W., promoted to the rank of Major.
SHAKESPEAR, Captain G. R. J., to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.
TOPHAM, Captain R., promoted to the rank of Major.
VICE, Lieutenant C. F., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL.

BRETT, Mr. A. C., appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.
CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., Deputy Collector Monghyr, transferred to Bhagulpore.
CHOUDHRY, Baboo T. L., Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong leave for six months.
COUNSELL, Mr. T. A., appointed to act as Head Assistant, Judicial Department, Bengal Secretariat.
COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
DUTT, Baboo S. B., Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Purneah, to have charge of the Mudhepore division of the Bhagulpore district.
FORBES, Mr. L. R., Deputy Magistrate, promoted to the 5th grade.
FISHER, Mr. C. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jessore, appointed to conduct the Kheddah operations in the Bhootan Dooars.
GAEL, Mr. J. D., appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum.
GRAVES, Mr. F., Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be in charge of the District Police of Jessore.
GAYER, Surgeon-Major E. J., to be Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs and Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
KILBY, Mr. S. J., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye.
MOHENDRO, Baboo N. B., Deputy Magistrate, Rajshahye, promoted to the 2nd grade.
MACKENZIE, Mr. H. W., Deputy Magistrate, promoted to the 4th grade.
MITTER, Baboo N. C., Sub-Deputy Collector, Hajeepore, transferred to Barrh in the district of Patna.
MARTIN, Mr. W. B., leave for three months.
PERSHAD, Baboo R. N., Sub-Deputy Collector, Barrh, transferred to Hajeepore in the district of Mozufferpore.
PRICE, Surgeon G., of the Medical Department, appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Pubna.
SMITH, Mr. W. M., Deputy Magistrate, Doomka, Southal Pergunnahs, promoted to the 3rd grade.
SEN, Baboo R. S., appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector in Chittagong.

BOMBAY.

BLANC, Surgeon-Major H. J., to be a Magistrate of the 3rd class.
GOODFELLOW, Major G. R., Acting Political Superintendent, Akalkot, passed an examination in the Arabic language according to the Higher Standard.
GRANT, Major G. C., to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Kurrachee.
PHILLPOTS, Mr. S. H., to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad.

MILITARY.

BEEKE, Captain J., re-appointed Quarter Master.
CANDY, Lieutenant J. M., 20th N. I., passed an examination in the Marathi language.
DOIG, Captain A. J., to be Major.
GORDON, Major J. R., to remain in England to 14th October 1875 on leave of absence.
HARTIGAN, Captain J. M., to officiate as Quarter Master.
HARRIS, Captain T., 66th Foot, passed an examination in the Persian language.
HARE, Major the Hon'ble R., to remain at Poona to 31st August 1875 on leave of absence.
JAMES, Captain C. F., Staff Corps, on furlough to Europe for two years.
PRINGLE, Lieutenant A., to Bombay to 31st October 1875.
PRICE, Lieutenant R. L., Staff Corps, to be Captain.
SANDERS, Captain T. W., to be Major.
SWINHOE, Captain C., Staff Corps, to be Major.

MADRAS.

BLISS, Mr. H. W., to act as District and Sessions Judge of Madura.
BRANDT, Mr. F., Acting District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Godavery.
D'ROZARIO, Mr. V. P., to act as Subordinate Judge of Calicut.
EASTALL, Captain C. E. L., to act as Superintendent of Police, Jeypore.
HALLETT, Captain W. H., to act as Magistrate of Police for the town of Madras.
JOHNSTON, Mr. J. W., Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Salem, to act as Superintendent of Prisons for the town of Madras.
MCCARTHY, Mr. S. T., Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, to act as Sub-Collector of the Chingleput district.
MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., to act as Sub-Collector of Madura.
MCGOUN, Major A., to act as Commandant of a Battalion of the Nair Brigade.
PARKER, Mr. G. A., Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam.
WELDON, Major T., leave for three months,
WOODROFFE, Mr. F. H., to be District and Sessions Judge of Godavery, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., Extra Asst. Commissioner, Kumaon, eight months' leave.
BOUTFLOWER, Mr. W. N., to officiate in the 3rd Grade of the Educational Service.
CADELL, Major R. W., District Supdt. of Police, Muttra, three months' leave.
CONCANNON, Mr. J. W., Deputy Collector, Ghazipore, three months' leave.
COLVIN, Mr. E., Magistrate, Moradabad, leave for one month.
DODD, Mr. C., to officiate as Principal, Agra College.
GRIFFITH, Mr. R. T. H., to officiate as Director of Public Instruction.
GOUGH, Mr. A. E., to officiate as Principal, Benares College.
HOWE, Mr. W. A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Shahjehanpore.
PEPPIN, Mr. W. B., District Supdt of Police, Jaunpore, three months' leave.
REID, Mr. F. L., to officiate as Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College.
TIDY, Mr. W. M., Joint Magistrate, Saharanpore, leave for one month.
TWIGG, Mr. J. H., Officiating Joint Magistrate, Meerut, leave for seventy seven days.
WHALLEY, Mr. P., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Moradabad.

PUNJAB.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, eighty-eight days' leave of absence.
CLARK, Mr. W. O., Assistant Commissioner, Jhang, ninety-two days' leave of absence.
HOMAN, Mr. T. H., transferred to the Bannú district.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

JULY 31ST.

London, 29th July.

A TRUE Bill of misdemeanour has been found against Colonel Baker.

London, 30th July.

IN the Commons last night Mr. Plimsoll apologized and withdrew the unparliamentary expressions he used on the 23rd instant, on the occasion of the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Disraeli considered his apology full and satisfactory, and the original motion of reprimand was discharged.

A Municipal and International banquet was given last night in the Guildhall. Many foreign Mayors were present and cordial speeches were exchanged.

Madrid, 30th July.

THE Alphonsists have captured Leodurge.

AUGUST 2ND.

London, 31st July.

IN the House of Lords last night Earl Shaftesbury said he thought legislation necessary to protect children working in Cotton Mills in the Bombay Presidency. Lord Salisbury admitted the urgency of legislation; but represented that it was premature to state the policy of Government, pending the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

In the Commons the new Merchant Shipping Bill has passed a second reading.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has left France and gone to Egypt.

Berlin, 31st July.

THE Bishop of Breslau is mediating between the Vatican and Berlin.

4TH.

London, 3rd August.

COLONEL BAKER has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour, and has, in addition, been fined five hundred pounds with all costs.

The Khedive has ordered the enforcement of the metrical system in Egypt from the 1st of January next.

The Prince of Milan has gone to Vienna.

Popular feeling throughout Servia is much excited by the disturbances in Herzegovina, and shows itself in favor of the insurgents.

Obituary—Ex-President Johnson.

5TH.

London, 4th August.

IN the Commons last night the Unseaworthy Shipping Bill was read a third time and passed.

The 1st Royal Scots regiment embarked yesterday in the troopship *Himalaya* for Madras.

Belgrave, 3rd August.

THE desultory fighting in Herzegovina between the insurgents and the Turkish forces continues. The former are reported to be retreating. Austria and Germany and Russia remain neutral and have enjoined Servia to do likewise.

6TH.

London, 5th August.

IT is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan intends to establish an embassy at Constantinople.

The French assembly has adjourned.

London, 5th August.

AT the Ministerial dinner at the Mansion House, Mr. Disraeli said he was confident of the maintenance of peace, if our foreign policy was conducted with prudence and firmness; and that Government felt the necessity of developing and consolidating the Colonial Empire and assimilating its interests to those of the mother-country.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 26th—Olive Branch, from Bombay. 27th—Str. Himalaya, from Rangoon. Str. Almora, from Moulmein. 28th—Star of Scotia, from Liverpool; Martin Scott, from Liverpool. 30th—Woodburn, from Cardiff; Str. Eldorado, from London. 31st—Glengarry, from——

DEPARTURES.

July 26th—Str. Orion, for London; Duleep Sing, for New York. 27th—Desdemona, for London; Gitana, for Liverpool. 28th—Hydaspes, for London; Str. Arcot, for Coast; Rooparil, for London; Tiber, for Dunkirk. 29th—Str. Malacca, for Coast. 30th—Ed. Kidder, for Boston. 31st—Sumatra, for Falmouth; City of Sparta, for London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steam-Ship *Geelong*, Commander C. Fraser, arrived at Bombay on the 28th July with the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. E. Gibson, Captain and Mrs. Waudby, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, infant and ayah, Captain C. S Walker, Captain Cruickshank, Captain J. W. Heath, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Dr. F. C. Audrews, and Mr. A. Forsyth.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. Moir, Lieut. Clibborn, Mr. A. Abbott, Mr. J. Duffus, Major Trevor, Mr. W. A. Smith, Captain Pennzurck, Mr. J. A. Marcell, Mr. G. Manson, Mr. H. D. Pearsall, and Mr. G. Mayer.

FROM VENICE.—Mrs. Donohue.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Deccan*, Captain J. D. Gaby, left Bombay on Friday the 30th ultimo with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. Daniel, infant and native female servant, Mrs. Chapman, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. B. L. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Mathew and infant, Miss Rind Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Richard F. Spring, Mr. McCann, Mr. Gladstone Turner, Mr and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. F. D. Ruxton, Mr. Charles Harding, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. James Hackett, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Hinxman and child, Mr. W Tyrer, Mrs. Bridger and child, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and infant, Lt. Bullar, Mrs. James and three ladies, Mr. Wm. Gilroy, The Hon R. Drummond, Captain Carre, R. A., Mr. Wilson Bell, Miss Parish, Mr. Chas. Ward, Mrs. Saddler, Mr. and Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Burn, Mrs. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and infant, Lt. L. A. C., Cook, Mrs. Byford, and Mr. Rowland and two children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. J. F. Harkness, Mr. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duthoit, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Col. Maunsell, Mr. H. G. Batten, Mr. Newbigging, Lt.-Col. Glasspoole, Mr. E. Fishbourne, Major Falconnett, Major Balmer, Mr. J. S. Heyman, Mr. J. White, and Col. Brooke.

FOR VENICE—Dr. J. Walker, and Col. Malcolmson.

FOR PORT SAID—Mr. E. J. Barker.

FOR ADEN—Mr. L. O'Connell, and Mr. and Mrs. Cranfield and two infants.

BIRTH.

KNIGHT.—On August 2nd, at Agra, the wife of Robert Knight, Esq., of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Colonel Widdicombe, District Judge, Kurrachee, are requested to send the same to Major Staveley, R.A., President, Committee of Adjustment, Kurrachee, within one month of this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

Kurrachee, 19th July 1875.

NOTICE.

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THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 *annas.*

CONTENTS OF No. 2108, AUGUST 7TH, 1875.

Tenant Right in Bengal—The Zemindars and Education—Orthography of Indian Proper Names—Badminton—Responsible Writing—The Past and the Present—Goethe's Faust, II.—Editorial Notes—The Week—London Letter—Science Gossip—Our Library Table—Indian Intelligence—The Visit of the Prince of Wales to India—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Mary Ann INGLIS, of Intally in Calcutta, a Spinster, died at Calcutta.

John MULLER, a Christian resident of Darjeeling in the Province of Bengal, died at Darjeeling on the 23rd February 1874.

Henry INGLIS, of No. 15, Berkeley Square, in the country of Middlesex, in England, and formerly of Cheerapoonjee in the Presidency of Bengal, died in England on the 31st July, 1860.

George Walter PINDER, a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, Indore, died near Gwalior on the 15th April 1875.

William Henry SAVILL, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Rantenberg and Savill, of No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, Hide Brokers, died at Calcutta, on the 16th July 1875.

John Conrad SCHORN, of No. 1, Canning Square, Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Calcutta, on the 29th July 1875.

Archibald KENNEDY, Chief Engineer of the Steam-ship *Punjab*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, died at Calcutta on the 3rd April 1875.

Revd. Charles WARREN, of the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Tounghoo in British Burmah, died at Tounghoo on the 3rd June 1875.

Henry WOODROFFE, a Supervisor in the Western Rajpootana Railway Surveys, died at Bareilly on the 11th February, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Mrs. Catherine Woodroffe, mother of the deceased.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 7th August 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

5 p.m., FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST 1875.

ISSUED WITH THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	95 to 96		...	2	2½	2½	April & Oct. L
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	122 to		...	6	6	6	Allahabad.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	130 to 132		...	6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Simla Ld.	100 to		...	...	...	3½	
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1,420 to		...	6	3¾	5	Jan. & July.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	122 to		...	6	5	5	Meerut.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180 to		...	...	2¼	2¼	April & Oct. L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	117 to 118		X	6	6	5	Jan. & July.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India Ld.	114 to 115		...	3	2½	0	April & Sep. L
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	75 to 76		...	4	3½	3½	Rawul Pindee.
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	555 to 560		...	4	4	4	May & Sep.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	90 to		...	4	4	4	Agra.
				COAL COMPANIES.							
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1380 to		...	6½	6	7½	June & Dec.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	110 to		...	...	...	...	
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	260 to 265		...	7½	5	6	Feb. & Aug.
7,20,000	7,20,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	110 to		...	...	5	3½	Jan. & July.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	94 to 95		...	5	7	7	June & Dec.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.							
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,100 to		N	...	...	...	March. L
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	92 to		...	8	8	0	May & Nov.
10,00,000	4,25,000	100	70	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	55 to		...	...	...	...	March.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	225 to 226		...	6½	7½	8	March & Sept.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.							
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	52½ to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	98 to 99		...	10	10	15	April & Oct.
6,00,000	6,00,000	500	500	Bengal ...	to 200		N	...	...	...	August.
18,00,000	14,10,000	{100	75	Budge Budge ...	70 to 71		...	...	...	...	June & Dec.
		{100	65	Ditto new issue	55 to 56						
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	107 to		...	10	10	0	April. L
14,00,000	13,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	to 77		...	...	8	6	Feb. & Aug.
12,00,000	12,00,000	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	900 to		...	8	6	6	Feb. & Aug.
14,00,000	10,50,000	100	75	Howrah Mills ...	42 to 43		...	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	77 to		...	...	...	9	Jun. & Dec.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	77 to 78		...	...	...	...	March.
				COMMERCIAL COS.							
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	to 70		N	...	...	...	February.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills ...	82 to		...	...	...	...	London.
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	48 to		..	...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warehouse Assn. ...	400 to 410		...	7R	8 R	10 R	May & Nov.
12,18,000	12,18,000	{700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270 to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
		{350	350	Ditto ½ Shares ...	.....						
75,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	56 to 58		...	5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.
16,00,000	8,00,000	{100	100	Carew & Co. ...			...	...	...	...	Janr. & July.
		{100	50	Ditto Contributory ...	62 to 65						
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	165 to 170		X	3	3	5	May & Nov.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	to 200		..	5	6½ R	6½ R	Feb. & Aug.
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	380 to		...	10	6½	6	Mar. & Sep.
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8 to		N	...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.
1,00,000	30,000	100	100	Indian Statesman ...	100 to		...	...	...	...	
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	[illegible]sport ...	105 to		...	...	...	15a	May.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping...	40 to		X	20	7	2½	June & Dec.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	to 300		...	...	7½	5a	Jan. & July.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	130 to		...	...	12	...	October.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	30 to		...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	225 to		X	3	3	3	May & Nov.
				RAILWAYS.							
£ 25,459,030	£ 25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	265 to		...	† 2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July. L
255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	258 to		...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	127 to		...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	234 to 235		...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L
				PRESSING COS.							
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	to 200		N	...	...	...	August.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	to 90		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	to 70		N	...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	to 500		N	...	...	4a	March & Oct.
3,20,000	3,20,000	{500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	300 to		N	20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.
		{125	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	.....						
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85 to 86		...	...	10	10	May & Nov.
3,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...	to 78		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Strand Bank ...	to 75		N	...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	to 95		N	29	4	10	Feb. & Aug.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season 72 73 74 p. c.			Meetings.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	120 to		...	12	12	12	March.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	201 to	202	...	...	17	21	March.
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	490 to		X	17½	22½	22½	June. L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	162 to		...	7½	13	15	April & Oct'
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling ...	111 to		...	...	5	6	Feb. & Aug.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra Valley ...	100 to		...	...	...	5	March & Sept.
10,00,000	8,97,000	{100	100	Bengal	Cachar	96 to	97	...	6½	8	9	Ditto.
		{100	70	Ditto Contributory		66 to	67					
11,00,000	6,87,500	{200	200	Bishnath	Assam	360 to		...	17½	17½	20	Ditto.
		{200	50	Ditto Contributory		110 to						
£ 120,000	£ 80,000	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli ...	Ditto ...	160 to		...	...	...	10	London.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104 to		...	8	10	10	March & Sep.
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	104 to		...	...	...	10	
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar ...	Ditto ...	145 to		...	2½	4½	5½	Feb. & Aug.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	84 to		X	...	...	2	Ditto.
2,50,000	2,50,000	500	500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	660 to		...	6	5	5	May & Nov.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	106 to	107	X	...	...	5a	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	125 to		...	...	...	5⅛	February.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	180 to		...	...	12⅜	16½	Mar. & Sep.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	100 to		...	4	6¼	6	April.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	85 to		...	...	5	8	February.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	61 to	62	...	...	5	4	February.
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doom ...	84 to		...	...	3¾	6	Feb. & Aug.
1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai and Purbuttia ...	Assam ...	140 to	145	...	5	10	10	March & Sep.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	75 to	76	...	4	2	4a	Mar. & Sept.
5,60,000	5,60,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar ...	Cachar ...	185 to		X	13	15½	15	May & Nov.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	AssamCacharSylhet	84 to	85	...	6	6¾	7	Apl. & Oct.
5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling ...	100 to	105	...	...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	100 to		...	...	10	3	Quarterly.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra Valley ...	120 to	125	...	...	15	10	March & Sep.
1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	105 to		...	...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	87 to		...	4	...	4½	March & Sep.
1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	480 to		...	14	15	15	Ditto.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	104 to		...	...	...	6a	Ditto
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	100 to	102	...	...	...	5	Ditto
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	121 to	122	...	...	8	7	Ditto
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley ...	Kangra Valley	90 to		N	...	5	8	February.
5,00,000	4,56,000	{1000	1000	Kunchunpore	Cachar	900 to		...	...	3	6½	Mar. & Sep.
		{100	100	Ditto		91 to						
8,00,000	7,00,000	{250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	Darjeeling	105 to		...	3¾	2	4½	June & Dec.
		{250	200	Ditto Contributory		88 to						
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong and Terai ...	Ditto ...	68 to	70	...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	10,500 to	11,000	...	8¾	29	3	April.
2,25,000	1,98,750	{100	100	Lackatoorah	Sylhet ...	82 to		...	...	...	...	
		{100	85	Ditto contributory	Assam ...	40 to	42	X	4	4	4	May. L
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Ditto ...	130 to		X	3	7	9	September. L
150,000	70,590	10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Cachar ...	116 to	117	...	...	12½	10	Mar. & Sep.
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...		92 to		...	...	3	6	Ditto
8,00,000	7,29,150	{100	100	Monacherra	Ditto	85 to		...	...	...	14	April.
		{100	90	Ditto Contributory		...						
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	...		...	...	...	12½	April.
1,50,000	1,38,000	{100	100	Mothola	Assam	106 to		...	...	...	...	London.
		{100	90	Ditto Contributory		96 to						
£ 200,000	£ 200,000	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledgye ...	Ditto ...	...		...	...	...	...	April.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	Rs {200	200	Muttuck	Ditto	100 to		...	...	...	9	July & Dec.
		{200	125	Ditto Contributory		70 to						
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling ...	129 to	130	X	...	...	9	
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat ...	Assam ...	225 to		...	12½	20	20	April. L
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	240 to		...	35	55	55	Quarterly.
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200 to		N	5	5	...	March.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	85 to	87	...	...	...	5a	
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling ...	112 to		...	4	4	12	Mar. & Sep.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Sylhet ...	100 to		N	...	4	...	Ditto.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Rajabarrie ...	Assam ...	105 to		...	...	...	...	
2,35,500	39,250	60	10	Second Mutual ...	Cachar ...	40 to		...	...	...	...	
4,00,000	1,50,000	100	60	Singbulli & Marmah ...	Darjeeling ...	70 to		...	...	...	...	
6,25,000	6,25,000	100	100	Singell ...	Ditto ...	109 to	111	..	11½	9	16	June & Dec.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90 to	92	...	3	...	...	Quarterly.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	132 to	135	...	...	...	13	Feb & Aug.
2,00,000	1,10,000	100	55	Sungoo River ...	Chittagong ...		55	...	...	...	...	April.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling ...	114 to		...	...	...	...	March.
1,50,000	45,000	100	30	Ting Ling ...	Ditto ...	32 to		...	...	...	...	Quarterly,
9,21,500	7,34,300	200	200	Tuckvar ...	Ditto ...	128 to	130	...	...	...	...	
£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	27 to	28	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.
												September.

A—Ad-interim. † Guaranteed. East India, additional, 6*s* 3*d*. ; 4*s*. 3*d*. ; £1-5 per £100. Eastern Bengal, ditto, 3*s*. 6*d*. ; 3*s*. 6*d*. ; 4*s*. ; ditto. L—London. N—Nominal. R—Rupees per share. X—Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER, *Brokers' Exchange*, CALCUTTA.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions. | **Life Reserve Fund £2,682,513: 7: 6.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	..	..	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	..	..	..	Rs.	31 8 0
The old rates do, .. do, ..	..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	..	39 0 0
The Standard ..	..	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal ..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
The Universal ..	..	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance ..	..	..	..	..	31 10 0
The Commercial ..	..	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	..	31 9 0
The London and Lancashire ..	..	..	..	..	33	8	8						

INDIAN BRANCH.—CENTRAL OFFICE, 1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors.

F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Officer—DR. EWART.

Agents—CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION

HAVANA CIGARS.

"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

"No. 6," a smaller Havanah pattern Cigar, about 85 to the pound.

Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LAHORE, POONAH, BOMBAY.

"No. 7," Rs. 30 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges. | "No. 6," Rs. 23 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges.

Application should be made to the lerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

If 10,000 are taken, Discount of 20 per cent. | If 30,000 are taken, Discount of 25 per cent.

Terms—Cash prepaid.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co. have sent a stock of their Havanah patterns Home, and are prepared to deliver them free of all charges to any Railway Station of the United Kingdom at the following rates, duty paid:—

"No. 7" Rs. 80 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

"No. 7" costs therefore about 7 Cigars to the shilling anywhere in the United Kingdom.

"No. 6" nine to the shilling.

Orders for large quantities, or orders for supplies to England, should be addressed direct to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
PLANTATION WORKS,
Dindigul, Madras Presidency.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN & Co's

					Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1	dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 18
Do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 30

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry,	in 2	dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 30

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne, in cases containing	6	Magnums, at		Rs.	44	per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto	12	Quarts ..	„	44	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	48	„
MD Brand Champagne, in cases containing	6	Magnums, at		„	35	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	35	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	36	„

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS,

SOLD

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

Offices: Dale Street, Liverpool,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,

Agents, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

Block-Tin Pudding, Jelly, and Cake Moulds.

	No. 3.	1305	1325	072	077	078						
	Rs.	2-12	2-12	3	3	3						
No. 2.	048	079	039	F 66	No. 3	F 68	No. 3	69	No. 0	12	No. 2	
Rs.	2-8	2-8	2-8	2-12		2-12		1-8		2-4		

B. T. Oval Sovereign Moulds.

No. 1, Rs. 5; No. 2, Rs. 5-12.

B. T. Oval Nicke Moulds.

No. 1, Rs. 5; No. 2, Rs. 5-12.

B. T. Round Melon Moulds.

No. 2, Rs. 3-4; No. 3, Rs. 3-12.

B. T. Covered Moulds.

1335, No. 4, Rs. 2-12.

B. T. Plain Oval Pudding Moulds, 6 in. each ..	Rs.	1 12
B. T. Fluted Dariels, each	„	0 8
Plain ditto, each	„	0 8

Large B. T. Scollop Shells.

No. 1, Rs. 3-4; No. 2, Rs. 3-12; No. 3, Rs. 4-8 per doz.
Small ditto, Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8 per doz.

Patty Pans.

	F 39	F 46	F 106	
Rs.	2-8	2-8	2-8	dozen.
Small, Re.	1	1-8	2	„

Queen Cake Tins, dozen	Rs.	4 0
Sponge Cake Tins, dozen	„	6 0
All-Blaze Pans, each	„	14 0
Potatoe Mashers, each	„	7 8
Patent Dover Egg Whisks	„	2 4
B. T. Hot-Water Plates, 10 in., each	„	3 4

Potatoe Pasty Pans.

No. 00, Rs. 3-4; No. 0, Rs. 3-4; No. 1, Rs. 4.

B. T. Coffee Solitares	Rs.	1 8
„ Tea „	„	1 4

Tin Caffetiers.

	3	4	5	6	8	10	cups.
Rs.	2-8	3	3-12	4-4	5	6	each.

Hutchinson Caffetiers.

	1	1½	2	pints.
Rs.	5-4	5-8	5-12	each.

Extra Cloths for ditto	As.	9 4

Spring L. V. Oil Cans.

No.	4	6	8	
	½	1	2	pints.
Rs.	2-4	2-12	3-8	each.

Patent Oil Feeders.

No. 5, Rs. 2-8, and No. 7. Rs. 3.

Carpenters' Oil Feeders	As	0 12

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

WATSON AND SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL

WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Manufacture of Cocoa.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, & 170, PICCADILLY.

Works—Euston Road, and Camden Town.

(Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa and Cocoa Condensed Milk.)

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months	.. 25 0	24 0
„ 6 months	.. 12 8	12 0
„ 3 months	.. 6 8	6 0
Single copy ..	.. 0 9	0 8
ARREAR RATE.		
For 12 months	.. 30 0	27 0
„ 1 month	.. 2 8	2 4

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

			Per month.
For a page	for 12 months	..	150 0
„ „	for 6 „	..	155 0
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For 1 Col.	for 12 „	..	75 0
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For ½ Col.	for 12 „	..	40 0
„ „	for 6 „	..	45 0
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For ¼ Col.	for 12 „	..	20 0
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Small Advertisements at 4 annas a line.

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The Cheapest daily Newspaper and the best Advertising medium in Bengal.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

First insertion, 4 lines and under, 1 Rupee. Extra lines, 3 Annas per line.

Third and succeeding insertions, 2 Annas per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

Advertisements inserted for a considerable time, are contracted for at special reduced rates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES EACH, 2 RUPEES, IN ADVANCE.

N.B.—Advertisements are charged for according to the space occupied in Nonpareil type.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to MESSRS. NICHOLLS & CO., Managing Agents, "INDIAN STATESMAN," Calcutta, Limited.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yearly.....Rs. 24 0 0
Half-yearly..... „ 12 0 0
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Arrear Rates, 15 per cent. in advance on above.

CASH SALES AT OFFICE, ONE ANNA PER COPY.

With Postage, Re. 1 per month extra.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants,

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

THE

INDIAN EVANGELICAL REVIEW.

A Quarterly Journal of Missionary Thought and Effort.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, in advance ... ... Rs. 5
Do., after three months ... „ 6
Single copies ... ... „ 2
Specimen copies ... ... „ 1

These rates include postage to all parts of British India.

The THIRD VOLUME begins with the number for July, soon to be published.

☞ *Names of new Subscribers should be sent in at once.*

Apply to Rev. C. W. PARK,
Tract House, Esplanade, Bombay.

TO STUDENTS OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES:

Now Ready

A DICTIONARY OF THE HINDI LANGUAGE,

BY J. D. BATE, MISSIONARY.

Super-royal Octavo, pp. 805.

Rs. 15; *plus* packing and postage, one rupee.

May be had of E. J. LAZARUS & Co., BENARES;

Only for Cash.

For *Reviews*, see *Friend of India*, March 11; *Englishman* (Calcutta) April 1; *Allen's Indian Mail* and the *Homeward Mail*, April 24; the *Overland Mail*, April 23; and the *Pioneer*, May 7.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

OF CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Beg respectfully to bring to notice their varied Stock of

WATCHES.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.	*Cash Prices,* Rs.	Rs.
Gold, English-made, Engraved Hunting or Half-Hunting Case, Lever movement, beautifully finished and with latest improvements..	225 to	500
Gold Engraved Hunting Case, Horizontal Escapement, best finish	100 to	300
„ „ „ enamelled and set with Diamonds..	200 to	800
Note.—A Lady's Gold Hunter, Lever, of best English make, and an elegant Gold Brooch Chain, both complete, in Morocco case, can be supplied at any price, from	250 upwards.	
Or a Lady's Gold Hunter, with Horizontal Escapement, best finish, with a pretty Gold Brooch Chain, both complete, in Morocco case, at	150 upwards.	
Silver watches, of elegant appearance and reliable time-keepers ...	35 to	150

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.		
Gold English Lever Watches, with all the latest improvements and of the best make	200 to	800
Silver do. do. Engine-turned cases	65 to	100
Gold Watches, with Horizontal movements, best finished	100 to	250
Silver ditto. ditto.	50 to	100
Aluminium Keyless Watches, with thick crystal glass on both sides. Guaranteed to be good time-keepers	40 Cash.	

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,

In fine Silver double botttomed, Engine-turned Hunting case, of medium size, and with a first class full plate Lever movement, Rs. 50 Cash.

HAMILTON AND CO. beg to state that for some years past their endeavour has been to introduce to their Constituents a good reliable English Silver Watch, at a really moderate price. Owing to recent valuable improvements in the Watchmaker's art, by which the aid of machinery has been brought to bear with marvellous success, they are now enabled to offer the above Watch, which they guarantee to be entirely English-made throughout, at the hitherto unprecedented price of Rs. 50 Cash, and

The same Watch in Gold Engine-turned Hunting case at Rs. 160 Cash.

JEWELLERY.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	Rs.
Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, plain, engraved, chased or enamelled Gold, in cases	45 to	100
„ set with Cornelian, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, &c..	50 to	150
„ Turquoise Pave, or otherwise richly gemmed	200 to	350
Studs only, plain or engraved Gold	14 to	25
„ handsomely chased, or figured enamel	20 to	40
„ very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones ..	40 to	500
Scarf Pins, more elaborate and of unique designs, enamelled, and set with Pearl, Coral, Turquoise, Garnet, &c..	18 to	80
Sleeve-Links and Solitaires, plain or chased	16 to	40
„ enamelled, or enamel and precious stones	50 to	200
Collar Buttons, plain, engraved, or set with stones	8 to	25
„ set with fine Brilliant Diamond	40 to	200
Vest Buttons, in sets of 5 or 6, of all gold	32 to	80
„ Malachite, Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c..	20 to	100
Scarf Rings and Slides, plain Gold, engraved or chased..	15 to	35
„ set with stones and enamelled	25 to	100

MOFUSSIL ORDERS will receive immediate attention. Sketches of articles will be sent, on application by letter, to any address, and in cases specially where despatch is of consequence, goods will be selected and sent at once on inspection; when the selection of goods is left entirely to Hamilton & Co., their Constituents may rely upon a choice being made from the newest and most tasteful portion of their stock.

HAMILTON AND Co., in ordinary.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

CALCUTTA METAL MART.

THE undersigned have a large stock of Machinery, Metals, and Miscellaneous Articles of all descriptions, and are prepared to give estimates, or contract for the supply of any materials which they have not in their godowns.

They are also prepared, for a moderate commission, to import any articles from England at actual cost, and are in a position to get the best quality at the lowest possible price.

The following are generally in stock or on the way :—

Portable Engines.

Clayton & Shuttleworth's

		4 H. P.	6 H. P.	8 H. P.	10 H. P.
Prices, with Single Cylinder	Rs.	2,700	3,250	3,900	4,500

		10 H. P.	12 H. P.	16 H. P.	20 H. P.
Do., with Double Cylinder	Rs.	4,750	5,000	6,250	7,500

Reversing Gear.

Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

Stationary Engines.

Tangye's (suited for Tea Gardens), with vertical boiler mounted on base plates, occupy little room, and are well adapted for use with Tea or other machinery requiring small power. Fire-places are constructed to burn either wood or coal.

		2 H. P.	3 H. P.	4 H. P.
Prices	Rs.	1,400	1,500	1,650

Fire Engines.

Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Centrifugal Pumps.

Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
A 7-inch pump worked by an 8 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 900 gallons per minute.
An 8-inch pump worked by a 10 H.P. Portable Engine, will discharge about 1,100 gallons per minute.
Prices, with pipes and other fittings complete.

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
Rs.	460	600	750	900	1,050.	1,300	1,500.

Centrifugal Pumps.

The same sizes, but of slightly different shape, may be had mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

Special Steam Pumps.

Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

Disintegrators.

Norton and Hawksley's for grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans, leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.

Prices.

No. 1, Rs. 450; No. 2, Rs. 1,050.

Extinctures.

Dick's—can be carried by one man, and always kept ready for instant use in case of fire. They have proved very efficacious at Home; and in Warehouses, Mills, and Ships; as well as for Private Dwellings, they form a great safeguard against damage by fire.

Prices.

No. 4, Rs. 100; No. 5, Rs. 125.

Charges for ditto supplied extra, at Rs. 4 per tin.

Steam Road Rollers.

Areling and Porter's, 5 ton and 8 ton.

Stone Breakers,

Marsden's	Rs.	3,000
ALBION DRILLING MACHINES	„	325

Steam Hammers,

3 cwt., with fittings complete	„	1,250

Soorkee Mills,

with 6-feet pan and rollers complete	„	1,025

Injectors.

Giffard's—are much superior to Pumps as Boiler feeders, and are very simple in their construction.

		No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Prices	Rs.	70.	90.	135.

Wire Tramway.

Hodgson's. These Tramways are well adapted for carrying produce and minerals over hilly ground, or in any country where good road or water carriage is unavailable; and as feeders for railways, their use might be extended.

The undersigned will be happy to furnish Catalogues and particulars on application.

J. NICOL FLEMING & CO.

F. & C. OSLER,

LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER AND EARTHEN-WARE ROOMS,

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Table Glassware of every kind, including Goblets, Champagnes, Claret, Sherry and Liqueur Glasses. Ruby Champagnes. Green Hocks. Soda-water Tumblers, Quart Goblets. Two-Quart Goblets. Custard and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Ice Plates. Milk Jugs of sizes. Butter Pots. Sugar Jars. Richly engraved or embossed Water Sets, Jug and 2 Goblets. Plain or engraved glass Biscuit Jars with glass or plated covers. Decanters. Carafts.

DINNER TABLE TROUGHS.

Straight Troughs, Circles, Cross, Semicircles, Quadrant Segment, Libra, Bridge Boat, &c. Specimen Vases for single flowers, in plain, engraved or coloured and gilt glass.

LARGE FLINT CENTRE VASES.

In very great variety with trumpet holders; Cornucopæa-holders and pendant baskets. Flower Baskets, Glass Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Potted-meat Boxes, Beer Mugs, Pickle Jars, Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 6 or 8 bottles. Pickle Frames, with 2, 3, or 4 bottles. Glass Pails for rough ice. Liqueur Frames with 2, 3, or 4 bottles.

GLASS DESSERT SETS.

Centre-pieces. Ice Dishes. Celery Vases. Menu-holders.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Every variety of beautiful Ornamental Glass in every shape, color and piece, consisting of Vases, Tazzas, Card Trays, Essence Bottles, cut crystal Eau-de-Cologne bottles, Pomade Boxes, Ring Stands.

CASKETS.—Richly mounted, containing 2 or 4 bottles. Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, Pin Trays, Brush Trays, Pen Trays.

TABLE TOILET SETS.—In every variety of colour, each set containing 2 Candlesticks, 2 Pomades, 2 Essence Bottles, Powder Vase and Ring Tray, suitable for Wedding Presents.

PAPER WEIGHTS.—In great variety, crystal glass, cut slabs and cube, lapidary cut balls, ornamental blocks—with compass or thermometer. Frosted slabs, with modelled animals, birds, &c.

MIRROR PLATEUX.—Jewelled flint Vases on mirror stand.

GIPSY-KETTLE FLOWER-BASKETS.—With plain or Venetian tripods.

BLOCK INKSTANDS.—Velvet Portrait Frames with flower ornamentations, &c.

EARTHENWARE.

DINNER SERVICES.—In large or small sets, in Stone or Porcelain, gilt or plain, in great variety.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.—In the finest Porcelain, of assorted patterns. Spare cups and saucers for evening use.

DESSERT SERVICES.—Of pure Porcelain, richly gilt and painted, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, &c. Separate Dessert Plates to use with glass Compotiers.

CHAMBER SERVICES.—Single or double, plain or ornamental Large white Bowls and Jugs.

VEGETABLE DISHES—with 3 or 4 compartments.

GAME PIE DISHES.—Of sizes, with very ornamental covers. Cheese Stands and covers, of Gothic, Sage, Stone or Rustic patterns.

JUGS.—Of various sizes, Stoneware, Parian or Terracotta. Sneakers, &c.

FILTERS.—In Stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons; ditto in Glass, with carbon blocks.

DEJEUNER SETS.—Consisting of Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar Pot, Cream Jug, and 2 cups and saucers, some of them exquisitely painted, and adapted for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

TEA POTS.—A large assortment, from the plain "Rockingham," of all sizes, to the ornamental Terracotta or Mosaic.

TERRACOTTA SETS.—Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk Jug, very pretty Jug or Tea Pot stands, plain or painted.

MAJOLICA BUTTER POTS.—Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Cream Jugs, Beer Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Tea Pots, double Salt-cellars, Carlton Breakfast Sets, Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Jardinières, Rose Caskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Menu-holders, Strawberry and Cream Dishes, Smoking Sets, &c.

POROUS SOROYS.—English made, red or white, and ornamental.

BREAD PLATTERS.—Of wood or stone, carved or plain, some with mottoes.

BREAD KNIVES.—To match the above.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.

TABLE LAMPS.—For kerosine or oil, with Osler's patent air-slide burners, single or duplex, with Pedestals of Florentine or dark bronze, cut or moulded crystal, or fancy painted, of one quality, but in every variety of price.

READING LAMPS.—Osler's patent, in bronze, German-silver or Electro-plated.

CAMP LAMPS.—Packed in the most compact form, for oil or kerosine.

BRACKET LAMPS.—For oil or for kerosine, with single or duplex burners.

HALL LAMPS—CHAMBER LAMPS

CHANDELIERS.—In the richest cut glass, from 80 lights to 3 lights. Chandeliers of all sizes, in amber, red, blue or green, very handsome.

WALL LIGHTS.—In glass, bronze or electro-plated for 1, 2, 3 or 5 lights. Chandeliers—of new designs, for kerosine, for 3, 4 or 6 lights, in glass or bronze.

HANGING LAMPS.—For single lights for oil or kerosine, for Dining Room, Drawing Room, or Hall.

LANTERNS.—For oil or kerosine, some for Railway use.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 each=Rs. 5,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, called up in full.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietary the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last. They have been audited, and the Auditors' Report is annexed.

The Cotton crop proved to be a full average one, and the staple was in steady demand throughout the season. The Directors *did not* re-open the Dhollera and Wudwan Branches finding that there was little probability of their being able to work to a profit. The returns from the Branches in operation have been generally of a satisfactory character.

A few small failures have taken place in the bazaar. The Bank has made no bad debt during the six months.

The accounts show a net gain of Rs. 6,71,354-11-4, and, adding to this Rs. Rs. 1,14,890-14-8, the balance brought from the half-year ended 31st December last, there is a sum total of Rs. 7,86,245-10-0 for distribution.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum—

which will absorb	Rs.	5,00,000 0 0
The transfer to Reserved Fund	„	2,25,000 0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	„	20,000 0 0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	„	10,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	„	31,245 10 0
	Rs.	7,86,245 10 0

The Directors regret to repeat that they have not been favoured with any communication from the Government of India regarding the very important questions still at issue—*viz* : the Bank's Charter of Incorporation, and the removal of the local agency of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. R. Cormack resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India, and Mr. A. J. Macdonald has rejoined the Board by desire of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 70 of the Articles of Association.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

AUDITORS' REPORT
For the Half-year ended 30th June, 1875.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,—We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1875.

The General Ledger, Stock Ledger, the Security Ledger, and the Branches' Ledger have been duly examined by us. The balances given in the Balance-Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and the returns made by the several Branches. We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance-Sheet. The value of Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in possession of the Bank against Loan and Cash Credits, we have carefully examined and have found them in order in comparing them with the Registers.

The Abstract of the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the year under report.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ.
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

DR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To CAPITAL—		
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up ..	50,00,000 0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share	10,00,000 0 0	
2nd do. 125 do. do.	12,48,125 0 0	
3rd do. 25 do. do.	2,49,625 0 0	
4th do. 125 do. do.	12,46,250 0 0	
5th do. 125 do. do.	12,45,125 0 0	
		99,89,125 0 0
„ Reserve Fund		15,50,000 0 0
„ Current Deposits at Head Offices and Branches		93,67,850 9 1
„ Fixed ditto ditto ditto		13,91,516 10 10
„ Government Deposits Treasury General Balance		63,46,414 3 8
„ Ditto ditto Branches		28,20,290 5 5
„ Bank Post Bills Outstanding		32,052 12 0
„ Other Liabilities		3,60,691 2 9
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account		7,86,245 10 0
	Rs.	3,26,44,166 5 9

CR.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
By Government Securities	.....	41,92,548 11 9
„ Fixed Loans on Government Securities Bullion and Merchandise	.....	31,32,474 7 8
„ Cash Credits ditto	.....	9,12,019 15 10
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts	.....	13,368 8 0
„ Bills discounted and purchased ..	.....	1,33,18,393 13 8
„ Balances with Agents and Correspondents	.....	2,00,615 4 11
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price Rs. 4,50,000 0 0		
„ Ditto at Oomrawuttee at cost price .. „ 5,854 0 0		
„ Ditto Ahmedabad .. „ 9,150 13 8		
„ Ditto Compta .. „ 5,020 10 6		
„ Premises at Akote .. „ 3,500 0 0		
Rs. 4,73,525 8 2		
„ Furniture at the different Branches at cost price .. .. „ 33,828 6 11		
	5,07,353 15 1	
„ Less written off	1,15,000 0 0	
		3,92,353 15 1
„ Stamps	.....	4,882 14 0
„ Stationery value on hand	.....	1,716 5 0
„ Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange	.....	74,286 4 2
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches	.....	1,04,00,876 1 8
	Rs.	3,26,44,166 5 9

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

DR.	Rs. As. A.	Rs. As. P.
To Salaries at Head Office	81,540 7 4	
„ Auditors' Fees	1,000 0 0	
„ Directors' Fees	8,910 0 0	
„ Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	7,764 6 8	
„ Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	12,219 5 4	
		1,11,434 3 4
„ Salaries at Branches	57,792 8 2	
„ Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	14,204 1 5	
		71,996 9 7
„ Brokerage Account		1,755 3 0
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches		18,048 4 6
„ Amount carried to credit of Stationery Account ..		2,000 0 0
„ Net profit to 30th June 1875		6,71,354 11 4
	Rs.	8,76,588 15 9

CR.	Rs. As. P.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches ..	1,90,798 7 4
„ Exchange do. do.	4,70,721 1 5
„ Commission do. do.	72,312 8 4
„ Discount do. do.	73,841 6 2
„ Interest on Government Securities	68,915 8 6
Rs.	8,76,588 15 9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

DR.	Rs. As. P.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st December, 1874 ..	2,03,125 0 0
„ Balance at credit of this account	7,86,245 10 0
Rs.	9,89,370 10 0

CR.	Rs. A. P.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January, 1875	3,18,015 14 8
„ Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June, 1875	6,71,354 11 4
Rs.	9,89,370 10 0

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 13th July 1875.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

Examined and found correct.
SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NURSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

H. MAXWEEL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } *Directors.*

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Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2109.] Calcutta : Saturday, 14th August, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during July and August 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 21st August.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 14th and 28th August.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 14th and 28th August.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 21st August.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKEHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE, 30th August.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 17th, 24th and 31st August.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 16th and 30th August.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 14th, 21st and 28th August.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 18th and 25th August.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 19th and 26th August.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 28th August.

„ Ditto, „ MAYOTTE and NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 27th August.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH, to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, touching at KURRACHEE on 22nd August.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ANCHOR LINE.

Monthly sailings, Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

THE following or other first-class steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Glasgow and Liverpool as underneath, and will be dispatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing :—

	From Glasgow Saturday,	*Liverpool Saturday,*	*Bombay Wednesday.*
"Macedonia"			16 September.
"Trinacria"	7 August.	14 August.	6 October.
"Europa"	11 September.	18 September.	10 November.
"India"	9 October.	16 October.	8 December.
"Macedonia"	6 November.	13 November.	29 December.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have superior first-class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic service :—

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool	Suez.
First class, Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second class, „ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to,
W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY Communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A.M. or 8 P.M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the Steamer, and goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th November 1873. FRANKLIN PRESTAGE,
Agent.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE,

ISLE OF MAN.

TRUSTEES.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor,	Her Majesty's 1st Deemster,
The Lord Bishop,	His Honour the Clerk of the Rolls,
The Attorney General,	The Ven. the Archdeacon.

Principal and Dean of the Chapel—The Rev. JOSHUA JONES, D.C.L., late Senior Mathematical and Johnson Mathematical Scholar, Oxford.
Vice Principal—The Rev. W. HEATON, M.A., Cambridge.
Bursar and Third Master—The Rev. E. Scott, M.A., Dublin.
Master of the Modern Department—the Rev. H. C. Davidson.
Mathematical Master—Rev. T.W. Drury, M.A., Cambridge.
French, German, and Sanscrit Master—M. Victor Pleignier, Member of the Asiatic Society of London and Paris.
Assistant Masters—R. J. Edwards, Esq., M. A., Oxford; R. Garside, Esq.; J. J. Pattisson, Esq., B. A., Cambridge.
Drawing and Surveying Master—J. I. Kiddle, Esq.

Pupils are prepared for the Universities of England and Ireland, the Military Colleges, the Indian and Home Civil Service, the public examinations for admission to the Army and Navy, the preliminary law and medical examinations, and for mercantile pursuits.

The greatest attention is paid to the religious and moral training of the pupils. There are exhibitions, open to all, to Oxford, Cambridge, or Trinity College (Dublin), value £40 per annum, and tenable for four years.

The charges for board and education, without extras, vary from 35 guineas to 45 guineas per annum, according to age. The College is in a veay salubrious situation, near the sea.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Principal.

The COLLEGE REOPENS on THURSDAY, August 5th.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary *Civil* Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds ...	... **£ 1,012,185**	**16 8**
Annual Income ...	... **£ 172,151**	**18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES,
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000,
(One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,424	0 0
	Interest	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO,

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

		With Profits.
A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

MANAGER,
GEORGE TODD CHIENE.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kin General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	..	.. 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	..	.. 4 „ „
12 „ „	..	..	.. 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

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Forks "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	11	0
Salt "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	8	1	12
Egg "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	8	1	2
Mustd. "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce "	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	12
Fish Knives "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Butter "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons "	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8	5	8
Sugar Sifters "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	4	2	8
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OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

THE broad outlines of Sir Richard Temple's educational policy are now traced with sufficient clearness. He was too old in Statecraft to come in proclaiming a new programme, and a clean sweep of his predecessor's order of things. Yet, on the other hand, his educational minutes, from the early one on the abhorred Sanscrit to the later ones, indicating the relations to exist between the executive officers throughout the country and the inspection department of the Educational Service, all show alike that he is no mere follower in his predecessor's footsteps, nor acceptor of accomplished facts. Israel is now enjoying rest, and can look upon her institutions as something more stable than card houses, built and rebuilt in a breath. And so we propose to review, very sketchily, our educational system in Bengal, its aims and its prospects, as something firmly established.

We shall take the convenient distinction of Primary and Secondary Education; and, beginning with the former, map out the Bengal system. "The policy which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to pursue on the question of primary education has been set forth in the minute which he has lately recorded on the subject. He is anxious to work at that policy on the lines so well laid down by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and to build up the system on the foundation previously established." Now first what were the lines laid down so well by Sir George Campbell? They were laid down mainly in the years 1871 and 1872; and their direction was to make a real and substantial attempt to establish a good system of primary education of the simplest character in these great provinces of Bengal, and so to improve the humble classes of the people by making them intelligent human beings. This Sir George Campbell spoke of as the beginning of a work "of which even a successful beginning would be a great achievement." Primary education meant first of all reading, writing, and arithmetic in the indigenous language of each province. And to carry out the proposal to spread this throughout Bengal, the Government raised the existing grant of a lakh and thirty thousand rupees to five lakhs and thirty thousand. This large sum was to be employed, not in introducing a new educational agency, but in improving and multiplying that which already existed in the villages. This agency was the purely indigenous *pathsala* under the *gurumahasoy*. The Sanscrit *toles* or schools, and the Mussalman *muktabs* could not be regarded as primary, in the sense of giving an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic: they were semi-religious schools, and therefore did not come within the scope of the Government measure. The most common course of instruction in the *pathsala* is this:—(1) writing on palm leaves or plantain leaves; (2) bazaar arithmetic and zemindari accounts, with tables of weights and measures; (3) writing the forms of letters, pottahs, and simple bonds, and learning to adapt these to special circumstances; (4) reading and explaining simple vernacular books; (5) grammar, with the rules of compounding words; (6) very imperfect methods of measuring land. In many schools something more or something less than this is taught. The *Guru*, who could teach this course, had in most cases inherited his occupation of hedge-schoolmaster from his father. He held his school in an open shed or verandah, sometimes belonging to his own house, sometimes to that of some rich or benevolent resident of the village. He maintained himself from such fees in money or kind as the parents of his pupils were able to afford, and these varied from nothing, or a seer of rice, to four annas or even more; and his income ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15.

This was the kind of school which the Government proposed to improve and multiply, by bringing existing schools under the supervision and advice of Government inspectors, and by aiding the villagers to establish more such schools. It was easy to see what had called these schools into existence. The little creatures squatting in them, with their bundles of palm strips and bottles of ink, were the children of petty shop-keepers, small landholders, ryots, weavers, fishermen, who had passed their lives in their native village, as their fathers had before them and as these children would after them. The demand had been, not for learning for its own sake or as a stepping stone to higher things, but for the sake of the pice it would bring to its possessor. And the supply, strictly regulated by this demand, had tended to foster little of that ambition of rising above manual labour, or village life, the fear of which led our ancestors to try and keep the English masses in ignorance. The modest undertaking of the *Guru* was to enable his pupils to take care of their own interests, in their own station of life; to be a match for their fellows in a bargain; and to meet the cunning *kachari-lok* of their zemindars with their own weapons. It was easy moreover to see, that to improve so natural a growth by artificial means might do more harm than good, and might lead to improving these simple schools off the face of the earth. And so Sir George Campbell was very strenuous, not to say nervous, in insisting that nothing should be done to force the growth of national education, or to plant in the bosom of the little naked village child the seeds of ambition. This, by the *way*, was only Sir George Campbell's exoteric teaching to his mechanical and wooden-headed agents. For he was no aristocrat, believing in the divine institution of poverty, and he rejoiced as he saw that by his ladder of learning, "the gifted son of a ryot" "might become a distinguished engineer, or physician, or agriculturist, or administrator of high degree, or a judge of the highest court!" But to return. To improve and multiply the educational agency thus ready to its hand, in these indigenous *pathsalas*, scattered, in some places sparsely, in others thickly, throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the Government began by distributing small grants-in-aid of Rs. 2 or 3 a month to the village teachers. It then set up normal schools for the better training of these teachers. It instituted an inspecting staff for themselves and their schools. Lastly; it offered rewards to teachers, and scholarships to pupils, to encourage them in their respective efforts. And what were the results? In two years, that is from 1872 to 1874, the number of children at *pathsalas* aided by Government rose from 63,935 to 303,437! Writing on this increase, the Director of Public Instruction said, "the success of Sir George Campbell's scheme has been most "complete, as far as regards the number of schools and scholars "which it has added to our educational rolls." And again, after admitting that there were defects in the administration of the scheme, "the broad fact remains that a wide scheme has been started, and is at work in every district, which may without difficulty be improved and developed into a really valuable system of national primary education for the people of Bengal." So far then all was well. And the only doubt that remained was how far this growth was natural, and so likely to become self supporting; and how far it was forced, and likely to need continued fostering by Government aid. But this is a doubt that hangs over every form of civilisation that has been grafted from the West upon the East, and is not peculiar to the question of the success of education in Bengal. In all matters Bengal is cheaply profiting from the dearly-bought experience of England. The long and weary efforts, with which the latter has climbed to her present point of view, are followed in Bengal with a hop, step, and jump. Some of the consequences of this

as affecting education, it will be worth while to point out in another paper.

THE N.-W. CIVILIANS AND THEIR GRIEVANCE.

THE grievance of these gentlemen is so real, and the remedy so simple and obvious, that for Government to be wringing its hands over the difficulty, as though it baffled the resources of statesmanship, is but a curious and melancholy proof of the fact that we are living in an age of what Carlyle, with great truthfulness, calls insincere-sincerity. No one denies that these gentlemen *have* a grievance. From the Viceroy and Secretary of State downwards, every one admits it; but then it is of such an order it seems, that there is no remedy for it. And we do not really know—though some of us perhaps suspect—that when we speak thus, we are simply canting and dealing insincerely with the facts. We do not intend to be insincere: we think we feel kindly to these gentlemen and that we wish to help them, but we really don't know how. Now what is the grievance? Ten to fifteen years ago then, a body of gentlemen, not very large in point of numbers happily, was drawn from the schools and universities of England into our service, under the belief both on their part and ours, that by the time they had served us thus long, our arrangements were such that they would certainly be receiving twice the emoluments they are really enjoying. There was a clear, full, understanding between us on the point, though a tacit one only. Had there been any doubt about it, any reasonable fear that the present state of matters would have arisen, we should have given them an explicit guarantee against it. What neither we nor they for a moment forecast, was of course not provided against. And with the full, absolute, uncontrolled power in our hands to set the matter right, and with the whole country desirous that it should be set right, as an act of mere honesty and propriety, we contrive to persuade ourselves that we are sincere when we look these gentlemen in the face and tell them with something of real distress, wholly unconscious of our insincerity, that we can do nothing for them. Away with such heartless conduct. Lord Northbrook, Sir William Muir, and Sir John Strachey, are the three authorities responsible to these unhappy gentlemen, responsible to the country, responsible to God for the remedy,—and should do justice to their own instincts and character by righting these gentlemen. What,—you cannot do so because they have no legal bond upon which to take us into Court, and compel us, as though we were all cheats and scoundrels, to fulfil the obligations of the engagement. Why cannot you do it? You are but the representatives of the public, and is it possible for you to mistake what the public will is in the matter? To a man we say—do these gentlemen justice! It is no civilian that writes this, but one of that public whose sense of justice you are offending by your course, and that sees with nothing but angry impatience the imaginary lines within which you suppose yourselves to be confined by your duties to us. Do you think *we* have really drawn those lines around you; and that we shall regard your stepping across them as an offence against us, or a violation of your responsibilities to us! Do you think so ill of us, that we really require the production of a legal bond on the part of these gentlemen, to compel us to be just to them? All this hesitation to do what is right is yours, not ours. We wish earnestly that these gentlemen should be righted, and we are ready to condone without remark the false steps by which you and your predecessors have brought the present state of things to pass. Do not visit upon these gentlemen the mischiefs which your misuse of the patronage in your hands has occasioned. We will not ask a single question as to the cause that has produced the dead-lock in all pay and promotion that is weighing them down, many of them having wives and children, with a life of misery and despair. Let the cause have been what it may,—bury it with our full consent and approval, and simply note it for future guidance. As to the remedy, what, we ask, prevents Sir William Muir casting up the average emoluments of civilians in the other presidencies, and raising the pay of our North-West officers to that level, by the simple device of "personal allowances" until matters have righted themselves? It is a melancholy fact that Governments too often in their conduct of affairs pursue a course that offends the public conscience. You are doing so gentlemen in this very case. You are not on a level with public opinion in the matter. In professing to be hampered by the absence of a formal legal engagement compelling you to do what is right in the case, you are setting a very evil example to that public in point of morality, while you are violating its unanimous wish in the matter. As to fearing that you will create a mischievous precedent by being just to these men—what you will really do will be to give a heavy blow to that thoughtless distribution of patronage which has necessitated the step. The Indian press should fasten the responsibility of our continued injustice in the matter, upon the three gentlemen we have named, and should pointedly refuse any share therein whatever. We appeal to Lord Northbrook, to Sir William Muir, and to Sir John Strachey to shake off the insincere-sincerity with which the question is being argued, and to gratify what must be their own secret wish, as it is the open avowed will of the public. The cost of redress is not worth talking of: while the load of misery it will lift from many a weary heart, is little imagined by most of us.

THE NEW TARIFF.

THE long promised Act for the revision of the Indian tariff passed its final reading in the Legislative Council at Simla on the 5th instant. The new rates on Wines and Spirits are very heavy, and in our uncertainty as to the part which alcohol plays in the system, and the extreme doubtfulness of abstinence therefrom in India being wise for Europeans, it may reasonably be questioned whether the enhancement is just to that community. The abolition of all export duties whatever, except those on indigo, rice and lac, is a simplification of the tariff to be very heartily commended. The reduction in the valuation of imported cotton goods is also a step in the right direction, upon the supposition that Government has definitely abandoned all notion of an excise upon the Bombay Mills, which must eventually learn to stand alone. Some very strong remarks have been made upon the announcement that imports of long-stapled cotton will henceforth pay a duty of 5 per cent., and the Government is charged with "strangling our local cotton industry for the benefit of Manchester." We are sorry to see the *Indian Statesman* speaking so strongly on the subject:—

"The Government, by its action, has pronounced it to be lawful "and right to crush any Indian industry that may jeopardise "the interests of Home manufacturers, and so long as this "ruling holds good, and can be supported by such a precedent "as that of the import duty on raw cotton, so long will Indian "capitalists decline to enter into competition with English "manufacturers who can dictate to the Governments of England "and India whatever legislation, favourable to their own "interests, they may desire. Instead of making a firm stand "for the interests of the land committed to their charge, our "local rulers have no duty but that of carrying out orders "received from Manchester and elsewhere, *viâ* the India Office, "and till this state of things can be altered for the better, "the development of local resources must remain *in nubibus*. "It only remains for all classes in India to condemn the infa-"mous policy of Government, and to agitate unceasingly for the "repeal of a duty which affects so disastrously the prospects "of the country."

This is strong language and is not justified, we think, by the facts. At present there is no import of long stapled cotton into India, or almost none, and the announcement of a duty thereon of 5 per cent. is simply a warning to the local mills, that they must not count upon any further protection, through the tariff arrangements of the Government, than they enjoy in their present freedom from an excise to counter-balance the import duties levied upon Manchester goods. It is necessary to remember that the local mills are "protected" to this extent, against the competition of Lancashire. The question therefore is really this—Is it not wise to tell the former plainly, that they are now enjoying

the utmost protection they can count upon ; and that in the manufacture of any finer qualities of yarn and fabrics which they may be tempted to try, they will have to compete with the English mills on more equal terms, *i. e.*, so far as Governmental arrangements are concerned.

No one can seriously contemplate the permanent protection of the Bombay mills, for if the industry is sound, it will be independent of all protection. Is it not better then that the mills should be told plainly the precise limits of the protection upon which they may count from our tariff arrangements ? And can it be held to be unjust to them that they should be required to pay an import duty upon long stapled cotton, while Manchester fabrics manufactured from such cotton, are subjected to such a duty ? For a duty on the raw material is far from being as onerous as the same rate on manufactured goods. Upon the whole, Government has acted judiciously in these new arrangements. The general rate of import duties has been reduced from 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* to 5. We regret only that this side of the tariff has not been dealt with as comprehensively as the other. Why not have struck out therefrom two-thirds of the enumerated articles, seeing that they yield almost nothing, and never will yield anything ?

THE strenuous opposition of certain of our English contemporaries to the import duty upon cotton, and Mr. Hope's hint that we may even have to impose an excise duty upon the Bombay mills, makes it desirable that we should say a word or two more on the subject. It is to detract nothing from the great ability of the speeches made in Council, when we say that neither Mr. Hope nor the Viceroy stated with sufficient simplicity and clearness the Governmental position. Whatever the views of the Government of India may be upon the subject, a deliberate policy of *protection* for any industry like that of the Bombay Cotton Mills, which long since passed its tentative or experimental stage, is impossible. The Government of India has no more power to establish a protective system of duties in India, than Mr. Disraeli at home. Public opinion—and we think we are entitled to say a consensus of opinion —is arrayed against the protective system, as injurious to the very nations that are unwise enough to adopt it. If Manchester can make better piece-goods at a given price than any other people in the world, all the world should supply themselves in her market, when the fact is once ascertained. In the same way, if France can make better gloves or shoes, or wines, at a given price than any other country, all other countries will do well to buy their gloves, shoes, and wines there, instead of attempting to produce these articles themselves, which by the supposition they can do only at a greater cost. While any nation is beginning an experimental industry of its own, the Government may extend "protection" to such an industry for a time. But the cotton industry of Bombay has been "protected" in this way for nearly twenty years ; and the protection has been a good deal more substantial than is generally supposed. For, while the import duty on twist has been but 3½ per cent., the rate on piece-goods has been 5 per cent. We have levied 5 per cent. therefore not only on the raw material, but on the whole cost of Manchester cloth, while the Bombay mills have paid nothing either on the raw material or the cost of manufacture.

In these circumstances, Manchester complains that it is not getting fair play from us. It points out that the industry we are thus fostering by a protective duty long since passed the experimental stage, and that, if it is really sound at bottom, we have no right to be cockering it up any longer. The reply of the Government of India has ever been, and has honestly been, the assurance that the "protection" which the Bombay mills have derived from our import duty on piece-goods was never deliberately intended, but has been from the first incidental only ; and that we maintain this import duty simply because it brings us in a revenue of nearly a million a year in a less objectionable way than any other we can devise in its room. The instant and natural rejoinder is : "If that be really so, why do you not levy "a 5 per cent. excise duty on the Bombay mills to counterbalance "your 5 per cent. import duty on our goods, and so place us on the "same footing ?" And the Government of India has no answer to the challenge, but to confess that it is glad to have incidentally helped an experimental industry in this way through its first stages. But every one must see that this reply will not do duty for an indefinite time. And the question therefore is : How much longer are the Bombay mills to have this incidental advantage continued to them ? For observe, that Manchester does not question our right to levy an import duty upon cotton goods for revenue purposes. It simply requires us to be honest and consistent when we proffer that excuse, and to show that we are so by putting an excise duty upon the cotton goods made in Bombay equivalent to the import duty upon Manchester goods.

Now, there is really no reply to this requirement, unless we are prepared openly to avow that we *believe* in protecting our own industry, and that we are going to make that protection deliberate which has hitherto been incidental only. But the Government does not *believe* in the protective system ; and even if it did, home public opinion is too powerful to permit it to adopt such a policy. It is a feeling of tenderness only to the interests concerned, and perhaps some small fear of Mrs. Grundy, that prevent our putting an excise duty at once upon the goods turned out by the Bombay mills. It must sooner or later come to that ; or we must abolish the import duties on Manchester goods, which means the abolition of the Custom House altogether, and is not therefore a likely consummation of things. The Bombay mills are already enjoying the highest protection that home opinion will ever allow us to extend to them ; and it is simply a wise and considerate course for the Government to make their real position clear to the mill-owners, that no false hopes may stimulate an enterprise which there is room to fear is already being over-done. And the course Government has taken in these new tariff arrangements to convey the warning seems to ourselves both considerate and judicious. To show the only direction in which it is possible to move, Government slightly diminishes the "protection" the mills have heretofore enjoyed, by reducing the tariff valuations of Manchester goods on which the import duty is levied. For the rest, it announces to the mills that if they wish to manufacture finer qualities of cloth than they have yet done, they will have the advantage over Manchester of paying duty on the raw material only, while Manchester will have to pay duty on the whole value of its fabrics : equivalent, we suppose, to three times the duty on the raw material. We confess that we see nothing but what is wise and considerate in this. As a fact, this new tariff declares to the Bombay mill-interests what our future policy perforce must be towards them. We have no choice in the matter. We cannot promise them further protection, even if we wished to do so : and we are bound to tell them honestly that even the measure of it which they now enjoy, is a vanishing quantity that will disappear before long. The Council might have made the real position of affairs clearer perhaps, but we hold that it was considerate and wise to warn the Bombay mill-owners plainly of what is inevitably approaching, and what the Government has no power to avert.

ONE of the greatest reforms perhaps that we could make in our Customs arrangements would be the selection of mercantile agency for administering the Customs machinery. The perpetual squabbles that occur between mercantile men and the Customs arise nine times out of ten from the latter being administered by men who have no knowledge of mercantile usages or practice. Every firm by turns has its grievance against the institution, and many of them serious cause of complaint. It is not easy to find in the public service an officer of Government who rightly grasps the spirit in which the office should be administered. A Commissioner of Customs, who understands his duties rightly, will look upon them as a necessary nuisance ; and will steadily aim at reducing the nuisance to the narrowest limits compatible with the public interests. He will never strain the regulations but in one direction—the merchants' favor. And a Government of *morale* or breadth will expect him to do this. It is a misfortune that we are compelled to have a Custom House at all ; but when its administration gets into the hands of a narrow man, full of a sense of his own importance and authority, the evil becomes intolerable. Even when the office is in the hands of a broad man, he is sure to be troublesome and obstructive, unless he has some knowledge of the course of mercantile business, and is able to see at a glance how the knot has got tied in cases of difficulty, and should be undone. Case after case of grievance is perpetually coming up, and hardly in one of them are the authorities right. They in every case strain the regulations in the wrong direction. Our own judgment is that the office of Commissioner of Customs should be administered by some one who has had practical experience of mercantile life, and is able to *see* through difficulties at a glance. In its turn, every house in the city has to "swear" at the Customs for some annoyance or other.

THE BURMAH MISSION: AND SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH.

IT is difficult to understand the reason why so many of our contemporaries have so severely condemned the Government of India and their Envoy with respect to the late negotiations at Mandalay. The cry raised on the subject seems to us altogether disproportionate to the importance of the matter, and we cannot help thinking that were Burmah a stronger and more formidable power, the young lions of the daily press would not have strained so at their chains and roared so loudly. While most of them attack the Government for its alleged blunders, one of them in an article of undisguised malevolence insists that Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Envoy, is the most culpable party. We propose very shortly to recount the leading facts of the mission, as they appear to us. When, in the month of March, Sir Douglas Forsyth was first instructed on the subject, we believe we are correct in saying that the sole question he was appointed to settle was that of the independence of Western Karennee. On Sir Douglas' arrival in Burmah, the presence of the Chinese General Lee See Tahee at Mandalay, and the correspondence between the Envoy and Government relative to this, for a while delayed the negotiations. The King, however, after a good deal of finessing and haggling, presented an agreement to Sir Douglas, by which both parties were to bind themselves to respect the independence of the Western Karen country. This the Envoy found was so complete a concession to the wishes of the Government of India that he accepted it forthwith. The agreement or treaty has been published, and it seems to us to completely fulfil its purpose. Indeed, we have nowhere seen any serious objections raised against it, though it is true that one of our contemporaries found fault with its provisions, because they were not so framed as to bind the King of Burmah only and not the Government of India! So far then all is well, and we proceed to the other part of the negotiations which had reference to the instructions telegraphed to Sir Douglas while at Mandalay. The presence of the Chinese General at the capital had, as we have said, been communicated to the Government of India, and, as he was suspected of complicity in the attack upon Colonel Browne's expedition and the murder of Mr. Margary, the Government expressed their surprise at his reception and directed the Envoy to inform the King in writing, that as regards future missions, if one was sent, it would be necessary to send with it a British force to protect it from attack. Sir Douglas was expressly ordered not to ask for a reply to this communication. And it is this order which has been the subject of so much controversy. We have given the King of Burmah clear intimation of our intention under certain contingencies, and should the time ever come when we find it necessary to enforce our intention and we fail to do so, no doubt we shall have placed ourselves in a false position; but that is a contingency that we do not very much anticipate. We feel then constrained to acquit Government of any serious blunder in these negotiations. At the same time, on some minor matters, such as the shoe question for instance, we should have been pleased to see our rulers maintain more firmness, for there is strong reason for believing that the Envoy might have settled that matter satisfactorily had he been so empowered.

The conduct of that Envoy has been severely criticised, and in one quarter he has been rancorously condemned. But here again we are at issue with our contemporaries. We need not refer to Sir D. Forsyth's antecedent qualifications, but it is only fair that if his conduct in the Kuka case is brought up against him, his great success in the Kashgur mission should be borne in mind; but we shall confine ourselves to the matter under discussion. He has throughout been subject to much obloquy and had to play a thankless part. He was first derided for taking off his boots before the king, until it became known that he did so solely in consequence of his instructions. It was thought that with him rested the discretion of requesting a reply from the Burmese Government on the subject of British soldiers escorting a mission through the country; but, as we have shewn, he was directed not to call for an answer to his communication. He has been abused because, after his mission was over, he telegraphed the contents of a letter he received from the Burmese authorities to his Government. Such a blunder, if blunder it was, may be easily condoned. It is true that after receiving orders to stop at Mandalay he chose to disregard them. Here for the first time he exercised his own discretion, and if he exercised it wrongly so much the worse for him. But the Government to whom he was responsible have carefully weighed every circumstance in the case, and have informed us in a public letter that he employed a right judgment in coming away when he did. The Government alone have sufficient materials before them to judge of this, and if they have acquitted their Envoy, we do not know who else can cast a stone at him.

On the whole, then, as far as our knowledge of the facts goes, we cannot but hold that the outcry on this Burmah business has been uncalled for, and that if we have not achieved any very splendid diplomatic triumph, we have been guilty of no gross failure. The Karen treaty, which was the main object of the mission, has been satisfactorily executed. We have warned the Burmese monarch of our intentions regarding the next mission we have occasion to send through his country, and we are strong enough to carry them out. We might, as we have said, have preserved a bolder attitude on the shoe question and other minor points, but we are not greatly concerned about these. And lastly, we think the Envoy, as well as the Government of India, has been unjustly attacked. A position such as his is always a most difficult one, and we cannot see that he made any serious mistake at all.

INDIAN FRIENDSHIPS.

THERE is a popular delusion to the effect that India is a country peculiarly favourable to the formation of friendships. Exiles in a distant land, and thrown much upon each other for what amusements they can command, it is imagined that Anglo-Indians must form a kind of happy family in an Oriental cage; which is in some sort true, but not in the way contemplated. No doubt valuable friendships are made in India, but usually only in early life: for once the base metal of the rupee enters the soul of man or woman, there is no place for friendship there—the whole becomes concentrated on self-interest. It is pleasant to see an example of the best type of Indian friendship here, among strangers. There are Majors Damon and Pythias, for example, of the Staff corps, who came out together as cadets twenty years ago in the "Trafalgar" Indiaman. They have had losses, these too, in amalgamations and bonuses, and what not, and their tempers are a trifle soured as a consequence: nevertheless, the old affection subsists betwixt them, despite two wives and a round dozen of children equally divided between the twain. The Mutiny of 1857, a China War, and an Abyssinian Campaign,—to say nothing of respective furloughs to Europe,—have kept the two men pretty well apart in a period of twenty years, yet they have met once or twice to revive the recollections of shipboard and of the pranks they played as griffins in the land of their adoption. When apart, Damon has spoken of Pythias as the finest fellow in the world, and Pythias has reciprocated with a genuine admiration of his friend that has often proved a little wearisome, perhaps, to their mutual acquaintances. The two men are bound closely together by the remembrances of a joyous boyhood, and all between light-hearted eighteen and battered forty is but an oppressive Oriental dream, very different from the entrancing vision of the Prince of Wales. It is a pity that the wives of these old friends do not get on so well together as their lords; but wives of old friends have jealousies that are unknown to less fortunate people, whence, perhaps, the ruptures of old comradeship we occasionally meet with; incomprehensible unless attributed to the devil or to a woman. Friendships of this good old pattern have helped many a man on in life. David—Member of Council—may not have met Jonathan for an age, yet some trifle or other, light as air, brings the friend of his youth to his memory, and Jonathan gets such a lift in life as may land him some fine day on the bench beside his patron. This is the bright side of the case. It may be that Jonathan has so pestered the progressive but harassed David with his solicitations for advancement, that David has grown weary of him and shudders at his very name. However, we may take it as a rule that the Indian friendships between men and men formed early in life are valuable, lasting, and cordial. But we should hesitate to say that those between man and woman, or woman and woman, are quite as often of the like admirable character. The early friendships of the opposite sexes, more or less mixed up with the divine passion, do not usually stand the wear and tear of Indian existence, and we have known cadets and spinsters, who were all in all to each other on board the "Runchunder," say most ill natured things in disparagement of one another in later life, and on *terra firma*. As for those friendships of young women that run up like beanstalks, and wither as rapidly, it would be cruel to say that they are dependent on a bonnet, a dress, or a baby, yet philosophers have said so, on whom we cast the blame of the assertion.

Of the friendships formed in later life, we have not many favorable examples in India. A married Anglo-Indian, with a family to

provide for, has little time or inclination to make new friends, though thanks to the troublesome institution of "calling," he or his wife is bound to make many acquaintances. And it is too much to say that the latter are very valuable acquisitions. The visit made in state is returned with equal formality, after which the high contracting parties to a *pseudo* friendship enjoy the privilege of bowing from their respective carriages, and there is an end of it—unless where there are exceptions to the rule, and where a kind of autumnal sympathy springs up between ladies on the all engrossing theme of teething, or that little less amusing topic of *tête a tête* conversation, the croup. It is not friendship or anything like it; but a polite fiction accepts it as such, though probably neither lady would lend the other a five-pound note—no, not though she went down on her knees to ask it. There is practical utility, however, in acquaintanceship reaching to some years' experience of Indian life. One dame gets the patterns of the fashions from another in exchange for patent feeding bottles or boy's model knicker-bockers, and the thing sometimes, but rarely, produces a dinner, or a tiffin, or the dissipation of a Badminton *fête*, or something of that sort. In short, if we are to regard acquaintances only as useful, there is nothing to be said against them. It is when we commit the error of looking on them as friendships, that we begin to recognise the many bad qualities, which to much contemplation may seem even diabolical.

Perhaps the worst concomitant of Indian friendships is the difficulty of avoiding contention with people one lives with on familiar terms. Tempers, as a general rule, are not improved by residence in a tropical climate, by high feeding, and little exercise. A bone of contention that would be but a merry thought or a chicken's wing in England assumes the dimensions of a monstrous ossification in India. A slight, real or imaginary, will produce a life-long quarrel, and the best friends will part on account of the state of their livers. Those furious feuds that break out among apparently the greatest friends on Canal steamers, containing snug little societies, are altogether due to derangements of the liver or the digestive organs, and they are none the better but the reverse for this origin. It is scarcely more practicable to get out of a pugnacious company on board ship than out of similar peril of combustion in an Indian station. In either place, one's friend may be a little over arduous in his friendship, and there are moments in the life of every man or woman, when the truest friend may be a veritable bore. Perhaps owing to the circle of mischances, it occurs to the friend—one's own familiar friend—to seize these moments for his visits when the result is enmity, to say the very least of it. Possibly, friendship flourishes best apart on Indian soil, and certainly the friendship of *chits* and letters is very conspicuous in Anglo-India. Putting aside those persons who write chits every half hour of the day, with or without provocation, there are men and women—but especially the last—who keep up an everlasting and evergreen friendship with some one or other, by the aid of their writing materials. These are the people who keep diaries, and have probably nothing to enter therein. However that may be, this is a description of friendship that never wearies a certain class of Indians that writes and writes and writes—sometimes, we think, with a view to posthumous publications. Did not the Hon'ble Emily Eden, and Lady Falkland, and other distinguished people write letters that were printed? Has not the world heard of Madam DeSevigne, of Horace Walpole, and of many other famous correspondents? Doubtless, the Maiden Aunt in the British Isles, and her literary niece in India, who write by every mail, have sinister designs on Paternoster Row independent of pure friendship; or is it possible that all the letters that pass between the Governor of Bigley and his Eton friend in Wales, Jones Jones M. P., are friendship unadulterated with book-making? Certainly, friendship conducted by correspondence is open to suspicion, though the friend who writes us letters as a duty, expecting replies thereto, is a person of the quality of whose friendship we have no doubt whatever. That friendly letters may have a value of their own is, nevertheless, beyond dispute. Witness Dowb's letters on behalf of friends to friends, and all the profits they produce him! But with due allowance for those old Indian friendships that have retained the heat of Haileybury days in the chairs of Bath, or the pensioners' shades of the Jungle Club, we think that the popular notion of the warmth of Indian friendship is hazily mixed up with the temperature of the country. Never indeed do we hear the advice given to ingenuous youth to "make plenty of friends in India" without thinking of the distracted wife who desired her drowning husband above all things to keep dry, though how he was to do so was more than he could tell.

PROFESSOR CLIFFORD ON IMMORTALITY.

THAT action shall be followed by reaction is a moral law of the race as well as a physical law of the individual; and I suppose that if we had sufficient insight into the infinite complexity of human consciousness, every atheist who ever lived might, on strictly scientific principles, be "accounted for" as necessarily resulting from the previous excesses of some fanatical believer. There has indeed, been so much that was hideous and vile in the past history of religion, there is still so much that is odious and repulsive in the religion we see around us in the world of to-day, that the strenuous negation of the possibility of the existence of God or of immortality should hardly be regarded as a surprising phenomenon: with the fervid, almost rapturous expression of this negation, it is not impossible for even the most religious minds, in occasional moods, to feel a certain degree of sympathy. A man need be no atheist though he sometimes feel his pulses thrill and his blood run more quickly while reading Swinburne's "Hymn of Man," or "The Garden of Proserpine," or "Felise," or even to descend to prose at certain passages in Professor Clifford's paper on the "The Unseen Universe." Nor, conversely, need one be a Christian, or even a theist, to feel one's self, in all but very exceptional moods, strongly repelled from the atheistic creed, even when propounded with the genuine, though slightly strained, eloquence of Professor Clifford.

At the risk of seeming egotistical, or even worse, I venture roughly to outline my own attitude on the subject of religion, partly because I believe it is shared by many others, partly because what I have to say would otherwise be hardly intelligible. In the supernatural character, then, of Christianity, I have completely ceased to believe, and can only regard it as differing in degree, not kind, from Boodhism or Mahomedanism. I do not believe that any man has ever been "inspired" in any other sense than that in which we all admit that Wordsworth, Carlyle, or Mazzini have been inspired. In God and immortality I might, in some of my happier moments, almost say that I believe; but in nine moods out of ten they are for me only possibilities, to be aspired after and hoped for, but about which there can be no certainty.

To many, such a state of mind as this may seem hardly to differ at all from atheism, pure and simple. To me, however, the difference is so great that possessing this hope, I can make shift to struggle on through the weariness of a very monotonous existence, while, if I could be once thoroughly convinced, beyond all possibility of doubt, that I myself, and all whom I have known and loved, were to be blotted out of existence when we cease to breathe, to be as if we had never been, the instinctive animal clinging to life would probably suffice to prevent me from self-destruction; but I am quite sure that self-destruction would seem to me the only rational course, and that to do all in my power to form a society for the propagation of universal suicide would be the only duty towards mankind that I should be able to recognize. If my mind were once thoroughly divested of the idea that my human consciousness has been bestowed upon me by some higher divine consciousness, as an indestructible trust which it is my highest duty to purify and develop; if I were absolutely persuaded that there is no divine consciousness between which and my own there may be some relation, and into harmony with which I may, at some distant time, hope to be brought; if Professor Clifford and his school could once persuade me of this, I fear I should feel no more grateful to them for the disillusionment than the captive spirit of Lord Lytton's *Thanatos Athanaton* to those who similarly "enlightened his darkness":—

In the deepest of deeps of night
Swam the star of a far off day.
A spirit in bondage there,
Chain'd fast to the sullen slope,
Sat watching the lonesome ray
Of that Star's uncertain light,
With an agonising stare.
Let him grieve and grope as he may
Henceforth, that spirit blind,
Whose name, not Patience now,
Shall by men be called Despair;
But he never again shall find,
However he grieve or grope,
'Neath night's eternal ray,
Any light in the deeps below:
For the star he was watching is Hope,
And that star ye have stolen away.

As I said before, I have nothing which I can call a firm belief in the existence of a Conscious God, or in the immortality of my own soul, nor do I think that I shall ever in this life attain such a belief. But the hope that it may be so, that all may yet be well, that the painful riddle of life may yet find some sweeter solution than eternal annihilation, or a meaningless "subjective

immortality," makes for me all the difference between a state of tolerable struggle, and a state of intolerable despair. I can hardly believe that those who write and speak so lightly of all these hopes—without which life would to me seem not worth living—being mere sickly dreams, which it is high time for every honest and enlightened man to finally reject—I can hardly believe, I say, that these men have ever really felt the infinite sadness, the unutterable weariness of modern life.

"The heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world."

A life of strenuous realism and negation, inspired with the first glow of emancipation from outward dogmas, and of indignation against the frightful figments of theology and those who preach them, may be for a time animated even to joyousness. I know by experience that this state of mind is capable of affording keen pleasure, but I do not think it can do so permanently. At the outset, the destruction of lies and shams seems work enough to worthily occupy a life sustained by enthusiasm for ideals that seem so easily attainable, and truths so clearly defined and certain. But when ideals refuse to be realised, and truths, or what had seemed such, lose their sharp definite outline and grow vague and cloudy, then the enthusiasm of unbelief is very apt to lose its early glow, and one feels that something more than mere negation, never so fervid or enlightened, is needed to keep the wheels of life from grating with intolerable harshness. That something, to me at least, is the hope, vague as it is, which I have tried to describe. Many will doubtless say that nothing short of clear undoubting belief is worth having. I can only reply that mere hope is to me worth a great deal, and that I can see no way in which a positive belief is to be obtained. I can perceive no convincing evidence in nature that the world was made by a benevolent being. So far as I can judge, the course of nature seems to be indifferent to man's happiness or sorrow, and to have been designed without any particular view to either one or the other. Men and animals alike appear to me to suffer, "not for doing what they do, but for being what they are," and what it is not in their power to avoid being. It is only the pardonable one-sidedness of a poet that can rejoice that the "sweet current of primiæval love still flows throughout the veins of all nature; that the nightingale mourns for the perished rose, and the winds are laden with the sighings of sympathy." Nearer the truth, though not less poetical, seems Matthew Arnold when he sings of a nature who—

With equal mind
Sees all her sons at play;
Sees man control the wind,
The wind sweep man away;
Allows the proudly-riding and the founder'd bark.

Still, in spite of all "the mystery of the cruelty of things," which I believe I feel as deeply as most people, there remains the yearning hope that in some other state of being, absolved, it may be, from all conditions of the world we know, the spark of consciousness which I call my soul, may yet, while retaining its individual life, be at one with the souls of those whom I have known and loved here in time, and with that spirit of goodness, that divine consciousness, in whose objective existence I would fain believe. I am not careful to reconcile this aspiration with the results of modern science, and the recorded observations of the working of external nature. Professor Clifford may tell me that the aspiration itself is "the slender remnant of a system which has made its red mark on history and still lives to threaten mankind;" and that my "longing for the infinite" is but a token of inability to cope with the finite. He may be right. It may be that the hopes and yearnings of countless generations of mankind have been not dim gropings after half-seen truth, not distorted visions of a hidden goodness, but blind phantasies of feverish imagination projected into a void that contained no reality answering to the idea which they strained so hard to reach. It may be that no divine eye has ever looked upon "these desperate and hideous years," that no divine ear has ever harkened to any one of the innumerable prayers which sorrowing men and women have vainly offered up. It may be that we have but seen "for heaven in a vision a void world's shadow and shell," and that all religions which the world has known have been but the stupendous satire of a soulless fate upon human folly. All this may be so. I cannot even say that I am never inclined to believe that it is so. Should I ever become convinced that it is so, I cannot but think that, both for myself and those dear to me, I should prefer immediate annihilation to annihilation after a few more years of what would seem to me a wearisome and meaningless existence. Until, however, I am so convinced, I cling to the hope that the universe has a divine meaning, and prefer to Professor Clifford's eloquent denunciation of belief in God and immortality, the simple, ancient saying of the Persian poet:—

"Fear not; the end shall be full of sweetness."

SPERANS MELIORA.

*** We have the deepest sympathy with the writer but a stronger faith in the reality of the unseen. The philosophers are wrong: of that we are as sure as that we live at all.—ED., *Friend of India.*

TALES OF VILLAGE LIFE.

THE MOHUNT OF MITRA KOTE.

I.

"WHITHER so fast, my friend, with those baskets carried over your shoulder bhangy-fashion, suspended to either end of a long bamboo?" To ask such a question of the trudging pilgrim, as muttering a prayer, he passed you on one of the cattle-tracks, designated roads, in Bundelkund, must more than once have suggested itself, if it has been your lot to march much in the interior of a district in that part of India. You cannot well have failed to notice numbers of them passing and repassing, ever with the same look of dogged resolution, as of men engaged on a set task—if your tents have been pitched near the sacred hill of Mitra Kote. Pilgrims from all parts of Central India wend their way to this spot to perform the circumambulation of the holy hill and bathe in the pools that lie round its base. Thousands of pious Hindoos bring the ashes of their dead from great distances to scatter them on the surface of the small river that meanders through the plains surrounding the town of Meetapore, and which winds like a snake through its short course till it joins the mighty Jumna. Twice a year a great *melâ* or fair is held at Mitra Kote, to which the Rajahs of Ajigurh, Punnah, and half a hundred smaller native States used in former times regularly to repair, and their attendance has only fallen of late years into comparative desuetude from the dislike those potentates feel to asking permission from the Resident to leave their own territories, a disinclination not perhaps quite unconnected with the conviction that by non-attendance they escape falling victims to the exactions of the custodians of the many shrines and bathing ghâts at Mitra Kote.

Those *kawar-walas* or carriers of holy water in the baskets (*kawars*) strung over the shoulder on bamboos, are many of them, you will find on enquiry, in the service of the Mohunts of Meetapore, These great men have vast landed estates, the gifts of former rulers, and possess large *pucka* houses of palatial dimensions, albeit in a style of architecture that would find little favor with western lovers of the beautiful. Their revenues are large, both from their rent-rolls and from the alms of the pious, and they live, it need hardly be added, in the very odour of sanctity itself. A Mohunt, in the eyes of his immediate disciples, can do no wrong. His lapses of morality, though frequent, are regarded with little disfavor by those in whose eyes he is invested with a peculiar sacredness. Now and then, however, a particularly gross violation of the moral code brings the 'pure being' into trouble with the powers that be, as for instance when he takes advantage of his priestly character to bring dishonor upon some high caste native, whose respect for the great man cannot blind him to a sense of personal injury inflicted. Even then it is rare that the case comes before the ordinary Courts of criminal jurisdiction. The man who has been wronged feels keenly the disgrace involved in dragging his domestic troubles before an alien judge, and dreads the ridicule and contempt that will be heaped upon him by his co-religionists, at the same time that he cannot but be aware how impossible it is that any one will give evidence against a Mohunt.

The Mohunts of Mitra Kote are a large family or rather group of families. Under Mahratta rule they had aggrandised themselves to an alarming extent, and even after the considerable resumptions of landholds under insufficient or invalid *sunnuds* which befel them when the British took possession of that part of the Bundelkund, their landed possession comprised some ten or twelve villages near to Meetapore, while in the neighbouring native territory they had more than twice that number. They have always been a thorn in the side of the sub-divisional Magistrate, who resided some six miles from their chief village at the station of Maidanpore, having usually as his single European co-resident a Police Officer, but sometimes living for months with none but natives near him. The police reports that were daily read out to the Magistrate frequently contained such items as this:—

"A fire broke out last night at Khera, distant one mile from Meetapore, in the house of Dasodhar Das, Bohra. No life was lost, but property to the value of Rs. 500 was destroyed. There is no

clue to the origin of the fire, but the Bohra states that he has a family quarrel with one of the Mohunts and attributes the fire to the act of some of his hirelings. It is the second time the Bohra's house has been burnt down. The chief officer of the police station has held a local enquiry, but no evidence of any kind has been elicited which could throw light on the matter."

In the spring of 1870 a tragedy was enacted in connection with one of these men which it is our intention briefly to narrate, as it will illustrate the character of the Mohunts and the extreme difficulty there exists in bringing to justice persons who are regarded by all Hindoos at least with a superstitious veneration, and often with no small amount of physical dread. For their influence and the consequent difficulty of bringing crimes home to them render it more easy for them to wreak their revenge with impunity upon any bold spirit who should dare to raise his voice against them, so that the eye-witness of a murder perpetrated by one of them would probably from prudential motives discreetly hold his peace, rather than risk his own life in the cause of justice.

Perhaps the Mohunt who was least known to the local authorities as a suspected criminal was Swami Sema. He had without doubt a more "libertine" appearance than many of his fellows, and his fat paunch and limbs gave evidence of a desire after good as well as holy things. He was reputed wealthy, but did not affect any very ornate style of dress. The long coat of green broadcloth, green being the national color of the Bundelas, and very common still in the tracts where they once held robbers' rule, and a small cap of gilt pattern were all the finery he wore. His large white house, surrounded by high walls, was entered by a small door on one side and inside the enclosure the first object noticed was a small temple with a figure or emblem of the presiding deity. One side of the quadrangle was a granary for the stores of grain which the holy man distributed among his followers as food or as alms to mendicants.

Numerous little huts lay outside the walls where his disciples and retainers lived with their families. The latter were mainly the *Kawar-walas*, or carriers of holy water mentioned before. One of these, with whom the incidents of this story are mainly connected, was Kallu Brahman, a man about 35 years of age. His young wife Hemavati had borne to him two children, and herself attended to the domestic requirements of his small household, for his monthly salary derived from the Mohunt, not amounting to more than four or five rupees, rendered it impossible to pay others to do those duties which should always be piously performed for Brahmins by some of the inferior castes. He was proud of his Brahmin caste, although so poor a member of it,—and had preferred taking service even on such wretched terms as those offered to him, rather than live as some of his family were not ashamed to do, begging their way from one village to another and living entirely on alms. His duties were heavy, entailing long journeys to far distant places of pilgrimage, to pour holy water upon the emblem of the presiding deities and offer presents in the name of the Mohunt. On Kallu's return from one of these absences, a longer one than usual, in this case extending to six weeks, for he had been to Gya, distant several hundreds of miles from Mitra Kote, he fancied he noticed something wrong in his household. He could not explain the feeling to himself. It took no definite form, but was somehow connected with Hemavati. Her brother, Ram Dayal, had looked strangely at Hemavati when Kallu met her, for Ram Dayal happened to be present at the meeting of husband and wife. Her manner, too, had altered from one of interest in her daily duties to one of utter indifference to them. Kallu spoke about this to Ram Dayal, but the latter evaded giving him any direct answer, although he clearly showed Kallu by his manner that something *was* wrong. For two days Kallu held his tongue about the matter to Hemavati, but at last could refrain no longer. "What ails thee, Hemavati," he said to her, "that thy looks are become so sad and thy manner so estranged towards thy children and myself?" A hysterical laugh was all the answer he could for some t me gain. At last, after much previous crying and laughing strangely intermingled, she replied, "I cannot tell thee, husband, what the Mohunt said to me. He sent the old woman Parbutti to ask me to go and see him at dusk one evening, and when I went he made use of strange language to me. Ask my brother for more. I cannot tell thee." From Ram Dayal Kallu learnt that the Mohunt had, as Hemavati declared, sent for her and made her magnificent offers; promising to make her his chief mistress if she would desert her present lord and master. Boldly and angrily Kallu hastened to where he knew he should find Swami Sema. As soon as the Mohunt set eyes on Kallu, he guessed the purport of his visit by the workings of Kallu's countenance, but, pretending not to notice it, said in his usual tone: "Well my son, and hast thou performed the holy mission upon which I sent thee to Gya? Thou hast returned fully a week earlier than I expected thee."

"A poor man had need, Babajee, to return early to his home in these days, when he cannot be absent from it on his master's service without dishonour being done to him while he is away."

"What lying tale have they been telling thee, Kallu?"

"No lie, master, I fear your own heart will best inform you if it is a lie or not. I have come to tell you that from this day I cease to be your slave, and intend to appeal to the Sirkar against your infamous treatment of me."

"Stuff and nonsense, my son; wherein can a holy man of God have given offence to him whom he regards not as a servant but as a son? Speak out and let me know what charge thou hast against me."

"This, Mohunt, that during my absence thou didst attempt to induce my wife by deceitful promises to desert me, telling her thou wouldst give her a high place among thy own women."

"Lies, Kallu, base lies, and who pray told you this?"

"My wife herself and a near relative."

"Kallu listen, I swear by my son's head that I never did this or aught like it. Do not thou be deceived by a lying tongue, even if it be thy own wife's. Thou hast not much k nowledge of my affairs, or thou wouldst know that I have twenty women in my household; but my thoughts are so much concentrated in the contemplation of Ram that I have not seen any one of them for the past year. Wherefore then should I steal thy wife? And thou hast rightly alluded to the Sirkar. Dost thou not think I value my own liberty too much to risk the punishment I should receive for such a crime as that at which thou hast hinted? Thy wife came to me to ask an advance of money for her subsistence. I gave it to her and I fear much that she is not the honest women thou thinkest, but hath some other intrigue in hand and desireth to put thee off the scent. Be satisfied no evil shall come to her from me. Now therefore be thou content and easy on this score. I have a mission of the highest importance for thee to perform. To-morrow I wish that thou shouldst set out for Budh Raj with the water of the Holy Ganges, so prepare thyself for the journey, and leave thy wife in my charge. I will inform thee on thy return if I have heard aught of her misdoings. Go now to my treasurer and take from him two rupees for thy sustenance on the way and also thy usual rations of *dál* and *átá* sufficient for thy first day's food."

Kallu left his master's presence in a confused state of mind, half believing, half-doubting the truth of what the Mohunt had said. It was evening now and he decided not to sleep at home that night, but on one of the *ataris* of the Mohunt's house, where often his servant and disciples took their rest. He was to start in the early morning for Budh Raj, and it would prevent the delay of leave-taking then if he bade farewell now to Hemavati and his children. Not a word of what the Mohunt had said passed his lips to Hemavati, nor did he allude to the subject of his previous conversation with her. Taking the bags for holding food which he had received from the Mohunt's household some months previously and with his *kawars* (baskets) slung over his shoulders he left his house about nine at night and proceeded to that of the Mohunt's.

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II.

On the morning after Kallu left for Budh Raj an "express" message from the Panaria police station, distant eighteen miles from the sub-divisional station of Maidanpore, reached the Joint Magistrate in charge. It was a mere abstract of a report by the head police officer of an occurrence that had happened there on the night previously. A Brahmin had come into the village, and placing his *kawars* down near a well, had cooked his food of *ata* and *dal*, taking those substances from the same bags he had with him. After eating his *chupatties* he had given the fragments to three children aged 8, 9, 11, sons of a *Kachhi*, who was cultivating his fields near the well. First the children had been seized with violent pains and died, one after the other, at short intervals before 8 P. M. They had eaten the food at about 5 P.M. The Brahmin had also died before midnight. The Joint Magistrate went over to the local dispensary in the course of the morning, and there saw the bodies of the four victims lying on *charpoys*. He found on enquiry from the native doctor, a second-class hospital assistant, that he had already taken out the stomachs from the bodies, and (miracle of native sagacity!) had placed them all in one *garha* or earthen vessel, mixed up together. On being asked why he had not kept them separate, he had no answer to give beyond the statement that he did not consider it of any importance to do so. Of course *he* had no appliances to test the contents of the extracted viscera with a view to the possible discovery of poison. Three bags sealed and labelled, containing

flour, pulse and salt, were shortly afterwards brought in from Panaria. These with the earthen vessel and its contents were sent into the sudder station without delay to the civil surgeon, there to be properly packed and despatched to the Government chemical examiner. The same afternoon the Joint Magistrate and Assistant District Superintendent of Police proceeded to the residence of Kallu at Meetápore. The wife or rather widow of Kallu was first examined, but added nothing to what the reader already knows.

The Mohunt declared himself utterly ignorant of the whole matter, and declined to answer any questions. His treasurer deposed to having paid Kallu Rs. 2, but denied having given him any flour, pulse, or salt. A *chamar*, Ram Dinwa, however, came forward and deposed to having seen the Mohunt give flour, pulse and salt to Kallu, who placed it in the bags which Ram Dinwa identified as those produced. This proof was capped by the statements of a *mali*, who said he saw the Mohunt grinding some substance like salt with a mortar and pestle on the morning Kallu left and afterwards saw Kallu leave the Mohunt's house. The Mohunt Swami Sema was of course arrested, and an enquiry held preliminary to his committal on a charge of four-fold murder. The mortar and pestle were found, but were quite clean and free from any sign of a poisonous substance. Ram Dinwa Chamar and the *mali* were shown to be the servants of a rival Mohunt, an enemy of Swami Sema's. The report of the Chemical Examiner disclosed the fact that the contents of the earthen vessel despatched to him, and also the salt in one of the bags, contained traces of arsenic, the quantity in the earthen vessel being quite sufficient to cause the death of four human beings. Swami Sema was committed for trial, but before the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report the Joint Magistrate, who had enquired into the case had been transferred to a distant station, so the final order of committal had to be passed by his successor. At the Sessions Court an English pleader from Hakimabad appeared to defend the Mohunt, while the prosecution was conducted by a salaried (native) Government pleader. The result was somewhat doubtful till Mr. Gettemoff, the eloquent pleader, known throughout these provinces for his success in criminal cases, commenced to cross-examine the two chief witnesses for the prosecution, Ram Dinwa and the *mali*. These worthies soon got confused and contradicted each other as much as the most sanguine pleader could expect native witnesses to do. The Sessions Judge in delivering judgment, did so in the oft-used formula : "*Kyimki is mukaddame men bahut shakk hai, is waste pukur rihái ká diyá játá.*" ("In as much as there is great doubt about this case the order is for an acquittal"). Mr. Gettemoff went back to Hakimabad, the richer by some two thousand odd rupees, and the Mohunt returned to his home a sadder if not a wiser man.

Of Hemavati and her subsequent proceedings we can give the reader no positive information. When last heard of she had not changed her habitation from the house she occupied when Kallu was alive. It is commonly believed by the ignorant in that part of the sub-division of Maidanpore, where the Mohunts have influence, that the worst result of murdering a man or two to the murderer, if he be rich enough, will be the payment of the fees of a good "*gora vakil*," and the figure at which those fees are now put is Rs. 2,000. The great cost of the luxury, however, renders indulgence in it of comparatively rare occurrence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In congratulating the Council the other day at Simla, upon the discontinuance of the annual discussions that used to take place upon the introduction of the Budget, Lord Northbrook hardly stated, we think the real objection to them. "I agree," he said, "with the high authorities who hold that the discussions were open to the objection of raising apprehensions of additional taxation, or at least of leading the public to expect changes every year in the financial arrangements of the State. Such changes in England are well understood and regarded without apprehension, but in India they are liable to be exaggerated and to disturb the minds of the people. There are none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussions which exist in England, and the consideration of financial measures by this Council only when the necessity for them arises is, in my opinion, both more in accordance with our functions, and more calculated to maintain the stability of Indian finance than such annual discussions."

The mistake of these discussions consisted in the fact that they never led to anything, and were never meant to do so. The Budget was settled beforehand in the Executive Council; and the views of the Legislative Council should never have been asked thereon, unless the Government was prepared to defer thereto upon occasion shown. The submission was ostensible only, and not real, and it simply invited and provoked discussion without the smallest intention on the part of Government of being influenced thereby. Without reverting to the former practice, it would be an improvement, we think, upon the present one, if the Financial Statement were published in the *Gazette of India* a month before its final adoption by Council, thus giving an opportunity to those who were competent to do so to review its proposals. The discontinuance of the former practice was adopted, largely, we think, at our own repeated suggestion of the evils which attended it. But we have now gone to the other extreme. What but good could arise from the publication of the general nature of the Budget a month before its final adoption? It would be necessary to reserve only any changes contemplated in the customs or Excise duties. The rest of the estimates might we think be submitted to public consideration with nothing but advantage.

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Shall we have war with Burmah? It is hard to say, but it is satisfactory to observe that many are beginning to forecast a possible issue of such a contest, that has been to a great extent overlooked hitherto. We mean the finding ourselves face to face with China instead of Burmah, upon our frontier, as the result of the war. We have as deep a sense of the impolicy of forcing ourselves into this contact, as contempt for the chronic alarm with which Russia's position in Central Asia is generally regarded by Englishmen. The one danger is real, and far from remote: the other we hold to be more chimerical than real. We feel utterly ashamed of the attitude of our countrymen towards the Russian advance, and should be as much amused thereby as St. Petersburg itself, but for the irritation which such folly provokes. If the country is ever driven by our "alarmists" to occupy Affghanistan, we shall regard it as the most fatal mistake yet made by us in India. There is about as much real ground for anticipating a Russian invasion of India, as of St. Petersburg being invested by a sepoy army.

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Now that the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda is held "in durance sweet," and only kept before the public mind by canards, that much abused man Colonel Phayre, may perhaps get a little more moderate treatment, and possibly a crumb of sympathy from his critics. No one has ever said that the Colonel is remarkable for suavity of temper and manners, and it is not even asserted that discretion is the better part of his valour, but it is just possible, if it is not probable, that the condemnation of his conduct at Baroda has been too sweeping, and that, in fact, the Colonel, being a not ineligible candidate for the post of vicarious sufferer, has been selected as the victim. For in all notorious failures in policy or diplomacy under despotic Governments, it has even been thought necessary to offer a propitiatory sacrifice to the gods of the under world. The head of some grand Vizier or inferior official should be struck off, for that is the right thing to do. But we live in a degenerate and irreligious age, and grudge the gods of Orcus their perfect morsel. Instead of the head of an ambassador we fling them his boots, stuffed with the blurred and blotted parchment of his immolated diplomatic character. And as to Colonel Phayre, though we ought certainly to have slit off his refractory head, because he persisted in putting on steel gloves to grasp thorns, or rather poniards, with, and refused to take his arsenic and diamond dust quietly, we are contented with dismissing and disgracing the man and sending him away into the wilderness with a load of Governmental sins on his broad back. For a time the public could scarcely make up its mind whether the Colonel or the Gaekwar was the more to blame. But what has been play and paradise to the Gaekwar, has been obloquy and official immolation to the Colonel. We confess to a feeling of satisfaction, however, on finding that Mr. Tucker's pamphlet attempting to justify Colonel Phayre is receiving some attention and is not unlikely to have some effect. It by no means proves that he was the fit man for the post he held, though probably the blame of his selection does not fall wholly on himself. He was not a well-oiled diplomatic machine, but went very crankily to the handle. He sinned in imagining that his own judgment and feeling had any thing to do with the direction of his behaviour as Resident, and, above all, was too ungentle with the royal reprobate he had to deal with. In fact, being sent there to see that the Gaekwar reformed the abuses in his State, the Colonel thought that he ought really to see that he did reform them. This was a serious blunder, and to his over-zeal he probably added

faults of temper, and was altogether too overbearing and peremptory. He seems not to have been able to get over his loathing for the dangerous reptile he was handling. A snake-charmer was wanted as Resident at Baroda, and Colonel Phayre was not a snake-charmer. It would have been more to his taste to have crushed the snake. But altogether Mr. Tucker thinks—and perhaps not a few will by and by agree with him—that the Colonel's treatment of the Gaekwar, and his discharge of his own duties, were right and just. The Resident saw what the Government could not see, and events have proved that his judgment, and the charges he made against the Gaekwar, were honest and well founded. But he did not know that his chief aim at Baroda should have been to try and make matters seem smooth on the surface. Perhaps Sir Lewis Pelly was better fitted to understand the position.

Mr. Tucker even endeavours to show that Sir Lewis Pelly has got a great deal of credit for bringing about reforms that were really initiated by Colonel Phayre. "Sweets to the sweet." The man that has the gift of making matters smooth, gets smooth words and honour and glory. A rough, honest, irascible redresser of wrongs is abused for want of tact—the steel glove, because it is not soft and pliable as French kid—and even when villainous attempts are made on his life, he gets ridicule and abuse instead of sympathy. India will get tired in course of time of handling murderous Gaekwars with French kids, and of creeping on her stocking-soles into the presence of His Majesty of Burmah.

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A FRIEND writing to us says:—"I have great faith in salt as an antidote to cholera, and I see no reason why I should not circulate my experience through the medium of your columns, which I remark are extensively quoted by most of your contemporaries (particularly at this time when cholera has broken out both at Cape Comorin and the Himalays and is gradually verging to a centre with a probable prospect of spreading all over the country). I have invariably found that the much eater of salt in food has generally escaped altogether, and those who have increased their daily consumption have had it in a mitigated form. I am myself a living example, for I have met the dread disease in its most virulent form in Spain, Portugal, England, Turkey, and in this country, and have stood amidst the dying and the dead both in camp and hospital without (by God's blessing) ever having felt a touch of it. I have always, when I could obtain it, caused an extra quantity of salt to be given to those under my care, whenever there was a chance of its approach; and I recommend every one to increase the usual portion at meal times; and that an extra ration should be issued to the troops. Surely even in these times of cheeseparing economy the expense cannot be considered with the value of one single life saved by the experiment.

"I do not recommend salt meat, but salt pure and simple to be eaten with the food at meal times as much as possible, but never in sufficient quantity to create thirst, until the palate becomes accustomed to it. This is a preventative not a cure. I am not learned enough to say in what manner salt assists the human system against this terrible epidemic, but only mention the fact, and I hope your contemporaries will 'please copy' this."

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WITH regard to the outbreak of cholera in Simla, attention should be drawn to the fact that the night-soil, instead of being taken to some place beyond the inhabited limits, is buried in trenches on the hill side a few hundred feet below Burra Simla, the most populous part of the station. The spot cannot be got at without some physical exertion and careful supervision is on that account out of the question. Representations, we are informed, have been made to the Municipal Committee without the slightest effect. When the wind blows up-hill from the direction of the Brewery, the stench is at times intolerable. The same used to be the case immediately after the showers of rain that fall in May and June. In some parts of the station, the drinking water, when filtered, has the colour of milk and water. Orders are occasionally given that people should cut away brushwood and jungle from their compounds, but the vegetable matter thus encouraged to rot and disseminate malaria is not carted away: it is merely thrown down the hill sides. No wonder then that fever is now a common complaint at Simla. The Municipality ought to be forced to buy or rent a piece of ground some miles out, for depositing night soil and vegetable matter that has been cut away. With two Sanitary Commissioners on the spot one would think the *manus fortis* would be ready when needed.

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THE most remarkable thing in the Chronicles of Dustypore, according to one reviewer, is the unconscious ignoring of the natives *en masse* as something attaching to India accidentally. Lord Clive, we are told, never could express himself fluently in any Indian language. Of the many who come out to India, there are few indeed who get more than a glimpse of the inner life of the natives. It is not wonderful then that we occasionally see a paragraph like the following, from the pen of one who professes to be up in Indian subjects:—

"Lord G. Hamilton, would hardly allow *bhang*—a drug that produces in ninety-nine men out of a hundred an access of homicidal mania, *and is therefore eaten by sepoys—to be sold* in England, and opium, in a different way, is *not much more defensible*." *

The italics are our own. We are afraid that there arose in the mind of the writer some dim recollections of rebels, infuriated with *bhang*, rushing to the attack with loud cries of *deen, deen*, and yet there was never a greater libel on a harmless stimulant. To say that *bhang* induces a homicidal mania is as true as to say that one's mid-day 'peg' produces temporary insanity. It is moreover by no means a stimulant more used by sepoys than others, and is certainly not 'eaten.' The class that perhaps most of all is addicted to *bhang* are the *Sàdhs* or celibate lay-monks, one of the curses of this country, and in them it produces a pleasing torpor, which, when aided by a *sulfa* (lit *chillum*) of *churrus* is turned into downright stupefaction. The Sikhs too almost universally use it, and by them it is styled *sukhà*, or *the* 'dry thing' *par excellence*, and is sometimes made a Sikh of under the title of *Sukhà Singh*. It is often too, euphemistically styled *thandai*, the cool drink, and to the Sikhs supplies the place of tobacco from which they are debarred by their great Guru's express prohibition. Like our 'nip' or glass of bitters *bhang* has the effect of inducing appetite. It has besides the power of intensifying the state of mind in which the drinker happens to be, previous to imbibing. So that if a man has made up his mind to commit murder, and then takes a draught of *bhang*, he becomes strengthened in his resolve and blind to the consequences. But to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it induces a homicidal mania is to show an utter ignorance of the effects of *bhang*. We venture to say that common assaults even are far less common among the millions who daily drink *bhang* than among peoples who indulge in vinous or spirituous liquors. Excess in *bhang* merely brings on stupor, and incapacitates a man for any kind of work. Taken in moderation, it does not seem to have any bad effect on the people. It does not demoralise, like absinthé, or depopulate as whiskey has done with the North American Indians. A finer and more stalwart set of men than the Sikhs, regular *bhang*-drinkers, one does not often come across in Asiatic countries.

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THE two great points in Lord Northbrook's speech in the Legislative Council on the New Tariff Bill are those which deal (1) with the conditions under which we have to raise a revenue in the country, and (2) with the question of Exchange. Concerning the former, he points out with perfect justice that India is a country in which there is but little choice of new sources of taxation: and that it would be difficult to replace the Customs revenue, except by an Excise duty on tobacco, or by some kind of direct taxation. And concerning such a step he says:—"I am satisfied that such a change would not be desirable even in a financial point of view. The army of tax-gatherers, on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect a new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government than the cost of collecting the Customs duties; and, what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would, in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles which would be affected by the abolition of our customs duties. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent."

We commend this extract to the consideration of those who have been congratulating themselves upon the supposed leanings of the Viceroy to direct taxation. There is little to commend such taxation even in wealthy countries, while in India it is open to the gravest objection.

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ON the question of Exchange Lord Northbrook says:—"The Government of India is one of the best abused Governments

* *Spectator*, 3rd July 1875.

in the world, and I have seen it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. Governments can do much—when they interfere with trade they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world. What the cause of the fall in silver has been, and how long it may contiune, is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some European nations from silver to gold, which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the market. It may arise from the increased production of silver. As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers in common with private individuals. The Government of India has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income received in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost of those payments. This really governs the item 'loss by exchange,' which has of late years figured so heavily on the wrong side of our accounts: for whatever temporary fluctuations in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance of trade between India and other countries, these fixed payments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the rise or fall in the value of silver. The net sum provided in the estimates of the current year for loss by exchange amounts to more than a million sterling, and if the value of silver should continue to fall this charge will be considerably increased."

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If any proof were wanted of the false position into which the present relations of the Government of India with the press are certain sooner or later to betray it, it is supplied we think in the *Pioneer* of Monday last, in which Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Mandalay is made the subject of the most passionate reproaches. That the Government had nothing to do with the production of the article is certain, but it is no less certain unfortunately, that its inspiration will be attributed to the Foreign Office, by nine out of every ten readers of the paper. The Government is thus placed to the popular apprehension, in the undignified position of assailing its own Envoy, with abuse almost feminine in its rancour. Sir Douglas is not only "weak" it seems, but "is a mere diplomatic posture-master" whose "blundering surpasses conception." He is the "whining confidant of the press, uttering disloyalty to the Government which generously adopted his blunders;" a cowardly deserter of his humbler accomplice in wrong-doing; a man stamped with failure or with guilt in his every association with the public service for years past; and one who "for the credit of the service should be relegated to the official obscurity from which he first emerged only in the ghastly light of the Kooka massacre." "His case is as hopeless," we are told, "as Humpty Dumptys," the writer meaning we suppose "his fall." But if all this be true about Sir Douglas, what is to be said of the Government that selected this compound of meanness, incapacity, and guilt, for the Mission to Mandalay? When our contemporary tells us that Sir Douglas "is one whom the King delighteth to honor, because he is blessed by Providence with a brother in Parliament, of some little weight in the Conservative ranks," does it mean to hint that he was forced by the Home Ministry on the Government of India as their Envoy, while they knew him to be all the *Pioneer* now declares him to be? To notice the special charges made against Sir Douglas, when they are conceived and set forth in such terms as we have quoted is almost needless. For there is malevolence in the attack, and the best service we can do in the matter is simply to caution the public against believing that the article was officially inspired. The Government would do better to have an avowed organ of its own that it could control, than subject itself to the faintest suspicion of inspiring such outrages as these upon its servants.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that although the wretched condition of Turkey demands foreign intervention of some kind, our interests are so bound up with her independence that we could not, without political danger, allow her to be blotted out of the roll of nations, and the *Statesman* (Calcutta) thinks it is much to be regretted in the interests of the Turks themselves, that England has "so many cogent political reasons for wishing to maintain Turkish rule in Europe as the fall of the Porte we are told would involve.—1. A loss of our grip on the loyalty of the fighting element in our Indian possessions. 2. The loss of our command of the sea, the one weapon left in our hands to counterbalance the preponderance against us on land. 3. The loss by our manufacturers of their best and cheapest supply of raw material and of the best market for their wares."

Turkey has an almost nominal tariff. The Russian tariff is the most highly protective in the world. The very keystone of Turkish commercial policy is free Trade. The whole basis and tendency of Russian commercial policy is protection. It was Turkey which defeated the policy of the Berlin decrees and afforded British commerce an emporium and a means of inundating the Continent with its wares, in spite of, and in the very teeth of, those decrees; and it is Turkish commercial policy which offers English manufacturers at the present day those advantages of free competition by the help of which it is enabled to command the markets of the East. *Wherever Russian influence extends, a prohibitive tariff makes successful competition with their own inferior products impossible.*

Let us admit all this to be true, what then? If Russia unwisely shuts out her populations from the cheapest markets in the world—she herself is the chief sufferer thereby, and not the foreigner. Of course we should be very glad to supply her with goods at cheaper rates than she can herself make them for, but we need not get angry over it.

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OWTON FERRY CHURCHYARD will be chiefly known hereafter in connection with the name of the "Reverend" Henry Keet, despite the strenuous efforts that have been made by the Vicar of that parish, to prevent the name of the dissenting minister from appearing in that churchyard on the tomb-stone of his little daughter, with the disputed title attached to it. We thought that the matter had been settled long ago, when the Primate declared against the opposition of the Vicar, supported withal by his Bishop. It seems, however, that the Vicar was not to be beaten by any extra-judicial utterances of even an Archbishop. Lincoln, the See in which this storm in a teapot—we mean a graveyard—has occurred, is subordinate to the Archbishop of York, and possibly this was a reason why the Primate's opinion was not accepted as binding. At any rate, the Vicar has obtained from the Chancellor of the diocese an injunction restraining Mr. Keet from doing the offensive deed complained of, and Mr. Phillimore has given his decision in such unmeasured terms of scorn and intolerance for the body to which Mr. Keet belongs, that not all the oil thrown upon the waters by the *Times*, nor even the terms of high respect in which Wesleyans are mentioned by that journal, will prevent the storm from bursting, and the injured and insulted ministers and their flocks from venting their indignation upon those who thus wantonly abuse them. The words of Mr. Phillimore's decision will be interpreted not as the mere utterances of one man, but as breathing a spirit of intolerance and hatred far more general. Friends of the Church of England must regret these indecorous and damaging displays of zeal, while the followers of Mr. Miall probably hail them with delight as new additions to the load on the already burdened camel, only waiting the last straw which shall finally and effectually break it.

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BELGIUM, if we are to credit the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* who telegraphed the fact on the 7th of June, unable constitutionally to hang, or transport, the now notorious Wiesinger for his injudicious offer of his services to a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church to "settle" with her greatest living enemy for a certain sum down, has been committed to stand his trial for fraud! The force of legal fiction could, we should imagine, no further go than to charge a man with cheating, who only proffered certain services that were never accepted. This last move may have been the work of some Belgian legal wag, a kind of Bœotian joker, who patriotically desired to show up the recent action of the German Chancellor in all its absurdity. Wiesinger will, if convicted, be punished for an attempt to cheat his venerable correspondent, by promising to do for him what he never intended to do. All he intended—if the committal for the offence of fraud be true—was to pocket the money and laugh at the deluded churchman. So after all the German Chancellor's life was not in such jeopardy as we were led to imagine, and the origin of the "war scare" was but a feeble joke of Wiesinger's creation.

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THERE was some mention of a portrait of the Prince of Wales in one of our late numbers, and of a "sky blue cloak," a duplicate of which had been discovered in Bombay. As the history of the original paintings (the Prince and Princess) is interesting, we subjoin a few particulars and give a clue to the present proprietary. Shortly after the Prince of Wales's wedding, Chevalier Theodore Jansen, a Danish artist, was commissioned to paint full length portraits of the Royal couple. Accordingly Jansen painted these portraits from sittings given him at Windsor Castle. The architectural details in both pictures belong, however, to Malborough House. The Princess is in her bridal robes, and the picture is a marvel of costume painting, as is also its partner, which presents the Prince in the robes of Grand Master of the Star of India. The portraits, though not very striking, are unmistakeable.

When finished they were the objects of a Royal visit to Jansen's studio, and were exhibited at the Royal Academy (not by Royal prerogative). We have seen Ruskin's original letter regarding these paintings, in which he says that few men since Reynolds's time know so well how to map out colors "relatively and positively." Jansen brought these paintings to India as his credentials. The prestige he, had derived from his Royal commission and the Royal visit to his studio were more to him than any academical honors. McLean, the publisher, offered a large amount to be allowed to engrave them and to exhibit them for three years. In Bombay he painted replicæ for Sir Jamsetjee Jeejhebhoy for Rs. 50,000, and the originals were exhibited in Bombay, Poona, and throughout the Southern States of India, helping to bring Jansen the costly commissions he received both from the "National Portrait Gallery" Committee, then under the presidency of Sir Robert Napier (Lord Napier); and from native sirdars, princes, and the nobility. In February '72 Jansen brought the pictures, together with his portrait gallery, to Calcutta. Things had changed with him, and he was in debt and difficulty. "The National Portrait Gallery"—of which he was custodian, and which was then exhibiting at the Dalhousie Institute—was attached by a Bombay creditor, the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales among the rest. The Portrait Committee, having been warned in time, claimed and recovered their property, but these two paintings were brought to the hammer. Two of the leading art patrons of the Chitpore millionaires were present at the sale. One gentleman, who had greatly befriended Jansen, was willing to buy them in, for the amount decreed against Jansen, intending to keep them for him till he could repurchase them. By some oversight the transaction was not completed, and the paintings were knocked down for Rs. 1,500. The bailiff who had attached Jansen's property, and who treated Jansen with as much consideration as his office permitted, has become the owner of these pictures, and we dare say he can supply the rest of the history to any one who cares to seek him at the High Court. As for Jansen his history was a very short one after this. He drank hard, and was seldom able to work. The owners of the "Balgachea" villa employed him to paint some full length portraits, but there was little sober work in them, and he died at Balgachea a few months after, leaving the pictures unfinished. It appears he died in great poverty, the proceeds of his commissions having long previous to his death been given to his creditors to keep himself out of prison. But for the generosity of a gentleman he had consulted on some business matters, his remains would have had only such burial as the police authorities could afford.

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AN almost incredible, case of "Justices' justice" is reported in the *Home News*. Sarah Chandler, a girl of thirteen years of age, was brought before the Spalding magistrates sitting in petty sessions, charged with the heinous crime of plucking a flower from a geranium plant, in the grounds of the Spalding almshouses. Two clergymen were among the Justices, and their manner of dealing with little sinners is exceedingly instructive. Little Sarah Chandler was sentenced to fourteen-days' imprisonment, and four years in a reformatory. One wonders how many years of a reformatory would be needed to teach these clergymen common sense, not to speak of Christian feeling. Had nothing further transpired, we should have believed that there were aggravating circumstances in the case, which had more influence on the minds of the Justices than the mere act itself. But, however that may have been, the sentence caused a *fama* in the press, found its way into Parliament, and a sensible Secretary of State has released the child, and severely reprimanded the magistrates. This is surely an extreme case of "Justices' justice," but of late years so many cases have come before the public of sentences characterized by stupidity—to use the mildest term that can be applied—that some reform in the constitution of country magistracies is evidently necessary.

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MUCH has been said, both in and out of Parliament, on the justice and expediency of India bearing her share of the expenses of the Prince's visit. No good reason has, however, been brought forward to show that any other course is desirable. If it is once granted that the visit of the Prince of Wales is a matter of great State importance, and likely to benefit India, let the Imperial power and the subject Empire, as they are supposed to share in the advantages, share also the expenses of the visit. Those who contend that the object is merely to gratify a personal whim of the Prince, and that neither of the nations is likely to derive advantage, are only consistent when they oppose the grant *in toto*. That the voiceless millions should be taxed to pay the cost of India's hospitality to her Prince, whose visit is to be fruitful of great result, does not seem a very great enormity, and is an imposition that will bear favourable enough comparison with some of the other branches of expenditure whose weight they have to bear. There are other items that go to swell the amount of the Indian budget, which have less show of being incurred for the benefit of the people than this will have. If there is no good reason why the people of India should bear part of the expense, it will be difficult to show the good reason why the people of England should pay so dearly. In short, if the visit is not of so much consequence and advantage to India as to be worth India's hospitality, it should never take place, and that would be an ungracious assertion to make, especially now that matters have gone so far. Natives of India will not grudge the cost of hospitality, although so much has been said and written at home to teach them how to grumble. They will willingly pay the £30,000, or the much larger sum which may eventually be spent, for the estimate is an exceedingly moderate one, and there is no ground for assurance that it will not be exceeded. As to the great result of good that is expected from the visit, perhaps it is better to expect little and so run little risk of suffering from disappointment. It is easy to point out how good results may arise. Independently of the effect of the visit on the Prince's own mind (not to mention his health, which Mr. Disraeli thinks may be renovated), it will be of some consequence if it still further awakens in the English mind an intelligent interest in this land and its peoples; and it is perfectly conceivable that the Prince may so demean himself, if suitable opportunities be given him, as to awaken a feeling among the people of India that may in time grow into loyalty. We may notice one remark of the *Spectator* which is not without force, with respect to the assertion that the visit is merely the gratification of a personal whim: "The utility of great State ceremonies does not depend on the motives or the mental tone of those who perform them. The natives of India are not injured by the Prince because he is amused by his expedition, nor will he learn the less because his motive in seeking this opportunity is not to learn but to enjoy." But we have no doubt that the Prince's wish and endeavour will be to make the most favorable impression on the inhabitants of India, and we do not doubt that he is able to succeed.

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CICERO thought that if the belief in the immortality of the soul was a delusion, it was better to be deluded than to be undeceived. Surely the friends and admirers of Professor Cairnes (and the latter class includes, we presume, all who had any knowledge of the man and his life) must feel as the old Roman felt. For nearly ten years, Professor Cairnes had been the victim of a tyrannical disease, rheumatic arthritics. He was never free from pain, and often suffered terrible agony. First his public duties,—he was Professor of Political Economy at Queen's College, Galway, and at University College, London,—had to be given up. One by one the social enjoyments, without which most men hardly think life worth living for, were taken from him. His bodily members ceased to perform their services; he became physically helpless; his body was a mere machine of torture in which the brave soul was enclosed, heavily ironed as ever was prisoner in a dungeon. But the mind of the man was strong, clear and active, during all these years of suffering and prostration, and it is said that he scarcely ever passed an idle day. The high value of his contributions to the science of Political Economy are well-known, but it is the heroism that could toil on so nobly and produce works of the highest importance under such physical conditions, that is deserving of eternal admiration. Who can think of such a mind having its existence dependent on that of such a body, and passing into nothingness when that body of death was dissolved? If it is a delusion to believe that Professor Cairnes was but set free from his prison, and now lives and labours under new conditions in a nobler sphere, it is a delusion we do not wish to have dispelled.

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MR. MATHEW ARNOLD is one of the most zealous of our lay critics of the New Testament documents. And though we are often obliged to differ from his conclusions, and often to hesitate in our acceptance of them, we never fail to get a clearer comprehension of the meaning of some part of the sacred records, from a perusal of his writings. His "St. Paul and Protestantism" throws a flood of light on the pages of the Epistle to the Romans, even to a firm believer in the resurrection as a material, as well as a "Spiritual fact." His doctrine of resurrection as a spiritual fact, "an internal phenomenon accomplishing itself in the believer's conscience," is the key to Arnold's treatment of the New Testament. Without denying, which could not possibly be done, that Paul believed in, and taught as a great truth, the resurrection of the body, he endeavours to show

that it was entirely subordinate in his religious system to the doctrine of the "Spiritual phenomenon." In "Objections to Literature and Dogma" in the *Contemporary*, he endeavours to show that, in this respect, the teaching of Christ himself was in harmony with that of Paul. But his great contention is that the Apostles and others who surrounded him, and recorded his saying, were incapable of rising to the height of their Master's teaching, and persistently materialised it. We have no doubt that Arnold is, in a great degree, correct in this as a general truth, yet we cannot but think that he is guilty of twisting the teaching of the fourth evangelist, for the purpose of reading his own meaning into his pages. We are willing to go the whole length with Arnold in believing in the resurrection as a "spiritual fact, an internal phenomenon in the believer's conscience," but this belief does not involve a renunciation of the other belief, that the resurrection of the Founder of Christianity is an historical fact, and that to that fact and its recognition, the early spread of his religion is to be attributed.

Arnold does not believe that the fourth Gospel was written by the Apostle John, but by "a sincere Christian, a man of literary talent certainly and a Greek, but not a consummate artist; having traditions from John, having, above all, *logia* from John, sayings of the Lord, and combining and presenting materials in the way natural to him. The Evangelist's literary procedure is that of a Greek of ability, well versed in the philosophical speculation of his time, and having the resources of Greek style and composition at his command."

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HAS Mr. Whalley been studying the Calcutta daily newspapers? If that is what has again armed him to the attack upon the English Jesuits, he must be highly delighted with some of our contemporaries, for it seems the English press is far from giving him satisfaction by its treatment of the "nest of hornets." He declared in Parliament that the whole press had been dragged into the Jesuit interest. It has even been asserted that he is himself a Jesuit in disguise. Surely there has been no calumny greater than that since it was said: "He casteth out devils by Beelzebub the Prince of Devils." We may expect to hear next that "Sigma," or "Kelticus," or "M.," and perhaps all three, are Jesuits in disguise, and that our contemporaries received a sop for allowing such a mass of silly writing to appear in their correspondence columns.

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BOTANISTS will search for rare cryptogams on the sides of open drains in defiance of malaria, and the statistician must have a like devotion to his science, who has carefully toiled through all the evidence in the Beecher-Tilton trial for the following "curiosity." Mr. Beecher, in giving his evidence, said: "I can't recollect" 583 times; "I think," or I "presume," 245 times, and "I don't know" 57 times. Mr. Moulton replied: "I don't remember" 235 times, and "I don't know" 76 times. Yankees are proverbially inquisitive, and doubtless many of the queries to which such answers were returned were impertinent, irrelevant, or at least inconvenient. We suppose Mr. Beecher is, in the opinion of his followers, a successor or fit representative of the apostles, and might have laid hold of a certain promise for such as he, when brought to trial before persecutors. But he either didn't want to make a clean breast of everything, or he forgot the promise that in the hour of trial it would be given him what he should say. The trial, however, has proved a better speculation for the reverend gentleman than he can ever have calculated upon. We learn that his salary has been quintupled, and stands now at £ 20,000 a year, and that his congregation have given him a three months' holiday. Surely Christianity is being deeply wounded in the house of its friends.

THE WEEK.

MANDALAY has been very near supplying us with another "King out of employment," for, had the Mekhara Prince succeeded in his designs upon the throne, the present occupant would doubtless by this time have become acquainted with the interior architectural beauties of the strongest local lock-up. "Women," it is said, "hastily removed and secreted their jewellery and valuables, and an intense feeling of alarm pervaded, not only the Palace and its vicinity, but the entire city. The intended *coup*, however, failed in its very inception, and the panic was promptly dissipated when it became known that the Prince was being taken care of by a body of troops who bivouacked round his compound. He was not arrested one moment too soon, as all arrangements had been made for his departure from Mandalay, and in the provinces men and arms were waiting in readiness to place themselves under his command. The details of the plot are rather obscure; but it appears the design was to seize the King's person on a particular occasion some days back, when His Majesty was expected to come down from the Palace in order to take a walk round his North Garden. The King, however, at the last moment, changed his mind, and betook himself instead to the South Garden. Numerous high officials are said to have shared the intentions of the Prince, and to have intended to cast in their fortunes with him, but at the news of the discovery came a flood of returning loyalty."

COLONEL KEATINGE has this week made public all that is known about the survey and exploration expedition to the Naga Hills, commanded last season by the late Lieutenant Holcombe. It was while passing through the village of Longsang on the 14th January, that he first met with opposition from the natives. His Naga interpreters and coolies were so terrified that most of them deserted him and returned to their homes. Nevertheless, he proceeded, and on the 17th arrived at Longva, or Longha, which he states to be on the direct route to the Kyendwen. It was this village that Captain Brodie, late Principal Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, North-Eastern Frontier, was so anxious to reach in 1846, but he was prevented by the opposition of the Changnoi people. It was Lieutenant Holcombe's desire to have penetrated further in a southern direction to clear up all doubts concerning this route between Assam and Burmah. Unfortunately his supplies ran short, and he was compelled to confine himself to making every possible enquiry at Longva itself. He reported that Longva is a powerful village holding the pass into Burmah and having constant communication with the Burmese Nagas, Shans, and Singphos. He met at Longva two Singphos and several Burmese Nagas, who had been summoned by Longva to assist in an attack on a neighbouring village called Suana. Lieutenant Holcombe came to the conclusion that Longva is four days' journey from the Kyendwen, and that the route strikes the great river, as the Nagas call it, at a spot up to which it is navigable by boats of any size. Captain Hannay also came to the conclusion that the ordinary route from Longva to the Kyendwen occupied four days; but he mentions that there is a shorter route which only takes two. The Nagas of Longva were most reticent and jealous, and thoroughly alive to the importance and strength of the place, so that it was impossible to gain more information. Want of supplies compelled Lieutenant Holcombe to keep near the Seebsagar district. He reached Jaboka on the 24th January. On his way the men of Tang at first stopped the road, but retired as the party advanced. The chief of the village eventually supplied rice on payment, but this was considered a sort of punishment for his attempted opposition. To illustrate the scarcity of grain, Lieutenant Holcombe mentioned that the chief offered to give a buffalo in preference to supplying five rupees' worth of rice in the husk. From Jaboka the route lay through Banfera, Kulung, and Bor Mutun, to Deo Parbat, where Holcombe intended to join the work of his party with that of Captain Samuells, who surveyed the eastern part of the hills in company with Holcombe in 1873-74. The last letter received from him was dated the 1st February 1875. He was then at the village of Senua (south of the Bangsang Hill of the maps). His description of the people of this place has since obtained a very melancholy interest. He states: "We are at present among a particularly treacherous set of Nagas. Some ten days ago the people of a neighbouring village, anxious to make friends with the Senua people, approached the village; but our friends here, doubting their amicable intentions, attacked the party when close to the village, and killed seven of them. Their heads are now paraded in the centre of the village. Some young fellows from another village lately cut up a woman and four men close to where I am now encamped. The marks of the fray are still visible in the long grass. Arguing with such people is hopeless. One fine young fellow said: 'Yes, it is very bad, but then Nagas are on a level with dogs.' This he said *apropos* of the fact that his chief's brother last year murdered within the village three men of a friendly tribe who had come to trade. A dog would blush to own the connection! On the afternoon of the 1st the party marched from Senua to Ninoo."

THE subject of Reformatory and Industrial Schools has been engaging the attention of the Council of the Governor-General. Sir A. Arbuthnot has moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of these institutions. He said that the subject of reformatories had engaged the attention of the Government of India and of the various local Governments for several years. So far back as 1861, the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure included in the enactment a section which provided that, in the case of juvenile offenders, it should be competent to the Criminal Courts, on the occasion of sentencing any person under the age of 16 years to imprisonment for any offence, instead of directing

that he should be confined in a criminal jail, to direct his confinement in a reformatory. This law is still in force. Its defect had been found to be that while it had some advantage over the previous law in that it admitted of the separation of juvenile offenders—where a reformatory was available during the period of their sentences—from adult criminals, still, as a general rule, the periods of those sentences were so brief that very little could be done to carry out the objects with which reformatories were established. The subject has often been discussed, and the most practical suggestion, which is to be the foundation-stone of the new Bill to be brought forward, has been that made by the Inspector-General of Jails in Bombay: "If possible, the sentences of juveniles should be proportioned to their age, *e.g.*, a boy of ten, if sent to the reformatory, should be sentenced to such a term as would enable him to learn his trade, and be strong and independent enough to earn his livelihood on discharge; while a boy of fifteen need only be sentenced to a year or more, as it is not advisable to keep grown-up boys, almost men, in the reformatory." Society at large loses infinitely more by the criminal classes than it would have to pay for the board and education of all the children from whom the criminal classes are recruited; so that it is a very wise economy to set about the reformation of the young before it is too late. Setting aside the murders and other injuries inflicted on individuals, which cannot be estimated pecuniarily, criminals when in jail cost more than double and treble the number of children in reformatories would do, because they are unproductive and require careful guarding. When out of jail they are infinitely more expensive to the community, for not only do they necessitate the maintenance of large bodies of police, but they are wantonly destructive, wasting much more than they utilize. A thief to live at all must steal four or five times the value of what would maintain an honest man in the same degree of comfort. He utterly destroys many things which would lead to identification, and can only realise on his stolen property at an alarming sacrifice. Valuable plate is melted down and sold as old silver, and the receiver does not give the thief even half the value of the old metal. It follows, therefore, that what one thief is obliged to steal to keep him alive would feed several honest men, even leaving out of consideration the plunder destroyed and wasted. It is consequently far cheaper to cut off crime at its source, by maintaining and educating the children of criminals, than to maintain, in or out of prison, the criminals themselves; and it must be remembered that every neglected child of a criminal parent, if it lives, *must* become a criminal ultimately, and be at the charge of the public on the most expensive terms possible.

THE floods in Upper and Northern India still continue unusually heavy. Floods have fallen in the Jullundur, Umritsur, and Lahore districts: and at Lahore about twelve inches in sixty hours. Much damage has been done to property, especially in the city, where numerous houses have crumbled to pieces. The total extent of the damage is not yet ascertained. Several lives have been lost in the suburbs, including those of a Eurasian clerk and his wife. There have also been several narrow escapes amongst the European community. Traffic on the Punjab and Northern State Railway was suspended for two or three days owing to the pulpy state of the embankments. On the Sind, Punjab, and Dehli Railway, the continuous rain has caused a break on the line between Umritsur and the Beas, and the rest of the line towards Lahore is alleged to be dangerous for traffic. Both the up and down mails were detained on the 11th, and the Traffic Manager has had to convey passengers by dâk over the break. A terrible accident is reported from Madras from a similar cause. A crowd of pilgrims, encamped in the bed of a river in the Tinnevelly district, was overtaken by a freshet on the 1st instant. Two hundred lives are reported as lost.

INFORMATION has been received by Government of the death of Meer Wullee, former ruler of Yassim, and the suspected murderer of Mr. George Hayward. Meer Wullee was met on his way from Wakhan to Kashghur by some men in the service of Pahlwan Bahadoor, the present ruler of Yassim, between whom and Meer Wullee enmity had existed. A fight ensued, resulting in the death of the Meer.

THE intelligence we have received this week from Achin, is on the whole of a favorable nature for the Dutch, who have again repulsed an attack made on several of their posts, without sustaining any loss. The Achinese had three killed and eighteen wounded. It is reported that Tuanki Daud, a boy of about 11 years of age, cousin of the late ruler of Achin, has been proclaimed Sultan. It remains to be seen how far this appointment will be approved of by the majority of the principal headmen. On the 1st and 2nd July a violent storm visited Achin Proper, several large trees having been blown down in Kotta Rajah and neighbourhood. A large branch fell upon one of the hospital wards, causing the death of no less than seven men, and another case is reported of two men having been killed by the fall of a tree at Misigit Longbatta, one of the Dutch posts. The state of health is still unsatisfactory. It would appear that up to within a comparatively recent date, piracy still infested the waters of the Achin. In the month of March six Achinese were brought before the Penang Police Magistrate, charged with having committed piracy on a prow sailing under the British flag, the property of a native of Malacca. The crime was perpetrated in March 1874, not far from the mouth of the Langkat river, and the case against the prisoners being fully proved, they were all six committed for trial. During the time they were out on bail two absconded, the other four having been sentenced at the last assizes to ten years' imprisonment.

DESPATCHES received by the Siamese Government announce disturbances on the Burmese frontier in the province of Chcen Han, where a large band of dacoits, some 2,000 in number, have been committing depredations. They have plundered a few towns, but, according to latest advices, some 2,000 Cochin Chinese had gathered to resist their incursions. A Siamese Commissioner had been sent up to collect information and endeavour to ascertain the true cause of the disturbances; if necessary, a Siamese force will be sent to assist in protecting the inhabitants. At Chiengsaan, also, a number of Burmans and Koene have located themselves on Siamese territory, and the authorities of Chiengmai have organized a force of about 2,500 men to expel them. "A Commissioner was sent to Chiengmai from British Burmah, where he met an officer of the British Consulate General of Siam. Both were treated as guests by the Siamese Royal Commissioner." A later despatch states that the Siamese forces, after frightening away a number of Burmese settlers burnt down about 240 of their houses.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH JULY 1875.

THE French Assembly has been for the last two days the theatre of some very vigorous debating, leading, it is true, to no positive result, but profoundly interesting as revealing the sunken rocks and dangerous shoals through which France has had, and still has, to pilot her course before she can enter into the harbour of a legally constituted Government. The immediate subject of discussion was whether or not the election of M. de Bourgoing for the department of the Nièvre should be considered valid or not. But the subject itself was of small importance, in the minds of the Assembly. It was the principles enforced by the vote that should be ultimately arrived at, which have given to the debates their interest and their consequence. They were a trial of strength between the supporters of the present constitutional laws, and the reactionists of both parties, Legitimists and Bonapartists. They had entered into a kind of unholy alliance to defeat, if possible, by a combined effort the attempts of the Assembly to suppress their respective *propaganda*.

M. de Bourgoing presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the Nièvre in May 1874. Those were the days when the Duc de Broglie was at the head of what he termed "the Government of Combat." The Duke is a man educated in the straitest sect of the Orleanists. He sat at the feet of Guizot and his own father, the Duc de Broglie—the two most eminent representatives of that political school known in France as the "*juste milieu*." The "*juste milieu*" consisted in avoiding the sterile despotism of an Imperial rule, and the excesses of a Republican one, by means of a representative Government based upon the suffrages of the shop-keepers. France, under Louis Philippe, was governed by a shopocracy, assisted by a number of brilliant writers who wrote ingenious essays and for a number of years blinded the eyes of the people by enveloping this prosaic fact in a rich halo of political philosophy. Nothing could be more constitutional than these essays; nothing more conclusive than the demonstrations they exhibited of the folly of attempting to govern a people otherwise than in accordance with their wishes—these wishes to be enlightened by education, ascertained by a free press, and finally rendered effectual by means of a Government based upon representative institutions. During the Imperial rule, no writer produced such essays in greater abundance than the head of the "Government of Combat." But like so many French politicians he no sooner attained power than he forgot all his maxims. The Duc de Broglie's ministry, it will be remembered, was disgraced by a shameless attempt to trick the nation into receiving back a Bourbon. When this failed, he surrounded himself with Bonapartist Prefects, a former Imperial minister became his most intimate colleague in the Government, and secret instructions were issued that where a Monarchist could

not be returned for a vacant Department, a Bonapartist was to receive all the official aid possible in preference to a Republican. This, be it remembered, in a country where Marshal MacMahon had just been voted a seven years' lease of power under the title of "President of the French Republic." To these secret instructions the success of M. de Bourgoing was undoubtedly due. He represented himself as the official candidate. He was backed by the energetic assistance of the Prefect. The chief canvassing agent of the Republican candidate was arrested on a frivolous pretext a few days before the election, deported out of the Department, and liberated only after the election was over. M. de Bourgoing declared that his published profession of political principles had been approved by the Marshal himself, and only the day after the election did this statement receive a demi-official contradiction. But no sooner was M. de Bourgoing elected than he threw off the mask, openly declared himself an Imperialist, and went off to pay his homage to the Empress Eugenie. Such knavery as this could not be allowed to pass unnoticed; and, the Duc de Broglie's Government of Combat having in the meanwhile come to a disastrous termination, the Assembly appointed a Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the Nièvre election. These proceedings were quickened by the chance discovery of a Bonapartist circular, emanating from some secret committee, and which seemed to indicate the existence of a widespread organisation working underground in the interests of Imperialism. After fourteen months' inquiry, this Commission has now presented its report. It considers, with one dissentient voice, that the election of M. de Bourgoing is invalid. But the important part of the report is the light it throws upon the Bonapartist propaganda. M. Rouher—the late Emperor's favorite minister—is, it appears, the head of a secret organisation which ramifies through all the departments of France, and the operations of which are directed to corrupt the fidelity of the police, the army,—nay, even to win over to the cause of Imperialism the relics of the Commune, whether still at liberty or in prison. It is worth while to note, as illustrating the character of the two parties, the conduct of the Legitimists and Imperialists. To the former a Republican Government is even more hateful than to the latter; but in their endeavours to restore the Bourbon they were not even suspected of desiring to do it otherwise than by a vote of the Assembly. But the Bonapartists form themselves into a secret conspiracy which by bribery and corruption strives to paralyse the arm of the executive; and, in the very act of preparing the way on a *coup d'etat*, represent themselves as the advocates of a Government based upon free and universal suffrage. M. Rouher, in the prosecution of this good work, does not scruple to take as his associates a convicted thief, and a man of the name of Amigues, whose recommendation was his bad character and his consequently large acquaintance with the most distinguished members of French scoundrelism.

The questions then which are being debated in the Assembly are in fact two—the one being the validity or otherwise of M. de Bourgoing's election—the other, whether or not a vote of censure should be recorded on the proceedings of the Bonapartists. The first question has been decided. M. de Bourgoing is declared unseated. The second question is still being debated, but enough has been said to show the extreme dread and abhorrence of Imperialism which exists in the present Assembly. Englishmen in general are blind to the corrupt and pestilent character of Imperial rule in France, from a mistaken belief that Napoleon III. was a friend of ours. That one merit hides from their eyes a multitude of sins. Frenchmen know better, and there is no doubt that the revelations made by this Commission of the character and extent of the Bonapartist conspiracy, combined with a strong suspicion that the *propaganda* was secretly encouraged by the Marshal himself, produced that union of parties of which the constitutional laws are the result. It is strange to note how the eyes of all thinking men are still drawn to France and held fascinated there, notwithstanding her recent reverses, her apparent utter prostration—how men recognise instinctively that the future of Europe is being fashioned forth in these fierce debates and noisy recriminations. The House of Commons is a more orderly place than the French Assembly, because convictions with us are less intense, less living realities than with the French. The English, Mrs. Browning says, have a scornful insular way of calling the French light; but light they are not in the sense of being inconsequent. "Is," she asks,—

> a bullet light
> That dashes from the gun-mouth, while the eye
> Winks and the heart beats one, to flatten itself
> To a wafer on the white speck on a wall
> A hundred paces off? Even so direct,
> So sternly undivertible of aim,
> Is this French people.

An idea there cuts like a knife; they rush with "most unscrupulous logic on impossible practice;" and it is not too much to say that at this present moment it depends on the success or failure of Republican institutions in France whether or not Europe shall become the theatre of a religious war as fierce as that of the thirty years.' Your readers will perhaps remember that a few weeks ago I mentioned a pamphlet recently published by M. de Laveleye, entitled "Protestantism and Catholicism in their bearing upon the Liberty and Prosperity of Nations." Should this pamphlet have found its way to Calcutta, I would recommend it to the perusal of any one who desires to understand the present political situation. A brief account of it will serve to explain what I have just said regarding Republican institutions in France.

The question M. de Laveleye proposes to discuss is the amount of truth there is in the *dictum* one hears so frequently now-a-days, that the Latin races are in a state of decay, and that the future belongs to the German and Slavonic races. He admits that superficially the *dictum* has an appearance of truth, but he finds the cause, not in the fact of some natural incapacity existing in the Latin race, but in the fact that the area of Roman Catholicism is almost everywhere coincident with the Latin element in Europe. To its blighting influences he sets down the backwardness of the Latin races. When, he urges, Protestants of Latin race are seen to rise superior to German but Catholic races, it is plain that the incapacity urged against the Latin races in general must be sought for elsewhere than in their blood. The Scotch and Irish are of the same origin. Both have become subject to England. Until the 16th century, Ireland was much more civilised than Scotland. But since the Scotch embraced the reformed religion they have outrun even the English, while Ireland, devoted to Ultramontanism, remains poor and miserable, and incapable of raising herself by her own strength. He adduces similar examples from Switzerland and elsewhere. "In the United States," says Tocqueville, "the greater part of the Catholics are poor." In Canada (I am quoting from the pamphlet) all important concerns, manufactures, commerce, and the principal shops in the towns are in the hands of Protestants. M. Audiganne, in his remarkable studies on "the working classes of France," observes the superiority of Protestants in industrial enterprise, and his evidence is the more trustworthy that he does not attribute this superiority to Protestantism. Before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Protestants took the lead in all branches of labour, and the Catholics unable to compete with them on equal terms, caused them to be forbidden the exercise of various industries in which they excelled, by several successive edicts, dating from 1662. After their banishment from France, the Protestants brought into England, Prussia, and Holland their spirit of enterprise and thrift, and enriched every district in which they settled. It is partly to reformed Latins that the Germans owe their progress. The refugees of the Revocation introduced various manufactures into England, that of silk among others; and the disciples of Calvin were the civilisers of Scotland. Throughout Germany, at the present day, the trade in intellectual works, such as books, reviews, maps, newspapers, is almost entirely in the hands of Jews and Protestants. In the presence of all these concurring facts, it is difficult not to confess that it is religion, and not race, which is the cause of the extraordinary prosperity of certain races. I have not space to follow M. de Laveleye in his interesting inquiry into the causes which lead to these different results in the case of Catholicism and Protestantism respectively. The force of his proof is cumulative, and is educed from a multitude of facts for which I must refer your readers to the pamphlet itself. I have seldom read anything clearer or more satisfying. Essentially, however, it consists in this, that Protestantism based upon individual conviction, and making no claim to finality, naturally associates itself with a *régime* of toleration and progress; whereas Catholicism, believing herself to be in possession of absolute truth, dooms those who accept her yoke to mental stagnation and political slavery, and forces those who reject her claims into an attitude of uncompromising hostility. The Latin Liberal is compelled by the nature of his position to be a destroyer pure and simple. He cannot get leisure in which to erect the edifice of the Future, but has perpetually to stand on guard if he be not engaged in actual aggression. "The apathy," says our author, "with which two new dogmas have recently been accepted, which formerly would have roused the strongest opposition and have led to schism, is a sign of an incredible enfeeblement of intellectual life in the bosom of Catholicism. The excesses of superstition lead inevitably to infidelity. The challenge thrown down to reason by the Church leads those who refuse to abdicate their use of it to reject all religious worship. . . . . Catholicism produces such complete indifference in religious matters that even the strength requisite honestly to leave the Church is wanting. We see Protestants becoming Catholics, because, preserving some religious faith, they seek the true religion and believe that Rome offers it to them. Few Catholics become Protestants, because they have become hostile or indifferent to every species of religion ..... Voltaire's cry of hatred, '*Ecrasons l'infâme*,' becomes logically and everywhere the avowed or unavowed word of command of liberalism. But the forces employed in struggling against the clerical party are forces lost to progress, for, even when they prevail, the victory has no other result but that of preventing us from falling under the yoke of the Bishops."

It is this spirit of Ultramontanism that is at this moment striving with all its might to uproot the nascent liberties of France. Ultramontanism would achieve its purposes equally

well whether Henry V. or Napoleon IV. reached the throne. In either case it would endeavour to push the country on to a new crusade to deliver the persecuted Catholics of Germany. Spain, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Italy—wherever the same spirit exists—would either be drawn into the struggle or become the theatres of internal religious strife. But so long as the French Republic exists, this disastrous consummation is out of reach of the Catholic priesthood. They have no sufficiently strong base of operations. The men who have voted the French constitutional laws in the face of these tremendous obstacles are the defenders of the peace and order of Europe, not less than of France ; and it is the knowledge of this fact which makes thoughtful men everywhere watch with such breathless interest every move of the game.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Madras Jurist.—August. A valuable article, from the pen of Professor Leone Levi, appears in this number, on certain distinctive characteristics of Oriental and European jurisprudence. The principal texts and authorities on Oriental law are the *Précis de Jurisprudence Musulmane, par* M. Perron ; the *Recueil de Lois concernant les Musulmans Schyites, par* M. A. Querry. It should be remembered that the Koran contains only the germ of Mussulman law, the judgments of the prophets and the decisions of the twelve Imams, his legitimate successors, forming an important corollary to the Koran. For the Hindoo laws we have the Ordinances of Menu, translated by Sir Thomas Strange, together with the works of Halhead and Colebrooke. For the law of China we have the *Ta Tsing Lee Lee*, by Sir George Staunton, as well as the Scientiæ Sinicæ of Confucius. And for the Jewish law we have the Bible. The ancient laws of Japan are mainly founded on the laws of China.

Oriental and European jurisprudence differ in the first instance in the sources whence they are held to emanate and in the authority they are supposed to possess. That all laws originally emanated from the Divinity is an opinion held by many philosophers of ancient times. "All laws came from God," said Plato ; "no mortal man was the founder of laws." Heraclitus affirmed "that all human laws are nourished by one divine law." The Greek judges, said Dr. Maine, were supposed to receive from Themis, a divine agent, Themistees or Awards divinely dictated. Minos, with a view of giving authority to his laws, put forth that when he retired into a cave at Crete, Jupiter, his father, dictated the laws to him. The Hindoo laws, attributed to Menu, are presented as notes of a learned divine, whose spirit reflected the Divine being. The Koran is held by Mohamedans, not only of divine origin, but as eternal and uncreated, the first transcript having been from everlasting by God's throne, and a copy sent down by the angel Gabriel to Mohamed. Among Mussulmans there is only one law, and that is the religious law. With them, law is not only a legislative enactment, it is a dogma. Moses is held by Jews and Christians as having been divinely commissioned, and his legislation as proceeding direct from God. The Ten Commandments emanated direct from the Divinity, and they were written by the very fingers of God. Now, in direct contrast with such claims, European jurisprudence confesses itself to be altogether human. The State being an emanation of the national will, law is the expression of the will of the people. Doubtless it may be deemed a defect of European laws that they are the work, not of gods, but of men, and that since *humani est errare* imperfection and instability must consequently ever be inherent to European jurisprudence, but society is ever changing, human wants are constantly revealing themselves under new phases, and jurisprudence would cease to be the science of law if it did not take cognizance of the altered condition of society. But other consequences arise out of this contrast. A system of legislation, as the Oriental professing to come from God, must of necessity be immutable. One confessedly the work of man, as the European, is ever changing and changeable. In the East, the observance of laws is sought for by inspiring a sentiment of awe towards their authors, and fear for the absolute monarch who executes them. In the West, the better observance of law is sought for, first, by making the people themselves their own legislators ; and, secondly, by creating a united responsibility for and a common interest in the execution of the law. How far the most important systems of law may be traced back to one common human source it is not easy to establish. We know how much British, French, German and Italian jurisprudence owe to Roman laws, and how much Roman jurists have drawn from Greek jurisprudence. And if the conjecture of Sir William Jones should be rightly founded that Minos, the son of Jupiter, was the same person as Menu, the son of Brahma, a common source would be found to exist for both Greek and Indian jurisprudence ; whilst there is much reason for supposing that the Mosaic legislation has itself drawn much from Egypt, and that Egyptian jurisprudence has in turn taken much from India.

Wit and Humour.—By Shirley Brooks. Two choice bits from the "Very Last Idyll" and "The Natal Correspondence" are all we have space for from this amusing volume :—

Then Arthur, baring both his manly arms,
Made a bag-pudding, stuffing it with plums,
And putting in sweet lumps of richest fat,
As large as two of his big royal thumbs :
Then tying it in, the Queen with vehement act
Dashed it within a splendid silver pan
(Like Lancelot's helmet, bitterly she thought),
And set it firmly on the vigorous fire
("Where I could set him," bitterly she said).
("O madam!" cried the little maid hard by.
"Who spoke to you ?" she said, and smote her ears.

Here the "Natal Correspondence" :—

Natal to Manchester.

My dear Prince Lee,
You scold poor me,
But this is clear, as you must see.
"The hare," says Moses, "chews the cud."
"It don't," says Owen. Now, my Lud ?

N.

Manchester to Natal.

My dear Natal,
Your letter's quite
Worthy the way you think and write.
You snap a word, which may not mean
The beast the Hebrew called unclean.
But I have far too much to do
To waste my time in smashing you.

M.

Canterbury to his Clergy.

Beloved Brethren,
Spare your bile :
Colenso's book is puerile ;
So trite his views, that, as you know,
They were demolished years ago :
They can't seduce good folks like us,
Though they may make the wicked wus.
As certain advertisers do,
"*Try* our South African," cry you.
I can't, for clerical Red Tape
Sends him for trial to the Cape :
But, for his unbelieving biasses,
I do prohibit him my diocese,
And thank you for the note you've signed,
The which I take uncommon kind.

C.

Lunacy in Bengal.—Dr. D. B. Smith. It would be almost as hopeless to expect uniformity or similarity in the delusions of the insane, as to expect the patterns of the kaleidoscope to repeat themselves ; still, as the wonderfully varying phases of the latter are composed of different combinations of a few elements, so the delusions of the insane are capable of being resolved into a few dominant mental moods—suspicion, fear, grief, and the like—and the variety of forms which they assume depend on the past circumstances of the individual, and the resulting mental operations which they cause, both of which are capable of infinite variation. As the life circumstances of no two persons are exactly alike, so are the delusions of no two lunatics exactly alike ; but they can by comparison be reduced to a comparatively small number of mental phases. It may be interesting to note a few phases of delusional insanity observable in the Dacca asylum. One little man is daily finding precious stones of incalculable value. He grinds the edges of pieces of glass and so transforms them into diamonds and emeralds. He declares that the gardener one day walked off with three crores of his treasure. He suffers from chronic mania, brought on by *ganja*-smoking. He is a useful, industrious fellow, who is constantly engaged in sweeping the floor of one of the large wards. Another *ganja*-smoker is disinclined for work, and believes himself to be a great man's son, which he certainly is not. Mohesh Ram, also a *ganja-wallah*, originally implored that he should be put to death on account of his sins ; latterly he has been working well, and has no delusions now. A non-criminal, admitted into the asylum nearly 30 years ago, claims arrears of pay due to him as head gardener for 120 years ; he constantly worries his poor old brain about the account. Another has no particular delusion, but always talks incoherently about fish and blankets. Sabir Ali (a criminal in a state of chronic dementia) says he has three lacs of rupees in England, and that he trades with it in "jute, cloth—any thing you like ;" he amuses himself by writing Bengali on plantain-leaves ; he is fond of collecting rubbish of all kinds ; at times he wishes to be killed, tears of his clothes, and refuses food for days. Faizo thinks himself a Rajah ; he works well in the garden, and says that if other people would not spoil his work, he could sell the vegetables at a great profit. Sya Gahzee decorates himself with necklaces made of old rags and scraps of rubbish, and is always happy and laughing. Ram Chung for long believed that he was tied to a star by a thread ! He declares that he sees a person, in human form, who directs him to lie down when he is standing, and to stand up as soon as he lies down. *For many years this man never lay down at night* ; when he wishes to sleep, he passes a cloth round the chest, ties the end of the cloth to a bar ; then, leaning back, goes to sleep : until lately all attempts to induce him to lie down were ineffectual. A man who murdered his wife in a fit of insanity, says he wishes to kill some one, because attempts are shortly to be made to hang him. He becomes very violent when the word "wife" is mentioned. Kava Ram is constantly engaged in cursing crows, dogs, and other animals, but the reason for this is not very clear. Another man, a dangerous character, is always jabbering in an angry threatening tone. He believes that nobody could kill or even strike him, as he is possessed of supernatural powers. He says he can send his enemies to hell, and go himself to heaven. He will not bathe, but quotes Persian poetry and the Koran freely—a very dirty saint. A short time ago he stole a seer of raw ghee and drank it off ; he nearly died of diarrhœa in consequence. Chunder Nath Bhuttacharjee fancies himself the Rajah of Nuddea ; he thinks he could bury himself in the earth and rise again after a few days a king. He says he has 80 lakhs of rupees in the Dacca Bank. He looks after the filtering of drinking water, and has a grievance that he is not paid (10 rupees a month) for this. He made a vow that he would not eat rice for four months : flour was given to him instead. A non-criminal, suffering from chronic dementia, says that somebody is breaking his head, and that his whole body is aching ; complains of noises in his ears at night. For nearly two years he never would walk in the erect

posture: now he does so. He talks to trees, and wishes to climb them. A good tempered fellow, generally known as "Thakoor," makes images of clay, which are worshipped by the insanes. He has many delusions about money and property. Podhoo Khan, a fine looking young man from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, killed his daughter and tried to burn down his own house; he was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He says that a jungle demon possessed him one day when he entered the forest; this was followed by giddiness and insensibility; he says he has no recollection of having murdered his daughter. He has been quiet and obedient since his admission. Like other hill men, he was addicted to bouts of drinking. A sweeper one day, suddenly and without provocation, struck another lunatic on the head with a *kodali*, causing extensive fracture of the skull. He says his mother ordered him to do it. He has had no excitement since. Nobin Chongo is a man who eats the poultices applied to his leg, thinking that they are given to him as food! Mohim Chundro Bhodro strikes his chest under the belief that it is a musical instrument. Gholam Hosein will have it that one of the keepers is his brother: they are not related in any way. A Mahomedan tailor, fancies himself a Kulin Brahmin who has been deprived of his holy thread (*poita*). He joined some Ferazi emissaries, and became a religious enthusiast; one day, when journeying with two priests he went towards a Mahomedan boy who was ploughing in a field, drew a knife, and stabbed him through the heart. He made no attempt to run away. He says that Emam Mendi and Huzrut Isa (Christ), with a great army, are advancing to exterminate the Kafirs.

Indian Antiquary.—August. One of the most interesting essays in the number before us relates to the tradition of the "Gold-digging ants." Herodotus notices them in the following manner:—

Besides these there are Indians of another tribe, who border on the city of Kaspatyrus and the country of Paktyika: these people dwell northward of all the rest of the Indians, and follow nearly the same mode of life as the Bactrians. They are more warlike than any of the other tribes, and from them the men are sent forth who go to procure the gold, for it is in this part of India that the sandy desert lies. Here in this desert there live amid the sand great ants, in size somewhat less than dogs, but bigger than foxes. The Persian king has a number of them, which have been caught by the hunters in the land whereof we are speaking. These ants make their dwellings underground, and like, the Greek ants, which they very much resemble in shape, throw up sand-heaps as they burrow. Now, the sand which they throw up is full of gold. The Indians when they go into the desert to collect this sand take three camels and harness them together, a female in the middle, and a male on either side in a leading-rein. The rider sits on the female, and they are particular to choose for the purpose one that has just dropped her young: for their female camels can run as fast as horses, while they bear burdens very much better. . . . When, then, the Indians reach the place where the gold is, they fill their bags with the sand and ride away at their best speed: the ants, however, scenting them, as the Persians say, rush forth in pursuit. Now, these animals are so swift, they declare, that there is nothing in the world like them: if it were not, therefore, that the Indians get a start while the ants are mustering, not a single gold-gatherer could escape. During the flight the male camels, which are not so fleet as the females, grow tired, and begin to drag first one and then the other, but the females recollect the young which they have left behind, and never give way or flag. Such, according to the Persians, is the manner in which the Indians get the greater part of their gold: some is dug out of the earth, but of this the supply is more scanty.

Such is the story of the gold-digging ants as told by the far-travelled Herodotus, "the Humboldt of his time," who had come to Susa for the preparation of his magnificent history, a work scarcely less valuable from a geographical and ethnological than from a historical point of view. The story, for the truth of which he was compelled to rely entirely upon the statements of the Persians, we find repeated by a great many later Greek and Roman authors. How deeply the legend had taken root among the ancient Greeks may best be seen from the narrative of Harpokration, who records the sarcasms of the comic poets relative to a fruitless expedition against the gold-digging ants undertaken by the Athenians with troops of all arms and provisions for three days: "It was rumoured among the Athenians one day," he says, "that a mound of gold-dust had been seen on Mount Hymettus guarded by the warlike ants: whereupon they armed themselves and set out against the foe, but returning to Athens after much expenditure of labour to no purpose, they said mockingly to each other: 'So you thought you were going to smelt gold!'" The gold-digging ants of the Indians are mentioned in the writings of the Middle Ages and in those of the Arabian authors, and the tradition of them survived among the Turks as late as the sixteenth century. None of the authorities throw any doubt upon the truth of the tradition except Strabo, who treats the whole story as a fiction, and Albertus Magnus, who in quoting it adds: "*Sed hoc non satis est probatum per experimentum.*"

The advent of criticism did not at once dispel the belief in this fable. So late as the end of the last century we find the learned academician Larcher, in his French translation of Herodotus, cautioning his readers against hastily rejecting the narrative of the Greek historian; and two years later, in 1788, Major James Rennel, while admitting the exaggerations of the story, gives it none the less as his opinion that the formidable adversaries of the Indians were termites or white ants. In the 19th century, when people at length ceased to look upon these bellicose gold-diggers as really ants, the opinion began to prevail that there had simply been a confusion between the names of the ant and of some animal of larger size. In connection with this view, or even excluding the hypothesis of a confusion of names, it was also supposed that a certain resemblance between the ant and some larger animal had given rise to the fable, or at least contributed to maintain it. The idea of resemblance was especially grounded on the larger animal's mode of digging its burrow, or excavating the earth with any other object. This animal has been variously identified with the corsac or Tartary fox, the hyena, the jackal, the hamster (*Mus cricetus*), and the marmot. The theory that the auriferous earth cast up by burrowing animals guided the Indian gold-seekers, and originated the tradition of the gold-digging ants, is curiously confirmed by an observation of Alexander von Humboldt: "I have often been struck," he says, "by seeing ants in the basaltic districts of the highlands of Mexico carrying along shining grains of hyalith, which I was able to pick out of the ant-hills." But the supposed similarity which has led to classifying as ants animals widely different from them is not limited to their mode of excavating or throwing up the earth, for an attempt has also been made to extend it to their shape and general appearance. It appears, however, that these marvellous 'gold-digging ants' were originally neither, as the ancients supposed" real ants, nor, as so many eminent men of learning have supposed larger animals mistaken for ants on account of their appearances and subterranean habits, but men of flesh and blood, and those men Tibetan miners, whose mode of life and dress were in the remotest antiquity exactly what they are at the present day.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

AN outlay of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of a landing stage at Chandpal Ghât has just received the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction. The necessity of improving the landing places along the city river frontage has long been apparent to all who have had to use them, and it is gratifying to notice that the Commissioners for the improvement of the port are at length doing something towards so desirable an object.

AN immense block of stone has fallen from the central dome of the pagoda of Juggernath at Pooree. The stone is ten feet long, five broad, and four in depth, and belongs to the inner cornice of the temple; the damage is imperceptible to the eye, owing to the intense darkness in the interior of the edifice. The *Indian Mirror* says: "There is a prophecy, which is much talked about in Pooree in these days, that when the first stone is unfastened, the temple shall not stand. The repairs, say the Ooriahs, will take at least fourteen years, and during all this time no public worship or festival in Pooree is allowable. A suspension of fourteen years, if it can be enforced, will cause, we think, the utter extinction of the worship of Juggernath and Pooree may present that scene of desertion and fallen grandeur, of which the holy city of Bhuvaneshwara in Orissa is so full. The temple of Juggernath, it will be remembered, was built by Rajah Anangabhima Deva of Orissa in the middle of the twelfth century, and during the last seven hundred years not a trowel has been laid upon it in way of repair. The magnificent dome is composed of immense blocks of stone, not kept together by cement or mortar of any kind, but made fast by an elaborate process of dove-tailing, the slabs being arranged in horizontal layers narrowing towards the end, which is covered by a huge head-piece carved and ornamented."

AT a first glance the statistics given in the Calcutta Police Report for 1874, would appear to indicate that a considerable diminution in the amount of crime committed in the town and its neighbourhood had taken place in the year under review, as compared with the previous one. The number of offences of all kinds, cognisable or non-cognisable, reported by the Police, was only 37,654, as against 48,322, in 1873, or 10,668 less. We are sorry to say, however, that this remarkable decrease of more than 22 per cent in the amount of work cut out for the Police Magistrates is not to be attributed to any change for the better in the habits of the least honest and most disreputable portion of the community. The arm of the law has not suddenly acquired new terrors for the criminal classes, nor have their morals lately undergone an unexpected but welcome reformation. Bapoo is still, when at large, an impenitent thief, and Buxoo's proclivity towards deeds of violence costs the guardians of Her Majesty's peace as much mental anxiety as ever. By far the greater part of the apparent improvement in the returns is due to a large falling-off in the number of those petty cases which the Police, sometimes without any undue regard for the strict letter of the law, were formerly in the habit of taking up on their own responsibility. Instances in which constables and chowkeedars with more zeal than knowledge had, of their own mere motion, arrested persons on the most trivial grounds were, it appears, so numerous in 1873, that the Commissioner found himself under the necessity of issuing instructions to his impetuous subordinates to use greater moderation in the exercise of the powers with which the Legislature had invested them. The result of these instructions is now before us; and assuming that the Police did not greatly err on the side of leniency in 1874, we are driven to infer from the figures submitted that an immense proportion of the arrests made in 1873 must have been unnecessary and vexatious. The number of cases under Chapter XIV. of the Penal Code alone, we observe, fell from 6,476 to 3,742!

NORTHERN INDIA.

NOWROZ KHAN'S power is said to be increasing daily, and he is being aided by his friend the Moolla of Swat.

CHOLERA is at last leaving Simla, but not till nearly two hundred deaths have been caused by the disease.

THE homeward English mail from the Punjab has been delayed owing to the floods on the railway. The mail steamer was in consequence detained one day at Bombay.

A PUBLIC meeting assembles at Allahabad on the 18th instant to organise means for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations. Assistant Magistrates Messrs. Mulock and Barnes are out in the district relieving the general distress.

MR. RUSSELL, of the Central Asian Trading Company, has gone to Sreenuggur in order to arrange, if possible, for the establishment of a depôt at that place, as also at Leh. If he succeeds, the company will be able to maintain a continual import and export trade with the Punjab, Yarkund, and Lhassa.

COLONEL Colyear, one of the oldest residents of Simla, died unexpectedly on Sunday evening last. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the appearance of the stomach, intestines, and their contents were suspicious, and they were forwarded to the chemical examiner at Lahore for examination.

THE Division Bench of the High Court, in the Landhoura case, has confirmed the finding of the Appellate Court. The Bench recorded the opinion that the complaints made by Mr. Markham against the conduct of Mr. Newton, the counsel for the defendant, should be brought to the notice of the full Court for consideration and orders.

A MAGNIFICENT leopard was lately shot in Lahore city by Mr. Justice Campbell. The animal was so close that on being hit, and thereby hurled backwards as it were, its tail struck Mr. Campbell in the chest. When measured the carcass was found to be 7 ft. 2 in. from tip of nose to tip of tail, the tail being 2 ft. 8 in. in length. It was a male and full grown, in the prime of his strength, having for many months past wandered over the forest rukh close to the Ravee bridge, from which it is supposed the high floods had driven it to seek other shelter.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Delhi Gazette* of Wednesday: "An officer of the Royal Artillery at Agra, Captain Liot, was placed under arrest on Monday, under circumstances which have created a painful sensation. He stands charged with a very grave crime. We are in possession of full particulars, but must, for obvious reasons, withold publication of them for a time. Busy Rumour is of course at her wicked work, and facts are, as usual, much exaggerated by the vile, garrulous dame. By the action of the accused, we are justified in entertaining the hope that the matter is susceptible of some explanation. In reply to the demand for an immediate explanation he tendered his sword, thereby demanding a full public enquiry."

SOME of our readers may remember the story of a burly, kind-hearted, but rather choleric, captain of the dragoons, who, while quartered in one of the hottest of the Indian cantonments, was engaged in learning Hindustani under a "moonshee "or Hindu scholar. A discussion arose about a certain Hindustani verb, which the captain declared was transitive, but which the moonshee declared to be intransitive. The question was discussed in all its bearings, the moonshee still adhering to his opinion that the verb was intransitive. "I tell you," said the dragoon, "it is transitive." "I know my own language, Sahib," replied the Brahmin, "and I know that the verb is intransitive." "Call it intransitive once more." shouted the captain, "and I'll knock you down!" This effective way of enforcing one's own views upon the mild Hindoo appears to be gaining popularity amongst some of our countrymen in India, if we may believe the reports of "a curiously interesting case," lately tried at Barrh, a station on the railway between Allahabad and Calcutta. A European and a native were travelling together, and some little discussion took place concerning the trial of the Gaekwar. Unfortunately, it soon appeared that the two travellers did not entertain precisely identical views of the question. What was to be done? The incident was a serious one, and the European felt it to be such; so, having in vain tried with admirable moderation to bring the Baboo round to his own views of the case, he felt himself reduced to the necessity of flinging the native out of the window. As the ground happened to be swampy there, and as the train was moving at the rate of no more than fifteen miles an hour, the Baboo was not much hurt.

DESCRIBING the recent floods at Benares, a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: "The native portion of the 'holy city' of the Hindoos stands on the left bank of the Ganges, hundreds of temples and houses rising as it were from the river. The Barna, a river of not much importance, flows through the European quarters. Whenever a flood occurs both rivers swell their banks simultaneously, and appear to make efforts to spread their waters over the sacred ground of Kasse. During the last week the rivers were rising steadily, but no fears of an extraordinary flood were entertained. But it struck me that the unusually heavy rains of Allahabad and other up-country stations would contribute to swell the size of the rivers in Benares. The rivers rose on Sunday and Monday, so that on the evening of the latter day a portion of the road north of the college was under the waters of Barna; however, it was possible to drive through it. After this the river rose rapidly, so that on Tuesday morning many streets in the city were flooded, and the lowlands on the banks of the Barna were converted into petty lakes. Then came a scene which very few must have beheld in Benares before this year. The occupants of the mud houses surrounded by water began to leave their old and beloved houses, carrying off as much of their property as they possibly could, and leaving their dwellings to the mercy of the waters. It was very lucky that many of these men did not possess more than a couple of old rotten charpoys and few articles just sufficient to load them. They resigned everything to fate, and sat down wherever they found an elevated piece of land, but many of them did not forget in the hurry of the moment to offer prayers and throw flowers, &c., into the water to appease the wrath of the enraged Ganges, bent upen working wholesale destruction in the oldest of the old cities of India. By evening some of the roads became impassable, aud the mails coming from the Rajghât station were brought by a very circuitous way. A portion of the road connecting the city with the cutcherries was under water, and the college was enclosed by tributaries of the Barna, which steadily poured their waters into the beautiful gardens. The cricket-ground of the college was occupied by men who were philosophically beholding their houses falling one after another. Any one who saw the ground last August must have been struck with the striking contrast it presented on this day. Shelter was provided to the sufferers on the ground where last year the Officiating Judge Saheb and the Collector Saheb used to play cricket matches. Whilst the Barna was converting the wide roads into lakes, the Ganges rushed into the narrow streets of the city, and spread its water over the new road at Dasasumedh. The crowd there was enormous, thousands of natives collecting to have a look at the familiar places which were now under water. The top of the Man Mandil, the Hindoo observatory, was crowded by spectators, and it was not an easy matter to reach it. The curious thing was that at such a crowded place not a single policeman was visible. The scene from this building was really splendid. As far as the sight could reach there was nothing but one vast sheet of water."

BOMBAY.

IT is reported that Sir Lewis Pelly is engaged to be married to Sir Bartle Frere's second daughter, and that Sir Lewis is to be the next Governor of Bombay.

THE native merchants of Aden have subscribed Rs. 10,000 for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw presided at the meeting.

TWENTY thousand rupees have already been subscribed by the Bombay people to the fund for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

WE are indebted to the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway for the information that, during Friday week night, "a very serious fall of rock to the extent, it is believed, of something like a thousand yards took place on the Bhore Ghât. Both roads are for the present blocked, but we hope that by the Monday following one line will be again opened for traffic, and that in the course of next week we shall be able to resume running over both roads. Meantime, until one road is opened, passengers will have to change carriages and walk across the slip. Every assistance in our power will be given to make this change of trains as little inconvenient as possible."

THE supposed case of assault on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway turns out to be a simple matter of brandy and soda. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* supplies the following information on the subject: "On the 20th, ultimo, the station-master at Kurjut came to Lanowlee for medical advice from the company's doctor; the man was returning to Kurjut by the passenger train which leaves Poona at 2 P.M. While the train was standing at the Lanowlee platform, the man was asked by a female passenger, who was travelling 2nd class, to get her a glass of brandy and soda, saying she did not feel well, at the same time she tendered a rupee in payment. On arrival of the train at Kurjut, she again asked the station-master to get her another glass of brandy, saying she felt no better. The train started from Kurjut all right, the station-master remaining at his station. On the journey between Kurjut and Narel, the woman, who was travelling alone, attempted to throw herself out of the carriage, but the guard of the train prevented her from doing so. On the train arriving at Narel the matter was reported, and two policemen were put into the compartment with her, who travelled to Bombay with her. A summons has been served on the woman, and the station-master is under suspension for having given her the liquor. No outrage was committed on the woman by any railway official. The station-master, crediting the woman's story of not feeling well, through kindness got her the brandy she asked for, not thinking there was any danger in so doing."

Native Opinion assumes rather a high philosophic contempt for fireworks and illuminations, and complains that both Calcutta and Bombay, instead of making the "visit of the Prince of Wales impressive, are going to make it simply amusing." "No doubt," it goes on to say, "illuminations and fireworks will supply a fund of amusement to the people at large, but the effect will be transitory, and will probably be remembered only by those who have experienced it." It is afraid that as the Prince has seen illuminations and fireworks on a scale the grandeur of which Bombay would in vain hope to equal, instead of creating a pleasant reminiscence in the Prince, the reception which Bombay is going to provide for him may bring on a jading sensation, and he may get tired of the monotony of illuminations and fireworks, the laying of foundation stones, and the eating of State dinners." It thinks, however ,that "a grand military procession through the town, on a scale and splendour which only Oriental Princes know how to attain, would be far more impressive and effective than illuminations and fireworks. Why should not His Royal Highness," it suggests, "riding on an elephant and accompanied by the dignitaries of the State and a grand military escort, with band-playing and flags flying, slowly march through the town, instead of whirling away at a gallop in coach-and-four, throwing gold and silver pieces to the poor, as did the Great Mogul, as do the Nizam and other native Princes, and as did an humbler personage in Bombay, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy?" Such a procession, *Native Opinion* thinks, will make the British Crown popular and present with the masses, and will go home to them more than any number of illuminations, fireworks, and statues.

THE landslip on the Bhore Ghât occurred about midway between the reversing station and Khandalla. Shortly after leaving the former station in ascending the Ghât, the line, as many of our readers know, runs through a long tunnel, and along the side of what is known as the Khandalla ravine, at a height of about three hundred feet above the level of the valley. The mountain

on the right, which is mainly composed of amygdaloidal trap, rises abruptly to an almost equal height above the cutting on which the line is laid. The cutting itself is nearly perpendicular, and is of hard solid-looking rock, the occasional clefts and fissures in which are filled with a soft soil, through which the rain in descending from the mountain top permeates. It is at a short distance from the upper entrance to the tunnel, where the railway curves to the right, that the landslip has occurred. A huge block of stone, some three thousand tons in weight, fell from a height of about sixty feet, and struck the embankment between the up and down lines, ploughing up the portion of the bank on which the outer line is laid. The down line was thus completely buried, while the up line was thrown up some eight or nine feet above its usual level. For some time past that portion of the cutting has been carefully watched, the geological formation rendering such a course advisable. No less than five watchmen are nightly stationed on patrol over a mile. Early on Saturday morning one of these men, hearing the crash, proceeded to the spot, and immediately sent intelligence to Khandalla. Mr. Rendell the engineer in charge of this portion of the line, got together a large gang of workmen, and set to work without delay to blast the rock. With the assistance of gunpowder the thousand cubic feet of which the mass first consisted is rapidly diminishing, and a day or two will suffice to complete the removal of the remaining *debris*. A large gang of coolies are on the spot, so that no delay is experienced in transferring the luggage from one train to the other.

MADRAS.

THERE appears to be no truth in the rumour regarding Mulharao's removal to Kurrachee. The ex-Gaekwar was at Madras on the 4th instant, and no orders had been received for his transfer.

PREPARATIONS are already being made in Ceylon for providing the Prince of Wales with some sport when he arrives there. The Governor has, we hear from the local papers, determined on a trip to the interior to arrange for an elephant kraal being got ready in anticipation of the arrival of the Royal visitor.

IT is announced that Valid Coil Tampuran, husband of the Senior Ranee of Travancore, has been arrested, upon what charge is not known, by order of the Madras Government. A telegram from Trevandrum says: "Town quiet, though much grieved at this."

A SOLDIER and a constable at Kandy have mauled each other so seriously that both are lying in hospital seriously ill– the former with a cracked skull and the latter with a bruised face. For a few days their recovery was despaired of. About the same time two soldiers fought at the same place until they fell bleeding and senseless on the road side; and there they lay under a broiling sun, until a guard came up to remove them in a carriage that had been hired for the purpose.

IT has been officially announced in Ceylon that the Prince of Wales will arrive at Colombo on the 11th December from Tuticorin, and will stay for a week in the island. The *Colombo Observer* says: "We suppose that His Royal Highness will leave Ceylon for Trincomallee, so that we shall not see much of him in Colombo. A kraal at Avisawella, an elk hunt on the Bopattalawas, a run through the young coffee-districts, the shooting of a bear on the way to Trincomallee, will, next to laying the first stone of the breakwater, and cutting the first sod of the Uva railway, perhaps at Rosita station, we suppose, be the main features of the programme to be arranged."

THE Secretary of State or India, in his despatch to the Government of India, sanctioning the construction of the proposed Madras Harbour, writes: "I have in conclusion to request that the Government of Madras may be directed to introduce Bills into the Legislature providing for the levy of dues either on shipping or on goods in the port of Madras, upon the construction of a harbour there, which will be sufficient to defray interest at 4 per cent. of a loan of £628,000, and a yearly expenditure of £6,000; and, further, that your Excellency's Government will, on the passing of those measures, advance the sum of £628,000 out of the Extraordinary Funds to the Government of Madras for the conconstruction of a harbour in accordance with the plans of Mr. Parkes and under his superintendence."

IN Chittoor, on the 27th July, Fakeer Khan a lascar employed by the D. P. W. Range Officer, murdered his wife, while she was lying asleep, by hacking her with a sword. He then wounded his little son desperately, and rushed out into the street with the bloody sword in his hand, and ran *a muck*, cutting and hacking everybody he met. Five people were thus wounded by him, and one has since died. At last he fell upon a police constable, who, in warding off a blow, managed to break the sword with his baton, and then fled, whereupon the lascar attacked another constable with the broken half of the sword. This constable, however, fought well, and managed to knock his assailant down, threw himself on him, and shouted for assistance, and other people running up the miscreant was pinioned and taken to the station. He is now under trial. Unfounded jealousy, it is said, was the cause of his killing his wife.

MADRAS is at last expecting to have the long contemplated and certainly sorely needed harbour and breakwater. The plans of Mr. Parkes for these improvments have been examined and reported upon by Mr. Bateman, whose opinion is on the whole favorable as to the practicability and general suitableness of Mr. Parkes' designs. The mode of construction adopted is stated to be similar to that of the Kurrachee breakwater, and the piers or sides of the enclosed harbour are proposed to be extended two-thirds of a mile from the shore. The tops of these are to be 3 feet 6 inches above high-water mark, which, it is believed, will be sufficient to arrest the progress of driving waves and afford sufficient shelter within the harbour, as the piers will effectually break all the heavy seas. It is proposed to make the mouth 150 yards wide, and both Messrs. Parkes and Bateman anticipate that, even in the case of a high wind blowing in shore, the strength of the waves will be dissipated a short distance from the entrance.

BURMAH.

GOPAUL SING, orderly to the late Colonel Hamilton Inspector-General of Police, and who was severely wounded when Colonel Hamilton was killed, has been promoted to be Sergeant, and has been given a gratuity of Rs. 500 for his good conduct on the occasion.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the King of Burmah was delighted with the compliant politeness of Sir Douglas Forsyth, and hopes to see him again with an offer of the restitution of Rangoon in his hand. When such an offer is contemplated, Sir Douglas will probably be sent on another embassy to Mandalay—but not before.

WE hear on good authority from Yunan that the officials are in a considerable state of excitement, and that the Governor is raising soldiers *en masse* to resist the English, whom he wishes to prevent investigating the murder of Margary on the spot. Our informant adds:- "I hope England will be firm on the full programme she has laid out, or we shall fall lower than ever in the opinion of the Chinese. This information, coming from quite another quarter, is consistent with the report that the Governor had addressed a memorial to the Emperor, offering to keep the frontier clear from the English or any other barbarians who threatened it."

THE *Pioneer* has come forward to relieve the Government of all blame in the negotiations with Burmah at the expense of its Envoy. The following is the explanation vouched for by our contemporary: "In colloquial language, the following evidently describes the attitude towards the Court of Ava which the Envoy was to observe: 'Before you commence to negotiate about the main object of your mission, deliver this letter to the King. Remind him that our last expedition to Yunan, though its safety was guaranteed by Burmah and guarded by her troops, was murderously attacked just beyond his boundaries. Tell him that we purpose despatching a fresh expedition, but on this occasion we shall protect it by a sufficient escort of our own. Do not ask for a reply to the letter—or the King *more suo* will raise difficulties. Simply let him understand by your demeanour that to mark our sense of the outrage committed, we do not intend to seek the right of way as a concession, but to enforce it, if need be, as a right.' The King as is known received this communication with apparent—probably, in the first place, with real—submission. But in the course of the negotiations which followed he naturaly took the measure of the Envoy, and was thereby no doubt encouraged to try on the letter of objection, which reached Sir Douglas after the business of his mission had been concluded, and at the moment of his departure from Mandalay; which letter, moreover, he accepted. If we here take the words of the Resolution, 'was *not directed* to request a reply' it would appear that the acceptance of such a letter by the Envoy was optional. But if, adopting Sir Douglas's amendment, we read, 'was *directed not* to request a reply,' it is even more evident that the act was opposed to the spirit of his orders; in fact, an act of constructive disobedience. Now, we are not surprised that Sir Douglas Forsyth, in his eager haste for exoneration at any body or everybody's expense, should provide a pit-fall for his friends, but we are surprised that public writers of ability and experience should at once tumble into it. To follow our Envoy another stage in his dilemma is still more instructive. A man of ordinary resources would immediately have returned this 'friendly but informal' document, because it was informal, apprising the King that his mission was at an end; and that as plain Sir Douglas, he had no longer authority to receive any communication: and there, probably, we should have heard the last of it. But as by this time the Envoy is fairly out of leading-strings, he retains the letter, telegraphs to Simla that he is in a mess, and when told in reply to stand fast at Mandalay until the difficulty has been disposed of—we are writing of matters within our knowledge, let it be said—he immediately, and in the very teeth of his orders, sets sail for Rangoon!" But if this be the case, what are we to think of the Government of India? Is it usual for a Government to publicly thank, and endorse the proceedings of, an Envoy who has deserved public condemnation for disregarding instructions, disobeying orders, and compromising the dignity of the Government he served?

ASIA.

THE Russian conscription for 1875 will include a total of 180,000 men. This is a pretty respectable levy of recruits for so peaceful a Power.

ADDS, the accomplice of Swabey and Cantelli in the robbery of the Comptoir d'Escompte at Yokohama, has been tried, found guilty on all the counts of the indictment, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE Heads of the Japanese Naval Department intend to send six young men, selected from the students, to England with a view to perfecting them in the science of naval warfare and tactics. The united Christian Missionaries of Osaka have determined to issue a newspaper printed in the vernacular tongue.

EARLY in June a strong Russian expedition left Krasnovodsk for a prolonged march in the Steppe. The primary object of the expedition is to survey the ancient bed of the Amu from the eastern shores of the Caspian to the Khiva frontier. The expedition is accompanied by numerous engineers and natural philosophers.

A CIVIL war on a small scale is going on in Dhastistan. The peasants having an idea that the Shah favours them, refused to pay tribute or anything else, the local governors

having in turn resorted to coercion. About twenty-five lives have been sacrificed, and valuable property has been destroyed. Colonel Ross, the Political Resident has gone to Muscat to settle some disturbances amongst the Arabs, and it is thought probable that Syed Turkee will be superseded in the Government.

NOTHING further has transpired with respect to the case of the British steamer *Carisbrooke*, which was referred to Seking. The steamer has gone into dock at Hong Kong for repair, the cargo having been landed and stored in Hong Kong under the control of the Canton customs officers. The *China Mail* states that the consignees refused to take delivery under condition of signing bonds for the value of their respective consignments, and have taken steps to make their claims against the owners of the steamer.

SEVERAL of the Russian Sir Darya steamers have again entered the mouth of the Amu Darya, and effected a communication with the Russian fort of Nukus. A Russian astronomer has been surveying Khiva, and a topographer, a commercial agent, and other persons were to be sent to the capital of that Khanate early in summer. Colonel Venyukoff, the distinguished geographer of the Russian Government, in a Paris letter to the Russian *Invalide*, mentions that the Grand Duke Constatine, the President of the Russian Geographical Society, is expected to honour the coming Geographical Congress at Paris with his presence in May.

THE mail brings us the following items of news: "Chinese officers are making large purchases of arms in Germany. Lieutenant Cotton, R. N., has been granted ten months' leave of absence to navigate a Chinese gunboat which has been built in this country for Foo-Chow." Now, to most intelligent people it must be evident that China is not straining every nerve to arm herself without having some definite object in view, and it needs no prophet to guess what that object is. What simple, unsuspecting people we must be, however, to lend the Chinese naval officers to navigate their gunboats and military officers to drill their troops! How men like old Gortschakoff must grin at these evidences of British astuteness.

THE 26th of June last was an era in the annals of Japan. On that day His Imperial Highness the Mikado opened the first sitting of *Chihokuan Kaigi* or Provincial Parliament at Asakusa. The Parliament which met in the Honganji, a temple of the Senshu sect, was addressed by the Mikado in a speech, inviting it to the thorough discussion of all matters affecting the interior economy of the empire, and to provide for the adequate representation of the provinces. Said the Mikado: "You have been convoked for this purpose, and in order that your knowledge of the condition and feeling of the people of your several districts may aid you in discussing their requirements and introducing such reforms and changes as may seem to you to be most urgently demanded, it is our wish that your deliberations should be marked by general harmony, and that, sinking minor differences, they should tend to promote the ends in view in calling you together. If with one mind you adhere steadily to this course, your conduct will be surely productive of general welfare, and thus your deliberations may become the foundation of the eternal well-being of the empire."

A HONG KONG paper hears on good authority that Dr. Bushell, physician to the British Legation at Peking, was assaulted by stones at one of the gateways of that city lately, and that on the same day a Russian gentleman was roughly handled by the populace. Now, there is of course nothing very alarming in the fact of a few stones being thrown at a foreigner in a Chinese city, but there are certain circumstances connected with foreign residence at Peking which make any such demonstration exceptionally important. As a matter of fact three-fourths of those who live there are officials, and in ordinary Chinese eyes all foreigners at the capital occupy that status. The gateways of the city are places so publicly frequented, and foreigners are so constantly seen passing through them, that any assault must have been witnessed by a number of people, and if unchecked must have had the connivance of petty official underlings. Stoning a resident in Peking is therefore much more serious than stoning a foreigner at one of the other ports—that is, it involves a more distinct complicity of people who know what they are about. It is of course idle to speculate at present as to what the causes and results of the slight outrages in question may have been. But if the account given be correct, we attach more importance to it as a sign of unfriendly feeling than we should have done to a similar exhibition elsewhere. As a Russian gentleman has also been roughly handled, it is probable that the offenders will receive a severe lesson.

THE peasants of Herzegovina do not appear to be as helpless, in the presence of Turkish troops, as might have been reasonably expected. They are besieging towns and gathering strength as they go, and the Principalities are profoundly agitated in consequence of their movements. What we supposed to be a mere despairing effort of the oppressed Christians may be something of far greater political import. If the rebels of Herzigovina are being secretly encouraged and supplied with money and arms from without, the end of the Turkish Empire in Europe may not be far off. It is evident that the Sultan feels uneasy about the aspect of the Eastern question, as he would not otherwise, at a period of such financial depression, proceed so immediately with the construction of a railway to Bagdad. It is to Russian railway enterprise in Central Asia that we owe this latest development of Turkish energy. Influences are at work in the East, as in the West, which are hardly favorable to a prolonged state of peace, and at such a time mere straws—far less important than the insurrection in Herzegovina—often show the direction of the wind. The *Augsburg Gazette*, a respectable journal not given to dreaming, has, according to the *Pioneer's* Paris correspondent, unfolded the following scheme: "A new European Eastern Empire would be founded, composed of Constantinople as the capital, a part of Turkey, and all Greece. The Emperor of the East would be Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, son of the Queen of England, and son-in-law of the Czar of Russia. Bulgaria would become a separate kingdom. To Servia would be added Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro. Roumania would be offered to Austria in exchange for the German provinces which would fall into the Empire of William I."

A LETTER from Pera in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that there is now no doubt that the epidemic which has broken out at Hama, in Syria, is Asiatic cholera, and that it originated in the military hospital there. This proves, as was shown once before in the epidemic of 1871, that the old theory of Asiatic cholera being always introduced into Asia Minor by persons coming from India is incorrect. The disease has also made its appearance in Damascus and other parts of Syria. The International Sanitary Commission has found it impracticable, owing to the customs of the population and topographical reasons, to block up the streets where cholera is prevalent, but all goods sent from the Syrian harbours to Constantinople and other Turkish towns are examined by the sanitary authorities on arrival. A report from Dr. Padovani, the Sanitary Inspector of the province of Bagdad, dated the 16th June, says that the plague is rapidly disappearing. In Nenjef there had been no new case during the whole of the preceding week, and the increasing heat of the weather will doubtless put a speedy end to the epidemic. The correspondent adds that the new postal organization of the Turkish Government will probably be abandoned, as the Porte seems to have supposed that the foreign post-offices at Constantinople made large profits, whereas it has now discovered to its surprise that they are only kept up by their respective Governments at considerable expense. Moreover, the Turkish Government has no officials capable of undertaking the duty, and no steamers to convey the mails. The negotiations entered into with the Austrian Lloyd could not lead to any result, as the Porte offered a smaller subvention to the company than it receives from the Austro-Hungarian Government, besides which the Government demanded the establishment of five new lines of steamers.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent writes: Devlàh, of Lycaonia, was before the famine a very considerable village of about 700 houses; 200 only are now left; all the rest are ruined and deserted. I myself saw a whole quarter of the place in ruins. It possesses a very extensive pastoral district, consisting of rounded marble hills, with much grass but little arable land, and is four to seven hours' ride distant from any other village. The scarcity began in 1873. There was no rain; but it was the winter of 1873-4 which ruined them. They possessed 48,000 sheep; all perished. They had 400 pairs of oxen; about 5 per cent. are left. Every house possessed a cow or two; almost all are gone. When no food could be found, the poorest of the villagers ate grass, herbs, the bark of brushwood, and they died by scores, for there was no help nearer than Koniah or Adana, every one round them being in the same sad condition. At last in their extremity some of them found a kind of clay, which they ground down, mixed with water, and swallowed. I was solemnly assured of the truth of this. No help came; a few managed to escape to Koniah; of those who contrived to reach Adana nearly all died of typhus. And so the fire went on till nothing was left for it to feed on. Only those who once were rich are left now: even they are reduced to the extremity of indigence, and scarce know how to support themselves till the new harvest comes in. They live on money borrowed from the merchants with whom they used to do business in better times. For them, as for most other villages, the Government did little or nothing. Seed was given; indeed, had that not been provided, this year would have been as bad as last. The harvest will be good, but it will only just be enough for their absolute wants. Last year the Government taxes were raised, in many cases by the most violent means; this year the same thing would occur, but there is nothing—absolutely—left to take. "Had all this been told to the Sadr-el Azam" (Grand Vizier), said one of my informants, "he would have been indignant with the Wali for not reporting it before. The Wali would have been furious with the Kaimakan for deceiving him as to the real state of things, and the Kaimakan would have laid all the blame on us for not bringing our complaint to him." And to this bitter irony he added: "Any Government would be better than this." Such is the present state of things in this beautiful but unfortunate country. Let us hope the incoming harvest will bring some relief, and the Ottoman Government be brought to see the absolute necessity of establishing proper communications by roads and railways. Had these existed, how many useful lives might have been saved, and what a terrible amount of suffering prevented!

LITERARY.

THE sixth volume of the late Sir H. M. Elliot's "History of India as told by its own historians," embracing the Mahomedan period, has been published.

THE "Baroda Number" of *Mookerjee's Magazine* is entitled—"The Empire in Peace: The Baroda *Coup d'Etat*." The headings to the pages are suggestive: "Beware of a diseased Liver!" "The Mercies of the Incapable:" "A Dupe in Office: A Bully in Court:" "'Notice—Wanted a Conviction. Enquire within:'" "A 'Griffin' from the English Bar:" "Did Lord Northbrook Poison the Gaekwar?" "No! But Natives are but Natives, and N. Princes—Monsters:" "To Poison to be caught—not kill. The Diamond Dodge:" "How an Empire stoops to crush and—plunder," &c.

A LUDICROUS misprint occurs in the papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject of the proposed reforms in the administration of the State of Baroda. Colonel Phayre complained of an insult which it is manifest that the Gaekwar had intentionally offered him, by addressing him as "toom," the second personal

pronoun, used only towards inferiors, instead of by the courteous term "ap," which should always be employed where respect and civility are intended. It is evident that the printer, being unacquainted with the Hindustani language, mistook the letter *p* for the common MS. double *s*, and poor Colonel Phayre is accordingly in the published papers made to remonstrate as follows: "It does not escape my observation that towards the close of the memorandum under reply the proper mode of address, 'ass,' is used, which makes the use of the word 'toom' twice at the beginning of the memorandum the more marked." Dogberry himself was hardly more plaintive: "Dost thou not suspect my place? Though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass. I am a wise fellow, and, which is more, an officer, and one that knows the law. Go to. Oh that I had been writ down an ass!"

MR. MEDHURST has been lecturing in Hongkong on Chinese poetry. The language, he remarked, contains a term which precisely corresponds to the English word "verse,"—*i.e.* words arranged in metrical order, according to certain recognised rules; and metrical composition is in China regarded as an essential acquirement of the educated man. The general superficial or rather mechanical analogy between Chinese and European ideas of the art of poesy having been traced to a certain stage, the lecturer proceeded to point out the more radical forms of divergence. Chinese verse is so hampered by rigid and complex rules of prosody and construction, that the spirit of poetry has not had fair play. Poetry in China is consequently but a cramped and stunted representative of the sister art in other countries. The basis of Chinese verse-making, it was shewn, is the system of "tones" or vocal inflections. In regular verse, the monosyllables or "feet" of which the verse consists must not only be assigned each to a particular tone, but the tones of the words or characters making up each line must stand in a definite relation one toward the other. Chinese stanzas are usually in verses of five or seven feet each, and the construction was exemplified by combining the monosyllables *yes* and *no* to form the following stanza *à la Chinois*:—

1. No, no; yes, yes, no.
2. Yes, yes; no, no, yes.
3. Yes, yes; yes, no, no.
4. No, no; no, yes, yes.

A regular alteration, line for line, will be here observed, and the same rule holds good with verses of seven feet or characters. A pause or *cæsura* in each line is an essential element of Chinese versification, falling in pentameters after the second and in heptameters after the fourth syllable. The peculiar arrangement of the tones in Chinese verse is thought by Sir John Davis, whose valuable treatise on Chinese poetry was becomingly referred to by the lecturer, to have been adopted with a view of avoiding the too frequent recurrence of the same tone in ensuing lines. The antitheses and parallelisms which go so far to make up the distinctive style of Chinese poetry were further expatiated upon, and their resemblance to similar characteristics of Hebrew verse, as exemplified in the Psalms of David, was illustrated with numerous examples from both languages.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE total number of adult baptisms in India by the different missions during last year was 5,029. By far the largest numbers were amongst the Santhals and in Chutia Nagpore.

THE Rev. R. S. Copleston, Bishop designate of Colombo, not having arrived at the canonical age of 30, will not be consecrated until January next. He was ordained deacon in 1871, and priest on Trinity Sunday last. He will be the youngest man called to the office of a bishop since the Reformation, and like many of the bishops of the early church was only a deacon when nominated bishop. This is contrary to modern custom.

THE Emperor of Russia has addressed a rescript to the Minister of the Interior, thanking him and the Governor of Warsaw for the part they have taken in facilitating the reunion of the 200,000 united Greeks with the orthodox Church. He expresses great gratification at this termination of a schism lasting nearly three centuries, and attributes it to the sincere convictions and inclinations of the clergy and the perfect concurrence of the laity. He directs the Minister to provide everything requisite for the services of the churches belonging to these communities.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

AN estimate of the amount required in the year ending March 31, 1876, as a grant to the Prince of Wales in aid of the expenses he will incur on the occasion of his visit to India, was issued with the parliamentary papers on July 12. The amount is 60,000*l.* A supplementary navy estimate has also been issued "of the sum required to defray the charges consequent on the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, which shall come in course of payment in the year ending March 31, 1876." Assuming the *Serapis* and *Osborne* leave England in October 1875, and do not leave India before the close of the financial year 1875-76, the additional expenditure for the current year is estimated at 42,850*l.* This is accounted for under the following heads: For wages of additional officers and men required to be employed, 3,500*l.*; cost of provisions for these persons, 1,200*l.*; labour at Portsmouth dockyard in preparing the ships and repairing them on their return, 4,580*l.*; coals, 13,700*l.*; other stores, 11,070*l.*; repairs of ships at other than Her Majesty's dockyards, 1,000*l.*; medicines and medical stores, 200*l.*; canal dues, pilotage, &c., 2,300*l.*; and cost of supplies to the Prince of Wales and suite, extra cost of messing officers, and special allowances to mess servants, 5,300*l.* The charges which will be incurred in the year 1876-77 are estimated at 9,360*l.*, making a total for the two years of 52,210*l.*

The *Serapis* and the Royal yacht *Osborne* will leave Portsmouth on or about Oct. 6, taking in coal at Malta, and reaching Brindisi, where the Prince of Wales and suit will embark, on Oct. 16 or 17. A guard-of-honor of 100 marines and a captain will be sent out in the *Serapis*. So far as at present arranged, the number of persons going out in her will not exceed 400, and as she has accommodation for over 1,000, it will be possible to render the ship thoroughly roomy. "With this object all unnecessary cabins and fittings are being removed. A general clearance has been made on the main deck, with the exception of the Royal cabin, reception and dining rooms on the port side, thus making an excellent promenade and lounging place, extending 150 feet by 30 feet wide. An entry for the sole use of the Prince will be made on to the promenade, and from this a handsome staircase will lead up to the saloon deck, and above that to the new crystal deck-house. The suite will be provided with cabins chiefly on the starboard side. The usual cabins here have already been augmented by thirteen new ones, all of which are to be draped with chintz, and furnished with handsome bedsteads, baths, and every appliance calculated to make them luxurious." The Prince of Wales will, we believe, return from India on board the *Serapis viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, and not by the Suez Canal. Mr. Thomas Bradbridge, who has been appointed paymaster of the *Serapis*, served in a similar capacity on board the *Galatea* with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh as Captain. Mr. Denzil Onslow, M. P., who presided at an amalgamated *fête* of Oddfellows and Foresters held at Stoke Park, Guildford, by permission of the Earl of Onslow, in proposing the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," said he was quite sure that all would join with him in wishing His Royal Highness at the present time a successful and prosperous journey to India, and that he might be brought back to us in health.—"It had been said that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to allow a grant to His Royal Highness for the duties he would have to perform on behalf of the nation. He believed that that view was the one entertained by every working man in England. (Loud cheers.) He was quite sure that if they were called on even to pay as much as sixpence a head, although the amount was really infinitesimally small, they would gladly do so. (Continued cheers.) He (Mr. Onslow) disagreed with those who pretended to represent the feelings of the working men, and he was glad to hear by the cheers there that day that every one present felt proud that His Royal Highness would have a proper allowance voted him by Government. (Cheers.) He believed that, speaking in the name of working men, they would not object to the vote which had been proposed in the House of Commons—('No, no,' and cheers)—and he was quite sure that at the present moment they would drink with greater enthusiasm than on any former occasion 'The health of the Prince and Princes of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.'"

A meeting of working men was held in Trafalgar Square on July 12 to protest against the proposed grant of money to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. "A small procession, headed by a brass band, started from Clerkenwell Green, and marched to the square through a heavy downpour of rain. On arriving there it was found that the police had received instructions to prevent the use of the monument for the purposes of a platform in consequence of the lions having been newly painted. The procession then proceeded to the railway arch in Villiers Street, but the majority were disinclined to remain in that place, and after some confusion another move was made in the direction of the square. Eventually the vicinity of one of the fountains was selected, and the proceedings commenced by Mr. C. Murray taking 'the chair' on the edge of the fountain. The chairman, in the course of his address, referred to the proposal made by Professor Fawcett in the House of Commons, to the effect that England should defray the whole expense of the visit, and denounced it as being opposed to the views of working men. Mr. Galbraith proposed a resolution, protesting against the proposed grant, and tendering the thanks of the meeting to those members of Parliament who, in the name of the working classes, spoke against it. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Edwards and carried."

"A Conservative M. P.," in a letter to the *Times*, says that it has been suggested that an increase in the grant for the personal expenses of the Prince of Wales in India should be moved in accordance with the views of most members of the House of Commons and a large majority of the public. It appears not to be generally known, the writer says, that it is not competent for any private member to put any such motion upon the paper, however certain he might be of its adoption. Government, and the Government alone, are responsible for the sums demanded in estimates. The House may diminish but cannot increase them. As he cannot bring the matter formally before the House, the "Conservative M. P." asks permission to state in the *Times* what he knows on the subject: "He estimates the cost of the Prince's journey across the Continent to Brindisi and return and the journey through Egypt at 5,000*l.* Railway journeys in India, which, even if the actual cost of the trains be defrayed by India, will still require large sums of money from His Royal Highness's purse for presents to railway managers and others, cannot absorb less than 10,000*l.* The expense of buying carriages and horses for state occasions and transporting them may be calculated at 12,000*l.*, and there would also be about 5,000*l.* required for the outfit of gentlemen of the suite and attendants. Then there would be the sum required for presents, which may be divided into three classes—*viz.*, those made to native princes, those made to great nobles, and, thirdly, charities and subscriptions. The native princes number ninety-five, most of them ruling independently; and experienced Anglo-Indians affirm that the average value of the presents to these potentates should not in decency be less than 500*l.* apiece. The presents to great ministers and powerful nobles may be taken at an average of about 50*l.*, and these two classes of presents have been calculated by persons most qualified to judge at 50,000*l.* The Prince's subscriptions to the third class, namely, charities, local institutions, race funds, and such like, cannot be put at less than 10,000*l.*; and, allowing a percentage of some 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* for contingencies, the total of all these sums amounts to

100,000*l.*, and this the writer ventures to affirm is the least the Prince of Wales has a right to claim from the country."

A writer in the *Morning Post*, who signs himself "Copiosus," urges that the Ministers have made "a huge mistake" in proposing so inadequate a sum for the Prince's expenses. Ministers, it is understood, say that they have to consult the Prince's popularity at home as well as in India, and that they do not feel justified in asking for a large sum.—"This (the writer observes) is indeed a pitiful view to take of a great occasion, as mean in its stinginess as the poverty of spirit which induced their predecessors to knuckle down to Russia in the business of the Black Sea Treaty and to submit to the *Alabama* extortion. This is no mere pleasure excursion of a Royal Prince. It is a visit of the Majesty of England to India, and the Prince should pass through the dominions of the Queen in a manner befitting our historic renown and his illustrious presence. This is a great deed of peace, and it should be paid for in accordance with the estimate which judicious men frame of its immense value. We are ready enough with money for a wasteful war—with many millions of pounds; but how much more beneficial would be the investment of a few hundred thousand on the remunerative work of conciliation and the foundation of a new starting point for our rule?"

MILITARY ORDERS.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M'C., to Murree to the 15th October.
DOYNE, Lieutenant P. K., to England to appear before a medical board.
GUNN, Surgeon J. S., to Mussoorie to the 31st October.
HAWLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., to remain in England to the 31st October.
HENNEL, Lieutenant W. F., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
JONES, Lieutenant F. W. R., to England to appear before a medical board.
KEEFER, Surgeon W. N., to Bombay to appear before a medical board.
MACLEOD, Captain J. G., to Mussoorie to the 31st October.
M'FARLAN, Pay-Master J. W., 9th Lancers, to Cashmere to the 2nd November.
MUNDY, Lieutenant L. G., to England to appear before a medical board.
O'CALLAGHAN, Lieutenant J. W., two years' furlough to Europe.
RADDOCK, Surgeon-Major C. E., to Europe on furlough for one year.
WILSON, Lieutenant H. A., ditto.
WHITFIELD, Veterinary Surgeon G. D., to Mussorie to the 15th October.
WYLLIE, Lieutenant R. J. H., promoted to the rank of Captain.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

AUSTIN, Lieutenant G. B., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
BOWIE, CAPTAIN M. M., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.
HALLETT, CAPTAIN H. H. H., to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.
LE FIEVER, Mr. E., promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
MATHEW, Surgeon R. G., to Europe on furlough for eighteen months.
MORRIS, THE HON'BLE G. G., leave for two months.
NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.
ROBINSON, Mr. J., promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

BENGAL.

BOSE, Baboo D. N., to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade in Bogra.
BERTELSON, Mr. W. V., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purneah, transferred to Backergunge.
CHATTERJEA, Baboo B. C., leave for six months.
DHUR, Baboo L. M., Deputy Collector, Bankora, transferred to Dinagopore.
FIELD, Mr. C. D., District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, furlough for one year.
GHOSE, Baboo R. C., to act as a Deputy Magistrate in Manbhoom.
GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., Assistant Magistrate, Howrah, transferred to Moorshedabad.
GREY, Lieutenant L. J. H., Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum.
METCALFE, Mr. C. T., Magistrate, Mozuffurpore, to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division.
MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purneah.
MAHAMMUD, MOULVIE, promoted the 5th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.
MOOKERJEE, Baboo G. N., promoted the 6th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.
NEEAMUTTOLLAH, Shaik, to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Manbhoom.
PAL, Baboo M. C., promoted to the 4th Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.
ROY, Baboo T. S., to act as a Deputy Magistrate, Maldah.
VOWELL, Mr. C. H., re-appointed to act as Joint-Magistrate of Shahabad.

BOMBAY.

CROWE, Mr. W. H., to be a Third Grade Asst. Judge and to be Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar.
LYON, Mr. A., to be a First Grade Asst. Judge, but to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.
MUTER, Colonel St. J. O'N., to England on furlough.
SCROGGIE, W. R., Asst. Apothecary, one year's furlough to Europe.
TAGORE, Mr. S. N., to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikapore and to be Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad.
TURNER, Mr. G. G., to Europe on furlough for one year.
WALKER, Colonel W., to Europe on furlough for two years.

MILITARY.

BELL, Captain W., to be a Brigade-Major.
BULKLEY, Captain H. T., appointed Adjutant to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.
COOK, Lieutenant L. A. C., to proceed to Europe on furlough.
EBDEN, Captain F. T., to Europe on furlough for two years.

MADRAS.

BLOOMFIELD, [illegible] Supdt. of Prisons to F. F., Supdt., Central Jail, Salem, to act as
BROCKMAN, Captain R. R. E[illegible]wn of Madras.
CALTON, Mr. C. A., to be Head Assistant two months.
but to continue to act as Sub-Secretary to the Collector of South Canara,
CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. G., to be Head Assistant to the Board of Revenue.
but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Bellary.
FORTEY, Mr. H., Inspector of Schools, furlough for nineteen months.
GIBSON, Mr. F. E., to be Assistant to the Collector of South Arcot, but to act as Head Assistant in the same district.
GRIGG, Mr. H. B., to be Assistant Commissioner of the Neilghiri Hills.
JOHNSTON, Mr. J. W., to act as Supdt., Central Jail, Salem.
MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to be Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore.
PRITCHARD, Mr. T., to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury in Salem.
PUCKLE, Mr. R. K., to be Director of Revenue Settlement.
PENNINGTON, Mr. J. B., to be Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.
RUNDALL, Mr. C., to act as Director of Revenue Settlement.
STUART, Major C. J., to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
STOKES, Mr. H. E., to be Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Secretary.
STURROCK, Mr. J. to be Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

KHAN, Moulvi A. B., Subordinate Judge, transferred from Goruckpore to Banda.
KHAN, S. H., Subordinate Judge, transferred from Banda to Goruckpore.
PASLEY, Mr. G. B., District and Sessions Judge, Furruckabad, leave for two months and twenty-eight days.
SCOTT, Mr. K., Assistant Magistrate, Muttra, to be a Justice of the Peace for the North-Western Provinces.

PUNJAB.

BURKE, Mr. G. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, ninety-two days' leave.
FARRANT, Mr. E., Assistant Engineer, transferred to the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
HUNTER, Mr. D. H., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, transferred to the Jullunder District.
ROBINSON, Mr. H. C. T., to be a Justice of the Peace in the Punjab and its Dependencies.
RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., Assistant Commissioner, posted to the Ferozepore District.
ROTTON Mr. H. H. G., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, transferred to the Delhi District.
STEEDMAN, Mr. E. B., to officiate as Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan.
TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, ninety-two days' leave.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

AUGUST 7TH.

London, 6th August.

IN the House of Commons last night, Mr. Hardy, replying to a question, said that the warrant and regulations relative to the Regimental Exchanges were prepared and only awaited Her Majesty's sanction.

Dublin, 6th August.

THE celebration of the O'Connell Centenary has commenced, with an immense attendance. The religious element predominated, and included several foreign Bishops and Deputies from German Ultramontanes.

9TH.

London, 7th August.

THE following appointments are gazetted: The Duke of Connaught to be Major in the 7th Hussars; Major William Leckie, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the 63rd; Major H. J. Bell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Henry Beckly to be Major in the 105th, *vice* Browne, supernumerary while Brigadier-General in India.

Brevet Appointments.—Charles Dressing to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant Colonels G. T. Hogg and Claud Alexander to be Colonels.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cadogan, replying to a question, said that more frequent relief for Queen's Regiments of Cavalry in India was under consideration of the Government.

Lord Salisbury stated that Government had no intention at present of extending the system of a sanitaria in India for the women and children of European troops.

In the House of Commons Lord Hartington impeached the conduct of public business during the Session, but Mr. Disraeli vindicated the action of Government.

The insurgents in Herzegovina are besieging Trebigne.

New York, 6th August.

THE Mississippi has overflowed its right bank in Arkansas.

10TH.

London, 9th August.

THE Banquet given in Dublin on Saturday in celebration of the O'Connell Centenary closed abruptly in consequence of a dissension arising between the Home Rulers and the Catholics.

There have been demonstrations in England and Scotland and a riot in Glasgow between the Orangemen and the Home Rulers.

A Revolution has broken out in Khokhand. The troops have joined the insurgents, who have expelled the Khan and his family.

New York, 9th August.

THE overflow of the Mississippi, which threatened to be of a serious nature, is now subsiding.

11TH.

London, seconded and his ALEXANDER COLLIE, the bankrupt Calcutta merchantine has relinquished bail has been estreated. Mr. Serjeant the case.

London, 10th August.

Mr. FAWCETT, in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion, which was negatived by 90 against 55 votes, condemning the delay in the introduction of the Indian Budget. Lord Hamilton introduced the results of the Indian Budgets of 1873-74 and 1874-75, which were more favorable than expected, and said that a telegram was received yesterday from the Viceroy, showing that last year's deficit would be converted into a surplus, and that, notwithstanding the rising expenditure, the revenue was most satisfactory. Referring to the tariff changes, he (Lord Hamilton) maintained that the Viceroy's proposals should be carefully considered on the principle that nothing should be done contrary to the financial policy of the last five years. There was a small prospect of reduced expenditure, which at present was not greater than was necessary to secure peace and orderly government to India. A long debate followed. Sir George Campbell deprecated Lord Hamilton's sanguine views of Indian finance. Mr. Smollet brought forward an amendment, which was negatived by 66 against 21 votes, condemning as unremunerative the public works adopted by the Budget, particularly referring to irrigation works.

Malta, 10th August.

THE *Indus* arrived with the crank of her shaft broken. Eight days are required to replace it. The mails have been forwarded *viâ* Brindisi.

London, 10th August.

THE British exports for July were 20¼ millions, showing a decrease of £875,000. Imports 34½ millions.

London, 10th August.

IN the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bourke, replying to Sir C. Dilke, said that no official information had been received respecting the reported Russian expedition to Merv.

12TH.

Belgrade, 10th August.

THE insurrection in Herzegovina is increasing in importance. The Montenegrins, Servians, and Dalmatians are sympathising with the Insurgents.

Berlin, 10th August.

THE Prussian Catholic Bishops are adhering to the new law for the administration of Church property.

13TH.

London, 12th August.

A ROYAL Warrant has been issued promulgating the Regimental Exchanges Act. A General Order states the form of the declaration that will be required from Officers applying for exchange on promotion.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Fawcett. who announced the renewal of his motion for the earliest introduction of the Indian Budget, said it would be more satisfactory if members made observations on Indian matters during the session without awaiting the budget.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2nd—Hippogriffe from Moulmein. 3rd—Cambay from Liverpool, Str. Socotra from Singapore. 4th—Str. Aratoon Apcar from Hong-Kong, Allum Ghier from Mauritius, Jorawur from London, Roslin Castle from London. 5th—Str. Cassandra from Hong-Kong. 6th—Str. Mirzapore from Southampton, Leopold et Marie from Bourbon, Str. Enterprise from Port Blair. 7th—Str. Penang from Bombay, Str. City of Manchester from Liverpool. 8th—Mary Fry from Aden, Epervier from Masulipatam.

DEPARTURES.

August 2nd—Glenhaven for Mauritius. 3rd—Str. Avagee for Akyab, Str. Meinam for Galle, Linguist for Demerara, Triton for Mauritius. 4th—Star of Persia for London, Palais Galien for Mauritius. 5th—Marian for London. 6th—Str. Penguin for Bombay, Str. Himalaya for Hong-Kong. 7th—Royal Alice for New York. 8th—Str. Abyssinia for Singapore.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship *Khedive*, Commander J. D. Stewart, arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant with the English Mails of the 16th July on board. She left Suez on the 23rd July at 10-15 A.M., and Aden on the 28th at 2-30 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, 2 infants, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Barrett, Mrs. Henderson, 2 infants, and ayah, Colonel Baird, Mr. A. Baylis, Mr. J. R. Kay, Mr. G. Corstorphan.

FROM VENICE.—Major and Mrs. Mead, Mr. J. E. Dawson, Mr. G. Thornhill, Mr. S. J. Tucker, Mr. W. L. Harwood.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, Mr. W. Wiseman, Mr. C. Hordern, Mr. H. E. Winter, Mr. G. Connell, Mr. T. W. Bourne.

FROM ADEN.—Captain E. A. Emmerton, Surgeon Major Skipton and native mail servant, Hoossein Hajee Esmail and wife, and four Natives.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers proceeded from Bombay on the 6th August by the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Sumatra*:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. F. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy and 2 children; Mrs. Berry, child, and Miss Berry; Mrs. Fleming, child and 2 infants; Mr. and Mrs. Miller and infant; Mr. R. B. Arch; Mr. Chas Domines; Mr James Lasseter; Mr Leonard; A. J. Ashley; Mr. James Brown; Mr. George T. Lockyer; Mr. W. White; Mr. Thos. A. Snell.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. T. W. Gribble; Mrs. Widdicombe; Mr. A. Smith; Mr. J. G. Shiffock; Mr. M. W. Sundays; Mr. P. V. James, R.N., Mr. H. St. G. Tucker; Mr. M. Birkbeck; Captain Pemberton; Mr. Mackay; Capt Butler.

FOR VENICE—Col. Tweedie; Mr. and Mrs. Abel; Dr. and Mrs. E. Charles and 4 children; Mrs. Barkett; Mr. C. Denton: Mr. E. B. Baker; and Mr. A. J. Bolton.

FOR SUEZ—Mr. F. Myers,

THE following passengers proceeded per steam-ship *Abyssinia*, which left Calcutta on Saturday, the 7th August, for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.

Mr. D. R. King; Captain Cox; Mr. J. F. Paul; Miss Paul; and Mr. Cobbs; (2nd class.)

MARRIAGE.

SPENCE-CROSSE.—ON the 15th July, at St. James, Piccadilly, by the Rev. R. W. Forest, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington, and the Rev. W. Powell, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, J. A. W. Spence, Esq., L.R.C.P., Madras Medical Staff, second son of John Spence, Esq., F.R.C.S., to Fanny Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Crosse of Fairfield, Harrow, Weald, and 9, Ladbroke Gardens, Bayswater.

DEATH.

LOCH—At Erinpoora, Rajpootana, on 6th August 1875, Captain R. Gordon Loch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, son of G. Loch, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAILORS' HOME.

THE Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5-30 P.M., in the Reading-room of the Home,

By order.

The 11th August 1875.

NOTICE.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of twenty thousand tons, or 400,000 cubic feet of Rubble or Ballast Stone (Bombay trap being preferred or stone of equal quality) for Road metal. Delivery to be taken in boat at ship's side. Tenders to state clearly the price per ton of 20 cubic feet.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1875.

By order,
O. D. CHILL,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5th August 1875.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 25 *in advance.*

All Subscriptions and monies due to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *to be made payable to* MESSRS. NICHOLLS & CO., *Financial Agents,* 8 *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 *annas.*

CONTENTS OF No. 2109, AUGUST 14TH, 1875.

Our Educational System—The N.-W. Civilians and their Grievance—The New Tariff—The Burmah Mission: and Sir Douglas Forsyth—Indian Friendships—Professor Clifford on Immorality—Tales of Village Life, the Mohunt of Mitra Kote, I.—Editorial Notes—The Week—London Letter——Our Library Table—Indian Intelligence—The Royal Visit to India—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Mary Ann INGLIS, of Intally in Calcutta, a Spinster, died at Calcutta.

John MULLER, a Christian resident of Darjeeling in the Province of Bengal, died at Darjeeling on the 23rd February 1874.

Henry INGLIS, of No. 15, Berkeley Square, in the country of Middlesex, in England, and formerly of Cheerapoonjee in the Presidency of Bengal, died in England on the 31st July, 1860.

George Walter PINDER, a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, Indore, died near Gwalior on the 15th April 1875.

William Henry SAVILL, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Rautenberg and Savill, of No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, Hide Brokers, died at Calcutta, on the 16th July 1875.

John Conrad SCHORN, of No. 1, Canning Square, Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Calcutta, on the 29th July 1875.

Archibald KENNEDY, Chief Engineer of the Steam-ship *Punjab*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, died at Calcutta on the 3rd April 1875

Revd. Charles WARREN, of the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Tounghoo in British Burmah, died at Tounghoo on the 3rd June 1875.

Henry WOODROFFE, a Supervisor in the Western Rajpootana Railway Surveys, died at Bareilly on the 11th February, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Mrs. Catherine Woodroffe, mother of the deceased.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 7th August 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions. | **Life Reserve Fund £2,682,513: 7: 6.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	23	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	..	..	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	..	..	..	.. Rs.	31 8 0
The old rates do, .. do, ..	..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	.. ..	39 0 0
The Standard ..	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal ..	..	..	..	.. ..	30 0 0
The Universal ..	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance ..	..	..	..	.. ..	31 10 0
The Commercial ..	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	.. ..	31 9 0
The London and Lancashire ..	..	..	..	33	8	8						

INDIAN BRANCH.—CENTRAL OFFICE, 1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors.

F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
H. A. LYALL, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

"No. 6," a smaller Havanah pattern Cigar, about 85 to the pound.

Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LAHORE, POONAH, BOMBAY.

"No. 7," Rs. 30 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges. | "No. 6," Rs. 23 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges.

Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

If 10,000 are taken, Discount of 20 per cent. | If 30,000 are taken, Discount of 25 per cent.

Terms—Cash prepaid.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co. have sent a stock of their Havanah patterns Home, and are prepared to deliver them free of all charges to any Railway Station of the United Kingdom at the following rates, duty paid:—

"No. 7" Rs. 80 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

"No. 7" costs therefore about 7 Cigars to the shilling anywhere in the United Kingdom.

"No. 6" nine to the shilling.

Orders for large quantities, or orders for supplies to England, should be addressed direct to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
PLANTATION WORKS,
Dindigul, Madras Presidency.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN & Co's

			Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases	Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 12
Brandy.	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 30

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry, in 2 dozen cases, Qts. .. .. „ 30

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne, in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	Rs.	44	per case.
Ditto ditto, ditto	12	Quarts ..	„	44	„
Ditto ditto, ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	48	„
MD Brand Champagne, in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	„	35	„
Ditto ditto, ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	35	„
Ditto ditto, ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	36	„

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS,

SOLD

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

SOUNDY and Co., BOMBAY.

GROVE PARK SCHOOL, WREXHAM.

Principal.—J. PRYCE JONES, L. C. Prec.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following facts:—1. The locality of the School is remarkably healthy. 2. The premises are extensive, and fitted up with due regard to the comfort of the Pupils. 3. Every facility for recreation is afforded by the large playground and cricket-field which adjoin the house. 4. There is a sufficient staff of well qualified Masters, including a Classical Master, B.A., in Classical honours, Cambridge, and a resident Frenchman. 5. At the Examinations of the College of Preceptors and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Pupils from the School have taken Honours in several distinct branches of Education, *e.g.*, Latin, French Mathematics, Book-keeping, and English. 6. At five examinations by the College of Preceptors, Certificates were Awarded to one-third of all the pupils in the School. 7. At five out of seven examinations by the College the highest place in Book-keeping was given to candidates from the School. 8. The Principal earnestly endeavours to form in his Pupils a manly Christian character. 9. The Diet is liberal.

Terms which are moderate and inclusive with lists of successful pupils on application.

ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents for the Columbian Stove Works.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Heating Stoves for Churches, Halls, Parlours, Bed-rooms, Offices, &c.

	Prices.
President...	Rs. 58 0 each.
International	„ 115 0 „
Doric Office	„ 18 0 „
Admiralty Excelsior	„ 44 0 „
Triumph...	„ 46 0 „
	Nos. 0 1 2 3 4
Paragon	Rs. 46 58 70 ... ...
New Sun...	„ ... 82 90 98 ...
Excelsior...	„ .. 22 27 31 ...
Hall Franklin	„ 35 44
Fame	„ ... 40 50 ... ...
Belle	„ ... 28 33 ... ...
Fire-fly	„ ... 4 5-8 6-8 ...
Tray Fenders	„ ... 9 11 13 15
	Nos. 6 7 8 ... ...
Sylph	Rs. 21 26 30 ...
Queen	„ 17 22 ... .

Piping for carrying away the smoke made to order, from Re. 1-0 to 2- per foot; Elbows, from Re. 1-8 to 4-8 each.

Ten per cent. Discount off all the above prices for Cash.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded free on application. March 1874.

WATSON AND SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL

WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishing frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Manufacture of Cocoa.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, & 170, PICCADILLY.

Works—Euston Road, and Camden Town.

(Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa and Cocoa Condensed Milk.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have ust received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade Advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persa, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrust, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Spleen Pills.

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Aperient Pills.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Antibilious Pills.

More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ *Does not contain opium in any shape.* ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendor

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 each=Rs. 5,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, called up in full.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietary the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last. They have been audited, and the Auditors' Report is annexed.

The Cotton crop proved to be a full average one, and the staple was in steady demand throughout the season. The Directors did not re-open the Dhollera and Wudwan Branches finding that there was little probability of their being able to work to a profit. The returns from the Branches in operation have been generally of a satisfactory character.

A few small failures have taken place in the bazaar. The Bank has made no bad debt during the six months.

The accounts show a net gain of Rs. 6,71,354-11-4, and, adding to this Rs. Rs. 1,14,890-14-8, the balance brought from the half-year ended 31st December last, there is a sum total of Rs. 7,86,245-10-0 for distribution.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum—

which will absorb	Rs.	5,00,000	0 0
The transfer to Reserved Fund	,,	2,25,000	0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	,,	20,000	0 0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account..	,,	10,000	0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	,,	31,245	10 0
	Rs.	7,86,245	10 0

The Directors regret to repeat that they have not been favoured with any communication from the Government of India regarding the very important questions still at issue—*viz* : the Bank's Charter of Incorporation, and the removal of the local agency of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. R. Cormack resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India, and Mr. A. J. Macdonald has rejoined the Board by desire of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 70 of the Articles of Association.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

AUDITORS' REPORT
For the Half-year ended 30*th June*, 1875.

Bombay, 13th July, 1875.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,—We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1875.

The General Ledger, Stock Ledger, the Security Ledger, and the Branches' Ledger have been duly examined by us. The balances given in the Balance-Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and the returns made by the several Branches. We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance-Sheet. The value of Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in possession of the Bank against Loan and Cash Credits, we have carefully examined and have found them in order in comparing them with the Registers.

The Abstract of the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the year under report.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

DR.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To CAPITAL—						
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up ..	50,00,000	0	0			
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share	10,00,000	0	0			
2nd do. 125 do. do.	12,48,125	0	0			
3rd do. 25 do. do.	2,49,625	0	0			
4th do. 125 do. do.	12,46,250	0	0			
5th do. 125 do. do.	12,45,125	0	0			
				99,89,125	0	0
,, Reserve Fund				15,50,000	0	0
,, Current Deposits at Head Offices and Branches				93,67,850	9	1
,, Fixed ditto ditto ditto				13,91,516	10	10
,, Government Deposits Treasury General Balance				63,46,414	3	8
,, Ditto ditto Branches				28,20,290	5	5
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding				32,032	12	0
,, Other Liabilities				3,60,691	2	9
,, Balance of Profit and Loss Account				7,86,245	10	0
			Rs.	3,26,44,166	5	9

CR.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
By Government Securities				41,92,548	11	9
,, Fixed Loans on Government Securities Bullion and Merchandise				31,32,474	7	8
,, Cash Credits ditto				9,12,019	15	10
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts				13,368	8	0
,, Bills discounted and purchased ..				1,33,18,393	13	8
,, Balances with Agents and Correspondents				2,00,615	4	11
,, Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price	Rs. 4,50,000	0	0			
,, Ditto at Oomrawuttee at cost price .. ,,	5,854	0	0			
,, Ditto Ahmedabad .. ,,	9,150	13	8			
,, Ditto Compta .. ,,	5,020	10	6			
,, Premises at Akote .. ,,	3,500	0	0			
	Rs. 4,73,525	8	2			
,, Furniture at the different Branches at cost price .. .. ,,	33,828	6	11			
				5,07,353	15	
,, Less written off				1,15,000	0	0
				3,92,353	15	1
,, Stamps				4,882	14	0
,, Stationery value on hand				1,746	5	0
,, Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange				74,286	4	2
,, Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches				1,04,00,876	1	8
			Rs.	3,26,44,166	5	9

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

DR.

	Rs.	As.	A.	Rs.	As.	P.
To Salaries at Head Office	81,540	7	4			
,, Auditors' Fees	1,000	0	0			
,, Directors' Fees	8,910	0	0			
,, Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	7,764	6	8			
,, Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	12,219	5	4			
				1,11,434	3	4
,, Salaries at Branches	57,792	8	2			
,, Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	14,204	1	5			
				71,996	9	7
,, Brokerage Account				1,755	3	0
,, Interest paid at Head Office and Branches				18,048	4	6
,, Amount carried to credit of Stationery Account ..				2,000	0	0
,, Net profit to 30th June 1875				6,71,354	11	4
			Rs.	8,76,588	15	9

CR.

	Rs.	As.	P.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches ..	1,90,798	7	4
,, Exchange do. do.	4,70,721	1	5
,, Commission do. do.	72,312	8	4
,, Discount do. do.	73,841	6	2
,, Interest on Government Securities	68,915	8	6
Rs.	8,76,588	15	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

DR.

	Rs.	As.	P.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st December, 1874 ..	2,05,125	0	0
,, Balance at credit of this account	7,86,245	10	0
Rs.	9,89,370	10	0

CR.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January, 1875	3,18,015	14	8
,, Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June, 1875	6,71,354	11	4
Rs.	9,89,370	10	0

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 13th July 1875.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

Examined and found correct.
SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NURSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

H. MAXWELL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } *Directors.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months ..	25 0	24 0
„ 6 months ..	12 8	12 0
„ 3 months ..	6 8	6 0
Single copy	0 9	0 8
ARREAR RATE.		
For 12 months ..	30 0	27 0
„ 1 month ..	2 8	2 4

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

	Per month.
For a page for 12 months ..	150 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	155 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	160 0
For 1 Col. for 12 „ ..	75 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	80 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	85 0
For ½ Col. for 12 „ ..	40 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	45 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	50 0
For ¼ Col. for 12 „ ..	20 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	25 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	30 0

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(D)

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INDIAN EVANGELICAL REVIEW.

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Rs. 15; *plus* packing and postage, one rupee.

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For *Reviews*, see *Friend of India*, March 11; *Englishman* (Calcutta) April 1; *Allen's Indian Mail* and the *Homeward Mail*, April 24; the *Overland Mail*, April 23; and the *Pioneer*, May 7.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.*

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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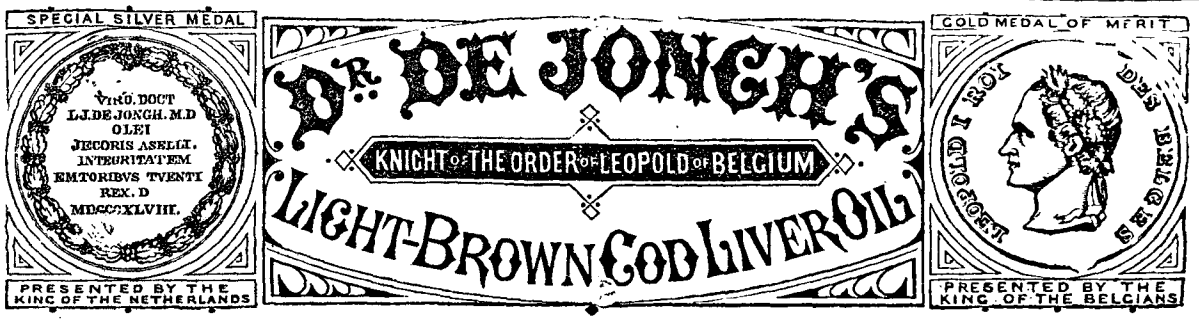

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"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

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In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been triod in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

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"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

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In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

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"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

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*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

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A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.

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Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	36 0 0
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The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kin General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	4	„ „
12 „ „	5	„ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

INSOLVENCY NCTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends were declared last Court day, and will be payable at the Official Assignee's Office on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.:—

ESTATE—Rajnarain Bonnerjee, 1st Dividend, at Rs. 75 per cent.
ESTATE—Oochobanund Shaw, 1st Dividend, at Rs. 8 per cent.
ESTATE—Sreenauth Mullick, 2nd Dividend, at Rs. 2 per cent.
ESTATE—H. W. I. Wood, 1st Dividend, at Re. 1-8 per cent.
ESTATE—Balfour & Co., 5th Dividend, at Annas 6 per cent.
ESTATE—A. M. Smith, (D. A. Smith & Co.), 1st Dividend, at As. 4 per cent.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

NOTICE is further given that Dividends will be declared in the following Estates on next Court day, the 7th September proximo:—

ESTATE—David Calder.
ESTATE—Hurrynarain Khettry.
ESTATE—Buldeo Doss.
ESTATE—Damoondur Doss.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, *Calcutta, 12th August* 1875.

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

PRINCE OF WALES'S
ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,
BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING
TRANSPARENCIES,
REPRESENTING
PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME,
PRINCE OF WALES'S
COAT OF ARMS,
PRINCE OF WALES'S
CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,
AND
OTHER COATS OF ARMS.
P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their services to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairmen of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

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No. 2110.] Calcutta: Saturday, August 21, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

THE RUPEE AT 1*s.* 9½*d.*

THE currency question is perhaps the most difficult in the whole range of economic studies, while nothing is more common than to see its discussion entered upon with the utmost confidence, by writers who have never mastered even its elements. The heavy and continuous fall in the exchange value of the rupee, affecting as it does so seriously the means of the Anglo-Indian, has become the chief topic of the day; and it was wise, we think, for Lord Northbrook to refer to it prominently in Council the other day: "I have seen," he said, "it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. "Governments can do much—when they interfere with trade "they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control "the value of any article in the markets of the world. What "the cause of the fall in silver has been, and how long it may "continue, is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the "change in the currency of some European nations from silver "to gold, which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the "market. It may arise from the increased production of silver. "As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers "in common with private individuals. The Government of India "has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income re- "ceived in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost "of those payments. This really governs the item 'loss by "exchange,' which has of late years figured so heavily on the "wrong side of our accounts; for whatever temporary fluctua- "tions in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance "of trade between India and other countries, these fixed pay- "ments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or "heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the "rise or fall in the value of silver. The net sum provided in the "estimates of the current year for loss by exchange amounts to "more than a million sterling, and if the value of silver should "continue to fall, this charge will be considerably increased."

It is not much consolation to be told that the abstraction we call "Government" suffers in common with private individuals, since its suffering is neither proper to itself nor vicarious. That Government suffers as well as ourselves simply means that the loss which the Anglo-Indian *pater familias* is enduring from the altered value of the rupee, has to be aggravated by the imposition of heavier taxes upon him, *e. g.*, the increased duties on wines and spirits, to enable the Government to meet its losses from the same cause. The sufferings of the Government are simply passed on to the community, and have to be borne thereby in the shape of enhanced taxes. Nor is it quite true to say that Governments are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world, as they very often have shown their power to do so in a very bad way. Speaking generally however, Lord Northbrook is no doubt right, and instead of abusing Government on account of the evil, we should be better employed in an attempt to ascertain the true causes of the fall in the exchange value of our currency, for, as Lord Northbrook says: "It is not easy to say what the true cause has been, nor how long it may last."

We remark first, that whatever uncertainty may exist as to the cause, the fall is clear and undoubted. Whereas the price of silver a few years ago was 62*d.* to 63*d.* per ounce, and silver could only be bought at that rate for remittance to India, it is now procurable in any quantity in the European markets at about 55*d.* Now the result of that for one thing is that for all purposes of exchange with other countries, the stock of silver in India, whatever its amount, is worth 11 or 12 per cent. less than it was ten years ago. In so far therefore as we have to spend our income abroad, or to make remittances for liabilities accruing there, we are plainly worse off now by 11 or 12 per cent. upon our earnings than we formerly were; in other words, we have now to pay 11 or 12 per cent. more than we formerly did, for every article of English or foreign manufacture consumed by us; for our childrens' school bills; and for every other charge accruing against us abroad.

Does the fall extend any further? Does it reach the remainder of our income, that which we spend in India itself on house-rent, servants, and living expenses generally? The answer, we fear, is not easy, and we should be glad if any of our readers who are familiar with economic studies would try to think the matter out, and let us have the result. The answer to the question will depend largely, we think, upon the extent to which our export trade determines the price of the produce grown for home consumption. We throw this hint out for what it is worth, and add that it would be very desirable in discussing the question to confine it, as far as possible, to an enquiry into the precise effects of the fall in the price of silver, upon the value of rupees spent in India. The fall in prices occasioned by the home charges, or the rise or fall therein from other causes, are questions that should be pursued separately. What we want now to trace, is the precise economic effect upon India of the heavy fall that has taken place in the *intrinsic* value of the rupee as so much silver. It is a new phase of the currency question altogether that we have to deal with. The question formerly was—the effects of a restricted or redundant currency upon prices. The present question is the effect upon prices of a change in the intrinsic value of the currency: another matter altogether.

THE NEW TARIFF.

THE article upon the new tariff in the *Indian Mirror* of the 18th instant shews that the writer has known his own mind, and he therefore boldly demands the deliberate adoption of a protective policy on behalf of the local cotton mills. He says: "If ever in the interests of India a protective duty on "cotton ought to have been maintained—and with all their "stereotyped utterances about free trade and the authorities in "India, who are no real authorities in favor of free trade, our "legislators are still maintaining a protective duty—it seems "to us that the present is just the time that the duty should "have been left alone, when a new local industry, which is "feeling its way, as it were, into the local markets, equitably "demands the fostering care and the encouragement of "a Government which frames and works its own laws." And again: "We do not admit that the interests of "Manchester were entitled to any weight at all in "the consideration of the proposed enactments of a law "to be passed for India. On the contrary, it seems to us "that the benefit of India alone should have been steadily "kept in view in the presence of a new-born local industry, "which, if it does not in time compete with the manufactures "of Manchester in foreign markets, is not unlikely, in the "course of a few years, to supersede them in this country at "least. It does not require the eye of a prophet to foresee "that the success of Indian mills—for success in Bombay is "sure to lead to the establishment of cotton mills in other "parts of the country where the staple is cheap and abundant "—will secure to the poor populations of India at no very late "period cloth as good as, but far cheaper than, the manu- "facture of Manchester." Surely it is very much better that the real issue should be raised in this clear and distinct manner. For, without knowing it, the Indian Press, so far as we have observed, are protectionist in their views. Their real objection to the tariff is that they think the Government is upsetting a

ise policy of protection upon the local cotton mills, out of eference to the interests of Manchester; and the very strongest rms are employed to characterize this conduct, journal after urnal denouncing it as "infamous."

Now, we do not know that any economist of repute denies the ropriety of "protecting" an indigenous industry while in its xperimental stage. And instead of beating the air with clenched sts, let our contemporaries shew calmly that the manufacture f cotton goods by English machinery in India is still entitled be regarded as in its purely experimental stage, and then mand openly (1) that it should deliberately be protected. Let em state (2) the extent to which the protection should extend, d (3) the time that it should last. They overlook that up ll now, we have been affirming that we levy the import duty n cotton goods for revenue purposes, and have repudiated the dea that we were introducing a protective system into India. The natural reply has been: "Then put an excise duty on the produce of your own mills." As there is no possible answer o that demand, we are now to throw off all disguise, and to ell Manchester plainly, with the *Indian Mirror*, that our native industry equitably demands the fostering care and encouragement of the Government." Right or wrong, that a fair, honest, and intelligible proposition. And the whole Indian Press is plainly of this mind, *i.e.*, "they are protectionists" without knowing it, and intensely angry that the Government is not so, or not so much so. For the tariff is still highly protective, as we have shewn. At all events, do not let us delude the Bombay Mill people, as to what they may really expect from us. The question has now been boldly raised: let it then be settled once for all, by an open demand for a protective policy, stating at the same time the extent to which the protection is to reach, and the time it ought to last. Our contemporaries have never thought the subject out: that is quite clear. And they can have no influence upon opinion, until they have done so, and can shew satisfactorily that their demands are right.

THE difficulties under which Government is carried on in this country are largely augmented by the fact that the press is able to give it so little real assistance. In the case of the majority of the native papers there is no wish to give it assistance, while the best of them, and many of our English contemporaries, are so little acquainted with economic subjects that, with the best intentions in the world, they misrepresent one-half its decisions. Thus the *Hindoo Patriot*, following the leading of our contemporaries, discourses upon the new tariff arrangements as follows: "Would any civilized Government make any such humiliating confession as Mr. Hope, on behalf of the Government of India, has done in imposing the import duty on raw cotton? What could be more discreditable than to say, though not in so many words, that the Government of India does not care two pence for the interest of the people of India, if it can succeed in preventing the cotton manufactures of India from assuming undue proportions? Is this the boasted solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the millions of India? Is this the way of fulfilling the hope and assurance of our Gracious Sovereign that in the prosperity of the people of India lies Her happiness! We do not blame Manchester for urging her selfish demands, for her object is profit and not charity. But does it become our Government, which professes to hold with an even hand the scale of justice between man and man and nation and nation, to throw overboard the interests of a fifth of the human race for the sake of propitiating a few cotton lords of their own country."

The writer is sincere, but it is evident that what he really wants the Government to do is to adopt a settled policy of *protection* upon the cotton manufactures of India. And he is simply following the lead of our English contemporaries in the matter. The complaint of Manchester is most reasonable, most unanswerable. We have ignored it as long as we could, out of tenderness to the interests concerned, and when unable to do so any longer from the growth of home public opinion, fortified as it is by our own conviction that the *protective* principle is a mischievous one, the Government is charged with betraying the interests of the people of India to those of Manchester. Do our contemporaries really wish that Government should deliberately *protect* native manufactures against Manchester competition? If they do, why not say so plainly, thus raising the right issue? We say that Government would act most unwisely to establish such a policy, except tentatively; and that the large measure of protection still to be enjoyed under these new arrangements by the Bombay mills, is all that can rightly be extended to them. The real doubt is,—Whether it is not still too much. There is great room to fear that the mill enterprize in Bombay is being overdone; and what sort of policy would it be to stimulate the enterprize further, under promises that we can never fulfil!

DESULTORY THOUGHTS ON THE RENT QUESTION.

IT must be admitted, we think, as undoubted that there was really no definite pergunnah-rate in any part of Bengal at the time when the regulations of 1793 became law. We think that a careful study of the papers must produce a consensus of opinion upon this fact. It must be admitted at the same time, that the rental to be imposed by the zemindar was not intended to be a matter of caprice or arbitrary will. It was a fundamental principle of the settlement that, so far as *law* could bind him, the zemindar was to be bound to levy a moderate rental on his tenants of whatever class; and in equity he is so bound to this moderation, that the State has a right at any time, if it can devise the means of doing so, of reducing the obligation to a statutory form. The original intention then being clear, and the power to enforce it being founded both in reason and morals, our hand is stayed by nothing but the difficulty of defining what "moderation" means. The pergunnah-rate has notoriously failed us. Is there then any other guide? We suggest that there is. It is impossible for any one studying the mass of papers on the subject recorded at the time, not to be struck with the frequent recurrence of the statement, that in every part of India the people have ever regarded an assessment of one-third the produce as "moderate" and considerate; and that one-half was held to be an extreme rate, that under no circumstances should be surpassed. Here then may we not have precisely what we want? The pergunnah-rate has failed, but if at the time of settlement the zemindar had offered to fix the rental everywhere at a third of the produce, he would have been regarded as acting considerately, and in accordance with ancient usage; and as giving effect to the precise intentions of the settlement. This is something infinitely better than "the pergunnah-rate," which is uncertain, undefined, and varies everywhere. The immemorial tradition that the fields are considerately assessed when the landlord takes no more than one-third the produce, is the clue with which we may thread the labyrinth.

Might we not then here put down our foot? And is there not firm guidance for us here through the difficulties in which the question is now involved? Decree boldly that the rental shall in no case exceed, but may extend to one-third the produce in the case of privileged ryots, excepting always of course the mokururee holdings. But there is a class of cultivators between the man who holds direct of the zemindar, namely the under tenure-holder, and those again below the latter, the class of tenants-at-will. Lay down then a principle equally simple in this case, and make it law that the rental may amount to but shall not exceed one-half the produce. Where this limit has been reached, give the tenant-at-will a right to occupy at this rate, and refuse to allow him to be ousted so long as he pays it. Up to this rate we might give free play to the principle of competition, but put a hard and fast line there. The first step of all would be of course a field survey, the cost to be defrayed by a special cess upon the land, the Bombay system being everywhere adopted, but with shorter leases, and the assessment being re-adjusted every ten years upon the corn-rent principle, without any new survey whatever. All agreements should be declared void, in which the rental exceeded one-third the produce, or one-half, according to the status of the cultivator. The *conscience* of all classes would we think approve some such settlement of the difficulty, and justify the Government in any legislative measure to compel its acceptance. It would be the realization of Lord Cornwallis's idea, and place the ryots of these provinces on the best footing they can occupy. Where the tenants are privileged or occupancy tenants, we might give them at the same time the right of enfranchising their holdings, by surrendering a part of them to the land-holders.

It seems to us idle to speak of holding a perfectly even balance between the cultivator on the one hand and the zemindar and middleman on the other. Our sympathies must range themselves on the side of the former, and it is no blame to the Legislature if it is influenced by sympathy for the peasant. It will be the lasting reproach of our legislation on this subject, that from the time of the settlement down to 1822, the State was constantly increasing the zemindars' power for the greater security, as was alleged, of the revenue. Indifference and apathy were allowed to take the place of this partizanship from 1822 to 1859, but towards the close of that period public sympathies began to move in the other direction. They have happily continued to do so, in spite of the efforts that were made in the great rent quarrel ten years ago, to confuse and mislead men's minds on the subject. The position in which we find ourselves in this rent difficulty is as follows: We have a small body of zemindars with a vast body of middlemen under them, exacting from the cultivators whatever can be got out of them, and claiming to have a right to carry these exactions to any height they please, under the letter of the settlement made with them eighty years ago. No one will contend that when that settlement was framed, the idea ever entered the minds of any one concerned therewith, that this would be its issue. The very opposite of this was intended. The men who framed the settlement did so in the belief that such an issue could not possibly result therefrom. The sin of the settlement was two-fold: it sinned against both the cultivator and the State. To understand the measure of the wrong which it has inflicted upon the former, it is necessary to know the extent of land under cultivation at the time of the settlement, as we may otherwise be led into serious misapprehension as to the wrong endured by the cultivator. We require to know the extent to which the increase of the rental in modern days is attributable simply to the extension of cultivation. The sin of the settlement against the State was mainly that it was held to confer all the waste cultivable land of the province upon the zemindar. If there is now three times the area of land under cultivation than there was at the time of the settlement, the zemindars have a right to be receiving three times what they did then.

MR. ATKINSON'S N.-W. GAZETEER.

So long ago as 1844 Mr. Thomason laid down a plan for the preparation of an Historical and Statistical Memoir for each District in the N.-W. Provinces, and in pursuance of his instructions Memoirs were prepared, but for six Districts only. In the course of time, Mr. Thomason's plan was lost sight of and neglected, until the Government of India, in 1867, drew attention to the publication of the Central Provinces' *Gazetteer*, and desired that steps might be taken to prepare a similar work for the North-West Provinces. This reminder induced Sir William Muir, in 1868, to record a minute reviving Mr. Thomason's plan, and adding further instructions to the compilers. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote: "I do not wish to "impose the task upon any special functionary. I am "well aware that it will only be satisfactorily performed by those "who possess a taste for this special kind of employment, and "the consequent disposition to take it up with zeal for its own "sake. Among the Settlement Officers, and the numerous Assis-"tants now attached to that Department, there must be many "whose position and duties would peculiarly qualify them to "compose a work of the kind intended. I feel safe in trusting "to the public zeal, spirit, and literary power of this class, and "of the junior officers of the service at large, promptly and effec-"tively to carry out the plan."

This scheme of district Memoirs was a purely provincial one, and, so far as executed, it has been kept distinct from the *Gazetteer*, which Mr. Atkinson is preparing for incorporation in Dr. Hunter's *Indian Gazetteer*. Sir William Muir over-rated the amount of leisure and antiquarian zeal possessed by our junior civilians, and the progress of the District Memoir scheme has consequently been much slower than he anticipated it would be. So much slower indeed, that as yet Memoirs have been completed, on the revised plan, for only three out of the thirty-five districts of the North-West Provinces; and one of those is the work of a native Deputy Collector. The first part of Mr. Oldham's Ghazeepore Memoir has also been published, and one or two similar works are believed to be under preparation. This slow progress has induced the local Government to reconsider the subject, and in a recent *Gazette* Sir John Strachey explains his views. He does not blame district officers for their comparative failure in the execution of the scheme, which he justly ascribes to want of leisure on the part of officers competent to undertake the work; but he is anxious to secure, without delay, even if embodied in a somewhat less pretentious form, the practical advantages aimed at by his predecessors.

Hitherto the compiler of the *Gazetteer* has endeavoured to confine himself to a brief notice of each district, and has avoided trespassing on the ground assigned for the District Memoir. Consequently, in the only volume of the *Gazetteer* yet published, namely that for Bundelkhund (recently reviewed in this journal), various topics are but slightly touched upon, or are altogether omitted; and the work is thus in some respects incomplete. No detailed memoir of any of the Bundelkhund districts having yet been published, there is no ready way of obtaining access to information on any subject omitted from the *Gazetteer*. Mr. Atkinson is now instructed to make the rest of his *Gazetteer* more complete in itself, and to supply the gaps caused by the non-existence of the Memoirs. The work is to aim at a position differing from, and in some respects higher than that of an ordinary *Gazetteer*. It will be complete in itself, and will contain an account of all matters of interest connected with each District, or at least, where detailed description is not considered necessary, a reference to other authorities. These orders will, no doubt, make the North-West Provinces' *Gazetteer* a more interesting and valuable work, but will perhaps involve the disadvantage of delaying the publication of the remaining volumes. In these days when district officers are so frequently changed, and various causes tend to prevent much familiar intercourse taking place between them and the people, the importance of carefully compiled digests of needful information relating to each district, can hardly be over-rated. Nothing can altogether compensate for the want of actual local experience, but the existence of a work like that which the North-West Provinces' *Gazetteer* promises to be, will go far towards preventing the evils that result from the total ignorance of local affairs, which so often embarrasses an officer on his arrival in a strange district.

A MATERIALIST'S THEORY OF SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. STUART GLENNIE, in his recently published book, "Pilgrim Memories," a record of travel and discussion in Egypt and the Holy Land with the late Mr. Buckle, enters into an explanation of the theory which enables himself, an avowed materialist to accept and account for the strange phenomena of spiritualism. As a materialist, he of course can give no countenance to the hypothesis of the phenomena being caused by spirits; but, on the other hand, he looks upon the attitude of the scientific men who, after very slight investigation, and very often without any investigation at all, attribute the appearances to delusion and imposture, as a very unsatisfactory and unscientific one. He believes that the phenomena of which the world has heard so much of late, and which men have not known whether to look upon with favour or disfavour, will, when rightly explained, lead, not as spiritualists generally maintain, to a revelation of an invisible spirit-world, but to a more accurate knowledge of the action and re-action of bodies on each other, and especially to an exacter knowledge of the correlations of physical and psychological forces.

His main hypothesis, he asserts, is one which may be considered as a combination of the highest generalisations of modern science. He looks upon all bodies as systems of molecular motion. He looks upon the ultimate molecules of bodies, not as isolated from one another, but as acting mechanically on each other as parts of a system. He furthermore considers that all mental states and changes are accompanied by corresponding states and changes of molecular motion; that every feeling, every thought, every desire or volition, is accompanied by, and necessarily connected with, certain molecular motions and mechanical changes. Every change whatever, he thus reduces to a vibratory motion of ultimate particles. Every influence exerted by one body upon another, is transmitted by a motion of vibration which passes unbroken from the one to the other. The theory so far is confirmed by the experiments in electricity, by which Faraday threw doubts on the possibility of any force of nature passing from one point of space to another sensibly distant, without acting through the whole series of contiguous particles lying between the two points. Mr. Stuart Glennie also asserts that his idea as to mental action and its accom-

panying mechanical action, is in a great measure accordant with accepted facts of psychology.

He conceives moreover that, between all particles in the universe—the particles of all bodies, whether inanimate or animated—there is a provision for the transmission of mutual influence. The lines along which forces act, are always occupied with molecules ready to transmit any impression which may be impressed upon them. Within the limited sphere of a single human body, every organ is more or less influenced by every other organ. All can enter into sympathy with one another, by means of wonderful continuous connection between them. Just in the same way it may be conceived that different human beings may exert an influence upon each other. If all mental actions have their accompanying mechanical actions, why may there not be an external continuation of these mechanical actions? And why may not these be so transmitted as to induce corresponding molecular actions in other individuals, and hence give rise to sympathetic mental states? Is it not conceivable that such influence is always being exerted in some such way, though generally producing results so minute, that no conscious note is taken of them? Mr. Stuart Glennie maintains that if all bodies, more particularly all animated bodies, are what he calls "systems of molecular motion," and if they are all "more or less directly connected, through mechanical lines of force raying out from each and varying in character with the mechanical and psychological state of each, then a change in the mental condition of an individual, being a change also in his state of molecular motion, must affect the mechanical states, and hence the mental condition of others," and this influence being often other than minute may produce even strange and startling results.

This hypothesis of his, he calls the hypothesis of Mutual Influence—"a mechanico-psychological mutual influence." He thinks that it will account for many of the actions and mental states we call—really not knowing what to call them—instinctive; for the contagion of ideas; for the flame-like spreading of religious enthusiasm; for the existence at the same time, in different individuals, of similar mental tendencies and interest in the same set of ideas; for the peculiar influence exerted by certain individuals; for the strange dreams in which things which happen afterwards, are foreshadowed; for sudden unaccountable anxieties; for strange impulses with regard to absent friends, who at the same time are really in some distress. But the great object he has in review in bringing his hypothesis forward, is to point to the explanation it affords of the various spiritualistic phenomena, which he himself is utterly unable to look upon as confirmatory of any real spiritual existence following after life in this world, and which he is reluctant to believe to spring from delusion and deceit.

He admits that the undisciplined human imagination is always ready to be imposed upon, and is too much given to the creation of myths. He is conscious also that the explanation of modern stories of spiritualism with which some are content, namely, that they are records of phenomena which have but a subjective reality, is one which applies to a large number of alleged instances of spiritual manifestations. But he thinks there are certain exceptional phenomena which can only be accounted for, by his extended theory of mutual influence. And with a straightforwardness and frankness which show that his mind has long been accustomed to look upon the widespread acceptance of a belief in the supernatural as merely an interesting though prolonged phase of the mind's growth, he asserts his own assurance that all theological beliefs whatsoever originate in the tendency of the uninstructed mind to attribute to objective causes phenomena which may reasonably be assigned to subjective causes; and that all supposed supernatural manifestations may either be similarly accounted for, or result from the operation of the law of mutual influence which it is his special mission to explain.

Mr. Buckle, to whom he unfolded his views on first meeting with him at Assouan, the frontier town between Egypt and Nubia—or, as he calls it, the Gate of Ethiopia—seems to have listened to them with interest, but to have been unprepared to accept them. He had himself not long before been present at a *séance*, at which he asserted he had seen a large table floating in mid-air. Such a phenomenon he was inclined to attribute not to the doings of spirits, but to the action of an insufficiently known force. But it was pain to him to hear doubts expressed of the existence of spirits and of a spirit-world. He had not very long previously lost his mother, to whom he was tenderly attached. He was constantly dwelling upon the thought of recognising her again in a future state. He believed he had been brought into spiritual communion with her. He had felt conscious of mysterious companionship with her, in the early days of his solitary grief for her loss. It is not to be wondered at, that he was not prepared to give thorough attention to Mr. Stuart Glennie's views, which would have resolved all his recent experiences into creations of his own, or explained them as due to the lingering influence of her with whom he had spent his years of study, and to whom he had unfolded all the thoughts he wrote down in the work to which he had devoted his life. His unpreparedness to do more than listen with interest to Mr. Stuart Glennie's exposition of his theory, calls forth the remark that he allowed his feelings to bias his judgment, and that it was perhaps well that he should do so, to correct the tendency so prominent in his writings to deny the efficacy of moral causes in the history of humanity. The subject was not introduced again in their discussions as they journeyed together.

Mr. Stuart Glennie's book is one among many indications at the present day, that the thoughts of men are dwelling intently upon the mysteries of the hidden world. His hypothesis of mutual influence has far greater significance than appears at first from his connecting it with alleged spiritualistic phenomena. It is the extension of the hypothesis of Undulation or Vibration, which has of late been so widely developed in the departments of sound, light, heat, and electricity into the sphere of mental action. That other minds should have been aiming at a result similar to the one he has been working towards during several years, seems almost a confirmation of the mutual influence which he propounds as so comprehensive, a explanatory of a vast range of differing phenomena. It should be borne in mind, however, that the effect of the like enquiries entered into by men of scientific attainments far higher than Mr. Stuart Glennie would claim to possess, has been to strengthen their hold upon the doctrine of the soul's immortality, and to give a deeper significance to the Christian teaching centred in the one great doctrine of the Divine Humanity: the great doctrine foreshadowed in the union of the Divine with the Human in the person of Jesus Christ. As men are led on by scientific enquirers, who carry on their work patiently and reverently, towards a clearer comprehension of the mysteries underlying all outward manifestations, they are surely guided into a closer union with the great Sustainer of the Universe, in whom we all live, and move, and have our being.

THE TREE OF LIFE.

WE were greatly struck some years ago, by a passage in Butler, that we have since found has impressed itself on a good many other minds as deeply as on our own. The passage has a direct and very important bearing upon the great controversies of the day concerning Science and Religion. It occurs in the second part of the Analogy in the third chapter, and is as follows: "The hindrances of natural and of supernatural light and knowledge have been of the same kind, and as it is owned that the whole of Scripture is not yet ascertained, so if it ever comes to be understood before the restitution of all things, and without miraculous interposition, it must be in the same way as natural knowledge is come at;—by the continuance and progress of learning and of liberty, and by particular persons attending to comparing and pursuing intimations scattered up and down it, which are overlooked and disregarded by the generality of the world. For this is the way in which all improvements are made; by thoughtful men's tracing on obscure hints, as it were dropped by nature accidentally, or which seem to come into our minds by chance. Nor is it at all incredible, that a book which has been so long in the possession of mankind should contain many truths as yet undiscovered. For all the same phenomena, and the same faculties of investigation from which such great discoveries in natural knowledge have been made, in the present and last age, were equally in the possession of mankind several thousand years before. And possibly it might be intended that events as they come to pass should open and ascertain the meaning of several parts of Scripture."

The passage is marked by the breadth and clearness and sweet reasonableness of all Butler's writings, and describes we, believe, with exact truthfulness the way in which *growth in knowledge*, both of revelation or nature, is being attained. That the Bible, is not merely imperfectly understood, but largely misunderstood has long been our own belief; and also that the result of the present conflict will be to show eventually that the revelations of Science have a deep and true harmony with Revelation. In illustration of Butler's view, take the bearing of Scripture upon the contention of science that man is no more immortal than the beasts that "perish." The materialistic school denies that there is any evidence of the existence of an immortal principle in man, more than in the brute: and it must be admitted that we have no such evidence. But the

immortality spoken of in the Bible, instead of being spoken of as inherent in our nature, is called the *gift* of Eternal Life. The materialist has therefore gained nothing, unless able to say that it is not within the power of God to make man immortal. The more carefully the Scriptures are studied, the less confident the student becomes as to the existence therein of the doctrine that the soul *cannot* die. There are numerous and express declarations therein to the contrary, while they teach very expressly, though incidentally only, both at their commencement and their close, that instead of being necessarily immortal, man's immortality depends upon something outside himself. It is orthodox theology to hold that Adam was immortal, and that death was the fruit of his disobedience. But that is not what the narrative says. It says that his "immortality" depended upon his access to the "Tree of Life," and that by disobedience he forfeited this, and became subject to death in common with all creation around him. The Church teaches much concerning our first parents, of which the Bible says nothing. There is nothing in the Scriptures to lead us to suppose that they differed in any way from ourselves, in their liability to pain, disease and death. Their advantage was—access to a something which meant healing and life, and it was *this* that they forfeited by disobedience. "In the day that thou eatest thereof [the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil] thou shalt surely die"—that is "forfeit the Tree of Life." The orthodox interpretation is "die in thy soul "by being separated from God;" but this is not the teaching of the narrative, which simply says that by disobedience Adam lost all right to the Tree of Life, that which had hitherto preserved him from death. Now, observe the confirmation which is given to this view, by the very last of the inspired writers, 1,600 years afterwards when the canon closes. With the mention of the Tree of Life in the first pages of the book, it disappears from the sacred volume. For 1,600 years we hear of it no more, until the last of the sacred writers suddenly sees it in Apocalyptic vision, as the long lost, regained, possession of the race. The first of the epistles to the Seven Churches speaking of the blessedness of him who "conquers in the strife"—puts in the fore-front of the prophecies, the Tree of Life.

"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the "Churches; to him that overcometh will I give to eat of the Tree "of Life which is in the midst of the Paradise of God.—Rev., ch. 2., v. 7.

It is some years since we were struck with the fact that, as the Scriptures begin with narrating the circumstances under *which the inheritance was lost, the last of them 1,600 years afterwards*, tells us that it had been regained. The striking and impressive words with which the last chapter in the Bible opens, are these: "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear "as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. "In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was "there the Tree of Life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and "yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree "were for the healing of the nations." There is still no *necessary* immortality spoken of, but an immortality secured by something *else*. From the opening chapter of the Book to the close, through the long series of inspired writers, historical, prophetic, evangelistic, and apostolic, stretching over 1,600 years of time, we see this Tree of Life but twice. We see it at the first, only to learn how it was lost; and once more at the very close. We have said that the Book is silent from beginning to end upon a fact of which we might naturally have expected it to be full. It is not true, however, to say that it is *absolutely* silent upon the subject. In one instance—and one only—in the middle of the Book—(Proverbs, ch. 3, v. 18)—we read that "Wisdom is a Tree of Life to them that lay hold upon her." Now, there is, we believe, a *consensus* of opinion that the "Wisdom" here spoken of means the Divine Saviour: "I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning or ever the earth was. When there were no depths I was brought forth, &c., and my delights were with the sons of men."—[Proverbs viii, 24-31.]

Is it at all fanciful, then; is it not rather sober exegesis to conclude that the Tree of Life *throughout* is no other than the Divine Saviour? Admit this, and we learn that instead of man being by nature immortal, it is because the Divine Saviour is immortal, and because of this only, that man will ever be so. "*Because I live, ye shall live also.*" Separation from Him means death: union with Him life. In throwing out these reflections, we do not think there is much that can justly be called mere "speculation" in them. For the narrative teaches us that the death which fell on Adam was not the result of any change wrought in his physical nature by sin, as the Church teaches, but that he forfeited thereby access to the "Tree of Life." And at its close we are taught that his immortality will still be dependent, not upon any inherent life in himself, but upon the Tree of Life. The Scriptures teach that as all other perfections reside in God alone, as He alone is eternal, omniscient, and omnipresent, so He alone is necessarily immortal; and if the hope of the Christian is immortality, it is because our finite, perishing nature is capable of being mysterously made one with the divine in the person of the Son of God. The idea therefore that underlies the Mass and the doctrine of the "real presence" generally is a vital truth. How is this union with the Divine Saviour to be obtained? Believers in "the real presence," tell you by the sacrament. The act of consecrating the bread and wine brings "the real presence" of the Saviour into them, and union with Him is obtained by now eating and drinking this bread and wine, which the Romanists declare to be bread and wine no longer, but by a double miracle, (1) to have become the very body and blood of the Saviour, while (2) the elements nevertheless deceive the senses of the recipients, by *seeming* still to remain bread and wine, which they are not, but the real flesh and blood of the Saviour. The idea that *underlies* this materialistic belief is a true one in our view. We believe with Butler that the Bible is very imperfectly understood; indeed, that it is much misunderstood and misrepresented in orthodox theology.

GOETHE'S "FAUST."

III.

FAUST was a man of lofty nature. He hungered after divine knowledge and divine pleasures, and consequently despised the common pursuits of worldly men, and spurned the gross gratifications of sense; he forsook the world with all its light and loveliness, with its crowd of human faces and its marvellous network of human sympathies; he buried himself in seclusion; he fed his soul with knowledge extracted from books and parchments; he dug deep into the secret mines of the abstruse sciences, seeking in their labyrinthine mysteries the key of all knowledge and the light of life; and if at times the natural appetites of flesh and blood, and the social cravings of his human nature, stirred him in his retreat, he sternly crushed them down as vices of the blood—as prurient passions to be starved if they could not be eradicated. Who shall say that in all this there was not a great self-sacrifice? Still, as we have already pointed out, the self-sacrifice was but a partial one: it was both incomplete and indiscriminating. Instead of seeking to eradicate the real vices of his flesh and blood, and to repress his natural appetites, so as to prevent their morbid development, he attempted the unnatural task of entirely sacrificing the lower part of his nature. It was, indeed, his lower nature that he tried to sacrifice, and his "best self," as Matthew Arnold calls it, that he wished to cherish and gratify; but here again he erred, not only in the means he employed, but in the object of his earnest pursuit. What that object was it would not perhaps be easy to say, as it would not perhaps be easy for the majority of us to state precisely and truthfully what, amid all the multiplicity of our aims and endeavours, is the chief object and aim of our life We must content ourselves with vague generalities, and be satisfied with the trite assertion that we all have a want within—a craving for some quite undefinable *summum bonum*—and that in obedience to this craving we toil on thus restlessly from day to day. The ideal satisfaction of this craving we look forward to as complete happiness. Some look for it in one direction, some in another: Faust sought it in the path of knowledge, and he failed to find it. He awoke, as it were, and behold his life had been a dream and delusion! The craving of his nature had not been satisfied, and he saw clearly that he was not even on the way to satisfaction. It is not knowledge that can be to him the bread of life, and no sooner has he made this discovery than he begins to scorn those who have not. "Strange," he says—

> Strange how his pate alone Hope never leaves,
> Who still to shallow husks of learning cleaves!
> With greedy hand, who digs for hidden treasure,
> And, when he finds a grub, rejoiceth above measure."

For though he knows that he has lost the way to happiness, he has not yet lost that high estimate of himself which led him to despise inferior men and seek to mate with gods. Self-glorification—we might not unjustly say self-deification—was that which ruined him. And though he is now the most wretched of men, he still feels within him all the great capacities longing for activity and satisfaction. And not unnaturally he turns from the husks of knowledge, and looks forth with longing eyes to.—

> "The living sphere of nature,
> Where man was placed by his Creator."

Could he have chosen, henceforth, the real human world for his sphere of action, and recommenced life as an active and benevolent doctor of medicine, it might yet have been well with him. But he

was too far gone in his peculiar disease to return easily to a life of health and usefulness. Though he now desired to pursue happiness in a different direction, the quality of the enjoyment he sought was still as transcendental as ever. Very beautiful and very sad is the following midnight utterance :—

Oh ! shon'st thou now, thou full moon bright,
For the last time my woes upon,
Thou, whom so many a sad midnight,
Beside this desk, I've watched alone ;
Then over books and papers shone
On me thy soft and friendly light !
Oh ! that beneath thy lovely ray,
On peaky summit I might stray,
Round mountain caves with spirits hover,
And flit the shadowy meadows over,
From all the *qualms of knowledge* free,
Bathe me to health within thy dewy sea !"

To understand fully the aspect in which Nature presented herself to the eager mind of Faust, it is necessary to know more fully than we can set forth in these superficial pages what is called the Pantheistic view of Nature. To the mind of Faust the Universe—the macrocosm—is a vast living whole, the great All, of which Man—the microcosm—is a living portion, a particle indeed, yet rounded off with a wonderful completeness, and endowed with a mysterious power of imaging forth the whole. He is a "light sparkle in the ether of Deity." All the objects of sense are but the clothing of the spirit of the Universe—" the living garment of the Deity." To know what life really is, we must pierce with keen spiritual vision beneath this outer garment, and see the soul of Nature. Seeing this, we perceive that the soul of Nature is *one*, and that we are of it. Rightly to comprehend this is to plunge, as it were, into the boundless sea of Deity, or of Nature (for the distinction between these has now ceased to exist), and to revel henceforth in infinite blessedness. To attain some such transcendental bliss as this is now the endeavour of Faust. Once more, then, he will attempt the impossible, and, if he cannot succeed otherwise, he will attempt to do so by the power of Magic, a power which was believed in by the greatest minds of his age—

"Therefore to Magic I have given
My mind, from spirit's mouth to draw
Truths passing Nature's vulgar law ;
That I, with bitter-sweating brow,
No more may teach what I do not know ;
That I with piercing ken may see
The world's indwelling energy,
The hidden seeds of life explore,
And deal in words and forms no more."

He studies the secret spells of the renowned Nostradamus, and seems almost to have gained the object of his heart's desire. In the wizard light in which he lives, this is his view of the Universe—

"How mingles here in one the soul with soul,
And lives each portion in the restless whole !
How heavenly powers, a bright unwearied band,
Their golden flagons reach from hand to hand,
And bliss-exhaling swing from pole to pole !
From the high welkin to earth's centre bounding,
Harmonious all through the great All resounding !"

How he evokes the earth-spirit and shudders in its presence, yet asserts that he, Faust, the image of the Godhead, is not the inferior, but the peer, of this thing of flame ; how the pedant Wagner intrudes upon the scene and dispels the vision, dragging Faust down again to the petty realities that surrounded him ; how, left alone once more, he reflects on the impossibility of his flesh-shackled spirit communing freely with pure spirit-natures ; how, while in this mood, his eye catches new fire at the sight of the matchless phial that contains " the extract of all subtle powers that kill," and he determines by suicide to enter perforce into the hidden realm of bodiless ecstasy : all this must be read in the book itself, and cannot be marred by description or quotation. We hurry on to the first grand crisis in his career. He stands there in the early morning, with the phial in one hand, and in the other the long unused crystal goblet on which he soliloquises before pouring out the fatal draught. It had graced the merry banquets of his sires, and now brings up strange memories of the olden time—memories of many a youthful night and many an hour of jollity. Old faces and dear voices from the past are seen and heard once more. They arrest his thoughts and stay his hand for a little, but only for a little ; for, after all, these are but memories ; the realities, if they were realities, have long since gone from him, and now he too will go. One more draught, then, from the old-fashioned goblet—one, and the last. The grey light of dawn trembles through the Gothic window. To Faust it shall be an everlasting morning or endless night. He brings the cup to his lips—

A solemn greeting to the rising moon !

Not yet, O Titan Spirit ! not now, and not thus shalt thou scale the empyrean. On the breeze of dawn is borne into the Gothic chamber a sound of bells announcing the birth of Easter Morn, and fainter and sweeter, yet near and distinct, there fall on the ear of Faust the voices of women singing—

" Christ is arisen,
Joy be to mortal man."

Thus had he heard, on long-vanished Easter mornings, the voices of mother and sisters sing ; sweet memories flood his soul ; and on the top of the flood is borne the wreck, not yet finally sunk, of an old, long cherished faith. How weak at some critical moments of life is the loftiest human intellect ! A moment ago, Faust stood erect and fearless, fronting the almighty spirit of the Universe, and ready to dare with headlong plunge "the dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss" of eternity, a man who would have reasoned with his Creator face to face, and refashioned the decrees of destiny. Now his hand trembles, his eye tames its fire, resolution quivers, and Prometheus is chained. Yet the power that holds and subdues him is but the sound of a bell and a Christian chorus bringing back memories of a life and a faith that he had for ever cast behind him. The Titanic intellect is hushed and conquered, like a half petulant, half whimpering, child, subdued by the low sweet melody of a mother's lullaby—

" And thoughts of childhood rule the full grown man."

Do *we* rule our destiny then, or is there a power above us that guides us, as it guided Faust, whithersoever it will ? It seems even so, and in the ocean of life, it is often a very small helm that turns the greatest ship.

Thus, in the first great wrestle between the good and evil powers for possession of Faust, the good has triumphed, and " Earth claims her truant son again." But the battle closes again, and though Good never entirely quits its hold of him, Evil has on the whole the upper hand. To point out what seems to us to have been the weak point in Faust's armour, through which he became an easy prey to the devil, compels us to trench more closely on the domain of theology than we should have desired. But we shall be brief. We believe the poet meant to point out a fact of his own experience, and a fact which most, if not all, who tread the same path discover, that the most perilous stage in one's spiritual development is the stage when the revolt against dogma and tradition has been accomplished ; when the soul swells with the consciousness of new found freedom, and in the face of the upper and under worlds records, once for all, its high protest against the slavery of religious systems of man's invention. The emancipated intellect will henceforth bend to nothing but Law and Reason, and, having elected itself judge of what true Law and right Reason are, is apt to "falter where it firmly trod," and is fortunate, indeed, if it fall not on the Aleian field—

" Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."

Faust had given up his belief in a personal God. His confession of faith occurs at a later stage of the poem, and we can only notice here that it is a confession of a Feeling rather than of a Faith. He believes in a power that weaves in eternal mystery, itself invisible, but rendered visible by its works. And he says—

" Fill up thy heart therewith, in all its greatness,
And when thou'rt wholly blest in this emotion,
Then call it what thou wilt,
Call it Joy ! Heart ! Love ! God !"

It is not for us, in this place, to pronounce for or against any theology whatever, we only mean to advance the simple statement that the moment when a man renounces a dogmatic creed, and a rigid rule of faith and action, and commits himself to the guidance of Reason and his own intuitions, is the critical moment in his history ; and it is then that he lies most easily accessible to the allurements of the tempter in whatever form he may present himself. There is an analogous stage in the secular life of every individual, when the youth is first emancipated from the arbitrary control of his parent, and takes the guidance of his life into his own hand. It is then, as we know, that most lives make shipwreck. And there is an analagous stage in the history of the body politic when the tyranny of despotism is overthrown, and the age of reason and the rights of man is reached ; and there is perhaps a Reign of Terror between the reign of *Grandes Monarques* and the reign of Law. These respective stages are often, if not always, necessary, and happy the State or the individual that is safely guided through them. Faust has reached the religious stage we have indicated, and has escaped from what he deems the land of bondage, but a waste howling wilderness lies between him and any safe land of promise, and the wings that are offered to waft him over it, and unfortunately accepted, are the wings of the tempter. Poor Faust ! we shall meet him by-and-by in the company of the devil. In the meantime we shall leave him for a little.

"THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MAN THEREIN."

["The inevitable jealousy of the Scotch and Irish Universities."—*Pioneer*, 1st *July*.]

THERE is only one nationality in the kingdom of the slightest consequence, or even respectability—that of the Anglo-Briton—and he naturally monopolises the only two academical institutions in it that can pretend to the title of "University"—a word of mysterious import, not to be treated lightly, but used with extreme caution, like the Eucharist. The Anglo-Briton has indeed much to thank Providence for, and next to his monopoly of the purest form of the Christian faith, he ought perhaps to be most thankful for his monopoly of *the* "Universities," *viz.*, Oxford and Cambridge, sometimes both. We are here conscious of expressing ourselves with a certain amount of confusion, pardonable however because the institutions in question possess a metaphysical attribute similar to that which once excited the amazement of an ignorant heathen, whose arithmetical faculty was stunned by the information that two was one, and one was two. Strange to say they are singular as well as dual, and are in consequence commonly spoken of by the initiated as "the University." The reason of this we cannot pretend to explain, and probably no one else ever will be able to do so. Meanwhile, it is more convenient to treat the subject in the singular, a plan tending to clear the ideas of our Anglo-Indian readers, who, after the perusal of this article, can hardly fail to perceive how and whence the principal administrative posts in this country should be filled up.

The University, as every school-boy at home knows, was founded by the learned and valiant Trojan, Brute, about the year 2,000 B. C. Its earlier history is more or less clouded by the mists of mythology, but emerges from obscurity some years later, when the eminent Roman physiologist, Julius Cæsar, there endowed a chair of obstetrics, not long before the birth of Christ. The operation bearing his name has since fallen into disrepute, though sometimes practised at the "Smalls" and often at the "Greats," usually *post mortem*. The business of the University is to realise the Platonic *beau idèal* of perfection, the harmonious blending of the beautiful with the good; and nobly it has discharged its functions. All the great writers, scholars, mathematicians, politicians, orators, statesmen, warriors, and athletes that have appeared in the British Isles during the last three hundred years or so, were without exception, *alumni* of the University. It will be sufficient to remind our readers that Shakespeare took a second class, the Duke of Wellington was a gentleman commoner at St. Blunderbuss's, and Jack Heenan, having entered as a sizar at Whackem Hall, consumed broken food there for several terms before emigrating to America with his impoverished parents. No one in the world can bear comparison with your University man, in point of intellect and educational attainments. His ordinary amusements consist in chopping Latin and cramming mathematics. Now and then, to while away the time, he caps verses, or bonnets problems, by way of a change. When out of sorts, he relieves his overstrained nerves by exchanging satirical repartee with a bargee, or milling a cad, exactly like Guy Livingstone. He is also prone to sport his oak, and have a wine, which being interpreted, means to shut his door and have a drink. He is inordinately fond of field sports, especially tuft-hunting. He likewise loves art; witness the exquisite taste with which certain enthusiasts decorated the statue of DuGuesclin at Dinan in Britany a few years ago, and the embellishment of various busts at Oxon by a curious encaustic process about the same time. In fact, we believe his grasp of mind to be such, that did he not modestly content himself with "*pulling down* the river," he might easily set it on fire. In the matter of social refinement, we know of none who would not contrast unfavourably with him outside of Swan and Edgar's celebrated establishment, and possibly Buckingham Palace. In proof of the admirable social qualities that he invariably carries with him into official life in this country, we should be doing him an injustice did we not testify to the fact that, pending the settlement of an official misunderstanding, the polished and magnanimous creature has been known to make his provincial brother feel the full sense of his immeasurable inferiority, by solemnly cutting the latter's wife in public with the utmost courtesy and decision. The University man's physique is magnificent. Some London footmen, the B. Division of the Dublin Police, and the *elite* of the Household Brigade, can alone hold a candle to him in point of bulk and stature. He is rarely less than 6 feet high, and, when the weather is genial, not unfrequently grows to 7 feet. His weight ranges from fourteen to twenty stone. Once a year, he has an athletic encounter with himself, and rows a boat-race with himself, in both of which he is always victorious, for the simple reason that he is the sole competitor, and, even if there were others, the result would still be a foregone conclusion. They would, of course, inevitably be beaten. Indeed, did any one else presume to suggest competition with him, he would treat the pretender to impossible distinction with silent contempt. On these occasions, the whole of England is convulsed with mighty throes, and every shop-boy in London wears either a light or a dark blue ribbon, as the case may be, in his billy-cock hat. Sometimes the University man, borne along on the breeze of popular favour, will then condescend to visit Evans's supper-rooms in company with the said shop-boy, and, should his liquor disagree with him, he will express his disapprobation of the performance by shying chairs at the platform, and smashing the chandeliers with the assistance of the shop-boy Should he happen to be, on the other hand, in good humour he will generously offer to fight any man in the room (for does he not average 5 feet 6 inches in height and 16 stone in weight?), by way of a treat for his young friend. But if he is strong, he is merciful, and it is on record that he has succumbed to a head waiter in a pugilistic encounter, after considerable hemorrhage and extensive solution of continuity in his garments rather than hurt the poor man who was doing his duty by trying to save his employer's property. Had there been enough of him out here between 1856 and 1857, we never should have had the mutiny, and, whatever falsified statistics may say to the contrary it is a positive fact that, as long as he chose to honour the Indian Civil Service by competing for a place in it, he always decorated the head of the list of successful candidates, leaving humbler aspirants from Edinburgh and Dublin to gaze at him in amazement from the bottom. Of late years, he has retired from the contest (the supposition that he has done so owing to the disappointment of his anticipation about the result, is simply absurd, and not deserving of one moment's consideration), because a wretched cripple, furthermore afflicted with a name suitable to the insignificance of his person, has dared to interfere with the magnificent creature's private arrangements. The accident is most deplorable, and we trust that no time will be lost in pacifying the University man's just indignation, inducing him once more to honour India with his presence. The means of doing so are at hand, and we are at a loss to understand why they have not been employed sooner. Hang or transport the obnoxious men and then frame rules which will effectually debar any but the everlasting University man from competing. What can be more simple?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR London contemporaries are still exercised on the Burmese difficulty, urging firm and energetic measures. It is pointed out that the refusal to allow the passage of a British escort is really the withdrawal of an old concession, and can have nothing but a sinister motive; and that were we to allow this refusal, we could not command redress from China, and must give up the Bhamo route for all time to come. We believe a war with Burmah to be exceedingly undesirable, not more on account of the expenditure of blood and treasure, than on account of the risk of conquest, but at the same time the most energetic action is perhaps likeliest to prevent such a war.

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THE *Times*, like most intelligent organs of home opinion, sees clearly that neither diplomacy nor force of arms can stay the inevitable progress of Russia in Central Asia. As she has advanced on Khiva she will advance on Merv, and we cannot stay her progress till she reach the borders of Afghanistan. "Masterly inactivity" is clearly the only practicable policy, To advance the Indian outposts to Herat, would simply be to invite a great war. Russia must know, and does know, that there is a "far and no further" which England cannot help insisting upon, and it would be folly on the part of England to fix a limit which she could not, and would not, strain all her resources to defend. But the policy of inactivity is really only inactivity in so far as empty threats, and demands for treaties which we are not prepared to uphold by war, are concerned. We should complete our railway system in the north-west, cultivate the best possible relations with Afghanistan, and be prepared, in case of need, to bring all the resources of our empire to the contest. If we pursue this policy with clear, calm, resolution, there is no ground for supposing that Russia will ever provoke us. In the event of a European war, matters in Asia might be different, but at present there is no power that has so much reason

as Russia, for seeking to preserve the peace of Europe. Her efforts to do so are unquestionably honest, for they are self-intereste d.

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WHO is responsible for the quality of the paper, bearing the Government stamps, which the public are required to use for almost every important document they have to prepare? We have at this moment before us two such stamps impressed upon the veriest rubbish ever turned out of a paper mill. The paper is so rotten that the ink goes through it as if it were rag. If responsibility were not a mere phrase in the public service, the history of this paper, would be traced at once, and the "jobbing" officials and contractors through whom it is supplied, get their deserts. When it is remembered that thousands of these stamped documents are of such importance that the paper ought to be imperishable, the apathy that tolerates the issue of such rubbish becomes most irritating. The Stamp Department should see to the matter at once.

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THE French papers protest against the authorities planting elm, ash, poplar trees, &c., along the road sides, and demand that fruit trees be cultivated instead, as is the case in Switzerland and Germany. Might we not take the hint in India?

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THERE has been much erroneous news of late touching an alleged cure for the vine disease, the *Phylloxera*, in France. Unhappily the question is just in the same state as it was months ago, when both the vine and its enemy went into winter quarters. The evidence appears to accumulate in favor of manuring the vines, to fortify them against the insect, and the only poison-powder employed is that suggested by the distinguished chemist, Dumas, sulpho-carbonate of potash or soda, at the rate of 85lbs. per acre, dissolved in 500 times its weight of water—to be applied after the manure (guano at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre) has been incorporated with the soil. The salt, as it slowly decomposes, generates sulphuret of carbon and sulphuretted hydrogen; two poisons which kill the *Phylloxera*; the potash or soda set free nourishes the roots at the same time. The present season will witness these remedies fully tried. Can our own planters learn nothing from this?

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SOME weeks ago, we expressed our doubts whether the riots amongst the cultivators in the neighbourhood of Poona were really caused by the new assessments that have been introduced into some of the talooks of that collectorate, in the last few years. We now learn that, so far from being confined to the districts in which the new assessments have been introduced, the disturbances have been as marked in the adjoining collectorate of Ahmednuggur, where the rates are almost nominal, and have been so for the last five and twenty years. The public may not trust a single statement made by either the *Bombay Gazette* or the *Indu Prakash* on the subject. It is hard to believe that either journal wilfully misrepresents matters, but the conduct of the former has ever been marked by such irrational hostility to the land revenue as the source of the nation's income, that it has been out of court on the subject for many years. It has neither the calmness to see, nor the honesty to state, what Indian economists are obliged to maintain concerning this subject. We were long since tired of replying to such statements as that "Mr. Knight and the civilians who write for him" advocate the policy that "as high rents as possible should be taken from the ryots." All real morality in public discussion is violated by such writings, and we have passed them by, as unworthy of notice.

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WE thought we had made the reasons on which the new tariff arrangements concerning cotton are made, clear to the comprehension even of a child. We were either obscure after all, or our contemporaries are very obtuse. Thus the *Statesman* writes: "If we "wish to see the new measure in all its glaring absurdity, we have "only to suppose India to be Turkey. The Porte, pressed by financial necessities, is forced to levy an import duty of 5 per cent. on "Manchester goods. But Turkey has also mills of her own (we will "suppose), and the Sultan forthwith decrees, in accordance with the "modest request of the English Ambassador, that the local industry "be taxed in order that Manchester may lose nothing by the "duties imposed!" To reply is almost to suppose the public is wanting in intelligence. Does the writer not see that if the import duty is to realize the purpose for which it is imposed, *i.e.*, for revenue, the Porte *must* put an excise upon its own mills, or stultify itself? What is the use of an import duty if it is to be made nugatory by the home mills producing the goods that are required?

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THE *Statesman* says: "If language has any meaning, Mr. Hope distinctly tells the local manufacturers of *fine* cotton goods, not that they shall compete with Manchester on equal terms, but that they shall be liable to the imposition of an augmenting excise duty till competition becomes impossible. If this is not protecting Manchester against India, what is it? Here are Mr. Hope's own words, previously quoted by us, but repeated for the benefit of the *Friend*: 'The fact of the duty on imported twist being 1½ per cent. lower than that on cloth gave an encouragement to Indian mills to make the finer cloths for such twist. If it were thought by the English manufacturers that this modicum of pretection was injurious, no doubt the Government would be ready to consider any representation they might make on the subject. . . . . If, in spite of such precautions (an increase in the duty on twist), the Indian local manufacturers should assume more important dimensions than at present, then there appeared no doubt that the proper course would be, not a repeal of the import duty with its concomitant resort to more objectionable taxation, but the imposition of an excise duty.'"

Mr. Hope *is quite right, although the Statesman* cannot see it. The duty is levied for revenue purposes. It would not be levied at all, if we did not need the million of revenue it yields. The *Statesman* itself admits this, and yet blames Mr. Hope for saying that if the Bombay mills prove as successful as they promise to be, we shall have to put an excise upon their produce. Of course we shall—or lose our customs revenue, which by the supposition we cannot afford to do. If the Bombay Mills can compete successfully with Lancashire in any class of goods whatever, the import duty on that class of goods becomes at once a purely *protective* duty, as the veriest sciolist ought to be able to see. The truth is that our contemporaries are advocating 'protection' pure and simple. If they will raise that issue, there may be something to say in its favor. At present they are in hopeless confusion on the subject, while they think they see clearly. Is it no protection, we ask, to the Bombay mills, that they are simply to pay duty upon the raw material, while Manchester is to pay upon the whole manufactured fabric? One would certainly suppose not from these writings.

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A CONTEMPORARY points out that "the *Friend of India*, in a single issue, vindicates both the Manchester and Mandalay policy of Government, against which the rest of the non-official Anglo-Indian press 'is barking, like a bobbery pack.'" We have never been accustomed to follow "a pack," for we have so commonly found it on a wrong scent, that it never troubles us to course alone. Nine times out of ten, we have had the satisfaction of seeing it admitted afterwards that we were right in doing so. It is generally the case that in the initial stage of discussion, it is the minority that is right; for truth seldom lies on the surface of such questions as the propriety of taxes.

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MR. PLIMSOLL'S explosion in the Commons against the "villains inside the House," who were sending our seamen to certain death in the floating coffins for which they are impressed, appears to have been levelled against Mr. Edward Bates, the member for Plymouth and well known Liverpool shipowner. The scene is described as follows:—

MR. PLIMSOLL.—I will ask the right honorable gentleman whether he will inform the House as to the following ships, the *Thetis*—the *Melbourne*, the *Nora Gray*—which were all lost in 1874 with eighty seven lives, and the *Foundling* and *Sydney Dacres*, abandoned in the early part of this year, representing in all a tonnage of 9,000 tons; and if he will tell the House whether the registered owner of these ships, Edward Bates, is the member for Plymouth, or if it is some other person of the same name. (Cries of "Order.") And, Sir, I will ask some questions about members on this side of the House also. I am determined to unmask the villains who send men to death and destruction——(Loud cries of "Order" and excitement.)

[The honorable member here hurriedly left his seat near the cross benches and walked up the House with the question in his hand, apparently for the purpose of giving it to the Speaker. The Speaker, however, rose at the same moment, and there being loud cries of "Order," the honorable gentleman sat down in the gangway.]

The SPEAKER: The honorable member makes use of the word "villain." I presume that that expression is not intended to be applied to any member of this House.

Mr. PLIMSOLL here stepped quickly to the centre of the House, immediately in front of the table, and looking at the Speaker said: "I did, Sir, and I don't mean to withdraw it." (Loud cries of "Order." Several of the honorable gentleman's friends endeavoured to make him sit down.)

The SPEAKER: The observations of the honorable member are altogether unparliamentary, and I must again call upon him to withdraw them.

Mr. PLIMSOLL (who was still standing in front of the table) : And I must again decline. (Loud cries of "Order," and sensation.)

The SPEAKER : Does the honorable member withdraw the expression ?

Mr. PLIMSOLL (shaking his fist at the honorable member for Plymouth, who sat on the second Ministerial bench) : No. I don't. (Sensation.)

Thus challenged, Mr. Bates seems to have pulled himself together, and after a pause to have addressed the House as follows.

I ask the indulgence of the House whilst I make some reference to t' s extraordinary and distressing exhibition we witnessed this afternoon. As to the statements made and the epithets used about myself I forgive them—(hear, hear)—as I think everybody who witnessed the conduct of the honorable and junior member for Derby will agree with me in saying that he was evidently not responsible for his actions or sayings. Sir, it is too true that during 1873, 1874, and 1875 I lost five ships; four of them were coal laden, and one was on her way back from Calcutta. All were ironclads, and all were classed A.1. (Cheers.) I believe they were all as good ships as ever went to sea. These particulars I think it necessary I should give to honorable members. To myself, pecuniarily speaking, the loss was very severe, as I never insure my ships for more than one-half or two-thirds of their value ; but this was but a small consideration with me, for I deeply deplored the loss of my men. (Hear, hear.) As far as human foresight could go, the ships were as good and safe as it was possible to make them. (Hear, hear.) As for myself, I think I may leave my character as a merchant and a shipowner with the public outside. (Hear, hear.) I and my ships have been known for a quarter of a century, and no shipowner stands higher with his underwriters. The statement made by the honorable and junior member for Derby will be looked upon by those to whom I am known as I regard it myself—with pity. I thank the House for listening to this explanation, and I feel sure they will not think that I have troubled them unnecessarily. (Hear, hear.)

We presume that this gentleman is the Edward Bates of Edward Bates & Co., Bombay ; and we should like for special reasons to hear the reply of that community to the challenge.

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WE all know that the *Pioneer* has angels, and though not perhaps very numerous, they yet form a considerable band of heroes. We may suppose that one angel differs from another in glory, as all can hardly be equally worthy. Just at present, Sir J. Strachey seems to have been promoted to the rank of archangels. He is like the constitutional king of Great Britain who, in the language of our jurists, "can do no wrong." Thus our contemporary lately published an account of the destruction of Rundheer Singh the outlaw, and his gang ; and briefly commented on the result as being highly flattering to Sir John Strachey, stating that his Resolution had the rare merit of achieving its object. We do not wish for a moment to detract from the *merits of* Sir John, but we do not quite see the force of the *Pioneer*'s reasoning. Our readers will perhaps remember the Resolution which was commented on in these columns, and the opinion which we then expressed. It was a vehement denunciation of officers who failed in an attack on certain outlaws, conveyed in language which we considered any thing but dignified. It was nothing more than this. There were no suggestions as to future action, no sketching of a plan of operations, no exhortation to renewed effort. It was entirely punitive and retributive. Yet when the authorities of the Jhansi Division succeed in destroying the whole gang, the *Pioneer* at once attributes the success to Sir J. Strachey's Resolution, which it dignifies with the name of a State document, and also we suppose to its own eager support of Government in publishing and approving of the Resolution. Resolutions do not man police posts, collect information, and mark down outlaws. The Commissioner of the Division, the District Officer of Lulleetpore, the Political Agents of Gwalior, Bandelkhund and Kherec, probably all shared in the disposition of forces which was at last successful. It is asserted that the Supreme Government have acquitted Colonel Davidson (the Commissioner of Jhansi) of the graver charges made against him but hold him to have been guilty of some degree of negligence in the matter. An officer's reputation may survive a judgment of this order, and Colonel Davidson may perhaps be open to some reflection in the case ; but this is a widely different matter from the strong language of the original resolution. We have little doubt that Sir John Strachey himself on reconsideration would have wished to modify its terms.

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FROM a return to the Commons, we find that the estimate of the naval expenses connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, so far as they come in course of payment in the year ending March 1876, amount altogether to £42,850, while an additional £3,000 will be paid during 1876-77. The amount for wages to the additional officers and men to be employed is put down at £3,500, the cost of provisions at £ 1,200, the preparation of the ships £4,580, coals and stores £24,770 , and other expenses about £9,000. The canal dues alone well amount to £5,000.

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IN spite of their culture and reading, even well educated Englishmen have little understanding as a body of the true state of matters on the Continent. They understand little of France, except Paris : have but the most general and inexact notions as to the inner life of Spain, Italy, and even Germany, while Russia is all but a sealed book to them. That Russia is honeycombed with communism views, and that there is a real danger of her masses precipitating themselves in a socialistic propaganda against the West, is hardly known by one Englishman in a thousand. And yet we have been assured by exact enquirers, German chiefly, that the fact is really so. The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Eastern Budget* tells us that the recent circular of the Minister of Education on the socialistic propaganda in the empire has produced almost a panic among the educated class of Russians. "According to the picture drawn by the Minister, the state of affairs is indeed alarming : parents are teaching their children the wildest communism, and the national schools have become hotbeds of revolutionary ideas. Every one sees and admits the evil, but it is hard to find a remedy. To render the school discipline more strict would only make matters worse, and indeed it is already too strict. The real source of the evil is that the Russian people are driven into extravagant and morbid political theories by their being forbidden to take a practical part in politics ; and the Government must make up its mind to face the alternative of either a socialist revolution compared with which the convulsions through which France has passed are mere child's play, or the adoption of some sort of parliamentary system." The existence of this state of matters has long been known in well informed quarters, and we recommend such of our readers as would like to study the matter, to M. Erckhardt's book on the Russian Empire and people. The outburst upon Europe of a revolutionary torrent from Russia is a political complication quite upon the cards ; but the fact is better known in Germany than in the west of Europe. It is impossible to foretell what the issue of such a movement would be. It would in all likelihood solve the Eastern question in a very unlooked for manner.

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THE law of contempt would appear to be very lax in New York, from the strange things that were said and done during the Beecher trial. The newspapers were violently partizan throughout. Some of them roundly declared during the progress of the trial, that the jury were bribed by Beecher and his friends, even going so far as to name individual jurymen who were said to have good reasons for their verdict. The opinions of the jurors were known during the course of the trial. The slow-going British people must be amazed to see their ancient and revered institutions "developed" in this way by the go-ahead Americans. Private detectives it is said were employed to find out the opinions of the jurymen. When they could not do so by cultivating the acquaintance of the Jurors' female relatives, they took lodgings in their houses for weeks. The free institutions of a free people, in the land of progress in the nineteenth century, are worthy of study. A still graver subject of thought is the nature of the religion of such churches as Plymouth Church, fostered by such men as Beecher, with the people bowing down and worshipping him after a trial in which, though abundantly shown to be a very objectionable man, he has not been *proved* guilty of the crime laid to his charge. It becomes painfully manifest that much of the popular religion of the present day is a mockery and a delusion. Loud eloquent preaching, and stirring meetings, seem not inconsistent with quackery, hypocrisy, barefaced impudence, lewdness, and all immorality.

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THE *Economist* has a quiet laugh over the recent debate in Parliament about Central Asian affairs. England is full of machinery and of armies of skilled workmen in all departments of industry, while Russian industry is almost exclusively that of a backward agriculture. Russia again has a most imperfect railway system, and does not yet possess even roads, while England has had good roads all the century, and has for twenty years possessed complete railway communications. Our mercantile navy at the beginning of the century was but one out of several nearly equal fleets ; it is now predominant on the seas over all countries, including Russia, in a way that no navy ever was before. There has been no growth of resources anywhere like it, certainly not in Russia, where the discoveries and in-

ventions of the last fifty years have made slow progress from the previously backward condition of the people. Not only, have we far more men relatively to Russia than we had at the beginning of the century, and not only has this growth been steady, but our power to send out armaments of every kind has been relatively multiplied. The exhaustion of Russia at the close of the Crimean war, while our own resources were hardly touched will not be forgotten; and while Russia no doubt could make a much greater effort than it did then, it is beyond question that we could double or treble our Crimean war exertions, and yet hardly feel the strain. No doubt it may be urged that the Russian Empire in Asia has grown immensely in area since 1812; but this growth is a drain upon Russian resources, and thus a heavy disadvantage to her in any decisive struggle, apart from strategical positions which might or might not be of service at first. It is moreover insignificant compared with the growth of the English Empire. Our hold of India, it must be remembered, has been acquired during the present century. The Punjab alone, which has been annexed since 1848, is worth double the entire territory of Russia in Asia, including the new conquests. We have been annexing little since then, but our power has been enormously increased by our railway system, whereas Russia as yet is without a mile of railroad in all her Asiatic possessions. Outside of India, again, the growth of the English Empire, in Canada, in Australia, and other colonies, has been prodigious. And although the connection of our colonies with the mother country may be loose, they would certainly be an addition to the strength of the "nucleus," and not a deduction from it, as is the case with the Asiatic possessions of Russia.

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THE *Inflexible* double-turret armour-clad, which is in course of construction at Portsmouth, represents at the present time the highest attainment of constructive genius as applied to naval warfare. She is well deserving of the attention which she arouses, being in every sense the most formidable engine of war ever conceived. With the exception of the three broadside ships of the *Minotaur* class, she is the largest ironclad in the navy. She will also carry the thickest armour and the heaviest guns, will have the largest displacement in tons, and will prove the most costly ship ever built. It is indeed only by superlatives that she can be described. In addition to her armament she will be furnished with a submerged prow, so that she will be able to butt an enemy with her head as well as penetrate him with her guns, while in addition to engines working up to 8,000 indicated horse-power, she will be provided with a couple of iron masts which will, however, be mainly used as derricks. Among her other excellent qualities she will, while spreading havoc around, be herself impervious to any gun afloat in any ship except our own; and notwithstanding her stupendous offensive and defensive power, she will, according to the recently pronounced dictum of Mr. Reed, be as fast, as handy, and as mobile as any vessel that has preceded her. The *Inflexible* was commenced at Portsmouth on the 24th February 1874, and may be regarded as one-fourth completed, though, so far as external appearance goes, she appears to be in a much more forward condition. There are 600 men employed upon her hull at present, and upwards of 2,000 tons of iron have been already used. Nearly the whole of the beams, with the exception of a few aft on the upper deck, are in their places, the structures for receiving the engines and boilers are being proceeded with, the stern tubes for the turn screws are being fixed, and the teak backing is being arranged for the iron plates on the sides of the citadel. The stern-post was manufactured at the Mersey forge, Liverpool, in consequence of the great pressure of work at the yard, but the rudder itself, which is of colossal proportions, is being forged at the dockyard smithery. The *Monitor* is expected to be ready for launching in April next, when it is probable that her present name will be changed. The *Inflexible* has been succinctly described by her designer, Mr. Barnaby, as a rectangular armoured castle, 110 feet in length and 75 feet in breadth, and protected by 24-inch total thickness of iron. The other parts of the ship, which are not armour-plated, are simply used as a means to float and move this invulnerable iron citadel.

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AN enquirer asks us what is the true meaning of "the wedding garment" in the 22nd chapter of St. Mathew. There is great difference of opinion, we believe, amongst commentators upon the point. Father Lacordaire's practical application of it, as quoted by Faber, is exceedingly good. "It is the temptation of some," says the great Dominican, "who are called as it were by chance to the "highway of life to replace other guests who were invited and have "not come, to persuade themselves that they are the objects of God's "special predilection and to neglect to make their calling save by an "exact fidelity." This state of mind is not uncommon, we think, in Evangelical bodies, being fostered by the great prominence given to the crisis of "conversion" in the individual life. The "converted" man is very apt to think himself the special favorite of heaven, and the more so in proportion to any peculiarity of circumstance under which the change took place. It has been remarked that we may lay it down as a rule that the severity of our judgments concerning others, even where judgments are legitimate and unavoidable, is an infallible index of the lowness of our own moral state. The more severe we are, the lower we are. Nothing is more common than to find a man who is himself openly irreligious scandalized by the least appearance of worldliness in religious people and straightway speaking of them as hypocrites. It is part of the evil within us to put the worst construction upon what we see, and while the really good will often astonish us by what we think the laxity of their judgment concerning others, the bad are prompt to condemn without reserve. We do not ourselves believe that conscious hypocrisy is very common in the world, and men are far too ready to ascribe simple inconsistencies of conduct to the deliberate wearing of religion as a cloak.

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M. WAHL, in his lately published work on Russia, where he resided several years, speaks of the Russian horses—those of the Tcherkesses—with enthusiasm. The Russians proscribe winkers as a barbarity. The horses of the Tcherkesses are reared in the midst of the wild steppes, in scenes of nocturnal alarms and dangers, which develop their sagacity in a remarkable manner. The back is large, the breast powerful, the hams extraordinarily full, while the hoof is as hard as iron and as sure as a mule. The head and neck are light. The animal is chosen from among the best in the troop, and the owner admits it virtually into the family circle, as it assists at meals, and often sleeps in the room. The children speak to it, climb up it and play between its legs, or pass the day on its back, so that the animal finishes by acquiring an exceptional intelligence. No adult is ever permitted to mount, till the horse is six years old—the period necessary to impart solidity to the frame. M. Wahl draws attention to the advantages of treating horses kindly, and laments the brutality to which they are so often subjected by reckless or drunken servants. He truly says, all animals maltreated will in the long run become vicious; hence the difficulty to make them work, to sell well, or to obtain a good price for their progeny, for it is an established fact that vicious habits are transmittable.

THE WEEK.

THE year 1875 will figure in meteorological annals as one of floods. In Asia, in Europe, and America alike have the windows of heaven been opened, and although the gigantic calamity in the south of France has dwarfed other floods into comparative insignificance, the general downfall has been exceptionally severe and disastrous. The last mail brought intelligence of floods at Windsor, Newbury, Oxford, Bedford, Norwich, Cambridge, Manchester, Birmingham, Lamington, Coventry, Burton-on-Trent, Leicester, Rugby, Nottingham, and Newcastle-on-Trent, all occurring on the same day, a more general rainfall than has probably been known for a century, and it is to be feared that the damage to standing crops and to property in general will yet be severely felt. In India now that the North-West has been relieved, Burmah is the sufferer, the rainfall there during the past week having been almost unprecedented. We are not yet in possession of the details, but those referring to the floods in North-Western India are heart-rending. Immense damage has been done throughout two hundred villages, chiefly on the Tonse and Belan. One hundred and seventy-four lives have already been recorded as lost, the crops over a wide area have been injured, and there has been a great loss of agricultural cattle and store grain. A fresh landslip has occurred on the Bhore Ghât. Just as passengers from the first Bombay and second Poona trains had changed carriage on the two sides of the great landslip which occurred the week before last, a gurgling sound was heard to proceed from the direction of the "obstruction." It was at first conjectured that the gunpowder which is used in blasting had exploded; but it was soon discovered that a great fresh landslip, accompanied with slight injury to the workmen, had taken place. Three or four of them were more or less injured by the falling *debris*, which was estimated to amount to a thousand tons. The overhanging rocks near this spot make the line most dangerous still. There have also been extensive in-

undations in Japan, the water of the rivers having risen twenty feet above the average level. Three hundred villages have been destroyed in a single province.

THE extreme north of India has also suffered from heavy floods. The embankment of the Punjab Northern State Railway, opposite the Fort, has given way between Lahore and the Back Channel. The gap is now about 100 yards wide, and through it water is flowing freely to the river. Colonel Young and Captain Nisbet went out with Mr. Conder to enquire into the cases of the villages and houses, and arranged to send relief by boat. Three days' Peshawur mails were one day at Kalka, about thirteen miles from Lahore. "All the country between here and Kalka is under water," writes the Lahore journal. "We fancy the canal has done most of the mischief to Lahore, and probably led to the breach of the State Railway protection works." The extent of the damage during the past week in Lahore is nearly as follows: In the city, between 500 to 1,000 houses destroyed and 35 lives lost, and in Anarkallee and Donald Town, the European quarter, about 40 houses occupied by Europeans have been wholly or partly rendered uninhabitable. The villagers about Lahore have, however, suffered most severely, their huts being washed away, and numbers of their cattle destroyed or dying from want of herbage. We hear from Umritsur that the rainfall has been almost as heavy there as at Lahore, but there has been less destruction of house property. The new jail has, however, succumbed to the elements and been completely destroyed. A public meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations in the North-West has been postponed till the 24th instant. The latest information estimates the loss at 177 human lives, 2,428 cattle, 10,024 houses, 115,436 maunds of grain, and 39,066 acres of khureef crop. The total value of the property destroyed is Rs. 1,450,000, the loss being confined principally to the city of Allahabad and the localities bordering on the Tonse river.

IN Madras a frightful catastrophe has befallen a large party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine on the Tinnevelly frontier. They were camped in the dry bed of a torrent at the base of the shrine on the evening of Sunday last. A correspondent says, thousands of men, women, and children were talking, or eating, or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups, each awaiting its turn. At 5 o'clock there was a heavy shower of rain, but the multitude stirred not; ten minutes later, the hitherto dry bed was full, and the freshet rushed down headlong, carrying those who, notwithstanding all their frantic efforts to gain the bank, could not force their way through the crowd. "Husbands rushed for dear life, leaving their wives behind and *vice versa*. The piteous cries of men, women, and children who were being carried away moved not their surviving friends or relatives; indeed, in the general confusion, which was rendered still more dreadful by the darkness, nothing in the shape of assistance could perhaps be tendered or received. The water did not gradually rise, else the people would have escaped; but a wall of water came down unexpectedly, and rendered any attempt of the rear ranks to gain the shore problematical. In half an hour the water had fallen considerably, and one hour after the catastrophe there was no water in the bed, only the surface was wet and slippery." Many dead bodies intercepted by roots and bushes were picked up; a large number were seen floating on towards the Watrap tank; some were found jammed between stones; and only a very few of the ill starred lot saved themselves by catching a friendly bough. A poor bricklayer of Madura, who had gone to the feast with his wife and five children, perished with all of them; a whole family of oilmongers shared the same fate; a young bridegroom on his honeymoon trip escaped, but his bride was lost. It is believed that over two hundred men, women, and children must have perished.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that Colonel Davidson, who was so unmercifully "wigged" by Sir John Strachey on account of the escape of Rundheer Sing, has been exonerated by the Supreme Government from all but the charge of negligence.

EUROPEAN British subjects in Travancore will be glad to hear that their rights and interests have been fully provided for in a judicial notification published at Simla. If they commit any offence against the majesty of the law, they can only be dealt with in the first instance by a European Justice of the Peace. The Government has appointed six European Justices, including the Resident of the State for the time being. The Resident will exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge, and the High Court of Judicature at Madras will exercise original criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christian residents within the said State; will also exercise appellate jurisdiction over all sentences passed on European British subjects as aforesaid by the Resident acting as a Justice of the Peace or as a Court of Session in cases in which an appeal lies to a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure; and will further exercise the powers conferred on a High Court as a Court of revision by the Code of Criminal Procedure in all cases in which European British subjects are accused in the Travancore State before any Justice of the Peace as such or before the Resident as a Court of Session. Commitments of European British subjects, when made by the Resident acting as a Justice of the Peace, shall be made to the High Court. The notification comes into force on the 1st September next. Similar regulations have been framed for the benefit of European British subjects in Cochin. In both cases, however, there is a reservation to the effect that "nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the exercise of any powers with which any of the Justices named may be invested as Judges of the State of Travancore in pursuance of the arrangements recently assented to by the Governor-General in Council for the administration of criminal justice in the said State in cases where European British subjects are accused."

ANOTHER Anglo-Indian of some note in his day has just passed away, aged sixty-five years, in Paris. We refer to Mr. Paterson—more familiarly known as "Pat—" Saunders, who, twenty-five years ago, edited a small paper called the *Agra Messenger*. In many things he was not unlike John Lang. He was adventurous to a degree little understood in these latter days, a brilliant writer, an unfortunate speculator, and a thorough gentleman, more fitted to live in the days of the Crusades than these prosaic times.

THERE is little fresh news about the visit of the Prince of Wales. Bombay is subscribing loyally, and Calcutta generously, while native Princes of any note are furbishing up their capitals. A regiment of British cavalry, a regiment of Native cavalry, a regiment of British infantry, and two batteries of horse artillery will meet His Royal Highness at Bombay, and an escort of British cavalry will conduct him throughout the tour. Whether the journey from Bombay to Madras will be by rail, or ship by way of Ceylon, is more than can yet be told, but this has been arranged, that after going to Lahore and returning to Calcutta, the Prince will then cross India and embark at Bombay. There is therefore a prospect of Bombay, like Calcutta, being honoured with two visits. If His Royal Highness does not pass through the Nizam's territory on his way to Madras, that is, if he goes by ship, he will receive the Nizam at Ellore. Not more than £20,000 or £25,000 will be spent in presents. Though there will be nothing of such intrinsic value as diamonds and precious stones, every article will have a special appropriateness. There will be, in addition to some of the things that we have already mentioned—such as guns, clocks, carriages, watches, vases, porcelain-ware, and royal portraits—a large number of seals and signet rings bearing the Prince's plume. There will also be a few splendid gold or silver statuettes, by Boehm, of the Prince on horseback in his uniform as an officer of Hussars. There will also be an investiture of the Star of India, but what will be of far greater importance will be the institution of a new Order, belonging to the class of family Orders, like that of Victoria and Albert, and those in the family of the German Emperor. "Whoever of the Indian Princes receives this high distinction may claim to be a personal friend of the future King of England. The number of guns in salute to some of the Indian Princes will also be increased. His Royal Highness is taking intense interest in the preparations for this visit, and there is not a detail of it that escapes his observation."

THIS has been a week of railway accidents. On Saturday night last the down mail train from Jubbulpore came to grief in some mysterious manner a few miles beyond Kutnee. The driver, a platelayer, and six native passengers were killed outright, and a large number of other natives seriously injured. The engine went off the rails, and several of the carriages were completely destroyed. There were only two European passengers, and these escaped almost by a miracle. Their carriage was thrown on the top of another and they were pitched out on either side, the bottom and sides of the carriage simultaneously giving way, and the roof collapsing. There is a rumour that some of the bolts connecting the rails with the sleepers had been removed.

THE populace of Pekin and the neighbourhood, who have hitherto been noted for their inoffensive conduct towards foreigners, have apparently felt the necessity of acting in union with their fellow subjects at Chinkiang and other parts of the empire, for the last few weeks have witnessed a succession of serious exhibitions of

popular illfeeling, which in any other part of the world except China would be considered deserving the attention of the representative authorities. "Here however," writes a local paper, "with such politicians as Sir Rutherford Alcock, it is only considered retributive justice for the misconduct of those unfortunate men engaged in the China trade. This was a satisfactory enough hypothesis, apparently, for such apologists, while the attacks were confined to members of the mercantile community, but now it will be curious to see the excuses given for the antipathy shown to officers of that distinguished profession to which Sir Rutherford owes the position he was called upon to fill." It is to be regretted that Sir Rutherford Alcock should be disappointed at his ill success in diplomacy in China, but this hardly justifies him in visiting his own shortcomings on the mercantile community of China and Japan. The demonstrations to which we have alluded are: 1*st*—An attack on Dr. Bushell, of the English Legation, Pekin, who (accompanied by Mrs. Bushell) escaped with difficulty from being pelted with stones by a Pekin mob. 2*nd*.—The attack on two Cossack soldiers of the Russian Legation, who were assaulted and seriously injured by the mob. 3*rd*.—An attack on Baron von Mollendorf, of the German Legation, and four gentlemen of the English Legation, who were seriously assaulted near Pekin. The following particulars of this last incident are just to hand: Baron Von Mollendorf, Messrs. Hopkins, Holland, Colthard, and another gentlemen of the English Legation left Pekin on Saturday, the 19th July, for an excursion to Pay-hwa-san (the Hundred Flower Mountain) in the western hills about forty miles from Pekin. They reached the temple on Saturday evening, but found all the rooms occupied except one, as there was a considerable number of Chinese assembled there on account of the celebration of the "three months' festival." They took possession of the small room allotted to them, and joined freely with the people, conversing with them in the most friendly manner. At 6 o'clock in the morning they were disturbed by a volley of stones thrown at their windows and doors, and after a violent pelting the roof and walls gave way and they were subjected to the full force of the assault. Affairs were most critical, and the only escape appeared to be firing revolvers together over the heads of the mob, and by this means creating a diversion. This was accordingly done, and fortunately it had the desired effect, for the mob, frightened, retreated momentarily, allowing sufficient time for the party to make good their escape, all more or less injured. They reached Pekin at 10 P.M. at night, and there appears to be no doubt that if they had not had their revolvers with them they would have been killed, although the fact of carrying revolvers, in the light of the Chief Judge's ruling last year at Chifoo, would appear unjustifiable. As it was, the valuable astronomical instruments of Baron von Mollendorf were destroyed, together with all the provisions.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 24.

THE lamentations in the Liberal camp are loud and deep at the "victory" the clerical party has obtained in the matter of superior instruction. However, the afflicted do not show where their opponents enjoy privileges by the law, not as freely open to themselves. The fact is the new law gives permission to everybody to establish Schools or Colleges, after complying with various formalities: the clerical party has plenty of money to commence work, and the laity has not; hence the sting. But you cannot ask the Church to wait to establish their colleges till laymen are in an equally good position. The State will control the granting of the degrees, and in the present state of France this is the chief point to uphold and to watch. If the Liberals cannot profit by the arms the law places at their disposal, the loss will be greater for them. The field is open to all.

Primary instruction in the Municipal Schools is making rapid progress. Thus in 1871, there were only 68,000 pupils, at present the number is 96,000 in attendance. An amelioration introduced and highly prized, is that of furnishing the pupils gratuitously with their necessary school requisites. There are 23,500 infants in special schools, and double that number require accommodation. The salary of the head lay teacher varies from francs 1,600 to francs 2,000; that of a *religieuse* is but francs 850; the masters of the Boys' schools enjoy salaries from francs 2,200 to francs 3,400, their assistants francs 1,600 to francs 2,000, and pupil teachers francs 400 to francs 600. School Mistresses are paid from francs 2,000 to francs 2,900, and the *religieuses* francs 800. Where a male and female teacher are married, they can live very comfortably, especially as they have house-rent free, but then their qualifications must be of a superior order to obtain the higher grades. The object of the Municipality is to induce the teachers to regard their work as a profession worth living by. But it is a very weary life.

The Orleanist Princes keep retired; their friends, however, are in power, and will remain so, till after that political day of judgment, the general Election. The members of the family, to judge by the papers, seem to be occupied solely in celebrating obituary masses for their departed relatives.

Affairs at Toulouse progress as well as can be expected. The distressed are occupied in repairing their shattered fortunes: and occupation is the best antidote for grief. There is the prospect of a new inundation and of another kind. The Mayor of Toulouse is deluged with "original poetry," which he is free to sell for the benefit of the sufferers. Apologising for a bull, it would be well if, for the future, the opening of doors of all exhibitions of an "international" character was deferred to the closing day, as then there would be a certainty that the exhibits would be in their places. These remarks apply to the Maritime Exhibition in the Palace of Industry just "opened." A more melancholy official ceremony could not be witnessed. All was as cold as the banquet: the show is more than incomplete and the exhibitors are behind time, none more so than those from England. In a few weeks the exhibition will be worth a visit; at present, it resembles the Grecian who when desirous of selling his house brought a brick to the market as a specimen.

Granier Cassagnac has not yet kicked Gambetta, though numbers of people collect at the Saint Lazare railway station to witness that interesting political and boot trick. The manufacturing of freemasons is the most lively industry at present in Paris, the object being to vex the Pope. Perhaps more "lodges" might lead to the practical virtues said to be the appanage of the craft: the field is very wide for the exercise of some calming draughts. An additional headache has been caused the Ultramontane party, by Edmond About asserting that their big gun the *Univers* was chiefly supported by the Jew Miris. An action is threatened, which is a pity, as a series of passages at arms between About and Veuillot, the best writers of modern French, either of good or bad styles, would be eminently interesting.

A painful spectacle occurred a few days ago on the Boulevard Strasbourg, that of an omnibus being conducted by a dead driver. The unfortunate man was killed on his box by sunstroke, and was not observed to be dead till he nearly rolled off. The drivers during a hot day and after their dejeuner try to indulge occasionally in forty winks as they perform their duty; but great Homer himself took a nod over his work. How explain the phenomenon that the drivers of Paris busses prefer to go bare-headed, finding that the sun is fiercest when everybody else seeks shelter under parasols or broad brims?

Quite a respectable war is raging between the Ultramontanes and the general newspapers on the question of free-masonry. It would seem that all Paris intends to be initiated, if not in the interests of brotherly love, at least to vex the Church. After *Littré*, Victor Hugo, it is said, will be made a mason, and of course his reception would furnish the occasion for a grand discourse; perhaps he might publish a poem or a novel on free-masonry. Poor Littre is being roundly abused for his address on ethical toleration; he is a bent, feeble old man at present, but in his day he could hold an ordinary table upon his hand; he has put all his strength, almost his life, into his great Dictionary. His opponents say he knows all earthly matters, but nothing at all about heaven. He is the leading apostle of Positivism, and the Bishop of Orleans holds him in great horror. An ancient Father of the Church maintained that a day of grace would come for even Belial himself. Monsigneur Dupanloup believes all redemption possible, except for Littré, who furthermore annoys him by sitting opposite to him in the Assembly. But Littre takes no more notice of the Bishop than of any other deputy; he is absorbed in reading books, and his Dictionary might occupy his place, and in addition prove very advantageous for the Deputies. Littré is a Norman, the son of a clock-maker, and is 74 years of age, and his features would defy Lavater, as would his skull Gall to read. He is far from being handsome; he married the daughter of a noble but ruined family, and has one child, a daughter, who, like her mother, is a good Catholic; he works during the night as George Sand, and goes to bed at the hour that Thiers rises to enter his study. He is the quietest and most inoffensive of men; holds his tongue in twelve languages. In the garden of the Luxembourg, where he passes much of his time reading and alone, he is the pet of children and the sparrows; he looks at all, but listens to nothing. "You ought to make me a dictionary", said his school-mate, Hachette, the eminent publisher to him one day, and

the work was finished in 15 years. If all the lines in his dictionary were strung together, they would stretch a distance of 50 miles; yet that colossal work only represents the tenth of his labors. He devoted 25 years to his "Hippocrates." The dictionary is not only the history of the French language, but the comparative anatomy of all languages. He translated portions of "Homer" into thirteenth century French. His style resembles Buffon's, but is less flowery, and he is as impartial as a photograph.

The Bonapartist conspiracy business has ended apparently in favor of the Bonapartists by a "fluke." Their guilt however remains proved. But the chief of the Cabinet, from some reasons unknown, ridiculed the parliamentary inquiry, promised to read the report, when private life afforded him leisure, seemed to think the Bonapartists were injured innocents, and capped all by more than hinting that the Republicans, who made him minister, required to be watched rather than the Imperialists. This astounding conduct on the part of the Government, called forth a terrible attack from Gambetta, who poured the vials of his wrath on M. Buffet, and in a *mêlée* a proposition of confidence in ministers was carried, in which the Bonapartists took part, the Republicans abstaining. All this is lamentable, and might bring about a ministerial crisis. There is a strong wire puller somewhere behind the scenes, but the Republic only can be saved, and the country tranquilized by the dissolution of the Assembly—which recedes the more it is approached apparently.

The Geographical Exhibition has been formally opened. Very few persons were present, as the rooms are in a most incomplete state. What is the use of opening a work apparently not well commenced? It only injures the project.

The extreme Republican journals have hardly noticed this year the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille; they are occupied in more serious work, the attack on the Assembly, to compel its dissolution. They recommended all patriots to read about the attack.

The young ladies who graduate for University degrees, become generally teachers, and associates in boarding schools. It is understood their name will appear in the fattest gold letters over the sign-boards of educational institutions, above all the B.A's.

THE HILLS.

THEIR NATURAL HISTORY.

BEFORE introducing you, as I promised in my last, to Mrs. Lineage, I must draw your attention to the two nomad tribes we have in our midst, the tribe of Ishmael and the Bohemians. It is only with the daughters of the former tribe that I have to do—the men concern me not and exist not in my world at all events, for think not reader that a daughter of Ishmael weds with a son of Ishmael. She may wed with a Bohemian, a Prinomite, a starched collar, or anything you like, but mark she still remains an Ishmaelite for ever and ever. It is different with the Bohemians. They live in couples and marry and are given in marriage among themselves, and if a female Bohemian by chance marry a stiff lip she becomes a stiff lip and her tribe know her not, and if a male Bohemian marries a nomad he becomes of the tribe of sheep and his tribe know him no more. The daughters of Ishmael are well beloved of men, their hand is against other women and other women's hands are against them for ever and ever. As you find them up here they are of two types. The first consists of women whose undisguised contempt for the little necessaries all ordinary women indulge in, joined to a powerful intellect and much reading and research, renders them at once a mark of hatred and also of envy to their weaker sisters. My friend Mrs. Bluebas is of this kind. To the well read man of the world—she is simply delightful and I would rather spend half an hour *tete a tete* with her in her unpretending little drawing-room than hours at Mrs. Grandair's carpet hops or at Mrs. St. Progne's elaborate French-menued dinners. But Mrs. Khargosh, who has nine children and whose talk is principally about them and their bottles and their ailments, and who on first calling on Mrs. Bluebas, gushed to her on this all-thrilling topic, never forgets the pitying air with which her prattling was listened to and the sarcastic condolence she received on being the mother of "*so* many children;" and Mrs. Faded, who was once a beauty and is now carefully preserved, cannot forgive being asked before a numerous company to give a recipé for *Perle de Ninon* powder. To cut a long matter short there is not an ordinary woman in society up here who has made Mrs. Bluebas's acquaintance who does not regret it and hate her as only woman can hate another. Then there are others of the opposite kind, women who hate other women because nature in one of its freaks made them women instead of men. Women with whom all manly sports are in great favour, and who can beat an ordinary man at riding, driving, dancing, shooting, aye and even at billiards or carte. These two types are the real daughters of Ishmael properly so called. There are others, such as persons who having had some over-true tale of scandal retailed about them have become daughters of Ishmael, but these are mere off-shoots and not the true blood at all.

And here we will leave the Ishmaelites, the first type of whom I adore, and pass to the Bohemians. Here again we come among a race for whom I have a genuine and deep affection. In fact at one time—but I must not allude to the past as you will of course understand that the Donner who sits by my side now is very different to the gentle Zitelle of my younger days. Still I love the Bohemians, and when I meet Wolfgang, clad in rough garments, trudging down the Mall, with a pipe in his mouth, I do not pass by on the other side because I know what a thoroughly good honest fellow he is, and because I know, when wearied out and blazed by the frivolity up here, I can go to Prague Lodge, where pretty little Mrs. Wolfgang will receive me warmly and will fetch the big meerschaum from behind the clock in the dining-room and fill it with Latakia, and then bring me a spill ready lighted, and as I smoke oft in deep silence sing me those weird songs of gipsy land, till Wolfgang comes in from his work and lunch is announced, and we drink the beer of Fatherland all round. Perhaps in the middle of our harmless revelry, Mrs. Grandair calls and Wolfgang with a growl disappears into some inner chamber, while Mrs. Wolfgang and myself receive the illustrious visitor, who sniffs at the smell at tobacco and the beer flagons, and departs after a few formal remarks. I meet her next day on the Mall, and she says to me: "Oh Mr. Blas do *you* know the Wolfgangs? I call on them as a matter of duty, but I can't help always fancying I am in a pot-house." "My dear madam," I reply, "when we were young and struggling, we did not despise small beer as much as we can afford to do now." "Oh Mr. Blas, you are too cosmopolitan; I cannot countenance such loose notions." So we part, and with a sigh I call to mind the day when I have often seen her tripping in from the kitchen, with the frugal Sunday dinner and frothing the beer into "Pa's" and "young Blas's" glasses. Happy woman—to her, wealth has given Lethe indeed. And now I must close this letter, but I have not done with Bohemians yet, and in my next I must describe to you a few more scenes in their picturesque and loveable life.

BLAS EL MATADOR.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Religious and Moral Sentiments rendered from the Sanscrit,—By Dr. J. Muir. The religious and moral maxims which are metrically rendered in this pamphlet form part of a larger collection from Indian authors writing in Sanscrit, which our author is preparing with a view to their translation into prose, and to their eventual publication. Not a few of them bear a striking resemblance to some of the most admired texts of the New Testament. With the view of obviating the suspicion which some may entertain that in the metrical versions Dr. Muir has embellished the sentiments of the Indian writers, or imparted to them a closer resemblance to their Biblical counterparts than the tenor of the originals will justify, he has given in an Appendix a faithful prose version of all the passages, to which, in some cases, the contexts have been added. It is the opinion of several writers that many, at least, of the Indian ideas and maxims which are most akin to those of Christianity have been, or may have been, borrowed from the latter. We may refer especially to Dr. Lorinser, who in the Appendix to his German translation of the "Bhagavad Gita*" (a philosophical and theosophical episode of the great Indian epic poem the Mahabharata) presents us with a collection of passages from the work in question, which he regards as borrowed from, or influenced by, the New Testament, and alongside of which he places the texts which he regards as having exercised this influence. The "Indian Antiquary," a monthly journal published at Bombay, contains in the number for October 1873, p. p., 283-296, a translation of this Appendix, We quote from this translation, p. 286, the following sentences of Dr. Lorinser:—

"If now we can find in the Bhagavad Gita passages, and these not single and obscure, but numerous and clear, which present a surprising similarity to passages in the New Testament, we shall be justified in concluding that these coincidences are no play of chance, but that taken all together they afford conclusive proof that the composer was acquainted with the writings of the New Testament used them as he thought fit, and has woven into his own work numerous passages, if not word for word, yet preserving the meaning, and shaping it according to his Indian mode of thought, a fact which till now no one has noticed. To put this assertion beyond doubt, we shall place side by side the most important of these passages in the Bhagavad Gita, and the corresponding texts of the New Testament. We distinguish three kinds of passages to which

* Die Bhagavad Gita uebersetzt under erlautert von Dr. F. Lorinser, Breslau, 1869.

parallels can be adduced from the New Testament. First, such as with more or less of verbal difference agree in sense, so that a thought which is clearly Christian appears in an Indian form of expression. These are far the most numerous, and indicate the way in which the original was used in general; secondly, passages in which a peculiar and characteristic expression of the New Testament is borrowed word for word, though the meaning is sometimes quite changed, Thirdly, passages in which thought and expression agree, though the former receives from the context a meaning suited to Indian conception."

This subject is one which deserves the notice of Orientalists as well as of scientific theologians, and students of the science of religions. The question raised by Dr. Lorinser is not one which has long or much engaged our author's attention; and he does not pronounce a hasty judgment upon it. Possibly it may not be susceptible of a very definite or positive solution. In forming an opinion on the question, we must consider, first, whether the ideas, sentiments, or figures of speech supposed to be borrowed by the Indians from the west are not such as might naturally arise in the human, or at least in the oriental, mind: secondly, whether they cannot be traced, at least in germ, in Indian writers of such antiquity as to exclude the supposition of foreign influence; thirdly, whether they do not so pervade the Indian writings, so form part of their modes of thinking, and recur so often in their different systems and theories philosophical, theological, or religious, of ancient date, as to be inseparable therefrom, and by consequence original and underived; fourthly, whether and how far, any particular work, such as the Bhagavad Gita, supposed to have been modified by foreign influences, differs in its essential conceptions from other Indian works treating of kindred subjects; fifthly, whether any system of doctrine resembling that expounded in that poem, and known to be independent of Christianity, is discoverable in the religious books of India or any other country, and sixthly, what probability there is that the Brahmins of the period in question could have been accessible to foreign ideas, and whether they would have been intellectually and morally open to and susceptible of such influences.

Protestant Missions in India,—By the Rev. M. A. Sherring, M. A. A work like this deserves an extensive review, but in the meantime it may not be amiss if we give the author's preface, which shows the drift of the book. He says: Among the beneficient influences at work in India, not the least potent and pervasive is Christianity. The aim of this work is to show historically what Protestant Missions have accomplished in India since their commencement in the beginning of the last century. In pursuance of this object, I have collected together all the important events of these missions, and have presented them in a succinct and consecutive narrative, thus striving to give a complete view, as in a panorama, of their operations and achievements. Notwithstanding the numerous reports which have been for many years issued by Missionaries concerning their respective fields of labour, it has but hitherto been well nigh impossible to gain an adequate and distinct conception of the wonderful work which has been accomplished in the evangelisation of the people of India. While leaving matters of unnecessary detail, I have endeavoured to furnish an outline of the various methods, plans and projects which have been pursued in the formation and growth of the Indian Protestant Church, sufficiently minute to be correct, and yet so compacted together and interwoven as to suffer neither in unity nor comprehensiveness. My desire, in short, has been to show how the wave of Christianity, commencing in one corner of the land, has gradually advanced until it has spread over the entire country. The ancient creeds of India, which, like wild luxuriant plants, have brought forth pernicious fruit in abundance, nevertheless demand our profoundest study. Surely, therefore, we cannot withold the same attention and consideration from another faith, which although in its influence upon India dates, as compared with the older ones, only from yesterday, yet seeks to attain what they never designed, namely, to make nun pure and holy like God himself, and has in some small degree, in many places, achieved its transcendant purpose. I earnestly trust that this historical sketch will tend to stimulate the zeal of the Churches at home in behalf of the great enterprise of missions in India. I wish to render my warmest thanks to the Editors of the Report of the General Missionary Conference held at Allahabad in 1872-73, for permission to make use of their valuable Missionary Map of India in this work.

Distinguished Anglo-Indians,—By Colonel Laurie. This is a book every Anglo-Indian should read, and one which we cannot notice at sufficient length in our present issue. Referring to Mr. James Sutherland, who, in 1827, became the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkara*, Colonel Laurie informs us that Sutherland, at the early age of fourteen, went to sea, and spent several years in the navy as midshipman. He served in a dashing frigate, the *Acasta*, commanded by Captain Ker, a famous "Tartar," from whom the "Sea-Fielding," Captain Marryatt, in "Peter Simple," may have drawn the portrait of "Captain Savage." In 1815, the *Acasta* was paid off; and Sutherland, not long after, became a "Country-Captain," and a zealous countributor to Anglo-Indian periodical literature. His first connection with the Indian Press was in 1818, when he joined Mr. Buckingham (who had also been a sailor) in the office of the celebrated Calcutta journal. As many other sensible men have done before him, he married, again went to sea, speculated, lost; and when, early in 1823, Mr. Buckingham was "so tyrannically ordered out of the country," he again joined the staff of the above journal as reporter and contributor. Sutherland played a most conspicuous part in all the press squabbles of that most interesting period in Calcutta, when men thought they were beginning to die for want of what Junius styles "the air we breathe"—the liberty of the press! In 1836 he resigned the editorship of the *Hurkara*. Sutherland had also managed the *Bengal Herald* at the same time, in which journal appeared some of his best articles, literary and political. Here are a few remarks on

CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

"*Editor.*—He has neither the learning, nor, perhaps, the graphic power of Smollett in delineating the human character, but he is a delightful writer, and I have heard men of your profession say that some of his descriptions in 'Peter Simple' surpass anything in the same line in the works of any living writer, not excepting Cooper, the American—the Club—hauling, for example what say you? "Nauticus—I entirely agree in that estimate of his literary character. He is the best nautical novelist of the day out and out; and I doubt his inferiority to Smollett, except in learning. His Peter Simple is a character, I will engage, drawn from the life, nay—I have actually known such a character, and some of his miseries while he was yet a Johnny raw, are such as probably every naval officer has felt."

We gather from the work before us that the *Delhi Sketch-book* was the first comic journal started in this country. *Momus* succeeded the sketch-book, but its chief fault was its bad lithographs, spoiling an excellent design. The *Delhi* was far different and gladdened the Anglo-Indian world with as much zeal as *Punch*, *Judy*, and *Fun* evince at the present day for the amusement of London. In the *Delhi*, "the Royals in India" formed a capital series of sketches. Mrs. Corporal Flouncy objecting to take service with "the lady of a Sepoy officer," the quiet surprise of the lady, and the grim corporal in the background, being admirably brought out, was one of the best. "The war with Burma" formed the subject of some amusing verses in one number, and when the lion flares "right up," and sends "two wise ambassadors, the Serpent and the Fox" (the actual names of a gun-brig and frigate, R. N., employed at the commencement of the second Burmese war), is told with some humour.

Two conundrums from an old *Delhi* may be given:—"Who was the greatest drunkard in Indian history?—Asoka. Which is the most killing—Brown Bess or Miss Minie?" Also a capital sketch of Anglo-Indian Military life, in which the stern visage of Colonel Blowhard in his Bengal muster buggy, and the harum-scarum look of Sprugg, on his tattoo at full speed, are drawn with admirable effect:—"Cornet Sprugg hath just joined his regiment, hath not had sufficient time or opportunity to set himself up in charger, or purchase a buggy. Church being over, he mounteth a diminutive tattoo. Having previously divested himself of his sword and belts, he giveth the same unto his syce (horsekeeper) to bring after him.

Blowhard, the man in authority, twiggeth him. C. O. (Cantonment Order) No. 2.—The practice of officers' servants being permitted to carry their swords is unmilitary, and is to be discontinued. The place for the sword is *always by the side of the officers.*"

Fiji: Our New Province.—By J. H. de Ricci. There seems every ground for believing that with steam communication between New Zealand, Queensland, and Fiji, and with a larger supply of labour, which is one of the emigraut's chief drawbacks, our new possession will form the centre of a highly lucrative trade. Hitherto the communication between Fiji and the Australian colonies has been very uncertain, but with the security to property afforded by a settled government, the incentives to commercial enterprise will be considerably increased. It is but fifteen years since the first 1,000 lbs. of cotton was sent to Manchester from Fiji, whereas in 1870 the value of the cotton exported represented upwards of £90,000. This cotton is the most precious produce of the islands. "Fiji cotton," says Dr. Forbes, who spent two years in Fiji, and has recorded his experiences in a pleasantly written volume, "is to the common cotton what a chronometer is to an eight-day clock. While American or Bombay cotton may be worth from sixpence to ninepence a pound, as much as five shillings has been obtained for an unusually good sample of Sea Island, grown in Fiji." How to obtain a sufficient labour supply has been the pressing difficulty to immigrants. The Fijian will never work if he can avoid working, and, moreover, the natives are rapidly diminishing in number. The horrible system adopted a few years ago in order to cajole and capture South Sea Islanders produced deeds of cruelty as black as those recorded under the slave trade, and was the cause, as is well known, of the murder of Bishop Patteson in 1871. The chief markets requiring a supply of black labourers were Queensland and the Fiji Archipelago, and that admirable Bishop, writing with regard to Fiji, observed, in a judicious letter on the subjet to Sir George Bowen, that he did not advocate the suppression, but the regulation, of the traffic. Mr. de Ricci transcribes a long official document from Consul March, under date December 1869, from which it would appear that, in that gentleman's opinion, the trade was for the most part in a satisfactory position. He writes of the desire evinced to deal openly with regard to the traffic, declares that sellers are ready to submit to consular dicta, and that, on the whole, as far as the planters are concerned, good faith has been kept with the immigrants, but adds, significantly, that the worst feature in the trade is the absence of all control over the manner in which the natives are obtained. Bishop Patteson, who wrote six or seven months later, looked upon the matter less cheerfully, and after observing that the dialects spoken in the western islands of the Pacific are very numerous, and that there are no interpreters, adds: "The vast majority of natives taken from their homes have no notion of the distance or character of the place to which they are carried, and of the work they have to do, of the length of time they are to be kept at work each day, of the time, whether months or years, when they are to be brought home, if, indeed, they are taken home at all. A *native* interpreter (*i.e.*, an islander who has learned some English, and is used as a decoy to entice away his own people) is invariably an untrustworthy man, in the pay of the trader, and ready with any lying story to induce natives to leave their homes." And then he goes on to point out that it is scarcely possible to find out where violence has been committed, and that "a natural retaliation upon some perhaps unoffending boat's crew is in such circumstances the first indication (in all probability) of some unhappy intercourse with some trading vessel." The growing evil

of the labour trade depressed Patteson greatly during the last year of his life. "Means of all kinds are employed," he wrote, "sinking canoes and capturing the natives, enticing men on board, and getting them below, and then securing hatches and imprisoning them. Natives are retaliating." Some of the islands were being depopulated, and everywhere he expected to meet with suspicion or open ill will. His prognostications proved but too true. The Bishop's death brought the subject home to Englishmen in a way no mere verbal representations could have done. Since that time Polynesian immigration has become a matter of Imperial interest, and the private speculators, many of whom sailed from Fiji and carried on a cruel system of kidnapping, will no longer be able to conduct their unlawful traffic.

Annual Report of the Family Literary Club.—Baboo Prosad Dass Mullick is certainly deserving of praise for the manner in which he, as Honorary Secretary to this society, has directed its machinery. The present report states that the "Burra Bazaar Family Literary Club" has now "completed the seventeenth year of its existence. Established in 1857, the year of the sepoy mutiny, it has weathered the battle and the breeze for seventeen years, and worked on amid great difficulties and obstacles, slowly and silently, to realize its main object, *viz.*, to bring the Europeans and natives together in literary union and intellectual sympathy. In India, where the bulk of Europeans make it their paramount aim to make a fortune or competence in the shortest time possible, and where the utility of European institutions is scarcely understood by the mass of the population, the difficulty of holding purely literary meetings can be more readily conceived than described. It is to us a matter of deep thankfulness to God Almighty that, in spite of the lukewarmness of many of our earliest supporters and the falling back of a few members, we have worked on with some success, we hope, in realizing our primary object. We cannot, however, pass by without recording the valuable encouragement and support continued to us from year to year by some of the foremost men of the land. His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., have become the patrons of this society. The Right. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Justice J. B. Phear, M.A., Roy Rajender Mullick, Bahadoor, Baboo Prem Nath Mullick and others, have continued to take the liveliest interest in our proceedings, and often amid onerous and varied calls of duty favored us with their presence"

POETRY.

DEATH AS A GRACIOUS AND GENTLE LADY.

On a poor pallet in a workhouse ward
There lay a woman, wasted by disease,
Drinking life's cup to its last pauper lees,
So bitter, and so grudgingly outpoured.
And, as it were an angel from the Lord,
A lady came, voiced like the hum of bees
In summer, or the murmur of far seas,
Who kissed the brow, all scarr'd and trouble-scored,
And smoothed the restless limbs upon the bed,
And sang, as to a child that slumbereth.
And then, her task being done, she turned her head;
And in her face I saw, with bated breath,
The calm great beauty of the newly dead,
And lo! that gracious lady's name was Death.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

[Attempts have recently been made to discredit the system of open competition by which the *Indian Civil Service* is recruited.]

Just twenty years ago the tree was planted.
What hopes amid some few remember now;
What fierce contention till the boon was granted;
With this, 'twas said, (pure) worth we will endow,
With this remove from reach of party-strife,
The prefectures of "Britain's brightest gem,"
And freely launch its rulers into life
With nought of patronage to fetter them;
With this to give that poor man equal chance
With him whose *name* might else alone prevail,
That no factitious aid should e'er enhance,
The rich man's right to step within the pale.

The tree is doomed, for nought in reason known,
Save that our Tory friends, with longing look,
More and more greedy of the spoils have grown
In hope perchance with these to 'gild the book;'
For if each member, at the council board,
His power to make an Indian judge could boast,
It can't be doubted 'twould much aid afford,
For some would give a vote to gain a post.
The power besides of patronage is sweet,
To give is good, e'en though the boon be small,
And hard it is when many folks entreat
And there is not wherewith to please them all.

For some such reason—we can guess no other—
'Tis said the tree must by the woodman fall,
And in its stead shall nurtured be another—
A noxious plant—to lean against a wall.
None ask if it has failed to bear its fruit
Or if 'tis withered or is worthy death,
Or is its foliage fresh and firm its root,
But all join to condemn it in a breath.

Have Aitchison, or Elliott, or Wynne,
Or others on whom fortune less has shone,
Though aided not by titled kith or kin,
Failed at their work when work was to be done?

And the 'bad bargains' that are found as ever,
Fewer we think there are and not *so* bad:
Then, woodman, pause we pray before you sever
The roots, lest *after* you be wise and sad.

W.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BY LAND OR WATER—WHICH?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The accounts of the traffic by the Godavery Canal for 1873-4, during which time many of the canals were closed to carry out improvements that were in progress, are briefly as follows:—

	Rs.
Number of Boats	48,999
Tonnage	869,888
Ton Mileage...	34,091,461
Value of Cargoes	83,798,274
Receipts from Navigation	30,600

If one takes 4 pie a ton a mile as the charge for transport of ordinary land products, the cost to the district is about 6½ lacs or 1-130th of the value of the cargoes, or 8 per cent. nearly. By ordinary railway carriage the charge would have been 77¾ lacs The canals thus saved the district in one year a charge of 71¼ lacs in the conveyance of its products to market, and as the water-rate charged to irrigation was about 23½ lacs, it is apparent the navigation was three times as valuable as the irrigation alone. I cannot say for how much railways would have done this work, or their works passed through such a property as this might not be able to earn a dividend instead of being a burden to the country: if they would examine their bills for land compensation in any district where irrigation is decently managed, they would find the fields valued at from £10 to £100 an acre for wet lands and for dry land from £5 to £1 an acre. Which property is most likely to pay for railways? The officer who devised the Godavery Anikal works is an enthusiastic old projector, and the consideration of one of Ricarde's fundamental sources of rent is "positively mischievous" in connexion with land improvements in India, when such ideas are prevailing at Home in the India Council. An article in the *Economist* of 6th March last on "Defaulting American Railways" shows that there are no less than 122 companies which have been in default in paying the interest on their mortgages since the 1st January 1874, their mortgage debt amounting to over 113 millions sterling, thus fully confirming the opinion of the late Mr. J. S. Mill regarding railway enterprize in countries whose industrial resources had not been fully developed. And yet it is proposed by similar works to resuscitate the finances of India, already burdened with a debt of 140 millions on this account, and an annual deficit amounting to nearly 4 millions a year. As these works are pushed on, the debt of the country must increase and with it the annual deficits to be made good by taxing the community. The elements of success by increased traffic returns do not exist. Without water the land produces next to nothing, and any failure of the rains brings on famine owing to the pressure of the population which has to be supported at State expense, instead of gaining their own food by means of railways carrying grain at 3 *pie per maund per mile*, or a shilling a ton a mile. And so the finances of India are to flourish, and Manchester has got something to think about! The prospect before us is that, unless means are adopted to develop the land revenue, fresh taxes must be laid on to meet the deficit on account of railways, and the costs of famines as they occur. In the meantime the country is to be deprived of the means of gaining its own food by irrigation; of conveying its products in the cheapest manner possible to markets; of securing a water-supply in a tropical climate for man and beast; of accumulating stock to develop its many industrial resources; of affording to the people those aids and appliances for the cultivation of their lands to which they are best accustomed and thoroughly appreciate if only managed "decently and in order." It is confidently expected railway enterprize will be certain to succeed under such circumstances in a country void of feeders to them!

A. B.

INDIAN RISKS AT ENGLISH RATES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In a recent editorial note you allude to the dictum of Dr. Mouat that *English* rates are sufficient to cover *carefully* selected Indian risks. I do not know what Dr. Mouat means or intends us to understand by the use of the term "carefully selected." Does he attach any occult meaning to the expression? I always thought that parties joining an Insurance Office could only do so after undergoing a careful medical examination by a properly qualified practitioner; this procedure is, I believe, the rule. It is, I presume, to the interest of a carefully conducted office to reject any bad risks, and to cover doubtful ones by an adequate enhancement of the premium; and thus we may infer that all offices having to do with contingences incident to human life exercise the power of selection so as to raise the standard above the average.

In January 1874 Mr. A. J. Finlaison, of the National Debt Office, London, submitted to the members of the Institute of Actuaries a paper "On the Mortality found to prevail among Subscribers to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Fund between the years 1837-1872."

Mr. Finlaison states "Members are only admitted to the Fund under the condition that they have satisfactorily passed strict medical examination; that this rule has been efficiently enforced will be allowed on the fact being stated that in some years as many as 25 per cent. of the applications for admission have been refused—the candidates not coming up to the standard it has been sought to maintain." This quotation it will, I think, be considered, goes to show that the risks were carefully selected, so that the test insisted on by Dr. Mouat has been employed in the case of the institution under notice.

Mr. Finlaison's paper enables us to place in juxtaposition the mortality which prevailed in six decades of life, from 20 to 79 inclusive.

Male Annual Mortality per cent.

Age.	Subscribers to Uncovenanted Service Fund, India.	Experience of Life Assurance. Company, England, (Hm.)
20-29	1·00	·69
30-39	1·69	·89
40-49	2·52	1·20
50-59	4·05	2·02
60-69	8·48	4·06
70-79	14·08	8·44

Mr. Finlaison remarks that "from the age of 30 to the age of 70 the average annual rate is in each decade of the Indian Table about the double of that shown in the British table."

"The marked amount of difference between the rates of mortality shown in the two tables is a clear indication that the rate of mortality experienced by male Europeans in India is greatly in excess of that experienced by them in England. Some recent assertions to the contrary are certainly by no means borne out by the death-rate that has occurred, during the last 35 years, among the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund."

In the discussion which ensued on the reading of the paper, the late Mr. Samuel Brown said, "that the paper was a very valuable one, and came at a very opportune time with reference to the recent controversy with regard to mortality in India. Dr. Mouat had unfortunately chosen to conduct an enquiry into rates of mortality, which depends upon large aggregations of facts, in precisely the same manner as any medical gentleman would give the results of his own individual practice. In these instances, isolated cases on one side of the question form the greater part of the observations that a medical man has to deal with. The actuary, on the contrary, is compelled to look at all these isolated cases after they have been collected into considerable masses and compared together, and he does not reason except upon the averages of large numbers."

Mr. A. H. Baily said that "a theory has been lately propounded that the rate of mortality in India is no worse than that which prevails in England, and that the rates for insurance in India should, therefore, be the same as the rates in England. That theory has been reduced to practice, and is the subject of controversy at this moment. In support of it Dr. Mouat, the Honorary Secretary of the Statistical Society of London, has put forward one or two reports of a somewhat elaborate character which, coming from a gentleman of large Indian experience and well-deserved reputation as a medical man, and holding the position which he does of Honorary Secretary of the Statistical Society, have had some weight. Now, what do these reports contain? No trustworthy facts such as Mr. Finlaison has given to-night, but several assumptions. Dr. Mouat has assumed the mortality in India to be the same as the mortality of England, and he has given certain reasons why that should be the case, but he has ignored facts. The value of Mr. Finlaison's paper which contains facts of as a recent a character as could be obtained, embracing the years between 1837 and 1872, is beyond question. If you want the mortality at the later periods of life, you must go back for several years to those who entered the services at about 18 or 20 years of age. You cannot get the mortality of the years of age of 40 or 50, unless you go back twenty or thirty years or more, and it is difficult to conceive that we can get any more recent facts than those which Mr. Finlaison's paper contains. And what do they prove? They prove as conclusively as possible. that the trustworthy observations of Mr. Brown, which embraced an unusually large number, are correct; that the mortality in India is most materially in excess of that in England, and that, therefore, it is madness to think of charging the same rates of premium for residents in India as for residents in this country." I have given the above excerpts from Mr. Finlaison's paper, and Messrs. Brown and Bailey's remarks thereon, to show that the line of deduction employed by Dr. Mouat is not that usually employed by actuaries; in fact, owing to its one-sidedness, its use is deprecated by them.

The inference fairly deducible from the foregoing is that Indian lives are more risky than English lives, or in other words that the duration of life among *picked* lives in India is less than among the same class in England, and hence it follows that the cost for insurance here should be higher than that ruling at home to meet the increased risk or compensate for the shorter duration.

But probably the difference will be better exemplified by a monetary example. The following, taken from the *Statistical Reporter*, illustrates this phase of the question, and shows that the *Positive* office cannot safely maintain its present rates for Indian risks. The *Positive* rates are calculated at 3 per cent. interest, with an addition of 20 per cent. for loading. The same principles have been adopted in working out the rates from the Uncovenanted Service mortality experience, and the comparison is, therefore, fair and to the point.

Rates of Premium for an Assurance of £100 by five annual payments.

Age	Positive Rates			Uncovenanted Service Rates			Positive *less* by		
	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*
22	9	7	11	10	18	5	1	10	6
27	10	3	5	12	2	11	1	19	6
32	11	0	10	13	9	1	2	8	3
37	12	0	5	14	13	8	2	13	3
42	13	2	4	16	0	2	2	17	10
47	14	6	9	17	10	11	3	4	2
52	15	14	2	18	19	6	3	5	4
57	17	6	10	20	10	9	3	3	11

The following comparative table containing the rates of premium charged by the Positive Office, and that deduced from Mr. S. Brown's Indian Military Table also shows that the rates of that office are not safe for Military risks. It may be premised that the Indian Military rates are taken from the *Statistical Reporter*, the rate of interest is 3 per cent., and the loading for expenses 20 per cent:—

Assurance of £100 by five annual payments.

Age.	Positive Rate.			Brown's Military Rates.			Positive *less* by		
	£	*d.*	*s.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
20	9	2	2	13	1	6	3	19	4
25	9	17	0	13	9	9	3	12	9
30	10	13	7	13	17	1	3	3	6
35	11	12	4	14	3	6	2	11	2
40	12	13	3	14	11	9	1	18	6
45	13	16	8	15	2	6	1	5	10

The facts adduced above show, I think, that Dr. Mouat's conclusions do not rest on solid grounds, but on the contrary that an office dealing in Indian risks at English rates is doing an unsafe business.

D. L.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

WE hear from the Calcutta Alms-house that instead of the authorised allowance of 16 ounces of bread daily, the issue of bread has lately been 11½ or 12 ounces. This should be inquired into, as stone-breaking demands good feeding.

AMONGST the amusements which Calcutta will provide for its visitor, the Prince of Wales, will be a day's racing. We believe it was suggested by His Royal Highness, and that he is especially wishful to see a good Arab race. The 27th December has been fixed, and the Viceroy has promised a cup, value £100.

A RUMOUR has reached the *Englishman* that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has met with a narrow escape at Darjeeling from an accident somewhat similar in character, and which might have been attended with the same fatal results, to that which befell the late Mr. Roland Cockerell two years since at Simla. It appears that Sir Richard Temple was riding round a narrow corner of the mountain road at Darjeeling, when his horse unexpectedly shied and partially slipped over the precipice. Sir Richard, with great presence of mind and rapidity of thought, threw himself off the horse, and flung himself upwards, clinging to the rock. Hardly was he clear of the horse, when the animal, unable to regain its footing, slid further and further, and was precipitated down hundreds of feet.

THE annual report of the Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, for the year ending 31st May last, has been published, and we have a copy now before us. By a glance at the balance sheet we notice among the liabilities an item of Rs. 1,11,884, under the head of "Loan Account," and an overdraft from the Agra Bank of Rs. 37,794, making a total of nearly 1½ lakh, represented as borrowed capital. On the other side, the "Stock Account" is stated at Rs. 1,92,240, of which sum Rs. 1,63,600 is the amount represented by gunny bags, cloth, and raw and partly manufactured jute. There are also about Rs. 70,000 available on capital account for purposes of comparison, the expenditure for block and machinery having been nearly that sum less than the Rs. 14,00,000 of capital paid up. The Profit and Loss account shews a balance of Rs. 14,894-14-2 on the wrong side.

FROM the Fifty-second Annual Report we find that the Doveton College continues to prosper under its present management. The number on the rolls last year was 397, of which 79 were boarders, and the income from fees was proportionately large. These numbers appear to be larger then the college has had since 1865. Out of 11 candidates who appeared at the last entrance examination of the Calcutta University, we observe that seven passed, three of whom stood near the top of the entire list, and have been awarded

Government scholarships, The College Deparment, which was abolished in consequence of the withdrawal of the Government grant, has now been fairly revived, with every prospect of its being permanently continued. Since the publication of the report, the Lieutenant-Governor has, we understand, sanctioned a grant for the College Department, which, as it is not quite so large as the previous one, he has very considerately promised to increase as soon as the grant-in-aid funds at the disposal of the local Government will admit of it. The committee are to be congratulated on the fact, as well as on the general condition of the college. Great credit is also due to the present Principal, Mr. H. Roberts, to whose ability and experience the success of the Doveton College for the past five years is to be mainly attributed.

THOSE who recently spoke in public on the subject of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales omitted to notice a circumstance which, in our opinion, adds not a little to the importance of the event. India will next winter be inspected, not by the Prince alone, but by the whole civilized world. The ablest writers and artists form a part of the Royal suite, and they will supply a full representation of all that they see. Their works will be translated or reproduced, until every reader in Enrope or America has had an opportunity of forming a vivid impression of India. The opinions thus formed will not pass quickly away. They will endure until some other occasion brings India prominently before the outer world—until we engage in a great war or receive an Emperor. It is probable that for many years to come we shall be judged by the appearance which we may present to the eyes of our expected guests.

IT has been authoritatively notified from home that the staff and suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will comprise the following, *viz.*, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Crown, in special attendance ; Lord Suffield, Lord-in-Waiting ; and Sir Bartle Frere, with Mr. Albert Grey as his Private Secretary ; Major-General Probyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, Equeries ; Lord Carrington and Lord Charles Beresford, Aides-de-Camp, and Captain FitzGeorge, Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-de-Camp ; Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary ; Dr. W. Russell, Assistant Private Secretary ; Dr. Fayrer ; Cannon Duckworth ; and M. Zychy, an artist. A taxidermist, a botanist (or perhaps more appropriately "collector of plants"), and a custodian of public gifts—these three holding the rank of warrant officers—will be in the suite. There will also be about twenty-five European servants, of whom twelve will be in immediate attendance on the Prince.

MR. ROBERT H. ELLIOT writes to suggest that the routes by which the Prince of Wales will travel should at once be notified as widely as possible throughout every part of India. Mr. Elliot says : "If this will not wholly prevent, it will at least lessen the exactions of the petty native officials. It is difficult for any one here, or indeed even for many officials in India, to realise the effrontery of these gentlemen in taking advantage of even the reported arrival of any dignitary to levy black mail in the shape of supplies of all kind, and of this numerous illustrations might be given. But the following instance of the helpless credulity of her people in the rural districts will probably be as good an illustration as I could select. This is given in Jacob's 'Western India,' where we are told how an impostor levied a war tax in the out of the way villages in the author's name and on account of Her Majesty the Queen. His credentials were simple but effective, and consisted of an empty Crosse and Blackwell's pickle jar, with the Royal arms on the label, and a paper scrawled over in imitation of English writing, to which was affixed a seal, which was simply the impression of the bung of a mustard jar. And yet, with these credentials, he succeeded in levying a good deal of money till he ventured into some village where the people were more advanced, and was thus detected. He was convicted, and the above mentioned facts were brought out at the trial.

THE drill season of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has begun, and recruits are invited to join the ranks. The energetic Adjutant announces that he will attend head-quarters, in Lindsay Street, every morning from half-past six until half-past eight o'clock for the purpose of enrolling members, and we hope the young men of Calcutta will not be wanting in the manly spirit which should of itself prompt them to undertake the duties of volunteers. Independently of the physical benefits to be derived from the exercise on the drill ground, and the pleasurable excitement of competition in the use of arms, a great deal has been done to promote the comfort and social amusement of the members of the corps. We recommend our masculine readers to pay a visit to the new head-quarters of the regiment in Lindsay Street. The compound, enclosed by a high wall, forms an admirable drill ground, where bashful recruits can execute the graceful goose-step in the strictest privacy. The ground floor of the building is used as an armoury, which is kept in such admirable order as to be well worth a visit in itself. The upper floor is fitted up, for the use of members, as a private club, in which there is a fine reading-room, a billiard-room with an excellent table, a card-room, a writing-room, a canteen for refreshments, and other accommodation. The subscription to this club is the nominal sum of eight annas per mensem. The social advantages of the club, the elegance of the uniform, and the approval of valour—adoring beauty ought to ensure a large accession to the ranks of the corps ; and it should not be forgotten that the citizen soldiers of Calcutta will play a conspicuous part in the reception of their future King.

NORTHERN INDIA.

A MONTH will be required to repair the railway between Umritsur and the Beas.

IT is reported that an order has been issued on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway for the immediate removal of all native drivers and shunters.

THE *Lucknow Times* reports that opthalmia of a virulent type is prevalent amongst the men of H.M.'s 65th regiment, and that cholera has appeared amongst the troops in cantonments.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR has obtained leave to introduce the Opium Bill, which will give the Government effective legal control over the growth, manufacture, and possession of opium, and provide a uniform opium law for all India.

THE Jumna Bridge at Agra was tested by Major deBourbel, the Consulting Railway Engineer to Government, on Tuesday Morning. Several heavy engines belonging to the East Indian Railway, and a long train of heavily laden trucks and waggons, passed several times over the bridge, which is said to have borne the extra weight upon it easily and to have thoroughly stood the test.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Delhi Gazette* that "the Gagar river, between Kalka and Umballa, rose so high the other day that it carried down an elephant some distance, when the animal swam ashore. Captain Lockhart, Quartermaster-General, was carried away by the strong current. He had to swim for his life. If he had not been a powerful man, he would never have gained the bank. He was very much exhausted. and, were it not for the timely assistance of Captain Reid, 12th Regiment, he probably would not have recovered."

A VERY curious case lately came before the Courts at Umritsur, where two Mahomedans, said to be Wahabees, were charged with burning a koran. Their defence was that the koran was an old one, and that burning was the most orthodox mode of destroying the holy book when it became too old for use. It also appeared that they performed the ritual in question in their own house ; but inasmuch as the passers-by might have peeped in, the unfortunate religionists were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

ON Sunday last cholera broke out in H. M.'s 65th Regiment at Lucknow. Two men and two children were the victims, together with two children in the 40th Foot. The 65th have gone into camp. All leave has been suspended. Drs. Bott, 13th Hussars, and Drury, 65th Foot, who were proceeding on furlough, are ordered to stand fast. General Chamberlain, who was to have left this week for Simla to confer with Lord Napier and other General Officers concerning the Delhi Camp of Exercise, has been detained. Very heavy rain has fallen in the Lucknow district.

THE *Himalaya Chronicle* states that on Wednesday week last a formal charge was laid before Mr. Ross, the Superintendent of the Doon, accusing Captain Liot, R.A., of a series of forgeries in connection with a bond on which the Mussooree Bank lent Rs. 3,000 in April last. The instalments not being forthcoming after applications from the manager, all the securities were applied to, and this led to the denial of the genuineness of the alleged signatures of all the securities except one, the signatures, too, of the attesting witness being stated to be also spurious. The military authorities at Agra were informed of the transaction—a proceeding which in the absence of any explanation led to his being placed under arrest militarily.

A SERIOUS accident occurred lately, 53 miles this side of Jubbulpore, to the Bombay mail train which left Jubbulpore at 10-15 on Saturday night. The train ran off the rails, and nearly all the carriages were smashed. Driver West, plate-layer Collins, and six native passengers were killed ; nine seriously, and twenty slightly, injured. The only European passengers in the train were Mr. Carpenter, of the Civil Service, and Mr. Spencer, Railway Engineer, who were slightly scratched. The cause of the accident is uncertain, but it is suspected that some obstruction was maliciously placed on the rails. The line is straight, dry, and in good order. Four carriages were repairable, the remainder completely smashed. The engine went down the embankment.

DR. G. Henderson, of Lahore, writing to the *Indian Medical Gazette* regarding "disorders of pigmentation," calls attention to the effects produced by daily eating a quantity of turmeric in curry and says : "My attention was first directed to this by Mr. C. Wood, who is now Officiating Professor of Chemistry in Calcutta. As far as I can recollect, 'old Indians' used to have a much more jaundiced look than they now have, and it was supposed to be owing to the effect of the Indian climate on their livers. In Upper India at least we do not now acquire this colour, and it is certain that curry is not now eaten to any thing like the extent it formerly was ; in fact, except at the house of a *very* old Indian, one seldom sees curry on the table. The yellow dye of turmeric is a very powerful one, and it seems probable that it will tinge all the tissues of a yellow colour if eaten daily for a number of years."

THE story of the issue of 50 summonses at Simla against the employés of the Government Press there is said by a contemporary to be quite groundless. Reuter in that case has received false information. We are told that what really happened is this. Some little time back the contents of a confidential Foreign Office despatch appeared as a leader in the columns of a Calcutta paper. Upon this a number of the Government Press compositors at Simla were informed that, unless they discovered and handed up the culprits, they would be discharged. Some few days back an examiner in the press, Meer Jhan by name, was seen to receive a letter from Calcutta, which a man with whom he was at enmity observed him secrete : the man purloined the letter, and gave it up to the authorities, who handed it over to the police. The letter proved to be the acknowledgment by Meer Jhan's confederate in Calcutta (who, however, has been circumspect enough to adopt an evidently fictictious signature) of the identical documents which has been converted to the purpose we have already mentioned, their office numbers, by which the connection was made apparent, having been set down with methodical

accuracy. Meer Jhan is now in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who will no doubt satisfactorily account for him. A suspected accomplice, arrested at the same time, has been discharged for want of evidence.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing about the floods in Chunar, says: "An exceptionally high flood has swept away one-third of the native portion of the town, and destroyed nearly all the houses of the poor Europeans in the lower lines. The flood reached its maximum height at half-past ten yesterday forenoon. At its greatest height it rose to over two feet above floor level in the Invalid Battalion barrack lower lines, and nearly all the pensioners' houses in this quarter were submerged—great, if not complete, destruction of house property having occurred. A large portion of the native town is a total wreck, and the serai is completely demolished. The flood swept over the Catholic chapel to the extent of over five feet above flood level, and the English church, which is on higher ground, only escaped by a few inches. The invalids were removed into the fort on the morning of the 3rd, the water having flooded their barrack during the night of the 2nd. Fears were entertained for their safety on the 2nd, but the old men refused to move in the expectation of the flood subsiding as in past years. Many of the poor European pensioners had to shift their quarters on the 2nd, and the morning of the 3rd saw every one completely washed out, the stream rising to the eaves of most of the houses. Through the vigorous exertions of the sepoys of the detachment 13th Native Infantry, who formed a fatigue party, nearly all the property belonging to the invalids was saved and conveyed to the fort in boats, but many of the poor pensioners have lost their all. The energy of the military authorities was untiring ; and both old and young of all classes of Europeans were removed into the Fort, where ample provision has been made for their temporary accommodation."

THE death is announced of Mr. Peterson Saunders, celebrated, amongst other things, for his Volunteer Corps during the mutiny. He reached Agra in May, and there he received a message from his cousin, of the Muloee factory, that he and four other gentlemen were besieged by a crowd of Moslems, and begged for assistance. Mr. Saunders called on Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, and asked for some of the military to be sent to the rescue ; but this was refused. He then asked if the Governor would give him arms for volunteers if he could raise them, and this was granted. Mr. Saunders got twelve mounted gentlemen to join him, and he led them through a hostile country to Muloee, fifty miles distant from Agra. They arrived in time and saved the five besieged, and brought them safely into Agra. This, says a contemporay, was the origin of the volunteers whom he afterwards commanded, and who, to the number of forty, followed him to Alygurh, where they were placed under the orders of Mr. Watson, the Magistrate. They held possession of Alygurh, and kept the communications open between Agra and Delhi for about two months, when the Lieutenant-Governor, thinking the responsibility too great, recalled them, but ordered the Magistrate to stand fast. As this was simply certain death to the solitary Magistrate, Mr. Saunders refused to return ; and he, with a few men equally staunch, stayed with Mr. Watson until he also was allowed to go to Agra. They all returned in safety after many skirmishes and some wonderful escapes, which space will not allow of our relating. At Agra they served in the drawn battle before the fort, and afterwards, in October, proceeded with Major Montgomery to Alygurh, where a battle was fought, in which Mr. John Tandy, late of the N. W. Bank, and Lieutenant Mack, a volunteer, were killed. Sir James Outram's son, now Sir Francis, was a member of this volunteer body, and Sir James expressed himself much gratified with their gallantry. Sir Francis retains a lively memory of Mr. Saunders's happy spirit and utter unselfishness.

THE following notes on fishing in the Poonah river have been given in the *Indian Public Opinion* : One of the best rivers, if not the very best, in the Punjab for Mahseer fishing is the Poonch. The river rises in the Pir Punjal mountains, and after a course of about 120 miles falls into the Jhelum about twenty miles north of the station of that name. It receives three important affluents—the Bitarrh, Sohan, and Mundola rivers—all of which may be fished during September and the early part of October. The Poonch itself may be fished at any time after the monsoon floods have subsided, till about the 15th April, when the snow-water from the Pir Punjal comes down and all sport is put an end to. Supposing then that the angler, starting about 1st September, has six weeks at his disposal, the best route would be to proceed from Gujrat to Bhimber, two miles, by hill cart, and thence by marches *vid* Saidabad, Naoshera Changass, Rajouri, Thanna Mundi, and Soorun to Poonch. Between Bhimber and Saidabad he would probably obtain some fishing in a stream that is met with about midway, and the tackle should therefore be kept in readiness. From Naoshera to Thana Mundi the route lies along the valley of the Tawi river, and fishing may be had during the early part of September, though this is generally rendered very uncertain by the great variations in the stream caused by rain-fall in the hills. The next march leads into the valley of the Soorun river, which further on takes the name of Poonch. This river affords excellent sport, and from four to six days may be profiably spent over the next 20 miles. At the town of Poonch the Bitarrh and Soorun rivers unite, and from there the return journey begins. The Bitarrh, however, if in fit condition, should be fished for a march or two up-stream as it holds large Mahseer. The return journey would be made leisurely along the valley of the Poonch river, the sportsman halting wherever he fell in with likely pools and rapids, and they are too numerous to be detailed. But Potah, Chamook, the mills near Tangrote, and the junction of the Poonch and Jhelum, as well as the affluents before alluded to, will all of them afford excellent sport.

THE Rajpootana State Railway was opened as far as Ajmere on the 1st instant under unfortunate auspices, the first train reaching the Ajmere station more than three hours after its time. No very heavy rain having fallen since the embankments were made, they are not yet considered beyond suspicion, and no night trains will be run till after the monsoon. Over five thousand pilgrims to the shrine of the Khwaja Sahib, the anniversary of whose death is now being celebrated, have taken advantage of the rail, and will swell the traffic receipts of the State Railway for the month to an amount that it can hardly be expected to average in future. The Maharajah Scindiah visited Ajmere in a special train, for the use of which from Agra and back again he is to pay Rs. 6,000—another windfall for the railway. By the receipts for the next month, after these exceptional times have passed, the powers that be will be able to make a fair guess as to the success of this last section of the line in a financial point of view, on which of course will depend to a great extent its southward extension to Neemuch and Ahmedabad. At present, in their zeal for economy, the authorities are carried to the verge of meanness. A recent order has increased the number of waggons in a train from twenty-one to twenty-eight, a load apparently beyond the power of the engines, seeing that drivers are forbidden to take advantage of the numerous inclines to run more than fifteen miles an hour. The consequence is that punctuality is unknown and indeed unexpected. A more dubious piece of economy is one that we can hardly credit. It is said that at th minor stations no regular pointsmen are to be employed, shunting when necessary being carried out by the *mehter* and *bheestie*. With ordinary traffic, namely, one or two mixed goods and passenger trains a day, no accident is likely to arise from such a combination of duties; but with three or four specials a day, as have been run to meet the extra traffic of the last week, and will be throughout the next, these amateur pointsmen would seem not unlikely to bring something to grief. Up to the present the rainfall in Ajmere, though not much below the average of passed years, has not been satisfactory, having fallen in the form of gentle showers which soak into the ground instead of flowing into the tanks. The crops however are said to be promsing, though the Anisagar Lake, the pride of Ajmere and the main resource of the city for drinking water, is nearly dry.

THE rise of the Jumna was, so rapid that the assistance of the European and native regiments had to be obtained. The soldiers, in relays, worked with the utmost vigour for two days and a night in constructing and maintaining a bund four feet high and six feet broad at the base, extending for several hundred yards along the banks of the Jumna. By the morning of the 4th the river began to fall, and all further danger at this point was at an end. Meanwhile the Ganges had broken through the feeble bund which had been raised on Saturday morning. It forced its way through it during the evening of Monday, passed up a nullah, and broke through a feeble bank which was all that protected the low-lying lands, where the station flood and Jumna water had been accumulating from the Ganges. In a short time it was rushing through a gap, one hundred and fifty yards wide, as over a mill race, and this vast current of water continued for nearly forty-eight hours. It was finally arrested by the fall of the Ganges permitting the erection of a bund across near the sluice. The damage has been very extensive. All the hamlets in the low-lying land between Daragunge and Trinity Church have been completely destroyed. In the Daragunge Thannah Circle 1,031 *kutcha* and 27 *pucka* houses have fallen in, and 19 *kutcha* and 10 *pucka* severely injured. In the old civil station, Colonelgunge, Kuttra, and Cannington, the damage caused was due almost entirely to the rain and wind. Here 886 *kutcha* and 10 *pucka* houses were destroyed, and 58 *kutcha* and 2 *pucka* houses rendered unfit for human habitation. This gives a total of 2,043 houses destroyed or injured, so as to be uninhabitable, in the civil station and suburbs. In the city the damage was even more general and serious. In the *mahullas* of Badshahee Mundee, Bahadoorgunge, Shahagunge, Khurdabad, Nihalpore, Pura, Manohur Dass, and Atarsuiya, 355 *kutcha* and 24 *pucka* houses were overthrown by the local rains and choked drainage, and 298 *kutcha* and 8 *pukca* houses injured beyond repair. In parts of Mooteegunge and Kydgunge considerable damage was done by the same causes, but the greatest destruction was produced by the overflow of the Jumna. In these and in Daragunge no less then 2,909 *kutcha* and 33 *pucka* houses were completely destroyed, and 281 *kutcha* and 14 *pucka* rendered uninhabitable. This gives a total of 3,923 houses as the destruction in the city. Only one human life was lost—that of a child—crushed by the fall of a portion of an apparently sound *pucka* house in the leading street of the city, long after all danger had been supposed to have passed away. The inhabitants in nearly every case were able to remove and save their household property. Large quantities of stored grain, cotton seed, and *bhoosa*, chiefly belonging to wealthy or well-to-do *bunniahs* and other traders, have however been destroyed. The houses destroyed in the city itself were in many instances the property of wealthy natives, who are in no want of assistance to erect them again. Several thousands, however, of abjectly poor people have, by the complete destruction of their houses, been thrown on the world.

BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association will shortly be held, to draw up a protest against the imposition of the duty of 5 per cent. on fine-stapled cotton.

THE ruler of Mishar, a place in the Persian Gulf, has ordered all slave-holders to be brought before him with a view to the emancipation of their slaves.

THE Princes and Chiefs under the presidency of Bombay have received intimation that they are expected to be in the capital by the 30th October to be in readiness for the Prince of Wales's arrival. The Governor of Bombay will probably hold a durbar in the first week of November.

THE *Bombay Gazette* believes "the etiquette to be observed on the arrival of the Prince of Wales has been arranged as follows: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will go on board the *Serapis* to welcome His Royal Highness, and will accompany him ashore. His Excellency the Viceroy will receive His Royal Highness at the landing place, where probably the address of the inhabitants of Bombay will be presented. Sir Philip Wodehouse, not waiting for this ceremony, will go on to Parell, and be in readiness there to receive his Royal guest and the Viceroy. After His Royal Highness has reached Parell, Lord Northbrook will take his leave and go to Malabar Point."

IT is rumoured that Gunesh Khind, that magnificent Poona palace of the Bombay Governors, is suspected to be in a shaky condition. Some years ago, just after it was built, it was declared dangerous, and the walls were all cemented. A noted case came before the High Court, in which the contractor or builder was criminally charged regarding the lakhs and lakhs of rupees squandered in erecting this building, but the late Mr. Anstey defended his prisoner so ingeniously that a verdict of "not guilty" was brought in by the jury. The cement which has been used is, in mine as well as the opinions of others, not everlasting, and it would indeed be a pity to see one of the finest Governor's palaces in India crumble down so soon after its erection.

THE committee appointed at Bombay to prepare the programme for the reception of the Prince of Wales have resolved to submit the following propositions to Government: That the committee are of opinion that the Apollo Bunder is the most suitable place for His Royal Highness's landing; that, after landing, the Corporation may be allowed to present their address to His Royal Highness; according to the practice usual on such occasions; that the line of route from the landing place to Parell be decorated —the Dockyard authorities, the Port Trustees, and the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee assisting; that the town be illuminated on the evening of Tuseday, the 9th November, being His Royal Highness's birthday, and that the arrangements be made for a display of fireworks in Back Bay; that arrangements be made on Wednesday, the 10th November, for His Royal Highness's visit to the harbour and the caves of Elephanta; that the entertainment to the seamen and marines of the fleet in harbour be arranged for Friday, the 12th, and that for the school children on Saturday, the 13th November; that a fair be held on the Esplanade on Saturday, the 13th November, and that arrangements be made for public amusements and athletic games for natives.

DISSENSIONS appear to have broken out among our Bombay friends over the business of the reception of the Prince, and, according to the *Times of India*, the public are wrath at being practically excluded, by the action of the committee, from having "any voice or influence in the preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales." The cause of complaint briefly stated is as follows: The Reception Committee that was elected at the public meeting had arranged for a "preliminary meeting a day or two later, and as no intimation of the business to be transacted was given, the larger part of the committee did not attend, imagining in all probability that nothing of importance would be done then, but that real business would be reserved for future meetings." To their disgust some twenty-five who did attend elected an Executive Committee from their own number, and the rest thus quietly "jockeyed" are left out in the cold. The result, says the *Times of India*, is showing itself in a tightening of the purse strings generally on the part of those who were before inclined to subscribe liberally. Even if the people of Bombay have cause for dissatisfaction, we are not inclined to believe with our contemporary that they will let it avail to stint their loyal demonstrations on an occasion like the advent of the Prince of Wales at the gate of the Orient.

OFFICIAL news from Aden to the 4th of August says: "It is reported that Moostapha Azim Pasha, the new Governor-General of Yemen, is about to undertake active operations against the Hasheed tribes, which are still holding out, north of Saana, against the authority of the Ottoman Porte. Telegraphic communication has been established as far as Zaideyah, and will be extended to Mohaiel, the chief city in the Aseeree country, as soon as the Hasheed tribes are brought into subjection. The wire will then doubtless be prolonged to the Hadoodal Harum, or the holy places. Hussun Bey, the Egyptian Commodore in the Red Sea, arrived at Hodeida a short time ago in the Khedive's man-of-war *Denz*, and has proceeded with some exports to Zeyla, a port on the African Coast, to the eastward of the Gulf of Tajura, to ascertain whether coal is to be found there. Aboo Bukur, the Ameer of that district, accompanied the Commodore. Zeyla is supposed to have been recently ceded to the Khedive by the Ottoman Porte. It is further rumoured that Redhwan Pasha had also arrived at Hodeida in the Egyptain corvette *Sarka*, and will shortly proceed to Zeyla. It is also said that the Khedive contemplates an expedition against Hurrar, a large town in the interior of Africa, which was visited in disguise by Captain Burton about the year 1855. Large quantities of coffee are grown at and about Hurrar, which is imported into Aden for the European markets. Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and nine, camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of July, bringing coffee, fruit, vegetables, wood, fodder, grain, and drinking water for sale.

ON Friday morning last a second landslip took place on the Bhore Ghât, very close to the site of the one which took place lately, and which has proved to be of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. About midday the ordinary morning train, which leaves Poona for Bombay at 9 A. M., reached the part of the line which has been blocked by last week's slip. It is about midway between Khandalla and the reversing station. With very creditable despatch and care, and with such regard for the comfort and safety of the passengers as the circumstances would permit, the passengers of the Poona train were got across the ugly and dangerous gap to the train which was waiting to receive them on the other side. The bustle consequent on this transfer was beginning to subside, most of the passengers having taken their seats in the second train, when the gang of coolies who are engaged in clearing away the *debris* of last week's landslip, and in boring the immense mass of solid rock which blocks up the line, were alarmed by the falling of a few small stones from the superincumbent rock. This was followed, almost instantaneously, by a terrific cataract of huge cubical blocks of surface weathered trap rock, which came thundering and crashing down the face of the escarpment at whose base the railway winds between Khandalla and the reversing station. The natives fled along the line in terror, and even those who were at some distance from the scene of this alarming catastrophe made off in the opposite direction as rapidly as possible. The sight and sound were most appalling; but, as usual in such cases, the whole thing was over in one or two minutes, and the flight of the frightened by-standers became arrested. The current then began to set in towards the scene of the accident, all being now anxious to ascertain something of the causes or results of the slip. It was natural to suppose that, with so many natives working on that part of the line, many must have been killed or severely injured; and it was with a feeling of surprise and relief that every one heard that only one native coolie was hurt. As there happened to be a doctor amongst the passengers, it soon became known that, with the exception of some rather severe bruises, this man was more stunned and frightened than seriously hurt. A short time afterwards two other injured coolies appeared, but they too were found to be suffering only from bruises. One of these two was picked up from the jungle in the gorge below. According to his own statement he was struck by one of the falling stones and knocked over the side, and then he rolled down to the bottom. The probability, however, is that he either slipped or jumped over the edge in his terror, as the injuries were of that trifling nature which might be expected to happen to one rolling down a very precipitous slope. It is a marvellous thing that lives were not lost. Had the slip taken place five minutes sooner, many of the passengers must have been hurt or killed. Only about a couple of minutes before the accident, Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P., Mr. Keily, the Deputy Traffic Manager, and Mr. Riddel, the District Engineer, were standing just on the spot where the *debris* fell! Many tons of rock must have fallen, although the slip is of much less magnitude than last week's one. It is quite distinct, being about fifteen or twenty yards from the earlier accident. The fall has left a great brown scar on the face of the rock about twenty-five or thirty feet above the level of the railway line.

MADRAS.

ANOTHER gold-mining company is about to be started in Wynaad, and orders have already been sent to Australia for a crushing machine, which is expected in about two months.

AS it has been decided that the Prince of Wales shall visit Seringapatam, and other spots of interest in the neighbourhood, the Maharajah will not visit Bangalore. Major Hay, the Commissioner of the Astagram Division, accompanied by Mr. Carthcart Dobbs, the Executive Engineer, proceeded to Seringapatam a fortnight ago to see how the Dherai Dhowlat could be patched up to make it presentable for the Prince of Wales.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says: "Colonel Prettejohn, Commanding the 18th Hussars at Secundrabad, has just been on a visit to Simla about his grievance. It appears that he stands first on the list in his presidency for the next vacant brigade, but as his regiment is to return to England shortly, it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief at Madras to pass over the Colonel. We are glad his representations to Lord Napier have had a favourable result, and the gallant Colonel is to obtain the coveted command. Colonel Prettejohn, when a Captain in the old 14th Dragoons, was well known in these provinces some years ago."

FROM the last issue of the Tanjore *District Gazette* it appears that the reported number of cases of death from cholera in the district last June was 3,204. Heavy as this bill of mortality is, there is reason to fear it is far below the actual number of deaths, for in remote villages people are so ignorant and superstitious that they often decline to state the real causes of death, fearing that the authorities want the information for dissecting the bodies of those who die from cholera. A correspondent, writing from Tanjore town, says that on the 1st instant they were favoured with a very heavy downpour of rain, which lasted nearly all day, and that cholera was subsiding.

THE Governor of Ceylon has been officially informed that the Prince of Wales will reach Colombo on the 11th December from Tuticorin, and that His Royal Highness will leave Ceylon so as to reach Calcutta on the 23rd. It is supposed that His Royal Highness will leave Ceylon for Trincomalee, so that we shall not see much of him in Colombo. A kraal at Advisawella, an elk hunt on the Bopattalawas, a run through the young coffee districts, the shooting of a bear on the way to Trincomalee, will, next to laying the first stone of the breakwater, and cutting the first sod of the Uva railway, perhaps at Rosita station, we suppose, be the main features of the programme to be arranged. The Royal fleet will take care to give the dangerous lee shore of Madras, during the north east monsoon, a wide berth in their voyage up the Bay of Bengal to the City of Palaces.

WE stated last week that Valia Coil Thumpuran, the consort of the Senior Ranee of Travancore, had been made a State prisoner by order of the Madras Government and sent to Alleppy. Perhaps the following in a Trevandrum letter to the *Cochin Argus*, may throw some light on the circumstance.: "The news as it reached me is that some time ago an anonymous petition from some intriguing person here found its way to the Madras

Government, to the effect that *endeavours are being made to poison His Highness the First Prince of Travancore.* This petition was forwarded to His Highness through the Resident for enquiry, and it was on receipt of this communication that the palace was put into such a commotion. The author of this mischief has not been detected as yet, and the communication itself should be treated with the contempt it deserves. There is not the slightest foundation for tht report contained in the petition, which must have been concocted by those who wish to throw discredit on the Travancore Durbar. Knowing as we do the particular regard and affection which the Maharajah has for his brother the First Prince, the public deeply sympathize with His Highness that any scandalous story of this sort should have reached the Madras Government. The writer, I am further informed, not only mentions that His Highness the First Prince is to be poisoned, but has the audacity to name *the Dewan as being one who is to share a similar fate!* Suspicion rests upon one or two persons immediately connected with the palace, and they have been questioned, but, as may be expected, they have disclaimed all knowledge of the same."

BURMAH.

HEAVY floods have occurred in the Prome district. The water has risen considerably higher than in the great flood which occurred in 1871.

ASIA.

IT is stated at Pekin that the Chinese Government proposes to send an embassy to England in reference to the murder of the late Mr. Margary.

THE officials in Yunan are said to be in a state of great excitement at the supposed vengence, which the British are going to take for the murder of Mr. Margary. They are raising soldiers *en masse*, and declare that they will prevent any investigation.

NO satisfaction has yet been obtained for the murder of Mr. Blacklock at Pagoda Anchorage. The smugglers, it is said, are crowing over their victory.

THE *Pekin Gazette* of the 19th June contains the following Imperial announcement: "We, the Imperial Regents, command Li Han-chang, the Governor-General of the Hoo Kwang provinces, to proceed, post haste, to Yunan to enquire into and settle a certain affair which has taken place in that province; and we command Wang Tung-tseo, during the absence of Li Han-chang from his post at Woo-chang-foo, to temporarily perform the duties of Governor-General of Hoo Kwang, together with those of his own post of Governor of Hoo-pep. Respect this!"

A STRANGE affray has occurred in a public street of Macao between the editor of the *Independente* and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Barretto, one of nine litigants against that paper for libel. The facts of the case are difficult to ascertain at present, as each side gives a different version of the occurrence; but what is certain is that Mr. Barretto has an ugly black eye, and the fighting editor a broken head. The Governor, it appears, has ordered the affair to be investigated at once. This, we presume, disposes of one of the cases against the *Independente*. The plaintiffs in the other eight now seem somewhat backward in coming forward.

THE Russian *Invalide* publishes intelligence respecting General Lomakine's expedition to Krasnovodsk, and states that its object was to make a scientific survey of the rivers Ouzboi and Atrek. General Lomakine concentrated his troops near Moullah on the 1st June, and arrived on the 20th of the same month at Igda, whence he sent a detachment with topographers to Sary Kamisch. The *Invalide* adds that the expedition will remain at Igda until news is received that the exploring party have reached Sary Kamisch. General Lomakine will return *viâ* Aidin to the Little Balkan, and will then proceed in a southerly direction along the Lower Atrek. Eighteen Khans of Merv, among whom was the brother of the chief Khan of Merv, have visited General Lomakine at Igda.

THE latest telegraphic intelligence from General Lomakin's Turkestan expedition announces that the General is now on his return march from the Igda Wells. The reconnoitring party which left Igda for Sary Kamisch has arrived safely at the Tscharyschli Wells situated 150 versts in a north-westerly direction. The principal chiefs of the Teking tribes have declared to General Lomakin that the Tekings had, in a special assembly, resolved to submit to Russia, and to surrender all the prisoners in their hands. The surrender of the latter was accordingly at once effected. The nomad tribes friendly to Russia now leave caravans unmolested, and have punished those who had committed hostile acts against Russians. Five hundred liberated Persian prisoners from Khiva have arrived at Igda, having travelled through the Teking territory. The Tekings have opened bazaars.

Vanity Fair's correspondent "Misanthrope" tells rather a good story about the Sultan of Zanzibar. He says: The two words in our language which most mystify El Musafir are the terms "Club" and "Cabinet." As to the first he is under a singular misapprehension. You are aware that it is to the last degree indecorous and indelicate to refer to the ladies of a Mussalman family. Only one mode of alluding to them is permissible. You may express to an Eastern gentleman your hope that his "house" is well. My Tunisian friend hearing me sometimes say in the morning that I had been at my club, or in the evening that I am going there, has taken it for granted that I have external to my lodgings some such an establishment as King Solomon's, though on a smaller scale; consequently he always greets me when we first meet by saying: "I hope your club has rested well, and is in good health." When I attempted to explain to him that the London clubs were in reality mainly frequented by old woman, it only confirmed him in his mistake."

THE "settlement" of the Chinkiang riot business is announced by the last papers to hand from Shanghai. After a good deal of difficulty, Mr. Medhurst (who was compelled to get a special deputy sent down by the Viceroy to require from the military officials the production of the ringleaders) succeeded in obtaining satisfaction. Four of the ringleaders, says the *Courier and Gazette*, were bambooed in the presence of consular officials, each man receiving eighty blows with the heavy bamboo soundly administered, and they were further sentenced to be cangued at the consulate gate for two months. Four others were to be punished as accessories, and a satisfactory proclamation has been determined upon, detailing the offence and punishment, warning all persons to treat ladies and consular premises with the proper deference, and prohibiting the soldiery from congregating in knots within settlements unless on service. This is all very well so far as it goes. But to our mind it is just about the most useless way of getting satisfaction that can be devised in a country like China. Unless we consent to adopt the native system, and insist on the vicarious responsibility of officials, rows and riots will be just as plentiful henceforth as they have been hitherto.

THE Japanese ship *Koriu-maru* (*Columbine*) has returned from the Inland Sea, where she has been employed picking up old ordnance. She has on board a miscellaneous collection, from a 12-ton gun down to carronades. Some amongst the lot are veritable curios. Some are said to have been used on the occasion of the expulsion of the Christains, but the most interesting are two veritable breech-loading cannons, said to be two hundred or two hundred and fifty years old. They do not appear to be quite complete, but the principle of their construction appears to have been almost identical with one of the existing schemes for the conversion of Enfield rifles. Some of the smaller guns are of a pattern not unfamiliar, we believe, to dealers in bronze, which may be described as something resembling an elongated soda water bottle, and on one of them, which was exposed to view, was the following inscription, which is worth transcribing: "This gun is made of a mixture of copper and tin. Its name is *Hyaku-teti-ho*, as it will easily carry over 100 ken. If the enemy come within the distance of 100 ken, many small balls are to be fired at them. It is made so as to be easily carried on the battle field. If the party be defeated and have not time to carry it away with them in their retreat, the nail on the stand should be driven into the touchhole, in order to prevent its hurting its late owners whilst in the hands of the enemy. Spring of 10th year Bunkwa (1813)." As the bore of this gun was about an inch and a half, the limited range assigned to it—200 yards—in comparison with the powers of modern artillery would seem to argue that the Japanese powder of that date was much inferior in quality to that now in common use.

LITERARY.

RAJAH SURENDRA MOHUN TAGORE is about to bring out a history of England in rhyme, which may also be set to music.

DR. R. PISCHEL has ready for the press an edition of the Dravidian Recension of Kâlidâsa's Vikramorvasî. It will probably be printed in Germany.

AN illustrated Chinese paper, the blocks for which are to be obtained by arrangement from the *Illustrated London News*, is projected at Shanghai.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in his absence from England, is writing a series of letters, which are printed simultaneously in different newspapers in the United Kingdom. One of these letters, headed "From Ceylon," has just been published.

Another native newspaper, called the *Indian Spectator*, is about to be published "under the management of a competent staff of writers, whose object it will be to point at the abuses current in native society, to expose its foibles, and to improve generally the tone of native morality."

THE new museum at Colombo is nearly completed, and will contain an Oriental and general library and a museum of natural history and antiquities. Liberal grants have been made from the colonial revenues for its endowment, and the India Office has contributed many valuable Oriental works from its stores.

IN the second edition of his "Dravadian Grammar" which is just out—a volume of nearly a thousand pages—the Rev. Dr. Caldwell tells a story *apropos* of the question of transliteration as it applies to Indian languages. It appears that the letters *y* and *v* are frequently in pronunciation affixed in Dravidian dialects to the vowels: thus *e* is pronounced *ye* and *o*, *vo*. Natives with a smattering of English apply this rule to our own language. Thus "every" becomes "yevery" and "over," "wover." "One of the best instances of this peculiarity," writes Dr. Caldwell, "which I have heard of was mentioned to me by some members of my family. As they were travelling along a road in Tinnevelly they passed a finger-post at a cross-road on which the name of a place was inscribed in English. They did not catch the name as they passed, and therefore sent back a native girl to find it out for them. The girl knew very little English, and said on her return that she could not make out the name though she could repeat the letters. "What are they?" Answer: 'Yen, yeh, yell, yell, woe, woe, war. These dreadful sounds represented the name *Nalloor!*"

MR. GRANT DUFF's diary in India contains the following story, which we think may interest our readers generally and our Lahore friends especially: "A tigress which lived in captivity at Lahore made her escape one day, and not unnaturally startled the station pretty considerably. At length the gardener in whose domain her cage was situated went to the proper authority, and begged to be

ordered to take the runaway back. 'Order you to take it back!' was the reply. 'I'll give you no such order—it would be ordering you to be killed.' 'Not at all, Sir,' said the man. 'Only give me the order, and I will take the tigress back.' 'I'll give you no such order, but you may do as you please,' was the rejoinder. Hereupon the man, taking off his turban, walked up to the creature, which was lying in a shrubbery which it had probably mistaken for a jungle, and, after a courteous salutation, said to her: 'In the name of the powerful British Government I request you to go back to your cage.' At the same time he put his unfolded turban round her neck and led her back. The poor fellow lost his life, not long afterwards, while trying the same experiment on a bear, whose political principles were not equally good.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BIGGS, Sub-Lieutenant W. H., to England for six months.
BOYD, Surgeon H., to Bombay for one month to appear before a medical board.
GOUGH, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H., to Simla to the 30th September.
HARCOURT, Major P. H., to Mussoorie to the 15th October.
LENTON, Quartermaster C., to England to appear before a medical board.
MACCALL, Captain G., to Calcutta for thirty days to appear before a medical board.
RADDOCK, Surgeon-Major C. E., to Bombay for thirty days.
RAMSAY, Major M., sixty-one days' leave.
THOMSON, Major G. C., to Bustee to 15th February 1876.
TOBIN, Surgeon W., to England for six months.
TAIT, Captain J. S., leave for one month.
TYNDALL, Major G., to Europe for one year.
WALL, Surgeon N. R., to England for six months.
WALKER, Captain A. M., to remain in Ceylon to the 18th September.
WAUCHOPE, Captain R. A., to Calcutta for thirty days to appear before a medical board.
WALKER, Colonel M., to be a Brigadier-General.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

COWAN, Captain C. H., to Europe for one year and twenty-six days.
DAVIDSON, Captain J., to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General.
DICKSON, Captain J. B. B., to Europe for one year.
DRUMMOND, Captain F. C. W., to Europe for eighteen months.
HENNELL, Lieutenant W. F., to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern.
MCKENNA, Surgeon C. J., to Europe for two years.
MUIR, Lieutenant A. M., to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.
PASKE, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H., to Europe for two years.
PENNINGTON, Captain C. R., to Europe for one year, three months, and twenty-seven days.
ROBINSON, Major J. I., promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
ROSS, Captain A. G., to be Assistant Adjutant-General.
ROWCROFT, Major G. C, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
WELLER, Lieutenant A. T., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
WILSON, Lieutenant W. B., ditto.

PUBLIC WORKS.

BICKERS, Mr. C. L., transferred to the North-Western Provinces.
CAUSLEY, Mr. W., re-appointed to act as Supervisor, 1st Grade, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
CORSTORPHAN, Mr. G., posted to the Military Works Branch.
ENGLEDUE, Captain W. J., re-appointed to act as Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
REID, Mr. G., re-appointed to act as Overseer of the 1st Grade.
ROSSENRODE, Mr. T. W., permitted to resign his appointment in the P. W. Department.
WINDLE, Mr. J. A., to act as Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

BENGAL.

BLAIR, Mr. R. W., to officiate as an Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency.
DEY, Mr. G. G., Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Sarun, leave for three months.
MATTHEWS, Mr. H., Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bettiah, to be a member of the Charitable Dispensary at Burhurwa.
NUGENT, Mr. J., Asst. Magistrate and Collector, transferred to Sarun.
RIVETTH-CARNAC, Mr. M., to officiate as an Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.
SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., to act as an Asst. Superintendent of Police, Dacca.
WELLS, Mr. W. S., leave for three months.

OUDH.

BICKERS, Mr. E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, two year's furlough.
CONNELL, Mr. C. J., to officiate as Settlement Officer of Gonda.
HARRINGTON, Mr. A. H., leave for three months.
HART, Mr. N., Acctt. 4th Grade, six months' leave.
HOOPER, Mr. J., Assistant Commissioner, Seetapore, two months' leave.
KHAN, Munshi N. A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Pertabgurh.
MIDDLETON, Mr. C. J., Asst. Engineer, 2nd Grade, Gya, three months' leave.
PARSHAD, Munshi D., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Roy Bareilly

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

ADDIS, Mr. D. F., to be a Justice of the Peace for the North-Western Provinces.
ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., Assistant Settlement Officer, Fatehpore, one month's leave.
DUTHOIT, Mr W., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapore, two months' leave.
GRANT, Mr. C., District and Sessions Judge, Banda, two months' leave.
MURRAY, Rev. H., Chaplain of Moradabad, two months' leave.
POLLEN, Mr. F., Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Bulandshur, leave for one month.
REID, Mr. J. R., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Azimgurh, in addition to his other duties.
ROBINSON, Mr. P., to be Reporter on the Venacular Press for Upper India in addition to his other duties.
WATTS, Mr. C. W. P., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Azimgurh, three months' leave.
WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., to be Deputy Superintendent Family Domains Maharajah of Benares.

MADRAS.

AINSLIE, Mr. W. D., to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Ganjam District.
ARBUTHNOTT, the Hon'ble D., to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue.
BALLARD, Mr. G. A., to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue.
FOORD, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H., to Europe for two years.
HOUSTON, Surgeon-Major J. M., to be Physician to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.
JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G., to have a pension.
LLOYD, Surgeon-Major E. E., to be Zillah Surgeon and Supdt. of Jail, Tanjore.
LOUDON, Colonel J., to Europe for one year.
NAIDU, Baboo S. N., to be Subordinate Judge of Salem.
PILLAY, Baboo T. V. P., to be Subordinate Judge of Tuticorin.
ROW, Raboo R. V., to be Subordinate Judge of Negapatam.
ROW, Baboo V. G., to be Subordinate Judge of Coconada.

PUNJAB.

NICHOLETTS, Captain R. C., transferred to the Jullundur district.
POVAH, Lieutenant J. R., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer.
RAM, Baboo N., Officiating Extra Asst. Commissioner, transferred to Sirsa.
SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., Asst. Commissioner, Sirsa, leave for eighty-nine days.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

14TH AUGUST.

Alexandria, 12th August.

ON the 3rd instant the Governor of the Soudan forwarded information to the Khedive that the King of Abyssinia was preparing to invade Egyptian territory. The Khedive immediately sent reinforcements to the frontier.

London, 12th August.

THE Bank of England rate of Discount has been reduced to 2 per cent. The rate ruling in the open market is $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Madrid, 12th August.

DON ALFONSO has ordered a levy of 100,000 men.

London, 13th August.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued to-day by commission by Her Majesty. In her Speech she says: "My relations with all foreign Powers are most cordial, and I confidently anticipate the maintenance of European peace. The visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar has led to the conclusion of a supplementary connection for the more complete suppression of the East African slave trade. I deeply regret the Yunnan outrage, which is at present the subject of careful enquiry, and no efforts will be spared to punish the instigators and perpetrators. The condition of my colonies is prosperous, and I look for important and valuable results from the proposed Conference for confederation of the South African States." Her Majesty in conclusion eulogistically enumerated numerous measures of the Session.

Latest advices from the Cape state that public opinion is favorable to Lord Carnarvon's scheme for the confederation of South African States.

16TH.

London, 14th August.

THE following orders appear in Saturday's Gazette: Colonel Baker to be cashiered. William Irwin to be Colonel of the 34th Foot. The principal new features in the regulations for Regimental Exchanges are that both officers exchanging must declare upon their honour that no cause exists affecting their professional efficiency, and that no money had been contributed by the other officers.

Captain Webb, the celebrated swimmer, has unsuccesfully attempted to swim across the Channel.

17TH.

London 16th August.

THE Princes of Servia and Montenegro have formally assured the Porte of their neutrality in the present insurrection in Herzegovina.

18TH.

New York, 15th August.

THE Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the cotton crop as having declined owing to drought. The general average is now about 85 per cent. of a full crop.

London, 16th August.

THE price of wheat has declined 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter. The rate of discount ruling in the open market is $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

19TH.

London, 17th August.

THE Homeward Mails *vid* Brindisi, which left Calcutta on 20th July and Bombay on 23rd, were delivered yesterday.

Ragusa, 17th August.

THE latest advices from the seat of war in Herzegovina state that 20,000 Turkish troops are operating against the insurgents. Apprehensions exist of a religious war between the Moslems

and Christians. An insurrection of a serious character has broken out on the northern frontier of Bosnia.

London, 18th August.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Sheffield, where they received a splendid reception. The weather in England, which has lately been very wet, is now brilliant.

20TH.

London, 19th August.

THE Royal Yacht *Alberta*, with Her Majesty the Queen aboard, when crossing from Cowes to Gosport yesterday ran down the yacht *Mistletoe*, which sank, three being drowned.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th—Talisman from Liverpool. 9th—Str. Satara from Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab. John O'Gaunt from London. Olivier Madeleine from Pondicherry. Str. Maharata from Rangoon. Benan from Liverpool. Str. Newcastle from Tuticorin. 11th—Asia from Liverpool, Lady Bagot———Str. Genova from Cagliari and Colombo. 12th—Str. Duke of Lancaster from London viâ Suez Canal. 13th—Str. Moulmein from Straits, &c. Rajpootana from Bombay viâ Coasts. Knowsley Hall from Liverpool. Bannockburn from Liverpool. Str. Scotia from Port Blair. 14th—Ailsa from Liverpool. Conqueror from Liverpool. 15th Edith—Warren from Liverpool. Norval from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 7th—Str. Abyssinia for Straits. Sir John Lawrence for Chittagong. 8th—Rona for London. 9th—Arundel Castle for New York. 10th—Gauloise for Mauritius. St. Atholl for London viâ Suez Canal. Jeanie Douglas for London. City of Venice for London viâ Suez Canal. 11th—Pekin for Bombay. Killean for Liverpool. Str. Africa for Bombay viâ Coasts. 12th—Str. Almora for London viâ Suez Canal. Astracana for New York. Gange for London. Str. Chancellor for Straits and Hong-Kong. 13th—Artist for West Indies. Penang for Port Blair and Camorata. 14th—Str. Sultan for London viâ Suez Canal. 15th—Str. Mahratta for Akyab and Rangoon. Str. Soctra for Rangoon and Moulmein.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship *Aroca*, Commander T. H. Torbock, arrived at Bombay on Thursday week last with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. Nash, Captain Tauncy, Captain McGregor, Mr. W. White, Mr. W. Unsworth, Mr. T. MacMahon, Mr. T. Fox.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. S. S. Porter, Major General Walker, Mr. Hullah, Mr C. T. Metcalfe, Mr. G. Sees, Mr. A. S. Foster, Mr. T. T. Holman, Mr. E. Talbot and Mr. B. Cronadale.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. E. Smith.

FROM ADEN.—Captain and Mrs. Butler and Mr. Motabhoy Tabeliey.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Hydaspes*, Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed from Bombay on the 14th August for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. H. G. Keene, 2 infants and native female servant; Dr. and Mrs. N. R. Wall, Mr. T. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berrie, Mrs. Travisi, Col. Foord, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Squrr, child and infant, Col. Langmore, Mr. T. H, Rawlins, Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, Mr. H. H. Peray, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, infant, and European female servant; Capt. S. W. Jenner, Mrs. Tellow and infants, Capt. Babar, Col. F. Alexander, Lt. Col. D. W. Williams, Lieut. R. F. Powell, Mr. Power, Mr. T. Spencer, Mr. E. Pilkington.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt. Horsford, Mr. J. G. Craig Herklots, Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Mr. L. G. Mundy, Mr. Alex. Smith, Lt-Col. Depree, Mr. Niven.

FOR VENICE.—Col. H. A. Woodhouse, Lirut. Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Major Fryer, Mrs. S. B. Cary, Mr. John Ryan.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr. A. G. Mackenzie.

FOR ADEN.—Capt. W. T. Morgan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLEBROOKE'S SANSKRIT DICTIONARY, Serampore, 1825. *Scarce.* Rs. 10.

KADARNATH BANERJEE,
Bartalla, Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, 16th August 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 24th instant, *on account of the Hindoo Festival* "Junmo Ostomee" in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of twenty thousand tons, or 400,000 cubic feet of Rubble or Ballast Stone (Bombay trap being preferred or stone of equal quality) for Road metal. Delivery to be taken in boat at ship's side. Tenders to state clearly the price per ton of 20 cubic feet.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1875.

By order,
O. D. CHILL,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5t August 1875.

FORT GLOSTER JUTE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

THE Second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Registers will be closed from 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
R. MACALLISTER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

IMMEDIATEEY at the close of the abovementioned Meeting, the Meeting will be made Extraordinary, for the purpose of correcting clerical errors in Clause 103 of the Company's Article's, by substituting the word "once" for the word "twice," and by striking out the word "half."

By order of the Directors.
R. MACALLISTER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 6th August 1875.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, enforced by a life-long pledge, and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating drinks.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, times, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do good rather than to receive benefit

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—Entrance fee may be as low as Re. 1. Quarterly subscription—Males, 12 ans.; Females, 8 ans.

ELIGIBILITY.—Male and Female are admitted, and are on a perfect equality as to eligibility for office, &c.

MEMBERSHIP.—About 800,000 Members, including Military Officers, Clergymen Governors, College Professors, Lawyers, Directors, Merchants, Clerks, Soldiers, Sailors, and Mechanics.

SCOPE.—The Membership is fraternal, all being entitled to the privileges of the whole Order.

MODE OF WORK.—Employment of competent Lecturers, printing of temperance works, and formation of temperance libraries.

RESULTS.—The violations of pledges amount to only about 5 per cent. annually.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 25 *in advance.*

All Subscriptions and monies due to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *to be made payable to* MESSRS. NICHOLLS & CO., *Financial Agents,* 8 *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 *annas.*

CONTENTS OF No. 2110, AUGUST 21ST, 1875.

The Rupee at 1s 9½d.—The new Tariff—Desultory thoughts on the Rent Question—Mr. Atkinson's N.-W. Gazeteer—A Materialist's Theory of Spiritualism—The Tree of Life—Goethe's "Faust," III—"The University and the Man therein"—Editorial Notes—The Week—Paris Gossip—The Hills—Our Library Table—Poetry—Letters to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Mary Ann INGLIS, of Intally in Calcutta, a Spinster, died at Calcutta.

John MULLER, a Christian resident of Darjeeling in the Province of Bengal, died at Darjeeling on the 23rd February 1874.

Henry INGLIS, of No. 15, Berkeley Square, in the country of Middlesex, in England, and formerly of Cheerapoonjee in the Presidency of Bengal, died in England on the 31st July, 1860.

George Walter PINDER, a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department Indore, died near Gwalior on the 15th April 1875.

William Henry SAVILL, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Rautenberg and Savill, of No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, Hide Brokers, died at Calcutta, on the 16th July 1875.

John Conrad SCHORN, of No. 1, Canning Square, Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Calcutta, on the 29th July 1875.

Archibald KENNEDY, Chief Engineer of the Steam-ship *Punjab*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, died at Calcutta on the 3rd April 1875.

Revd. Charles WARREN, of the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Tounghoo in British Burmah, died at Tounghoo on the 3rd June 1875.

Henry WOODROFFE, a Supervisor in the Western Rajpootana Railway Surveys, died at Bareilly on the 11th February, 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II. of 1874, to Mrs. Catherine Woodroffe, mother of the deceased.

HIGH COURT, } F. S. COLLIS,
Calcutta, 7th August 1875. } *Offg. Administrator-General.*

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions. | **Life Reserve Fund £2,682,513: 7: 6.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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Rs.	49,597

N. A. CHICK,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th August, 1875. 100

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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers :—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating. "Kings," &c. Rs.	A.	"Thread and Shell." Rs.	A.	"Threaded." Rs.	A.	"Lily." Rs.	A.	"Beaded." Rs.	A.	"Fiddle." Rs.	A.	Usual Plating. "Fiddle." Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
„ Forks „	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Dessert Spoons „	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
„ Forks „	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons „	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	11	0
Salt „ each	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg „ „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd. „ „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle „	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce „ „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	8	2	12
Fish Knives „	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	8
Butter „ „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons „	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	8	4	8
Sugar Sifters „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	8
Pickle Forks „	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

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TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen	Rs. 24	0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. ..	„ 22	0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair	„ 8	0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes of sizes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	1 Gravy Dish	2 Pie or Baking Dishes
12 Cheese do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
12 Hot Water do.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.
2 Beefsteak Ds.		

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises :—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
12 Tea do. do.	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising :—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

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Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2111.] Calcutta : Saturday, 28th August, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during August and September 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 4th and 18th September.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 28th August, 11th and 25th September.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 28th August, 11th and 25th September.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 4th and 18th September.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 30th August and 27th September.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 6th September.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE and CARWAR, 31st August, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th September.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 30th August and 29th September.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 28th August, 4th, 11th, 20th and 27th September.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 1st, 8th, 15th and 24th September.

„ „ „ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd September.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 10th September.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 28th August and 23rd September.

„ „ „ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 2nd September.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 4th September.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 7th September, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th September.

Note.—This line *connects at Aden* with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co..

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., CALCUTTA.

ANCHOR LINE.

Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

To sail Friday, 10th September.

THE fine full powered Steamer "Macedonia," Capt. Laird, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess, and efficient staff of Stewards.

The "Macedonia" may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending Passengers.

		First class.	Second class.
Fares from Liverpool		Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ „ Suez		„ 300	„ 200
	From Glasgow, Saturday ; Liverpool, Saturday ; Bombay, Friday.		
"Macedonia"	....	....	10 September.
"Trinacria"	....	....	Friday. 6 October.
"Europa"	11 September.	18 September.	10 November.
"India"	9 October.	16 October.	8 December.
"Macedonia"	6 November.	13 November.	29 December.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats, plying in conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. } (Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER. *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further Notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer Sealdah Terminus.

AGENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS, 23rd August 1875. } GEO. LOW CALDER, *Acting Agent.*

NOTICE.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of twenty thousand tons, or 400,000 cubic feet of Rubble or Ballast Stone (Bombay trap being preferred or stone of equal quality) for Road metal. Delivery to be taken in boat at ship's side. Tenders to state clearly the price per ton of 20 cubic feet.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1875.

By order,
O. D. CHILL,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5th August 1875.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,
7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or
Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge,
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ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extrac from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,

With or Without Participation in Profits:

The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:

Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,

at Option of Assured:

Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:

Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:

Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:

Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:

And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:

Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:

No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	... **£ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income	...	... **£ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000,
(One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	.. .. ..	..	£1,000,000 0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia		76,424 0 0
	Interest		25,594 0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..		598,970 0 0

RETURING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in { Calcutta, ... COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras, ... PARRY & CO.
Bombay, ... REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo, ... FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore, ... PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		With Profits.
Annual Premium at Indian Rate	... Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates	... „	23 10 8
Difference	... Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with Compound Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE

NATIONAL GUARANTEE

AND

SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

MANAGER,
GEORGE TODD CHIENE.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kin General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	.. .. ..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	.. .. ..	4 „ „
12 „ „	.. .. ..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

NOTICE.

THE closing of the Sweep is postponed from the 7th to the 13th September, and the Drawing is to take place the following day.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

		Extra Strong Plating.																Usual Plating.	
		"Fiddle."		"Beaded."		"Lily."		"Threaded."		"Threaded and Shell."		"Kings," &c.		"Fiddle."				"Fiddle."	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz		28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8			22	0
Forks	„	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8			22	0
Dessert Spoons	„	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0			19	0
Forks	„	25	8	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	8			19	0
Tea Spoons	each	15	1	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	1			11	0
Salt	„	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8			1	2
Eggs	„	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8			1	2
Mustd.	„	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8			1	2
Soup Ladle	„	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0			8	0
Sauce	„	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0			2	0
Fish Knives	„	10	6	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	6			8	12
Butter	„	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12			2	12
Gravy Spoons	„	5	8	7	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	8			4	8
Sugar Sifters	„	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12			2	8
Pickle Forks	„	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4			1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen	.. .. ..	Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES	do. do. ..	„ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair		„ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CASH PRICES.

SHAKESPEARE.

THE PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE,
Edited by Charles Knight, with Notes and numerous beautiful Illustrations of Scenery, Costume, and Character. In 8 Vols. Imperial 8 vo., cloth. Rs. 40.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
Edited by Charles Knight, with 340 Illustrations. By Sir John Gilbert. Imperial 8 vo., neatly bound in cloth gilt; gilt edges. Rs. 12.
———Ditto, very handsomely bound in smooth Morocco, extra. Rs. 20.

THE "BOYDELL" SHAKESPEARE,
Edited with a scrupulous revision of the Text. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, with 66 beautiful Illustrations, selected from "The Boydell Gallery" and reproduced in Woodbury Type, 2 Vols, neatly bound in cloth gilt, extra. Rs. 24.

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Revised by the same Editors, with Portrait and 21 Illustrations from "The Boydell Gallery" in Permanent Photography, handsomely bound in cloth gilt, extra. Rs. 8-4.

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Carefully edited by Thomas Keightley. Printed at the Chiswick Press on fine paper, 6 Vols., bound in cloth. Rs. 15.
———Ditto, neatly half-bound in Morocco. Rs. 26.

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With Remarks on his Life and Writings. By Thomas Campbell. A new Edition, handsomely bound in cloth gilt, extra. Rs. 7.

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———Ditto, handsomely bound in half red Morocco. Rs. 6.
———Ditto, bound in half calf, *reduced to.* Rs. 4.

SHAKESPEARE AS PUT FORTH IN 1623.
A Reprint of Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies published according to the true original copies, neatly bound in half roan. Rs. 15.

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Neatly bound in limp Morocco. Rs. 4.

W. NEWMAN & CO.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2111.] Calcutta: Saturday, August 28, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

THE fall in the exchange value of the rupee is telling so heavily upon large classes in the country, that it has become emphatically the subject of the day. "Every one who has to "make a remittance to England, that is to say who has to make "a payment in gold while he receives his income in silver, "has to pay more silver, or in other words, a larger portion "of his income, than he had to pay when the value of his "income was higher." So much of the case is clear to every one. But is not this loss in exchange, the symptom of a greater loss? We reckoned the rupee formerly at two shillings, because it cost about that sum to make the coin. Now, owing to the fall in the price of silver, the rupee can be laid down for about one shilling and nine pence halfpenny, which therefore is its present exchange value. The fall is seen most clearly when we have to convert our money into the gold currency of England or any other country. The debasement is in the rupee itself, and the question is, does it not cling to it whether we keep it here, or send it abroad. In the former case, the fall will take the form of a general rise in prices: in the latter that of loss in exchange. The rupee is worth less than it was intrinsically, and will therefore buy less of foreign gold or goods. Does the fall extend further; and affect the internal exchanges of the country?

A correspondent says it does; and writes to us as follows: "We have to note that the effect of the depreciation in the finances of the country is much greater and more complicated than would at first be supposed. It is not by the exchange that Government loses, for it gets the full value, such as it is, of its silver. The injury it suffers comes from this, that the number of rupees which it is to receive as land revenue, and on many other accounts, is fixed, but their value has fallen. It is paid, not in the good old two shilling coin, but in our depreciated one and nine-penny money. And when it comes to spend what it has got, either by purchasing gold for its English payments, or stores or labour in India, it finds that its cash will not go so far as it did. In one way only can it get rid of such coins without loss. It can pass them on its servants and debtors, who have Hobson's choice in the matter—that or no other. And this it does, thereby reducing by 10 per cent. the income of all civil officers, soldiers, and fund-holders. Lord Northbrook said nothing of this part of the subject, wisely declining to open their eyes to the *wrong* they have suffered.

"He declines all responsibility in the matter. 'The Government of India,' he says 'is one of the best abused Governments in the world, and I have seen it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. This accusation reminds me of the witty lines—

> 'Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
> Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?'

'I need hardly say that Government is not a whit more responsible for the fall in silver than Bonaparte was for the flies. Governments can do much: when they interfere with trade they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world.'

"We need not stop to wonder whether Napoleon, *could* have effected, however unintentionally, the number of the blue bottles of our shambles; but it is certain that the Governor-General of India cannot waive aside, in this light and airy way, all responsibility for our present loss. Of course no one ever did assert that the fall in the value of silver was the fault of Government but the extent to which we have suffered by that fall, is due to Government action. By Act XVII. of 1835 a gold coin of 120 grains standard fineness was declared to be legal tender for ten rupees. Had we abided by the law, we would have now still a gold currency like the rest of world, and the fall in the value of silver would not have affected us any more than it affects England. In 1852 Lord Dalhousie by a proclamation demonetized gold, forbidding the treasury to receive it on account of Government. Thus he carried out his ideas even in the mint, and made his annexation policy hold good as against our gold coinage as well as against native States. Such being the facts, we leave it to our readers to judge whether Government can treat its own rupees as the flies in butchers' shops, things with which it has nothing to do, and which are altogether beyond its control.

"In an age when every one tries to avoid responsibility, we wonder whether the Finance Department would allow that it is responsible for its own ignorance. 'What the cause of the fall in the value of silver has been,' says His Lordship, 'and how long it will continue, it is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some nations from silver to gold, which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the market. It may arise from the increased production of silver.' That is to say, the Government does not know whether it is temporary or permanent, a passing and casual loss, with which we must put up, or a lasting evil, for which it is our duty to provide the remedy. But, this is the very point on which the public wishes for information. It has been exhaustively discussed in Germany in connection with the late change in the currency carried out in that country, and there are therefore ample materials for forming a judgment at the command of our Government. We have a strong opinion that the supply of silver from the new American mines is in excess of the demand, even at the present reduced price of four shillings and eight pence an ounce, and that its value must therefore continue to fall, perhaps until it reaches four shillings. But what we want at present is enquiry, by competent authorities, such, for instance, as Lord Northbrook himself. Instead of this we receive a candid confession of ignorance. We have not the slightest wish to exaggerate the loss caused by this depreciation of the coinage. In particular, we do not maintain with some that it has injured trade. We do not take Swift's line, when in attacking the debased copper made by the contractor Wood, he wrote in his happy doggerel—

> 'The half-pence are coming, the nation's undoing,
> Ther' is an end to your ploughing, your baking, your brewing—
> In short, you must all go to rack and to ruin!'

"The only sufferers are those who receive fixed incomes from rents, mortgages, the funds, or Government service. This class is however sufficiently large and strong to take care of itself. It includes the Governor and General and Council, the whole of the Civil Service, the army, European and Native, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and Clergy, our royal pensioners of State, most of the landholders, and all those in England who have lent money to Government in India or on the Government guarantee. Every member of this class, without exception, is losing 10 per cent. of his income by the policy of Government in clinging to a silver coinage. And there is every probablity that before many years the loss will increase to 25 per cent. These same persons made sufficient clamour when a third of the amount was taken from them under the form of income tax. They are silent now because they do not so clearly understand how it is they suffer, or what should be the remedy.

"Neither do we desire to underrate the difficulty of introducing a gold coinage, on the standard of the English sovereign, as a ten rupee piece, the only real, complete, and final way of

meeting the fall in silver. Government would have to convert rupees into gold, at a loss of 10 per cent., until things had found their level again, that is, until there was in the country only as much silver money as is required for petty transactions. There is no official estimate of the loss which would be thereby caused. We may however remark that those who say that the value of the rupees in circulation is two hundred millions sterling, and that a tenth of this sum would have to be expended in order to introduce gold, exaggerate very greatly. In the first place there cannot be more than a hundred millions of money in the country, and in the second we would only have to convert a part of this. Some silver would always be required for small sales, as in England. We believe that in a country where most dealings are very minute, by far the greater part of the coinage must always remain silver, and that our object could be effected by issuing twenty millions of gold sovereigns, at a loss of ten millions sterling. But whatever the cost, it could not be so great as to be equal to the annual disbursement of a million sterling as loss on exchange. Moreover, it would be necessary, in the interest of debtors, to provide that contracts made between 1872 and the date of a new currency law, that is, while the depreciated coinage prevailed, should be executed by payment in such coins. There are many other practical difficulties in the matter, which would require all our care and intelligence.

"These changes in the currency of a nation are great works, and have to be matured in every detail before they can be put in execution. But they are not impossible, and on proper occasions we should not shrink from effecting them. France has substituted gold for silver. Germany and Holland are doing the same. In 1819 the ordinary currency of England was and had for nineteen years been, bank notes and tokens, inconvertible, and then depreciated 30 per cent. below their nominal value. By Peel's Act cash payments, and the compulsory purchase of gold by the mint, at the fixed rate of £7-12-10½ were resumed. As our rupees are depreciated only 10 per cent, this change was three times as great and as costly as that now proposed. The reform is one which has been frequently carried out in different countries, and one which we must in the end adopt. And the longer it is postponed the more difficult it becomes. Silver is, and has been for centuries, sinking in value as compared to gold. The proportion between them was originally as ten to one, in the seventeenth century as fourteen to one, in the eighteenth as fifteen to one, now it is as seventeen and three-tenths to one. It is better to take the necessary trouble, and undergo the expense, of extricating ourselves from a bad position at once, than to wait until it has become worse. In this as in many other cases, the first loss is the least."

So far our correspondent.

THE average price of silver in London during the fourteen years, 1853-1866, was 61·39 pence per ounce, at which rate the intrinsic value of the rupee was 22·81 pence. The expense of freight, insurance, brokerage, &c., upon the transport of silver to India averaged during the same period about 3¼ per cent., while the seignorage charged at the mint including the premelting charge of 1 per mille is 2·1 per cent. The value of the coined rupee therefore *in India* is the intrinsic value of the metal contained therein, *plus* the seignorage or charge for manufacture and all other expenses incurred in the transport of the metal from Europe and its conversion into coin. The value of the same rupee abroad is simply the intrinsic value or selling price in the foreign market of the silver contained therein. Thus the average cost of the rupee in India during the 14 years ending with 1866, as compared with the present cost, was as follows :

	1853-1866.	1875.
	d.	*d.*
Intrinsic Value	... 22·81	20·44
With Freight, Insurance, &c., 3¼ per cent.	... 23·55	21·10
With Seignorage, 2·1 percent.	... 24·06	21·57

Thus whereas the rupee represented a little over 2*s.* nine or ten years ago, it has now sunk to 1*s.* 9½*d.* And there is little prospect, it may be feared, of any rise in its value. For the metal has fallen in value intrinsically ; nor is there much room, we think, to doubt the cause of the fall. The selection of any commodity to act as money, in but one part of the world, increases its value everywhere else. There is no doubt, says the great economist Say, that "if silver should cease to be current as money in Asia, the value of that metal in Europe would be affected, and more of it would have to be given in exchange for all other commodities. The adoption of any specific commodity to serve as money considerably augments its intrinsic value, or value as an article of commerce." Were the existing stock of silver and gold applied to no other use than the fabrication of plate or ornaments, the quantity would be abundant and much cheaper than it is at present. We do not think there can be any reasonable doubt that the heavy fall that has taken place in the price of silver arises from its having been so extensively demonetized of late years by other countries. The chief use of the precious metals is for currency, and were the nations of the world to begin demonetizing gold, and adopting silver as their standard in its room, we should see an immediate and heavy rise in the price of silver. It is not, we are satisfied, the increased production of silver that has brought this change about. The value of the precious metals in general is in the nature of things very little affected by an increase in their production ; for the obvious reason, that as they are nearly indestructible, the existing quantity in the world is already so enormous, that the increased yield adds but a very small proportion after all to the quantity already in existence, which is the accumulation of many centuries' production. Were we to demonetize silver in India, it is worth reflection as to what the effect would be upon the price of the metal. For it is the Eastern demand for silver that maintains it at its present price, and the fall that would take place therein upon the demonetization of the metal in India no one can forecast. The existing rupee currency of India is believed to be "moderately estimated" at two thousand millions of silver pieces including the fractional coins.

We look upon the currency question as by far the most important of the day, and while we give Lord Northbrook honour for the frank confession that Government is really in ignorance of what it ought to do, we think that confession should be but the prelude to the institution of careful and earnest enquiry into the whole subject. For it is a very grave fact, and may be fraught with issues we little suspect, that our currency has suddenly deteriorated in value ten per cent. by the change of standard which other nations have thought it wise to adopt. Their course may, for anything at present clearly discerned, prove very damaging to us, or it may prove the reverse. And while other nations are demonetizing silver, it may be that it is true wisdom for us to retain it as our standard. The currency question is so intricate and difficult a one, that it is wise to distrust first impressions altogether: and we are therefore unable to adopt our correspondents' sanguine and confident views. Suppose it to be true that the rupee has not merely fallen in its exchange value with other lands, but, as our correspondent assumes, that it has fallen in value in the same way for all purposes of internal exchange in India—we may not forget that economists are agreed in regarding such a tendency as healthful, and not injurious to the nation as a whole.

A fall in the value of money means a diminution of the pressure which rent, mortgages, taxes, bonds, inflict upon the industry subject to them. When money is declining in value, the debtor portion of the nation—those who have fixed money payments to make—benefit at the expense of the creditor portion, or those who have such payments to receive : and conversely when money is increasing in value. But the debtor portion of the country, is ever in an immense majority. In general terms it may be said to be the working part of the community, while the creditor portion *i.e.*, the small and comparatively idle class of capitalists and landlords, fundholders, annuitants of all kinds, landowners, mortgagees, the public service, and the salaried classes generally, find that though their incomes continue nominally the same, their purchasing power is lowered. They can no longer command the same amount of the labour of the producer's hands. The condition of the merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and farmers of a country is improved at the expense of the landlords and creditors, and the classes subsisting upon fixed incomes. Where the fall is rapid and heavy, such as we now see it in India

wages seldom keep pace *pari passu* with the rise in the cost of living, and the class of artizans and labourers may suffer severely for a while in consequence. But even this tends to stimulate industry and production :—

"As fixed or stationary payments," says McCulloch, "include "the interest of public debt as well as the many outgoings of "Government which do not readily accommodate themselves "to changes in the value of money, with the rents of farms and "houses let on lease, feu-duties, the interest of mortgages, and "other stationary loans, the payments to private annuitants and "clergymen, the fees of lawyers, physicians, &c., it is obvious "that, in a country like this, they must amount in the aggregate "to a vast sum. No doubt it sometimes, and indeed not unfre-"quently happens, that individuals belong to both classes, or "that they have fixed payments to receive as well as to make, "and that therefore neither the gain to the one party nor the "loss to the other, from fluctuations in the value of money, is "so great as might be at first supposed. Still, however, there "is no room for doubting that the greater proportion by far of "fixed payments is made to the classes not engaged in business "or in industrial undertakings by those who are ; and hence the "advantages which any considerable fall in the value of money "confers on the latter—that is, on those whose well-being, and "that of the public, are commonly supposed to be identical. "Such fall, by lightening the burden of taxation and of all "fixed charges, increases universally the productiveness of "industry and the rate of profit. And it is hardly necessary to "add that this increased profit operates as a spur to production "that it quickens all the operations of trade, and occasions "an increased demand for labour.

"The opposite effects follow when, instead of falling the "currency becomes more valuable. Taxes and fixed charges "being then augmented in an equal degree, the profits of those "by whom they are principally borne are proportionally reduced, "industry is depressed, and the situation of the productive class-"es changed for the worse. But though there cannot, so it "appears to us, be a doubt that a fall in the value of money, "however injurious to large classes, is, on the whole, advantage-"ous, we hope it will not be thence inferred that we are disposed "to approve any degree of an intentional reduction of its value. "Money being the standard or measure of value, *to interfere* "*with it, whether in the way of increase or diminution, would be* "*an act of extreme injustice.* Government is bound to protect, in "as far as possible, the rights and interest of all classes of its "subjects ; and it cannot, without trampling on its most sacred "duty, adopt, to benefit one part of them, any measure which "might be injurious to another part. But a fall in the value of "the precious metals caused by the greater facility of their pro-"duction, or by the discovery of new sources of supply, is a "wholly different matter. It depends in no degree on the theo-"ries of philosophers or the decisions of statesmen or legisla-"tors, but is the result of circumstances that are beyond human "control. And though, like a fall of rain after a long course "of dry weather, it may be prejudicial to certain classes, it is "beneficial to an incomparably greater number, including all "who are actively engaged in industrial pursuits ; and is, speak-"ing generally, of great public or national advantage."

These are very important considerations. We are not disposed to adopt them without modification, but we certainly regard it as a happy circumstance for India, that the changes which other governments of the world are making in their currency arrangements, tend to cheapen silver and not to augment its price. The movement, we see going on, is serious enough to call for the instant and careful attention of the State ; but it would be a far more serious matter for us were the movement in the opposite direction, when the great industrial classes of the country would be the main sufferers.

THE ANNUAL RAINFALL.

THERE is no problem in the meteorology of India, the practical issues of which are so important, as that of the causes which determine the distribution of the rainfall. That it is within the power of science to solve this problem, there is no reason perhaps to doubt ; and there are certain peculiarities in the meteorology of India which seem to justify the hope that this knowledge when attained, will enable us to some extent to forecast our seasons, or at least to speak with some confidence of their probable character for some months in advance. The meteorology of the monsoon region is comparatively simple, and an eminent authority has indicated India as pre-eminently the country in which the systematic study of meteorology promises to be attended with the most speedy results. It has long been known that, together with the semi-annual reversal of the winds, an equally regular change takes place in the distribution of temperature, atmospheric pressure, and all other conditions which either influence the winds or are influenced by them : and that all that is characteristic of either monsoon season in general, is persistent while it lasts. But it is not so generally known that systematic observation in Bengal, has shown that the abnormal features of each monsoon are almost equally persistent. The fact was first noticed we believe by Mr. Blanford, when comparing the distribution of atmospheric pressure in the two rainy seasons of 1868 and 1869. In the first of these years, the barometers of Saugor Island and False Point indicated during many months, the existence of an unduly low pressure in the north-west corner of the Bay. This necessarily affected the winds around, obstructing their passage towards Behar and the Upper Provinces, and determining an unusually heavy fall of rain in the south-western corner of the Gangetic Delta, and proportionate drought in the region to the north-west. What the cause of this depression may have been, Mr. Blanford was not able to say ; but it is important to notice that it was peculiar to the season of 1868, and not recurrent in subsequent years ; that it made its appearance as early as April, and became intensified up to August, after which it maintained its position up to the end of the monsoon, gradually becoming less marked and influential, though up to November the barometer at Saugor Island was decidedly lower than either at Calcutta or False Point. Each subsequent year Mr. Blanford tells us has confirmed the general truth of the law, that abnormal meteorological conditions are, or tend to be, persistent in India ; and if the connection of these irregularities with those of the rainfall can be once ascertained, it may be possible, even at an early period of the season, to forecast its probable peculiarities.

During the famine year 1873, the distribution of the atmospheric pressure deviated still more widely from that of ordinary years than in 1868. And although with the imperfections of our present information, it is impossible to say exactly in what measure the deficiency of the rainfall is to be attributed to the abnormal barometric distribution that we know of, and how much to that of the regions around from which *no information* has yet been obtained, it follows from what we do *know of* the normal meteorology of the country, that the effect of the former would be to weaken the current of wind which blows from the Bay of Bengal, and therefore to affect prejudicially the rainfall of the Lower Provinces.

In ordinary years the winds of the south-west monsoon blow on the one hand from the Arabian Sea, and on the other from the Bay of Bengal, towards a line lying to the south of the Ganges, at no great distance from and parallel to that river. A barometric depression begins to appear in this region in April, and by the time the rains set in in June, it is well established, the pressure decreasing along it from east to west, where this *trough* as it may be termed, merges in the great barometric depression of the Punjab and the Bikaneer Desert. To the south of this line, the winds from the Arabian Sea blow across the Central Provinces chiefly from the west. To the north of it, those from the Bay of Bengal, turning with the Gangetic Valley, blow in an opposite direction ; their line of meeting being along this trough. In 1873 *this trough did* not exist. The pressure declined thence to the northward, so that the place of lowest barometer lay far to the north-west in Oudh and Rohilcund, immediately under the hills. Elementary physics teach us that differences of barometric pressure are the cause of the winds ; and a current of air coming from the Bay of Bengal could only reach this barometric depression along its northern margin ; while here lay a great physical obstruction in the shape of the Himalayan chain. Now, a weakening of the monsoon current means a deficiency of rain ; for the vapour that is

condensed as rain on the upland plains and hills of India, is brought by this current from the ocean to the southward. Whether, however, these conditions were the only or even the principal cause operating in the drought of 1873 case, we cannot say without some knowledge of the state of things prevailing in the Punjab and in Western and Southern India, and it may be in the seas further to the south and west ; and of these we are still in complete ignorance.

Our meteorologists are already able to frame a conception of the general distribution of pressure, temperature, &c., over about one-half of India and its seas, which probably represents pretty closely the normal or average features of the climate ; and thus the first indispensable step towards an understanding of Indian meteorology has been taken, for a portion at least of this great country. When it is possible for Mr. Blanford to complete this survey, by the records which for many years past have been accumulating in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and when the Punjab registers are trustworthy and comparable, we may be in a position not only to describe, and in a great measure explain, the Indian monsoons, but to enter on an investigation of the causes (probably in great part local,) which determine their irregularities, and to attempt the solution of the problem stated in the Bengal Administration Report for 1872, *viz.*, "to ascertain the circumstances under which the summer rainfall is thrown sometimes on the east, sometimes on the west of the Bay of Bengal, and under which it is sometimes abundant in Bengal and scanty in the North-Western Provinces, and sometimes, as in 1872, almost deserts Bengal and falls in great quantities in Northern India."

The fluctuations of atmospheric pressure, shown by barometric records in India, are classed by Mr. Blanford under five heads, *viz.*, two regular and periodical variations and three irregular. These are—1*st*, the semi-diurnal tides ; 2*nd*, the great annual variation which in all parts of the plains has one maximum (in December) and one minimum (in June or July), the amount of the rise and fall varying according to the locality ; 3*rd*, local and temporary variations of short duration, such as accompany north-westers, and other local storms ; 4*th*, general and temporary fluctuations which affect the whole or the greater part of the country simultaneously, being as a rule the more intense the higher the latitude, while in extreme low latitudes they tend to vanish. It seems probable that when the whole of India and the countries immediately adjacent are available for comparison, it will be found that these fluctuations are compensated by others of an opposite character in some adjacent region ; 5*th*, local and persistent variations, which appear as a local exaggeration or partial suppression of the great annual variation ; the pressure remaining for many months, sometimes through two or even more consecutive seasons, either higher or lower than the average, relatively to other parts of the country, over a more or less extensive tract. These last are the most important in relation to those irregularities of the monsoon rainfall, of which we have had so many disastrous instances. This article is simply a condensation of Mr. Blanford's views as expressed in his reports, and the public may expect from the comprehensive researches on which this gentleman is now engaged, more important conclusions concerning the Indian rainfall than we dared hope for until quite recently.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION : BENGAL.

THE attempt to obtain reliable statistics of "production" in Bengal, is almost at a stand-still. It is believed that the information desired may be obtained for limited tracts of country, where Government, in its capacity of proprietor or of trustee, happens to be brought into direct relations with the cultivators of the soil ; but the Board of Revenue is persistently of the opinion that the obtaining of anything more is impossible. The information was first called for we believe in 1868, by a circular from the Government of India, accompanied by statistical tables compiled from agricultural returns in Sindh, and the Board were requested to report whether similar information could not be annually submitted from the Lower provinces. They reported in May 1869, that they had attempted to collect such statistics, but had obtained satisfactory information from Assam only, and that it was not possible to procure it for Bengal, as there was no machinery for the purpose and, the landholders as a rule, possessed no reliable knowledge on the subject.

The local Government pointed out in reply that statistics similar to those called for, had been furnished to the Public Works Department by the Collectors of the Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun districts, and the Board was called upon to make fresh endeavours. The result was the receipt of partial returns from the Presidency Division, and the expression of a unanimous opinion from the other Commissioners that, without employing special establishments for the purpose, no satisfactory results could be obtained. In Tirhoot and Sarun, the information furnished was the result, it transpired, of inquiries from the zemindars and putwarees without scrutiny, and in Chumparun a temporary establishment had been employed for the purpose. Where putwarees existed, the Board thought statistics might be obtained ; but putwarees were hardly to be found outside Behar. They were told in reply [1869] that if there were any districts in which information could be procured by the method adopted in Chumparun, the Government would sanction a temporary establishment for the purpose ; and it was intimated that the districts in which it was most important that the inquiries should be made were those in which irrigation works were in progress—Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Orissa.

Meantime certain returns were received from some of these districts ; and the Government inquired whether special establishments were still considered necessary, seeing that the statistics were in course of collection without them. The answer to the inquiry turned on whether the returns were trustworthy ; when it was found that for the most part they were mere guesses, and that full and accurate statements could be obtained only by very large and expensive establishments. Great difficulty had been foreseen from the first in Bengal in any attempt to procure the information desired, but in July 1871 Sir George Campbell issued a circular to the district officers, in which his wishes and expectations were set forth at length. He was anxious to obtain, with reasonable accuracy, the prevailing rates paid by the cultivators for land on which the commonest crops were grown, and saw no reason why such returns should not be submitted for all districts with tolerable accuracy. There was no doubt, he said, great variation in the rents charged for homestead land, and this description of land was not to be included in the returns ; but there should be no difficulty, he thought, in ascertaining within moderate limits the rates paid for ordinary, or fair average, land under staple crops. The particular kinds of crops were not specified because these varied in different districts, but only crops largely grown in each district should be given. Rice land, it might be assumed, would come first in all cases; then land for other food-grains ; then that on which the staples of commerce were grown—jute, opium, sugar both cane and date ; then garden and vegetable ground. If there were several well-marked descriptions of soil used for any crop, the rent of each of the principal kinds was to be given ; if one kind of soil prevailed, it would be enough to state the limits within which the rents range. The size of the beegah or other measure would require to be invariably given, and care taken that there was no mistake on this point. The rates were in all cases to be reduced to the acre, the returns running somewhat thus—

High rice lands for early rice .. Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per Bengal standard beegah= Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 per acre.
Low rice lands for late rice .. Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 same beegah=Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6 per acre.

Care was to be taken that exceptional rates in the vicinity of a town were not given, but ordinary rural rates. The returns were to be furnished for each sub-division as well as the sudder divisions, and any returns that could be procured from trustworthy persons in other parts of the districts were also to be given, the exact localities being specified, and no important staple omitted. Four Deputy Collectors were finally appointed with suitable establishments, to collect these statistics, and were set to work in Rungpore, Shahabad, Jessore, and Beerbhoom. Several reports have been received from these officers, but they are only a first attempt and require careful study and

comparison by some one who has time for the work. The Board continues however, we believe, to be of the opinion that it is impossible to make the general returns in any sense reliable. A careful scrutiny of those sent in shews that they are worthless, and so much labor and money thrown away. "It is impossible to piece together into a general view the several district returns, even if they were individually on an average much better executed. It is like trying to make a map from village plans without any survey frame in which to set them. The forms of the Statistical Committee of 1868 are very ill adapted to Bengal, and call for information on points on which notoriously no exact information exists or can exist." The Government looks more hopefully on the matter, and in obedience to a call from the Home Government an effort is to be made to obtain reliable statistics concerning both "production" and "distribution" in Bengal generally.

LONGFELLOW'S "MORITURI SALUTAMUS."

BESIDES the mere literary interest that belongs to every production of a man so eminent in letters as Longfellow, friends and lovers of the American poet, will find in this poem a keen personal interest, and it possesses for all of us the wide human interest peculiar to the utterances of the wise and aged, who speak to us, as it were, from the brink of the grave; who have run, and run well, the full course of life, and, before going down to their long slumber, turn upon us their earnest eyes, and tell us the lessons they have gleaned by the way. Amid the feverish haste and emulation of our lives, the absorption of business and the mad pursuit of happiness; it is well to pause sometimes and listen to the words of counsel, of warning, and of encouragement, from those who can say, "We who are about to die, salute you."

The occasion of the present poem was the reunion at Bowdoin College, last July, of the class in which the poet graduated fifty years ago. Among Longfellow's class-fellows were Nathaniel Hawthorne, Josiah S. Little, George B. Cheever, Professor Nathaniel Dunn, and others whose names are famous, not in America alone. Many of them, it is needless to say, have, since 1825, passed underneath the shadow of death; of those who listened to Longfellow's address, many had not met since they parted half a century ago; of the tutors of the class, only one—Professor Packard—remained. The few old men who thus met on the little inch of life at the "cliff's sheer edge," and saw the fiftieth class that has filled their places, must have listened with deepest feelings to the solemn, almost melancholy, words in which their old class-mate, the now aged poet, addressed them.

It is impossible to separate the poem from the circumstances which produced it, and to judge it by its intrinsic worth. Could we do so, and apply to it a cold artistic standard of criticism, we should probably not rank it very high. It is not a great effort of poetical genuis, and was probably not meant to be. And the poet has not said anything very profound or original, as indeed he could hardly have been expected to do, on the subjects of youth and age, life and death. But the poem is chaste and simple, the language is beautiful, and the thoughts are wise; the feeling is intensely mournful, though we have not the heart to say that it is too much so; from first to last its tone is the low, heart-reaching tone of the death-bed, and suggests the hush of reverence which fitly receives the dying farewell. The critic who can stoop to pick flaws in the poem as a work of art, and censure its too subjective character, must be akin to Wordsworth's botanist—

> "One who could peep and botanise
> Upon his mother's grave,"

There is a noble and natural simplicity in the manner in which the poem opens:—

> "O, Cæsar, we who are about to die
> Salute you!" was the gladiators' cry
> *In the arena, standing face to face*
> *With death and with the Roman populace.*"

The brief and striking illustration of the position of the few old men, thus gathered together, forcibly and solemnly arrests the attention, and strikes the key of profound sadness and deathless bravery that runs through the poem. The poet felt, and we also feel, the peculiar solemnity of the circumstances, and the weight that attaches to words spoken thus face to face with death, at the close of a long life-battle, with all the world listening in silent awe. He then salutes the locality and his Alma Mater—

> "O ye familiar scenes—Ye groves of pine,
> That once were mine and are no longer mine—
> Thou river, widening through the meadows green
> To the vast sea so near and yet unseen—
> Ye halls in whose seclusion and repose
> Phantoms of fame, like exhalations, rose
> And vanished—*we who are about to die*
> *Salute you; earth and air and sea and sky,*
> *And the Imperial Sun that scatters down*
> *His sovereign splendors upon grove and town.*"

The river wandering through the seen to the unseen; the young ambitions rising and vanishing; the wide sweep of mind which includes the universe in the salutation: these give to the local and personal a solemn mysterious firmament widening out to infinity. Then a sense of relative insignificance presses on the poet's mind. The voice of his salutation dies away in the distance unheard and unanswered. The old familiar halls know his voice no more, and are indifferent to the passing generations that throng through them. Not so the teachers. They surely will give a warm response to the salutation. Alas!

> "What greetings come there from the voiceless dead?
> What salutation, welcome, or reply?
> What pressure from the hands that lifeless lie?
> They are no longer here; they all are gone
> Into the land of shadows—all save one."

He addresses his instructors, living and dead, in the language of Dante to Virgil when he met him in the underworld. There is nothing very striking in this part of the poem. It is quite correct in feeling and expression, and the poem would not be complete without it, but there is not the depth of emotion here that thrills through other parts of the address.

He next addresses the students, and this is the old man's view of Youth—

> How beautiful is Youth! how bright it gleams
> With its illusions, aspirations, dreams!
> Book of Beginnings Story without End,
> Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend!
> Aladdin's lamp, and Fortunatus' purse,
> That holds the treasures of the universe!
> All possibilities are in its hands,
> No danger daunts it, and no foe withstands;
> In its sublime audacity of faith,
> "Be thou removed!" it to the mountain saith,
> And with ambitious feet, secure and proud,
> Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud."

Himself and his compeers looking down upon the students "from the snowy summits of their years," he not unfitly compares to Priam and the old men looking from the Scæan gate upon the embattled host of Trojans and Achæans in the field, and wonders—

> "Who is he
> That towers above the others? Which may be
> Atreides, Menelaus, Odysseus,
> Ajax the great, or bold Idomeneus?"

We do not look for much of the didactic or hortative in a poem on such an occasion. There is surprisingly little of such a character here, and, indeed, so profoundly sad is the old man's mood, that his words of warning precede those of stimulation. We should have liked to see him feel himself young again, and infuse a little more ardour into this part of the address. He warns them in the words of the old Hebrew proverb not to boast while they are girding on their armour, to be careful to see in what particular department nature meant them to excel, and to remember that it is not every blossom that ripens into fruit. Especially he seems to warn them to beware of entering, uncalled, upon the poet's vocation—

> "Minerva, the inventress of the flute,
> Flung it aside, when she her face surveyed
> Distorted in a fountain as she played;
> The unlucky Marsyas found it, and his fate
> Was one to make the bravest hesitate."

Marsyas, we believe, was flayed alive, and thus not unfitly represents the would-be-poet in the merciless hands of the critic But the poet alludes to the greater—the real, calamity which destiny inflicts upon the man who mistakes his faculty, and persists in misdoing something that nature never allotted to him. The brief exhortation follows. Having warned them against ignorant temerity, he inculcates true boldness—

> "Write on your doors the saying wise and old,
> 'Be bold! be bold! and everywhere be bold;
> Be not too bold!' yet better the excess
> Than the defect; better the more than less;
> Better like Hector in the field to die,
> Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly."

Strange that the aged poet has no reward, not even a high object, to set before them. His exhortation is warning, pointing to ignominy on the one hand, and to death on the other, but pointing no finger to a crown of life which a wise boldness may win.

Perhaps the most touching part of the poem, as might have been expected, is that which follows, addressed to his surviving classmates, and pathetically alluding to the many that are gone—

"And now, my class-mates; ye remaining few
That number not the half of those we knew;
Ye, against whose familiar names not yet
The fatal asterisk of death is set,
Ye I salute! The horologe of Time
Strikes the half century with a solemn chime,
And summons us together once again,
The joy of meeting not unmixed with pain."

After a beautiful reference to the "scattered gravestones" where their class-mates lie, he proceeds to express a feeling which, though much younger than Longfellow, we can all understand, and which, though it may be called commonplace, and though the poet has attempted no trick of novelty in dressing it out, affects us so deeply that every expression of it in truthful and beautiful verse is welcome, though it may not claim the attraction of novelty—

"What shall I say to you? What can I say
Better than silence is? When I survey
This throng of faces turned to meet my own—
Friendly and fair and yet to me unknown,
Transformed the very landscape seems to be:
It is the same, yet not the same to me.
So many memories crowd upon my brain,
So many ghosts are in the wooded plain,
I fain would steal away, with noiseless tread,
As from a house where some one lieth dead.
I cannot go; I pause; I hesitate;
My feet reluctant linger at the gate;
As one who struggles in a troubled dream
To speak and cannot, to myself I seem."

After referring to the fifty years that have gone as "fifty folios bound and set by Time, the great transcriber, on his shelves"—volumes "closed and clasped for evermore," he seeks, by help of a legend of mediæval Rome, to dispel the shadows that are gathering round him. It is the legend of the image that wore on its lifted finger a ring with the device, "Strike here," and that tells how a learned clerk, digging at midnight in the spot to which the shadow of the finger pointed at noon, found the way to a subterranean hall—

"Lit by a flaming jewel in the wall,
And opposite a brazen statue stood
With bow and shaft in threatening attitude."

In the midst of the hall is a table with cloth of gold, and laden with gold and jewels.

"Around it, silent, motionless and sad,
Were seated gallant knights in armour clad.
And ladies beautiful with plume and zone,
But they were stone—their hearts within were stone."

After long silence and bewilderment, the clerk seizes a goblet and knife of gold; the guests spring to their feet; the archer shoots the lambent jewel on the wall; darkness falls around; and the clerk lies stark and lifeless on the floor. The tale has the old moral. The statue with the ring is the adversary pointing men away from a life of thought and study to the quest of gold. The lambent jewel is life, and the archer death. The knights and ladies are those whose hearts avarice has turned into stone. The clerk is the scholar who is tempted for gain to forsake "the sweet serenity of books" and the pursuit of wisdom.

But why tell this tale to those already old? It is too late for them to learn its lesson. The poet answers that—

"Nothing is too late
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate"

There follows a well-known list of men from Sophocles to Goethe, who have performed great achievements in literature in old age. They are exceptions, he admits—

"But they show
How far the gulf-stream of our youth may flow
Into the arctic region of our lives,
Where little else than life itself survives."

Longfellow does not attempt to cast any halo round the infirmities of age. As he draws to the close of his address, its deep sadness deepens. He is not theorizing about age, but, himself an old man addressing old men, speaks forth what he feels to be the stern reality. There is a sad realism here which we seldom find in poetry—

"Whatever poet, orator, or sage
May say of it, old age is still old age;
It is the waning, not the crescent moon,
The dusk of evening, not the blaze of noon;
It is not strength, but weakness; not desire,
But its surcease; not the fierce heat of fire,
The burning and consuming element,
But that of ashes and of embers spent,
In which some living sparks we still discern,
Enough to warm, but not enough to burn."

Still, he concludes, the night is not yet come; there is light enough left for labour. Near the close of a long laborious life, it is clearly the strong conviction of Longfellow that heaven's message to man is that which he declares in his "Psalm of Life"—

"Trust no future howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act, act, in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head."

Even in age something may be done, and with this the poem closes—

"For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress.
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

The grandeur of the hope that redeems what might otherwise be the wretchedness of old age, is thus only suggested in a single couplet at the end. Longfellow is the apostle of work and duty—of work to be done for duty's sake. He does not believe in labouring for the hope of a future reward, and gives no countenance to the mercenary religion that bribes men to bear and toil here, by the hope of happiness and glory somewhere else. His cry is "Heed neither the past nor the future, but toil in the paths of duty now." The poem before us is remarkably in harmony, as regards its view of the ambitions of youth and the duty of life, with two of Longfellow's best known poems—"Excelsior" and the "Psalm of Life."

Poems written for special occasions are seldom worth so much notice as we have given this, but the occasion, in this case, is no ordinary one, and the subject of the poem is one on which we cannot neglect the words of a man so well qualified to speak as Longfellow. It is so calm and severe in its realism, so deeply mournful in its tone, that its whole effect is not a little saddening. But its teaching is noble and manly; its language is exquisitely simple and beautiful; and though it may not increase the number of Longfellow's admirers his old admirers will read and re-read it with avidity, and will perhaps love and reverence the poet more than ever before.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

THE distinguishing sentiments and practice of this body have brought them before the world rather frequently for many years past. Their characteristic tenet is not of new growth, for they might even claim continuity of existence (ecclesiastically considered) as far back as the Apostles; indeed even a thousand years before the time of the apostles, we find that Asa, King of Judah, was spoken of reproachfully, 'because he sought not unto Jehovah but unto physicians,' and the continuance and virulence of his disease are attributed to this cause. No words can be more explicit than those of the Apostle James on which the Peculiar People base their practice; and that such a practice did really obtain in the earlier ages of the Christian Church we know from other sources besides the words of that apostle.

Is there not then an appearance of harshness, in the spirit in which our law treats these people? That they break no law, whether English or Christian, seems clear from the embarrassment of the Judges before whom they are brought. The ground they plead is indentical with that which the law, as well as the usage of society, has long yielded to persons of that exemplary body of which the Right Honourable John Bright is so conspicuous an ornament: the uncovering the head in deference to human dignity and custom, and the taking oaths in courts of law. In each case the ground is simply one of conscience, the most sacred trust with which the Creator has invested us. Surely, the social obscurity of the Peculiar People is hardly sufficient reason for not shewing a similar spirit of concession in their case? It is difficult to get clear of the suspicion that, if this obscure body included such a man as the Earl of Shaftesbury, or Mr. Gladstone, or any of the other champions of Christian charity or freedom of thought, we should all of us—even the most unimpassioned lawyers—feel differently towards them. It is even now fresh in our memories how, on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet, our Queen was the first to see the difficulty that would inevitably arise, and with that large-hearted courtesy that has ever characterized her, she anticipated the question by one of the most gracious concessions ever volunteered by a sovereign.

Our law seems in this instance to lack its usual discrimination and equality of justice. It takes for granted that if 'the doctor had been called in, the patient would certainly have recovered—an hypothesis which is contradicted by homely experience. Besides, it ignores the facts which the Peculiar People themselves claim to put forward showing that cases of recovery without the doctor's intervention are numerous among them. It takes cognizance of the failures only; and it also takes for granted that if the theory of the Peculiar People be sound, they must never die at all—a consummation which, it should be noted, they themselves do not for a moment contemplate. To cite what appears to be a perfectly analogous instance: The law takes cognizance of the case of persons who have 'no ostensible means of subsistence.' But what, in this case, is to become of that standing miracle of which Mr. George Müller of Bristol, is the leading spirit? If the reply be that he keeps that institution alive *by faith*, this is simply equivalent to

saying that the law sanctions the principle on which the Peculiar People and Mr. Müller alike go, but only when it happens to prove a visible and tangible success. If their principle were a mere caprice, elevated (as human caprices and idiosyncracies so often are) into a matter of conscience, the law might even then take merely the same view of their case that it takes of the case of suicides—the merciful one of deeming them more or less insane. But to call it caprice or eccentricity, or by the harsher name of superstition (as the *Spectator*—with less than its usual charity—did in a number that reached us lately) is to lose sight of the fact that they can quote high Authority in support of their practice. They can quote not only James, and Paul, and Peter; they can go higher—to the practice and the promise of the Divine Saviour Himself. Is there any caprice they naturally ask in *taking Him at His word?* Nay, is not this the very thing we call *faith?* This is what Mr. Müller has done for more than forty years, and it succeeds. This is all that the Peculiar People do; and yet we take no cognizance of the successes in their case, but seize hold of their mortality, and treat them on the perverse principle that they ought to live on for ever!

It has to be noted that the charge brought against these people is not that they exhibit insensibility or cruelty, nor that they do not have recourse to medicine. It is simply, that they do not 'call in the doctor'—a practice in which more than half Anglo-Indians are, by force of circumstances, entirely at one with them, for every one of us is obliged to be more or less his own doctor. But people who follow the doctor's advice, die all the same, even if he advise the all-availing trip to 'the hills'. Why are not the patients' friends and the doctors punished? Nay, even doctors themselves die, though over head and ears in prescriptions, medicaments, and general knowledge of their art. And yet theya re not pronounced insane by the law.

But it is said that the Peculiar People are not consistent; they will not resort to the advice of approved practitioners, and yet resort to remedies after the manner of Anglo-Indian households; to warm blankets, appropriate diet, change of air, etc. The reply seems to be that by this very mode of procedure, they prove that they are neither wicked, nor superstitious, nor insane, nor wanting in human kindness. In doing so, they follow (as we have already seen) Scripture precedent. The advice of Paul to Timothy about the wine is well known to every one; so, too, is the command of Christ to the friends of Jairus's daughter when he had raised her from death—'that something should be given her to eat.' Surely the most enlightened nation of the age of human history is not after all so foolish as the celebrated saw of the Sage of Chelsea would indicate? And yet the bitter and narrow spirit which English society, high and low, displays towards these people, almost looks as if Carlyle were not after all so wrong in his judgment as is generally believed. For, what does the prevalent state of feeling in reference to them (as well among the Judges who try them as among the rank and file of English society) express, if not this—that we will not tolerate any one who, even on such grounds as those of conscience and religion, differs from ourselves? If it be said that the legislation applied to these law-abiding and inoffensive people becomes necessary as a deterrent *pour encourager les autres*, lest their distinguishing tenet be made a subterfuge and an abuse by other persons not of their body, who might wish to avail themselves of that immunity in order to be rid of their invalid relations, then we reply that it would be just as reasonable for the law to insist on the Plymouth Brethren attending the ministrations of professional clergymen, or to extingusih Total Abstinence Societies and every other good thing that is liable to abuse.

FLIES.

"YOU may talk of the annoyance and worry caused by gnats, midges, mosquitoes, wasps, and *hoc genus omne* of buzzing, stinging, and biting insects; but we defy you reader, to make them out to be more harassing to the human temper, or more wrath-producing in the human breast, than the apparently innocent domestic fly." In this country especially, at times and seasons when the temper is peculiarly irritable, and the nerves most unstrung, the caresses of this little plague are calculated to work "a fellow" up to the highest pitch of frantic madness. We might, with perfect propriety change the celebrated scene in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, where the Yankee tells Mark Tapley that he may possibly, in the progress of civilisation, get to bed, or rather get into a bed at Eden, but advises him to take an axe with him:—"Mosquitoes, perhaps" says I. "And more," says he. "What more," says I? "Flies more," says he. "Its them, stranger, you'll object to. There are "some catawampus chawers that graze upon the human pretty "strong, but never mind them, they 're company. Its flies as you'll "object to—common flies." And so it is. You are perhaps a bad sleeper, and only fall into a doze towards morning; or you have been rolling and tossing about all night, unable to sleep, owing to the suffocating heat. About dawn the air cools, and your weary limbs lie still, and you comfort yourself with the notion of a refreshing nap; but the murderer of sleep is by your bedside, in the shape of a fly, hovering over your chin, and then buzzing in your ear. You smite at him with your hand till your ear tingles again, but in vain; he eludes your angry palm, and gets up your nose; while other tormentors are tickling your bare arms, your feet, and your toes. Sleep is out of the question, and you are baulked of your vengeance too, my wrathful friend, unless you have at hand the slender cane with the leathern flap at the end thereof. Holding the weapon in a firm grasp, arise from your bed, and smite them down as they fly about in wondering terror. A twisted towel or handkerchief, may be used as a lethal weapon, should you have no napper, but they are uncertain, and you are apt to "tailor" the game; so expend four or five annas on the flapper, and do execution in a neat and sportsmanlike style. And, oh, my friend, slay and spare not! And more power to your elbow in this just and righteous work.

We have never shot lions in Africa, nor bagged white bear in Nova Zembla; but, as ordinary Englishman go, we have travelled; and whether we were fishing in Scotland, backing the zero at Baden-Baden, pyramid climbing in Egypt, eating oysters in New York, or doing the "peg" of the country in India, we have never got rid of the "busy, curious, thirsty" and, we may add, ubiquitous fly. Alas! he loves us. Even as we write these lines, three of the tribe are whirling round our head, and whispering their blandishments in our ear, and we arise and take our cherished flapper and deal destruction to them. In all our wanderings, two days of "flies" stand out pre-eminent. One was some ten years ago at Bingen on the Rhine, where we arrived about midday from Mayence. We were hungry and entered the Speise-saal of the hotel, but, in lieu of a table-cloth, we saw nothing but a struggling mass of black with here and there a white patch. The waiter waved his napkin, and a cloud of the enemy arose, and buzzed and whizzed around us, till we were seized with panic and fairly rushed from the spot, but the cloud followed us as we ran towards the river bank, where we spied an open swimming-bath, and, entering, divested ourselves of our garments, and, with a halo of flies encircling our head, plunged into the Rhine, and took a long dive. As we came up for breath, the watchful enemy swooped down, and again encircled us, buzzing loudly with joy at recovering their beloved. We rushed back to the hotel, and dived into bed, pulling the sheet over our head, but even then some of the hardier among the foe had got enclosed too. These, with a sort of fiendish joy, we slew, and for a while were at peace. The evening drew on, and, accompanied still by a swarm, we left Bingen by the last boat, and at last got rid of our persistent following, for, much as they loved us, they loved Bingen more.

The second day was a few months ago, in the Eastern Dhoon jungles, where we were shooting. Here again, our friends quartered themselves on us, spoiling our work by their attentions to our eyes, whenever we raised our gun, and our food and drink by their fondness for everything of that nature, down to the very mustard and salt. The apathetic natives bore them uncomplainingly, and, by way of consolation, told us that the pilgrims to Hurdwar fair had brought them. We anathematised Hurdwar and its "fair" and its pilgrims, in English for our own benefit, and in Hindustanee for that of our followers. We give our readers two recipes for destroying flies, one wholesale and the other retail.

(a) Wholesale recipe. Take of white sugar one-eighth of an ounce, of fine gunpowder one drachm. Mix. Lay a train of fine gunpowder, about 54 inches long to mixture. Watch 5 or 10 minutes, when, if the flies be numerous, some 200 will have collected on the mixture, Then apply a lighted match to tail of train. "Probatum est."

(b) Retail recipe: Take of fine muslin gauze sufficient to make a deep, narrow net, like a miniature butterfly-net. Affix a handle. Let the flies settle upon your legs, arms, or coat. Then, by a dexterous turn of the wrist, net them, and slay by compressing between the forefinger and thumb.

But for all ordinary purposes, Oh! fly-tormented reader there is nothing like the flapper.

THE STATION BELLE.

By Diogenes.

OF all the people whose destinies lead them to Indian exile, there appears to be none that accepts the lot in a kindlier way at first, than the beauty of the family. Other persons and plainer spins may have misgivings about the cholera morbus, the Red Sea temperature, mutineers, and devouring tigers. But the best looking of ten sees only in the East an *el Dorado* peopled with millionaires, and brimful of the gaieties and dissipations of Eve's paradise in the nineteenth century. This is only natural. From the earliest days, the country parson or experimental farmer, her father, has dreamt of a golden future for the child that being the best looking of his lot, he conceives to resemble himself. Nor has an anxious and yet well pleased mamma, been backward in instilling those aspirations for a good establishment, that are becoming a young woman indefinitely better looking than say her seven sisters. The girl grows from infancy to womanhood, conscious that she has a mission, and when India is spoken of as her proper sphere of action, she is more or less ready to pack up her outfit for a campaign against the bigwigs of the East—governors, commissioners, generals, and the rest of them. This young waif, cast upon "India's coral strand" by the cruel fate that induces poor clergymen to marry and beget large families, is after all not far wrong in her surmises about beauty having a certain money value in India. Where she is wrong is that it has so much. The aunt who receives her would not have invited her out at any price, if she was not well assured of the girl's beauty at any rate. To *chaperone* an ugly girl, is a task no Indian relative will willingly undertake; but beauty is another thing, and may even prove profitable to the Indian aunt by bringing her and her belongings to the notice of those great and rich people who according to parsonage ideas, are as common as blackberries at our hill stations. It is in fact the case that men seldom marry money out here, possibly because they cannot get it; and if they cannot have money, it is well to marry looks, so beauty has its value in a measure. Nevertheless, the *genus homo* surveys the nuptial snare with excessive wariness in these days of female extravagance in dress and manners, and the very beauty that fetches all the swains of a station to a girl's carriage or palfrey, is in itself a caution to the lover lest he should be only one among many. Possibly, there is a difficulty in playing the *rôle* of station belle, without inducing that apparent love of admiration that causes many eligible but calculating *parties* to renounce matrimonial intentions, for at least the present. It is only on this supposition that it is easy to account for the fact of the station belle being so often a flirt, and a cause of nearly as much local offence as of local admiration. It is a hard part indeed, to act this, when we come to think over it; for women are very cruel to one of them laying claim to greater beauty than the others. To obtain the admiration of the men, the station belle must give up the love of all the ladies; but to do her justice, it is not this sacrifice that causes her so much distress as the necessity of confining her smiles to persons of a certain income. At an out of the way English vicarage, it may appear an easy thing to marry the money that appertains altogether to the male sex out here. But when money takes the shape, as it often *does* in India, of a crabbed, ill dressed, middle aged gentleman, a widower perhaps with children in England, while love clatters bravely about in sabre, spurs, and sabretache, the station belle must often feel the difficulty of the situation, and piteously remonstrate with those old folks at home who are urging her in ignorance, to make a good match. No one requires to be more careful in behaviour, for the tongues of other belles will inevitably go a clapping over any indiscretion. If the beauty is pensive, for instance, and wears a cross of gold and jewels, she is setting her cap at the *padre*. If she is joyous and decolette, she is dreadfully odd, and loves the nearest Colonel of Dragoons. If she delights in music, it is to captivate the Commissioner with his violoncello; if she hates music and dances, it is to shew her twinkling feet to the Lieutenant-Governor. Generally speaking she is a snake in the grass, and gentlemen are privately warned by their female friends to beware of her. The very dames who invite the belle to tiffins or to garden parties, have little to say in their guest's favor, unless to damn her with faint praise after the manner of mothers with marriagable daughters. In short, beauty, although of a certain marketable value in India, has scarcely a fair chance in a station. It needs more liberality to flourish than is found there; whence no doubt in a measure the many really beautiful girls that disappoint their relatives' hopes, and either never marry at all, or marry in a bungalow. It is not given to every young thing of eighteen or twenty, to play her cards in such a manner as to win the game in a small society. Although married women in India annex to themselves most of the admiration of the other sex that is going, they grudge any claim urged by a maiden to a share of this homage. If it is possible to do so, they will match their own matronly charms against the budding bloom of the station belle. And not without success either, for many bachelors entertain a truly ludicrous terror of being "spoken of" in connection with a station belle. They think of Miss Glorvina O'Dowd and poor Dobbin, of garrison hacks and all sorts of dreadful creatures in petticoats, who entrap the ingenuous Cœlebs in an artful and designing manner, and they would rather stand the chance of a station scandal with some "madame" or other, than the suspicion of an engagement with a station belle. It is the cruel misfortune of the girl that she is always misrepresented, even to the moment when she returns, haggard and worn, to the old folks at home, and they rail at her for throwing away—her chance of all things.

It is a different affair when the aunt or mother of our belle is a vigorous woman of fashion, determined to push her *protégé* up to the very summit of what is highest in the station, and to retain her there *vi et armis* against all comers. But a girl need not be really a beauty, or anything like it, to attain this social elevation so much sought after. It is much easier indeed for a plain girl to reign as station belle than one truly beautiful: for the first excites little envy among her own sex, and but trifling alarm among the others. A little goes a long way in manufacturing a station belle of this last pattern, provided that her parents hold a certain position, and are prepared to advertise their child with a sufficiency of public entertainment. A shaggy head of hair, or anything so out of the common as white eyelashes, or a blue and a black eye in one head, will constitute a station belle under favorable circumstances; nor is any such favorite of fortune as this, liable to detraction at *chota hazrees* or in little circles, since it is everyone's interest to admire what others do, to say nothing of the gratification of being in the local fashion. A station belle of this metal, may queen it as she please over the society of the place. The sex are never weary of singing her praises. She is so amiable, so good, so sweet-tempered, so well taught, so different from the ordinary run of young girls, that hearing these laudations day after day, the shaggy head loses much of its grotesqueness, and Miss Perkin Warbeck has a dozen offers of substantial matrimony, where Miss Simon Pure has had only the invitation of some poverty-stricken lieutenant to share his love in a subaltern's tent.

It is not wisdom as a rule, for an aunt or a sister, or any one else, to desire the giddy height of station-belledom for any girl belonging to them, unless indeed they have the audacity of wealth, or of despair, to fight the position against the little world about them. Neither is it good for the girl herself. The exaggerated admiration she is apt to receive from the loafers of good society, and the extravagance of the compliments paid her in this vein, have a tendency to disgust her with life and with her mission, the more so if the missionary is long forthcoming in the shape of the Governor, or the Indian General of the distant parsonage. Station belles become bitter and sarcastic, as old Father Time moves onward, chronicling in faded ink the inelegible offers, the unprofitable trips to the mountains, the fruitless scourings of the plains, the torn and worn out dresses of the past. People begin to get out of the way of the belle then. The wary old clubmen within an ace of being caught by the Europe color in those fair cheeks, ah! how many seasons since, chuckle over their cheroots in the enjoyment of their perspicuity. They knew how it would be. One warned the other, and the other passed the admonition on against the poor belle years ago, and only for this and that, and the other, a nice life he and she would be leading together now. It is ever the way. The greater the height attained, the greater the fall when it comes, and who does not pity the station belle when she sees that water of Southampton again that was associated in her memories with a mother's parting charge not to come back with less than a Governor at the very least. They say that the matrimonial market in India is tight; that maidens no longer seek the delusive Orient with a view to wedded bliss. The public journals are ever telling how *homo* cannot live on his pay, and how prices are interfering with matrimony. And yet, despite all these assertions, the station belle is not far to seek, by those who wish to see her, up and down the country. She is to be found, as the wags say, *ringing* and just as joyously as ever, and as hopefully as if there were no such things as "passin belles" in this Indian world of ours.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE rules for the special admission of natives into the covenanted Civil Service have now been published in the *Gazette of India*. Any native of India may now be appointed to any place, office, or employment in the Civil Service. But such appointments as may be made are subject to restrictions and provisions. The most important of these is the declaration that "every person obtaining such a provisional appointment shall, within two years from the date on which he takes it up, pass the departmental examinations prescribed by the rules of the service, unless he be specially exempted by the Governor-General in Council from being so examined." The rules appear to us to be reasonable and fair—and, as far as is possible, to meet the just claims of the existing members of the Civil Service as well as of natives of India of proved merit. Read by the light of these rules, the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to the memorial lately presented by the Bengal Civilians, on the subject of these rules, is a State document of great importance. The admission of meritorious natives into the Civil Service is an act of justice; but it would be an injustice to the present members of that service if they were now superseded in appointments which have always been specially reserved for them by Act of Parliament, and if the natives who are now to be apppointed are admitted in the first instance to any other grades than the lowest grades of the service. The interests of the existing members of the Civil Service are sufficiently met under the new rules if these rules are rightly interpreted, and the interests of future members may, as the Secretary of State points out, be protected by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to public competition. We place no trust in the rumour that a Madras native gentleman is about to be appointed a Collector in the Madras Service, as that would obviously be an appointment against the spirit of the rules. No Collector and Magistrate could be provisionally appointed, subject to a report on the expiration of two years as to his character and qualifications, and subject to his passing the departmental examinations that are prescribed for Assistant Magistrates. All natives who are appointed to the Civil Service must begin at the lowest rung of the ladder and work their way up under the same conditions as ordinary members of the service. This is only just, and the native community can have no sober objections to such an arrangement.

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IN the recent and indecent attack upon Sir Douglas Forsyth in the *Pioneer*, the writer appears to have made several grave misstatements of fact. Thus he states that after the censure on account of the suppression of the Kooka disturbance, Sir Douglas went to Russia on a diplomatic excursion of his own projecting. Now if we recollect rightly, this "Russian excursion" took place some years previous to the Kooka disturbance. So also did the first expedition to Yarkand, in which our contemporary says that many of Sir Douglas's dumb following perished in the snows of the Karakoram. But this first Yarkand expedition never crossed the Karakoram at all, but went round to the east of the mountains, and consequently met with no snow, so that neither the Karakoram nor its snows killed the dumb animals any more than Sir Douglas's negligence. There is no excuse for a writer who supports a violent personal attack by such inaccurate statements of facts. The "Imperial displeasure" in the Kooka case took the form of an order that Sir Douglas was not again to be employed in any diplomatic or political duty (or words to that effect), and if his subsequent employment in such a capacity on two rather important missions or on four (the Russian and first Yarkand one), according to our contemporary, is not a revocation of the order which stated that he was never to be so employed again, we can only conclude that the Government preferred to ignore that such an order had been issued in preference to formally revoking it.

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THE *Guardian* has an interesting note on the present attitude of the Russian Press on the subject of English alarm at Russian progress in Asia. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says that the only rational policy for the two countries, is to make common cause against the Mussulman and other subject nationalities in Asia. The *Moscow Gazette* says that both countries may be congratulated upon Mr. Bourke's recent speech, abandoning the theory of an intermediate zone between the English and Russian possessions in Asia. The establishment of such a zone would have necessarily engendered suspicion and led to difficulties between the two Powers. For ourselves, we have not the least share either in the jealousy, or the alarm, with which the Russian advance is regarded. Were Russian statesmen insane enough to contemplate the folly with which our alarmists have persisted in crediting them for the last fifty years, they would be the stupidest cabinet in Europe instead of the most astute. The ease with which they can excite English alarm upon this subject, must be matter of constant amusement in official circles at St. Petersburg. We are glad to see that the *Edinburgh Review* has been administering a sharp check to this nonsense.

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OUGHT the army to be made to cram Chaucer? This important question seems to have been the principal subject that occupied the attention of the Lords during the last week of July. Lord Stanhope does not think a knowledge of English literature particularly necessary for a soldier; while Lord Strathnairn denounced the study even of Euclid, hitherto regarded as in some degree helpful to the science of war, as a cruel tax upon aspirants to military honours, and hinted "that it would be much more to "the purpose if Government would keep two packs of hounds, "like Count von Moltke, and exact certificates for good riding "from its officers."

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A PART of the Bombay Press—the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*—is setting a very evil example to the country. The two journals seem bent upon re-introducing into their community, a style of journalism that twenty years ago made the Bombay Press the scandal of the country. It takes *two* to make a quarrel, Why then does not Mr. Maclean or Mr. Geary, show the magnanimity of silence when assailed with personal invective? The first that does so, will deserve well of Bombay. A few years ago the Bombay Press was at the head of Indian journalism, while it is fast sinking to the old level of the *Telegraph* and *Courier* and *Gentlemen's Gazette*. There is little excuse for either Mr. Maclean or his adversary. Both are old and experienced journalists, and cannot but know the harm done to the character of a community, by such writings as are now so frequently seen in their columns. Do they not see the injustice of which they are guilty to the English community, of which in a very real sense they are the representatives, and the character and the tastes of which they are supposed to reflect? They lower the whole community in the estimation of the country, by these personal attacks upon each other, which offend every person of good sense and right feeling.

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THE primary elections for the Bavarian Parliament, that is the voting for electors who appoint the members, have been the occasion of a great trial of strength between the Ultramontanes and the Liberals, and the result is hailed with acclamations by the latter as a victory. In spite of a majority in favor of the former, it is reckoned that there will be 79 Clericals and 77 Liberals in the next Landtag, while the Ultramontanes expected a majority of six; and as it has turned out, they will not be able to expel the Ministry for a Clerical Cabinet in its stead. The heads of the church spared no pains to make the contest a religious one. The Archbishop of Munich and other bishops sent out pastorals, bidding the people vote for good Catholics. Election placards were posted on the town walls: "Catholic electors! Catholic fellow-citizens! save our holy Church!" The chief interest seems to have centred in the Munich election, for which the Ultramontanes put forth all their strength. The result was the return of 228 Liberal electors against 56 Ultramontanes, so that all five members for the capital will be Liberal. In Wurzburg the contest was very excited. The Roman party were quite sure of success, but the Liberals fought all they knew against them, and at the close of the day the result was uncertain, one district having committed some informality which nullified its elections. The fight was resumed on the second day, and when it was known that the Liberals had a majority, popular enthusiasm knew no bounds. The town broke out forthwith into flags, illumination, and feasting.

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IT must strike every one, we think, who is at all familiar with the writings of the Huxley Darwin School that they ignore one half the phenomena of which we are conscious, on the ground that we *know* nothing about them: as though their reality depended upon our power to speak positively of their nature. The love of God in the human soul, and that conscious communion with Him, which is frequently awakened therein under circumstances the most surprising and inexplicable, are just as real phenomena as the facts of physical science. And a theory of the universe that ignores such

phenomena as though they had no existence, simply because it cannot subject them to chemical analysis or to observation under the miscroscope, leaves one-half the conditions of the problem untouched. The dogmatism of modern science is more offensive to ourselves than the narrow intolerance of theologians. The one class make positive assertions concerning the unseen and the unknown, that scientific men are justified in ridiculing; but this error is less offensive to reverent minds, than the confident irreligious quackery that dares tell us, with Professor Draper, "There is no God," and that the so-called universe with which our feeble sense and feeble reason alone are conversant, exhausts the infinite. The school has arrived, in the last number of the *Westminister Review*, at the pitch of assuring us that man, or something resembling man in other planets, is the last and highest development of the Universe. The past eternities and the surrounding immensities might be searched hopelessly for higher moral purity, or intellectual power, or emotional possibilties than reside in man. The primodial cell or protoplasm which the blind forces of nature somehow or other evolved out of themselves in the infinite past, has reached its last and for the present its final development in our God-like selves. If intellect or will were ever evolved before in the universe, it perished in the great cycles of alternate development and dissolution, of which the past eternities consisted. There is neither God, nor devil, neither intellect, nor emotion, nor will anywhere in the universe but in the animals upon this earth and in man, or in creatures resembling them, that have been evolved by the same natural processes in other worlds. Such without the least travesty is the latest message of the philosophers. If we could point out the most powerful intellect of our generation, he would be the nearest approach to what the vulgar deem to be "God" that has yet come out of the Cosmos. A re-action cannot be far off, that will make the school a bye-word in the intellectual world.

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THE Geographical Congress assembled at Paris has formed a collection of maps, one of which is of great interest to Englishmen, as showing the wonderful extent of the section of the Himalaya between India and Yarkund, regarded often in this country as if the range were a sort of lofty wall. The shortest distance across the mountains, from the plains on one side to the plains on the other, is 400 English miles, much of it being over passes 16,000 feet above the sea. "The vastness of this mountain system, will be appreciated, when it is remembered that a strong man can in a day walk from one side of the Alps to the other; whereas it would take sixty-five days of incessant marching to cross this section of the Himalaya."

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THE Government Resolution on the new tariff has thrown, we are assured, a flood of new light upon the subject. "It is now clear that "the new commercial policy of Government has really great merits, "that it has made a large sacrifice of revenue in order to enfranchize "the agricultural industry of the country, and that the only blot "upon that policy is the imposition of import duty of 5 per cent. "upon American and Egyptian cotton. But all this misunderstand-"ing would not have occurred if the Government had been at its "post in the capital, and the public had been taken into confidence "For much of the hostile criticisms which were passed in haste "by the metropolitan press upon the new commercial policy "of Government, we hold, the Government is to blame itself. "Simla cannot supersede Calcutta with impunity." The writer forgets that Simla produced the Resolution of which he speaks so highly. If a more rational life were adopted on the hills, there would be little to say against the annual flight thereto. But the Calcutta season is carried up to Simla and life spent in one perpetual round of amusements. Instead of the quiet retirement of "the country" which follows the dissipation of the London season, we contrive to keep up the 'season' throughout the year in India, alternating between Calcutta and the Capua of the hills.

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THE excitement about the new tariff is at last giving place to juster views of its real merits. Opposition to it has dwindled down to the expression of strong regret that its undoubted excellences are marred by the "one little flaw" of the import duty upon raw cotton. Our contemporaries have altogether overlooked that there is a two-fold mischief in the policy of protection. A nation that adopts such a policy, not merely sacrifices the interests of the whole body of consumers to that of the small class who are engaged in the production of the manufacture, but holds out to the latter a direct premium upon waste. While any industry is protected, you never can tell whether the protection is needed or not, to enable the native manufacturer to compete with the foreigner. Thus the wool industry and the manufacture of silk were formerly protected at home, and prices were artificially raised for both—while all the nation was compelled to buy them. Without any protection, the English manufacture in wool long since distanced competition, but it was only quite lately that the mischiefs produced by prohibiting the silk trade became apparent. Secure of the home market, there was no proper incentive to economy and invention in the manufacture, and the trade languished in spite of the protection it enjoyed. It was not until the protection was withdrawn, and the manufacturer thrown upon his unaided resources that he discovered what he could really do. The silk manufacture of England was a by-word for whining poverty until protection was withdrawn when the manufacturer suddenly found that he could not only beat his French competitors in the home markets, but in those of France itself. The import duties upon Manchester goods in Bombay are but a premium upon wasteful or careless working of the mills: and while the protection lasts, we shall never know whether they could not stand alone or not. We are not absolutely pronouncing against the amount of protection they now enjoy, but it is very doubtful whether it is well even for the mills themselves that it should last, while the fact that all consumers of cotton goods suffer by it is not denied. The action of the Bombay Chamber has seldom been wisely exerted in its interference with fiscal questions from the want of exact and comprehensive knowledge of them.

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WE do not know that it would be permissible to tender to gentlemen of the Civil Service, who are about to marry, Punch's hackneyed advice—"don't;" but we should be certainly justified in advising all such ill-advised persons not to forget to report it. The *minimum* fine for this act of omission is Rs. 500, and there is always a sufficient majority of spiteful and envious bachelors ready to enforce the rule. It is strange that with the knowledge that the rule is never relaxed, being in this respect like unto the law of the Medes and Persians that were incapable of alteration, any should be so careless as to overlook so simple a matter; yet at the very last meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, a junior civilian of these provinces, was convicted of this neglect and fined to the tune of £50. Might not some allowance be made for the difficulties in the way of attending to business during the "honeymoon?" The lady has to suffer to a certain extent by the fine, or at least she has less to spend in superfluities, and it therefore does not strike us as quite gallant to enforce the rule so rigorously.

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THE desire of the Danubian Principalities to separate from the Porte is held to be very unwise in English political circles. The present claim of the Principalities, is a right to form commercial treaties with neighbouring States independently of the Porte, whose claim to suzerainty over them is nevertheless allowed. In a maiden speech in the House of Lords, which seems to have been imperfectly heard by the reporters, *Lord Hammond* was understood to say that, if we sanctioned the pretension of the Principalities to conclude such conventions, we should sanction what was entirely inconsistent with the suzerainty of the Sultan, and wholly without warrant. At the same time, the Principalities have frequently entered into arrangements with the neighbouring Powers without applying for the consent of the Porte, and the present complaint hardly came with a good grace when it was remembered that, in the Principalities, treaties and capitulations (with regard to consular jurisdiction) were virtually a dead letter. The treaty immediately in question is one with Austro-Hungary, and Reuter tells us that the quarrel has broken out into something like war, which the great Powers are attempting to stifle.

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THE *Guardian* thinks it would not perhaps be expedient to proclaim officially what arguments have been urged by the Viceroy of India for the Prince's visit. A large measure of confidence, it says, must be reposed in those to whom the responsibility of the Government of India is intrusted; and the strength of their conviction is shewn by their undertaking to pay a large proportion of the expense out of the Indian revenues. Our contemporary, however, is not satisfied with the Canadian precedent in the matter, and would have been much better pleased had England taken the entire cost of the visit upon herself. It puts the case very well, and says: "The Canadian Legislature was free to dispose by vote of the money of the people of Canada; but the Government at Calcutta is not the representative of the people of India, and is all the more responsible for any appropriation of Indian revenue from which the

people derive no benefit. Again, no money goes from Canada to England for Government purposes, but more than seventeen millions of Indian revenue are disbursed in England, and this great sum is not the less a tribute, because it is directly applied on account of service in India, instead of passing through the Imperial Treasury. The country which enjoys the benefit of this large expenditure might gracefully have undertaken the whole charge of the Prince's Indian progress on a liberal scale, and might thus have materially enhanced the prospect of its eventual success." The growth and spread of such sentiments in the Home Press is one of the most re-assuring features of our rule.

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DURING the late wet weather in London, the spectroscope, we are told, showed from every part of the sky a broad dark band on the less refrangible side of the instrument, which, though of telluric origin, differed entirely from the telluric effects ordinarily seen at sunset. Passing out of London, the band diminished with the decrease of the clouds and rain, and finally disappeared, when a clear atmosphere was entered. So far the band in question accompanied actual rain; but on the 17th July, at Edinburgh, while the air was clear, and "the only clouds were a few brilliant and "picturesque currents along the northern horizon, giving something "like Alpine mountain snowy tops to the lovely undulations of the "Scottish hills," the band re-appeared; and it was evidently the product of the light reflected from the clouds, for when the spectroscope was applied to a higher altitude the band disappeared. We are indebted to the *Englishman* for this notice of phenomena to which Professor Piazji has called attention, and which foreshadow, we are told, probably, an important advance in meteorology.

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THAT Mr. Plimsoll's charges against the ship-owners of the country are exaggerated there can be no doubt, but it was an opportune commentary upon the scene in the House of Commons, that sentence was passed at the Waterford Assizes almost immediately afterwards, on a Mr. Loughlin Freeman, a merchant and ship-owner of Waterford, convicted of sending to Cardiff the brigantine *Alcedo* in an unseaworthy state. The ship was twenty-six years old, and the timber so rotten that it could be taken out in handfuls. Before sending it to sea, the prisoner wrote to Messrs. Begg of Cardiff: "I would be inclined to renew the "former insurance of £250 at eight guineas, if I thought there would "be no danger of Plimsoll. This between ourselves. Private." In reply Messrs. Begg wrote: "We don't think there is any fear of "Plimsoll interfering with the deed (at all events on this side), as "they don't appear to be so much on the look-out over there." The sentence of a fine of £300 and imprisonment for two months seems absurdly inadequate for the offence.

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SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE, the Dean of Arches, has given an important decision in the case of "*Jenkins* vs. *Cook*." A certain Mr. Jenkins, of Clifton, by denying the personality of the devil, has proved himself, in the eyes of the worthy Vicar of Christ Church, to be "an open and notorious evil liver," and has on that account been refused the Holy Communion. This is not the only enormity of which Mr. Henry Jenkins has been guilty, but it is the principal one. He charged the vicar in a letter with having preached a sermon of an irreligious tendency, and in that letter and in others afterwards addressed to the bishop, it appeared that Mr. Jenkins regards the doctrine of eternal punishment as "impious." We do not very clearly understand the bishop's position in the affair; but it seems that Mr. Jenkins persisted in claiming his right to the Communion, and since the vicar was resolute in refusing it, he preferred a charge against him to the bishop. The bishop thereupon appointed a commission to enquire into the case, and the majority of the commission found that there was cause for further proceedings against the vicar. The case came before the Dean of Arches, and in a long and learned judgment he dismissed the suit. Notice has been given of appeal to the Queen in Council, so we shall hear more of the matter bye-and-bye.

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A STRIKING letter from Dr. Dollinger to a priest in Baden is published in the *Guardian*, and deserves notice from all who take an interest in the ecclesiastical movements of the day. He states that the Old Catholic body has, in his eyes, a threefold mission—1*st*, to bear its testimony for Old Church truth as against recent papal heresies, and especially against the present Pope's mischievous practice of manufacturing new articles of faith; 2*nd*, to set forth gradually and in continued progress, a Church purified from error and superstition, and more conformed to the ancient undivided Church, ; and 3*rd*, to serve as the instrument and means of a future reunion of the divided Churches. The late congress at Bonn, he looks upon as marking the commencement of the great work of reunion. He has no hope in the papacy, because the papacy is in the leading strings of the Jesuits, and the "Jesuits are superstition incarnate, united with despotism." The proclamation, as *doctor ecclesiæ*, of Alphonso Liguori, whose writings he characterises as a "magazine of errors and lies," he views as the most monstrous thing that has yet happened in the province of theological doctrine. "Certainly," he says, "such a state of things cannot last long. Sooner or later, "somewhere and somehow, a re-action for the better must set "in, but this, where, and how, are hidden from our eyes." It is seldom that we hear Dr. Dollinger's voice amid the din of controversy, while there is perhaps no theologian of the day who ought more to be listened to, by those especially who look upon ecclesiastical and theological differences from the outside, and consider them important chiefly as they affect the enlightment and progress of the human race. Still, though we cannot but sympathise with him when he feels and declares that the state of things in the Papacy must bring about a great crisis, we cannot but remember that it is not now for the first time that the Papacy has seemed so far gone as to be beyond the help of the physician.

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A STILL more remarkable document is the "Address of the second Old Catholic Synod to the clergy of the German Empire, who are still under the Vatican bishop, but are in heart Catholic." It is a powerful remonstrance and appeal, and its effect will probably mark the ultimate success or downfall of the Catholic movement. It draws vigorously the line of distinction between the authority of the true Church—"the House of God, which is the congregation of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth,"—and the so-called infallible authority which Vaticanism has set up in its stead. The doctrine of the Vatican was not heard of in the Church till the thirteenth century; was rejected by the Councils of Constance, Basil, and Trent; defended however by the Jesuits, and at last "has been encircled with the gloriole of the pretence of an Œcumenical Council, to the apotheosis of a Pope who is ignorant of the history of the Church." The address goes on to lay bare the mode in which the Œcumenical Council was convened and conducted. It was not really an Œcumenical Council, and, such as it was, it promulgated nothing. "It was only the Pope, who, assert-"ing that the Council approved, consummated the promulgation in "his own person." A strong appeal is then made to priests who are uneasy in their consciences, to come out from the Papacy. The theory that submission is a virtue is contrary to Scripture, and cannot undo the obligation of conscience and moral self-responsibility. Then follows an enumeration of "anti-Christian doctrines," couched in un-Christian language, that have proceeded from Rome's *Cathedra*. And not only are the doctrines false, but the means to enforce them are unholy. Lying and superstition are chief among these. Here is a pretty strong sentence of the Old Catholic divines on the worship of the Sacred Heart which began the regeneration of France the other day at Montmartre. "Shall we remind you of the *culte* of the heart which 'dissects Jesus,' and make the corporeal heart an object of worship in accordance with the sensuous phantasies of a nun led by a Jesuit?" The appeal closes with a warning against the dangers of persisting in submission. "Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you. We do not submit to the light, we walk in the light."

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A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* points out that although in 1859 the Civil Service Commissioners simply advertised the number of civilians who were drawing pay above £1,000 or £2,000 a year, in their report for 1862 *they* went very much further, and advertized for the information of the public schools, the rates of pay received at each period of service. Thus the rates for Bombay and Madras were as follows:—

	Madras.	Bombay.
Under 4 years	570	452
4 to 8 „	1,218	715
8 to 12 „	1,680	1,186
12 to 20 „	2,149	2,233
20 to 35 „	3,235	3,713
Above 35 „	5,650	6,400

Now these rates were published, as those which might be expected in the two then deemed inferior presidencies. The men who, from being at the top of the list, were able to elect for Bengal, naturally believed that they would draw larger salaries,

while they now find that £800 a year after 12 years' service, is the utmost they can expect. In the North-West, the great block is among the men of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, the result of posting men thereto in excess of the annual want. Thus it is admitted that about seven juniors every year are a sufficient number, while in 1861, 28 were posted ; and in 1862-63, 13 and 15 respectively. The consequence is that men of 12 to 14 years' service, are drawing but half the pay they were led to expect, the pecuniary loss to these gentlemen representing in some instances Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. Owing to the comparatively advanced age at which competition-wallahs enter the service, these men are as old as their Haileybury predecessors were of 15 to 18 or 19 years' standing, and the requirements of a man in India are largely affected by his age. There is the most pressing need for the relief of the men of 1861, who have already suffered so much. A system of personal allowances would seem to be the best remedy. The cost would be trifling, while the step would allow time for maturing final arrangements, and the allowances could be dropped as the men got promotion.

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MAJOR-GENERAL MCMURDO insists, in the columns of the *Times*, upon the awkward nature of our North-Western frontier. An army defending that frontier would have a great river in its rear, which for many months is impracticable for the passage of arms, and in front a mountain range affording various openings for an invading force. General McMurdo thinks we ought to adjust our frontier line so as to have for a frontier the Sulaiman mountains, the Mataban mountains, and the Black mountains, which would afford us commanding positions in climates almost as good as European. We should hold these positions, not only as military posts, but as military colonies, in view of the remote future of India. This military hankering for an advance into Affghanistan, should be steadily discredited by the whole press.

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THE picture drawn by the American diplomatist Dr. Schuyler of the class of Russian officials who flock to Tashkend almost passes belief. In most cases they are men overburdened with debts, or fugitives from scandals which render it impossible for them to live in other parts of the Empire. The most glaring acts of misgovernment, even of downright robbery, are committed by them. One Prefect levied in one year, according to Dr. Schuyler's report, ninety thousand roubles of illegal taxes, all of which he spent besides other Government money, whilst residing within five miles of the house of the Governor-General, and living in a luxurious style entirely impossible on his salary of two thousand four hundred roubles a year. Money is taken from the natives "at all times and under all pretences." Any persons that endeavour to enlighten the public as to the state of affairs are immediately banished. In some cases, the Prefects resort to torture to extort confession from innocent parties. A Judge placed stolen property in a Khirgiz chief's tent and then accused him of the robbery. If all this is true, we need hardly wonder that "the people are beginning to forget the evils which they suffered from the Khan, and are thinking more of the evils which they suffer from the Russian officials."

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A PAPER on the "Proposed Flushing of Sahara" was lately read by Mr. Donald Mackenzie at an influential meeting at the Mansion House. Mr. Mackenzie stated that the continent of Africa had an area of nearly a quarter of the entire land of the globe, and presented greater obstacles to human enterprise than any other part of the earth's surface. Notwithstanding the many explorations of scientific people and travellers, both recently and in ancient times, of which he quoted several instances, the vast interior of Africa still remained a *terra incognita*, with its natural wealth undeveloped and its mineral treasures unexplored. It had a climate equal to that of any other part of the world, and capable of yielding tropical and sub-tropical productions to any extent. Still it was a lost continent, banished as it were from commercial intercourse with the civilized parts of the world. The most considerable part of our commerce with North Central Africa, was carried across the great Desert of Sahara from the shores of the Mediterranean. Caravans now performed dangerous and tedious journeys of many months' duration from Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and other ports to the kingdom of Soudan. Two thousand miles of sterile and mountainous country had to be traversed, and hostile tribes encountered, before the nearest market was reached. In spite of these difficulties, about three million pounds' sterling of British produce found its way annually from the north to Soudan, which kingdom had no less than twenty millions of inhabitants. The great importance of opening those regions to commerce could not for a moment be doubted, and Timbuctoo formed, he thought, the most favoured spot for such intercourse, situated as it was on the edge of the Desert. His plan was to open a direct commercial highway from the mouth of the River Belta, in the neighbourhood of Capes Juby and Bogador, on the north-west coast of Africa opposite the Canary Islands, to the northern bend of the Niger, at Timbuctoo, a distance of about eight hundred miles. That would form the shortest route to the interior, and was within easy access of Europe and America, the mouth of the Belta being distant about 1,500 miles from England. The engineering difficulties were inconsiderable, since the physical formation of that part of the Desert of Sahara which had to be crossed, favoured the project A great tract of it, with an area of 126,000 square miles, and known as Eljuf, is a vast depression, considerably below the level of the Atlantic. It was bounded by fertile and populous regions, and inhabited by an industrious class of people, whose only commercial intercourse with Europe was carried on through Mogador. The depression was impregnated with salt, and it had, it was believed, formerly formed part of the bed of the sea. He contended that the climate, the geography, and the people were all favourable to the scheme, and if once the mouth of the Belta was cleared of sand, the waters of the Atlantic would fill their former bed, thus establishing a direct communication with North Central Africa within easy distance of our ports. Instead of a trade of three millions annually, it might be increased ten-fold. The great continent of Africa would be opened to every wholesome influence, its vast resources would be developed, and the slave trade would no longer stain its history. He added that the proposed preliminary survey would enable them to obtain the necessary *data* to carry out the scheme, and that such a survey would be comparatively inexpensive.

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MR. RODEWALD, the Chairman of the Directors of the London Joint Stock Bank, paints a bright picture of trade prospects in the future. It is quite natural, he says, that, surrounded by the wreck of disreputable failures, the community should be desponding, but on the other hand, the elements of prosperous and sound trade are manifest to an unusual degree. Labour is fully employed at home and on the Continent at remunerative prices ; pauperism is at a minimum ; bread is extremely cheap ; and the consuming capacity of the masses, encouraged by the low prices of the necessaries of life, was probably never so great in England This is the basis upon which trade is sure to revive before long, and it might have done so already if it had not been checked by the outbreak of those foul and weak spots belonging to failed speculations of previous seasons of high prices, which still alarm public feeling, stirred up by mischievous gossip of unprincipled or thoughtless persons. "But well-paid and general employment of labour, together with low prices, will prevail, and before we know it may lead to a flourishing and sound trade, which, in the interest of commerce and manufactures, we will trust soon to see established."

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THE military prospects of Don Alphonso's Government are better than they have been at any time since the repulse at Lacar rendered abortive for its chief purpose, which was the capture of Estella, the movement of Moriones upon Pampeluna, and the relief of that fortress. The Alphonsists upon that occasion all but succeeded in forcing the Carlists to evacuate Estella, the great Carlist stronghold in Navarre, but the check was so decided and so demoralising to the troops that it had all the effect of a damaging defeat. The line of works from Tafalla to Pampeluna, which constituted a permanent menace to Estella, was no doubt still maintained, but Carlist bands immediately became more active in every direction : in Navarre itself towards Vittoria, in the west towards Bilbao and San Sebastian, and in the centre in Arragon under Dorregarray. It seemed quite on the cards that the Carlists from being threatened were about to make a new step in advance. At length the tide has again turned in the other direction. Dorregarray has become a fugitive, and has narrowly escaped with the remains of his band into Catalonia. But above all, on the main scene of operations, which have for their object the attack and defence of Estella, the Alphonsist generals have lately been gaining ground. The mode of attack is somewhat different from that a few months ago. The turning movement was at that time directed from Toffalla to Pampeluna keeping to the right of Estella, looking from the centre of Spain northwards. Now the movement is from Lagrono to Vittoria, and thence northwards, keeping to the left of Estella. A little further advance, *it is calculated*, will

make it impossible for the Carlists to remain in Estella, as they would be cut off from the remainder of their forces operating against San Sebastian. Hence the recal of the Carlist troops from the latter place to withstand the pressure of the Alphonsists at Vittoria. It is impossible to predict how the campaign will end, but in favour of the Government it must be noted that the strength of their works from Toffalla to Pampeluna which immediately threaten Estella, renders additionally embarrassing to the Carlists the turning movement now being attempted from the opposite side. The Carlists also, from the moment they were proved incapable of advancing from Estella into the plains, appear to have been steadily losing ground. In war not to advance almost always means to go back ; and the Alphonsists, though slow in movement, have, on the whole, gained ground upon their opponents, the wonder being that, with more men and means, their progress has been so slow. It seems doubtful now whether any check will do more than delay the end.

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IT may not be generally known that a share of the praise lavished on Captain Boyton, for the invention of "*The Swimming Apparatus*," is due to a simple mechanic of the name of John Rees, and resident of Aberystwith, North Wales, who three years ago, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, with apparatus similar if not identical in construction, partly succeeded in crossing the arm of the sea which separates Abeystwith from Aberclovey. The experiment was so far successful as to induce Rees to apply for a patent. He had already spent a small fortune in the prosecution of his experiments, besides the liberal donations of many friends and patronizers. A patent on what had been actually achieved, his supporters thought would have enabled him to bring his apparatus to a greater degree of perfection. But the patent was refused, and he was obliged from want of funds, to abandon the undertaking of many years perseverance and anxiety. No reflection is meant on Captain Boyton. It is possible and probable that his experiments were conducted independent of John Rees's, who has again taken to his ordinary occupation of watch-making.

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MUCH attention is at present being given to the condition of the poor in Paris. It is found that while the total revenue for their relief has doubled within forty years, it is now insufficient. French administrators are aiming to realize Ricardo's ideal that no measure for relieving the poor merits a moment's consideration, that does not aim to place the needy in a position to become independent of aid. There are at present in France 3,367 *bureaux* for succouring the poor, one office for every three communes, with a revenue of seventeen and a quarter million francs, one-eighth of this sum being absorbed in Paris, and one-fifth of the total devoted to administrative expenses. The number of inscribed poor is nearly one million and a half, or one for every twelve of the population, representing 483,000 families. Among the remedies proposed for counteracting pauperism, is the reduction of the number of wine shops, the suppression of the Monday holiday, emigration, and the education of the poor, of young females especially. In the halcyon days of the Revolution, when society was to be regenerated by decrees, and *fêtes*, and a re-baptized calendar, it was voted that farm laborers, aged 60, were entitled to an annuity of 100 francs, artizans 120 francs, and mothers having three children under ten years of age 60 francs. The list of annuitants was to be incorporated with the volume containing patriotic hymns in honor of work, and the pensions were to be paid half-yearly pending the *fête du malheur*. The scheme failed, the pensions exceeding the annual revenue of the State.

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THE quarrel between the Liberal and Orthodox Protestants in France has apparently made little progress towards arrangement since the point of qualification of an elector for voting in the local presbytery was referred to the Council of State. Is a Liberal Protestant to lose his right to vote, not because he does not believe in the fundamental truths of Christianity, but on account of ecclesiastical authority ordering him to subscribe to a tenet? Fatigued at the law's delay, both parties are about ending the armstice, and commencing hostilities, one-half of the Protestants of France endeavouring to eject the other from the Reformed Church, where both have dwelt together, through good report and evil report, for upwards of two centuries. This fighting is not edifying.

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THE death of M. Athanase Coquerel, the leader of the Latitudinarian Party in the French Reformed Church, at the age of fifty-five, is recorded in the Home papers. M. Coquerel was a son of the Minister and Deputy of the same name who died in 1868, and who was at the head of the section which successfully resisted the enforcement of Calvinistic tenets upon the Reformed Church, when the advocates of those tenets formed a voluntary church. M. Coquerel went beyond his father in Latitudinarianism, and was suspended from ministerial functions by the Paris Consistory in 1864, on account of his qualified approval of Rénan's *Vie de Jesus ;* and on the adoption of a declaration of faith by the Synod of 1872, M. Coquerel and other dissentients were excluded from the Paris pulpits. They opened services in the Salle St. André and another building, the question of their separation from the church and of a division of buildings and State grants being up to this moment in suspense. M. Coquerel's sermons drew a large number of hearers, but his health had for some time been failing. In politics M. Coquerel was a strong Republican.

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MR. J. H. MOORE, of Trinity, Dublin, has been nominated to a fellowship in Hertford College, which is regarded as a high compliment. The *Express* says : "Mr. Moore is the first instance, we believe, of an Irishman being appointed to an English fellowship upon the ground of Dublin distinctions only. The selection is a graceful compliment to what we believe may now be termed the Dublin School of Metaphysics, whose merits are perhaps better recognised at the other side of the Channel than at home."

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M. GEVAERT has published at Ghent a singularly interesting work on the "History and Theory of the Music of Antiquity." The author maintains that all the revolutions of the modern musical drama aim to approach the *ideal* of Gluck tragedy. Gluck and Wagner are thus only disciples of the ancients. But few fragments of ancient music have come down to us, and poetry held then towards music the place the latter does at present to the libretto. Aristotle describes music as the "seasoning of poetry," and Plato, calls it " a thing without signification. " The Greeks learned to sing as soon as they were able to read, and ignorance of music was proof of a neglected education. Socrates, Plato, and Themistocles took lessons in music. Thus the Greeks, as the Chinese, regarded music as essential in the education of youth, and a means of making good citizens.

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THE Jesuit Fathers being now fully empowered by the new law on superior instruction, have commenced the establishment of the first of the universities they purpose opening in France. The one in question is being marked out on vacant land in the neighbourhood of the Bastile. The Secularists have no time to lose in the race for professionally educating young France.

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THE jewellers and watch-makers of Paris, two of the great industries of that capital, complain that they are suffering severely from German competition, especially from Baden, by being undersold in the foreign markets. The French Government insists that for jewellery, eighteen carat gold alone must be employed, and very rigorously controls this branch of trade. In Baden, fourteen and even twelve carat gold is permitted, and the deputation of working jewellers from Paris to the Vienna Exhibition admitted that the Baden work was " tasteful and well executed." The single town of Pforzheim alone has 425 jewel factories, employing 7,000 artizans, besides 850 workmen in independent trades. The centralization of labor in the German jewel trade promises to ultimately endanger the craft at Paris, and hence the authorities are invited to place Frenchmen on a footing of equality to compete with Baden and the Black Forest.

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THE point of the latter lines of our article, in last week's issue, on " The University and the Man Therein," was spoilt by an unfortunate printer's mistake. The word "men" was substituted for " Wren" (the celebrated grinder). Again, towards the beginning of the article the omission of the words " particularly Oxford, occasionally Cambridge," before "sometimes both," renders the two latter words hard to understand.

THE WEEK.

A DIFFICULTY has arisen from the desire of the Prince of Wales to visit Ceylon, and from the necessity of going there when the climate is at its best. Part of the journey will be by sea from Bombay and part by rail. After the reception at

Bombay, and the review and durbar at Poona, the Prince will re-embark and pass along the western coast to Beypore, possibly calling at one or two places by the way, and very probably at Honawer to visit the falls of Gairsoppa, and perhaps do a little bison shooting. From Beypore, a well-informed correspondent of a Bombay contemporary states, he will travel by rail to Madras, making several detours on the way, among others, it is expected, to the Neilgherry Hills. After doing Madras, His Royal Highness will run down by rail to Tuticorin, and from thence he will cross to Ceylon. He will embark at Trincomalee for Calcutta, spend Christmas there, and afterwards go to Lahore and Delhi. The return journey may not be so far down Bengal as Calcutta, but to Allahabad, and thence the country will be crossed to Bombay. This route, however, must only be regarded as a skeleton itinerary. The train will be stopped and detours made at various points, according to the importance of Rajahs and places of interest on the way, and the Prince will to a very large extent be in the hands of his hosts.

THE prophecy that ratepayers generally in Bombay would not vote for the best men who presented themselves for election, without reference to creed or colour, has, we regret to say, been proved correct in the recent municipal elections in the Western Capital. It was contended that we are still generations off having a homogeneous community in Bombay, and that the only result of attempting to adapt to a population so diverse in character institutions which are admirably suited to the inhabitants of towns in England would be the complete effacement of the European minority and the concentration of all municipal authority in native hands. It appears that while only about one-third of the Hindoos and half the Parsees on the register voted, as many as 57 out of 60 European votes were tendered. The local *Gazette* believes it to be the case that the number of qualified native electors is much smaller than the register would make it appear to be, and that the total number of electors in the Ward does not greatly exceed 400, of whom three-fourths were polled by the various candidates. But, in any case, it is clear that the proportion of Europeans who voted compares favourably with that of the Hindoos or Parsees. It is also clear that, allowing the natives only 340 votes against the European 60, a judicious distribution of their forces would enable the Hindoos and Parsees to monopolize the representation of the Ward—which returns five members—and to shut out any European candidate. What saved the European candidate at the recent election was the want of concord amongst the natives, as each of the Parsees fought for his own hand, and was anxious to get as many votes as he could for himself. With the exception of the Europeans, the electors in the Fort Ward really voted by races, though the Parsees distributed their votes unequally among the several candidates of their own race. Out of 52 Hindoo votes the Hindoo candidate secured 30; while out of 199 Parsee votes only 11 altogether were given to other than Parsee candidates. "The Europeans themselves would have voted more in a body, if Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee had not, by diligent canvassing on behalf of his father, obtained many promises from European gentlemen weeks before any European candidate appeared in the field. Still, there is undoubtedly a disposition on the part of the Europeans—as was shown in a conspicuous manner at the election by the Justices—to show a liberality in voting for natives which is by no means reciprocated."

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Madras on Wednesday, the Chief Justice presiding, to consider the arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales. At the meeting resolutions were proposed that an address of welcome be presented, that subscriptions be raised to defray the necessary expenses, and that the Chairman be requested to communicate to the Governor the wish of the public that His Royal Highness should be solicited to remain a day longer in Madras, or allot a part of his time specially, in order to allow the community an opportunity of giving him a public entertainment. A telegram informs us that the meeting was numerously attended; and it was resolved unanimously that a loyal address of welcome be presented; that a committee be appointed to frame an address and arrange for the reception; that the Chairman request the Governor to solicit H. R. H.'s presence at a public entertainment of such a character as to afford the community at large an opportunity of seeing H. R. H., and expressing their loyal feelings towards him, and to appoint a special day for the purpose; and that a subscription list be opened in accordance with the above resolution. Upwards of Rs. 8,000 was subscribed on the spot.

A "CARRIAGE" road is now in course of construction from Shillong to Gowhatty, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 60,000 at an average of Rs. 1,100 per mile. It is already sufficiently advanced to enable Government and travellers generally to dispense almost entirely with the drudgery of cooly hiring on the Gowhatty side: pack-horses—as a temporary arrangement—having been substituted. The Chief Commissioner is anxious to encourage as much as possible the introduction of pack-horses into the hills, so as not to depend so much upon coolies who are now becoming more unmanageable and impertinent, besides preposterous in their charges. To supplant *entirely* the cooly system would lead to disastrous results. In an emergency arising from frontier raids, or heavy weather on the Chuttuck route, the cooly is indispensable. The completion of this splendid road will no doubt enable Government to draw all Calcutta traffic to the Gowhatty side. It will prove a great saving in time and money, and will in time make some compensation for the heavy drain on the financies, consequent upon the removal of head-quarters—Civil and Military—from Cherra to Shillong ten years ago at the suggestion of Colonel Hopkinson. From sanitary no less than financial considerations the removal was a doubtful step. Mortality both amongst the natives and Europeans is greater at Shillong. A very malignant type of dysentry prevails there during the months of June, July, and August, owing most probably to (1) want of rain, (2) locality, which is a deep hollow hemmed in on all sides by hills of considerable elevation, (3) the intense heat, and (4) bad water. The delightful little *plateau* of Shillong proper, where the dâk bungalow now stands, would have been a happier selection no doubt.

THE cause of the railway accident at Kutnee is still envolved in doubt. On Friday the Officiating Traffic Manager, the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, and the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, with several other officers, visited the scene of the accident and held an official inquiry. Nothing new was elicited as to the facts, beyond the particulars published in our last issue. Evidence was given that the line was in good order and had been carefully watched, whilst the engine had been got up sufficiently far to allow of the wheels being gauged, and they have been found to be now in perfect gauge and good order. The engine had been thoroughly overhauled in the Allahabad shops in June last. It is suggested that a rail had been mischievously taken out, or that the heavy rain may have loosened the ballast, or that chairs may have been keyed on to the rails; whilst others thought that the cowcatcher had fallen off. The result of the investigation of the accident, we learn by telegraph, is that it is supposed the cowcatcher fell from the engine, and caused the accident by becoming locked up in the engine wheels, throwing the locomotive off the rails. Besides two Europeans, there have been eight native deaths in all.

NOWROZ Khan is now in Sohat. There is a general rumour in Cabul that the Russian commander has made over a gun factory to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, and has directed him to prepare as many guns for himself as he requires. "The treasurer also has been ordered by the Commander to pay as much money to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan as he wants, otherwise he will be dismissed. The Commander has also directed the Sirdar to collect his former sepoys, and to purchase for them arms, &c., and to give them liberal pay. The Sirdar is now ordered to take three times as much money as he was getting formerly for his daily expenses. There is also another Sirdar, and he likewise has been ordered to prepare guns. Some say he is Sirdar Esa Khan, son of the late Ameer Mohummud Auzum Khan; while others affirm that he is Secunder Khan, son of the late Sultan Ahmud Jan, the Governor of Herat. The person who has given these statements is a relative of an officer in a regiment stationed at Lall poora, and may be relied on." The Ameer has injured his foot and gone to Char Anseaum, a place four miles from the city, for change of air. He has ordered Sirdar Abdoolla Jan to march to Herat with the Sipah Salar and to send the Mustoufee to Cabul. Men of thirty and forty years of age are, it is said, being enlisted by force in the Capital.

THE Ootacamund Government house party, not including the Governor himself, has had a narrow escape from what might have been a very serious accident. While being driven to church, for the mid-day service, the horses shied at a *bandy* that had been left bullockless and disabled at the side of the road, of course, at a most inconvenient spot, the road on the opposite side being unprotected from a drop of a few feet into potato fields; down this embankment the carriage went on one side. Fortunately the occupants were not hurt, though, they were somewhat shaken. Mrs. Robinson, however, was at church in the evening with the Governor and others from Walthamstowe.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab officially notices with great regret the death, at Dera Ismail Khan, of Nawab Mahomed Faujdar Khan, Alizai, C.S.I. This distinguished native gentleman

served with great gallantry under the late Sir Herbert Edwardes at the time of the Mooltan campaign, and was subsequently selected for the important post of Agent of the British Government at the Court of Cabul—a post which he filled with great ability and success during the critical period of 1857. Since his retirement from that office he has discharged the duties of Honorary Magistrate, and in this and in many other ways afforded the greatest assistance to the officers of the administration. For his distinguished services and devoted loyalty he was liberally rewarded, and a few days before his death the Government of India was pleased, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, to declare his title of Nawab to be hereditary.

THERE is little news of importance from Upper India this week, except the fact that three thousand men have been employed in repairing the breaks on the Punjab Railway caused by the late floods. One bridge with ninety feet waterway near the Beas Station is entirely gone. The Government appeal in the Landhoura case, under Section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against the judgment of acquital passed by the Sessions Judge at Saharunpore on one charge under Section 205, has been rejected by the High Court. A zemindar has filed a suit in the Assistant Commissioner's Court at Barabankee against the Oudh Railway for the loss of a village burned by sparks from a locomotive about a year ago. The plaintiff is supported by the Oudh administration, who have supplied him with copies of the documents belonging to the Railway Company to which Government had access by virtue of its contract with them.

FURTHER outrages are reported on foreigners at Pekin and in the North of China. Mr. Lensey, the Chinese Secretary of the Russian Legation, has it is stated, been knocked off his horse by a blow received from a brick. More recently a reverend gentleman and his wife were pelted with mud by villagers at a place some twenty miles from Tientsin.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Philippine Islands—By F. Jagor. On the whole, one likes the people, both Colonists and Indians, of whom Mr. Jagor says: "The native of the Philippines is an interesting study of a type of mankind existing in the easiest natural conditions." The natives got off well from the first, when the Spaniards abolished the arbitrary rule of their chiefs, and did away with slavery. They have been misgoverned and cheated, kept in ignorance, and "exploited," but they have never had any of the cruelties to endure which make the records of colonisation a blot upon the history of every country which has colonies. Their islands had no dangerous dower of gold, jewels, or spice; and cruelties such as were practised in the American mining districts, or in the manufactures of Quito, never occurred in the Philippines. It is wonderfully pleasant to read about a country, fallen into the hands of a European Power, whose native population is not disappearing, but, on the contrary, remarkably happy. The Indians pay only one tax, known as the "*Tributo*," of a dollar a year for each individual, and each man has to give forty days' labour to the State, an obligation from which he may be released on payment of three dollars. A separate chapter upon the taxation of the islands contains very interesting details. When the natives feel inclined to work, they can always command good wages, and rice is cheap. The foreign settlers are not very well off, even without counting the earthquakes, for life with their requirements is both dull and dear. Manilla—we suppose the description applies to its present aspect—is not a charming city, and its social customs seem rather narrow. "The city proper of Manilla, inhabited by Spaniards, Creoles, the natives directly connected with them, and Chinese, lies, surrounded by walls and wide ditches, on the southern bank of the Pasig, looking towards the sea. It is a hot, dried-up place, full of monasteries, convents, barracks, and government buildings. It reminds the beholder of a Spanish provincial town, and is, next to Goa, the oldest city in the Indies. Foreigners reside on the northern bank of the river; in Binondo, the head-quarters of wholesale and retail commerce. . . . . Very little intercourse exists between the inhabitants of Manilla and Binondo. Life in the city proper is not very pleasant; pride envy, place-hunting, and caste-hatred are the order of the day; the Spaniards consider themselves superior to the Creoles, who, in their turn, reproach the former with having come to the colony for the sake of filling their pockets. This state of things is to be found in all Spanish colonies, and is chiefly caused by the colonial policy of Madrid, which always does its best to sow discord between the different races and classes of its foreign possessions, under the idea that their union would imperil the sway of the mother-country. In Manilla the state of things was rendered worse by the fact that the planter-class, whose large landed possessions always give it a strong interest in the country, was entirely wanting. At the present day, however, the increasing demand for the produce of the colony seems to be bringing about a pleasant change in this respect. . . . . There is nothing like the same amount of sociability amongst the foreigners in Binondo as that which prevails in English and Dutch colonies, and scarcely any intercourse at all with the Spaniards, who look upon the gains of the latter as so many robberies committed upon themselves. Living is more expensive than at Batavia or Singapore. The houses, though generally spacious, are gloomy, ugly, and badly ventilated for such climates."

The Contemporary.—July. What a remarkable collection of names does the table of contents for the present number of the *Contemporary* present—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Duke of Argyll and Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, Mr. Rathbone Greg, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Matthew Arnold. But of some of these gentlemen we have had perhaps enough. Cassandra has croaked till we have got weary of the warnings, and if they can be supplemented by nothing more impressive than "the echo of the antipodes," they may well cease. We dislike the Stoke election as much as we can, but we cannot forget that the admission of the residuum, not only to a place in the electorate, but, as he shows, to supremacy in it, was due to the short-sighted politicians, who resisted the moderate reform which had become inevitable, and so prepared the way for revolutionary Toryism. Matthew Arnold, too, has perhaps filled quite sufficient space with his defence of "Literature and Dogma." He is always clever and entertaning, but, after all, his speculations are not the centre of the intellectual and spiritual universe. The Duke of Argyll's thoughtful and suggestive article on "Animal Instinct in Relation to the Mind of Man," Mr. Keary's on "Wind Myths," and Mr. Holyoake's on "The Beginning of the Co-operative Troubles," are all good.

The Vernacular Press in Bombay.—1874-75. Fifty three volumes are put under the head of Fiction: nine of them in Marathee, 20 Gujaratee, 5 Sindee, 3 Hindustanee, 10 Urdoo, 5 Persian and Sanskrit, and 1 English. The publications are of very unequal literary merits. But the few following may be noticed more peculiarly: "Richardachen Charitra, or A Story of Richard," is an attempt to render into Marathee, Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The translator, however, often omits the best portions of the tale. Compared to the original, the Marathee adaptation is exceedingly poor; yet the latter may be read by the vernacular reader, who does not know English, with amusement and interest. "Elizabeth, or The Exile of Siberia:" a Marathee translation of an English tale of the above title is an excellent performance, and is deservedly patronized by the Educational Department. "Premabandhon, or The Love-tie," is an original work of considerable literary merit. It contains interesting scenes and pourtrays now and then native domestic life in high position. "Nand Batrishi, or A Story of Raja Nand and his Pradhan Kailochan, by Samalbhat, is a short but beautiful poem, full of fine images and sentiments. Raja Nand happens to hear of the extraordinary beauty of the wife of his Pradhan, and conceives an irresistible passion for her. He contrives to send away Kailochan on some business, and goes to his house alone at night. The wife of the Pradhan and her favourite parrot praise the king for his true kingly qualities and make an appeal to his better nature so as to make him see the impropriety of his intention. He is pleased with the sagacity and virtue of the woman and returns home. The Pradhan, on his return, learns of the nocturnal visit of the king to his house, and becomes angry with, and suspicious of, his wife. Several efforts are made by his wife, her father, and the king to convince him of the groundlessness of his suspicion; but all in vain. He gets an opportunity and murders the king, and after some time the murder becomes known, and the Pradhan confesses it before the son of the murdered king, but excuses himself on the ground of the great wrong he believed the king did him. The young prince said that if his father was really guilty of the crime the Pradhan accused him with, he was rightly served; but if he was innocent and the Pradhan's suspicion groundless, the latter deserved to be punished as a vile regicide. The parrot deposed in favor of the innocence of the late king. The Pradhan's wife also made a most solemn declaration to the same effect, and was ready to undergo the severest ordeal in support of her unsullied chastity. But the suspicious Pradhan would not believe her, but on one condition, that if she was really chaste she should restore the dead king to life. The Pradhan's wife prays to the gods and calls them to attest her innocence. They listen to her fevid appeal, and the murdered king is restored to life. He not only forgives his murderer, but acquits him of all blame and restores him to his former dignities and honor, and takes the whole blame on himself.

Spare Moments.—Education Society's Press, Byculla.—The author ventures to offer for the acceptance of the public the fruit of some "Spare Moments" in a busy life in India—"Fruit, I much fear me, not ripe, rich, and rare enough to please some, but which I would fain hope may prove agreeable to other tastes. In these poems I have striven to write nothing I might afterwards regret. So far indeed, as lay in my power, I have tried to sustain, not to weaken, Faith, for alas! I see with deep sorrow that, year by year, as selfish love of luxury-procuring money increases, the religion of Christ seems to wane. As civilization of a wrong kind, in which the head more than the heart is concerned, advances, the simple trust in, and love of, Jesust appears to recede. Three out of the seventy-four poems in the first part, and about half the selected psalms and hymns in the second part, were written considerably more than a century ago by an ancestor of mine, and are now presented in a modern dress. I thought them worth preserving, and I have little doubt they will be readily picked out from the others."

Asiatic Journal.—1816. It has been often said that the pleasures and pains of life are very much of our own making, and the remark applies with considerable point to life in India. We have just met with a whimsical illustration of the truism in an article quoted by a Madras paper from the *Asiatic Journal* for 1816, some years previous to which it had been published in the *Asiatic Mirror*. It thus tells us something of opinions concerning India rather early in the century. The writer describes how a country gentleman and two "old Indians" were assembled together at a house in London, when the country gentleman asked one of the Indians to give him his opi-

nions in reference to our Eastern Empire, as he meditated obtaining an appointment there for his son. There was no other way of providing for him, the father added. "Sir," was the answer, "there are many ways of providing for a young man without sending him to India, and I am sure any is preferable to perpetual transportation; if the young gentleman is idle and sedative, make him a tailor; a knight of the thimble is perhaps as respectable as many other *knights*, and you'll have him courted by every man of fashion in the metropolis—this, Sir, is one way of providing for him; but should he dislike sitting crossed-legged, and show at the same time muscular strength and activity, you can make him a porter, or a coal-heaver, or a waterman, or a charman, but, Sir, if you have any regard for your son, you will prevent his going out to India. If the gentleman, however, is of a vagrant disposition, and is resolutely determined on a change of climate, you have doubtless interest sufficient to get him on board one of the whalers in the northern seas. A short period will convince him of the vanity of wandering and preserve him from Indian exile." Then the old gentleman went on to pour out the vials of his wrath upon this unhappy land. Every breeze bore pestilence on its wings and left bile and debility behind it. Whirlwinds blew away your houses and lightning burnt them down. The climate made a man a bundle of infirmity—a walking automaton; a mass of skin and bone in wide ill made pantaloons. The medicines he must take to keep alive (the speaker gave the loathsome statistics) would fill a large dispensary. As for the natives they were Hottentots without any of the good qualities of their thick-legged brethren; and of their vices he gave a graphic account. The European society he divided into two classes—the Formal and the Familiar: one all ceremony and silence, the other all levity and noise, and both equally insufferable. He had passed five and twenty miserable years in India, and would rather be grinding knives in the streets at home. The country gentleman was staggered, and began thinking that he had better keep his son at home when the second "Old Indian" begged to say a few words. He could not, he said, remain silent and hear a country like India either satirized or abused; a country that no unprejudiced man ever parted from but with regret, or mentioned but with admiration; of which the air is salubrious, the soil fruitful, and the inhabitants wise and benevolent—"where every blast shakes spices from the trees, and every mouth drops fruit upon the ground where all the diversities of the world are brought together, the blessings of nature selected, and its evils extracted and excluded." He hoped no one would look on this as an exaggerated panegyric; he spoke from long experience and rigid impartiality, and had no desire other than that of effacing the unfavourable impression which the last gentleman's invective against India had made on their minds.

The Berlin Neuzeit—Contains an interesting article by Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs on "Modern Cairo," in which he gives much curious information in regard to the origin and character of the names applied by the native populations to this and other semi-Europeanised cities of the East. To the Fellah and other native-born Egyptians the name "Cairo" is unfamiliar; with them their capital is "Masr," or "Misr"—a word which, according to the German Orientalist Dr. Wetzstein, who has supplied Dr. Rohlfs with numerous notes on the subject, is the generally accepted name of the whole country, and is identical with the "Misraim" of the Old Testament. This transference of the name of the country to its principal city is not uncommon in the geographical nomenclature of the Arabs and other ancient races, although, according to Dr. Rohlfs, the reverse of this is not unfrequent in modern times among these and other peoples. Thus, for instance, several nations at the present day designate the Turkish Empire by the name, in the vernacular, of its capital, "Stamboul," while Russia is generally known in the East as Muscu from the name of its ancient capital, in the same way as Europeans call the States of the Berbers—Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers—from the names of their respective capitals. It would appear, from Dr. Wetzstein's researches, that the present Cairo occupies the site of an ancient city founded by the Ptolemies, and called by them "Hidschra-Babylon." In the year 19 of the Hegira, this city was besieged by Caliph Omar's general, Amribnel'Asi, who struck his tent, "el Fostât," on the north side of the town, which soon became the centre of a large number of other tents, huts, and barracks, and in process of time acquired such extent and importance as to transfer its name to the whole city, which was then known as "el Fostât." Three hundred years later (in 339 of the Hegira), when Egypt was occupied by Gauhal, chief captain of the armies of the West African invaders of Egypt, the name el Fostât was in turn superseded by another, "el Kâhira," from which the modern designation "Cairo" has been derived. It owed its origin to the circumstances attending the siege and occupation of the city; for when Gauhal, in accordance with a treaty which he had entered into with the people, encamped with his troops in the suburbs, outside the bounds of the city, their encampment of tents and barracks gradually grew into an important military settlement, and was known as "el Kâhira," the subduer or conqueror, a name which like its predecessor was gradually extended to the entire capital. To the present day the different quarters of Cairo are distinguished "el Kâhira," "el Fostât," and "Masr" or "Misr," and in official documents demanding accuracy of definition, the city is designated as "Kahirât Misr," Cairo in Egypt, while, as we have before observed, the lower native classes remain constant to its primitive appellation of "el Misr"—Egypt *par excellence*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE N. W. CIVILIANS.

(*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*)

SIR,—I too join in your cry for justice to the N.-W. P. Civilians. They have been wronged and should be recompensed. I also thoroughly agree with you, that such compensation should be, by "personal allowances," not by supersession.

Many of us who have served for years in a Non-Regulation Province, are in danger of being superseded by our Civilian Juniors in the Commission, or from the neighbouring province. That this is the solution anticipated by those aggrieved, is apparent from letters like that of a Joint-Magistrate in the *Pioneer*, who quietly assigns six N.-W. P. Civilians to the Punjab, three to Oudh, &c.

I don't know how officers in other administrations may relish the prospect, but if three Civilians are sent to Oudh it will simply swamp the Commission. We once had to wait nearly *five years* for one step in the grade of Deputy Commissioner. Matters are a little better now, but if three outsiders are put in officiating charge of districts, promotion to all under them, including Civilians, of 1861 and 1863, will be retarded *probably six years*. Why is it Sir, that while the press here and in England have so readily espoused the cause of the N.-W. P. Civilians, not a word has been uttered on behalf of the Military and Uncovenanted men, grown old in the service, whose just rights are being so grievously assailed? No matter what proportion of Covenanted men Lord Dalhousie or Lord Lawrence might choose to assign, when once a Military or Uncovenanted officer be selected for employment in the higher ranks of a Non-Regulation Province, it is on the implied understanding that, while competent, he will not be superseded. A Civilian might be preferred for special appointments, but it was understood—certainly as clearly and on as good grounds, as that Covenanted men should get certain appointments in the Regulation Provinces—that in the main line of Assistant, Deputy Commissioner, and Commissioner, promotion should go by seniority: otherwise, if we were to see our juniors of one day our seniors of the next, if long service and hard work were to be ignored, who would have joined a Non-Regulation Province? Not I for one.

NON-REGULATION.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your last issue has some well-grounded remarks on the Calcutta Custom House. I suppose there is no one having regular business transactions with it, who has not continual grounds of complaint on account of obstructiveness and unnecessary annoyance, while there are few even among officials themselves, who would not admit that, under its present administration, the Custom House is not a credit to our Government. The Collector has no doubt a difficult post to fill, and it is none the easier that he has to administer an Act which is obsolete as regards the procedure it enforces. But for this very reason a thoroughly capable, broad-minded man of some business experience is required, whose aim should be to carry out the necessary restrictions and regulations with the least friction possible, combining as much as may be the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. For there are none, at any rate amongst the merchants, who complain of mere strictness, so long as it is enforced in a reasonable manner, and not as is too often the case at present in the form of petty annoyances, and a general disposition to hinder rather than forward the business the public have to transact with the Custom House. At present, hardly a day passes without some fresh ingenuity in the art of annoyance manifesting itself. One time it is a new form of challan; another, the paper on which applications are written is not good enough; and again a blot on a Custom House pass cannot be overlooked without the purifying effect of an anna stamp and a Court Fee Stamp of all stamps in the world! Now, these petty annoyances in addition to producing a feeling of irritation on the part of the public, are taken advantage of by the Custom House Baboos with a view to obtaining small bribes, which are more or less willingly paid, according to the anxiety of the giver to get his business finished without the delay and expense which these objections give rise to. Thus the desire to keep up a sense of importance and authority, even leaving the weightier matters out of the question altogether, leads to a state of things which is intolerable. But instead of, as you say, each house in the city having a "swear" in turn, they might more truly be described as complaining in chorus. There appears to be something wrong in the middle grades of the Custom House, for there are men there who have been in the place a great number of years, and long trained in the ways of obstructiveness, to whom nothing appears to give greater delight than, after a superior has allowed some small concession arising perhaps out of a case of necessity, or because somewhat out of the ordinary routine, to be able to point out some Section of the Act to prevent it. And thus even when the desire is present to bend a little to circumstances, the officer is liable to be brought in check by some under "assistant," ever willing to show his superior knowledge of the Act, and glad of an opportunity of keeping up the traditions of his office. To this no doubt is partly owing the fact, that though the superiors are willing to move with the times, and to listen to reason when difficulties arise, so little progress has been made, and that the Custom House has become, what a home correspondent describes when told of some of the regulations, as an Antedeluvian Institution.

J.

Calcutta, 20th August 1875.

CANALS *vs.* RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—It has been pointed out to your correspondent "A. B." that he was mistaken in his estimate of the cost at which grain was carried by the Indian Railways during the famine last year, but it is clearly useless to repeat it.

Your readers will however, readily perceive that if his estimate of 3 pie per maund per mile, or a shilling a ton a mile, as he has been pleased to convert it, could by any possibility be earned by Indian Railways, then the more Railways Goverment construct the better, for such earnings would quite supersede the necessity for taxation of any other kind in India.

The E. I. R. is just now carrying grain from Ghazeabad to Howrah at $\frac{3}{4}$th of a pie per maund per mile, or 3·4 pies per ton per mile. This in English money, at 1*s.* 10*d.* per rupee, is 1·55 farthing per ton per mile.

X. Y. Z.

LOYALTY TO ORDER.

(To the Editor of the Friend of India.)

SIR,—There is one thing the present Government of India do not understand, and that is what for lack of a better expression may be called "public feeling" in India.

Witness the manner in which the desire to subscribe to Famine relief when it sprung up spontaneously on the first alarm, was discouraged, and the abortive attempt afterwards made to revive it when it was cold.

Now, we have the Prince of Wales coming to see us, and altho' I do not expect the country to gain much by the visit, I am one of a community of which, I fearlessly say, there is not a more loyal section of the British nation anywhere. But that the English residents in India are intensely loyal, and would, if left to themselves, have shown it in an unmistakable manner to the Prince they would delight to honor, is a fact of which the Government seem profoundly ignorant, or gravely doubtful, and therefore officials are told off in all the presidencies to get up public receptions, &c.

Here in Madras three officers have been "appointed" by the Governor with power to add to their number. With you the Lieutenant-Governor promotes and presides at a public meeting. The Bombay community are similarly patted on the back and asked to pay for the fireworks the Government have ordered.

Already all this official interference is blighting what ought to have been, and would have been, a goodly tree by the time the Prince reached these shores.

Had the European, Eurasian, and native communities been left to themselves in the matter, the expressions of their loyalty would, I feel confident, have been something to tell to the generations to come.

If it proved otherwise in respect to any section of the people, something might have been taught us which at present we are rather desirous to learn.

X. Y. Z.

Madras, August 1875.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE revised code of furlough rules for armies in India has been transmitted by the Secretary of State for the approval of the Viceroy. The provisions are optional for officers in the service; compulsory for those entering hereafter.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 2,000 as a marriage dowry for the daughter of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. It has also been ordered that no larger sum than Rs. 5,000 is to be expended on account of the marriage.

THE programme for the extra day's racing in honor of the Prince of Wales shows an amount of energy on the part of the Stewards and of liberality on the part of the native nobility and gentry which is most encouraging for the prospects of the national pastime. We observe that, in addition to the Cup, value £100, given by His Excellency the Viceroy, and to which Rs. 1,000 are added from the fund, no less a sum than Rs. 5,100 has been presented in Cups and Plates, and a further sum of Rs. 4,200 subscribed by native patrons of the Turf towards repairing and perfecting the Course and Grand Stand, evincing an amount of public spirit which we should gladly see emulated by some of our merchants and highly paid officials. The arrangement of the different races is excellent, and we trust to see the exertions of our Stewards rewarded by a liberal support from the owners of first-class horses, when the well-tried experience of our handicappers will, we have little doubt, ensure good racing, close finishes, and general satisfaction.

THE officials of Chandernagore have a real grievance against the Government of India, which has been aggravated by the recent imposition of additional duties on imported liquors. No civilized Government has a right to levy mere transit duties, but it is obvious that if the Indian Government allowed liquors to be imported into French territory in Bengal duty free, it would be put to much expense and trouble in guarding against the despatch of duty-free liquors from Chandernagore to places within British territory, and the French authorities, recognising the force of this objection, merely asked that the officials of Chandernagore should be allowed to import, duty-free, for their own consumption, a certain quantity of liquor annually, but the modest request was ungraciously refused. A representation was made on the subject to the French Government, but the reply was to the effect that a question could not be raised about such a *bagatelle*. But what is a *bagatelle* to the French Government is by no means so to the Chandernagore officials, who have to keep up the dignity of high-sounding designations on salaries of two and three hundred rupees a month. To them, whatever it may be to the comparatively highly paid officials in the service of the Indian Government, the heavy duty on wines, &c., is an intolerable burden, and as the loss to the revenue would be a *bagatelle* indeed, we trust the Government will reconsider the matter and allow the French officials of Chandernagore to receive, free of duty, the small quantity of liquors they may themselves consume during the year. This would be a mere act of justice, although doubtless it would be gratefully appreciated as a liberal concession.

DR. FAYRER, chief medical adviser to the Council of India, will accompany the Prince of Wales on his tour in India. The work on board the *Serapis* is rapidly progressing. During last winter she was fitted with new boilers, and various alterations in her internal fittings and decorations are now being made. The after part of the ship will be devoted to the Prince and his suite, and cabins are being prepared for the officers in that part of the vessel which, during her troop service, is set apart for the married women. The saloon on the after part of the upper deck is to be enlarged, refitted, and embellished. Six *punkahs* or revolving fans, will be constructed therein, and awnings will be spread over the upper deck. A new staircase will lead from the main deck, on the port side of which His Royal Highness will receive visitors, to the saloon above. Between £9,000 and £10,000 worth of silver plate is to be supplied, on loan, by Messrs. Garrard, of London. The Royal party, including servants, will number about fifty. Samples of internal decorations have been fitted up in the saloon, and the Prince is expected to make his choice and selection of the various designs. The bandmaster and twenty members of the band of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marines are to accompany His Royal Highness. The *Serapis*, which will carry nine months' provisions, including twenty-five tons of ice, is expected to sail on October 6, and to embark the Prince and his suite at Brindisi. The yacht *Osborne* will go on to Suez, and there await the arrival of the *Serapis*, to which she will act as pilot in the passage through the Canal and the Red Sea. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay, "the Government will illuminate all the public buildings in Bombay, including the Town Hall. The Port Trust and the Marine Department will make all arrangements for landing and illuminating the foreshore properties and the shipping in harbour during the Elephanta trip. The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee will pay the expenses of illumination and decoration from the landing place to the Money School, and the Municipality from the Money School to Parell Bridge. The Governor himself will bear the cost of the Elephanta trip. The Prince is expected to stay two days in Poona."

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE Meerut Committee have condemned, after a trial of three months, Dr. Drew's self-acting tattie apparatus.

MAJOR B. WILLIAMS, 5th Punjab Cavalry, has been placed under the orders of Major-General Sam Browne for special duty with the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's stay in this country.

A LOCAL vernacular paper points the moral of the recent floods. Allahabad, it says, is desperately wicked. "There is nothing but lies, deception, and roguery going on," and it has itself, therefore, to thank for this "visitation from heaven."

THE rare phenomenon of a lunar rainbow was witnessed at Simla lately. It appeared at about half-past nine in clear moonlight, the form of the bow being first outlined in pale and scarcely visible grey, gradually ripening into prismatic hues, though less pronounced of course, than those apparent in the rainbow by day.

THREE packets of silver bullion, despatched from Bombay, have mysteriously disappeared from the premises of the E. I. Railway at Delhi. The police have been breaking their necks trying to find some clue, but without the slightest degree of success. The silver amounted to Rs. 5 or Rs. 6,000 in value.

ON hearing of the death of Nawab Foujdar Khan, C.S.I., the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed to Nawab Golam Hassan Khan, Native Commandant of the 15th Multanee Cavalry, a clansman and relative, in the following terms: "I most sincerely grieve at the loss of so gallant and loyal a friend, so honourable a chieftain, so good a soldier, as Nawab Foujdar Khan. Pray accept and express to the family my heartfelt regret."

BOMBAY.

AS soon as Mr. Richey has completed his preliminary inquiry, a commission will be appointed to report on the recent Deccan riots. Mr. Richey will be President. One Bombay Civilian, one Bengal Civilian, and one Native Judicial Officer will be Members.

A FURTHER slip, supposed to be to the extent of something like fifteen hundred tons of rock, has taken place on the Bhore Ghât, at the spot where the former one occurred, and it is feared that about another week must therefore elapse before trains can be again run through.

ALL first and second class Chiefs who attend the Viceroy's Durbar will arrive in Bombay by the 30th October to meet the Prince. There will be no Durbar, but visits will be exchanged. The Gaekwar will attend. The Nizam is doubtful. The Prince will probably land at the Dockyard, not at the Apollo Bunder, on account of the greater convenience for official reception.

IN view of concentrating as large a force as possible at Saana for operations against the Hashid tribes, it is said the Governor-General of Yemen has summoned the leading Shaiks of the surrounding districts to consult them as to whether the regular Turkish troops may be withdrawn with safety from their country. It is contemplated to hold them responsible for the general peace in the districts that have submitted to the Ottoman Porte. Muzhur Pasha, the Mootasarif of Taiz, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Asuf Effendi, the Secretary to the Governor-General of Baghdad. It has been recommended to the Ottoman Porte that Mocha should be declared a free port in the hope that its trade may revive.

THE Bombay Government thinks that "an important link in the chain of medical evidence regarding the propagation of cholera" has been discovered in the statements made in the report of Dr. Blanc, Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Yerrowda Jail, on an outbreak of cholera which occurred in the jail, in May last. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner, in forwarding to Government the report by Dr. Blanc, says: "I have the honor to remark that it forms a very interesting contribution to the medical history of cholera, as it states facts which, as regards the theory of the propagation of cholera contagion, are valuable. The investigation into the causes of the outbreak made by Dr. Blanc was immediate and searching, and proves that in this instance there can be no doubt that it was solely due to water poisoning. The facts regarding it have been so clearly stated by Dr. Blanc, that it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate them, and the measures he adopted to stamp out the disease were extremely judicious, and based on true principles of sanitation. The practical lesson to be learnt from this outbreak is the great danger of allowing persons (as is so commonly the case throughout India) to drink water from a river after it has been polluted by *dhobies* washing dirty clothes in it and by other impurities, such as are mentioned in paragraph 31, where it is stated that four days previously to the outbreak, the corpses of two persons who had died of cholera had been burnt, and their clothes had been washed some twenty yards above the spot from which water had been drunk by some of the prisoners employed in watering the new road, so that it is quite possible, even if not absolutely certain, that they may have drunk water actually containing the poison of cholera in its most dangerous state. This fact is most instructive, and though it is feared that it would be impossible to have the clothes of persons who had died from cholera or other zymotic diseases burnt in all cases, yet the police authorities throughout the presidency might be ordered to see that this practice was carried out as far as possible, and that cremation *ghâts* were only allowed at some distance *below* villages."

MADRAS.

THE officer of the Royal Artillery who was lately placed under arrest at Secunderabad for addressing a communication direct to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief has been released and ordered to return to duty.

MELANCHOLY tidings have been received from England regarding Mr. John Bruce Norton, the late Advocate-General of Madras. His health is quite shattered, and he is now threatened with blindness. He is at present living in Boulogne.

THE Alpha Gold Mining Company have met with a series of disasters greater than usually befals even newly formed projects. After the machinery was got into working order, the wood was too damp to keep the boilers going; when the wood was dried, the tunnel conveying the water to the works collapsed, and when all was set right again, the engineer got fever and was obliged to leave the district. Notwithstanding these mishaps, the managers are sanguine of success.

ALTHOUGH the Prince of Wales, during his visit to India, will not take precedence of the Viceroy, instructions have been sent out to the Government of Ceylon that the Prince, as the heir to the Crown, is in a very different position from the Duke of Edinburgh, and that precedence must be accorded to His Royal Highness. Sir Hercules Robinson waited on the jetty at Colombo to recive the Sailor Prince as he landed from the boat of his ship. But Mr. Gregory, as instructed, will go on board the *Serapis* to receive his Royal guest.

GAME has been gradually receding from the precincts of Otacamund; the sholas in the station having been shot over in and out of season, they are no longer a hiding place for the sly birds. Whereas sportsmen, in days of yore, could find food for powder whenever they took their walk abroad, it now involves a day's march in search of game, and mostly ends in disappointment. A single fowl now is a *rara avis*, and judging from the rare occasions in which game is brought for sale, it seems that the native *shikaree* has at last given up the pursuit as an unprofitable trade. The paternal Government has a good deal to answer for in this; game laws have been urged for its consideration but in vain, and the indiscriminating gun of the native has depopulated the woods of the feathered and footed tribes that should inhabit them, and deprived many a table in Ooty of a *bonne bouche*.

THE crime for which the Consort of the Senior Ranee of Travancore has been seized and sent as a State prisoner to Alleppy is that of having been almost persuaded to become a Christian. The young Maharajah or his counsellors, with commendable promptness, took immediate steps to prevent the consummation of the contemplated crime. We regret to learn that Miss Ballard figures as an accomplice before the fact in the meditated offence. The two Ranees, one the wife of the prisoner, the Coil Thumbram, and the other a widow, were also anxious to become Christians, and there was a heartrending scene when the Senior Ranee was torn by her erring husband, whom she wished to accompany on his journey to the prison at Alleppy. No wonder the Maharajah considered the State to be in danger. We think the time has come for the Maharajah to abandon a policy of toleration with respect to a pestilent sect which numbers many thousands of his subjects, and whose demoralizing influences have penetrated into the bosom of his own orthodox family. Of some communities in Travancore the scandalous fact is recorded that the Christian churches are considerably more numerous than the pagodas and mosques.

MADRAS-MADE furniture is one of the product of indigenous industry which the Prince of Wales will have several opportunities of studying during his visit, for Messrs. Deschamps, of Madras, are busy making furniture for the Bombay Government Houses at Parell and Malabar Hill for the use of the Prince and the Viceroy respectively, and in refurnishing the suite of rooms intended for the Prince in Government House, Madras. They have also just completed the furnishing of a palace that the Nizam is having prepared for the Prince at an expense of several lakhs of rupees, (including 1½ lakh for a magnificent dinner service supplied by Elkington of London). For the Prince's rooms in Madras, a large bed, grand pier table, writing and occasional tables, chairs, cupboards, &c., are being made of Indian mahogany richly carved in the Louis XVI. style to harmonise with the furniture in the rest of the house, but with the addition of the Prince's plumes, and his motto on a ribbon at the top of each article. The Prince will occupy the rooms on the first floor, south side, usually reserved for the Governor; and during His Royal Highness's visit, the Duke of Buckingham will use the rooms on the floor above the Prince.

THE death is announced of Lord Hobart, who, as the Hon'ble Frederick John Hobart, paid his brother, the late Governor of Madras, a visit of some months' duration during the last cold season. His Lordship had been suffering from an affection of the lungs, and was advised to avoid passing the winter in Europe. The voyage out to Madras seriously taxed his strength; and on more than one occasion, while he stayed at Guindy, his condition excited much anxiety. Shortly after arriving in England he resigned his appointment of Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, in the India Office; and on the 27th ultimo he died, aged fifty-four, leaving a widow, one son, and four daughters. His son, Sydney Carr, aged fifteen, now becomes Lord Hobart, and heir to his grandfather the Earldom of Buckinghamshire. It is a melancholy coincidence that has made two daughters of the late Bishop Carr, of Bombay, Dowager Lady Hobarts. Within a few months the Earl of Buckinghamshire has sustained the loss of two sons and one daughter-in-law. The only representative of the family now in Madras is Major Bertie Hobart, R.A., who is a nephew of Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras three quarters of a century since, and a cousin of the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, who is fifty-five years his senior.

BURMAH.

THE appeal of the four dacoits concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton has been heard. The judgment and sentence of death has been confirmed.

THE *Rangoon Times* publishes the following news from Mandalay: "Colonel Wyndham has returned to the forest from among the Khyiens, who, he says, are perfectly savage, and it is reported that he has offered to conquer the country for His Majesty with 100 well-trained Burmese, with the proviso that he is to become the first Viceroy. The Italians have become, or are said to have become, possessors of the country commercially, having obtained concession to build a railway, which must be completed in five years, or His Majesty becomes entitled to demurrage. They have also got the mines—*viz.*, coal, iron, and silver—and are to give the King 25 per cent. royalty. Tuelli and Co. are the agents, and it is reported that the Bank of Venice is to advance the money. The engineers are soon expected out, and it was reported that the King was anxious to get the offices of Sutherland and Co. to lodge them. But as that firm is again in favour, this is not likely to be true."

A LETTER from Burmah contains the following: "The Burmese say that the Kalas (a term of contempt which they ordinarily apply to the English), subdued by the majesty and the glory of their king, sure of being beaten in case of war, were obliged to go to Mandalay barefooted and supplicate for peace. The Burmese of this province, and the same may be said of those elsewhere, though accustomed to British rule, love and venerate the king; he personifies to them their nationality and their religion, and they speak of him with the greatest respect. They would rise in a body were the English defeated, although they have been happier and more prosperous under this Government than under that of their native chiefs. The principal reason why the Burmese are *not* converted is, because they believe that by becoming Christians they would lose their nationality, and they will retain this prejudice until the kingdom of Ava ceases to exist. They are not so attached to Buddhism as some would make us believe, because if pushed at the point of an argument they are the first to laugh, and have no other excuse than the vulgar saying: "This is the Burmese custom."

ASIA.

THE Russian Embassy at Constantinople have advised the Odessa authorities that women acquired for Yakoob Khan's harem will shortly arrive at Odessa on their way to Kashgar. At Constantinople their attendants purchased jewelry to the amount of 30,000 roubles. Yakoob Khan's envoy at Constantinople will shortly set out for a trip in Europe.

THE *Moscow Gazette*, in another leader on the Central Asia question, rejoices at the frankness which has made English statesmen and papers avow at last their utter inability to stay Russian progress by petty bickerings and intrigues. This manly avowal, we are told, is the best guarantee that, if the Russian and English frontiers should ever meet in Asia, this consummation will lead to no hostile feelings.

COLONEL IVANOFF, the Governor of Russian Khiva, proposes to connect the Sir Darya and Amu Darya rivers by means of the Yani Darya river. The Yani Darya is a branch of the Sir Darya, which, leaving the main stream at about 44 degrees northern latitude and 63 longitude, proceeds in a westerly direction, and is swallowed up by the sands of the South Aral desert at 43 latitude and 60 longitude, at a distaunce of about 40 miles from the most easterly branch of the Amu Darya delta. The proposed Yani Darya canal is to be made navigable for steamers, and also to serve as a means of creating arable land to be colonized by Russian settlers. The Russian

Invalide complains that the Khan of Khiva displays too little energy against the Turcomans, and does not readily obey the orders sent him by General Von Kaufmann. He is, however, expected to consult General Ivanoff, the Governor of Russian Khiva, before appointing a new Prime Minster in lieu of Mat Nias, who recently died at St. Petersburg.

THE spiritual position of the Sultan as supreme head of all the Faithful is never lost sight of at Constantinople. The *Sadatat*, the nearest approach to a ministerial paper there, has lately been calling attention to the wrongs and dangers of the Mahomedans, said to number thirty millions or more, in the Chinese Empire. Those of Yunnan are especially sympathized with, and the Turkish paper has much to say on the subject of the barbarities practised in that province since the Chinese reconquered it. Reports sent privately, added to those brought by Jacoub Beg's recent mission, have moved the Porte, according to the *Sadatat*, to resolve on intervention. This is not, however, to take any more menacing form than the despatch of a properly accredited envoy to Pekin to request the good offices of the Government there in favour of its Mahomedan subjects. As the Chinese have lately been carrying out the conversion of Yunnan by the practical measure of making all the rebels they have spared eat pork, it is possible they may reply that no Mahommedans are left in the country.

INSTEAD of taking time to recruit her finances and lesson the burden of taxation imposed during the troublous times, China is preparing first for a wild goose expedition to Turkestan, and next against a possible European foe. From every quarter we hear the same note of warlike preparation. The Viceroy of Kwangtung is sending troops to Yunnan, the Governor of Yunnan is levying troops on his own account, and a strong Chinese garrison is posted at Manwein, the frontier town where Margary was killed. Li Hungchang keeps a great army in Chihli, and is always doing something to improve the defences at Taku. One day he procures torpedoes from the Danes; the next he resolves to buy Armstrong guns at the advice of the Inspector-General of Customs; and all this while the resources of the province are utterly exhausted. A little while ago the Special Commissioner, Peng Yu-lin started to inspect the defences of the Yangtsze; and the *Peking Gazette* of the 6th July contains a memorial from the Governor-General of the Two Kiang, reporting the progress of forts and war ships within his viceroyalty.

GREAT as a projector, M. Lesseps, appears, according to recent reports from Turkey, to be most unfortunate as a negotiator. He has been making fresh efforts at Constantinople, through his son, to reverse the judgment of the International Commission on the Suez Canal; but with so little success that at the last accounts he is reported as having abandoned the correspondence in dudgeon. His representations were to the effect that the rate at present paid of 13 francs per ton measurement being only enough for bare current expenses, it should be augmented to 14 francs for a fixed term, for the express purpose of allowing the works at Port Said, and some other necessary improvements, to be paid for out of the addition. He asked that the decision of the commission in favour of an ultimate reduction to 10 francs should be reconsidered, as taking all hope of profit from the shareholders. The answer of the Porte was to the effect that his propositions would be referred to the Government of the Khedive; and on a refusal to give any more definite reply M. Lesseps ordered his son to break off the correspondence—a step hardly wise in itself, and certainly hasty in form, as the Porte could not possibly take definite action without the consent of the other Powers interested.

ON July 5 General Lomakine, on his return from Igda and the Amu Darya bed, arrived at Djamala, on the confines of the Tekke country. There he was met by all the principal chiefs of the Tekke tribes nomadizing north of the Attreck. All promised subjection to Russia. Meanwhile, the Amu Darya Bed Expedition proceeded further north to Tcharishli, 150 versts north-east of Igda. According to the news received from the expedition, there is nothing to prevent the construction of the contemplated canal in those parts. Five hundred more Persian slaves were set at liberty by the Khivese and sent home through the Tekke districts. A short time ago it appears Lieutenaut-Colonel Sosnovski, Captain Matusovski, Dr. Pyasoltzki, and four Siberian Cossacks, at the command of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, set out from Hankow, in Southern China, with orders to make their way through Yunnan and Sihuan to South-western Siberia. The object of the expedition is partly to ascertain the real state of things in the mutinous provinces of the Celestial Empire and partly to find a direct caravan road from South-western China to the Russian territory. For this purpose, Colonel Sosnovski was to cross the entire province of Hansu, and, threading his way through the Gobi wilderness, make for Kami, Barkul, Gutchen, Balun, Tokhai, and the Saissan post, or else proceed from Kamiato Kumdja. It is understood that the Russian Ministry intend placing private railway companies under the direct control of Government directors.

THE murder of Mr. Margary is regarded in China, we are told, as an act of bravery worthy of reward; and our delay in exacting redress will be regarded an acknowledgment of Chinese prowess. No punishment has been given the rioters who lately attacked the *British Consulate* at Chinkeang, nor is it likely that they will receive any. A very similar incident occurred at Chinkeang last January, and for a few hours seemed likely to lead to even more serious consequences. As the particulars were not published at the time, we may state them. Two foreigners were walking quietly along the back street of the Concession, about mid-day, when three Chinese soldiers rode by at a furious rate, and one of them in passing struck at the foreigners with a heavy whip. On arriving at the end of the street the soldiers turned back, and the foreigners managed to capture their ponies and take them to the British Consulate. A mafoo turned up to claim the ponies, and said that they belonged to the force of the Chentai or Brigadier-General stationed in Chinkeang. A message was sent to the Taotai to send for the ponies and mafoo, and to find out the delinquents and have them reprimanded for furious riding in the Concession. It so happend that one of the delinquents was the Chentai's nephew, and the first intimation he received of the affair was getting back the ponies with the request from the Taotai. Instead of sending for his nephew and his two companions, and impressing on them the inadvisability of their conduct, the General got into a rage, and ordered his men, over a thousand in number, to arm, announcing his intention of pulling down first the Consulate, and then the houses of the foreigners who had presumed to capture the ponies. In the afternoon the settlement began to get unusually full of Chinese loafers, who had heard from the soldiers of the affair, and of the intention of the troops to begin the attack at dark. One or two of the residents had stones thrown at them, and this circumstance led to a discovery of the plot. Fortunately the Taotai had likewise received information, and sent his officers to preserve order in the Concession, as far as possible, while he himself went to the irate General. When he arrived there, he found the men all turned out, and two brass guns with shells and fusees all ready. The second trumpet had sounded, and the third was to be the signal to march. The Chinese say that the Taotai had to perform the kotow to the General to get him to alter his intention; for had the men once started, neither he or the Brigadier himself would have been able to restrain them.

A RUSSIAN military officer of high rank who had once travelled in British India, and possessed a great deal of respect for the British Indian system of government, is said to have asserted that his countrymen in Turkestan had two great advantages over Englishmen in India. "In the first place," he observed, "our men have a much greater affinity for our new subjects than yours; in the next, we don't stand any nonsense." No doubt both these are points of difference from the British government of India, and in a certain degree points of superiority. The British soldier in India is an exotic and most expensive article. He lives apart from the natives; his food is that which they most abhor; and he never learns a word of their languages. But the Russian army is recruited over spaces so vast that a certain proportion of the men must be taken from countries bordering on the new conquests, and a still greater number from classes very little different in habits and measure of refinement from the Tartars of the Central Asiatic Khanates. If anything, the Russian soldier is possibly a little dirtier than the population among whom he is quartered; but then he fights under European command and discipline, and is a fanatical devotee of his Church and his Emperor. The other alleged advantage—that the Russians in Turkestan "stand no nonsense"—is a curious commentary on the opinion given by Mr. Bright the other evening, that what is wanting in India is more courtesy to the natives—a want which the Prince of Wales is to supply. Nobody knows whether the Russian officers and privates call the Tartars of Khokand "niggers," or treat them to occasional kicks; but we may be sure that there is one kind of "nonsense", which the Russians will never tolerate as long as they have a dozen bayonets at their back. If the humbled Emir of Bokhara attempts to poison the Russian Resident, he will not have a public trial on the spot at the expense of the revenues of Bokhara, nor will an eminent lawyer from St. Petersburg or Moscow be permitted to cross-examine Russian public servants, or to make a speech exposing the misdeeds of the Russian Government and the wrongs of its subject Khans. It will also be a long time before the native public of Khokand or Khiva will have a vernacular press of its own, and the satisfaction of reading such frank criticism of its infidel masters as we have more then once extracted from native Indian newspapers and reprinted in these pages. The determination to stand no nonsense may, no doubt, be the pretext for a great deal of unnecessary tyranny; but it may also be a protection against a great deal of feeble-minded folly. The Russians still keep English constitutional maxims and English judicial immunities out of their western provinces almost as jealously as English iron and cottons, though no doubt of late the tariff has been somewhat less prohibitory; but their Central Asian territory is still absolutely sealed to all "nonsense" of the kind. The method of government and the mode of criticising it which are allowed in Turkestan are as purely Russian as the fabrics permitted to be sold in the bazaars.

LITERARY.

WE understand that Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Chief Justice, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Burra Bazaar Family Literary Club.

MR. ROGERS, a Bombay civilian, writes suggesting the following appropriate addition to the National Anthem in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit:—

Till in Thy Providence
Thou call'st Victoria hence,
Far be the day,
Lord! hear the nation's prayer,
Long deign their lives to spare,
God bless old England's heir,
God save the Queen.

WITH regard to the use of the word Saiyid as a distinctive title of sovereignty, Dr. Badger, in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, maintains that it is quite correctly applied to the ruler of Zanzibar. The word, he says, "is derived from the root *sanda*, 'to be or to become chief or lord, to be possessed of glory or honour;' and its primary signification is 'a chief, lord, prince, or king.' Secondarily, it means 'a master, owner, or proprietor;' then 'one nobly born,' &c. In the present day however it is often applied, like the word 'Sharif,' to any descendant of the prophet Mahomed." It is moreover "perfectly correct, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of 'Hujjee,' that the title of 'Saiyid' is, with the Arabs

superior to that of 'Sultan.' Many of the petty Arab chiefs of Arabia, and even some in Africa, assume the latter title, which, according to the generality of Oriental writers, was not directly applied to any Eastern Prince till A.H. 338 (A.D. 1002), when Mahmud-al-Ghazny dignified Khali-bin-Ahmad, the Governor of Sajistan, with it, subsequently to which the Abbaside Khalifahs at Baghdad adopted it to designate their provincial satraps or governors. The title 'Sayyid of Zanzibar,' whatever 'Hujjee' may say, means the Lord or Sovereign of Zanzibar, whereas that of 'Sultan of Zanzibar,' which has been adopted mainly to suit European ideas, signifies nothing more than Governor of Zanzibar." When these learned doctors differ thus greatly, we cannot venture to decide between them. The dictionaries at any rate seem to go with Dr. Badger. Forbes for one gives as the first meaning of *Saiyid*, "a lord," "a prince."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LIEUTENANT CONDER'S party was recently attacked near Acre. Lieutenant Conder was badly, but not dangerously, wounded. The official accounts represent that the assailants were lead by a relative of the late Abd-el-Kader. The French Consul at Jerusalem is investigating the affair. No further details have yet been received.

A HANDSOME building has been erected in Ambrolie, Bombay, for the accommodation of the Native Girls' School connected with the Free Church Mission. The late Mrs. Wilson left a sum of money to be applied by the Rev. Dr. Wilson to some evangelistic object to be chosen by him, and he has applied it in this way. The principal room upstairs contains inscriptions in Marathee and English, contributed by Native Christians and other friends, in token of their admiration of the noble, disinterested, and exemplary Christian charater of the late Mrs. Wilson and their gratitude for the benefits received from her instructions. On Tuesday last the school was formally opened; many European and native friends of Dr. Wilson were present, and a number of addresses were made. It was a very interesting occasion.

A SAD event occurred on Sunday, the 4th July, in one of the London Mission chapels in Shanghai. Service had been held there in the forenoon as usual, and there was no sign of disturbance whatever. As Messrs. Muirhead and Barrett were proceeding in the afternoon to a chapel in another part of the city, they were informed that the door-keeper of the former place had been killed. They went at once and found an immense crowd inside and outside the building, and in a state of great excitement. On getting into the chapel they saw two bodies lying on the floor, one quite dead, and the other weltering in blood, with a knife at a little distance from him. The former was recognized to be the door-keeper, who had received in the hand, stomach, side, and heart several most deadly cuts, which must have caused immediate death.

IN some recent numbers of the *Rock* is a very singular account of the removal of a Miss Cosserat, a Protestant young lady, a lunatic, from the Romish Convent at Bandora (near Bombay) to a similar institution in Germany. A Miss Weppner received the young lady from the lady superior at Bandora, and conducted her, with no little peril to herself, to Europe. The father of the young lady is represented to be an opium merchant at Patna. Miss Weppner's account is not very favourable to the inmates of nunneries, but what it all means we are unable to say. The extracts from her book furnish new proof of the necessity of a Government inspection of conventual institutions. The very opposition made to this serves to show the need of it. Christians are the children of light. "He that doeth truth cometh to the light that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God."

THE following interesting items regarding medical work in Kashmeer are furnished by Dr. Maxwell, the missionary there: "The hospital recently built by the Maharajah for the Church Missionary Society's Medical Mission in Kashmeer was opened last May. Patients attend in such numbers that the Medical Missionary has had to limit the out-patients seen to one hundred three days a week. The other days are reserved for operations and cases requiring lengthened examination. Fifty-nine patients have been taken into the wards, and 57 surgical operations performed. Many of these were for cancer, and not a few for cataract and other eye diseases. Religious addresses are given before the out-patients are seen, and the catechist works amongst them while they are waiting their respective turns, showing large Scripture pictures and explaining them. One woman and her infant have lately been baptized by the Rev. W. Jukes, of Peshawar, who is spending a short time in Kashmeer."

MILITARY ORDERS.

BROCK, Lieutenant M. W., to be Captain.
BROWN, Surgeon-Major T. E. B., two months' sick leave.
CAMPBELL, Sub-Lieutenant W. A., to be Lieutenant.
COAKER, Lieutenant W. H., to be Captain.
DARWIN, Sub-Lieutenant C. W., to be Lieutenant.
DUJARDIN, Captain B. S., to be Major.
DAVIDSON, Captain J., to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General.
FITZGERALD, Lieutenant T. O., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
GASTRELL, Lieutenant G. D. C., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
HAYES, Captain M. H., to Europe for two years.
HENNEL, Lieutenant W. F., to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern.
KEEFER, Surgeon W. N., to Europe for two years.
KELLY, J., 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, to Europe for one year.
MILLER, Captain J. J. C., to be Major.
MONTEITH, Sub-Lieutenant A. M., to be Lieutenant.
MUIR, Lieutenant A. M., to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.
NEWBOLT, Captain J. R., to be Major.
PASKE, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H., leave for two years.
ROSS, Captain A. G., to be Assistant Adjutant-General.
WHEATLEY, Lieutenant H. S., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
WHITTALL, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S., to officiate as Adjutant.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

ANGELO. Lieutenant J. W. E., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
BOYD, Surgeon H., to Europe for eighteen months.
COOK, Lieutenant L. A. C., to Europe for two years.
TAYLOR, Mr. R., to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

BENGAL.

BANERJEA, Baboo P. M., to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Durbhanga
BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., an extension of leave for three months.
BISWAS, Baboo G. S., Deputy Magistrate, Sarun, to be a Municipal Commissioner for Chuprah.
BOSE, Baboo M. C., to act as Sub-Deputy Collector at Khoonla.
BROWN, Mr. H. F., to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta.
DUTTO, Baboo R., Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, leave for two months.
GRANT, Dr. J. G. G., to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
GRAVES, Mr. F., Assistant Superintendent, Jessore, to be Vice-Chairman to the Municipal Commissioner for Jessore.
MOITRA, Baboo C. N., to be Secretary to the Pubna District School Committee.
QUINLAN, Rev. A., to be a member of the District School Committee of Cuttack.
SINGH, Baboo M. P., Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Shahabad, leave for two months.
SMITH, Mr. A., Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, leave for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CALDWELL, Mr. J. W., leave for two months.
CAMPBELL, Mr. W. A., Accountant, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.
CHATTERJEE, Baboo P. C., to officiate as Accountant, 4th Grade, in the District of Patna.
CHRYSTIE, Major W., transferred to Hyderabad.
COPPIN, Mr. R. F., promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer.
DOUGLAS, Mr. J., Assistant Examiner, to officiate as Examiner of Guaranted Railway Accounts, Lahore.
DOVETON, Captain H., leave for two months.
FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., leave for two months.
GANTZER, Mr. C. A., Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to Bengal.
HIGGINS, Mr. M. A., Accountant, leave for ninety-two days.
MORRIS, Mr. T. B., Assistant Engineer, transferred to Ladakh.
NEVILLE, Corporal P., posted to British Burmah.
PORTER, Corporal W., posted to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.
ROY, Baboo M. C., to officiate as Executive Engineer of Mozufferpore.
SINGH, Baboo J., leave for two months.
SWETENHAM, Major G., to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.
WHITFIELD, Mr. J., leave for three months.

MADRAS.

ENGLISH, Rev. G., to be Chaplain of Bangalore.
HAY, Major W., to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Trevandrum.
HANKS, Surgeon W., to act as Civil Surgeon, Cocanada.
MCMURRAY, Mr. J. W., to officiate as Registrar of the District of Vizagapatam.
NAIR, Baboo J. K. R., Subordinate Judge of Calicut, leave for five months.
THOMPSON, Mr. J. G., District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, furlough for two years.

OUDH.

HASTINGS, Captain H. W., to be a Member of the Sitapore District Local Committee.
LOW, Captain T., three months' sick leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

AZIM, Moulvie F., to be a Magistrate of the 1st class of the Criminal Procedure.
BOSE, Baboo B. B., leave for one year.
DAVIES, Mr. R. L., Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.
GUPTA, Baboo D. N., three months' leave.
QUIN, Mr. R., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Kumaon.
THOMSON, Dr. M., three month's leave.

PUNJAB.

DAS, Baboo L., to officiate as Assistant Professor of the Lahore Government College.
WRAFTER, Honorary Surgeon, R. E., to be Civil Surgeon of Madhopore.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

21ST AUGUST.

London, 19th August.

THERE is a semi-panic in the Stock Exchange caused by the insurrection in Bosnia.

Turkish securities are chiefly affected.

London, 20th August.

AN article has appeared in the *Nord*, a semi-official organ of the Russian Government, which states that Germany, Russia, and Austria will not allow the re-opening of the Eastern question, but intimates that Turkey nevertheless must seriously execute reforms.

23RD.

London, 21st August.

RUSSIA, Germany, and Austria have collectively interviewed the Porte and have counselled moderation in dealing with the Herzegovina insurgents. They have also asked the Porte to grant them facilities that they may communicate with the insurgents and recommend submission. The ceremony of unveiling the statue erected to Lord Mayo was performed yesterday at Cockermouth by Lord Napier of Ettrick, who delivered an oration on the occasion, eulogizing Lord Mayo's career.

St. Petersburg, 21st August.

THE Russian auxiliary corps, which is operating with the Khan of Khokand, has been defeated by the insurgents. General Kauffmann is organising an expedition to punish them.

24TH.

London, 23rd August.

THE Ottoman Porte has accepted the proposal made by Russia, Austria, and Germany, that they should send foreign Consuls to advise insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina to lay down arms, and submit their case to Server Pacha, who has been appointed Special Imperial Commissioner.

London, 23rd August.

THE *Times* ridicules the idea of England beingbound to uphold the integrity of Turkey, from consideration of the interests of bondholders, and maintains that the secession of Herzegovina and Bosnia is inevitable, and that the best solution of the Turkish difficulty would be the gradual breaking off; of province after province from Constantinople.

25TH.

London, 24th August.

ENGLAND, France, and Italy have joined a proposal made by Russia, Germany, and Austria to send foreign Consuls to Bosnia and Herzegovina to advice the insurgents to lay down arms. The Porte is concentrating a large force near Nissa in consequence of the attitude of Servia. One hundred thousand Servian Militia have been called out.

27TH.

London, 25th August.

CAPTAIN WEBB has performed the unparalleled feat of swimming from Dover to Calais. He accomplished the distance in 22 hours.

London, 25th August.

THE insurgents in Khokand, supported by the Clergy and Elders, have proclaimed Khan Sade Regent. General Kauffmann has agreed to recognise the new Khan on the condition that he accepts the treaty made between Russia and Khadayar, grants pension to the latter, and indemnifies the Russian traders for their losses.

Obituary.—Sir Edward Ryan.

London, 26th August.

LATEST advices from Turkey state that Essad Pacha has resigned the Grand Vizierate of Turkey. A conflict between Turkey and Servia is strongly apprehended. Garibaldi has requested his son Minotti to open a subscription in aid of the wounded Herzegovinians. The Duke of Connaught will visit Gibraltar next October.

London, 26th August.

THE *Times* to-day states that the Khedive has contracted a fresh private loan of 2500,000 sterling.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 16th—Str. Nimrod from Mauritius, Cartsburn from Liverpool, British Monarch from London, West Ridge from London, Lile from Cape. 17th—Str. Goa from Singapore, River Nith from Liverpool, Sir H. Lawrence from Liverpool, Tibre from Aden. 18th—Str. Edward Percy from Bombay. 19th—Str. Delta from Cardiff, Historian from Liverpool. 20th—Khandalla from Bombay, Khiva from Southampton, Loch Rannoch from Melbourne, Hooghly from Boston. 21st—Str. Shahpore from Liverpool, Glenesk from London, North American from Melbourne. 22nd—Str. Tiger from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 16th—Str. Socotra for Moulmein, Star of Russia for London. 17th—Str. Loch Awe for London. 18th—Str. Loch Eck for London. 19th—Str. Rajpootana for Bombay, Eldorado for London, Chrysolite for Rangoon, Lynton for Mauritius. 20th—Str. Cassandra for Hong-Kong. 21st—Str. Arratoon Apcar for Hong-Kong, Star of Erin for London, Esmeralda for Mauritius. 22nd—Str. Goa for Singapore, Lady Palmerston for London, Elcano for Melbourne.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Thibet*, Commander C. H. Eastley, arrived at Bombay on Thursday last, with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. T. Eastley, Mr. Machell, Mr. E. B. Foord, Mr. E. G. Fuller, Lieut. W. H. Webb, Mr and Mrs. Willbe and child, Mrs. Webb, infant and ayah, Band Master Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ward, Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, Capt. C. Anderson, and two Misses Hurst and ayah.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. E. G Jones.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. E. C. R. Ollivant, Rev. J. Foulkes, Capt. J. Herschel, and Mr. R. Patterson.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. W. Lawrance.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Avoca*, Captain J. H. Torbock, left Bombay on Friday last with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr and Mrs. E. Pilkington, Mr. Fred. Smythe, and Mrs. and Miss Berry and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. Le Fann, Mr. T. M. Vigors. Mr. H. J. Frew, Major C. H. Luard, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. S. M. Barry, Col. R. G. Jones Col. H. Hyde, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Unwin.

FOR VENICE.—Mr. C. Beard and Dr. H. M. Greenhow.

DEATH.

NAUTH.—At Cuttack, on the 22nd August 1875, Baboo Sham Chunder Nauth, son of the late Baboo Fukeer Chand Nauth, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, Cuttack, Orissa,—aged 55.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, enforced by a life-long pledge, and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating drinks.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, times, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do good rather than to receive benefit.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—Entrance fee may be as low as Re. 1. Quarterly subscription—Males, 12 ans.; Females, 8 ans.

ELIGIBILITY.—Male and Female are admitted, and are on a perfect equality as to eligibility for office, &c.

MEMBERSHIP.—About 800,000 Members, including Military Officers, Clergymen, Governors, College Professors, Lawyers, Directors, Merchants, Clerks, Soldiers, Sailors, and Mechanics.

SCOPE.—The Membership is fraternal, all being entitled to the privileges of the whole Order.

MODE OF WORK.—Employment of competent Lecturers, printing of temperance works, and formation of temperance libraries.

RESULTS.—The violations of pledges amount to only about 5 per cent. annually.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. ERNSTHAUSEN & OESTERLY,

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.,

have the CHAMPAGNE of this well-known brand constantly for sale at their Godowns in cases of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs.* 25 *in advance.*

All Subscriptions and monies due to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *to be made payable to* MESSRS. NICHOLLS & Co., *Financial Agents,* 8 *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *may be obtained every Saturday morning through any of the Calcutta booksellers.*

Copies of the FRIEND OF INDIA *bill of contents will be forwarded every Friday evening by post, prepaid, to any newsagent in Town or Country, on application to the publisher.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

Price 8 *annas.*

CONTENTS OF No. 2111, AUGUST 28TH, 1875.

The Fall in Silver—The Annual Rainfall—Statistics of Production: Bengal—Longfellow's "Morituri Salutamus"—The Peculiar People—Flies—The Station Belle, by Diogenes—Editorial Notes—The Week—Our Library Table—Letters to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

CALCUTTA: PUBLISHED AT 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

George Henry ATKINSON, of the Bengal Civil Service and Assistant Collector of Kenderpara in the District of Cuttack, died at Cuttack on the 27th March 1875.

Thomas NORRIS, a Permanent-way Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Ghaziabad, near Delhi, died at Allahabad on the 20th April 1873.

John James ECKFORD, of Landour, in the North-West Provinces of India, but late of Brentwood in the County of Essex in England, died in Scotland on the 7th March 18 2.

John Alexander PITT, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Hornchurch, in the County of Essex in England, died in England on the 26th October 1874.

Deborah Ann BLANCHARD, of No. 13, Cambridge Terrace, Broke Road, Dalston, in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th December 1861.

William O'FARREL, Secretary of the Himalaya Club, Mussoorie, died on the 6th October 1874.

Thomas MORAN, of Intally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died in Calcutta, on the 21st May 1875.

Mary Anne BROWN, of Anees Barber's Lane in the Town of Calcutta widow of the late Thomas Brown, Controller, Public Works Accounts, died at Calcutta on the 2nd July 1875.

Sophia Thomasin AYTON, of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Widow, died at Garden Reach on the 23rd April 1875.

Henry JAMES, an Engraver, employed in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, died in Calcutta on the 24th July 1875.

William CRAMER, a Fireman in the service of the East Indian Railway, died at Burdwan on the 9th April 1875.

William THOMPSON, of the Bengal Pilot Service, died at Calcutta on the 31st May 1875.

George Frederick SNELLING, of Shibtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Shed Officer in the Jetties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, died at Calcutta on the 7th August 1875.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 28th August 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

Petty Contractors wanted for Brick-moulding.

NATIVES, with command of labour, wishing to undertake the Mould ing, Stacking, &c., from 10 to 50 lakhs of bricks, are invited to submit Tenders to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Darjeeling, before 30th September 1875.

Most of the work will be at a point about 120 miles north of Kooshtea.

Each Tender is to mention distinctly the price for Tempering, Table-moulding, placing on Hacks, Skintling, and loading Kilns, and must contain Rs. 200 as earnest money, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

Ample security for the execution of each contract will be required in proportion to the amount of work tendered for.

Tenders to be registered and marked "Tender for Brick moulding."

JAS. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders are invited for the supply of the under-mentioned Scantlings and Planking rough from the saw; all to be of the best seasoned Teak, free from flaw or failure of any description:—

SCANTLINGS.

No. of pieces required.	Sizes. Length. ft.	in.	Breadth. ft.	in	Thickness. in.
120	18	2	1	0	8
80	18	0		9	3
1140	5	0		3	2
1140	4	8		3	2
226	12	0		6	6
158	8	0		6	4
158	8	0		9	2½
72	10	9		6	4
72	10	9		9	2½
16	6	6		6	4
16	6	6		9	2½
1238	12	0		5	4
171	10	6		3	2
46	17	6		4	3
23	16	0		6	3
23	14	0		6	3
60	16	6		4	3
230	13	0		3	2
101	13	0		3	3
12	15	0		3	2
22	13	6		3½	3
16	16	6		3	2

PLANKING.

88	11	6	1	2		1
64	13	0	1	2		1
87	12	0	1	6		1
212	12	0	1	0		1
12	13	9	1	6		1

2. The whole to be ready on or before 30th November 1875.

3. The Scantlings and Planking to be delivered at one point in Calcutta and taken over, if approved of, by the Officer deputed to examine them.

4. Security of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) in Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt will have to be furnished by the successful Contractor for the proper fulfilment of his contract.

5. Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Darjeeling will be received up to the 20th September, but he does not engage to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. Tenders to be registered and marked "Tender for Scantling and Planking."

JAS. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ALL Subscriptions should be forwarded to the Bank of Bengal, or to the Honorary Treasurer, R. Turnbull, Esq., at the Municipal Office.

	Rs.	As.
Amount already advertised	49,597	0
Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.	250	0
„ Shaw, Finlayson & Co.	100	0
„ J. B. Haldar & Co.	10	0
Sonatun Auddy & Sons	2	0
Pittambur Sircar & Co.	8	0
Baboo Prem Chand Newgy	2	0
„ Kadar Nath Mitter	2	0
„ Mohima Chunder Doss	2	0
Messrs. A. C. Nundee & Co.	2	0
„ G. C. Chuckerbutty & Co.	2	0
„ Goluck Chunder Bose & Co.	1	0
„ Bissonath Dey & Co.	2	0
Baboo Juggobundo Roy	2	0
Messrs. S. Biswas & Co. and Biswas Nephew & Co. ...	5	0
Baboo Kanti Chunder Ghose.	5	0
D.	10	0
Baboo Goshi Doss Bose	2	0
„ Colly Doss Sircar	2	0
Messrs. Shib Chunder Doss & Co.	1	0
„ Grish Chunder Roy & Co.	10	0
„ Rooddoor & Co.	2	0
Baboo Shib Chunder Banerjee	2	0
„ Gosto Behary Dutt	2	0
Messrs. Christophoride & Co.	100	0
A. W. J.	16	0
J. P. Vagrandi, Esq.	50	0
P. M. L.	16	0
J. G. Cairns, Esq.	20	0
Messrs. Sib Kristo Daw & Co.	25	0
„ Simpson & Co.	100	0
„ W. H. Harton & Co....	100	0
E. A. Hantelmann, Esq.	50	0
Messrs. Hajee Zakaria Mahomed & Co.	200	0
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Nakhoda Hussun Ibrahim Bin Jouher	50	0
Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose.	25	0
„ Ashootosh Mookerjee.	10	0
„ Brojo Lall Paulit	10	0
„ Sree Kanto Mullick	10	0
R. A. Smyth, Esq.	1	0
G. C. S.	1	0
C. D. Jameson, Esq.	4	0
Mrs. H. McGregor.	10	0
„ Davis.	1	0
F. A. Catania, Esq.	1	0
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Baboo Shama Churn Sircar	15	0
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R. Brooks, Esq.	1	0
Mrs. J. Eckett	1	0
J. Y. B.	1	0
L. James, Esq.	1	0
Mrs. V. Hollis	1	0
J. M.	2	0
A. S.	1	8
Anonymous	1	0
Ramkissen	25	0
Messrs. Anderson, Wallace & Co.	100	0
„ F. & C. Osler	250	0
„ R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ld.	350	0
„ Westfield & Co.	100	0
Maharajah of Hutwah	2,500	0
Maharajah Jogut Indra Banwari Govind, Bahadoor... ...	2,000	0
Major-General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.	250	0
The Hon. A. Hobhouse, Q.C.	250	0
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The Hon. Sir A. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.	250	0
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„ Paul Tambaci & Co.	50	0
„ Barlow & Co.	50	0
Baboo Obhoy Churn Goho	100	0
„ Kirpa Nund Shaw	15	0
„ Ramdhone Khan and Kally Doss Khan	100	0
„ Jogut Mohun Shaw Chowdry	50	0
„ Hurry Gopal Doss and Gobordhone Doss	50	0
„ Rampershaud Lutchmee Narain	50	0
„ Soshee Mohun Pal Chowdry	200	0
Lall Chand Buldeo Doss	111	0
G. H. Robinson, Esq.	16	0
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„ Roopchand Soomaer Mull	21	0
„ Loon Kurn Sewloll	21	0
„ Mooltan Chand Doga	21	0
„ Ram Chunder Misser	21	0
„ Choiton Dass Amsoop Chund	21	0
„ Bose and Sein...	10	0
„ Ramgopal Bose	10	0
„ Nobin Chunder Dey	2	0
„ Ram Comul Paul	2	0
„ Bacharam Banerjee	2	0
Madath Hossain	1	0
Wazeer Bhoozar	1	0
Sheik Muffozoodee	1	0
„ Casseemoodee	1	0
„ Jussoo	1	0
Elim Bhoozar	1	0
Sheik Goolam Moula	2	0
Baboo Gopal Lall Sha	2	0
Man Khan	1	0
Baboo Bissonath Bose	1	0
„ Parbutty Churn	2	0
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„ Abdool Guffoor	1	0
„ Kulleemoodeen	1	0
„ Kamatoollah	1	0
„ Assanoollah	1	0
„ Muneeroodeen	1	0
Baboo Annudo Lall Addy	1	0
„ Bheem Churn Dey	1	0
Moteeoollah and Jameeroodeen	2	0
Soleemoodeen	1	0
	Rs. 59,261	0

N. A. CHICK,
Secretary.

The 26th August 1875.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions. | **Life Reserve Fund £2,682,513: 7: 6.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quartorly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co. ...	..	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	..	..	..	..	Rs.	31	8	0
The old rates do, .. do, ..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	..	..	39	0	0
The Standard	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
The Universal	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance	..	..	..	..	..	31	10	0
The Commercial	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	..	..	31	9	0
The London and Lancashire ..	..	..	33	8	8									

INDIAN BRANCH.—CENTRAL OFFICE, 1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors.

F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Officer—DR. EWART.

Agents—CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION

HAVANA CIGARS.

"No. 7," a large Havanah pattern Cigar, about 60 to the pound.

"No. 6," a smaller Havanah pattern Cigar, about 85 to the pound.

Can be purchased only at Messrs. Campbell & Co's Depots at

CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LAHORE, POONAH, BOMBAY.

"No. 7," Rs. 30 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges. | "No. 6," Rs. 23 per 1,000, inclusive of all charges.

Application should be made to the Clerk in charge of any of the above Depôts.

If 2,000 Cigars are taken, a Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

If 10,000 are taken, Discount of 20 per cent. | If 30,000 are taken, Discount of 25 per cent.

Terms—Cash prepaid.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co. have sent a stock of their Havanah patterns Home, and are prepared to deliver them free of all charges to any Railway Station of the United Kingdom at the following rates, duty paid:—

"No. 7" Rs. 80 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Prices in Bond in London.

"No. 7" Rs. 35 per 1,000. | "No. 6" Rs. 25 per 1,000.

"No. 7" costs therefore about 7 Cigars to the shilling anywhere in the United Kingdom.

"No. 6" nine to the shilling.

Orders for large quantities, or orders for supplies to England, should be addressed direct to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
PLANTATION WORKS,
Dindigul, Madras Presidency.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FILTERS.

ORDINARY FILTERS.

	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	gals.
Plain, Vase and Barrel-shape .. Rs.	6-0	7-8	10-0	12-8	16-0	17-8	18-8	22-0	each.
Basket-cased, for Ship's use .. „	8-0	10-0	14-8	16-8	20-0	..	..	..	„

Agents for Bengal for the Silicated Carbon Filter Company's

PATENT SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	gals.
Domestic, No. 27 .. .. Rs.	..	14-8	21-0	..	32-0	..	42-0	each.
Cottage, No. 21 .. .. „	..	12-8	18-0	24-0	28-0	32-0	36-0	„
Basket-cased or Ship's .. .. „	12-8	15-0	22-0	28-0	36-0	42-0	48-0	„

Etruscan Vase or Prize Filters, No. 23 „ 63-0 each.
China or Porcelain, No. 22 .. „ 32-0 „
Glass Table Filters, No. 24A. Rs. 5-0; B. Rs. 7-8 „
Refrigerative Filters, No. 25, Rs. 32-0 each.

SYPHON FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS AND EMIGRANTS.

No.	20-A 2½ inches	B 3½ inches	C5 inches	D6 inches.
Rs.	2-8	5-0	12-0	14-8 each.
			E7½ inches	F9 inches.
Syphon Cistern Filters .. .. Rs.			21-0	30-0 each.

MAIN SERVICE FILTERS.

Fig. 10, No. 30.

Rs. 125, *Rs.* 165, *Rs.* 250, *Rs.* 375 *each.*

The Main Service Filters can be attached to a Cistern or the Main Supply Service Pipes, and are capable of giving with a 10-feet pressure from 30 gallons upwards per hour.

BIRD'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC WATER PURIFIERS.

Rs. 22 *each.*

The above being cased with Britannia-metal ware, with flexible metal tube, and when packed only occupying a space about 12 by 6, are very convenient for travelling; and as they will filter a large quantity of water during the day, are worthy the notice of Commanding Officers for Troops when marching.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

DR. F. N. MACNAMARA'S PATENT WATER FILTERS.

Rs. 38 *each.*

The above Filters are now very extensively used for purifying water for H. M.'s Regiments; they act rapidly, delivering upwards of 20 gallons per hour. For Schools or Public Institutions, where large quantities of pure water are required, we strongly recommend them as simple, thoroughly efficient, and very reasonable in price.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN & Co's

		Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases, Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do., Qts.	„ 32

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 dozen cases, Qts.	..	..	Rs.	31
Do. do.,	in 2 do., Pts.	..	..	„	16-8

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	Rs.	46	per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	46	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	50	„
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	„	37	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	37	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	40	„
Still Zeltinger Mozelle	ditto,	12	Quarts ..	„	26	„

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

HIBBERT'S

HEALTH-GIVING SALINE,

AS SUPPLIED through the WAR OFFICE for the USE of the TROOPS employed in the EXPEDITION to ASHANTEE, on the WEST COAST of AFRICA, and highly recommended by the Medical Profession as a Valuable FEBRIFUGE, and for its REFRIGERANT PROPERTIES.

BEING very agreeable in taste, it is taken readily by the most fastidious. A DRAUGHT of the SALINE exhilarates and invigorates the system in a marked degree.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is acknowledged by all to be the most approved remedy for DISORDERED DIGESTION so often accompanied by SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, INDISPOSITION FOR BUSINESS, and other distressing symptoms.

LIVER COMPLAINTS BILIOUSNESS, &c., so productive of LASSITUDE, MENTAL DEPRESSION, and NERVOUS DISORDERS, are quite under the control of this efficient medicine.

LETTER from EDMUND LEATHES, Esq., Savage Club, London:
"April 23rd, 1874.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered very much from Acidity and a tendency to Congestion of the Liver, a friend strongly advised me to try your Health-giving Saline. I am happy to say that I have derived great benefit from taking it. I shall always consider it a valuable household remedy, and will lose no opportunity of recommending the Saline to my friends and others, as a remedy in similar cases.—Yours truly, ED. LEATHES."

Captain GRAHAM, of Fowey, Cornwall, suffered greatly from Irritation of the Liver, which prevented sleep, and racked him with pain. After taking one bottle the pain was nearly removed, and he was able to sleep well at night, and, on taking a second bottle, expressed it as his opinion that it would complete the cure so well begun.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, as a Therapeutic Agent, *and* as a Cooling and Refreshing Drink in SCARLET, TYPHUS, and GASTRIC FEVERS, is unsurpassed—*frequent* experience has proved this.

Testimonials from Medical Men.

W. E. GREEN, ESQ., N.R.C.S., and L.S.A., Lond; speaks very favourably of the Saline as an efficient, aperient, as active as Friedrichshall Water, and decidedly more agreeable to the palate, and generally recommended for this purpose.

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., London, remarks that he has found the Saline of considerable efficacy in febrile attacks as an efficient aperient and refrigerant, and very useful in attacks of bilious vomiting.

ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

BY restoring lost Saline matter to the BLOOD it invigorates and enriches that fluid, enabling it to throw out all impure and effete matter, and thus perform the functions of an EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, for the above reasons, removes BLOTCHES and ERUPTIONS on the SKIN, whether arising from disorder, digestion or from some taint in the constitution.

A daughter of Mr. GEORGE WEBB, of Glyn-Neath, aged fifteen years, was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on her Limbs, accompanied with such weakness that she was unable to walk, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. After a course of the Saline, less than three weeks in duration, her father reported her as quite cured.

DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY, so prevalent during the summer and autumn months, will be warded off by a judicious use of the Saline or will be quickly cut short by its prompt administration.

"Bedford, Nov. 20th, 1873.—Having tried your Health-giving Saline I am satisfied that it is a very valuable preparation in cases of fever, rheumatism, &c.; it is, in fact, a remedy that should be found in every household. since by its salutary influences (if taken at the first indications of fever, diarrhœa, and other complaints) many a tedious illness may be averted, I shall do my best to recommend it wherever I go. In the meantime wishing you every success, &c., &c., I am, gentlemen, yonrs truly, W. H. PHILLIPS, B.A., Oxon.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is invaluable to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS in INDIA, CHINA, AFRICA, &c., since it is peculiarly adapted for the cure of those Complaints prevalent in Hot Climates, such as Fevers, Dysentery, &c., &c.

Extract from a letter received from Captain R. ROBERTS of the ship "Sidney A. Jenkins."—Dundee, May 28th, 1874—I have just received the case containing the 10s. 6d. bottles of Saline. Since taking the bottle I purchased of you before last voyage, I have enjoyed better health than I have previously had for five years. It is the best thing of the kind I have yet met with. I shall strongly recommend it to my brother captains."

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* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874:

"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February*, 1874.

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From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

R. BOMBAY, SE 4 DY.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

CALC SE

No. 2142.] Calcutta: Saturday, 4th September, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at their Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, September 10th, 17th, and 24th October 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, *those of the 10th and 24th September 11th and 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, September 20th, October 5th and 19th,

„ Australia, September 18th and October 16th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

September 7, *Khiva*, Captain C. G. Perrins, 2,609 Tons, 450 H.-P.

„ 21, *Bokhara*, Captain W. D. Anderson, 2,935 Tons, 450 H.-P.,

October 5, *Lombardy*, Captain E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, 450 H -P.

„ 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.

The *Khiva* will leave Garden Reach at noon precisely, and proceed to Bombay, taking passengers for China and Australia. Homeward passengers will be transferred at Galle to the S. S. *Malwa* (Captain P. S. Tomlin), 2,933 Tons, 450 H.-P., which will proceed thence direct to Southampton.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Saturday, the 4th September.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand, 4th September* 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.
From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & RE-UNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles
1st Class	Rs. 600
2nd Cabin	„ 488
3rd Class...	„ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

To sail Friday, 10th September.

THE full powered favourite Steamer "Macedonia," Capt. Laird, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess, and efficient staff of Stewards.

The "Macedonia" made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run home.

	First class.	Second class.
Fares from Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ „ Suez	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

For Sale in Tirhoot,

HALF Share in the TATTAREAH INDIGO CONCERN after the close of the current season.

For particulars KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during September 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 4th and 18th September.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 11th and 25th September.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th September.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 4th and 18th September.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 27th September.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 6th September.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE and CARWAR, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th September.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 29th September.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 4th, 11th, 20th and 27th September.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 8th, 15th and 24th September.

„ „ „ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 9th, 16th and 23rd September.

„ ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 10th September.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 23rd September.

„ „ „ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 22nd September.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 4th September.

„ BUSSORAH „ LONDON calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 7th September, touching at KURRACHEE on 25th September.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November *1875.*

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extrac from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, King William Street, London.

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,050.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities ...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid ...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to

Messrs. OSBORNE & Co.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE-FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000,
(One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia	76,424	0 0
	Interest	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by *non-payment* of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & CO.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & CO.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATE, hwith 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.		*With Profits.*
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs.	*36 0 0*
Annual Premium at English Rates ...	„	*23 10 8*
Difference ...	Rs.	12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kin General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	4	„ „
12 „ „	5	„ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

Tickets Ten Rupees each.

Five per cent will be deducted for the Club Building Fund.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters except in the case of those who draw 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1875, and to be drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed, and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club.

Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

NOTICE.

THE closing of the Sweep is postponed from the 7th to the 13th September, and the Drawing is to take place the following day.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:

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Calcutta, 1875.

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6	„	„	„	„	2	years'	„	„

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PROSPECTUS.

The Bengal Freemasons' Hall Building Association.

Capital—Rs. 1,50,000, *divided into* 1,500 *Debentures of Rs.* 100 *each, bearing interest at the rate of* 6 *per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.*

1.—This Association has been formed for the purpose of building and maintaining a Masonic Hall worthy of the Freemasons of Bengal and of the Capital of India.

2.—*President*:—The Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of Bengal, or the Officer in charge for the time being.

3.—*Directors.*—To be four in number, exclusive of the President, and to be elected by the Debenture-holders from such members of the Committee of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge as are likewise Debenture-holders. Should the number of Debenture-holders on the Committee of General Purposes, able and willing to serve as Directors, be at any time fewer than four, elections may be made from such members of the general body of Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal as shall be Debenture-holders. With the Directors will rest the appointment of a Secretary and framing of Bye-laws.

4.—It is proposed to raise the funds necessary for the purchase of a proper site, and for the erection of the Hall, by the issue of as many Debentures, of the value of Rs. 100 each, as may be necessary. It is thought that 1,200 will be ample. One thousand Debentures will be issued immediately the formation of the Association is completed upon the following terms:—First payment upon each Debenture to accompany application, Rs. 25; second call, Rs. 25; third call, Rs. 25; fourth and last call, Rs. 25. Not less than three months to elapse between any two calls, and two months' notice to be given previous to second and each subsequent call.

5.—It is estimated that the cost of the building will not exceed Rs. 1,10,000, thus leaving Rs. 10,000 towards expenditure for decorations and furniture.

6.—After careful computaton, it is found that an income of Rs. 700 per mensem may be safely counted upon as derivable from rents received from Lodges, Chapters, and other sources. The interest upon the 1,200 Debentures, which it is thought it will be sufficient to issue, will amount to Rs. 600 per mensem ; that a surplus would accrue of about Rs. 100 per month, or Rs. 1,200 per annum, from which will be formed a Reserved Fund for the purchase of Debentures to be the property of District Grand Lodge in trust for the Craft, under the Grand Lodge of England, in the Province of Bengal.

7.—The Debentures to be transferable at the pleasure of the holder, but District Grand Lodge will reserve to itself the right of paying off so many of the Debentures annually as it may be able to do from its funds.

The Secretary to the Committee of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge is prepared to record preliminary notices of application for Debentures.

Address—

The Secretary to the Committee of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal,

Freemasons' Hall, 55 *Bentinck Street, Calcutta.*

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No. 2112.] Calcutta: Saturday, September 4, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

REVENUE REPORT N.-W. PROVINCES
1873—1874.

THESE are said to be the days of short reports and brief reviews, but in the report on the revenue administration for the year 1873-74 now before us, we are unable to discover the brevity which should be the soul of its wisdom. On the contrary, we are confronted with the same confusing statements and long bewildering appendices as in former years, while the four heavy chapters with endless sub-divisions, of which the body of the report consists, read as wearily as former productions of the same kind. It would be unreasonable perhaps to look for flowers of eloquence or brilliancy of diction, in a work the very name of which is suggestive of the extremest aridity. If however the report is little less prolix than ever, the review is sufficiently curt and bold, to please the most exacting admirer of condensed writing. The one hundred and eighty-six sub-divisions of the Board's Report, are reviewed in less than a third that number of paragraphs.

The first division of the Report deals with harvests and prices. We are told that cotton and indigo suffered from the ill-timed distribution of the rainfall, but that the harvests were considerably above the average. The wheat-crop is said to have come up to the farmer's ideal; the harvest was abundant, while prices were high. "So far, therefore, "from 1873-74 being generally a year of distress in these provinces," as some persons of atrabiliar temperament have imagined, "it was, for agriculturists at least, a year of exceptional good fortune." We notice however, the absence of any attempt to explain this phenomenon of an abundant harvest conjoined with high prices. Is it of so simple a character as to be supposed not to need elucidation? Along with this roseate aspect of things generally, we have to remember that the year in question has been generally spoken of as one of distress. We were under the impression that a Scarcity Department had existed during part at least of 1873-74 in the North-West Provinces, as well as in Lower Bengal; but the only reference we find to that department is contained in a single short sentence in the third paragraph. The Board's Report also gives a very cursory account of the "scarcity"—the Secretariat euphemism for "famine"—but this is partly explained by the fact that a separate "narrative volume" on the subject had previously been published. We wonder Sir John did not acknowledge the sentence at the close of the Board's review of "harvests," in which "they congratulate Government on the success of the "summary measures which proved amply sufficient to "ward off the calamitous consequences of a dearth of food." Considering, however, that the members of the Board were the chief agents through which the alleged successful summary measures were carried out, this looks not unlike a little judicious self-adulation, and may account for the entire silence with which Sir John passes it over. He will not be charmed into giving the desired praise, charm they ever so wisely. On the contrary, when the review alludes to the present state of the revenue administration of the Jhansi district, there is a vein of "sarkassum" underlying the suggestion for the Board's consideration, "whether the "experience of the last five years in Jhansi, and of many "years in Bundelkhand, does not point to *the expediency of* "*adapting our system of settlement in the Bundelkhand dis-* "*tricts more closely to the peculiar conditions of that part* "*of the country.*" The shade of the late Mr. Mayne must recognize an additional cause for melancholy in finding the suggestion he made so long ago as 1858 put forth in 1875 as a novel idea. Mr. Mayne wrote thus of our system of settlement in the Bundelkhand districts: "To raise the revenue seems to have been the "main object, and let the means be what they might, so "long as an increase of revenue was obtained, it was re-"ceived as an indication of prosperity, and limitation to the "power and possibility of paying appears never to have "been contemplated." District officers who have had any experience of the comparative difficulty experienced in realizing the revenue in Bundelkhand and in districts in the Doab and higher up-country, will appreciate the force of these remarks. The system of settlement is one and the same in both cases, while the peculiar conditions of agricultural life in Bundelkhand render it far from being well adapted to its districts. To cite one peculiarity—the prevalence of *kans* grass, a weed that appears periodically to thwart the best efforts of the agriculturist: this alone is sufficient to show that a revenue demand fixed upon the outturn of any one year, or set of years must, almost of necessity be faulty. When we come to examine more at length the system of settlement in vogue in the North-West Provinces, we shall have an opportunity of indicating what to us seems the only solution of the difficulty referred to by Sir John Strachey. The receipts from all sources give a net increase of nearly four and a quarter lakhs, of which one lakh is due to Land Revenue, and more than two lakhs to Stamps, while Canal Receipts show an increase of three lakhs fifteen thousand and odd rupees—this increase being partly balanced by a decrease in other items, such as "Surplus Process Fees," &c.

The Report shows that 7,135 acres of land were during the year taken up under the Land Acquisition Act of 1870. The average rate of compensation paid for railway lands has, it appears, been lowered to about Rs 50-8, as against Rs. 164-7-3, the rate given in the former year's report. A new set of rules are promised and appear necessary, if, as the review tells us, "*compensation has been frequently calculated on no reasonable basis.*" The difference in the average rate paid for railway lands in the two years would seem to bear out this allegation, although it must not be forgotten that any generalization from averages is likely to be deceptive, as in one year lands in the heart of large cities, such as in Agra for the Rajputana State Railway, may have been taken up, and in the other year, with which comparison is made, no such lands may have been acquired. *The case of the single acre of land at Mussoorie*, required for a combined post and telegraph office, is referred to as needing explanation. The acre of land in question cost Government Rs. 22,000!

Chapter III. of the Report is occupied with the new Rent Law and its administration during the year. The most

important innovation in the law made by Act XVIII. of 1873 is the transfer of a large class of cases from the jurisdiction of the District Judges and other Civil Courts, to Commissioners and the Board of Revenue. From this report however it would seem as if no appeals had had time to reach either of these authorities, or at any rate had not been decided by them before the end of the year under report. The new Act indeed had only been nine months in force on the 30th September 1874. The result of appeals to the Judge in seven districts is said to have been "bad"—that is, we presume, it is meant for the credit of the officer who passed the original decree. The Board appear very vexed about this, and are indignant that the names of the officers whose decisions were reversed have not been submitted to them in order, we suppose, to read them a severe lecture, like so many schoolboys who had failed to pass an examination. But are the district Judges infallible? From our reading of theHigh Court Law Reports we opine not. In the large majority of cases, the decree of the Court of first instance has been upheld, if we remember rightly, against the district Judge's order of reversal or modification. An interesting statement is given to show in a simple form the amount of litigation in each district, by the percentage of number of cases to total revenue. This percentage varies from ·5 in Moradabad and Etah to ·05 in Basti.

Chapter IV. deals, first, with "coercive processes" for the realization of the revenue. Here, as before remarked, the chief difficulties of Collectors arose in the Bundelkand districts. "The people are poor and indolent and *inclined "to contumacy.*" One officer is mentioned with approbation for having "tempered severe measures with some discretion, *by releasing some wretched landlords who could not pay and whom it was useless to imprison!*" Then follows a section on perhaps the most difficult problem in Indian administration, *viz.*, how to avert transfers and sales of land. Sir John Strachey frankly admits, what few indeed who know anything of the matter from personal observation could well deny, that "experience has amply proved that in the present state of law nothing effective can be done to prevent transfers if the "creditor insists on sale." Like the regulations against usury, the prohibitive measures resorted to increase the difficulty the landholder has in raising loans at a fair rate of interest, by diminishing the value of the land *as a security* to the creditor. The settlement section is chiefly concerned with the reproduction of maps: "settlement maps have been accepted, settlement maps will be accepted," and so on. In conclusion, the Board gibbet the Commissioner of Agra for his omission to furnish any report for his division, and hand up for public commendation a considerable number of their favorite officers without stating however on what grounds the selection was made. Pity the great "unpicked" who have to struggle through another year without the customary meed of praise! As to the Report and its review, we may conclude by saying that we commenced its perusal without enthusiasm, and have finished it without regret.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE: AND THE SCHOOL BOOK-MAKERS.

IT is exceedingly probable that most of our readers have been in blissful ignorance of the storm of indignation that has been raging during the two last months in the Native Press in ignorance as complete as dwellers in deep sea soundings are said to be, of cyclones gyrating far over head. Probably the first intimation to them of the existence of the storm, was Sir Richard Temple's miniature minute in a recent *Gazette*. Yet such a storm has been raging, and the minute is the modicum of oil with which Sir Richard Temple seems to hope to smooth the troubled waters. We fear the hope will prove visionary. The immediate cause of all the commotion, is the authoritative selection of certain text books for certain Government Scholarship examinations, which selection is denounced by the leading native papers as unfair to the books rejected in particular, and damaging to the cause of original Bengalee literature in general. And this denunciation they justify on grounds to which we will presently advert. Now this denunciation is no mere mealy-mouthed expostulation, made with that very luke warm ardour of Bengali patriotism with which native papers think it right to denounce anything, however harmless, that tends to the direct advantage of the foreigner: it is made with all the vehemence of real feeling, and includes in one great bracket of indignation Lieutenant-Governor, Director of Public Instruction, and all and each who have had anything to do with the obnoxious selection. Jobbery, jobbery, all is jobbery. And they are surprised, they say, that officers so astute should have made such mistakes, or, in other words, should have allowed themselves to be found out.

But it is time that we traced roughly the cause of this tea-cup storm for our readers' information. The story is an amusing one, and, as we gather it from our native contemporaries, suggestive of the well-worn moral of "King Log and his batrachian subjects"—out of the frying pan into the fire. We must begin at the egg, and so explain the wrath of Achilles. Once upon a time, not many years ago, there lived certain happy Bengali authors, whose books had been selected by the authorities as text books for certain examinations. Such a selection, our readers are aware, is no mere *imprimatur*. It means the sale of as many copies as there are small Bengali boys who hope for scholarships: and their name is Legion. But there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; and the less fortunate, many among Bengali authors, began to murmur against this usurpation of the few. Was it not time that they should give others a chance, since those others were as good or better? And was it not injurious to the interests of literature, that one set of books should monopolise the sweets of Government patronage for so long a time? So they petitioned and memorialised; and the School Book Revision Committee was directed to summon before them all books, both those "in possession" and those that would be if they could, and report thereon. So far all was *couleur-de-rose*. The old tyranny was swept away, and now every one had a chance of being a sharer in the new one. Well, the committee sat more or less, being presided over by one European officer of the Educational Service, and having for its secretary another, and for its padding a number of native gentlemen of more or less literary fame. This committee deliberated and reported: and the practical result, the justification of their existence, took the form of a number of books written by European officers of the Educational Service, among them the president and secretary of the committee, and the translation of those books into Bengali. And, now we come to the point. These books have been selected as the text books for the scholarship and other school examinations of next year. So all the rejected authors are howling together, crying out that if the former monopoly was a grievance, the new one is ~~ten times more a grievance: that then at least~~ they were Bengali books that excluded their own from patronage, whereas now the production of school books threatens to become a monopoly in the hands of the European officers of the Educational Service. And in their anger, they accuse Sir Richard Temple of want of wisdom, and the Educational

Service of indecent greed. These complaints are backed up by native editors in the interests of Bengali literature. This then is the discontent which the Lieutenant-Governor's minute seeks to appease. But if we are to accept as accurate the history of the quarrel as sketched above, from the fuller account given in the native papers, we fear that an opening is given in the minute for further outcry. Sir Richard Temple speaks of some of these new books as "standard works already in use." Were they so: and if they were so, is not this the very cause of the commotion? It is to be remarked moreover, that the School Book Revision Committee is not once alluded to in the minute. But as far as we can understand the quarrel, it is against the committee, or at all events against the European section of it, that wrath is especially directed. There seems to be some misunderstanding of the real points at issue and we wait with some curiosity to see whether the complainants will accept Sir R. Temple's view of the quarrel, and his challenge to them to produce as good books as those selected by him. We think however it would have been better if the minute had not been written. If Sir R. Temple had chosen carefully and deliberately the books which seemed to him the best, what need was there to attend to the outcry of disappointed authors, or to write minutes in reply to editors jealous for the honour of Bengali literature? A committee was asked for by Bengali authors, and was granted; and the Government, though not bound to go by the report, is stultifying its own action, when it re-opens the question, supposed to have been answered by its committee, as often as a discontented author or editor clamours. The Committee's choice should either be rejected or approved, or, if modified, authoritatively modified.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

WHILE a part of the Press take it for granted that the fall in the value of silver, which has affected our foreign exchanges so heavily, must have similarly depreciated the purchasing power of the rupee in India itself, the *Englishman* can hardly understand how such a question has arisen at all. As regards commodities, it says, "produced and consumed "at home, it is obvious that their value in relation to silver, "or, in other words, the purchasing power of silver as regards "them, has no connection whatever with the value of silver "in relation to gold, but is a purely self-contained problem, "depending on the ratio between the total of commodities "brought to market, and the total of silver brought to market "to pay for them." Our contemporary is favourably distinguished by the ability with which economic subjects are generally discussed in its columns, but Homer is nodding in the present instance. The currency is the most troublesome question in the whole range of economic enquiries, and the closest attention often fails to prevent our falling into confusion concerning it. The value of the rupee for foreign exchange depends upon two elements—(1) The intrinsic value of the metal, and (2) The urgency or otherwise of the demand for remittances. The first of these elements has hitherto been almost constant and the rate of exchange has been ruled for many years together, simply by fluctuations in the demand for remittances to India. When that demand has been urgent and heavy remittances have had to be made to India from whatever cause, the exchange value of the rupee has risen; and when that *demand has been slack, has fallen. But the great* controlling element has now come to be a change in the intrinsic value of the metal itself. The urgency or slackness of the demand for remittances, is still of course in full operation upon the rupee, but is dwarfed into insignificance by the heavy fall that has taken place in its intrinsic value as metal. No urgency of demand for remitances will ever bring the exchange value of the rupee back to what it was before, because as silver is procurable in abundance in Europe at 55 pence per ounce, remittances can always be made at that price, *plus* the cost of transit and the seignorage charge at the Mint. Unless the intrinsic value of silver itself therefore rises, we can never see the exchange value of the rupee what it was before.

The question then is, what effect this change in the value of silver is exercising upon our home, or internal exchanges; in other words,—are prices of commodities in India itself effected thereby. That they will be so eventually is certain: but whether they have appreciably been affected by the change as yet, is not so certain. As there are two elements in the exchange value of the rupee with foreign lands, *viz.* the intrinsic value of the metal and the demand for remittances, so are there two causes that determine the value of the rupee in our home bazaars—

(1) The intrinsic value of the coin, and

(2) The abundance or otherwise of money in the country.

Now it is this second element that has been the chief regulator of prices in India hitherto; while the abundance or otherwise of money in the country has ever depended, and must ever depend, upon the value of the exports of the country. For India produces neither gold nor silver, and can procure them only by sending produce to foreign lands to buy them. It was because of this that we suggested three weeks ago that careful enquiry is necessary as to the extent to which the export demand for our produce affected the price of produce grown for home consumption. This enquiry *must* be made, if any good is to be done by discussing the question. To what extent does the price of jute, for instance, or seeds, or rice in the Calcutta export market, affect the price of maize or rice, sold in the bazaars for home consumption? Unless we are familiar with such enquiries, we speedily become astonished to find how far reaching and intricate they are.

A correspondent writes to us:—"A good deal has been lately said and written, and said and written well, on a topic which comes home to every man—the fall in the value of silver and its consequences, the rise of prices in India, and the loss on remittances abroad. Much of what we have seen and read is very useful, and likely to advance the cause of reform. The officers of the army, in particular, have a keen sense of their grievance in the matter of the exchange. They see that when on half pay at home, they draw 10 per cent. less than they used to do, and they believe that this is unjust. Having entered the service on the understanding that they would receive a certain income, which though moderate would be safe, they are surprised and by no means pleased, to find that when they are in England this income is greatly reduced. And this seems to them to be clearly unfair, because, by a one-sided arrangement, private soldiers on half pay draw at the old standard value of the rupee, Government keeping its hands from the gain it would make by paying them in the depreciated coinage This looks as if the Secretary of State was willing to take an unfair advantage in the matter of the salaries of the officers, but shrunk from so doing where the soldiers were concerned. It has always been held to be unsafe to tamper with the pay of the legions. This and other parts of the question have been very well put, and must have forced themselves on the attention of the Government. But through the whole controversy there appears to run a thread of error. Those who speak with most knowledge of details, are quite wrong as to the principle. They attribute their losses to a cause which cannot injure them, and they do not see the weapon with which they are really struck. This ignorance makes them very much understate their own case and it weakens the effect of what they say. It is

> The little rift within the lute
> That maketh all the music mute.

Until it is cleared away we see no chance of such a union among those interested as will secure to them redress.

"It is generally supposed that the rate of exchange with England is unfavourable, and that this result is produced by an unsound condition in the balance of trade. By the balance of trade is here meant the equality which should, in most states, exist between the exports and the imports of a country. When a country sends to the foreigner more than it receives from him in return, the balance of trade is, in this sense, against it. Now, India has always exported more than she im-

ports. And for this reason, that she has in the first place to send enough goods to pay for all that she buys, and then to despatch, in addition, enough to meet the heavy claims made on her by foreigners—for the interest of money lent to Government or invested in different kinds of industry, for the rent of lands owned by Englishmen, and for the pay or the pensions of various persons residing in England. The sum payable every year on this account, is about twenty millions sterling, and to that extent the exports of India must always exceed its imports. The fallacy to which we refer is the belief that this permanent depression in the balance of trade, is the cause of the permanent depression of the exchange.

"An error of this sort is often best corrected by considering how it arose, and particularly what amount of truth is mixed up with it. If we put aside the non-commercial remittances mentioned above, it will be seen that the rate of exchange does in fact depend on the balance of trade. If we buy more goods abroad than we send out from this country, we contract debts: these must be paid, and consequently money must be sent from the country. The cost of despatching this specie, freight, interest, and insurance must, for reasons too well known to require specification, be borne by those who want to receive money abroad in exchange for money in India. If while silver is being despatched from Calcutta to London, we wish to pay cash in this city and to receive its equivalant at the Bank of England, it is clear that we must repay the exchange bank with which we do business, the cost of the additional remittance which our action will render necessary. It is the same with money as with any other article. It must always be dearer in the importing, cheaper in the exporting, country, or it would not be moved. If we wanted to get Indian cotton in Manchester in exchange for the same fibre in Bombay, we would have to take a less quantity to make up for the cost of freight and the rest.

"The point of what we have said is this, that the balance of trade affects the rate of exchange only when it causes money to be sent from one country to another. Where it is itself governed by political causes, and does not render these remittances necessary, it is irrelevant. Exchange depends on the movements of the precious metals only, and can be effected through them and in no other way. It will be understood that in this we do not put forward opinions of our own, but simply state scientific truths, as to which there is no controversy among the students of political economy. It will be seen that the rate of exchange is in favour of India. Silver is exported from England to this country at the rate of two millions a year. The metal must therefore be of more value here than at home. It follows that for a thousand rupees delivered in Calcutta, we should get something more than their intrinsic worth in London. And the facts correspond with this theory. Silver really bears a higher price in this city than in any European country. It may be imported at a small profit, over and above all expenses, and could be exported only at great loss.

"Why then, it may be asked, do we not get a pound in London for our ten rupees here? We may reply, in the Scotch way, why should we? There is no cause whatever which renders it natural that a sovereign should always exchange for ten rupees rather than eleven. When compared with each other, the value of foreign coins depends on the amount and nature of the metal of which they are made. The sovereign will buy just as many rupees as the third and a fraction of an ounce of gold which it contains will buy of the silver of which the rupees are made. The weight of both coins remaining the same their comparative value is regulated by that of silver and gold. Now within the last twelve years the value of silver has fallen more than ten per cent. In 1844 it cost two shillings and a half-penny to make a rupee: it now costs a fraction more than one shilling and nine pence. This simple fact fully explains the whole matter. The rupee now exchanges for less, because it is worth less. We cannot now-a-days get two shillings' worth of anything for one and nine pence. The consequence is that we obtain less gold for our money in England, less meat and bread for it here. The loss on exchange and the rise in prices are both effects of the same cause—the fall in the value of silver.

"From this consideration it follows that officers and others understate their case, when they ask only for compensation for their loss on exchange when on half pay, or when they make family remittances. Their real grievance is that they are paid in a debased coinage, which, whether they spend it here or elsewhere, is of less value than formerly. It is as if the American Government had paid its troops during the war in green-backs, which in name were worth so many dollars; in fact, not half as much. All Government and other servants whose salaries were fixed before the fall in the value of silver, have now an equitable claim of ten per cent for indemnification. And the same is true of every landholder, of every man who has invested in the funds, and generally of all creditors.

"The best way to remedy this general grievance would be to restore the coinage to its original value. Why does the shilling in England continue to be worth as much as ever in spite of the fall in silver? Because it is by law exchangeable for a certain quantity of gold. If it were of no intrinsic worth, it would continue of the same value, just as bank notes do. Let us have in India, as in England, a gold coinage the sole standard. Let this be the English sovereign, which by law should be declared equal to ten rupees, as it is at home to ten florins. The old state of things would then be at once restored. That this would cost Government a round sum at first, as it has done in Germany, is certain; but it is better that a reasonable expense should be incurred at once than that the State should go on robbing its creditors of their just dues, and its soldiers and other servants of their pay, seeing its revenue shrink, its cash balances decline in value, and paying every year more than one million sterling as loss on exchange."

We are not able to endorse the writer's conclusions. The change in the value of silver has as yet exercised little influence we are persuaded upon prices in the Indian bazaars; while what influence it *may* have so excited will have been beneficial only, as cheapening money. We recommend the writer to read Mr. Horner Mills' lectures on *Currency and Banking*, in which the precise question is investigated (pp. 52-53.)

SIKKIM,

Our next Visit.

IT is believed that the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal intends to pay a State visit to the Rajah of Sikkim during the early part of October. Such a courtesy would appear to be due after Sir Richard's raid into the Chief's territory in June, which must have proved most tantalizing to that avatar of the divinity. It would be too much to expect that the chief of all the Boodhs, the head of a religion which places earthly and heavenly happiness in repose, should understand the spirit of unrest and enquiry which urges our Governor on his wanderings through his own and all neighbouring provinces. A Lama can never believe that a foreign ruler came unannounced into his country, merely for the pleasure of toiling up its precipices and sketching its mountains. But if we cannot explain, we can at least atone. A ceremonious meeting, kind words, and a few Tibet ponies laden with presents, will soothe the ruffled feelings of the Rajah, and leave him charmed with his allies and their representative.

There are reasons why we should wish to draw more tightly the bonds which connect us with Sikkim. The very existence of that odd little kingdom is due to our protection. It has no regular army, and the Lepcha inhabitants though mountaineers, are unwarlike, and incapable of self-defence. Sikkim has no power to resist encroachments from either of the two neighbours who threaten her—Nepal and Bhootan. In 1817 the Nepalese did actually seize the country, and the religious ruler, who is in character more like a priest than a king, fled to Tibet. It was by us that he was restored, and it is by us that he is upheld. Jung Bahadoor could any day march to his Capital. He offered to do so with a handful of men in 1849, when Hooker and Campbell were detained, but we wisely

refused such help in a quarrel which we were quite able to settle ourselves. Our treaties give us the right to control the country, and impose on us the duty of protecting it. For this latter purpose, the first thing necessary is that we should have a road through it practicable for troops. Its rivers are so danger ous, its mountains so steep, that Sir Charles Napier actually deterred Lord Dalhousie from rescuing the captives of 1849, by affirming that any expedition in that region would fail. Experience has since shown that this is not true, and confirmed the old idea that soldiers can go anywhere. Still it is a fact, that a road is very much needed, and would give to us the complete control of the country. And it so happens that by the treaty of 1861, we have the *right* to make such a road, the Rajah giving the required labour. The cost should be under a lakh of rupees; and it is time that we should act on the old Roman principle of providing the best highways for our troops.

The kingdom of Sikkim cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a part of Tibet. Politically, it is subject to us; but morally and socially it depends on its northern neighbour. The Rajah and his wives are generally Tibetans. The monasteries, which appear to be the great power in the State, are ruled from Lassa. Pushing Tibetans everywhere supplant, and often oppress, the easy-tempered Lepchas. The Mandarins at Lassa recently ventured to send to the Rajah an imperious and threatening despatch, blaming him for having cleared the paths on the tour of Mr. Edgar, our Deputy Commissioner at Darjeeling, and forbidding him to encourage the visit of that officer more than he could help. It is highly probable that they may try to prevent him receiving even Sir Richard Temple. Now, the isolation of Tibet has always been most vexatious to the Government of India. In 1797, Turner succeeded in reaching Lassa on a mission, but since then no European has crossed the frontier. There is a guard at every pass which turns back the envoy, the sportsman, the naturalist, and the trader. It is most unpleasant to have to deal with a neighbour who shuts his door in your face when you go to pay a friendly visit. And this is not merely a sentimental feeling. There is a good deal of trade between the uplands of Tibet, rich in flocks and herds, and the plains of India.

Through Lassa lies a route to Western China, probably a rude one, but which we should like to try. The interests of commerce seem to require that we should have a free passage through these passes, as have the Tibetan traders through ours. It is also our duty to do all we can, to see that a country so strange and so near is explored in the interests of science. It is not so much that we hope to find rich mines in those great mountain ranges, as that we should act on the principle which has given rise to the Polar Expedition—the desire to advance the interests of natural history and geography. Now, though we may deny the right of any government to exclude its subjects from the benefit of all intercourse with foreigners, yet we cannot make such an interdict a *casus belli*. We cannot force our way, sword in hand, through the snows of these guarded passes. It is evidently our policy to draw our sullen neighbour from his seclusion by peaceful means. A road from the best point on the new Darjeeling Railway, through Sikkim, to the gates of Tibet, would render it easy for us to prosecute such a design. When nations are brought into such close contact mutual interests are created. Difficulties arise requiring an embassy; the passage of the Ambassador cannot be denied, because the road is so handy for the conveyance of an expedition; and for the same reason his demands must be complied with. Had we the road, we might leave it to time and diplomacy to effect all we want in the direction of Tibet. It is well known that the Bengal Government has long desired to do the work, and that the difficulty is to persuade the Government of India to grant the funds. We hope that Sir Richard Temple may have been authorised to see to all arrangements necessary for commencing operations, and that this may be the true explanation of his intended visit.

GAME LAWS: A PROTEST.

By a N.-W. Shikaree.

IT is not unseldom the case in India that we legislate in haste, simply to find out that the evils which the laws was intended to remedy have not been reached, and that the law has certainly not produced the greatest good to the greatest number. There have been several articles of late in the Indian Press, advocating a law for restricting the destruction of game. However easily such a law might be drafted, it would be found to involve many difficulties necessitating amendments, alterations, and provisions, the details of which would at length become intolerable, and produce such real distress amongst the people that from dread of the Executive power they would shrink from the sight of a gun at any risk to their crops. It may not be out of place therefore to sift the question a little. If there must be a law, it must be general when put in action against the people. The subordinate police, the village peshkar, and the numerous subordinates of a large district, will be the men who must keep the law in force, and woe to the hungry wretch who kills a doe or a pig out of season, not to sell but to eat, after long abstinence it may be, and longing for the use of flesh described by Chaillu as the *guambe* of Africa. When caught transgressing, he will perhaps have to walk a distance of 25 miles to the cutcherry, and be absent from home for a week before he can manage to pay the fine. A caution such as this to his neighbours will make the sight of a gun a terror, and wild elephant and pig will be looked upon as a remediless calamity. Even the present system of granting licenses at the discretion of the authorities, is exposed to evils. An adverse zemindar has been known under false representations to prevent his neighbour getting more than one license, or perhaps any at all, when in reality a license for keeping three arms would hardly be sufficient to protect his villages, covering an area of several miles, on the borders of heavy timber jungle, whence thousands of wild pig, deer, &c., emerge at night, and lodge in the *khurreef* crops in the months of August and September, remaining there till break of day. It is a well known fact (we don't know if it is so to every sportsman, but certainly to those who have had any experience in the cultivation of land) that wild pig, wild buffalo, and elephant are the chief enemies to cultivation, while the pig is a most difficult animal to turn up and shoot, both during the rubbee and khurreef crops. And these are hard times. The population is increasing, and it is with difficulty, and at night only, that the *shikaree* can kill a pig or deer during the five months after July, when the jungle is so high that sportsmen declare it is not only dangerous to go into the jungle before November, but that for good sport you should go in March and April. Small game do not generally begin to breed till July, and it is seldom that you see a partridge or pheasant for sale even in March. And will no one admit that he has shot does in young during the four winter months, and that he has seen tiny fawns in April? We ask, who are the real slayers of game—the *shikaree*, or the party with a line of, elephants passing through the finest crops of the season for the mere luxury of sport? There is no doubt that if a game law is passed, or a close season enforced, the people will look upon it as an invidious and heavy grievance. The village *shikaree* will leave his village in search of other occupation for half the year, or perhaps abandon the occupation altogether; while those who continue to follow it will set a higher value upon what they can get leaving the husbandman to yearn for the morsel he once enjoyed. It is well known that, since the introduction of the Arms Act, few cultivators understood the use of fire arms. Ill feeling will be sure to arise between the few existing *shikarees* and the village community to which they may have once belonged, while the labour of protecting the crops by hedges will increase their toil. There are few, we presume, who have not seen the immense lines of tall hedges in the environs of a village bordering on a forest. Admitting the apathy of the people, does this indicate that game is decreasing, or that the ravages created thereby are insignificant? It appears to us that any restriction on the use of firearms in a village during the close season, while the villagers are eking out existence, will heavily retard the progress of cultivation in jungly districts, while the people will certainly believe that the restriction is simply to gratify the *sahib logs'* sporting proclivities during the season of their out door work. The game laws of England no doubt contribute to the easy slaughter of game during the shooting season; but it would not be so in India. The heavy cover

and impenetrable forest give such shelter to the game, that it is tame sport there compared with this country.

The thicker the jungle, the greater the protection to large game; the greater the cultivation in the vicinity of jungle, the greater the protection to small game. For under extensive underwood small game is exposed to its greatest enemies—The weasel, the jackal, the fox, the pole cat, the martin, and cats of various kinds, the leopard, the hawk, and last not least snakes are the great destroyers of small game at all times and seasons. If a method could be introduced whereby the village *shikaree* might destroy these ravagers of our still abundant game, no sportsman would question the advantage that would be gained. One of our most enterprising men generally gave a reward for the destruction of all sorts of vermin, &c., in his neighbourhood. On the other hand, is it only owing to the ravages of the tiger and elephant that large tracts of land have been abandoned by the cultivator, as in Assam, Nepal, Arracan, Chittagong, and even the Doon? It is the love of sport with natives, as with Europeans, which induces them to form a settlement in wild localities, and when they have a *shikaree* or two to join them, they feel secure and much happier. Would not the cultivator deem it very hard if he were not allowed to get a meal of flesh during six months of the year? Nay, would he not hold the belief we have already expressed. It is the village *shikaree*, obnoxious as he may be, who protects the flocks and herds of the village, marks down the tiger for the *burra sahib*, kn ows where game is to be found, and who is acquainted with all the recesses of the great fore-t. We know one man who killed a score of tigers within a few years in the N.-W. P. We will not say much about men keeping *shikarees*, for there are very few who regularly employ them, nor have many of them learnt the school boy knack of shooting deer with buck shot and wire cartridges. What great di fference is there whether a deer is wounded with a bullet or buck shot? It generally escapes, and must in either case die a lingering death. And how does a partridge or the beautiful peacock fare wounded with a charge of No. 6 and not bagged? Do not shoot any animal, except for the daily food you require. We shall then see who needs it most. It must be left to the reputation and humanity of a sportsman to regulate his mode of shooting. On the other hand, it is the *shikaree* who cannot afford to shoo t with so much recklessness and ease, who can ill afford to throw away the value of a shot or manage to blow out the intestines of a stag, or shatter the haunch of a sambur, at 500 or at 200 yards with the formidable express rifle now so generally used. There are very few persons who have greater opportunity of grati fying their love of sport with every advantage on their side than the jungle *walas*, while men of other departments who may be taking a run up to the hills during the close season (if that should be in April), and contemplate having a day's *shikar* while at the last dâk bungalow, may as well leave their guns at home till October. Surveyors and others, whose operations keep them out till the end of June in the wilderness teeming with life, may be eager with their party to have a partridge, or even a tough stag, which may be crossing their camp, but dare not shoot, and thus leave all the sport for the few who have the good fortune to do with their time as they please. There is already a difficulty in procuring fish in the N.-W. P. for some reason not very clear; and where the dreaded restriction is introduced in the cheapest possible way, we shall have few wild duck or quail except at greatly enhanced prices. As for ve nison, I have never seen any in any market in the N.-W. P., or any shop where it could be procured during the year.

These ~~are a few remarks reluctantly put together, as the~~ subject is one of general interest, and should be looked at under a new light; indeed, we do ourselves believe that game is not decreasing. Cultivation in the vicinity of jungle assists both the growth and preservation of game, and, if a close season is maintained, I do not believe that there would be any sensible increase, and, if there was, it would be almost impossible to form any rule whereby the increase could be fairly estimated; indeed, the opinion of the cultivator would be the best and most trustworthy data. The only direct effect that any penal law could have would be to destroy that only heritage of *rural liberty* which the *natives have so long* enjoyed, and which they neve r expect will be molested or interfered with by the new Government.

THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE.

AT the present day when, if the late Mr. Buckle's words have any truth in them, "the people of England "have such an admiration of any kind of intellectual splendour "that they will forgive for its sake the most objectionable "doctrines"—when if the writer of a book plainly avows his acceptance of the principles of Christianity, the confession is looked upon as a proclamation of inefficiency to discuss questions of scientific import—the book to which its unknown authors have given the name "The Unseen Universe; or, Physical Speculations on a Future State" possesses an unusual interest. For readers of it will recognise at once that its writers are men of undoubted pre-eminence as mathematicians and physicists—men who are abreast of the foremost scientific workers of the day, and familiar with the most recent speculation of philosophical inquirers. And at the same time, they will find that the object of the book is to show that science itself proclaims a constitution of the unseen universe, similar to that which is shadowed forth in the Christian writings, and that science, therefore, is not antagonistic to the claims of Christianity, but is in reality its most efficient supporter.

The opposition of science to the teachings of the Christian Church is loudly asserted by the opposing voices of defenders of orthodoxy and of investigators in science. Modern science has been called "the gospel of materialism." Christianity has been spoken of as a crumbling superstition, whose ruins block the path of human progress. Still, both in the ranks of the men of science and amongst the teachers of the Christian Church, there are many who will not admit that science and religion are opposed. The underlying unity of science and theology is being more and more boldly taught by our thinking clergy; who at the same time know that, in accord with them, there is growing up a school of devout workers in science—a school of which the writers of "The Unseen Universe," if their names were but announced, would, we believe, be recognised as leading members. The clergy who are not afraid of the development of science, and the scientific men who cherish the assurance that science will in the long run help to strengthen the foundations of Christian theology, are in their respective ways preparing for the coming of the day when it will be acknowledged that theology is the crowning science of all sciences. That such a day is approaching there are various indications. Their supposed opposition, which is more and more clearly seen to spring out of the real opposition of science truly so-called to theology falsely so-called, is itself one indication. The dawning of the thought that in the domain of science and in the realm of theology, a corresponding use has to be made of the faculty of imagination; that what is scientific imagination when directed towards the operations of nature whose mysteries we eagerly strive to unveil becomes, when exalted into the sphere of theology, the Christian principle of faith; or that spiritualised imagination, by virtue of which the things hoped for become substantial realities to the longing soul, the things unseen by the bodily eye become vividly present to the inner eye, the dawning of this thought is another indication. "The Unseen Universe" is precisely the book which one who has been noting the drift of the higher thought of men of science on the one hand, and the widening views of theologians on the other, would expect to appear. It will be welcome alike to the man of science and to the theologian, who will recognise the thoughts they perhaps have as yet only succeeded in seeing before them in dim outline. The ideas which the two writers develope in their book they themselves speak of, not as the result of hasty guessing, but as ideas which have been pressed upon them "by the reflections and discussions of several years." This will commend itself as perfectly true to every reader who finds expressed in a lucid and well matured form the thoughts of which he has been long desirous to obtain a clearer view. The conclusions at which the writers arrive with

regard to the constitution of the unseen world, and which they deduce step by step from the generally received principles of physical science, may be thus briefly expressed.

That the visible universe has by Divine operation been evolved from the invisible universe, into which in process of time it will be dissolved and absorbed.

That within the present material and perishable body there is a spiritual body, and that this is immortal.

That some at least of the mighty operations of nature are probably the work of angels.

That miracles are not inconsistent with any of the established facts of physical science; are not really violations of the divine laws which govern the universe.

To trace, even in the briefest way, the various steps by which the writers lead up to the above conclusions would be impossible, unless the present article were to extend itself to an unwonted length. Yet it may be possible to indicate the main path along which the enquiry is conducted. The great principle of Continuity is adopted to the full. This principle demands that the universe shall be looked upon as one great whole, with a continuous chain of connection running from part to part. The motion and life of the universe are carried on by processes of natural law, which are really the continued expression of the unchanging will of the Creator. There is no such solution of continuity as would be involved in repeated acts of individual creation. Worlds give birth to worlds, and species to species. All organisations are adjusted to their surroundings. The indestructibility of matter, the conservation of energy, and the dissipation of energy are three principles which are closely adhered to. The last, which has emphatic attention called to it, will have its import best understood if its connection with the two preceding principles be pointed out. There is in the universe a certain definite amount of matter which can neither be increased nor diminished, though it is continually undergoing transformation. There is also a certain definite amount of force, which can manifest itself in various ways—as gravitation, electricity, heat, muscular contraction, molecular motion in the brain. Force, like matter, can neither be generated nor destroyed. Nevertheless "a large "portion of force is continually becoming useless for all pur- "poses of work," and in course of time the whole of it will become useless. "Other forms of force are perpetually being changed—by friction, collision, and other means—into heat; and heat is only available for use as long as there is inequality of temperature. It is the passage of heat from one body to another—as, for instance, from fire to water and from water to air—which generates available energy; but as soon as equilibrium is obtained, as soon as one body is as hot as that with which it is in contact, no more heat passes between them, and consequently no more energy can be got out of them. The energy is there, but it is locked up and unavailable." The writers show how "that at each transformation of heat-energy into work a large portion is degraded, while only a small portion is transformed into work. So that while it is very easy to change all our mechanical or useful energy into heat, it is only possible to transform a portion of this heat-energy back into work. After each change, too, the heat becomes more and more dissipated or degraded, and less and less available for any future transformation." And thus "the process of evolution, consisting always of the integration of matter and the dissipation of energy, will at last run all orbs together into one vast mass, out of which all energy will be gone, because all force will have been reduced to heat, and all heat will be in equilibrium." This involves the destruction of life. "It is absolutely certain that life, so far as it is physical, depends essentially upon transformations of energy; it is also absolutely certain that age after age the possibility of such transformations is becoming less and less; and, so far as we *yet know*, the final state of the present universe must be an aggregation (into one mass) of all the matter it contains." The present visible universe, which began in time, will in time come to an end. In such a universe, therefore, immortality is impossible.

The very principle of *continuity* which has led our two writers so far, leads them on still further to the very threshhold of a universe in which immortality may be possible. They find it impossible to conceive of such a thing as "action at a distance"—to conceive of force passing from one point of space to another, sundered from it by any interval without passing through all the consecutive series of par cles along the force's line of action. Newton himself found it impossible to conceive of such distant action. His law of gravitation—to which some point as a prominent instance of discontinuous action—he looked upon as an expression of the mode in which the mutual action of the heavenly bodies depends on their relative position. He himself says in a letter to Bentley that the notion of action at a distance through a vacuum "is to me so great an absurdity, that I believe no man "who has in philosophical matters a competent faculty of think- "ing can ever fall into it." The impossibility of resting content with such a notion has compelled the scientific mind to conconceive of the existence of a medium filling all space, but without weight, without tension, without resistance, invisible and impalpable, by the vibrations of the particles of which gravity, light, heat, electricity, magnetism are transmitted. With this ethereal medium, this all pervading ether, the writers associate the "Unseen Universe." In truth, they say—though with language whose caution manifestly springs from a reverent feeling—that the Ether is the Unseen Universe. To think of it as other than eternal would be a violation of the principles which have guided them in their enquiry. In that ethereal Unseen Universe, they see the abiding place of the immortal souls of men; they see a universe which existed before the present visible one, which exists now independently of it, which will exist through all eternity; they see a Universe from which the energy of the present system is to be looked upon as originally derived, which is all along capable of acting energetically upon the present visible system, and is also capable of receiving energy from it. Here however it will be as well to give the writers' own words:—

"Is it not natural to imagine that a universe of this nature, which we have reason to think exists, and is connected by bonds of energy with the visible universe, is also capable of receiving energy from it? Whether is it more likely that by far the larger portion of the high-class energy of the present universe is travelling outwards into space with an immense velocity, or that it is gradually transferred into an invisible order of things? May we not regard ether or the medium as not merely a bridge between one portion of the visible universe and another, but also as a bridge between one order of things and another, forming as it were a species of cement, in virtue of which the various orders of the universe are welded together and made into one? In fine, what we generally call ether may not be a mere medium but a medium *plus* the invisible order of things, so that when the motions of the visible universe are transferred into ether, part of them are conveyed as by a bridge into the invisible universe, and are there made use of or stored up. Nay, is it even necessary to retain the conception of a bridge? May we not at once say that when energy is carried from matter into ether, it is carried from the visible into the invisible; and that when it is carried from ether to matter, it is carried from the invisible into the visible."

The writers are not unconscious that similar views have been held by Christian theologians, who although they have not felt themselves able to show in language which would be accepted as coming from those who spoke with authority, how glimpses of the unseen world may be obtained by those who reverently mount the heights of scientific enquiry, have yet felt assured from their knowledge of the tendencies of devout scientific thought that such glimpses would be vouchsafed, such theologians have been accustomed to speak of the spiritual world as one not sundered from the visible world by stellar space, but as within and round it, as pervading it. They have been accustomed too to adopt the language of the Apostle Paul, and to say "there is a natural body and there is a *spiritual* body," and to think of the spiritual body as dwelling within the natural body, as conterminous with it, as permeating it. Such a phrase as "the body is saturated with the soul" is often on their lips. This view of the spiritual body is one which finds acceptance with the writers of "The Unseen Universe." The tendency of modern physiology seems to them to be directed towards no other conclusion. They find it too, accordant with the main theory they have endeavoured to lay the foundations

of as to the constitution of the unseen world. The language they use with regard to it is in marvellous agreement with the language used by such theologians as have clearly discerned the doctrine. They see a correspondence between the relations of the natural body and the spiritual body and those of the seen and unseen worlds. Our thoughts are accompanied by certain molecular motions and displacements in the brain, part of which are in some way stored up in that organ, so as to produce what may be termed our material or physical memory ; while other parts are " communicated to the spiritual or invisible body, and are there stored up, forming a memory which may be made use of when that body is free to exercise its functions." In like manner, the unseen universe may be conceived to be a storehouse of the past history of the world. And since every displacement which takes place in the very heart of the earth, will be propagated throughout the universe, it must be conceived of as being registered finally in the invisible ethereal world. " We may even imagine that the same thing will hold true of those molecular motions which accompany thought," and that these will also affect the invisible order of things. So that every provision is made both in man and the universe, to secure a continuous undying memory, and an unerased record of thoughts, deeds, and events, without which it is impossible to conceive of an immortal spirit for man or of a universe to endure throughout eternity.

The main conclusions of this remarkable book are necessarily the only ones to which we can now call attention. The most important feature of the book, in our estimation, is its agreement with the thoughts which have dawned upon the minds of those who believe that all growth in knowledge is continuous and divinely aided ; and that the revelations made to devout men in earlier days, are continued in the divine whisperings to human souls now who are earnestly seeking after truth.

THOUGHTS ON REVELATION.

THE evidences in support of the inspiration of the Bible do not appear sufficient, to satisfy the requirements on this subject of thoughtful and intelligent men. Many of these, after years of sincere and anxious investigation, with all their desires tending to the hope that the Bible is truly God's word in the orthodox sense, remain unconvinced that it is so. Still there are some who have studied this important question, and who come to the full belief that the Bible is really *inspired*. But if they only come to this conviction after years of trial and mental labour, how can it be said that the Scriptures commend themselves to the unlearned or to those fully occupied in daily manual and other work ? If the doubts of the former are only cleared up after years of thoughtful inquiry, how shall the doubts of the unlearned be dispersed ? Must they take the conclusions of those who have inquired and who believe? But there are many who have inquired and who disbelieve. Whom then shall they follow ?—

" O for a firm and lasting faith !
To credit what the Almighty saith."

So was I taught to sing and pray as a child. But who would doubt God? Not I ; not you. It is man we doubt, and well may we. For man has been saying to his fellow-man in all ages, " Lo ! here, and lo ! there," until bewildered we know not whither to turn. O God ! speak to me, even to *me*, as thou didst to my fellowman in the ages long ago.

Should those who witnessed past miracles have been deceived, and none can prove that they were not, what becomes of the doctrines held to be confirmed by those miracles? And if they were really not deceived, who shall convince me of the fact ? Again, the miracles may have sufficed for those who witnessed them, but how can they suffice for me, to whom it is known that the witnesses may have been mistaken in what they thought they saw ; and also that the reports of these apparent prodigies may have been handed down influenced the belief of the ages in which they happened, thus rendering them unsuitable to confirm the faith of men who ask for something more than the testimony of those who believed centuries ago in wonders and signs.

Had miracles been vouchsafed in these modern times to men of education and science, such as Milton, Locke and Newton, their evidence, though still open to question, would nevertheless be worthy of great respect. But, can any man's belief in a miracle he may think he has witnessed be of primary value to any one but himself ? To one man an appearance may seem supernatural ; be accounted a miracle—nay, *may be* a miracle ; but even in the latter case, how can that miracle be a miracle to me ? That which has made it one to *him*, does not make it one to others. He witnesses all that constitutes it a miracle to him, in its contrariety to the laws of nature. Penetrated with awe, he believes it supernatural, while others see nothing of the kind, but are shut up to believing or rejecting his testimony. In the former case, it is not so much a miracle that is believed, as the testimony of another that he has seen a miracle. And then comes the doubt whether the testimony is not false, however upright the character of the witness, confirmed by the support of other truthful men.

What adds to the difficulty of the question is that the working of miracles is not confined to the Maker of all things, but is alleged to have been exercised by men for trivial and insignificant purposes. Thus we have in 2 Kings, VI.c., 6 v., an instance of a reversal of the laws of gravitation that a wood-cutter might recover an axe-head, and in XIII. c., 21v., it is recorded of a deceased person that " they cast the man into the sepulchre of Elisha, and when the man was let down and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood on his feet." The Jewish and Christian histories abound in interesting narratives and sublime teachings, and is it right that my hearty acceptance of these should be liable to dispute, unless I profess my belief in the Scripture miracles ? It is very remarkable that some of those writings which I am invited to believe on miraculous ground reprobate a belief in signs and wonders. Thus Jesus himself in one of the Gospels condemns his hearers, because of their unbelief in his " mighty works ; " while in another he teaches by implication that " Moses and the prophets " are more worthy of belief than the testimony of one who should even arise from the dead.

There are thousands of men and women, kindhearted and charitable, whom theology has hardened like a flint against all who differ in belief from themselves, and who anticipate with exultation the last act of " the world's drama," when " those who have differed from them in what they term the *essentials* of faith, shall be finally separated from themselves, " the righteous," because they, the latter, were able to accept, often without inquiry, what the others were compelled, frequently with anguish, to reject. The soft and tender ties of affection are then to be eternally severed. Those who on earth were all in all to each other, who wiped away each other's tears and bore each other's griefs, shall henceforth be antagonistic, the favoured ones viewing with celestial complacency the irredeemable and extreme agony of the lost loved ones. The wife shall applaud the justice of the Judge in the condemnation of her husband, the husband say " Amen" to the damnation of her who lay in his bosom, the parents shall sing " Hallelujah" at the passing of the sentence against his child, and the child from his heart approve the supreme misery of his parents —of the father who begat him, and the mother who bore him. Such is the teaching of the men who call themselves orthodox.*

It is these who insist that if we have any doubt about what *man* has written concerning God's dealings with the human race, though the record is more or less tinctured with error, we lose all hope of a blessed immortality and forfeit our birthright as sons of the Heavenly Father. We are in a moral wilderness, with a collection of histories, sacred songs, and letters written at different ages by different men, of different countries, in different languages, and transmitted to us by long lines of copyists, and through various translations, and we are told that our only hope is to believe that what we hold in our hands is the unadulterated word of God ! If I can believe *this*, then hope shall spring up as a garden ; and " the wilderness shall bloom and blossom as the rose," and " all shall be well with me." But if I cannot believe this, as though God had spoken to me from heaven " without any human intervention," or if I question whether God will really make my eternal well-being depend upon my accepting as Divine what is *so* human, then, however just my doubts, however impossible to that what is full of error, contradiction, and anthropomorphic representations of the Deity, is altogether of God, I shall be lost beyond redemption !

The testimony of men said to have been inspired, when they relate events involving the earliest history of mankind, which can only be certainly known by direct revelation, or when they narrate the incidents of miracles, is very different to the evidence of men as regards the common events of life, and which we receive without much doubt or investigation. The two cases are far from being parallel. In the first I have no means of ascertaining the truthfulness of the historian, or to test the miracles he relates. What he tells me is out of the range of human knowledge

* Bostons' *Fourfold State.*

His assertions are only the convictions of his own mind, which he is not in a position to *prove* even to himself. His mental condition may be an exalted or morbid one, which he may succeed or not in communicating to others. Thus Paul tells us of a temporary translation from earth to paradise : "I will come "to visions and revelations of the Lord. I knew a man in Christ "above fourteen years ago (whether in the body, I cannot tell ; or "whether out of the body, I cannot tell : God knoweth) such an "one caught up to the third heaven. And I knew such a man "(whether in the body, or out of the body, I cannot tell : God "knoweth) how he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeak- "able words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter.†" Now, what is my obligation to believe Paul in this recital? I know that it was easy for him to have been deceived, and I could bring many instances of delusion which resemble his statement. The history of enthusiasm abounds with such narratives, and if I am to believe in such manifestations on the testimony of one person, I may as, reasonably credit the statements of others. In weighing the testimony of men concerning the ordinary events of life, the case is different. I am able to judge of the inherent probability of the event related to me. I have my own experience and that of my friends in the mutual relation of things to guide me ; standards and tests to which I can resort; and which in few instances will permit me to be totally deceived. I see that men do make mistakes and err in believing what they should not believe, and in repudiating what they should accept.

But in the former case, what does not mistake in belief involve according to the orthodox? Remediless ruin, not of the body only, but of the soul ; not in time only, but eternity. How merciless this creed, which pursues erring, fallible man, for errors of belief, for ever ! The word of God : oh ! give me this word of God ! It shall be "a token upon my hands, and for frontlets between my eyes." It shall be more precious to me than gold, yea, than fine gold, sweeter than honey and the honeycomb. I will live upon it, and hide it in my heart. Give me this word of God : that I may believe and doubt no more. Alas ! you give me once more the book to understand which to believe which I must read whole libraries. The presses of Germany and England are pouring forth streams of books on the orthodox and heterodox sides of what it is man's highest in terest to know, and which the Bible alone is said to contain.

I am willing to believe : I long to believe. But *what* shall I believe ? I have read, and prayed, and *wept*: but in the Book I see so much that is human, so much that is fallible, that I *cannot* believe. Am *I* then undone ? *Is* there no hope for me? My anxious efforts by day and night only lead me further and further away from orthodoxy. But I trust not from Him ! To Him, then, I turn in my trouble. He who made me knows me best ; man may reject, but God will receive ! Yes : I will dare approach my Father in heaven, and " will say unto Him : " Lord, thou knowest all things ; thou knowest " that I desire above all else the truth. Give me courage to reject " the false traditions of men however venerable. May I grasp and " hold fast that which is worthy of acceptation, though I lose all " else beside." Approaching thus I cannot perish : I throw myself into the all-embracing arms of the Eternal Father ?

E. P. N.

NOTE.—The writer is an old friend of our boyhood, whom we have not seen for nearly 30 years. Concerning him, we know enough to say with Tennyson—

> " Perplexed in faith but pure in deeds,
> At last he beat his music out ;
> There lives more faith in honest doubt
> Believe me than in half the creeds."

THE writer stumbles over difficulties that are felt keenly by every honest and active mind. They are (1) the plainly human character of much that he finds in the Bible, (2) the unsatisfactory character of the evidence on which he is required to believe in the *miracles*; and (3) the doctrine of the Church concerning the destiny of the unbeliever. It may possibly help him, if we state briefly our own mental attitude towards each. It has long been our own conviction then, that all three difficulties have been made by dogmatizers upon the Bible. The Bible is just as truly human as divine; and as we believe in the true and proper humanity of the Saviour, as well as in his true and proper divinity—without being able to define where the human ends and the divine begins, so do we see in the Bible both its human and divine nature. Without puzzling ourselves therefore, as to where the one begins and the other ends, we simply accept the statement which we find in the Book itself, of its true nature and ends: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is " profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction " in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect thoroughly " furnished unto all good works." As a fact, the Scriptures have been found to be thus profitable in all ages, by all men who have studied them *for this purpose*. The Bible was not written to make us learned or intellectually knowing, but to make man discern the beauty and necessity of holiness, and by its various methods of instruction make plain to the conscience our deflections from the straight and narrow path that it marks out. We cannot enlarge ; but it would be easy to shew that the false morality which the careless reader sometimes thinks he finds in the Book, is commonly the result of his own desultory method of studying it. We are no believers in verbal inspiration, for we believe the Book to be human as well as divine ; but the stumbling blocks men find therein are too often, as long observation has convinced us, the fruits of their own want of moral earnestness in dealing with the Book. As to (2) the Miracles, we have for many years felt a strong impatience of the practice of challenging belief in the Scriptures on this ground. It seems to ourselves to be a radically false method of presenting them to men. When Christianity is once felt to meet the moral wants of man, the miracles by which its first promulgation was attended fall into their natural and proper place. It was not with miracles that the great apostle of the primitive church approached the minds of his hearers, but "by commending himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God", by manifestation of the "truth" or, as he goes on to explain, shewing to them the character of God as seen "in the face of Jesus Christ" (2 Cor. IV. v. 2-6). No man was ever made a Christian by the evidence of miracles or of prophecy, and it is to lower Christianity to a system of signs and wonders, to insist so unseasonably, as Christian apologists do, upon the " Evidences." We believe the miracles implicitly ; but we do so because we believe in Christ. Men are made Christians in one way only—by the truth of the Christian message being borne in upon the heart "by the *demonstration* of the spirit" (1 Cor., ch. II iv. 4). Where that "demonstration" is wanting, no reasoning concerning the 'evidences' will ever make men believe where it accompanies the message, no other evidence will be wanting. The word " of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than " any two edged sword," and the man who is once pierced thereby, whether in the cathedral or the conventicle, will never after doubt whose sword it was. Our correspondent would do well to cease troubling himself about "the miracles" altogether, if possible. (3); As to the doctrine of eternal misery, we do not find it in the Bible, but about that we shall have something to say probably in our next issue. Our correspondent would do well to draw a broader line than he has yet, thought of doing, between the Bible and the dogmatizers thereon and their Creeds.—ED., *F. of I.*

† 2 Cor : XII, 2,3,4.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ON Tuesday afternoon last, the following notice was sent from the Foreign Office to the various newspapers of this city :—

Neither the English Foreign Office, nor the Government of India, has received any information regarding the alleged Russian occupation of Merve, as reported in Reuter's telegram.

B. E. BAACON, *Col.*,
Foreign Office.

And the Government cannot see the mischief which this fussy and ridiculous alarm about the Russians, is producing in the country. Instead of treating the popular impressions upon the subject as the mischievous nonsense which they really are, our Foreign Office is to lend the weight of its authority to give them substance. The Foreign Office, as we have had but too full proof in the last twelve months, is under feeble administration. Whose fault it is, we do not presume to say ; but the fact is patent. Anything more silly, or more mischievous, than this official circular, we hardly remember.

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THE Government of India has received, we understand, a despatch frem Lord Salisbury on the grievance of the North-West civilians, couched in strong terms. We are completely at a loss to understand what difficulty there *is in the case*. We do not think it immodest to say that were we in Sir William Muir's place, it would not take us twenty-four hours, to settle not merely the principle on which relief should be given, but all that was indispensable in the way of detail. A want of moral earnestness is the true cause of the evasions and delays, which mark the Govermental treatment of such matters in every case. It is not that there is any real difficulty in finding a remedy, but that there is not earnestness enough to adopt it. And so the sore is kept running,

and the matter bandied from India to Home and from Parliament back again to India, when two or three hours' honest effort on the part of the Finance Minister to look the grievance fairly in the face, and find out a remedy for it, would at once settle it satisfactorily.

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WE have a true respect for the personal character of the Indian executive as a whole, but there is not sufficient conscience shewn by it in the exercise of its patronage. Why, we ask, is Mr. Phil. Robinson made Professor of English Literature on Rs. 600 a month in the North-West, and Reporter on Vernacular Literature on another Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, and brought down to Allahabad upon these allowances, after but two years' service under Government? Every one knows why; and there is a real breach of public trust committed when such appointments are made. To put it on the lowest ground, the Government loses far more in character by such an appointment, than it can ever gain thereby in the way of newspaper support.

While this North-West grievance moreover is in full public view, a Mr. Hill is made Professor of Law at Allahabad on Rs. 600 a month, for the all but sinecure duty of lecturing upon law to a class of ten or twelve small boys. Now, Mr. Hill was called to the bar but three years ago, while the same Government that finds no difficulty in making these appointments, professes its total inability to pay its own covenanted magistrates more than starvation allowances. Appointments that have been made in the last few months in Assam call for unpleasant remark, but we forbear. Sincerity on the part of Government in its professions on the subject of patronage, is what the public has a right to expect. But we are a long way off from it as yet. Another case occurs to us as we were dropping our pen. Why has Captain Jarrett been made Junior Secretary in the Legislative Department? Does not every one know why? And in the face of such appoinments constantly being made, what are we to say to the insincere-sincere lamentations of the Government over its inability to fulfil the pledges under which we brought the men of 1861 and 1865 into *our* service. We believe that Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hill, and Captain Jarrett will forgive as for using their names as we have done. We rejoice sincerely at their good fortune, but the Government is heavily to blame for all three appointments, in view of *the grievance* we have spoken of.

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THE floods in Behar appear to have been very calamitous. Thousands of beegahs are under deep water, while the granaries have been destroyed in many villages, and the cattle can hardly be kept alive. A native gentleman writes to us:—

"When this province was in the possession of its ancient kings, they placed great faith in the 'silver streak.' They looked upon it as a bulwark to keep off not only Pindarees and dacoits but famine. If stringent and active measures are not adopted to stop these floods in Behar, the past destruction of life and property will be a trifle only to the future mischief. Canals with strong dams are to a certain extent a security against inundations acting as regulators; but the interests of the people require that no canal and embankment should be made without rigourous watching, by trained engineers, of its working as well as design. What cost and what pains we bestow on the collection, raising, and distribution of water! And yet how we throw it away, as if our worst foe, when it comes to us uninvited! Is it not possible to devise plans to place under our control the whole supply of water in Behar, so as never to have too little or too much? Water is servant to engineering science and power, and we ought never to let it become our master—nay, not even in our paddy and corn fields. We should use it, as a masterful race is apt to use an abject and servile one, at our own convenience, but not forget that it may one day turn on its oppressors."

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THE *Englishman* thinks that the Government is to blame for having let slip the moment when a gold currency might have been introduced into India with the greatest advantage. "The time to "have entered on this operation was during the American war, when "the rupee was worth two shillings and upwards in gold. We could "then probably have converted our currencey at about 1-11 per rupee, "and the loss would only have been about a fourth of what, in all "probability, it would now be."

But is it quite certain that the fall which has taken place in the value of silver is a calamity to us? We are not sure that there is not strong reason for believing the contrary. Instead of regretting that we did not change the standard ten years ago, it is not clear to ourselves that the country is not to be congratulated on the fact that we did not. Even our contempory says: "It is contrary to every "rule of commerce to buy a commodity when it is dear rather than "when it is cheap; and consequently the present time, when gold is "dear, is a bad time for buying it, except on the supposition that it is "destined to become still dearer; and in any case, it is a bad time "for buying it as compared with past periods when it was cheap."

But does not this equally apply to silver? There are economists who tell us that "it is an obvious fact that if we obtain our money "cheaper, we shall obtain all other imports cheaper also." If it was a good reason in 1865 for changing our standard that gold was believed to be falling in value as compared with silver, is it not an equally good reason in 1875 for retaining silver as our standard that a corresponding change is now believed to be taking place therein?

***

THE *Pioneer* in an able article on the land question, recalls the suggestion made some time ago in the *Calcutta Review* that Government should have a right of pre-emption in all sales of land in execution of decree, and adds "the Government might then buy in any estate which they wish to preserve in the hands of an old and respectable family, and might restore it to the proprietors after making the necessary arrangements for reimbursing themselves." The idea is undoubtedly a good one, but our contemporary thinks that the only complete remedy is "to entail all estates or to make all transfers of land illegal." This would be an infringement of our first proclamations of settlement, and would no doubt be at first objected to by all owners of land. The question is simply one of policy, whether it is not better to take away the right of selling land, than to allow such property to pass into the hands of the money-lenders. We are strongly disposed to agree with our contemporary; but why is there not a commission of enquiry upon this great subject sitting *en permanence*? There should be; and another on the currency.

***

WE may congratulate the Government of India upon the condensed and therefore improved form in—which the telegraph statistics of the year just closed (1874-75) are presented to the public. It may be well once in every five years to publish a very detailed report of the department, but in general the abbreviated form adopted in the present instance is, we think, sufficient for all practical purposes. The total number of messages transmitted during the year were:

	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.
State telegrams ...	77,226	13,057	78,531
Private do. ...	658,522	100,338	758,860
Free messages	...	...	7,361

The messages received and despatched by the several foreign lines were as follows:—

	From India.	To India.	Total.
Vid Teheran ...	14,802	13,036	27,838
,, Turkey ...	541	442	983
,, Persian Gulf ...	675	1,376	2,050
,, Suez ...	16,492	15,032	31,524

The first three routes are those of the Indo-European lines, and the last which appears to be the favorite one, is the Read Sea route. An apparent discrepancy exists between the figures on page 692 and those on page 694 as to the number of the foreign messages received and transmitted during the year. We do not attempt to explain it, but point it out to Colonel Murray.

***

MAY we suggest to the Commission about to assemble at Poona to enquire into the causes of the recent agrarian riots in the Deccan, that its members should make a point of obtaining from the local Government and of reading, the late Professor Green's essay on "The Deccan Ryots and their Land Tenure," published in 1852—one of the most valuable and timely pamphlets that ever appeared in India. They should also see the critical notices that appeared in the *Indian Economist, three or four years ago, upon the new settlements in the* Indapoor and Bheemthuree talooks of the Poona Collectorate. There seems to be some doubt however as to the exact nature of the enquiry, this Deccan Commission is to make. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, its principal, if not only, duty will be to ascertain in what ways and to what extent our courts have helped to make the bondage of the ryot to the usurer more hopeless than in the time of the Peishwas. Incessant complaints from every part of the country, of processes which enforce the claims of creditors

with a harshness previously unknown, have led to this effort to ascertain how far the law has been in league with the money-lender, so that some measure of legislative reform may be prepared to remove from English rule the reproach of having become "The Raj of the Vakeel." But if this be so, why are the instructions to the Commission not published? Many non-official gentlemen, both native and European, are well able to assist the Commission with suggestions and information; and the public press certainly ought to know precisely what it is that the commission is to attempt. The policy of *secrecy* is happily falling into discredit, and to maintain it in matters like the present is pure folly.

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TRUE to the character of his school, Mr. MacKonochie is attempting, we see, to drag his diocesan into a correspondence, in which to gratify his own vanity and insolence at the expense of the Bishop, while hypocritically professing the most profound reverence for his office. The trick has become so stale that it has lost all novelty, and simply moves indignation in sincere men of all parties. The course of this school from the first was, as Archbishop Whateley pointed out,—(1) to profess excessive submission to the authority of the Church and veneration for its Bishops, (2) to represent the Church as consisting of *themselves* and their adherents, and (3) to treat all their brother ministers, and especially the Bishops who did not agree with them, sometimes with utter neglect and sometimes with the greatest insolence. They remind one of Addision's Tory freeholder, who declared: "I am for passive obedience and non-resistance, and I will oppose to the utmost any Ministry and any King that will not maintain that doctrine." To drag their Bishop into an evasive and insincere correspondence, with expressions of profound regret and reverent humility, interspersed with occasional defiances and almost open threats—to create difficulties that they may throw the *onus* and the odium of solving them upon the Bench—are the recognized tactics of the school which Mr. MacKonochie represents, and of which he is the most perverse and irritating sample. Mr. MacKonochie *dare* not administer the sacrament, it seems, unless he is allowed to wear a stole when doing so, and to stand before the table, instead of at the north end of it! And when the people revolt at such drivel and raise the cry of "no popery," the satisfaction of martyrdom is added to that of controversy with his Bishop; and "the highest theological felicity would seem to be reached when you can at once worry a Bishop and be worried by a mob." A scourge of small cords is wanted in the Church of England to drive the spirit of the MacKonochie school out of it. There is no real sincerity in the party, except the sincerity of conceited wrongheadness.

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A NATIVE gentleman writes to us from Behar: "I asked an opulent zemindar the other day—'Why don't you educate your son, instead of loading him with ornaments as a temptation to some ruffian to murder him?' With a grave face he told me that his nephew had learnt to read and write, and was looked upon as a learned young man in the village; *but he died of small-pox*, and the same coincidence having occurred in his uncle's family, it is now settled once for all that "learning in our family is inauspicious, and brings adversity and death." It is the fact that nothing will induce any member of this family to learn. Do we not see hundreds of educated men, added he, absolutely starving, while ignorant men are enjoying ease and comfort. Besides learning unfits a man of our clan to follow his walk of life, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred learning makes a man good for nothing."

What about *technical* education, Sir Richard?

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THE Balance Sheet of the Irrigation Canals in the Punjab appears in the *Gazette of India* of 28th August. The total capital outlay on these works, to the end of 1873-74, was £2,684,279, and the revenue derived therefrom, directly or indirectly, £145,411 made up as follows:—

Direct: water rates ...	£48,555
Indirect: increased land revenue ...	£96,856
Total	£145,411

The revenue represents therefore a return of a little less than 8 per cent. upon the capital expended, and as the Government can borrow as freely as it pleases at 4, the apologetic tone of the Resolution to which we are indebted for these figures was hardly called for. We must expect that in years when an abundant rainfall blesses the land, the water from the canals will be in less request than in seasons of drought or comparative scarcity. Is it the deliberate conviction of the Government, may we ask, that a clear 4 per cent. gain upon these works is not sufficient inducement to enter upon them? It would really seem so from the strain in which the Resolution runs.

***

WE are indebted to the same Gazette for an account of the earnings and expenses of the various lines of Railway in the country during the six months ending 31st December last. The figures are—

Gross earnings	Rs. 3,37,99,453
Expenses	„ 1,89,61,631
Nett profit ...	„ 1,48,37,822

The most striking feature in the return is the singularly favorable contrast which the East Indian Railway presents to its great rival, the Great Indian Peninsular. The figures are—

	Miles.	*Earnings.*	*Expenses.*
East Indian Railway ...	12,80	1,34,88,322	53,70,838
Great Indian Peninsular ...	1,266½	74,98,045	50,98,305

The train mileage run "in the one case was 16,44,380 miles, and in the other 28,71,860. Thus if the Great Indian Peninsular Railway could but be worked as inexpensively as the great line on this side of India, its expenses instead of being 51 lakhs a year would be a little below 30. That the Great Indian Peninsular Line is under as able and skilful management as any in the country" is undoubted. The working expenses will ever, it may be feared, be indefinitely higher than on this side of India.

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THE bitter Calvinism of Dr. Manning's younger days has given place in his old age to a fierce Papal zeal that seems to know neither moderation nor charity. The title of his new book on the *Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost* hardly prepares the reader, we are told, for the tone of bitter controversy that marks it throughout. "The air of unbounded confidence with which the writer expresses himself on every subject, great or small, is very unpleasant to those who know anything. With those who do not, it will of course carry weight. We have been much struck, too, by instances of bad taste, such as were never found in his writings before he joined the Roman schism. Thus after a violent and indiscriminating charge against "the apostles, prophets, the doctors and Pharisees, of modern civilisation," he proceeds:—

"But I must not go on. The Holy Ghost creates saints; and the Holy Ghost creates doctors; but fools create themselves."

The mistake in the following case is of a less serious kind:—

"When you kneel at the Holy Mass, put your heart upon the paten, and let it be offered up."

In the next extract we have a metaphor illustrated by violent absurdity:—

"Just as paralysis is a parasite of the human frame, so superstition is a parasite of faith."

Certain "men of culture" are denounced with great vigour; but we know not with what justice, as, remembering poor Galileo, we cannot tell how far the censure is designed to reach:—

"To us simple men," observes the humble-minded writer, "it seems as if these intellectual Titans were truncated men, walking about headless and unconscious of their mutilation. To us they seem to be intellectual pollards: stunted trees walking."

Where, asks the writer, is the University preacher of 1843, and to what manner of men does he now preach?

***

IN strong contrast with this fierce publication of the Cardinal Archbishop, appears a posthumous volume of sermons for *Passiontide* by the late John Keble, couched in simple but impressive language, and breathing the deep personal humility and sweet reasonableness of all Keble's writings. Dr. Pusey contributes, we see, a preface to the volume. With one exception, the sermons were all preached by the revered author to his village flock at Hursley, mostly between the years 1840 and 1855, when he began to preach *extempore*. They were written, therefore, when his powers were at their best. Much that is valuable of Keble's is said to be lost without hope of recovery. "Of one remarkable series on the Penitential Psalms," all but one, the twenty-sixth in this volume, have been sought for in vain.

THE *Russian World* announces the formation in St. Petersburg of a society of ladies who have renounced the use of silk dresses and every other kind of expensive attire in order to employ the money so saved in the education of poor orphans.

***

WE regret to notice the increasing illness of Bishop Douglas. Mrs. Douglas writes to a friend in Bombay: "We thought last week that he was sinking, but he has rallied again. He is confined to his bed, but he has no pain at all in the tumour. He bids me send his love to all the clergy and the missionaries in the diocese, and wishes he could have written to them all to tell them how his heart is with them and his thoughts and prayers."

It is a mitigating circumstance in the good Bishop's illness that he suffers no physical pain. Poor Charles Metcalfe's last days were marked by extreme physical suffering, though the fact seldom escaped his lips.

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ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the Russian Government has once more in a very determined tone appealed to the Government of China for compensation for the plundering by the Chinese of a Russian caravan near Shicho in 1872. And the demand is coupled with a threat to suspend diplomatic intercourse with China.

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THERE seems to be much diversity of opinion in the country as to the good or evil resulting from our having made adultery a criminal offence by the New Penal Code. Native thought on the subject stumbles, not unnaturally, over what seems to it the anomaly of letting the wife go free, while we punish her paramour. Our judicial officers, we are told, remark that the injured husband, when preferring a charge of adultery, invariably tells the court that he wishes to *prosecute* his wife also. When informed that this cannot be done, as the wife is not punishable by law, he seems quite unable to understand the matter. The time has perhaps not yet come to review our legislation on the subject; but there can be little doubt that it is incomprehensible to the people and of very doubtful result. When the husband finds that his guilty wife is exempted from punishment by the law, he too often takes vengeance on her himself, and is justified by the opinion of his caste-fellows in doing so. It is a curious fact that in the great mine of Hebrew axiomatic philosophy—the proverbs of Solomon—it is the woman that is denounced throughout as the seducer—not the man. It may reasonably be doubted, we think, whether the villany of systematic seduction is common amongst any race.

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A HOME writer in one of the English dailies of Calcutta tells us that escaping out of the Civilian atmosphere of India into England, is like coming into the fresh mountain air out of the mephitic vapours of a dungeon. "You feel yourself a man again; you are once more in possession of the rightful heritage of humanity. But conceive a state of existence where there was no such escape, and that if you presumed to hold a meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall, Sir Richard Temple fusilladed you with grape and musketry. Imagine a state of things where the simple suspicion of not being an admirer of Sir Richard Temple was a sufficient pretext for shipping you off as a convict to the Andamans. Would Englishmen under such a system be strictly legal and orderly in their modes of protesting? I trow not." Now this, says the writer (Major Osborne), has been the recurring condition of things in France ever since the first revolution. The common notion that the French are continually breaking out in aimless and unprofitable revolutions, sweeping away Governments from mere wanton desire for change, is not a true one. Every revolution in France has been a protest against some form of misgovernment which had become intolerable, and every such movement has carried forward the great work of national emancipation. The great revolution of 1792 relieved France of a despotic sovereign, a vicious aristocracy, and a corrupt clergy; and gave to the country a landed peasantry, equality before the law, and a national code unequalled in the world. When that Ancient *Régime* was brought back to Paris by foreign bayonets, and attempted to re-establish old abuses, the revolution of 1830 swept it away amid the plaudits of Europe, and delivered France for ever from Bourbonism and priest rule. When the Government of Louis Philippe, false to its pledges, persisted in attempting to govern the nation by corruption under constitutional forms, the revolution of 1848 revealed the organised hypocrisy, and Orleanism sank never to rise. Of the revolution of 4th September it is hardly needful to speak. Imperialism simply sank under the weight of its own crimes, and the Provincial Government merely caught the reins of Government as they slipped from its nerveless grasp. In the main these remarks are true. The Erckman Chatrian novels are probably the most trustworthy reflection of French opinion as a whole that we possess. No reader should be unacquainted with them.

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INDIA is garrisoned by an army of 58,000 British soldiers, of whom a small proportion only can be quartered in the hills. In this army, permission is given to 15 per cent. of the men to have their wives and children with them. Much has been done to render the soldier's family comfortable, and in the cold season there is much happiness and little sickness amongst the children. In the hot season, however, there is excessive mortality. The Report of Sanitary Commissioners for 1873 shews that there were in all India of the class we speak of—women, 6,626, and children, 11,860. The mortality for 1873 was as follows:—

Of	3,858	women in Bengal	88 died.
„	1,541	„ Madras	23 „
„	1,227	„ Bombay	21 „
Total of	6,626	„ all India	132 „

The mortality of the children however was as follows:—

Out of	6,753	children in Bengal,	459 died.
„	2.880	„ Madras	148 „
„	2,217	„ Bombay	108 „
Total of	11,860	„ India	715 total deaths.

General Biddulph (Sealkote) sends these statistics to the *Times* to shew how deadly are "the fierce heats of India to "the poor little ones who have to follow the fortunes" of the soldier in India The situation of the women can only be improved by the gradual increase of quartering troops in the hills; for the women cannot be properly separated from their husbands, nor will it do to quarter the married soldier in the hills, while the unmarried soldier does the duty in the plains. "The case of the smaller children is almost hopeless. Still it should be known at what cost of life they have to battle against climate. It is stated that the death-rate per *mille* of children in all India at the following ages is—under six months, 255; 12 to 18 months, 144; two years, 72; three years, 52; four years, 26." The figures hardly perhaps bear out the purpose for which they are quoted. A death-rate of 20 per thousand amongst the women can hardly be held to be an excessive rate in this climate, and we fear it is neglect rather than heat that is so deadly to the children. For these latter we heartily support General Biddulph's recommendation that we should combine to raise subscriptions to establish Lawrence Asylums and similar institutions in all our hill sanitaria in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay."

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ENGLISHMEN imagine that the French are always in a white heat of excitement on political matters, and the correspondents of the London journals do their best to propagate this notion. There are violent papers in France as in England, but as a rule they are the organs of Imperialism, Ultramontanism, and Legitimism. The mendacity of these papers almost passes belief, but they do not represent the French nation any more than Dr. Kenealy's *Englishman* represents the English. The *Journal des Debats*, the *Temps*, and the *Republique Francaise* differ from our English daily papers only in their greater finish of style and deeper sincerity. They are all organs of the Republic, and the hope of France lies, we believe, in the final trumph of this party. The Bourbons, the Orleanists, the Bonapartists, and their Ultramontane allies—on which each of these parties as it obtains the ascendancy can count—are the curse of the country. The aims of the three political parties are purely selfish without an alloy of any kind, while the Papacy, is ready to help either of them that bids highest for its support, with the influence of the whole body of the clergy. That Macmahon, Broglie, and Buffet are secretly Imperialist, we fear there can be little doubt. And it is the intrigues of these men that prevent quiet in France.

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THE leader of the *Brahmo Somaj* party has been photographed in the *Lucknow Witness* not unfavourably, and yet perhaps not quite fairly. The personal get-up of Keshub is inconsistent, we are told, with that of the ideal reformer. The Baboo pays far too much attention to his clothes. "The Chaitanya of the future "must be like the Chaitanya of the past—an *ascetic* in the "highest sense of the term; he must be intellectually a genius "and spiritually a giant. The reach of his resources, the keenness

" and spring of his intellect, and the unaffected simplicity of his " consecration to his cause must all be prominent and unmistakable " alike to the ignorant and to the cultured. The opinion of men " will be a matter of absolute unconcern to him. He will not be " solicitous about 'broadness of view;' his ruling feeling will be " one of fearless and unquenchable enthusiasm for the claims of the " Almighty, and of melting compassion for the ignorant and erring. " The heart of the Indian people cannot believe in ireligious re- " former unless he sits under a tree, be covered with some such " attire as a strip of bark, keep no society and no property but a " manuscript or two, and feed on bulbs. It does not follow that " any and every man who may live thus is of necessity a " reformer; but any man who is a real reformer will answer in some " way to this description."

Having thus pourtrayed what the ideal reformer will be, the writer tells us that if Keshub Chunder Sen had been the true Chaitanya of our times—the Luther of Hindooism—" he would " never have thought so much about himself as the adornment of " his person implies. I raise no objection to the present leader " of the Brohmo Samaj wearing articles of gold in prominent " relief about his person, nor to his preference for a first-class " carriage on the railway, nor to the extreme attention he pays " to his personal 'get-up'; he is surely entitled to exercise to the " full his own judgment and tastes in such matters; but surely " such extreme care for the outward appearance is not a charac- " teristic of the reformer in religion."

Whatever our excellent friend Keshub may say to this, he will agree with his critic that " it is most saddening to find that " every tipsy, licentious, worldly-minded Bengali Baboo one meets " with, calls himself Brahmo Somaj." When the true Chaitanya arises, will there be any fear, asks the writer, of his name becoming the badge of such characters as these? We pause for Keshub's reply.

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IN reply to the complaint that the Church is ever attempting to encroach upon the sphere of the civil power, we are told that the charge is unfounded. But observe what is taking place at this moment in the Bavarian elections. One of the Canons of Wurzburg voted Liberal in the elections, and was at once summoned before the Ordinary to give an account of himself, for exercising this simple civil right. The Canon refused, alleging that he was not in any way responsible to his ecclesiastical superiors for his vote, when the Bishop straightway deprived him of his canonry. If the Bavarian Government put up with this, they will deserve the contempt of all honest men.

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AGAIN: the Bishop of Paderborn has just issued a "Catechism of Roman Catholic Church Law," from which the following points are extracted by the *Deutscher Merkur*:—

"(1.) Catholics cannot be bound to send their children to undenominational State schools, nor can they be compelled to pay taxes for such schools: the Bishops have the right of setting up educational establishments of their own.

"(2.) Bishops may order processions, pilgrimages, and observance of church festivals, and in this right they may not be interfered with by law or police regulations.

"(3.) The State may not suppress or limit church societies, such as the Workmen's Unions, St. Borromeo's Union, and the like.

"(4.) The State has not the right to limit by a statute of mortmaon the acquirement of property by the church: it may not tax church property, and must leave its administration and application solely it ecclesiastical officials.

"(5.) Members of church boards must be nominated by the Bishop, or, if chosen by the congregation, must be confirmed by the Bishop."

"(6.) The State cannot levy any taxes or dues from the clergy, except by permission of the Papal See. Similarly, without permission of the Papal See, clergy cannot be summoned before a civil tribunal, even in ordinary civil and criminal causes.

"(7.) Under pain of excommunication, it is forbidden to imprison a Bishop or to remove him from his see."

"(8.) The State may not order that the bodies of Catholics should be buried in communal graveyards, but it ought to set apart for ever special portions of these cemeteries for Catholics, or should allow them to provide their own burying grounds."

And there are no civil rights we are to understand touched in these propositions. Let the reader look in particular at the fourth, fifth, and sixth. The spirit of blindness has fallen upon these men. In forcing upon public attention such claims as these to freedom from taxation, and exemption from the power of the civil magistrate, they are affording full and complete justification of Prince Bismarck's course. The Bishop of Paderborn has one conspicuous merit. He does not conceal what the claims of the Papacy really are, and it would be better for themselves if the whole Ultramontane school honestly avowed their coincidence with the Bishop's views, instead of dishonestly insisting that they are misrepresented.

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THE quarrel over the Wesleyan tombstone in Owston Ferry churchyard has produced an elaborate and interesting judgment from Sir R. Phillimore, on the legal rights of the parishioners on the one hand and the incumbent on the other, in the churchyard. Sir R. Phillimore affirms that by the law of the country, the churchyard is the freehold of the incumbent, subject simply to the right of the parishioner or stranger happening to die in the parish "to interment, and to no more." The incumbent has the right—we presume the sole right—to pasture animals in the churchyard; and every gravestone, of course, interferes with that pasturage. For this, as well as for other more important reasons, the imcumbent has a *prima facie* right to prohibit altogether the placing of any gravestone whatever in the churchyard, or to permit it upon conditions, Usage has favoured the placing of such stones, and as a rule the incumbent permits them, the exercise of the right of refusal being perhaps subject to the control of the Ordinary.

It would thus seem that simple interment is a matter of right: the placing of a gravestone not so, but a matter of permission only. That inscriptions of an improper or ludicrous character are to be found in some of our churchyards only proves the culpable indifference and carelessness of those who had the control of the church and churchyard at the period when such inscriptions were allowed, and not that there was no power in the clergyman or the Ordinary to refuse them. The notion that an incumbent is bound to permit an inscription at variance with religion, morality, or propriety is erroneous, and not the less mischievous because the law holds that tombstones once erected become, in a sense, the property of the person who erected them.

There is thus something to say even for the Vicar of Owston Ferry: but it must be remembered that we live in days when "a man may *not* do what he likes with his own." And if this be so in the case of private personal freehold, Sir R. Phillimore and the Vicar may be very sure that where the freehold is a *quasi* public trust, as in this case, our "freeholder" will be told emphatically as it proceeds that still less may *he* do what he likes with his own, when his rights take the gratuitiously offensive form they have assumed in this instance. The Vicar's conscience is so sensitive and his charity so deep it seems, that for the good of Mr. Keet's soul and as a protest to the age, he felt himself obliged to scandalize the country by telling Mr. Keet that he was merely a conventicle lay preacher, and not the true apostolic thing at all. And he could find no other occasion so suitable for assuring him of this, as the grave side of his dead child. It is these men who are pulling down the Church as fast as they can.

THE WEEK.

THE enthusiasm about the reception of the Prince of Wales still continues at a high pitch. Cynics may suggest that novelty has as much as loyalty to do with the excitement, and the contributions, in which Bombay promises to excel the other capitals, but there will be enough of demonstration to cause much self-congratulation to loyalty. Two bright ideas have been taken up in Bombay and are likely to be carried. There is to be an enormous school-treat, at which 7,000 children of both sexes and all colours are to be present. On this Rs. 12,000 will be expended, and the children will be royally fed with cakes, ice-cream, fruit, and sweetmeats. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each will be given for prize poems of Welcome. This item seems quite an unnecessary expenditure. The muse is not mercenary, and already the Bombay papers are full of the most remarkable poems on the approach of the Prince. The other proposal is also a most appropriate one. Rupees 15,000 are to be expended on a Sailors' feast, and provision for two thousand tars will be made.

IT is arranged that the Viceroy will leave Simla about the 10th or 15th October and proceed to Kumaon and thence to Bombay. After two days spent in Bombay, he will start for Mount Aboo, Oodeypore, and Ajmere, where he will be joined by Miss Baring, and will then travel by Agra to Calcutta to meet the Prince on his arrival in the capital. In Calcutta we hear chiefly of estimates for illumination. The details of the estimate have been prepared by Mr. Hogg, and we are not surprised to learn that of the Rs. 15,000 to be expended, the largest sum goes to that dear object of his affection—the Municipal Market. The Town Hall, Dalhousie Square, Wellington Square, which is to have a splendid trans-

parency costing Rs. 500, College Square, and Beadon Square, are the other principal places that it is proposed to illuminate. It is said that Government is to engage fourteen houses in the neighbourhood of Chowringhee for the accommodation of the Rajahs and Chiefs that are invited. The *Serapis* is to be ready for the Prince's embarkation at Venice on the 16th October; and he is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 9th November. He brings with him a host of artists and special correspondents, and it is also said both a botanical and zoological collector.

A GOOD deal of excitement and speculation has been created during the week, by a telegram to the effect that the *Times* had received information that the occupation of Merve by the Russians was probably an accomplished fact, and had published a tranquilising article on the occasion. According to the latest information, however, neither the Government of India nor the English Foreign Office, have received any confirmation of the news, and we are inclined to discredit it. It will probably turn out that our contemporary has been premature in his announcement, although, this would not be the first occasion on which the *Times* has been able to publish important facts before they had come to the knowledge of the Government. However that may be, there are few who doubt that the Russian occupation of Merve is not far distant; but we are not of those who see therein a step towards the overthrow of our Indian dominion. The Indian Government, unfortunately, scarcely appears to know its own mind, and is, as a consequence, far too easily alarmed by such rumours.

INTELLIGENCE from China is of a threatening, though as yet uncertain, character. It is believed that the Yunnan inquiry is abortive. Colonel Horace Brown, who is expected to arrive in Calcutta in a few days, reports that, owing to the attitude of the Chinese, little progress in the negotiations is being made. It was stated in the *China Mail* that Mr. Wade had been provoked by the cool and persistent delay of the Chinese authorities to proceed to Peking with an ultimatum. It has since been reported that he has warned the Home Government to have troops in readiness to send to China if required. The news that he had been insulted at Peking is not confirmed by the latest intelligence from London. But he had expressed a dissatisfaction with the Chinese Government strong enough to lead him to anticipate the necessity of warlike demonstrations. Meanwhile constant reports reach us of outrages committed by the Chinese on Europeans. The latest is that Mr. Henderson, Customs Engineer, has been mobbed at Shangting promontory, Northern China.

WHAT may be the result of the wide-spread insurrectionary movement among the Christian subjects of the Porte it is still difficult to forecast. A strong and simultaneous spirit of rebellion has become manifest among them, and the insurgents seem to have met with some successes. The financial necessities of the Porte have stimulated the tax-collector, and the exactions seems to have reached a point when they cannot longer be endured. The great Powers have apparently agreed to make an attempt to patch matters up for the present, and it is stated that Server Pacha, the Imperial Commissioner, had arranged a meeting with the foreign consuls at Mostar to negotiate with the Herzegovinian insurgents. The latest telegrams are to the effect that 3,000 Servians had crossed the southern frontier into Turkey, and that bands of Servians were endeavouring to excite a rising in Bulgaria. A new Servian ministry, belonging to the party aiming at independence, has been formed. It is also reported that great excitement prevails in Armenia on account of the increasing zeal of the tax-gatherer, and we may presume that it is Turkish Armenia that is referred to. The Sick Man's life is again despaired of, for the disease is virulent over all his members, and though the powers who attend as doctors can doubtless prolong his life if they will, it is suspected that some of them would not be sorry at his demise. Alarmists see in the anticipated downfall of the Turk, the shutting up of the Overland route to India, and the invasion of this country by Russia. Nothing is easier than to imagine and predict such disasters.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that the Chinese expeditionary force sent against China, three years ago, has been under the necessity of building quarters, sowing grain, and awaiting a harvest before it can proceed further. It will evidently be a long time before it reaches its destination, and events in Central Asia are beginning to move with an accelerated rapidity which the Chinese have hardly, as yet, opened their eyes to, and while they are sowing and building, Yakoob Khan is said to be busy capturing Chinese towns one after another without resistance.

CHOLERA is still making its appearance at various places, though not generally of a severe type, and its virulence is abating in those localities where it broke out some time ago. Cholera is a sharp monitor, and an ultimate benefit will flow from its unwelcome visits, for wherever it has appeared we find it noted that the conservancy of the place was carried out in a perfunctory manner, or that some sink of corruption had been allowed to pollute the locality. The report of Dr. Blane, the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Yerrowda, Poona, on an outbreak in the jail last May, has been highly eulogised by the local Government as an interesting contribution to the medical history of cholera, and as stating valuable facts regarding the theory of the propagation of cholera by contagion. The outbreak in the jail was undoubtedly due to water-poisoning, some of the prisoners having drunk water from the river only twenty yards below the place where some *dhobies* had been washing the clothes of two persons who had died of cholera. The Government recommends that the police should, as far as possible, see that the clothes of persons who have died from cholera or other zymotic diseases be burnt at cremation ghâts at some distance below villages.

THE long felt want of a Zoological Garden at Calcutta has at last a prospect of being supplied. The great difficulty hitherto has been to procure a suitable site, and that has now been overcome by the Lieut.-Governor offering to give the land on both sides of the road leading into Belvedere, and a hope has been expressed that the Temple Zoological Garden may be ready to be opened by the Prince of Wales. The exposure that has just taken place in the Calcutta Municipality has given rise, and not without reason, to attacks on the constitution of the Municipality, and the desirability of giving to the rate-payers of Calcutta the right of electing their own representatives is being warmly advocated. Elective privileges have already been granted to the rate-payers of Serampore and Burdwan, and it can hardly be supposed that those of Calcutta are less qualified to use such privileges for the public good. The expenditure is now so enormous, that there is not only a right but a necessity for the rate-payers to demand a voice in the selection of those who manage the expenditure.

Money Market.

FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE state of trade of almost every description remains so deplorably bad, that the employment for money continues to decline, and discounts on good security can be effected in the bazaar at rates considerably under the official terms of the Bank of Bengal. The amount of money lent out by the Bank, especially in form of advances against Government securities, has, for some time back, been well maintained, although borrowing in the bazaar has been cheaper; but this week's statement shows such a large reduction in the public demand, that lower rates of interest might have been expected to be announced at the Board Meeting yesterday, especially as there will be a considerable inflow of bullion during the present month from China and Europe. The China steamers are bringing about 22 lakhs of silver and 10 lakhs of gold to Calcutta, besides 10 lakhs of silver to Bombay. The European shipments are principally directed to Bombay, about 50 lakhs being on the way to that place against 10 to this. There may, of course, be expected to arise the demand for money usual prior to the Doorga Poojah holidays now getting near, and that may suffice to give a certain steadiness to the money market for a time, but unless a great and unforeseen expansion in trade should take place towards the cold weather, an easy state of things is likely to last. The Bank of Bengal's cash balances continue strong—about 450 lakhs—but the Government balances in their hands rather exceed that amount. The private deposits are moderate—217 lakhs—and the loans, discounts, &c., aggregate 314 lakhs, although they declined no less than 31 lakhs last week.

During the past week, there have been some rather important failures in the bazaar, and a good part of the loss will fall on European houses. The import market is in a most wretched state of depression, and the large business which is looked for as a matter of course in the two months preceding the holidays has shown no sign of its appearance this year as yet. Prices are declining. Shipments from England are becoming reasonably moderate, but nothing will tempt dealers to work with any spirit.

The course of exchange on England, which showed decided symptoms of going up moderately in the middle of August, has become flat and weak again, since the bullion shipments were announced, and a decline of 3-16 per rupee was reached, from the highest point, by departure of last mail. The rate for Council bills, telegraphed out here yesterday, was almost practically the same as that of the previous fortnight—1-9¾*d.* per rupee—and as silver now quotes 56¾*d.* against 56⅝*d.* a fortnight ago, the effect on exchange has been slightly strengthening, and the following are the rates at which business can now be done :—

Bank Bills	...	1-10 1-16	to ⅛	6 months' sight.
Credit Bills	...	1-10 3-16	to ¼	
Document Bills	...	1-10 5-16	to ⅜	

The market for Government securities, after a period of great inactivity and some depression, has had a more lively appearance the last two days, and a large business had taken place in the four and four and a half per cent. stocks. The five and a half per cents are gradually falling out of enquiry, as the period of their redemption draws near, and the premium is becoming weaker. The market prices of the different stocks are now as under—

4	per cents	...	Rs. 102 0	to	Rs. 102 2
4½	„	...	„ 102 14	to	„ 103 0
5½	„	...	„ 107 14	to	„ 108 0

The share market is in a more lethargic state than it has been in for years before, and for most descriptions of stock it may truly be said there is at present no market at all. If forced for sale, much lower prices than the quotations would have to be taken. However, there is very little forcing going on, and holders seem strong enough to hold the property they have, although of fresh investing power there appears to be none. Bank shares keep steady, with a moderate business going on. Spinning Mill shares are scarcely so active as they were for greater part of August, but prices are fairly firm, and prospects considered good. Tea shares are very flat, neither buyers nor sellers caring to operate. India General Steam shares have had a strong upward movement, prices being about Rs. 40 higher for the week. Coal shares are very quiet for the moment. The sales, altogether, for the present week have been extremely small, and the following are the principal of those effected for ready cash :—

Bank of Bengal, 1,420.
National Bank, 114.
Bowreah Cotton Mills, 88, 90, 91, 92.
Goureepore Jute Mills, 1,000.
Barnagore Jute Mills, 97.
Seebpore Jute Mills, 78, 77, 78.
Howrah Jute Mills, 27, 27½, discount.
India General Steam Co. 400, 407½, 410, 412½.
Central Cachar Tea Co., 153, 154.
Durrung Tea Co., 78,78½.
Singell Tea Co., 104.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

According to the Queen's Proclamation.

ILLUSTRATED IN BRITISH BURMAH.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SCENE I.—In the forest. A large, unfinished boat in transit to the river. Present: an English official and thirty or forty natives, Karens and Burmans, rendering several days' gratuitous [forced?] service. Time: Sunday morning.

A. C.—On with the work!

Loogalay.—The Karens, my Lord, say that it is Sunday, and decline to work.

A. C.—Send their headman to me!

Karens.—We are here, my Lord.

A. C.—[Red in the face] *Do you eat rice on Sundays?*

Karens.—Yes, my Lord.

A. C.—[growing redder] DO YOU EAT RICE ON SUNDAYS?

Karens.—[quaking] We eat rice, my Lord.

A. C.—[redder and louder] DO YOU EAT RICE ON SUNDAYS?

Karens.—[fearing instant extermination answer inaudibly.]

A. C.—[with an emphatic gesture] Then you can work for me on Sunday?

Exeunt Karens, blessing the day when the tyranny and religious persecution of the Burman King was exchanged for the liberty and toleration [to Boodhists] of the Christian Queen.

The boat makes more than a Sabbath day's journey towards the water.

SCENE II.—A Christian village remote from the station. Time: Sunday forenoon. The pastor with his congregation just coming down the steps of their humble place of worship. An English official rides up, and orders two bullock carts to be prepared at once to carry his baggage to a village some miles away.

The pastor would mildly suggest that, as Christians, they think it right to keep the Sabbath holy, but what business has a native, especially a Christian, with a religious conviction that interferes with the pleasure or convenience of Her Christian Majesty's representative?

SCENE III.—Timbuctoo. Deputy Commissioner's Court, *Thoogyee.*

D. C.—To *Christian Thoogyee.*—Are the pagodas and idol-houses in your circle in good repair?

C. T.—I am a Christian, my Lord. What are such works to me?

D. C.—It is my wish: you must see that they are kept in repair.

SCENE IV.—Public gardens in Caracorum before the alabaster image of GAUDAMA, recently enshrined in a conspicuous position with the consent of—the laird.

Boodhist No. 1.—[greatly edified] Surely our religion is true. What power it has over the minds of men! Ceylon, Siam, China, and Japan have yielded to its potent sway, and now, these English, who think they have conquered us, will adopt it too!

Boodhist No. 2.—Not a bit of it: I know them too well for that. They care nothing for our religion or any other. Just now they fear that our King will make war with them, and they do this to win our good-will.

Native Christians look on; silent but disgusted: Englishmen amazed remonstrate to no purpose. The Boodhist law forbids any change!!

British Burma,
Whaso lah pyee, 1237. FIDELIS.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Junior civilians who are keenly alive to the wrongs which it is admitted they have suffered, are naturally enough anxious to lay the flattering unction to their souls that a statement of these wrongs uncontradicted, and to which hardly even a reply could be given in the House of Commons, will be necessarily followed by their speedy redress. Too much confidence however should not be felt by them on this point, merely because Mr. Lowe in an eloquent speech dilated upon their grievances. To some it appears anything but a hopeful sign, that the task of setting the matter right was relegated once more to the Indian Government. It was doubtless a good thing in one sense, to get a ventilation of these grievances in Parliament. It will possibly have the effect of preventing future candidates from preferring the N.-W. Provinces to the other presidencies. But that the present members of the service in those provinces, will gain anything by it, is too much to expect. The course the debate took seemed to be the very reverse of what might be expected, if any action was about to be taken. Mr. Lowe was patted on the back, and praised for his cleverness in discovering the interesting subject of his speech, much in the same way as if he had been describing the grievances of the ancient Ninevites as described in some inscription which he had been fortunately able to decipher. It is extremely difficult to develope commiseration at home, for men on the receipt of £600 a year as a *minimum* salary. Broken promises are too often the subject of deploring speeches in the House, to be any novelty in the case of the N.-W. P. civilians. The matter has been a kind of nine days' wonder. A few people not before interested in India, have become aware that there still are such things as nepotism and corruption (in the sense implied by Mr. Lowe) among our Indian Governors, just as there are among politicians and men in office at home. A number of articles have been written more or less *apropos* of the subject, and the public interest in it has again died out. Perhaps five years hence we shall hear of it again, and the hopes of the wronged civilians will once more be raised, only to sink them in greater despair afterwards. The wildest expectations have been entertained by some of the aggrieved. One officer, who had by his own calculation lost Rs. 25,000 by the block in promotion, lately proposed that he and others in his position should compound with Government for a sum down of (say) Rs. 10,000. It is needless to add that the suggestion was received with polite derision by the authorities to whom it was addressed. Probably the only wise course to be taken by those who are now allowing themselves to be elated with hope, would be to curse their fate if they like, but to make up their minds to "grin and bear it." It is very doubtful if the wildest speculator would advance a rupee on the chance of any pecuniary benefit accruing to the civilians who have suffered so heavily. By the time any action is taken, these men will have either retired or died off, and as the present flock cannot last for ever, it will be asserted that matters have righted themselves. Those among the juniors who have any prospects of success in professions at home would do well to cut the service now, rather than grow old in it, and more and more deeply involved in debt, hopelessly waiting for the redress that will never come. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and scores have cursed the day when they sacrificed their fair prospects of success at home for a career in India, which too late they now find must be one of grinding poverty and often of premature death—as did your correspondent,

AN UNWARY BIRD.

NOTE.—What does Sir William Muir think of this letter?—ED., *F. of I.*

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In its issue of 27th July the *Pioneer* makes the following remark on the Indian opium question:—

"It is evident from the tone of the recent debates in the House of Commons that English superstition on the opium question is rapidly dying away. Scarcely anybody now believes that our Indian Government, in its capacity of the leading opium firm in the East, is responsible for the moral and physical ruin of the Chinese. &c., &c."

I venture to challenge this sweeping statement which I believe to be both erroneous and misleading, erroneous, because it does not accord with the deep feeling of the English public on the opium question; and misleading because those who take no interest in the matter are ignorant of the real facts of the case, and are therefore likely to take this *ipse dixit* as a correct guide of English opinion on this important subject.

The very deep interest which has of late years been taken in England in the Indian opium traffic, is a fact which no well-informed journalist can possibly deny. Large and influential bodies from among all sections of the Church of Christ in Great Britain have again and again mooted the question at their assemblies. They have condemned the traffic as highly pernicious in its effects, and most immoral in principle. They are agitating the question by means of the press, the platform, and the pulpit, and honorable members of the House of Commons have dared to push the question on for parliamentary discussion. And though opposed by a ministry which is a great stickler for "vested interests" and "conservative measures," yet the little band who cry out against this imperial iniquity, feeling strong in moral power and by no means daunted by opposition, are sure that truth and morality will ultimately triumph over all monetary and mercenary influence.

As a further proof of the feeling abroad in England on this opium question, may be mentioned the fact that some of our leading public men have come forward to offer large prizes for the best essays that can be produced on the subject, the object being to lay bare before the reading public the iniquity of the opium traffic, so as to bring public opinion in a still stronger form to bear on legislation on the subject.

And why all this agitation in England about the Indian opium trade? Is it because the traffic is disastrous to the fiscal interests of the agitators? Have their hearts been moved in the matter because their pockets had to suffer therefrom? By no means. Contrariwise: the abolition of the Indian opium trade may possibly involve an increase of the English income-tax, and thus prove a financial loss to the abolitionists. They know this and still they agitate. Why? Can there be but one answer to the question? Because they are fully persuaded that this opium traffic is highly immoral, and that our Indian Government *is* in a large measure responsible "for the moral and physical ruin of the Chinese" in its mercenary capacity of the leading opium firm in the East.

And let me ask, are they singular and alone in this opinion? However lightly and flippantly this grave question may be treated by some classes of the secular press, to whom it may assume the shape of foolish "superstition," it is not at all certain that the higher powers who are immediately concerned in the question are disposed to regard it in such a light.

It is at least a fact that when some years ago a number of gentlemen in India sent up a petition to the Indian Government on the opium traffic, that Government acknowledged and deplored the many evils complained of, and said that it would gladly give up the traffic if means could possibly be devised by which to meet the loss that would result to the public exchequer. Such was then the opinion of the Indian Government, and, if I am not much mistaken, there are still those at the head of affairs who sadly deplore the traffic in opium, while some have mustered sufficient moral courage to introduce the subject for discussion into the Indian Council.

As to Imperial legislation on the question, it is quite possible that a dizzy Parliament, constituted chiefly by the representatives of rich brewers and "respectable licensed victualers," may feel itself too much hampered by promises to preserve "constitutional rights," or in plain English *self-interest*, to move hand or foot for the abolition of a traffic so closely akin to the roaring trade carried on by those to whose influence they owe their seats in the House of Commons. May we not however hope that barrels and bottles will not always exercise such power in high places and that the day will come when our rulers will scorn the thought of swelling the public revenue at the expense of the "moral and physical ruin of the Chinese," or of any other people whatsoever.

THOMAS EVANS.

Monghyr, July 30th 1875.

NOTE.—We have paid close attention to this opium question for 20 years, and formerly shared to some extent the views of the writer. We have long been satisfied, however, that they are mistaken; and that the manufacture and the trade should be left as they are. We may review the subject at length in a future issue.—ED., *F. of I.*

THE CHURCH IN THE MOFUSSIL.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Mofussilite" would seem to have narrowed the question of disestablishment to limits which make the matter easily considered, and as I conceive that the two points raised in his letter are the most salient in the whole question of Indian Church Disestablishment, and are also easily met, I desire to say a few words upon them in the order in which he has put them.

I. *Mofussil ministrations of Chaplains.*—Like "Mofussilite", *I* also have spent a number of years in the mofussil, and my experience of chaplains' religious ministrations, are far from leading me to set much value upon them. To begin with, the stations I have resided at, have never been visited above once a quarter by the Government chaplains, and then usually in such a hurried manner that there was scarcely time to see each of the residents at their own homes. Moreover, their pulpit ministrations have been notoriously dry. I could instance the case of one whom most of the residents prefer *not* to hear, the general beiief being that his sermons are made up of notes taken by random from some of the contents of his book-shelves, and strung together without any connection but the paper they are written on.

It happens further, that several *marriages* have taken place in the district I am now living, in during the seven or more years I have been here, but none of these have been solemnized by the chaplain. A missionary from the neighbouring district, or a minister from the Capital, has been the officiating priest on such occassions.

Moreover, in all cases of *baptism* the parents or guardins have had to bring the child to the sudder station to have the rite administered, involving in nearly every case as much expense as would have brought a missionary from the next district to perform this service also.

Now, I am far from assuming that every chaplain is like the one I have referred to, or that every district is similarly situated as to missionaries as this one. But what I do say is this, that the mofussil services of chaplains are next to *nil*, and missionaries are found performing their most important functions. Further, as "Mofussilite" puts it, some of the official prefer to have the services of a chaplain and of a doctor as part of their pay, but why should those who desire such services not combine to keep a chaplain or a missionary for themselves, the Government making good to them what is supposed to be cut from their salary to supply one or two religious services monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly?

Here I should like to ask a few questions of "Mofussilite." Since when have the ministrations of chaplains been considered a part of your pay? What is the difference in the pay of one who enjoys your chaplain's ministrations thrice a month, and yours in the same grade who have them only once? What provision is made for religious ministrations to the Congregationalist the Baptist, or the Unitarian in your station in lieu of the money supposed to be cut from his pay for such a purpose? And if no provision is made for such parties as well as for you, is it not a hardship—not to say an injustice—that his pay should be cut similarly to yours without an equivalent? Would you force his conscience so that he must either take the distasteful spiritual food supplied by Government chaplains, or want? If so, why not carry out the principle and have Government cut so much from every officials' salary, and supply him from a general commisariat with whatever kind of food the heads may fancy?

"Mofussilite" is wrong when he supposes that missionary societies at home, would be displeased were their agents to occupy a part of every Sunday in ministering to English residents at their stations. On the contrary, the Societies well know that ministrations to Europeans are a stimulus to their agents, which elementary work, such as is required in most mofussil native congregations, does not furnish. And none feel this more than missionaries who are without English work.

II. The case of European troops. I set forward this as an indisputable *fact* that wherever troops in India are allowed the freedom of choosing their place of worship, the majority of those who are really in earnest about religion, do not choose to attend the ministrations of *Church of England* chaplains—At least I take Agra and Lucknow as instances; because we have there the greatest proofs perhaps of spiritual energy among the troops. The total abstinence movement has been most promoted in these places, and in such stations as Dehli and Bangalore; and those who have most busily promoted it, have been the men who attended dissenting places of worship.

Now as to keeping up the ordinances of religion in the army, it was only the other day that I saw a letter from Chunar, which stated that a handful of faithful men there, preferred to hold their own services to going to those of the chaplain. And they were not content to have only two services on the Sunday, but had other meetings in the week; all held in a room kindly granted them on their requesting it, by the officer in charge. I have no doubt that men such as these who care for themselves, will care for others also; and have only to cite such officers as Hedley Vicars, Havelock, and Wheeler, to show that there are not wanting in the army itself men who would look well to the spiritual well being of their corps were the Government aid withdrawn. On the principle of "Mofussilite" moreover, I take it that if the troops are charged for the maintenance of chaplains, they should be enfranchised to choose their own minister, and to pay him themselves.

Under the existing arrangement, religion is in most cases forced upon our troops to the extent they have it at all. The men are paraded, and marched to church, or chapel, by military order. It would be an interesting enquiry, and could be easily answered, how many British troops in India attend the voluntary services of the week? Further, what proportion of these attend the ministrations not provided by the State? We should have to wait till the experiment were tried ere we could answer a third question, how many men in the British army in India would be willing to subscribe towards the maintenance of their own religious ordinances? I maintain that until the trial is made, we have no right, especially in the present active state of the church, to assume that the European troops in India would in any way be sufferers by the withdrawal of the Government chaplains. The Church of England, whose enfranchisement is not far distant, (let us then call it the English Episcopal Church) and the other branches of the church, in Britain and America may safely be trusted to look after the troops as regards spiritual quickening, and the troops when quickened may be trusted to choose their own pastors and to pay for them. And should they under the new arrangement be rather diffierently circumstanced as regards *the loaves and fishes*, still *they will feel that they are ministering to* those who appreciate their services, while the men will feel that *they have a right* and an interest in them. As things now are, the Wesleyans care for Wesleyan troops, the Baptists for Baptist troops, &c. Why should not Episcopalians be allowed to care for troops of *their* faith and Presbyterians for theirs in the same way, without the interference of the State? Is it so that the three strongest churches—they themselves being the judges;—the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome—are the only ones that cannot get along without State crutches?

M. N.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Mofussilite," while professing, I observe, to agree for the most part with the principles advocated by me in former letters on "disestablishment," and while declaring himself a supporter of disestablishment principles "at home," finds a difficulty in the way of adopting them in India. He asks me "What are the practical measures you suggest, and how will they work under the various circumstances they will meet?"

I might decline to answer the question, on the ground that it is sufficient for the advocates of disestablishment to show that the control and support of religion by Government, are beyond its proper sphere. The State support of a church or religion is a political injustice; and this is true, apart altogether from the question as to how the Christian population of India is to b supplied with religious ministrations. The question for example, as to whether the traffic of Government in opium is right or wrong must not be mixed up, as it often is, with the question as to how the money is to be supplied if the traffic be abandoned. The former is a question of political morality; the latter a question of finance. So also the question as to whether Government should control and support religion, is one which has to do with the duties and functions of political Government; but the question as to how clerical ministrations are to be supplied to Christians in India, is one that has to do with the duties of Christian people as to the support of their own religion. "Mofussilite" may very conclusively show that people in the Mofussil are not able to support their own ministers and churches; but when he has done this he by no means has shewn that Government ought to do it with other people's money. A. may show very clearly that he cannot pay his debts, but that is a long way from showing that B. should pay them for him. That "Mofussilite" and his friend, should go without regular clerical ministrations may be very hard to them, just as many other things connected with Indian life may be; but it is not only hard, but unjust, that the Hindoo and Mussulman, or any "non-Christian," should be mulct of money by authority of Government to pay for, the support of "Mofussilite's" pastor. Clearly with "Mofussilite" the end justifies the means, at least in his own particular case. He is so pleased with the arrangement by which he individually and others in his position enjoy certain religious advantages, that he is not disposed to ask whether the money for this is obtained in accordance with, or in violation of, a great principle. The question, "What is to become of us if Government withdraw support from our clergy?" is evidently of more importance to him than the other question—"Is the action of Government in supporting our clergy by taxes just or unjust?" I think he should answer the latter question first. If he did so, he might then help "disestablishment," by trying to answer the former question for his own benefit and theirs.

But while the question of the political morality of Government in supporting a State church, is to be kept quite distinct from the question as to how the wants of the Christian population of India are to be supplied, I think the latter, as raised by "Mofussilite," is one of very grave importance. So far however, from finding therein an argument for Government support the conduct and policy of the State have actually prevented much better provision than is now made under the patronage of the secular Government. Had there been no State church in India, a man of "Mofussilite's" principles would never have thought of calling in the aid of Government to supply Christian ordinances for mofussilites or others. It is, I fear, because he has been "corrupted" by the existing state of things and become a believer in Pope's sentiment, "whatever is, is best," that he finds it difficult to imagine any better way of supporting Christianity than by the patronage of Government.

My answer as to what could be done if Government help were withdrawn is this: the resources of devout Christian people in India and their friends in Great Britian, are quite sufficient to supply all the Christian population in India with the means of grace. "Mofussilite" has but scant faith in Christian willing-hood if he thinks that a secular Government can do more for Christianity than the liberality of Christian people. That liberality has not been fully tested. It has been hindered very largely by the fact of the secular Government doing for the support of religion what Christian people should voluntarily do. So long as chaplains are supposed to look after the people, and the Additional Clergy Aid Society is regarded as only supplementing their work, you cannot expect the Christian liberality to be provoked to any great degree. The leaders of the churches of England and Scotland have done much to stop the flow of their people's liberality by taking the attitude of "waiters upon" Government, and by appealing to the people only to supply the shortcomings of Government, or when hope from that quarter has altogether failed. Let them throw themselves frankly upon the liberality *of the people, and they* will find that Christian willing-hood is a better support than Government *patronage*, as has been proved in every case by other churches.

I think I recognise in "Mofussilite" an esteemed correspondent who wrote me a letter lately, in which nearly the same arguments appeared as he puts forth in his letter to you. If I am right in my guess, I think the "difficulty he fears in the case of the withdrawal of Government aid, is much exaggerated. His district is a wide one, and is not supplied by a chaplain but by an agent of the A. D. C. S., who receives aid to the extent of only Rs. 150 per month. The salaries of the Christian gentlemen in Government service in that district, amount to above Rs. 22,000 per month. In addition to these, there are many indigo planters, contractors, and other residents. Suppose the incomes of all to be say Rs. 35,000: two per cent. on that sum would yield Rs. 700 per month, quite sufficient to pay for the support of a clergyman. I do not say that *all* would contribute at that rate; but (if my guess is right) such men as "Mofussilite" himself, who I believe gives away for Christian and benevolent purposes nearer 20 than 2 per cent of his income, might fairly be expected to make up for the deficiencies of less liberal, men. And I believe that there are such generous souls as he in nearly every station in India. Supposing that only one per cent. on the above sum could be raised, or Rs. 350 per month, I have not the slightest doubt that the other moiety would be forthcoming from England, if the people there knew that the Indian Government had withdrawn all aid; but only in that case. Nothing in my opinion has done more to stop the flow of money to the East, for the support and spread of Christianity than the patronage of the Church by the State. Can "Mofussilite" believe that the churches of England and Scotland, that raise their hundreds of thousands annually for the spread of Christianity among the heathen, could not or would not supply the men and money necessary for supporting Christian ordinance among their own countrymen? I believe that the £200,000 now annually drawn from Hindoos, Mussulmans, and others for the support of chaplains and other clergymen, would be more than doubled by the contributions of Christian people here and at home, if only they were made to feel that the obligation rested on them, and not on Government.

I know "Mofussilite" and churchmen generally, shake their heads at such extravagant faith in Christian willing-hood. All I can say is—that it is a faith amply warranted by experience in this direction. The Nonconformists of England and the non-established Presbyterians in Scotland, when they cast off the patronage and control of Government in matters of religion, did so in great doubt as to how ways and means were to be provided. But the success of the voluntary principle, has justified a much stronger faith than even they had in it. "Mofussilite" seems to think that in cities like Calcutta, Christians may be expected to do more for the support of their ministers and churches than in the mofussil. No doubt there are greater facilities there for gathering and keeping congregations together, owing to the larger population. But he is mistaken if he supposes that the voluntary principle succeeds owing to the greater wealth of the people. It is among the poor that it has its best supporters. I believe that if you compare the wealth of the members of self-supporting Christian churches in Calcutta with that of the Christian residents in "Mofussilite's" district, the latter would be able to support three clergymen instead of partly supporting but one, if they only gave as liberally as the Calcutta Christians.

I admit the difficulty arising from frequent changes among residents in the mofussil. What is wanted to meet this, is proper "organisation." Let contributions for the support of the clergymen only become a "custom," and there will be little difficulty about money. I believe military officers find no great difficulty in supporting a regimental band at their own expense, because it is regarded as the "proper thing" for each officer to give his contribution. Why should not a similar "custom" be established among moffussilites in regard to the support of the clergymen? That would be appealing to a rather low motive truly, but at any rate it would be better to obtain money in this way, than by taking it by taxes from people who have not the option of refusal.

There are many other points in "Mofussilite's" letter that invite discussion, but I cannot refer to them now. Your correspondent agrees with my "principles," but he wants "to know and consider the effect of the practical measures proposed [*i.e.*, disestablishment], before rashly following the principle." The "principle" which he is afraid of rashly following is *justice*, which is set at nought by the heathen being compelled to support the religion of the Christian. Can your correspondent be rash in following *that*? What should we think of a judge or jury being afraid of rashness in giving a just judgment or verdict, lest some of the parties concerned might be put to trouble? Would it be "just" for your correspondent forcibly to take a heathen's money to buy a Bible for his own or his neighbour's use, and then defend his conduct by saying that he must take the money in this way, until he found some better way of obtaining it? Would it not be better for him even to want his Bible than deal unjustly towards his neighbour? But the Indian Government is guilty of the same injustice in taking the money of the heathen millions of India to support a religion which they hate. "Mofussilite" asks if can I suggest a better way of supporting religion than doing it at the expense of the unwilling heathen? I ask him. Can he think of a *worse*? I am prepared to accept the principle he quotes from Robespierre with all my heart, though I wish he had quoted it from a better man: "*Perissent les Colonies plutôt qu'un principe.*" Rather than advocate a system by which Christianity is supported by the sacrifice of one of its first principles—justice—I would prefer to see churches and clergy banished from town, and mofussil and Christians left with their, Bible only. But the adoption of the principle of equal justice to all in matters of religion will involve no such disastrous consequences. Let Government cease attempting to provide religion for the people, and leave religion to provide for itself by its own great power on men's hearts and consciences. The result will be such as to set at rest all "Mofussilite's" doubts. More money and better clergymen will be forthcoming than are now to be had. I say "better clergymen," because we may well hope that the men who are the choice and the gifts of the church herself to the service of God will more purely represent the piety of the church than those appointed by a secular Government.

J. ROSS.

NOTE.—We apologize sincerely to Mr. Ross for our delay in publishing his excellent letter.—ED., *F. of I.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

IT appears likely that a portrait of the late Dr. Stoliczka, as well as the bust already subscribed for, will be placed in the Asiatic Society's rooms here.

THERE is at last some prospect of an early realisation of the long projected scheme of a Zoological Garden for Calcutta. Sir Richard Temple, who fully recognises the importance of such an institution, has determined on taking up the land lying on both sides of the road leading into Belvedere for the purpose, and, if the public will only extend their support, there is no reason why the garden should not be ready in time to be opened by the Prince of Wales.

THE Freemasons of Bengal propose to erect a Masonic Hall worthy of the Capital of India. An association has been started for this purpose, and a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 will be raised to be divided into 1,500 debentures of Rs. 100 each. The building will cost Rs. 1,10,000. The fact that the project has been raised at this unseasonable moment seems to show that the Freemasons of Bengal intend to utilise the visit of the Prince of Wales in some way.

THE public subscription in Calcutta for the reception of the Prince of Wales already exceeds Rs. 59,000. We learn that the Municipality propose illuminating the following buildings and squares in their charge at an aggregate cost of Rs. 15,000 : the Municipal Market, the Town Hall, the Municipal Office, Dalhousie Square, Wellington Square, and College Square. The illumination of other parts of the town and the cost of the fireworks at the Race Stand will be defrayed out of the public subscription.

THE ship *British Viceroy*, while being towed up to her moorings by a tug, parted her hawser off Police Ghât, and fell into collision with the ship *Hooghly* and another ship at about 5-45 P.M. on Monday last, and at 6-20 she sank, bow foremost, off the said ghât. At present it is not known whether any lives have been lost, but considerable damage has been done to the other ships, one or two of them losing their spars. The unfortunate vessel was laden with salt from Liverpool. The crew saved themselves by boarding the neighbouring ships, who rendered every assistance that lay in their power.

THE finance accounts of India for the year 1873-74, recently issued, give the following statement of the established strength of the Army of India, exclusive of native artificers and followers: European army, 66,406, namely, 6,162 officers and 60,254 non-commissioned officers and privates; native army, 123,858, namely, 180 officers and 123,678 non-commissioned officers and privates, 208 of this last number being Europeans. The total is 190,264—namely, 6,342 officers and 183,922 non-commissioned officers and privates. The native army is described as constituted thus: 796 artillery, 166 body-guard, 18,435 cavalry, 3,219 sappers and miners, and 101,242 infantry.

THE recent attempt of a prisoner in the Bankipore (Patna) Jail to cause grievous hurt to the Superintendent, Dr. Simpson, affords another instance of the uselessness or inefficient working of the rule enjoining a careful classification of prisoners and the segregation of such of them as happen to be of a violent character. In the present case, the prisoner was already in jail on conviction of the very offence which he attempted to commit, namely, murder. If the iron weight which struck Dr. Simpson on the back had been heavy, the consequences might have been serious, if not fatal. The Government cannot have forgotten the murder of a Magistrate some years ago in the Alipore Jail.

THE Darjeeling paper asserts that the embankment for the Northern Bengal Railway is now finished for all practical purposes from the Ganges to Julpigorie. Plate-laying was begun on the line last month, at a point 60 miles north of the Ganges, up to which good water-communication is available, and from this place the laying of rails will proceed steadily and without a break to Julpigorie. Two engines are being constructed, and material trains will commence running next month. By the middle of next rains it is considered probable that it will be feasible to run a locomotive into Julpigorie. It is hoped that orders will be received for proceeding with the extension of the line from Julpigorie to the foot of the hills in time to allow of work being commenced next season.

THE Foreign Office has issued the following circular with regard to the exchanges of presents with native chiefs during the visit of the Prince of Wales: "I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to communicate the following orders and instructions with reference to the exchanges of presents with native chiefs on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. (2.) His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is desirous that the expenses of the Native Chiefs who may be invited to Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere should be kept within the most reasonable limits possible. The Viceroy will therefore hold no ceremonial durbar; the exchange of presents, which is usual at durbars, will consequently not be made, but His Excellency will receive and return the visits of chiefs in accordance with custom in other respects. (3.) His Royal Highness will similarly receive and return visits according to the same custom and precedent which exist as regards the receipt and return of visits by the Viceroy; but there will be no exchange of presents, such as is usual when the Viceroy holds a durbar. (4.) It is probable, however, that princes and chiefs in whose States any special manufactures are produced will desire to present to His Royal Highness specimens of such manufacture; and other chiefs may also desire to present offerings to His Royal Highness. (5.) His Excellency the Viceroy does not wish to place any obstacles in the way of such presents being offered to His Royal Highness, but His Excellency is satisfied that it would be His Royal Highness's wish that such presents should not exceed in value a reasonable amount. (6.) These presents will not be dealt with in the usual manner by the Toshakhana, and should consist of such articles as it would be suitable for His Royal Highness to retain as souvenirs. (7.) It is necessary that the nature and value of the articles should be intimated beforehand to the Political Agent or other officer through whom the chief usually corresponds, in order that the pleasure of His Royal Highness may be taken. (8.) Except as provided in the preceding paragraphs, presents from princes and chiefs are not to be offered to His Royal Highness."

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE Peshawur correspondent of *Public Opinion* states that Arsulla Khan, the Gilzai Chief, has informed the Ameer of Cabool that Nowroz Khan is negotiating with the Akhoond of Swat for assistance, and may prove dangerous in time.

THE bund of the Ganges' bank was cut through on August 31 to allow the escape of the flood-water collected between Daragunge and Kydgunge, and is draining off 30,000,000 cubic feet water per day. It will take a fortnight to clear the submerged ground.

A SINGULAR epidemic has broken out among the feline tribe in Delhi, where cats are dying by the dozen. The symptoms are vomiting a watery substance, and in some cases purging followed shortly by death. We believe it is being enquired into by the doctors.

A FATAL case of cholera has occurred at Lahore in the European railway quarters. The railway line is to re-open on the 4th instant for through traffic. The damage by the flood at the town of Kussoor in the Lahore district is 2,100 houses out of a total of 5,000. The people are in great distress.

THE Prince of Wales brings out some half-a-dozen carriages with him and three favorite horses. His hosts here, says the *Pioneer*, will probably welcome relief from all responsibility for mounting His Royal Highness safely. Since the days when the Queen's huntsman declared of the Prince, "he *must* make a good King, sir, he's got such an uncommon nice seat," His Royal Highness has put on flesh and lost nerve in proportion.

THE latest news from Simla is that, as at present arranged, the Viceroy will leave that station about the 10th or 15th October, and proceed to Kumaon; from thence he will go to Bombay, where he will receive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and after a stay of a couple of days start for Mount Aboo, Odeypore and Ajmere, where he will be met by the Hon'ble Miss Baring. From Ajmere His Excellency and *suite* will travel, *viâ* Agra, to Calcutta, where he will reach in time to meet and receive the Prince of Wales.

CHOLERA is still present in various up-country stations; but nowhere happily is it severe, and save in the exceptional instances named below the health of the troops is everywhere good. Bhagoo, 5 European cases, all fatal; no fresh cases reported since 18th. Ferozepore, 3 cases, 2 fatal. Delhi, 7 cases, 5 fatal; and 1 native case. Further, a company of the 55th Regiment is moving into camp. Morar, 17 European cases, 6 fatal; 6 native ditto, 1 fatal. Cholera greatly abating in Lushkur. Lucknow, 7 European cases, all fatal: no fresh cases since 15th in camp or cantonment. Nowgong, 2 Europeans cases, both fatal: 3 natives, 1 fatal.

AN Allahabad correspondent tells us that some of the soldiers in the Fort have fallen victims to a mysterious disease resembling cholera. He attributes this to "malignant malaria," and says that "the underground compartments of the Fort excavations, or whatever else they may be called, have been the receptacles of the vilest filth for ages. When dry all this was of course comparatively harmless, but the late floods having liquefied the mass, a sickening stench arises therefrom. Besides, the alluvial deposits left by the late floods all round the Fort must, now that we have the sun shining, throw up exhalations injurious to the men located within the Fort walls."

THE Lahore paper publishes a rumour "from Simla, which would, if true, tend to explain the recent attack on Sir Douglas Forsyth, which appeared in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary. The story is that Sir Douglas Forsyth was instrumental in discovering to Lord Northbrook the sources from whence the attacks upon the policy adopted by the Government during the recent mission of Mandalay were inspired, and that, in consequence, certain high officials were severely hauled over the coals by Lord Northbrook, and strictly cautioned against supplying information of a confidential nature, or in future in any way inspiring the press. Should this report be correct, as many believe it to be, our contemporary's loss of temper with Sir Douglas Forsyth may be at once accounted for."

THE Chemical Examiner at Lahore does not appear to have been able to make anything of the suspected substance found in the late Colonel Colyear, and has sent to Simla for further information. Suspicion was first aroused by the discovery in the stomach of a considerable quantity of some dark green vegetable, which could have formed no proper part of the strict diet on which deceased was being kept by the medical adviser, who had been attending him for some days before his death. This vegetable cannot be identified by the analysts. Considering how difficult medical science finds it to cope with the subtlety of the native poisons, we do not suppose that even if the Colonel was the victim of foul play, it is at all within the bounds of probability that the crime will be brought home to anybody. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* "hears that his affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state. His sole executor had been at variance with, or at least estranged from, him for the last twenty years until a very short time before he died. The gentleman who bears his name is the illegitimate son of a medical officer. Colonel Colyear had (as I dare say you have heard) been divorced from his wife, and though he took her back, I believe he never remarried her. Under these circumstances I am told by one who should know the law, that there is no legal claimant to a valuable portion of his house property, which was not, it is said, mentioned in the will. Taken altogether it is 'a pretty kettle of fish to fry,' and no doubt the

Administrator-General of Bengal will ultimately step in and find room to assert his rights.

A LAHORE correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: "The railway were all cut through, the telegraph wires all broken down, the station of Lahore put into such complete quarantine as no Sanitary Commissioner ever hoped for, and the boats belonging to the ordinary bridges on the rivers went on private cruises of their own to visit distant inland villages. The race of pigs has become nearly extinct, and the very snakes have been despatched to their peculiar Hades to such an extent, that one Sub-Collector submitted a bill for Rs. 300 for the destruction of their carcases at the rate of two annas apiece. It is said that about two thousand houses have been destroyed in the city of Lahore. The number of houses which have been destroyed in the surrounding villages cannot be easily calculated, and must be exceedingly great. The cotton, *mot*, and *jowar* crops have suffered severely from submersion; but, on the other hand, the taller crops which have survived have benefited, and future sowings have been greatly facilitated. Even in European houses the inconvenience felt has been great—the safest place of residence, in some cases, being beneath substantial tables. In other cases, fair women and brave men sat down to social repasts protected only by umbrellas. Railway and other engineers have been afflicted with water on the brain. A coating of blue mould is generally perceptible. Traffic Managers have been the greatest sufferers. The belief in the universal deluge has been greatly strengthened. One gentleman offered to give a capital shower-bath on the back of his billiard table and a nice dry place underneath for the subsequent toilet operations. An unfortunate Judge starting for the hills found his course on all sides intercepted on arriving at Umritsur. He could neither move backward nor forward, and was finally only able to proceed on an elephant. Three young men bound for Murree crossed the Ravee by the railway bridge with the smallest modicum of luggage each, and, mounted upon two mules and a donkey, eventually succeeded in reaching a dry island fourteen miles from Lahore, with the loss of only one sowar. They saw about a hundred head of cattle lying drowned on the Grand Trunk Road. Altogether the perils of travelling have been not insignificant. All surplus infant population has been disposed of on true anti-Malthusian principles on this occasion. Every one since the flood has remained at his post from the simple difficulty of getting away. Whoever got hold of a post was to be seen sticking to it with the most affectionate solicitude."

BOMBAY.

GRAVE apprehensions, amounting almost to a certainty, are entertained as to the loss of the S.S. *Coromandel* which left Bombay on the 30th June for England *viâ* the Suez Canal. She is believed to have foundered or been otherwise lost in the Arabian Sea.

A CONTEMPORARY states that offers have been made to the owners of hired conveyances in Bombay for securing carriages for the use of the followers of Rajahs and Native Chiefs, who are to come to Bombay to receive the Prince of Wales, on payment of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per day for a *shigram*, but the owners decline to bind themselves even to supply on payment of such exorbitant fares.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by the Governor of Bombay on Thursday last without ceremony. The collection of pictures is small, but includes some of good quality. The Governor's prize for the best picture was won by Major Tanner; the first prize for water colors by Colonel Hancock; the other prizes by Mr. Peyton, Captain Pullan, Sergeant Chard, and Mr. Peile.

WE see it stated that six Clerks of the Calcutta Foreign Office (four Christians and two natives) have been suspended on suspicion of having communicated information of a secret and confidential nature to the *Times of India*. A contemporary inquires whether this information may not just as likely have oozed out from the office of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the solicitors at Bombay.

THE Ahmedabad people intend holding a meeting to consider the reception of the Prince of Wales when he visits that city. In consequence of a combination amongst the glass-dealers, the Reception Committee have telegraphed to England a large order for glass-tumblers for illuminating purposes. The estimated cost of the reception is over a lakh of rupees, of which forty-seven thousand have been promised as subscription up to date.

FROM the estimates prepared by the Prince of Wales's Reception Committee at Bombay, it appears that the number of school children to attend the proposed *fête* to be given them will be about 7,000 of both sexes. Of these 2,000 will be Christians, 2,000 native girls, and 3,000 native boys. The cost is estimated at Rs. 12,000, namely, Rs. 3,500 for cakes, ice-cream, and sweetmeats; Rs. 2,000 for carriage and railway fare for, say, 4,000 children; Rs. 3,000 for decorations, invitation cards, &c.; Rs. 2,000 for coolie and cart hire of benches, &c.; Rs. 1,500 for contingencies, which will include two sums of Rs. 100 each for prizes in Guzerathee and Mahrathee of "Welcome Prince."

THE official news from Aden up to the 18th August says: "Three Egyptian vessels are reported to be at Zeyla. A considerable body of the Khedive's troops are at Taghoosha, a fort on a headland about twelve miles to the westward of Zeyla, and it is understood an Egyptian officer of rank will proceed with some of them to Hurrar, and then return to Berbera. Aboo Bukur has been appointed Governor of Zeyla, which has been declared a free port for one year. The Foodhlee Chief proceeded a short time ago in force to open the Nazaa stream which had been closed by the Yaffaees for some time past. The latter attacked the Foodhlees, and were defeated with a loss of twenty killed and many wounded. On the side of the Foodhlees five were killed and three wounded. The skirmish is said to have been a hand-to-hand one. A dispute arose a few days since between the Sultan of Lahej and some of Azaibee tribe at Fioosh, connected with the tenure of land, in which one of the latter was killed and several wounded. The affair has been settled for the present. The S.S. *Rozario* arrived in port on the 15th August, forty-six days out from Tuticorin. She ran short of coal, and anchored under Ras Hafoon for sixteen days. On the monsoon moderating, she got up steam, and consumed nearly 400 bags of coffee with extra spars, cocoanut-oil, &c., and so reached Aden."

MADRAS.

THE Maharajah of Travancore will leave his capital for Madras to meet the Prince of Wales on the 22nd November, and will visit Calcutta, Benares, Delhi, and other places in Upper India, returning to his own territories in February.

AT a meeting held lately in the Memorial Hall, Madras, the Amalgamated Railway Society's Memorial to the Indian Government on behalf of all unemployed Europeans and Eurasians was adopted and signed. The Hon'ble J. Coleman presided. A resolution, recommending the establishment of an Indo-European Association for all India, was carried.

MAJOR BERTIE HOBART lately went to Oossoor to purchase horses for the Duke of Buckingham. Twelve horses have been purchased from the Remount Depôt at a cost of Rs. 8,400, or at Rs. 700 for each horse. The value of the horses will be deducted from the Duke's salary in five equal monthly instalments in accordance with orders issued by the Government.

THE Ooty season seems to have been an unsatisfactory one up to this. The shop-keepers complain that there has been little or no business. Misquith's rooms were not engaged on any one occasion, and the enterprising owner, disgusted no doubt with the selfishness of the visitors, intends partitioning the spacious rooms in which people often tripped on the fantastic toe, and letting them out to those who need spacious apartments to live in.

ALTHOUGH in some places in Wynaad coffee estates will yield good returns this year, the prospects of the general outturn are said to be bad. Leaf disease, of which nothin ghas been heard for some time, has not re-appeared, but is said to be spreading. The estates on the Coonoor and Kotgherry side have suffered very much from want of rain. In the Ochterlony Valley, where the rainfall is about 60 inches below the average, and where the crops are exceedingly good, planting out has entirely failed for want of rain, and this may be said of the majority of estates.

MONKEYS have so much increased in number in Shrerungam that a reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered for the deportation of these animals within six months' time. About eight years ago the monkeys of Bangalore were deported at the cost of 2 annas per monkey. But they have again increased, and molest women and children, besides doing a great deal of mischief to fruit gardens, &c. A large brown monkey is, says a local paper, in the habit of visiting the dining-rooms of houses in the infantry lines and annex whatever it lays hand on. The police are afraid of it, and say that the monkey must be regularly prosecuted under the Penal Code, and that they cannot arrest it.

THERE are various rumours afloat as to the results of the first crushing of quartz by the Alpha Gold Company, and some people are inclined thoughtlessly to blame the directors for not making the results public. "We (*Neilgherry Courier*) believe the truth to be that two conditions combine to render any statement at this juncture somewhat difficult. In the first place only surface-quartz was taken instead of, as was suggested by some of the shareholders, from a considerable depth below the surface. In the second place it is considered that the process of washing the quartz has not been perfected, and that consequently much of the finer gold escapes. It follows, therefore, that the company's first operations cannot be taken as a fair test of the outturn of the reef. We hear that a very promising vein of gold is now receiving attention. There is naturally a very great deal of interest taken by the public in the operations of the Alpha; up to the present time enough is known to warrant others in prospecting for the precious metal in neighbouring localities."

MR. BALLARD appears to have terminated his by no means successful reign as Resident of Travancore, by a proposal that is likely to terminate territorial disputes between the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. He suggested that each State should, in the first instance, prepare its own case in respect to each of the disputed localities, and having done so appoint a special officer of standing to meet on the spot an officer to be deputed by the Madras Government, and discuss the points involved. He recommended that the Government officer be a Covenanted Civilian of the grade of Head Assistant Collector, and be appointed Special Assistant Resident for the time being. As a condition precedent to the carrying out of this arrangement, both States should be required to enter into a formal agreement to abide by the Resident's arbitration. The Government have now sanctioned Mr. Ballard's proposal, and it is believed that the two Sirkars will consent to it. The *Western Star* remarks: "It is gratifying to know that there is at length a fair prospect of the settlement of a much vexed question, and we cannot too highly commend the action of Mr. Ballard in having initiated so satisfactory an arrangement before yielding up his control over the affairs of these States."

THE *Madras Mail* has received further particulars of the disaster at Mahalingam, when a number of pilgrims were caught by, and drowned, in a freshet. The current swept down with fearful velocity, washing down stones and masses of earth in its onward course as it leapt from rock to rock; but even in that perilous juncture a few pilgrims plunged into the water to save their drowning friends. One plucky young fellow in particular plunged thrice

into the stream, and dragged three persons to the shore; but we regret to add he was swept away at the fourth time, when, wearied by his exertions, he could no longer withstand the current. After the freshet had subsided, the Saptoor zemindar, who was present at the scene with his retainers, helped in the melancholy task of removing the dead, who lay scattered here and there in the river bed. At a certain place in the side of the torrent, where the bank caved into a hollow, some twenty corpses lay in a heap huddled together; a little further on was a dead body jammed between rocks; some bodies bearing marks of fearful injuries were found at the bottom of the first drop of the stream; in short all along its course till it emptied itself into the Watrap tank were to be seen the remains of the unfortunate pilgrims who had been all life and devotion only ten minutes ago. The catastrophe, sudden and fearful as it was, did not deter some rascals among the crowd from making away with the clothes and ornaments of the deceased. Under pretence of searching for friends and relatives, they robbed the dead in broad daylight, and in some cases cut off noses and ears, the more readily to effect their purpose. The police, headed by a European official, appeared on the spot the third day after the disaster. Of the Madura pilgrims, 15 silk-weavers, 10 brick-layers, and 5 oil-mongers were carried away; and the total number of persons who lost their lives may safely be put down at 150.

ASIA.

THE Wissar Expedition has returned to Tashkend after two months' stay in the reconnoitred principality. They returned by Kobalan, Baisun, and Shansisabsk.

AS a confirmation of the report that the negotiations for the enquiry into the murder of Mr. Margary have been suspended, we are informed by the *Pioneer* that Colonel Horace Browne may be expected in Calcutta in about seven days from his journey to Shanghai.

A BERLIN telegram to the *Times* says it is believed that the Russian Government contemplate forming a commercial road through the Yunnan Provinces of the Chinese Empire, which the Calcutta Government has been so long desirous to reconnoitre. Co-operation with England and, if necessary, coercion of China, seems to be advocated in influential quarters at St. Petersburg.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "The Russian Government has once more, in a very decided tone, appealed to the Government of China to satisfy its claims for compensation arising from the plundering by the Chinese of a Russian caravan near Shicho in 1872. The Russian demand is coupled with a threat to suspend diplomatic intercourse with China.

YAKOOB KHAN seems to be more than a match for his "Celestial" foes. The fact of the Chinese expeditionary force against Kashgar building quarters, sowing grain, and awaiting a harvest before resuming its march is highly suggestive of the proceedings of the Alphonsists in Spain, who seem to require at least half-a-year's rest after each engagement with the Carlists.

THE *Moscow Gazette* says that as the Merv-Turcomans continue their depredations in the Amoo Darya country, notwithstanding the promises given to the Chief of the Kranovodsk district, they must be prepared to find themselves held responsible for their intolerable conduct. The expeditionary force, we are further told, will have to march along the Attreck and the Kurendagh Hills, whence there is a practicable road to Merv.

THE semi-official *Journal de Saint Petersbourg*, commenting upon a recent leader in the *Times*, says that the only rational policy for England and Russia, is to make common cause against the Mussulmans and other subject nationalities in Asia. Before determining upon a different policy, we are counselled to remember that while Russia can bring the strength of her 70 millions to bear upon her few Mussulman subjects, England is separated from India by the ocean. The *Moscow Gazette*, which speaks with hardly less authority, says that both England and Russia may be congratulated upon, Mr. Bourke having in his recent speech abandoned the theory of an intermediate zone between the English and Russian possessions in Asia. The establishment of such a zone must have necessarily engendered fresh suspicion, and led to fresh difficulties between the two Powers. Mr. Bourke having likewise the most friendly sentiments towards the Russian Government, it was to be expected that the abolition of the neutral zone would not cause him to prefer any demands incompatible with the position and dignity of Russia.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* makes some comments on the cession by the Sultan to the Khedive of the port of Zelia, and as much of the surrounding territory as he desires consideration of an annual tribute of 15,000, Turkish lire. Zelia, situated at the extremity of a peninsula on the Somala coast, has 5,000 inhabitants. Although in Africa it was ever considered a dependency of Yemen, on Mehemet Ali occupying the latter the payment of tribute ceased. On the Turks re-occupying Hudeida and Mocha, a Mocha merchant was nominated Governor of Zelia, paying 800 lire annually to the Governor of Hudeida; but his exactions caused the port to be deserted. About 1848 Schen Markab, a Somala merchant, became governor, and being an English subject, his ships hoisted the British flag, and the place grew in importance. Last year, the Khedive sent a vessel to blockade the neighbouring port of Berbera, but desisted, not wishing to come in conflict with the English Government. The interior of the country is under several chiefs, over whom the Resident at Aden exercises great influence. The future of these rich districts, which produce coffee, gum, ivory, wool, &c., depends on the relations of Egypt and England. They are likely, in the hands of the Khedive, to make great advances, and whether Abyssinia, now more closely than ever encircled by his dominions, will retain its independence is doubtful.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THIS is the latest account of the attack upon Lieutenant Conder's survey party: "It took place at Safed, six or seven miles north-west of the Lake of Galilee, in the afternoon of Saturday, July 10th, very shortly after the arrival of the party there. Our people were fifteen in number—Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, R.E., Corporals Armstrong, Brophy, and Junor, a native scribe, the dragoman, cook, grooms, and other servants. The attack was entirely unprovoked, but of a very savage character, and appears to have arisen simply from the fact that the party were Christians. Sticks and large stones were freely used by the Mussulmans, and later in the fray firearms, scimitars, big knives, clubs, and other weapons. Our people were unarmed, and seem to have conducted themselves with great courage, temper, and judgment under very trying circumstances. The fight lasted half an hour, and several hundred people collected. At the end of that time some Turkish soldiers arrived with Herr Cigal, the English Consular Agent, which at once put an end to the disturbance. Nine were hurt on our side. Lieutenant Conder received two wounds on the head, and a violent blow on the neck, causing much suffering and swelling; Lieutenant Kitchener severely bruised on thigh and arm; Corporals Armstrong and Brophy bruised: Arab servants very much hurt with stones and sticks. About £30 worth of property missing. The next day Lieutenant Conder retired to Medjdel Karum, and the day following to Caiffa in the Bay of Carmel. Though nearly all were more or less hurt, it is hoped that no one is seriously injured. Dr. Varton, of Nazareth, was attending them at the date of our last and only advices. Lieutenant Conder had lost no time in sending a full account of the transaction to the British Consul-General at Beyrout, and a telegram from that gentleman to Lord Derby has been for warded to the fund by Lord Tenterden, saying that measures have been taken "to secure the arrest and punishment of the assailants." It is much to be hoped that this intention will be promptly followed up. True, the attack is the first serious one which our exploring parties have met with during eight years, but it is all-important that such attempts should be stopped at once, and that these fanatical peasants should be shown that they cannot hurt harmless Englishmen with impunity."

MILITARY ORDERS.

BAILEY, Major W. S., furlough for thirteen months and two days.
BELLASIS, Lieut. G. M., admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
CAMPION, Lieut. T. A., to Calcutta to the 8th December.
EASTALL, Capt. C. E. L., to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar.
FIRTH, Major R. F., to Mussoorie to the 30th October.
GREENHOW, Surgeon-Major H. M., to Bombay for thirty days to appear before a medical board.
HARWARD, Lieut.-Colonel T. N., to Murree to the 10th October.
JONES, Lieut. C. N., to Bombay for one month to appear before a medical board.
KETCHEN, Capt. W. D. B., leave for one month.
LLOYD, Surgeon-Major, furlough for sixteen months.
NICHOLAS, Captain H. L., to England to appear before a medical board.
OGILVIE, Capt. H. R., one month's extension of leave.
PENNINGTON, Captain C. R., to Bombay for thirty days.
ROWE, Veterinary Surgeon R., to England to appear before a medical board.
ROWLEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. R., to remain at Landour to the 15th October.
STUART, Major C. J., to act as Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement.
TYRREL, Capt. F. H., leave for one month.
WALTER, Captain C. J., to Nynee-Tal to the 15th October.
WILSON, Brigadier-General T. F., to Simla to the 3rd October.
WISEMAN-CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel S. M., to England to appear before a medical board.
WHITLOCK, Capt. C. J. T., to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

BIRCH, Major F. M., to be Lieut.-Colonel.
HENDERSON, Lieut. J., to have the honorary rank of Captain.
JENNER, Capt. S. W., two years' furlough to Europe.
KITTS, Mr. E. J., to officiate as an Asst. Commr., 3rd Class, in the Berar Commission.
LITCHFIELD, Captain R. F., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, 1st Grade, British Burmah.
MACKENZIE, Major F. J. P., furlough for one year to Europe.
MCLEOD, Mr. M. to officiate as District Supdt., 4th Grade.
PATTISON, Mr. W. H., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, 2nd Grade.
PILCHER, Mr. R. H., to be a Political Asst., 1st Class, and Asst. Resident at Mandalay.
WOOD, Mr. T. W., to officiate as District Supdt., 3rd Grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ANLEY, Mr. G. A. D., to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle.
BOND, Mr. F., to be Executive Engineer of the Orissa Division.
CAREY, Mr. J. S., to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Purneah District.
KUSTER, Mr. C. E. A., fifteen months' sick leave.
SMITH, Mr. W., leave for three months.

BENGAL.

ARMSTRONG, Mr. J. S., Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, one year's furlough.
BAROOAH, Mr. A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, transferred to Dinagepore.
CORNELL, Mr. W., Officiating Second Additional Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, fourteen months' furlough.
CHATTERJEE, Baboo K. C., to act as Depy. Magistrate and Depy. Collector, Chittagong.

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., to be Secy. to the District School Committee of Rungpore.
FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. C. E., to have charge of the Police in the Guzerat Mehals in Cuttack.
MERES, Mr. W. F., to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.
NUGENT, Mr. J., to be Secy. to the District School Committee of Sarun.
O'KINEALY, Mr. J., to act as Second Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.
POOLE, Mr. D. J., leave for three months.
STEVENS, Mr. J. F., Offg. Joint Magistrate, Cuttack, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.
TOOGOOD, Mr. H. W., leave for three months.
THOMPSON, Mr. H., to act as Supdt. of Sulkeah Salt Golahs.
WELLS, Mr. W. S., leave for three months.
WEBSTER, Mr. G. K., to act as Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.
WAHAB, Moonshee A., to be a Sub-Depy. Collector of the First Grade of Settlement Work in Chittagong.
WALLIS, Mr. H., to be Opium Agent, Behar.

MADRAS.

BALLARD, Mr. G. A., leave for one month.
CLERK, Mr. G. P., to be Asst. Director of Revenue Settlement.
CHARRY, Baboo S. S., Inspector of Police, Cuddapah District, two months' extension of leave.
FORTEJ, Mr. H., to act as 1st Grade Inspector of Schools.
IRVINE, Mr. G. D., to act as Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.
KIDD, Rev. D. W., to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam.
MARDEN, Mr. T., to act as 2nd Grade Inspector of Schools.
NAIDU, Baboo A., Inspector of Police, Ganjam District, extension of leave for one month.
PLATEL, Mr. T. J., Inspector of Police, Malabar District.
SMITH, Mr. R., District Engineer, Nellore, to continue to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

ADDIS, Mr. D. F., Asst. Magistrate and Collector, transferred to Allahabad.
CONYBEARE, Mr. H., Asst. Magistrate, Mirzapore, to be a Justice of the N.-W. Provinces.
MONTAGU, Mr. E., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Aligurh.
MULOCH, Mr. N. P., Offg. Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade, transferred to Allahabad.
PARKER, Mr. G. G., District Supdt of Police, Aligurgh, one month's extension of leave.
QUINN, Mr. J. to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Bareilly.
SMITH, Mr. J. to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Meerut.
THOMAS, Mr. L. H. G., Offg. District Supdt. of Police, Azimgurh, one and half month's leave.
THOMAS, Mr. W. C., District Supdt. of Police, Meerut, one month's leave.
THOMSON, Mr. J. B., Asst. Magistrate, Etawah, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N.-W. Provinces.
TIDY, Mr. W. M., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Bulundshuhur.
WEBSTER, Mr. H. B, Magistrate and Collector, Meerut, one month's leave.
WARD, Mr. G. E., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Ghazeepor e.

OUDH.

FINN, Mr. J., Extra Asst. Commissioner, transferred to Lucknow.
HOEY, Mr. W., Asst. Commissioner, Fyzabad, transferred to Gonda.
KING, Mr. R. M., Depy. Commissioner, Fyzabad, to officiate as Commissioner.
KHAN, Moonshee N. A., Extra Asst. Commissioner, Kheri, leave for three months.
PARSHAD, Moonshee H., Extra Asst. Commissioner, transferred to Baraitch.

PUNJAB.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., Asst. Commr., Rohtuk, to be a Justice of the Peace for Punjab.
BEASLEY, Rev. E. M., Asst. Commr., Mozuffurgurh, sixty-one days' extension of leave.
BOOKEY, Surgeon J. T. B., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bunnoo.
FANSHAWE, Mr. H. C., to officiate as Settlement Officer of Rohtuk.
FRIZELLE, Mr. J., to officiate as Depy. Commr. of Delhi.
MOORE, Mr. F. E., Asst. Commr., Umritsur, to officiate as Depy. Commr. of Mozufurgurh.
RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., leave for ninety-two days.
SINCLAIR, Mr. D. B., Asst. Commr., Mozuffurgurh, sixty-one days' extension of leave.
TUPPER, Mr. C. L., Offg. Settlement Officer, Rohtuk, to officiate as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

AUGUST 28TH.

St. Petersburg, 26th August.

THE Envoy from Kashgar has arrived in Russia.

Constantinople, 27th August.

MAHMOUD PACHA has been appointed to succeed Essad Pacha as Grand Vizier. Latest advices from the seat of war in Herzegovina state that the Turkish troops have made but little *progress against the insurgents.* Austria has assembled the Army Corps in Dalmatia.

30TH.

London, 27th August.

NOTHING is officially known here confirming the news that Mr. Wade has been insulted at Pekin. Mr. Wade has only informed the Home Government that he was dissatisfied with the Chinese Government, and suggested the expediency of having troops ready to send to China if required.

London, 28th August.

THE Press, in discussing the relations between England and China, unanimously censure the reactionary policy in China and Europe expects complete satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary, and that energetic action be taken to obtain it.

The Jury on the *Alberta* and *Mistletoe* collision case disagreed. Both parties were bound over to the Assizes.

The Bank of California and National Gold Bank of California have failed, causing a panic in San Francisco.

Constantinople, 28th August.

SERVER PACHA, the Imperial Commissioner, has arranged a meeting with the Foreign Consuls at Mostar on Tuesday to negotiate with the Herzegovinian insurgents.

Madrid, 27th August.

THE Alphonsists captured the citadel and garrison of Seo Durgel.

Shanghai, 28th August.

ADVICES from Pekin state that Mr. Wade was kept waiting at the door of the Viceroy Li-hung-chang, and ultimately withdrew without an interview. The Viceroy apologized immediately, and the affair is considered of no serious importance.

31ST.

London, 27th August.

IT is reported that Khokand troops have surrounded Khojend. Advices from St. Petersburg state that Yakoob Khan has been capturing Chinese towns one after the other without resistance, and that the Chinese Expeditionary Force sent against Kashgar three years ago has been obliged to build quarters, sow grain, and await the harvest before continuing their march.

The *Times* to-day publishes a tranquillising article concerning the Russian Expedition to Merv, in which it states it is probably already occupied.

London, 30th August.

THE latest advices from Herzegovina state that 3,000 Servians have crossed the Southern Frontier into Turkey. Bands of Servians are endeavouring to provoke a rising in Bulgaria.

The Arctic Ships *Alert* and *Discovery* left Disco Island in the middle of July. The *Valorous* has returned to Plymouth.

The effects of the Bank failures at San Francisco are merely local, and the panic has subsided.

SEPTEMBER 1ST.

London, 31st August.

THE *Levant Herald* says that public opinion in Armenia is greatly excited on account of activity of the Tax Collectors.

Ragusa, 31st August.

ALL the Turkish Blockhouses on the Montenegrine Frontier are in possession of the insurgents. Trebigne has been reinforced by 1,000 Turkish troops.

2ND.

London, 1st September.

THE *Serapis* has been ordered to be ready for the Prince of Wales' embarkation from Venice on the 16th October. The Prince thence proceeds to Athens and Suez, and will probably arrive in Bombay on the 9th November.

St. Petersburg, 1st September.

GENERAL KAUFMAN telegraphs that the attack of Kokand insurgents on Chodient and the district of Kuranim has been repulsed, and that the insurgents vainly tried to incite the inhabitants to rebellion. He further says he is now marching to Chodient, and proceeds thence to Khokand.

Hong-Kong, 1st September.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here that Mr. Henderson, Customs Engineer, has been mobbed at Shangting Promontory, Northern China.

Belgrade, 1st September.

A NEW Servian Ministry has been formed, and the members belong to the party aiming at independence.

3RD.

Ragusa, 2nd September.

TURKISH troops have raised the siege of Trebigne. The insurgents, after slight resistance, retreated to the mountains. Eighteen thousand Bosnians are fugitives in Austria.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 24th—Str. British Peer from Liverpool, Union from Bourbon, Str. Mahratta from Rangoon, Str. Ethiopia from Rangoon. 25th—Str. Chyebassa from London, Queen of the East from Liverpool. 26th—Str. Ava from Bombay. 29th—British Viceroy from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 25th—Str. Khandala for Coast, Str. Mirzapore for London, G. C. Trufant for Amsterdam, Olive Branch for Mauritius. 27th—Str. Mahratta for Coast, Star of Scotia for New York. 28th—Cingalese for Melbourne. 29th—Str. Ethiopia for Coast, Str. Tiber for Galle, Botanist for Demerara, Hospodar for Bombay.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co's S.S *Teheran*, Commander Alfred H. Johnson, arrived at Bombay with the following passengers:—

FROM VENICE—Mr. and Mrs. Fornaro, Mr. W. Foxton, Mr. D. Cargill, Colonel Benson, and Mr. H. Rautenberg.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. Cresthwaite, Mr. J. Stewart, Colonel Ballard, Rev J. W. Young, Mr. W. Brewty, and Mr. D. Durham.

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr. J. C. Murray.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—Captain and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. T. Hunt, Mr. J. Burke, Mr. J. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. Brearley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. Jenam, Mr. W. Brearley, Mr. R. Finch, and Mr. T. Stidston.

FROM ADEN—Syed Abdalla and 4 friends, and Shaik Sullyman and 4 friends.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. S.S. *Pekin*, Captain W. Woolcott, left Bombay with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Major and Mrs. Walter, Col. Walker, Mrs. Boyd, 3 children, 2 infants and N. F. Servant, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. John, child, 2 infants, and N. E. Servant, Mrs. Livermore, Miss Famina, Capt. W. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Marbett and child, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hyde Edwards, 2 infants, and N. F Servant, Mrs. Dennehy, Mr. J. White, Col. Maclean, Mr. W. S. Betts, Mrs. Barry, 2 infants, and N. F. Servant, Mr. Hicks, Mr. John Docherty, Major Blarton, Lieut. C. Jones, and Messrs. A. and D. Ashworth, J. Wrench, Keter, Coates, and J. H. Walker.

FOR BRINDISI—Messrs. H. T. Ross, Maurice, Landon, J. Young, C. Lawson, and Thuey.

FOR VENICE—M. Favre.

FOR ADEN—Lieut. F. B. Beile, Major and Mrs. Rimington, and Mr. W. Lawrence

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Bengal Iron Works Company, "Limited."

THE First Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand, on Thursday, September the 9th, at noon, for the purpose of—

1*st*—Electing Auditors.

2*nd*—Altering the Fourth Clause of the Articles of Association by omitting the words, "Rs. 10 per share on or before the 1st day of October 1875, and Rs. 10 per share on or before the 1st day of January 1876," and substituting the words, "and the balance at such times as the Directors shall think fit."

By order of the Directors.
RUTHERFOORD & CO.,
Agents & Secretaries.

38, *Strand, Calcutta, 23rd August* 1875.

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Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

WALTER RODWAY,
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N. A. CHICK,
The 26th August 1875. Secretary.

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CONTENTS OF No. 2112, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1875.

Revenue Report N.-W. Provinces 1873-1874—Sir Richard Temple: and the School Book-Makers—The Fall in Silver—Sikkim: Our next Visit—*Game Laws:* A Protest; by a N.-W. Shikaree—The Unseen Universe—Thoughts on Revelation—Editorial Notes—The Week—Letters to the Editor—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

George Henry ATKINSON, of the Bengal Civil Service and Assistant Collector of Kenderpara in the District of Cuttack, died at Cuttack on the 27th March 1875.

Thomas NORRIS, a Permanent-way Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Ghaziabad, near Delhi, died at Allahabad on the 20th April 1873.

John James ECKFORD, of Landour, in the North-West Provinces of India, but late of Brentwood in the County of Essex in England, died in Scotland on the 7th March 1872.

John Alexander PITT, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Hornchurch, in the County of Essex in England, died in England on the 26th October 1874.

Deborah Ann BLANCHARD, of No. 13, Cambridge Terrace, Broke Road, Dalston, in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th December 1861.

William O'FARREL, Secretary of the Himalaya Club, Mussoorie, died on the 6th October 1874.

Thomas MORAN, of Intally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died in Calcutta, on the 21st May 1875.

Mary Anne BROWN, of Anees Barber's Lane in *the Town of Calcutta widow of* the late Thomas Brown, Controller, Public Works Accounts, died at Calcutta on the 2nd July 1875.

Sophia Thomasin AYTON, of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Widow, died at Garden Reach on the 23rd April 1875.

Henry JAMES, an Engraver, employed in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, died in Calcutta on the 24th July 1875.

William CRAMER, a Fireman in the service of the East Indian Railway, died at Burdwan on the 9th April 1875.

William THOMPSON, of the Bengal Pilot Service, died at Calcutta on the 31st May 1875.

George Frederick SNELLING, of Shibtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Shed Officer in the Jetties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, died at Calcutta on the 7th August 1875.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 28th August 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

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NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	..	..	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	..	..	..	.. Rs.	31 8 0
The old rates do, .. do,	..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	.. ..	30 0 0
The Standard ..	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal ..	..	..	..	.. ..	30 0 0
The Universal ..	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance ..	..	..	..	.. ..	31 10 0
The Commercial ..	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	.. ..	31 9 0
The London and Lancashire	..	..	..	33	8	8						

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Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1875.

By order,
O. D. CHILL,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5th August 1875.

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Each Tender is to mention distinctly the price for Tempering, Table-moulding, placing on Hacks, Skintling, and loading Kilns, and must contain Rs. 200 as earnest money, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

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JAS. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Northern Bengal State Railway.
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No. of pieces required.	Sizes. Length.		Breadth.		Thickness.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in	in.
120	18	2	1	0	8
80	18	0		9	3
1140	5	0		3	2
1140	4	8		3	2
226	12	0		6	6
158	8	0		6	4
158	8	0		9	2½
72	10	9		6	4
72	10	9		9	2½
16	6	6		6	4
16	6	6		9	2½
1238	12	0		5	4
171	10	6		3	2
46	17	6		4	3
23	16	0		6	3
23	14	0		6	3
60	16	6		4	3
280	13	0		3	2
101	13	9		3	3
12	15	0		3	2
22	13	6		3½	3
16	16	6		3	2

PLANKING.

88	11	6	1	2		1
64	13	0	1	2		1
87	12	0	1	6		1
212	12	0	1	0		1
12	13	9	1	6		1

2. The whole to be ready on or before 30th November 1875.

3. The Scantlings and Planking to be delivered at one point in Calcutta and taken over, if approved of, by the Officer deputed to examine them.

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6. Tenders to be registered and marked "Tender for Scantling and Planking."

JAS. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
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„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1875. Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, & Cachar.

The Steamer *"Queen of Seebpore"* and Flats, *plying in conjunction* with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

(Sd.) GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until furth r Notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer Sealdah Terminus.

AGENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS,
23rd August 1875.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, enforced by a life-long pledge, and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating drinks.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, times, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do good rather than to receive benefit.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—Entrance fee may be as low as Re. 1. Quarterly subscription—Males, 12 ans.; Females, 8 ans.

ELIGIBILITY.—Male and Female are admitted, and are on a perfect equality as to eligibility for office, &c.

MEMBERSHIP.—About 800,000 Members, including Military Officers, Clergymen, Governors, College Professors, Lawyers, Directors, Merchants, Clerks, Soldiers, Sailors, and Mechanics.

SCOPE.—The Membership is fraternal, all being entitled to the privileges of the whole Order.

MODE OF WORK.—Employment of competent Lecturers, printing of temperance works, and formation of temperance libraries.

RESULTS.—The violations of pledges amount to only about 5 per cent. annually.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FILTERS.

ORDINARY FILTERS.

	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	gals.
Plain, Vase and Barrel-shape .. Rs.	6-0	7-8	10-0	12-8	16-0	17-8	18-8	22-0	each.
Basket-cased, for Ship's use .. „	8-0	10-0	14-8	16-8	20-0	..	..	..	„

Agents for Bengal for the Silicated Carbon Filter Company's

PATENT SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

	½	1	2	3	4	5	6	gals.
Domestic, No. 27 .. .. Rs.	..	14-8	21-0	..	32-0	..	42-0	each.
Cottage, No. 21 .. .. „	..	12-8	18-0	24-0	28-0	32-0	36-0	„
Basket-cased or Ship's .. .. „	12-8	15-0	22-0	28-0	36-0	42-0	48-0	„

Etruscan Vase or Prize Filters, No. 23 „ 63-0 each.
China or Porcelain, No. 22 .. „ 32-0 „
Glass Table Filters, No. 24A, Rs. 5-0: B. Rs. 7-8 „
Refrigerative Filters, No. 25, Rs. 32-0 each.

SYPHON FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS AND EMIGRANTS.

No.	26-A2½ inches	B3½ inches	C5 inches	D6 inches.
Rs.	2-8	5-0	12-0	14-8 each.

	E7½ inches	F9 inches.
Syphon Cistern Filters .. .. Rs.	21-0	30-0 each.

MAIN SERVICE FILTERS.

Fig. 10, No. 30.

Rs. 125, *Rs.* 165, *Rs.* 250, *Rs.* 375 *each.*

The Main Service Filters can be attached to a Cistern or the Main Supply Service Pipes, and are capable of giving with a 10-feet pressure from 30 gallons upwards per hour.

BIRD'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC WATER PURIFIERS.

Rs. 22 *each.*

The above being cased with Britannia-metal ware, with flexible metal tube, and when packed only occupying a space about 12 by 6, are very convenient for travelling; and as they will filter a large quantity of water during the day, are worthy the notice of Commanding Officers for Troops when marching.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

DR. F. N. MACNAMARA'S PATENT WATER FILTERS.

Rs. 38 *each.*

The above Filters are now very extensively used for purifying water for H. M.'s Regiments; they act rapidly, delivering upwards of 20 gallons per hour. For Schools or Public Institutions, where large quantities of pure water are required, we strongly recommend them as simple, thoroughly efficient, and very reasonable in price.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

(D)

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLOSSMANN & Co's

			Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases,	Qts.	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	„ 32

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 dozen cases,	Qts.	Rs. 31
Do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	„ 16-8

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne, in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	Rs.	46	per case.
Ditto ditto, ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	46	„
Ditto ditto, ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	50	„
MD Brand Champagne, in cases containing	6	Magnums, at	„	37	„
Ditto ditto, ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	37	„
Ditto ditto, ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	40	„
Still Zeltinger Mozelle ditto,	12	Quarts ..	„	26	„

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

PRINCE OF WALES'S
ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

TRANSPARENCIES,

REPRESENTING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME,
PRINCE OF WALES'S
COAT OF ARMS,
PRINCE OF WALES'S
CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,
AND
OTHER COATS OF ARMS.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their services to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairmen of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

RS. 50 to RS. 400 EACH.

With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, 10 *and* 11 *Park Street.*

MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Tranparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT,
Rector.

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E.,

Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

Calcutta, 9th August 1875. BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary.

P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him,

I remain, &c.,

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17th January 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869,

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this *City in honor of* the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,
F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & CO.,

No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,

AND

No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA METAL MART.

THE undersigned have a large stock of Machinery, Metals, and Miscellaneous Articles of all descriptions, and are prepared to give estimates, or contract for the supply of any materials which they have not in their godowns.

They are also prepared, for a moderate commission, to import any articles from England at actual cost, and are in a position to get the best quality at the lowest possible price.

The following are generally in stock or on the way :—

Portable Engines.

Clayton & Shuttleworth's

		4 H. P.	6 H. P.	8 H. P.	10 H. P.
Prices, with Single Cylinder	Rs.	2,700	3,250	3,900	4,500
		10 H. P.	12 H. P.	16 H. P.	20 H. P.
Do., with Double Cylinder	Rs.	4,750	5,000	6,250	7,500

Reversing Gear.

Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

Stationary Engines.

Tangye's (suited for Tea Gardens), with vertical boiler mounted on base plates, occupy little room, and are well adapted for use with Tea or other machinery requiring small power. Fire-places are constructed to burn either wood or coal.

		2 H. P.	3 H. P.	4 H. P.
Prices	Rs.	1,400	1,500	1,650

Fire Engines.

Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Centrifugal Pumps.

Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
A 7-inch pump worked by an 8 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 900 gallons per minute.
An 8-inch pump worked by a 10 H.P. Portable Engine, will discharge about 1,100 gallons per minute.
Prices, with pipes and other fittings complete.

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
Rs.	460	600	750	900	1,050.	1,300	1,500.

Centrifugal Pumps.

The same sizes, but of slightly different shape, may be had mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

Special Steam Pumps.

Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

Disintegrators.

Norton and Hawksley's for grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans, leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.

Prices.

No. 1, Rs. 450; No. 2, Rs. 1,050.

Extinctures.

Dick's—can be carried by one man, and always kept ready for instant use in case of fire. They have proved very efficacious at Home; and in Warehouses, Mills, and Ships; as well as for Private Dwellings, they form a great safeguard against damage by fire.

Prices.

No. 4, Rs. 100; No. 5, Rs. 125.

Charges for ditto supplied extra, at Rs. 4 per tin.

Steam Road Rollers.

Aveling and Porter's, 5 ton and 8 ton.

Stone Breakers,

Marsden's	Rs.	3,000
ALBION DRILLING MACHINES	„	325

Steam Hammers,

3 cwt., with fittings complete	„	1,250

Soorkee Mills,

with 6-feet pan and rollers complete	„	1,025

Injectors.

Giffard's—are much superior to Pumps as Boiler feeders, and are very simple in their construction.

		No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Prices	Rs.	70.	90.	135.

Wire Tramway.

Hodgson's. These Tramways are well adapted for carrying produce and minerals over hilly ground, or in any country where good road or water carriage is unavailable; and as feeders for railways, their use might be extended.

The undersigned will be happy to furnish Catalogues and particulars on application.

J. NICOL FLEMING & CO.

F. & C. OSLER,

LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER AND EARTHEN-WARE ROOMS,

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Table Glassware of every kind, including Goblets, Champagnes, Claret, Sherry and Liqueur Glasses. Ruby Champagnes. Green Hocks. Soda-water Tumblers, Quart Goblets. Two-Quart Goblets. Custard and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Ice Plates. Milk Jugs of sizes. Butter Pots. Sugar Jars. Richly engraved or embossed Water Sets, Jug and 2 Goblets. Plain or engraved glass Biscuit Jars with glass or plated covers. Decanters. Carafts.

DINNER TABLE TROUGHS.

Straight Troughs, Circles, Cross, Semicircles, Quadrant Segment, Libra, Bridge Boat, &c. Specimen Vases for single flowers, in plain, engraved or coloured and gilt glass.

LARGE FLINT CENTRE VASES.

In very great variety with trumpet holders; Cornucopæa-holders and pendant baskets. Flower Baskets, Glass Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Potted-meat Boxes, Beer Mugs, Pickle Jars, Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 6 or 8 bottles. Pickle Frames, with 2, 3, or 4 bottles. Glass Pails for rough ice. Liqueur Frames with 2, 3. or 4 bottles.

GLASS DESSERT SETS.

Centre-pieces, Ice Dishes. Celery Vases. Menu-holders.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Every variety of beautiful Ornamental Glass in every shape, color and piece, consisting of Vases, Tazzas, Card Trays, Essence Bottles, cut crystal Eau-de-Cologne bottles, Pomade Boxes, Ring Stands.

CASKETS.—Richly mounted, containing 2 or 4 bottles. Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, Pin Trays, Brush Trays, Pen Trays.

TABLE TOILET SETS.—In every variety of colour, each set containing 2 Candlesticks, 2 Pomades, 2 Essence Bottles, Powder Vase and Ring Tray, suitable for Wedding Presents.

PAPER WEIGHTS.—In great variety, crystal glass, cut slabs and cube, lapidary cut balls, ornamental blocks—with compass or thermometer. Frosted slabs, with modelled animals, birds, &c.

MIRROR PLATEUX.—Jewelled flint Vases on mirror stand.

GIPSY-KETTLE FLOWER-BASKETS.—With plain or Venetian tripods.

BLOCK INKSTANDS.—Velvet Portrait Frames with flower ornamentations, &c.

EARTHENWARE.

DINNER SERVICES.—In large or small sets, in Stone or Porcelain, gilt or plain, in great variety.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.—In the finest Porcelain, of assorted patterns. Spare cups and saucers for evening use.

DESSERT SERVICES.—Of pure Porcelain, richly gilt and painted, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, &c. Separate Dessert Plates to use with glass Compotiers.

CHAMBER SERVICES.—Single or double, plain or ornamental Large white Bowls and Jugs.

VEGETABLE DISHES—with 3 or 4 compartments.

GAME PIE DISHES.—Of sizes, with very ornamental covers. Cheese Stands and covers, of Gothic, Sage, Stone or Rustic patterns.

JUGS.—Of various sizes, Stoneware, Parian or Terracotta. Sneakers, &c.

FILTERS.—In Stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons; ditto in Glass, with carbon blocks.

DEJEUNER SETS.—Consisting of Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar Pot, Cream Jug, and 2 cups and saucers, some of them exquisitely painted, and adapted for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

TEA POTS.—A large assortment, from the plain "Rockingham," of all sizes, to the ornamental Terracotta or Mosaic.

TERRACOTTA SETS.—Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk Jug, very pretty Jug or Tea Pot stands, plain or painted.

MAJOLICA BUTTER POTS.—Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Cream Jugs, Beer Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Tea Pots, double Salt-cellars, Carlton Breakfast Sets

Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Jardinières, Rose Caskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Menu-holders, Strawberry and Cream Dishes, Smoking Sets, &c.

POROUS SOROYS.—English made, red or white, and ornamental.

BREAD PLATTERS.—Of wood or stone, carved or plain, some with mottoes.

BREAD KNIVES.—To match the above.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.

TABLE LAMPS.—For kerosine or oil, with Osler's patent air-slide burners, single or duplex, with Pedestals of Florentine or dark bronze, cut or moulded crystal, or fancy painted, of one quality, but in every variety of price.

READING LAMPS.—Osler's patent, in bronze, German-silver or Electro-plated.

CAMP LAMPS.—Packed in the most compact form, for oil or kerosine.

BRACKET LAMPS.—For oil or for kerosine, with single or duplex burners.

HALL LAMPS—CHAMBER LAMPS

CHANDELIERS.—In the richest cut glass, from 80 lights to 3 lights. Chandeliers of all sizes, in amber, red, blue or green, very handsome.

WALL LIGHTS.—In glass, bronze or electro-plated for 1, 2, 3 or 5 lights. Chandeliers—of new designs, for kerosine, for 3, 4 or 6 lights, in glass or bronze.

HANGING LAMPS.—For single lights for oil or kerosine, for Dining Room, Drawing Room, or Hall.

LANTERNS.—For oil or kerosine, some for Railway use.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers :—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Usual Plating. "Fiddle." Rs.	A.	Extra Strong Plating. "Fiddle." Rs.	A.	"Bended." Rs.	A.	"Lily." Rs.	A.	"Threaded." Rs.	A.	"Threaded and Shell." Rs.	A.	"Kings," &c. Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	22	0	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Forks "	22	0	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons "	19	0	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
Forks "	19	0	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
Tea Spoons each	11	0	15	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Salt "	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Egg "	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Mustd. "	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Soup Ladle	8	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Sauce "	2	12	3	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Fish Knives	4	8	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Butter "	2	12	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Gravy Spoons	4	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Sugar Sifters	2	4	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Pickle Forks	1	8	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises :—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising :—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

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CASH PRICES.

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W. NEWMAN & CO.

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2113.] Calcutta : Saturday, 4th September, 1875. [Price

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, September 17th and 24th, October 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, *those of the 24th September, 11th and 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, September 20th, October 5th and 19th.

„ Australia, September 18th and October 16th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

September 21, *Bokhara*, Captain W. D. Anderson, 2,935 Tons, 450 H.-P.

October 5, *Lombardy*, Captain E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, 450 H.-P.

„ 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.

The *Bokhara* will leave Garden Reach at 11-30 A. M. precisely, and proceed to Bombay, taking passengers for China. Homeward passengers will be transferred at Galle to the S. S. *Surat* (Captain G. C. Burne), 3,140 Tons, 530 H.-P., which will proceed thence direct to Southampton.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Saturday, the 18th September.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, Strand, 4th September 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.
From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

To sail Friday, 10th September.

THE full powered favourite Steamer "Macedonia," Capt. Laird, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess, and efficient staff of Stewards.

The "Macedonia" made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run home.

	First class.	Second class.
Fares from Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ „ Suez	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during September and October 1875 :—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 18th September, 4th and 18th October.

„ CALCUTTA for AKYAB and RANGOON, 11th and 25th September, 11th and 25th October.

„ CALCUTTA for RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th September, 11th and 25th October.

„ CALCUTTA for SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 18th September, 4th and 18th October.

„ CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 27th September and 28th October.

„ CALCUTTA for PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 6th October.

„ CALCUTTA for BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE and CARWAR, 14th, 21st and 28th September, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October.

RECEIVING CARGO for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 29th September, 13th and 27th October.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 11th, 20th and 27th September, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 15th and 24th September, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th October.

„ BOMBAY for CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 16th and 23rd September, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October.

From ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 10th September and 8th October.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 23rd September and 21st October.

„ ZANZIBAR for MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE 22nd September and 20th October.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 2nd and 30th October.

„ BUSSORAH for LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 5th October, touching at KURRACHEE on 17th October.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Scaldah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Scaldah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Scaldah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Scaldah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Scaldah Terminus.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Scaldah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

For Sale in Tirhoot,

HALF Share in the TATTAREAH INDIGO CONCERN after the close of the current season.

For particulars, apply to

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

[redacted]EATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the [redacted]nine years have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

[redacted]NDS during the same period, after payment [redacted]es of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in [redacted]) in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the [redacted] since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place at 15th November 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the Royal ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
[redacted]CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,

With or Without Participation in Profits:

The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:

Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,

at Option of Assured:

Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:

Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:

Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:

Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra

premium while engaged in Actual Service:

And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:

Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:

No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	... **£ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income	...	... **£ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 10th June 1875. (B)

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

[redacted]*Cheing 40 per cent of premiu[redacted]ved at time*
[redacted]*e Assurance*

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000,
(One Million sterling.)

Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	.. .. ..	£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	{ Premia	76,424	0 0
	{ Interest	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	.. .. ..	598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families

Agents in ..	Calcutta, ...	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
	Madras, ...	PARRY & Co.
	Bombay, ...	REMINGTON & Co.
	Colombo, ...	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
	Singapore, ...	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

THE "Indian" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the Risks attaching to Fire and Marine business.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE AND PENSIONS.

Funds *entirely* in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND REMAIN IN INDIA. Policy-holders can appoint an Auditor.

Established 1869

ON NEW, SOUND AND POPULAR PRINCIPLES.

(Preliminary expenses including Establishment of 44 Agencies Rs. 2,066 only instead of Rs. 50,000 and upwards!)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF *1866.*

Capital Rs. 500,000 Fully Subscribed.

Paid-up Rs. 100,000 only (to leave a large surplus to Policy-holders) as advised by the Actuary, J. Hill Williams, Esq., Vice-President, Institute of Actuaries, London.

HEAD OFFICE : MEERUT.

BRANCH OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.

(1) ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT. (2)* ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA (3) NO AMALGAMATION. (4) FUNDS in Government Securities only. (5) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. (6) POLICY-HOLDERS entitled to appoint an Auditor. (7) REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving an port in India, Ceylon or China. The first Company which granted this complete concession. (8) NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL. (9) INDIAN RATES of Premium charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a *life time* in India or other tropical climates, will find that the rates of this Company compare *favourably* with *enhanced English Rates.* They have the advantage of *consistency*, as it is *proved beyond doubt* (by the various Civil and Military Funds) that English Life is of less value in India than in Europe. (10) ASSURANCES EFFECTED on lives of EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, PARSEES, AND HINDOOS. (11) CLAIMS PAID three months after satisfactory proof of death. (12) POLICIES for the whole term of life. Short terms of years certain, or payable during life time. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES combine the advantages of Personal and Family Provisions. They are made payable to the assured themselves on attaining a specified age, or to the representatives at death should that happen sooner. A PROMISSORY NOTE GRANTED for every PREMIUM PAID. (13) HALF CREDIT SYSTEM. (14) NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES BY LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS. Should payment of premium not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a Negotiable Promissory Note payable to bearer is given for every Premium paid, which Promissory Note cannot lapse, and is payable on the death of the assured or may be converted into cash during his lifetime to the extent of 30 *or* 40 per cent. of *the premium* after 1st or 2nd years paid, *without forfeiting* the balance of the sum assured. *Thus, the assured receives full value for his money for although* he can only withdraw 30 or 40 per cent. of the amount of his premiums paid, he receives value for the remainder by being assured. In this way he has full control of his money, the Premiums paid becoming to him equal to a current banking account withdrawable at will. (15) LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES. (16) SUMS PAID under Promissory Notes exempt from all charges. (17) PREMIUMS are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, in five, ten, fifteen or twenty payments, or on *the half credit system.* (18) LAPSED POLICIES may be revived at any time on production of approved Medical Certificates and payment of arrears of Premium, *with interest.* (19) LOANS ON POLICIES. (20) EXCHANGE OF POLICIES by the substitution of Lives. (21) PENSION BRANCH. *The Rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.*

THE TWO GRAND INDUCEMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS MUST ALWAYS BE

Unquestionable Security; and as large Profits as the System of Life Assurance admits.

Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and any further information may be obtained on application to the Company's Agents, or to

D. LANCASTER, *F. I. A.*,
Secretary.

Head Office, Meerut, 1875.

* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874:

"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February,* 1874.

GROVE PARK SCHOOL, WREXHAM.

PRINCIPAL.—J. PRYCE JONES, L. C. PREC.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following facts:—1. The locality of the School is *remarkably healthy.* 2. *The premises are extensive, and fitted up with due regard to the comfort of the Pupils.* 3. Every facility for recreation is afforded by the large playground and cricket-field which adjoin the house. 4. There is a sufficient staff of well qualified Masters, including a Classical Master, B.A., in Classical honours, Cambridge, and a resident Frenchman. 5. At the Examinations of the College of Preceptors and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Pupils from the School have taken Honours in several distinct branches of Education, *e.g.*, Latin, French Mathematics, Bookkeeping, and English. 6. At five examinations by the College of Preceptors, Certificates were Awarded to one-third of all the pupils in the School. 7. At five out of seven examinations by the College the highest place in Book-keeping was given to candidates from the School. 8. The Principal earnestly endeavours to form in his Pupils a manly Christian character. 9. The Diet is liberal.

TERMS which are moderate and inclusive with lists of successful pupils on application.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES BLYTH, ESQ.
SUB-GOVERNOR, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR,
EDWIN GOWER, ESQ. DAVID POWELL, ESQ.
JOHN P. LAURENCE, ESQ., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, ESQ., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, ESQ., Actuary.
THOS. B. BATEMAN, ESQ., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are alloted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

Examples of additions to life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy. 5 years.	Duration of Policy. 25 years.
20	£70 5	.....£244 14
30	74 14	..... 342 11
40	79 18	..... 375 10
50	92 16	..... 412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	25	20 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectus, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	*HARMONIUMS.*
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCOLOS.
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MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

[redacted] Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance

Negotiates and receives for C[redacted] products all kinds the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	4 „ „
12 „ „	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July*, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on *Deposits, buys and sells Bills*, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchases and Sales of same, and conducts a general *Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.*

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms:—

For 12 months certain	5 per cent.
6 „ „	4 „
8 „ „	3 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent. per annum for Deposits, subject to			3	months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	„	„	„	6	„	„
5	„	„	„	12	„	„
5½	„	„	„	18	„	„
6	„	„	„	2	years'	„

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Drafts on the Head Office at the fixed rate of [redacted] per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied *to* intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares, or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGES:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up, adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with SHEARWOOD & Co.)

CABINET MAKERS, *UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE* MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 *&* 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	Rs.	Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	Rs.
15	by	10	by	8½	47	28	by	20	by	18	85
18	„	12	„	11	55	30	„	21	„	20	90
20	„	14	„	12	60	32	„	22	„	21	105
22	„	16	„	14	65	34	„	23	„	23	115
24	„	18	„	15	75	36	„	24	„	24	125
26	„	19	„	17	80						

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubbs' Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe as under :—

15 18 20, 22 24 26, 28 30 32, 34 36 inch.

Rs. 15 19 23 26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000,	2,000,	3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000	
	28,	30,	32,	34,	36,	inch.	
Rs.	12,000,	6,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000.		

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent Discount for Cash.

WATSON AND SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL

WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, enforced by a life-long pledge, and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating drinks.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, times, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do good rather than to receive benefit.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—Entrance fee may be as low as Re. 1. Quarterly subscription—Males, 12 ans.; Females, 8 ans.

ELIGIBILITY.—Male and Female are admitted, and are on a perfect equality as to eligibility for office, &c.

MEMBERSHIP.—About 800,000 Members, including Military Officers, Clergymen, Governors, College Professors, Lawyers, Directors, Merchants, Clerks, Soldiers, Sailors, and Mechanics.

SCOPE.—The Membership is fraternal, all being entitled to the privileges of the whole Order.

MODE OF WORK.—Employment of competent Lecturers, printing of temperance works, and formation of temperance libraries.

RESULTS.—The violations of pledges amount to only about 5 per cent. annually.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.		Per doz.	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2	8	24	0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2	8	24	0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin) ...	„	2	8	24	0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera)	„	1	0	11	0
TONIC VERMIFUGE	„	0	8	5	8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c)	„	0	8	5	8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„	0	8	5	8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 available gratis on application.

SYKES & CO.,

1, GRANT'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.,A.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETY-SHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Head Office—28, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Manager: GEO. TODD CHIENE.

The Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA :

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

NOTICE.

Reduction in the Rates for Grain to Bombay.

THE Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st September next, the rates over this line, for grain only, when booked to Bombay from stations of railways beyond Jubbulpore and from stations of the Holkar State Railway, and also from stations between Jubbulpore and Khandwa and Nagpore and Badnera, all inclusive, will be reduced.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at any of the stations concerned, or to the undermentioned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

Alliance Transport Company in Liquidation, Tirhoot.

NOTICE is hereby given that all debts due to the above Company will be received, and all debts due by the same Company paid, by the undersigned. All claims must be sent in before the 30th September next.

W. A. BROWNE,
LIQUIDATOR,
Public Accountant and Auditor,
6, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

No. 1707A. of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 21st August 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Tea Plantations in Kumaon, the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almorah, on Wednesday, the 1st December 1875, at noon :—

Hawalbagh.—Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road and six from Almorah. Area about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold : said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi River (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price—Rs. 25,000.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridged, runs to (1) Haldwani, (2) Kaladungi (*viâ* Naini Tal), and (3) Ramnagar (*viâ* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Barreily Railway Station 60 miles over a *pucka* cart-road ; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station 48 miles on partly *pucka* road ; and from Ramnagur to Moradabad 45 miles *via* Kashipur, of which 25 miles more or less are a *kutcha* fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad. From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi River not bridged) to Ranikhet 56 miles ; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi River is being bridged, 19 miles.

1, 2, 3—mar' ets at the foot of the hills.

Ayar Toly—In Kuttyur, consisting of about 2,546 acres, the area under tea was some years ago considerable. About 700 acres are cleared, and nearly 1,500 acres consist of jungle, of which part may be unculturable : a portion of the estate, named Binculi, 919 acres, is held under a perpetual lease from the Nagnath temple, at an annual rent of Rs. 24. There were on the estate a house, factory, godowns, and numerous out-offices, all slated ; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level 5,200 feet, and the plaintation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price—Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh 24 miles by bridle-road ; thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately, at the upset prices named, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land revenue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force or that may be imposed hereafter. Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almorah. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st January 1876, when possession will be given : failing payment in full, the deposit will be forfeited and the estate resold.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

No. 1708A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division for information with reference to his letter No. 681, dated 23rd July 1875.

No. 1709A.

COPY, with 50 spare copies, forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the Notification may be distributed to all firms interested in tea cultivation.

No. 1710A.

COPY also forwarded to the Superintendent of the———with the request that the Notification may be published in the———not less than four times.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes.

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

		Extra Strong Plating.							Usual Plating.	
		"Fiddle."		"Lily."	"Threaded."	"Threaded and Shell."	"Kings," &c.		"Fiddle."	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons	per doz.	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	22	0
Forks	"	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	22	0
Dessert Spoons	"	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	19	0
Forks	"	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	19	0
Tea Spoons	"	15	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	11	0
Salt	each	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2
Egg	"	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2
Mustd.	"	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2
Soup Ladle	"	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	2
Sauce "	"	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	8
Fish Knives	"	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	12
Butter "	"	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	8
Gravy Spoons	"	5	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	2	8
Sugar Sifters	"	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	8
Pickle Forks	"	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen	..	..	Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES	do.	do.	.. " 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair			" 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes of sizes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	1 Gravy Dish	2 Pie or Baking Dishes and
12 Cheese do.	1 Salad Bowl	1 Fish Drainer.
12 Hot Water do	1 Soup Tureen	
2 Beefsteak Ds.		

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
12 Tea do. do.	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Plates	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CASH PRICES.

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As applied to Design, for the use of Architects, Designers, and Manufacturers, comprised in four Papers. By Hulme, Glaisher, Mackie, and R. Hunt, with numerous Illustrations. Rs. 7.

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MRS. DUFFIELD'S The Art of Flower Painting.
ROSENBERG'S Guide to Flower Painting in Water-colours.
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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE North-West papers speak with concern of the distress which the cultivators of the Jhansi district are suffering, from the spread of *kans* grass in the soil. Land with this weed in it, requires to be kept under careful cultivation, or it speedily becomes a sea of grass that nothing will destroy but the exhaustion of the soil itself, after the weed has monopolized it for eight or ten years.

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WHO would have ventured to predict three months ago, that the Baroda *imbroglio* would become history without running the gauntlet of a parliamentary debate. The truth is there was nothing more to say about it. Interest in the story had been discounted to the last farthing, and the withdrawal of Mr. Sullivan's motion, although Sir George Campbell was understood to be at its back, seems to have been a relief to all parties. The *Westminster Review* for July sums up the case heavily against both the Home and Indian Governments, and it is an evil precedent that a case of such importance to the people of India and their princes should pass without notice in Parliament. Mr. Sullivan was not perhaps the man for the motion, for though he speaks well, he commands no influence in the House. The Government professed to be anxious for the debate, but Mr. Sullivan does not seem to have believed them to be in earnest, and the motion was dropped from the order book without a remark.

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THE metrical system will be in force in Egypt from the 1st January next. In order to accustom the public to the new system, its application will be obligatory at first only in transactions with the Government administration, and the Dairia: but in 1878 it is to become compulsory throughout the country. In India, we are afraid to take a single step in the direction of reforming our weights and measures, although every bazaar in the country is a rogues' paradise from the confusion that prevails, and the endless diversities in the so-called standards.

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THE Home papers fully understand the difficulty with Burmah. We cannot punish the murderers of Mr. Margary without carrying a British force through Burmah, and an expedition of this nature would involve the command by our gun-boats of the Irrawaddy from Rangoon to Bhamo—a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles. The King of Burmah is naturally jealous of giving us this power over the great riverway of his kingdom; and as naturally it seems intolerable to us that this jealousy should shelter a crime like the massacre at Manwyne, as well as block the desired trade route to Western China. It is a source of satisfaction, we think, that the difficulty will be dealt with as an *English* and not an *Indian* one. If war were finally resolved upon against either China or Burmah, or both, it would be an English war and not an Indian one. India would simply contribute forces as she did for the expedition to Abyssinia.

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MR. MACKENZIE insists in another long letter to the *Times* that the visit of the Prince as planned, can only end in one of three results—

1. If the Prince keeps within the proposed expenditure, even with all his grace and cordial manner, the visit has every chance of being a failure, and the blame will eventually attach to the Prince instead of the Government.

2. Should he expend anything like the required amount, and attempt to defray it out of his own limited income, he will hamper himself and family for life.

3. Should the money be expended, and he has to come to the country for a supplementary vote, Government should take the entire responsibility of this beforehand, as otherwise it will be most unwise for the Prince to exceed the sum allotted by Parliament.

A very needless fuss is, we think, being made over this question. We may be sure that the Prince will spend whatever it is becoming for him to spend, and as England is anxious to contribute her share and India not willing that she should do more, the agitation of the matter should cease. The Prince is coming: and his visit will not be spoiled by niggardliness.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes to us: "I wish you would enlighten "the public as to the result of the Commission appointed last year "to enquire into the Stevens' murder case. I do not remember "having seen anything about it in the newspapers; and it is a pity "that the police should have their own way entirely. I hope "Government is not keeping things quiet." It is most extraordinary that this case, after commanding so much attention and creating so much public excitement that the Government even appointed a special Commission to enquire into it upon the spot, should now, as if by consent of all parties, be disposed of without the publication of Mr. Cockerell's report. The report *must* be published, let its nature be what it may, or must be called for in Parliament. The Commissioners have kept their own counsel very closely, but their report will, we suspect, convince the community of the mistake made in getting up the Stevens' subscription.

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MR. LEWIS HYNES, of the Bombay Mint, publishes some interesting letters on "the fall in silver," in the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Hynes has the merit of seing and stating clearly the magnitude of the task urged upon the Government, when it is required to change the standard. He tells us that, "*at the very least*, it would take seven years to effect the change, as the gold required for coinage, except what is already in India, could not be bought with silver, but would have to be received in payment of the balance of trade due to India, and that ninety millions of gold would require to be coined before it could be considered the standard of the country; that it would take at least seven years to collect this gold and probably longer; and that the direct losses on the change, which would have to be met from the revenues of India, would be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions if the change were carried out in seven years, but would be lessened if the period were extended."

If India demonetizes silver, we may reasonably look for a very rapid decline in the value of the metal, and it may well fall from 55*d.* to 40*d.* per ounce. The economic effects of changing our standard no one can foresee, but they ought to be forecast carefully before such a change is seriously thought of. We suggest to Mr. Hynes that he should reprint his letters in independent form. We know that he has given much attention to the subject, and we should like him to forecast the effects of demonetizing silver upon the value of *both* metals. Ten years ago we were advised to change our standard on the ground that silver was rising in value as compared with gold. To-day we are asked to do so on the ground that it is falling. We are ourselves inclined to the belief that India had better retain her silver standard under present circumstances; and that instead of the moment being opportune for the change, it is the reverse. We should like to see Mr. Hynes reconsider this carefully; for he has spoken hastily.

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Is it possible, in these days, to kindle in Europe the flames of a great religious war? The question is not without positive practical interest. It is abundantly evident that the dominant party in the Roman Church, would do so if it could. In support of his charge that they contemplate a war of religion, Mr. Gladstone quotes the following words of Cardinal Manning spoken in January 1874:—

"Now, when the nations of Europe have revolted, and when they have dethroned, as far as men can dethrone, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and when they have made the usurpation of the Holy City a part of international law, when all this has been done, there is only one solution of the difficulty—a solution I fear impending—and that

is the terrible scourge of continental war—a war which will exceed the horrors of any of the wars of the First Empire. I do not see how this can be averted. And it is my firm conviction that, in spite of all obstacles, the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be put again in his own rightful place." And we learn that the prospect of Cardinal Manning is brightening, and that it becomes more and more probable that he himself will by-and-bye fill the chair of "the Vicar of Jesus Christ."

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THE Holy See, though unflinching enough on occasions, sometimes shows remarkable dexterity in the art of serving two masters. "Through its embassy at the Vatican, the French Government, it is reported at Rome, has asked the Holy See that the Sacred Congregation of Rites may authorise the French bishops to recite in the churches a prayer for the preservation of the Republic. This authorisation will not be refused, but, in order to avoid offending the political susceptibilities of a majority of the Bishops, the formula "God save the Republic"—*Domine salvam fac Republicam*—will be altered to "God save the people"—*Salvum fac Populum*."

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IF our Eurasian friends do not enter on the heritage provided for them in the upland districts of India, where by humbling themselves to honorable toil, they might form prosperous agricultural communities, they will by-and-bye find themselves supplanted by colonies of Scotchmen. The *Overland Mail* gives a copy of the petition presented in Parliament by Sir George Campbell, from the "East India Colonisation" Society and others in Edinburgh," praying for aid from Government in originating a scheme of emigration to India. When the "canny" Scotch mind has satisfied itself that the idea is practicable and the prospect hopeful, Scotch enterprise will sooner or later make the attempt. It has often been urged on Government that the planting of such colonies is the only way of providing a hopeful future for the growing numbers of poor Europeans and Eurasians in the country. We are afraid that the invincible repugnance of the majority of these to manual labour, would prove a serious barrier in the way of any such undertaking on the part of Government, though that consideration may be no sufficient reason why an attempt should not be made. In the plains, where Europeans cannot undertake manual labour, it is easy to see why Eurasians will not. But were a colony of Europeans to settle on some favourable hill tract, Eurasians might be induced to join them, and some of our "loafing" population might honourably redeem the wretched life they lead in our cities. Something may come of this "East India Colonisation" project before very long.

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IT is commonly asserted that the cause of blindness being so common among natives is that they sleep exposed to the moon's rays. Some even believe that contortions of the face are caused in the same way. The Moon is supposed to take a mischievous pleasure in putting out the eyes and twisting the faces of those whom she catches asleep unveiled from her rays. More reasonable is the belief in the moon's effect on the weather. Those who have watched its changes closely, have believed that there is a connection between these and the changes of the moon, and when we know the influence of these on the oceanic tides, such a connection does not seem incredible. We now find Dr. Coates declaring himself a convert to the belief, that malarious fevers are influenced by the revolutions of the moon. He laughed at the belief, as most of us are inclined to do, till he had studied the subject, and met with confirmatory cases. He thinks that the influence is to be accounted for by the tides. We quote his words: "In thinking through the subject, and seeing the effect of aerial "moisture in determining fever attacks, it struck me that during "spring tides, that is, at new moon periods, when the water "encroaches to its highest and ebbs to its lowest, the greatest amount "of moist decomposable debris is exposed to evaporation, which, "rising in the air, may pass far beyond the tidal range. Dr. "Meadows meets these at Chittagong; Dr. Green and Dr. Cowan at "Comilla; and Dr. Ghose largely at Rungpore. It is curious that "the late Dr. Balfour met them first in Cooch Behar, which is just "above Rungpore. The proposed explanation may not be the correct "one, still the subject deserves further attention." Dr. Giraud was supposed some ten or a dozen years ago, to have disproved this notion, but the observations on which he rested his conclusion were open to objection. The question we believe, must still be regarded as an open one.

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GENERAL BIDDULPH tells us that the children of the Sunawur Asylum cost Rs. 344 each per annum, those at Meerut Rs. 314, and those at Aboo School Rs. 288. He tells us also that the wife of the chaplain of Umritsur has this season arranged for a certain number of children from Mean-Meer and from Umritsur to be located in the hills under her own charge, and that she hoped to be able to manage for seven children from each place, at a total cost of £100 only. The other rates certainly seem high.

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THE *Indian Evangelical Review* wishes "the *Friend* all prosperity in the best sense of the word," but says it "can hope for that "only as it gives effect to those views of religion and religious "matters generally, which are common to the mass of earnest Chris-"tians in this and the mother country. The emasculated Christiani-"ty of certain *literati*, who affect to sneer at what they think the "vulgar views of the people, should never find a place in the good "old Serampore journal. A little less horror of Exeter Hall and "its associations is desirable on many grounds."

Are we to understand that there is no earnestness amongst Christians except those of the Exeter Hall type? Pusey, Faber, Newman, are not earnest Christians. Bishops Wilson and Dealtry and Harding were; but Bishops Douglas and Milman, Bishops Meurin and Steins are not. Frankly, this spirit is hateful to us: and it is views of this order that we strive to discredit. Evangelical in our own convictions, we abhor the narrow exclusiveness which thinks there is no earnest Christianity outside Exeter Hall.

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A LOVER of asparagus would like to know if nothing can be done to improve the character of the plant grown in India. In France there are immense plains devoted to its culture, and the yield is valued at 2,000 francs per acre; and it is also cultivated between the vines. French cultivators never cut asparagus, but break it off. The greatest attention is paid to earthing up the stems, so as to have the stalks perfectly white and succulent. A single stem will bring from five to one hundred sous, according to the season. High manuring produces stems of great size and oftentimes of eccentric shape, becoming flat, bent, and contorted, and these malformations can be reproduced by cuttings—a peculiarity incident to other plants also.

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FATHER SECCHI, of the observatory at Rome, has produced a second edition of his magnificent work—"The Sun." But it is a new work rather than a new edition. *The surface of the sun* resembles a sea incessantly agitated. The nature of the sun's spots are still matter of debate, but they are undoubtedly subject to periodicity, and affect the radiations of the great luminary, and the physical and organic phenomena of the planets.

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WE are not aware whether any attempt has yet been made to bring the Japan lacquer tree—*Rhus vernix*—into India, but if not it certainly should be. It is from the sap of the *Rhus* and the oil of the *Bignonia tomentosa* that the exquisite lacquer of Japan is made, but both the manner of preparing it and the mode of applying it are, we believe, a secret. Old laque like good lace is very costly. Forty to sixty pounds are said to be given in Japan itself for specimens of it not a foot square. Ordinary Japan-ware does not approach in beauty the ancient specimens of the art in old Japan families. The laque is said to be yielded by every part of the *Rhus* tree, and has the consistency of treacle, the first coating being thin and yellowish, the second of a brownish tinge, and the last a bright mahogany.

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THE difficulties in the way of social intercourse between native gentlemen and ourselves seem next to insuperable, and we notice the suggestion of the *Indian Mirror* that Calcutta should have a sort of cosmopolitan club, in which European and native gentlemen might meet on terms of equality, for social converse "Can we not have a place for this purpose then? We ourselves "are ready to do what we can to further this end. And what more "can we do than raise a few thousand rupees for the erection of a "building with this cosmopolitan object. We are prepared to come "forward with our money, if our enlightened and influential coun-"trymen will contribute theirs, and the European community give "what they can, and should, for a purpose that concerns all alike. "We expect a response from our contemporaries in this matter."

We wish the *Mirror* success very heartily, but our growing fear is that the climate exhausts men too much, to permit of the hope that a Club of this nature could be made attractive enough to draw men to it in the evenings, when most of us are too worn out to regard even indispensable visits as anything but an affliction. As a rule, both official and mercantile men

work very hard in Calcutta, and the easy chair and the after dinner cheroot seem the most natural way of spending the evening, nothing but really good music being powerful enough to overcome them.

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THE *Westminister Reviewers* think they have detected a fallacy in the argument on which Paley bases his Natural Theology. While Mr. Mill's conclusion was that "in the present state of our knowledge, "the adaptations in nature afford a large balance of probability in "favor of creation by intelligence," the *Reviewers* have discovered that both Paley and Mill made a profound mistake. They tell us *in their last number (p. 187)* that, humiliating as the confession is, a trick of hocus-pocus will now have to be reckoned among the weapons of theology. "The facts shew plainly that such has been the case." The question is—why, if marks of utility and adaptation are conclusive of design in the works of man, should they not be considered equally conclusive in the works of nature; and the oracles proceed to tell us—why. We shall draw their argument out simply into a series of propositions. An intelligent maker, as opposed to blind chance, may be inferred from the marks of adaptation and utility in the works of a *watch* with readiness and certainty; but the watch-finder is not guided solely by these marks of adaptation and utility in inferring an intelligent maker therefrom. He would recognize an intelligent maker just as surely in a bit of the watch case, as in a whole time-keeper, though marks of adaptation and utility were wanting in the fragment. The true reason why he would infer an intelligent maker in either case, is simply that he sees marks of human workmanship thereon. For wherever we see marks of what we recognize as human-workmanship we recognize design, as *all* the works of man are products of an intelligent or designing mind.

In other words, the works of a watch enable us "with readiness and certainty" to infer that an intelligent maker designed them, because we see at a glance that they are the work of a man. But we could not infer this from the marks themselves, if we did not already know that the watch was made by an intelligent maker. Let then the works only be such and their adaptations and utility such as man cannot rival, and it is certain that an intelligent maker can have had no hand therein whatever. The, work in this case must have sprung from processes of blind force and not from intelligence. There is no intelligence in the universe but Man's!

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WE noticed a few issues back, the extreme uncertainty which exists as to the part played by *alcohol* in the system. Is it injurious to persons in ordinary health: or does it really minister power to the frame? At present, there is no certain reply from science, but we have little doubt what the final answer will be. If taken habitually in more than moderate quantities, not only does it afford no help to vital action but it is a positively noxious agent. As little doubt we think can there be on the other hand, that used in moderation, stimulants are amongst those "creatures of God" that may be received with thankfulness. In particular, do we believe this to be true in advanced life, and in the case of persons whose employments exhaust the nervous forces.

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FEW amongst our readers will remember O'Connell personally; for he was born but six years after Bonaparte, and has been dead nearly 30 years, although his name is still familiar as a household word amongst us. Educated at St. Omers and Donai, he became a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1794, and was called to the Bar four years afterwards. Emmets' trial was the starting point in his political life. The two great movements with which his name will ever be associated, were those of Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Union; and although he failed in the latter, one does not need to be an Irishman to feel something of enthusiasm for the "Great Liberator." He was journeying to Rome when death overtook him at Genoa in 1847. As he passed through Paris a deputation waited upon him, and addressed him through Montalembert in the following words:—

"We are come to tender to you the affectionate and respectful homage we owe to the man of the age who has done most for the dignity and liberty of mankind, and especially for the political instruction of Catholic nations. We admire in you the man who has accomplished the noblest achievement that can be given to man to conceive in this world—the man who, without shedding a drop of blood, has reconquered the nationality of his country and the political rights of eight millions of Catholics. You are the man not only of one nation—you are the man of all Christendom. Your glory is not only Irish—it is Catholic. Wherever Catholics begin anew to practice civic virtues, and devote themselves to the conquest of their legislative rights, after God, it is your work. Wherever religion tends to emancipate itself from the thraldom in which several generations of sophists and bigots have placed it, to you, after God, it is indebted."

Englishman were hardly just to O'Connell while he lived, and we suppose could not be so. His eloquence was matchless. We never heard him but once, but the music of his voice lingers in our memory *till now*. He was speaking against capital punishment, and we well remember his saying that he had known six men in his own practice, hanged for crimes of which they were innocent. Ireland has been commemorating the Centenary of his birth. He was born 6th August 1775 of an old but impoverished family in the south.

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THE oasis of Murchaba, of which Merv is the capital, contains, it is said, about 200,000 Tekke, 50,000 Saraiks, and 3,000 Solors, all Turcomans of pure descent. Notwithstanding their small extent of arable land, the people live in plenty, owing to the fertility of the soil Proud of their agricultural wealth, and glorying in their ancient. independence, they have long, considered their city an inaccessible or, at all events, an impregnable place. Of late however the Russian advance has struck terror into their hearts, and the conviction that the children of the White Czar may be shortly expected on a trip to their remote city, is pretty general among them. At all events so says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. "It is singularly lucky, says the writer, for the Russians that towards the end of June they should have received intelligence from Merv, giving them a general idea of the statistics and institutions of the place. About that time, one Kurban Ali arrived at the fortress of Petro Alexandrovsk, the capital of Russian Khiva, carrying letters from certain Persian prisoners at Merv to Colonel Ivanoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the province. The writers of these letters, Madali Khan and Ibrahim Sultan, were captured some years ago in a raid, and in deference to their aristocratic birth are allowed to reside in a kind of honourable captivity until released by their friends or Government. Learning the Russian purpose of visiting the place of their involuntary abode, they thought it good policy to put themselves into communication with the "coming men," Among other subjects too delicate to have transpired, their opportune missive alluded to the Russian soldier Kideyeff, kidnapped by the Turcomans while escorting a caravan, and detained as a valuable hostage at Merv. Kideyeff, the Persian correspondents of Colonel Ivanoff assure the high and mighty, majestic, benign, and, indeed, perfectly "red" Commander-in-Chief (the latter epithet forms the climax of a Turcoman eulogium), is doing well, and enjoys the advantage of being befriended by the writers of the epistle Quite as worthy of acceptance as the written communication was what Kurban Ali was instructed to impart orally. Upon Colonel Ivanoff inquiring how it was that so diminutive a community as that of Murchaba, should have been permitted to prey upon its neighbours and keep the Persian and Bokhara forces at bay, Kurban Ali replied that the peculiar tactics of the Tekke, consist in night attacks, made with terrific fury and force, that had hitherto borne down all resistance. Colonel Ivanoff answered the friendly communication of Madali Khan without loss of time, and profited by the opportunity for sending a message to the rulers of Merv."

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MR. THURLOW WEED tells the Americans in a letter to the *Tribune* that during the first year of the late civil war, the Queen herself personally, on no less than three occasions, contributed essentially to the preservation of peace between America and England. On two occasions, they were suggestions from the French Government that Her Majesty discouraged. The first was the proposition for the intervention of France and England, for recognising the Confederate Government. The second was the introduction into Parliament, after an interview by the mover with the French Emperor, of a resolution repudiating the blockade. The feeling in England was so strongly in favor of the Confederate States, that, but for the reluctance of the Queen, both measures would have been adopted when the dispatch demanding the surrender of Mason and Slidell was read finally to the Queen, and the consequences of a refusal were explained, Her Majesty was greatly distressed at the idea of war. Taking the despatch to the Prince Consort, who was in his last illness, sitting in his apartment, the Queen asked him, we are told, to read it, saying that she thought both the language and spirit needlessly harsh and peremptory. The Prince concurring with Her Majesty, made several erasures and interlineations in the despatch, in which amended form it was returned to the Premier Lord Palmerston. In relating this incident

to Sir Henry Holland the Queen added, "that was the last time the Prince used his pen."

The story is not at all unlikely to be true. The Prince Consort could have had little sympathy with the intense insularity of English statesmen. England was separated by more than the English Channel from the Continent throughout the war, and the misdirection of her sympathies in the struggle will long remain a blot upon her history. It ought to be remembered, however, that it was the statesmen and monied classes of the country, and not the workmen, whose sympathies were so strangely perverted. The Continental nations saw clearly the real issue that was being fought out, although neither English statesmen nor English churchmen were able to discern it. The French Emperor saw it clearly too, but then he had an 'idea' to accomplish, and he sacrificed everything to its fulfilment. A great Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, *Republic* was developing itself all over North America and overshadowing the earth with its might. And the foundation of a Great Latin Roman Catholic *Empire*, side by side with this republic, to hold it in check and as a counterpoise to its weight in the world, was the idea that filled Louis Napoleon's mind, and led him to his fate. For the empire had really fallen in Mexico ere it fell at Sedan. The peremptory order to embark his troops and retire from Mexico, was a deeper humiliation than the surrender at Sedan, and was probably felt to be so by the Emperor himself. The fatal error of Louis Napoleon's reign was this attempt to found a Latin empire in the West. The truer sympathies and deeper insight of the Prince Consort saved England from all complicity in such a policy, but English statesmen plentiful as blackberries were ready to lend themselves to the dream, and Mr. Weed now tells us that they were counteracted by our good little Queen.

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WE have now two distinct and conflicting decisions of the law courts, as to the doctrine of the Church of England on the subject of Eternal punishment. In the prosecution of Dr. Williams in 1863—the famous *Essays and Reviews* case—the Privy Council, with the concurrence of both Archbishops and the Bishop of London, ruled that the Church of England had made no authoritative declaration in any of her formularies as to the doctrine; while Sir R. Phillimore now boldly affirms that she has, resting the assertion on the damnatory—or as it is the sincere-insincere fashion of the age to call them minatory—clauses of the Athanasian creed. The judgment of the Dean of Arches will of course be appealed against. The ecclesiastical courts are true to the traditions of the Church, and yield nothing to authority or reason that they are not forced to yield. One might have supposed that a decision of the Privy Council, in which both Archbishops and the Bishop of London had concurred, would have been felt by Sir R. Phillimore to bar further litigation on the point, the more so as the judgment simply ruled that the Church had left the doctrine an open question. As a fact, Sir R. Phillimore no more believes in the doctrine than Mr. Jennings, for no one believes in it. The human mind happily is so constituted that such a belief is not possible to it. It is difficult to get men to be honest with themselves in such matters. Were this doctrine true, the procreation of children, which is nowhere made obligatory upon men, would be a crime of the deepest dye, the only fitting atonement for which would be to murder every child in infancy. There is no escape whatever from the dilemma. You are under no obligation to beget children, and yet you do so; professing all the while to believe that the vast majority of your offspring will be a curse and horror throughout eternity. The men who say they believe it, simply deceive themselves. We are so made that it is impossible for any one who is not insane to believe it. And the insane prove their belief by commendably cutting the throats of their children, before they have learnt to know good from evil.

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THE reluctance of Protestant writers to believe in such cases as that of Louise Lateau, the Belgian ecstatica, is mainly attributable to the notorious character of eclesiastical miracles. There seems no reason to doubt that in the present case the peculiar phenomena called stigmata, or marks of the wounds which our Lord suffered in his passion, really do appear upon this young woman's person at stated intervals. The medical men, who have examined the phenomena with every care, are convinced that no deception is practised; and that, let the cause be what it may, the phenomena are real. The *Indian Mirror* tells us that it is supposed by many that the stigmata can be artificially produced, and it publishes the following advertisement which it says is to be found in the *Morgenzeitung* newspaper of Breslau: 'Marriageable girls who wish to wear the stigmata or 'to be instructed in the art of *stigmatizing* others may in all 'confidence address Madame Franciska Schlecker, midwife, 'Domstrasse 20. Kind treatment, low prices, absolute secresy.' "And the lady who inserts this advertisement is a Roman Catholic." May we ask our contemporary whether he quotes the paper in question at first or second hand. Most of the cases of 'stigmatization' on record, are those of women, but the first in order of time, we believe, was that of the great founder of the Franciscans, Saint Francis of Assisi; and several other instances are recorded in which men are reported to have received the marks. Dr. Huguet accounts, we are told, for the appearances in the present case thus: "The soul puts in motion the nervous "fluid, the nervous fluid puts the blood in motion toward those "points of the body which in Louise's memory answer to "those in Christ's body through which the blood flowed."

If the doctors can get no nearer to an explanation of these curious appearances than this, they might as well, we think, frankly give the whole matter up. It is very unwarrantable to conclude that they are miraculous, for we do not know what is miraculous, and the attitude of candid and well informed persons will be that of watchful, patient interest for some satisfactory insight into their true nature. The very worst use to put them to is that of religious controversy. The phenomena appear we know not how. They attest no message to us, and claim to attest none, but occur just as clairvoyant and spiritualistic phenomena occur, and should be observed in the same way. There is a natural tendency amongst Romanists to look upon them as miraculous attestations of the truth of what Rome teaches, in the same way as the Wesleyan Methodists look upon the strange and beautiful appearances that floated over the dead body of Mrs. Patterson for several days as proof of the truth of Wesleyan doctrine. We can hardly put such phenomena to a worse use; for if the doctrines themselves are not true, no outward phenomena will make them so.

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SOME time ago we observed that the Ultramontanes were bent on making capital out of the O'Connell Centenary, holding up O'Connell as a saint rather than a patriot—as nothing, indeed, if not a devout son of Rome. The banquet which terminated the proceedings in Dublin ended in an explosion. The Lord Mayor, who was under the influence of the Church party, in giving the toast of "the Legislative Independence of Ireland," called on Sir Charles Gavin Duffy to reply, while the crowd would listen to no one but Mr. Butt. The Lord Mayor lost his temper, stood on his chair and shouted; the Bishop of Nantes shouted too, but the audience outdid them in powers of vociferation. Mr. Butt attempted to sprinkle oil on the troubled waters, but the Lord Mayor refused to listen to him, and finally left the hall in high dudgeon; and while some of the quieter order were trying to listen to Mr. Butt, the gas was turned off and the O'Connell Centenary Banquet ended in darkness, if not in silence.

If we are to believe the Liberator himself, in his parliamentary speeches, his church principles were by no means those of the Ultramontanes. He said in a speech delivered on August 5th 1831: "He was for no exclusive church, and hoped the time would come when every man would resort to his priest as to his doctor or lawyer, and pay the man whose aid he might require." On September 9th 1831: "He, for one, wished to state—and he made the declaration in the presence of that God who would judge him by what he then stated to eternal weal or woe—that he should be as strenuous an opponent of Catholic ascendancy in Ireland as any Protestant in that country." Again in May 25th 1832 he declared that he would concede to every man what he claimed for himself—"full and unrestricted freedom of opinion, and the undoubted and inalienable right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." These were his own declarations, and we are inclined to believe that they were sincere, and not to believe with Mr. Disraeli that he was "the hired mouthpiece of the Jesuits."

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MR. DALE, the well-known non-conformist minister in Birmingham, has published a book on the Atonement, which, judging from the notices we have seen, it would be worth while to study. Not that Mr. Dale has cleared up the mystery of the Atonement, which none of us expect he should, but he appears to have treated the subject in a more enlightened spirit than theologians have been wont to do. He rests the assertion that we have a spiritual life as well as a natural, and a relation to spiritual facts and persons as well as to natural phenomena, simply on an appeal to the consciousness of Christians—a ground which the sceptic cannot admit for the excellent reason that he never felt it, and which is the only ground we know of on which spiritual truth can resist every attack. He shows that there is a direc

relation between the death of Christ and the remission of sin; that this and other spiritual facts have not been, and perhaps cannot in this world, be satisfactorily explained; that yet we cannot but attempt to frame a theory of the efficacy of Christ's death, for "it is one of the instincts of our Christian life to add knowledge to faith." He shows that there have been successive theories of the Atonement in the history of the Church, all of which have been rejected in turn. Yet *the fact is independent of all theories.* "For it is not "the *doctrine* of the death of Christ that atones for human "sin, but the death itself. And great as are the uses of the "doctrine in promoting the healthy and vigorious development of "the spiritual life, the death of Christ has such a wonderful 'power that *it inspires faith* in God and purifies the heart, though "the doctrine of the atonement may be unknown or denied." It is of importance to get such a declaration as this spoken and published by a leading nonconformist; for that full belief in the *doctrine* is essential to salvation is still weekly proclaimed from the majority of our pulpits.

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THE columns of a contemporary this week contained an account of Mr. George Müller's asylum for children near Bristol, where "nearly 2,000 children are maintained, fed, clothed, educated, and "sent forth with some occupation fitted to make them useful and "honourable members of society." The remarkable thing about Müller's institution is that it is supported by *prayer*. No contributions are asked for: visitors usually purchase small pamphlets giving an account of *the Lord's dealings with G. Müller*," and presents of money and other valuables flow in in abundance to enable the establishment to be carried on. While chronicling the great things from abroad, let us be mindful of the small things at home. It has come to our knowledge that under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association—although we believe others, who are not young men, have a beneficent hand in it—an undertaking has been lately commenced, and carried on for some time successfully, which also depends for its support on unsolicited contributions, which are believed to come in in answer to prayer. It is not a large undertaking, but is characterized, we are certain, by the most benevolent motives, and may be productive of no little good in a quarter where good is much needed. A Sunday morning breakfast is given every week in Bow Bazaar Street to a considerable number of poor people—Whites and Eurasians we believe. If we are rightly informed, admission is by tickets distributed gratuitously, but so as to ensure that, as far as may be, the recipients shall be the needy and deserving. A substantial meal is given, and a few Christian friends attend and take the opportunity of ministering, as they can, to their moral and spiritual wants. We are not in a position to furnish further facts, as we have not been authorized to call public attention to the matter. No means have been taken, we believe, to advertise it, and there has been no general begging on its account. The beneficent workers are evidently not among those who blow a trumpet before them, and we advise our readers who may wish to know more on the subject to apply for information to the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who will doubtless be glad to furnish it.

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THE *Statesman* quotes a passage from Mr. Mill to the effect that a fall in the value of the currency of any country "might be "accounted an advantage if integrity and faith were of no import- "ance in the world, and to industry and commerce in particular." It would of course be a violation of integrity and good faith for any Government purposely to debase its currency for the sake of the debtor class of the community; but that is not the question. The fall in the present case has come about of itself, and as the belief was being propagated that it was doing such mischief that our standard ought to be changed, we thought it desirable to point out that the mischief is partial only, and that as a fact the country as a whole is likely to derive more benefit from the fall than harm. If the Government were producing the change intentionally, Mill's strictures might perhaps be applied thereto. By adopting gold as our standard because of the present fall in silver, we might produce economic results of fatal moment to the people; and we therefore point out that the evil is likely to be more than counterbalanced by the good. The question is—whether it is not wiser to await the natural adjustment of things to the altered value of money, that will take place of itself, than force a solution in the interests of the classes that are now suffering by changing our standard. But what a comment does not this sudden fall in the value of money furnish upon the permanent settlement-mongers of the country? We have been long insisting that even our 30 years' leases form o long a settlement on this very ground; and here is a sudden fall of 10 per cent. in the value of money just as they are being re-issued in Western India and the North-West Provinces. As to the currency, the Government should at once appoint a commission to report upon the whole matter.

THE RUSSIANS AT MERV.

IT is difficult for us to express adequately our sense of the unwisdom of the attitude with which the advance of Russia in Central Asia is watched by the great majority of Englishmen. That attitude is not merely unwise, but most unworthy. Our almost insane dread of the Russian advance has already plunged the nation into war, three times over within forty years, and would long ere this have involved us in strife with half Asia, if the counsels of the "alarmist" school had been followed, and we had pushed our armies forward to Quettah and Herat. It was the insane dread of Russia alone that led us into the iniquitous Affghan War, the memory of which we try to persuade ourselves has died out of that country. The same fear led us into the gigantic folly of the Crimean war, and finally entailed the Persian war upon us in 1857. It seems impossible to make our countrymen see that Russia has a legitimate right in Asia as ourselves. The frontier difficulties and complications in which she is constantly involved, by the conduct of the semi-civilized powers in her neighbourhood, are to English minds simply so many devices for furthering her final intention of picking a quarrel with ourselves, and precipitating all the tribes of Asia upon India. She is nearly a thousand miles away from our only frontier on which she can advance, owing to the nature of the intervening country, while one would really imagine that she was within a couple of marches of that frontier, and could cross it any moment she pleased. Thus some of our readers may possibly remember the pamphlet, published by Chapman in 1866, entitled *Our North-West Frontier*, that excited so much attention at the time, and was the immediate prelude to the Persian war. To shew that we are not misrepresenting the folly we would discredit, we shall quote a few sentences from it:—

"It were well for our statesmen to bestow some little atten- "tion upon this matter. They have still time. A few years, "perhaps a few months hence, it may be too late. At least "every hour's delay aggravates the difficulty and increases "the cost of the work. Therefore I repeat, let this frontier "be looked to at once. For we may be surprised! "It is a plain fact which is here asserted, and dares con- "tradiction from any quarter, that when the proposed ex- "pedition to the Gulf shall perhaps within a few days from "this time dismantle the southern portion of our frontier of "its European troops, an enemy debouching at the Bolan "mouth upon the plain at Shikarpoor might march to Suk- "kur, through Shikarpoor, and at Sukkur cross the Indus, "without the possibility of its being opposed by more than "one foot regiment of Sepoys, of whom a large proportion "would be found in hospital at this sickly period of the year. "It is true the Sind Irregular Horse are on the line. It "is true that these troops would do all that men could do. "But a handful of cavalry, however good, cannot be opposed "single-handed to an organized invading army. And the fact "remains to be contradicted, that if the Russo-Persio force "should debouch to-morrow, it could reach Sukkur, and es- "tablish itself at Bukkur and Roree, without meeting eight "hundred bayonets."

That it would require an outlay of twenty millions of money and six months' arduous concentration of her resources at the Caspian, for Russia to place even a small unopposed force upon the Sindh frontier, seems never to enter the minds of such writers. The notion of a Persian army invading India is almost too ridiculous to be seriously noticed. If Russia were to contemplate such an invasion, she knows well that she would have to do it herself; and though she were to concentrate at Astrabad all the resources for offensive warfare of the Russian Empire, leaving nothing but garrisons at every other point of her territories, she would find the task of invasion upon the only scale that would have a chance of success impossible to her. Still more: though she could bind Persia and all Central Asia in one common purpose with her, an invasion with any rational hope of success would still be impossible, as the least exact acquaintance with the necessities of modern warfare might make plain to us. Sixty or seventy years

ago, Russia was credited with the settled purpose of making all Europe Cossack, and this wild notion lasted down to the Crimean war. She is now credited in the same way with the intention of making all Asia Cossack; and it is with indignant impatience that we listen to the *proof* of her purposes, and of her capacity for executing them. At one time, it is all Japan that is to be certainly appropriated; at another, China; and then India. Our real danger arises from our own mischievous folly in filling the bazaars of the country with the notion that our rule is unstable from the near presence of a more powerful nation than ourselves. The whole press of India and our enlightened Foreign Office seem bent on doing their best to fill the *budmashes* of the country with the belief that a chance will certainly come for them, at no distant day, for striking a blow against order, and subverting the Government of the country. There is no danger to India from the Russian advance, but that which our own childish folly is itself creating. Instead of treating the extension of the Russian border as so much gain to civilization, a matter of interest to ourselves as well as to the Russian people, we persist in regarding it as a menace. Regard it as we may, we shall not retard it a single hour, nor a single march. How infinitely wiser then would it be, recognizing it as inevitable, to rejoice in the manifest gain there is therein to humanty.

The counsels which are urged upon the Government by the alarmists are amusing from their very extravagance, while they are urged with a seriousness that leaves no doubt of the sincerity of their authors. Thus we have been told that we committed a fatal mistake in 1856, in not relieving Kars, or retaking it from the Russians. The conquest of Georgia would have been easy we were assured, as the forces of Russia were isolated owing to the physical features of the country and the communications being imperfect. We ought, it seems, to have thrown ourselves into the Circassian struggle for independence, launched an English navy upon the Caspian, made a railway between it and the Black Sea, and made the Caucasus our frontier line for the defence of India! Through our omission to do so, both Persia and Afghanistan are now, we are assured, thoroughly commanded by Russia and lie at her mercy; and from Samarkhand a Russian army has only to promenade through Affghanistan upon our frontier. "The whole of the base line, which might have been "seized by Great Britain, ~~is now in the possession of~~ "Russia—the line that would have been most suitable for "the defence of India." And this incredible nonsense is debated at our Foreign Office as though it were statesmanship!

While Englishmen are watching with the utmost jealousy every footstep of Russia in Central Asia, the *Moscow Gazette*, in noticing our efforts to open up a trade route with Western China *viâ* Yunnan, is writing as follows:—

"The strong desire of the English to establish an overland route between the Indian ports and the inner provinces of China will not be put down either by the dangers of the route or by political complications. The advantages to be derived from establishing this route to China do not excite in us any other feeling but that of admiration for so remarkably far-sighted a policy. We cannot blame the English for being an enterprising and farsighted people, and had much better take them for an example. The isolated state of China cannot possibly last long; and England is getting ready for political changes that may take place in this ancient empire, her commercial interests occupying the foremost position. But the Queen of the Seas prefers an overland route to China as the shortest, and Russia, whose commercial intercourse with China has ever been conducted overland, should do her best to revive her stagnant trade with her. All that is necessary for the purpose is an improvement in the means of communication and the tranquillization of our Siberian-China frontier. The first will be attained by the construction of the Siberian railway; and as to the second, the civil wars on our frontier being chronic, and the Chinese Government unable to put them down, Russia has an indisputable right to interfere for the purpose of tranquillizing that part of the country, and punishing those who, some years ago, plundered a Russian caravan at Shikho."

Can any one doubt that she has the right to do so? And should Englishmen not feel some shame at the broad spirit which characterizes these remarks? Our Foreign Office and Army between them contrive to make the Russian advance mean potential war; while that advance is as natural and legitimate as our own, as every one not blinded by national self-love can see. The Foreign Office has become positively diseased upon the subject, and it is not the public but the Government that is doing the mischief. Grant Duff is one of the few English statesmen who have not lost their heads on the subject, and he utters but the language of sober reason in his notes when he says: "So "far from having any cause to fear Russian aggression, we "could, if need were, which God forbid, make her position in "Central Asia wholly intolerable." Were every diplomatic scrap upon the subject in the Foreign Office consigned to the flames, and the department required never to open a chart of Central Asia, nor to look at a report thereon for the next ten years—it would be well for the country.

OUR ARMY.

[By an old Officer.]

THE Duke of Cambridge lately stated his readiness to lead the Aldershott division of the army, at the shortest notice, to any part of the world to which it might be ordered. We do not doubt that he would do so, for he comes of a family celebrated for personal courage, and he proved on the bloody field of Inkerman that he was a worthy scion of our Royal House. About his discretion we may have some misgivings, but this has nothing to do with our present subject. A general's honor is in the hands of his troops, and no one would speak so confidently if not perfectly assured of their efficiency. But this says nothing more than that the Aldershott command is what he describes; for we find him subsequently giving a most lamentable account of the general position of things military, on the authority of his high position as Commander-in-Chief, who, he justly remarks, "ought to know and fearlessly speak the truth." Happy would it be for England and for this country, if all our officials would evince the same candour. The Duke has distinctly shown, in defiance of Mr. Hardy's emphatic statements to the contrary in the House of Commons, that recruiting is miserably deficient; that the men who are brought to the colors are undersized and under-aged; that short service is a failure and the reserve a myth, since the men liberated after three years for the purpose of forming the force were nowhere, or existed only on paper. And he concluded by asserting that money, and money only, was required to bring back things to their proper standard; for with the increased wages for every description of service, it could not be expected that men would enlist on the present rate of pay, when they were able to earn double as much as daily labourers—a subject we may remark, *en passant*, which was mooted in this country by one of our western contemporaries. His Royal Highness also intimated that without money he could not prove his reserves. Now, as to this latter remark, we were under the impression that Lord Cardwell's and Lord Northbrook's re-organization system contemplated the yearly embodiment of the reserves. There may be reason therefore in the remarks of those who introduced the measure, that if there is any failure, it is not the result of the system but of those whose duty it was to carry it out. For we can have little doubt that if the Minister asked for supplies for the purpose, he would be assisted by those who upheld Mr. Gladstone in introducing the measure of "Army Reform." The onus would appear to rest with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and not in any way with the Duke, who frankly explains the reason why he is powerless. The Duke did not touch however upon a matter which has long been whispered, and has since come prominently before the public, and that is more likely to affect the discipline of the troops than any of the evils yet enumerated. We allude to the existence of *Secret Societies* in the army, than which nothing can be more demoralizing. In illustration of the effects of these associations, we had the other day the strange sight of four soldiers of the Queen's Guards in full uniform, and in broad daylight, bearing a panoply over the person of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in a public procession—a circumstance never known before, not even in Ireland, and which, while it shows the egregious vanity of Dr. Manning, shows

at the same time the growing influence of the Roman Church by means of societies, which, if not checked, will eventually lead to serious complications.

The incident now related, and the dismissal of one of their most respectable contributors by the *Daily News*, for having ventured to report the opprobious epithet applied by the Pope to Mr. Gladstone, have made the Roman interest jubilant. We quarrel with no man for his religion. We accord to all what we demand for ourselves, perfect freedom in such matters, but we do not wish to see history repeated. And history tells us to what lengths Rome will go if allowed. But is there no one who will speak the truth about the Indian Army, and with authority make known its real state. Most of the officers, and nearly all the press of India assert its rottenness, while Lord Napier of Magdala, who ought to know, says it was never more trustworthy and efficient. Let us consider a few things with reference to it. We believe there are few who will uphold the Staff Corps from which the regimental officers are furnished, and who when not so employed find life so intolerable as "doing duty officers" in cantonments, as to make them curse the day they dedicated their manhood to the service of their country. Their faith in the Government is annihilated, and what inducement have they to apply their energies to the service which they entered with all the zeal of boyish enthusiasm? Promotion stopped, their claims ignored, and now a final reduction of 10 per cent. on their pay by the changed value of the rupee. This last blow has been the most severely felt of all, for many are married and are obliged to send their families to England while they themselves remain at their post. It was difficult in former times for an officer, living ever so economically, to keep up his proper position which in the army is imperative, and to provide for those dependent on him at home; but it was done. Now, deprived he is of one-tenth of his pay, and with the price of everything in England increased it is simply impossible. Is there any wonder we ask that complaining is heard, deep and loud on every side? And can it be doubted that what is felt by the officers is felt also in the ranks? The officers care little for their men in comparison with what they did in times gone by, for they are never long with the same regiment. The men care still less about their officers, whom they have ceased to regard with the respect they once did. They have more to do with their native officers than with their English ones; and as these latter are moved from regiment to regiment, bearing about with them the brooding feeling of wrong and of discontent, the spirit of distrust is disseminated. Add to all this the reason to suspect that *Secret Societies* exist amongst the sepoys, which the few English officers with each regiment cannot fathom, and which have more subtle ramifications than any of those at home. How then can the statement be ventured that the Indian Army is as much to be trusted and as efficient *as it ever was*.

Before the fatal "57" regimental officers, attached as they were to the men with whom they had spent their lives, had every confidence in their loyalty. How terrible was their awakening. One man, one only, saw beneath the surface. Sir Charles Napier had the honesty to point out the danger, and to foretell what was coming; but he was poohpoohed. The Indian Army should be reorganized, or evil will come of it. We read daily of inspections and reports, all of the same stereotyped phrase—"the men well set up, steady under arms, marched past in perfect order, shall have much pleasure in reporting &c.,"—but we would recommend the looking a little deeper than the surface. Unless some of our men in power have the manliness to speak out in defiance of such statements, we may be nearer a catastrophe than many of us dream of. There is profound dissatisfaction throughout the Army; and the fact ought to be known.

MR. PLIMSOLL.

As was easy to be foreseen, Mr. Plimsoll's explosion in the House of Commons set fire to the whole country; but as is always the case in such movements, a good deal of extravagance of statement and of belief, has got abroad concerning the evil to be dealt with. It is the carelessness, over confidence, and incompetency of our seamen that cause a vast majority of the disasters at sea. The Board of Trade returns for 1873-74 shew that no less than 4,034 lives were lost on the high seas in that year alone, independently of the 500 lives lost on the coasts of the United Kingdom. This is a fearful increase on previous years, the foundering of the barque *Asia* bound from Amoy to Penang with 800 coolies, and the *Indus*, with 378 coolies telling heavily on the totals. The disasters are classified thus—

	Ships.	Lives Lost. Crew.	Passengers.
Founderings ...	... 48	253	847
Strandings ...	... 104	570	86
Collisions ...	... 31	88	15
Missing ships ...	... 150	1,926	455
Other Causes ...	... 132	252	48
	465 ships	3,089	1,451

The figures are frightful. The saddest feature of the table is the *missing* vessels, of the fate of which the "melancholy ocean" alone knows anything. Official enquiries were held in no less than 314 of these casualties, to ascertain if possible their causes; with the result of shewing that they were in the main attributable to incompetency, negligence, or misconduct on the part of our seamen. The loss in grain ships was mainly owing to careless stowage, an evil with which the new Bill deals effectually. We may easily however carry interference too far by hasty legislation. An analysis of the parliamentary returns from 1856 to 1872 shows that but 4½ per cent. of the losses during that long period arose from defects or faults in the ship itself, or its equipments; 65 per cent. of the casualties arising from the faults either of the pilot, the master, or the crew, the remaining 30½ per cent. being the result of stress of weather, unavoidable accident, or causes unknown. That "greed of gain" on the part of the ship-owner is one of the causes of shipwreck there can be no doubt, but it is still the fact that for one life sacrificed by the wickedness of the owner, fourteen fall victim to the ignorance or misconduct of the crew including the officers. The shipping interest of the kingdom is too vital to the country to be dealt with hastily, and to interfere with the trade in the radical way proposed by Mr. Plimsoll might seriously endanger the supremacy which the Mercantile Marine of England has achieved. The amount of British tonnage afloat is over 8,000,000 tons. According to the *Bureau Veritas* it was 7,900,000 tons in 1873, and the *Westminister Review* has estimated it for 1876, as follows:—

Sailing vessels ...	...	5,400,000 Tons.
Steamers ...	...	2,700,000 „

valued at £8 and £20 per ton respectively. The nation is building and equipping 500,000 tons of shipping a year, and to carry interference with so vast an industry to the lengths proposed in this agitation, would be very dangerous. Left wholly to itself, the private enterprise of the people has enabled them to distance the world in the carrying trade; and an interference therewith that is "to begin "in the draftsman's office, and be continued from the laying of the "keel through every stage of building, fitting, equipping, and loading—in the face of a keen and growing foreign competition," is a very serious proposal indeed. There is not much real danger of this being done. John Bull is in a rage, and needs to be quieted down a little.

In Mr. Plimsoll's original proposals, he enumerated all the causes of wrecks, and proposed that Government should remedy them all. Some were caused by bad building, and he proposed that the Government should effectually superintend all future building. He showed that some of the worst wrecks occur from lengthening vessels, and Government was to superintend all lengthening and altering. The insufficient repairing of ships led to wrecks, and Government was to superintend all repairing: bad stowage is one of the frequent causes of wrecks, and a Government officer was to regulate stowage. "In a "word, he took the whole life of a ship, from the cradle to the grave, "and proposed that the Government should watch over each step of "it, and should see that it was rightly taken." No sane Government, of course, could undertake anything of the kind.

The Thames and Mersey appear to have lost the English ship building trade altogether. While Glasgow built 52 steamers of 1,000 tons average during the first six months of the present year, Greenock 11 of 1,250 tons; Newcastle 21 of 1,150 tons; Sunderland 12 of 1,300 tons; Hartlepool 11 of 1,100 tons; Middlesborough 8 of 1,100 tons; Hull 1 of 3,100 tons; Whitby 4 of 1,150 tons; Stockton 4 of 1,200 tons; and other ports 17 of 1,150 tons.—London built, it seems, but nine small vessels of 450 tons average each, and Liverpool but five of 800 tons. The figures come from a trustworthy source, and will probably surprise many of our readers as much as they did ourselves.

The construction of sailing ships has forsaken both rivers in the same way, London having built nothing but a few small 70 ton

schooners during the period, and Liverpool only twelve ships of 550 tons average. Glasgow in the same period built 29 ships of 31,000 tons gross, Sunderland 28 of 20,600 tons, Port Glasgow 9 of 1,000 tons each, Dundee 6 of 900 tons, Belfast 4 of 1,100 tons, Barron 5 of 900, Aberdeen 5 of 600 tons, Stockton 2 of 1,300 tons, Whitehaven 2 of 1,100, and Grennock 13 of 700 tons. As the figures are not generally accessible, we may restate them in tabular form :—

Steamers.					
Glasgow	...	52	of 1,000	tons	average.
Greenock	...	11	„ 1,200	„	„
Newcastle	...	21	„ 1,150	„	„
Sunderland	...	12	„ 1,300	„	„
Hartlepool	...	11	„ 1,100	„	„
Middlesborough	...	8	„ 1,100	„	„
Hull	...	1	„ 3,100	„	„
Whitby	...	4	„ 1,150	„	„
Stockton	...	4	„ 1,200	„	„
Other ports	...	17	„ 1,150	„	„
Port Glasgow	...	18	„ 450	„	„
Dundee	...	6	„ 500	„	„
London	...	9	„ 450	„	„
Liverpool	...	5	„ 800	„	„
Sailing Ships.					
Glasgow	...	29	„ 1070	„	„
Greenock	...	13	„ 750	„	„
Sunderland	...	28	„ 750	„	„
Stockton	...	2	„ 1200	„	„
Port Glasgow	...	9	„ 1000	„	„
Dundee	...	6	„ 900	„	„
Belfast	...	4	„ 1100	„	„
Barrow	...	5	„ 900	„	„
Aberdeen	...	5	„ 600	„	„
Whitehaven	...	2	„ 1100	„	„
London	...	8	„ 45	„	„
Liverpool	...	12	„ 550	„	„

The Thames and Mersey are thus nowhere in the race ; the Clyde, Sunderland, Newcastle, Hartlepool, and Middlesborough having completly distanced them. An extraordinary revolution has taken place in the character of our Mercantile Marine in the last fifteen years. In the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 the number of sailing ships launched annually in the United Kingdom was 806 of an average burden of 190 tons ; while in the three years 1871, 1872 and 1873 the average annual outturn was but 444 ships of 160 tons. During the former period again, the annual number of steamers built was 207, with an average burden of 336 tons each ; while in 1871-73 the number was 560 of 700 tons each.

	Sailing Ships.	*Steamers.*
1860-62	806 of 190 tons	... 207 of 336 tons.
1871-73	444 „ 160 „	... 560 „ 700 „

The figures, although striking enough, convey no adequate impression of the magnitude of the revolution that has taken place. The *total number of ships built every year is almost the same now* that it was fifteen years ago, but the average tonnage of each ship is just double what it was then.

	Ships and Steamers.	*Gross tonnage.*
1860-62	3,039	654,206 Tons
1871-73	3,015	1,319,319 „

Twelve or fifteen years ago, four sailing ships were built for every steamer : we are now building five steamers to every four sailing ships. The great change that has taken place in the size of our steamers and sailing vessels, is also a very noticeable fact, three-fourths of the steamers and sailing ships built now-a-days are of very heavy tonnage, small vessels being employed only in the Coasting trade.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

THE *Pioneer* of 4th September contains a paper by a native upon the education provided by Government in this country, which well deserves attention. It has long been apparent that the more intelligent and cultivated classes are dissatisfied with the Government system, and its results. The English unofficial mind sees the defective results as clearly as the native, but it is desirable to have the matter put clearly before us, by a native of superior culture, as such men see it. The writer shows that the results are unsatisfactory in three respects. Our educational system has failed to take any powerful hold of the Mussulmans. Perhaps this is not altogether the fault of Government but partly of the Mussulmans themselves, who have held disdainfully aloof as a rule from the education provided by Government, preferring ignorance and stagnation to western enlightenment. But, as the writer remarks, the late Lord Hobart adopted special measures for their behalf, and his efforts were not unappreciated. Government is certainly in a difficult position, in having to provide education for two classes of people so widely different as the Hindoos and Mahomedan. The present system meets in some measure the wants and desires of the former, but not of the latter, and the consequence is that the better educated Hindoo has outstripped the Mussulman *in the race for preferment.* And though the latter may himself have been *originally* to blame for this, he is inclined to accuse the Government of partiality, and both the disaffection of our Mussulman subjects and the feelings of antagonism between Hindoo and Mussulman are increased The question is whether Government ought to do more than it has done to supply the educational wants of the higher class Mahomedans.

The next defect mentioned by the writer is that the education offered by the State has not been sufficiently taken advantage of by the higher classes of the Hindoos themselves. "The "Government educational institutions can, without exaggeration, be "described to be a mixture of the lower class of English private "and public schools, having the disadvantages of both and the "advantages of neither, and we are not surprised to find that natives of good position are not anxious to patronise them." They do not provide a true moral and intellectual training ; they "encourage cramming in its worst form," and "discourage sound study of any individual branch of knowledge." The writer believes in the necessity for institutions "like the public schools of Eton and Rugby, or the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." He believes that such institutions would be more likely to become self-supporting than the present Government institutions. This is a subject which deserves increased attention. It was pointed out in these columns not long ago that, in this direction too, Madras is taking the lead, and that the Hindoo Proprietary School is intended to be a sort of Eton for the sons of Madras zemindars. The character and working of this school, and the success which attends it, will possess great interest for the true friends of higher class native education.

Not only are important classes of the people not sufficiently reached by the present system, but the scholarship imparted to those who take advantage of it is of a most defective kind. This point is too clear to need further elucidation at present. We may however quote the words in which this "Native" writer describes the typical product of our colleges. The education which the student receives in Government colleges does not tend to develop the intellectual or moral side of his nature, and years of training do not improve his mode of thought or social habits. He uses the English language in the same mechanical manner in which he uses an English knife, considering it purely as a means towards an end, and nothing more. He does not take any position in his country, and exercises no influence upon his countrymen. His best recommendation *in life* is that he has succeeded *in passing certain examinations ; but* this recommendation, in the absence of other social qualities, has no great weight with his countrymen. He takes an exaggerated view of his own abilities, and looks to Government for their due appreciation. The State does not show an exceptional treatment of him, and he therefore begins to show his "patriotism" by spreading sedition against it. Such, it may be feared are the highest results which the Government educational system has yet attained, as those who read native periodicals see too much ground to believe.

RENAISSANCE IN ITALY.*

THE term Renaissance until of late years has been differently applied by different men. By the artist, it was applied to the change which came over the world of art after the discovery of long-hidden monuments of antiquity. By literary workers, whether in the domain of poetry or philosophy, it was applied to the extended knowledge of the classics, the fresh taste in poetry, the new systems of thought which sprung from the discovery of manuscripts, and from the desire which that discovery enkindled to enter into the longlost ideas of the ancient world. Such students of theology as deemed the term a fitting one to use, thought of it as applicable to the great movement which brought about the Reformation in Germany and England, and led on to the freedom of the individual conscience. By the student of science the term was applied to the growth of the modern system of investigation of the facts of the natural world, and the change from the Ptolemaic to the Copernican system of astronomy. By the politician, it was applied to the rise of the great nationalties of Europe upon the ruins of feudalism, the growth of the monarchic system; the check to the political power of the Papacy; and the dawnings of popular freedom. Some have pointed out, as great features of the Renaissance period, the exploration of America, the invention of printing, of the compass, and the telescope, of paper, and of gunpowder. Mr. Addington Symonds, in his valuable work, uses the term in a manner inconsistent with none

* Renaissance in Italy.—Age of the Despots.—By John Addington Symonds.—London : Smith, Elder and Co.

of these limited uses of it, but so as to include them all. He uses it to denote the whole transition from the "Middle Ages to the Modern World." The history of the Renaissance with him is "the history of the attainment of self-conscious freedom by the human spirit, manifested in the European races." It is a history which is not yet written. It is a history which could not yet be fully written. The Renaissance period is not yet ended. "In many senses we are still in mid-Renaissance." The intellectual energy of the present day is a continuation of the energy of the early days of the period. The spirit which animates the foremost workers and thinkers of to-day, is the spirit which from those early days has prompted the human mind to ceaseless activity.

This new birth of the human mind to a higher life first took place in Italy. It could not well have taken place elsewhere. When it did take place, the barbarism of the ancestors of the northern nations had not been wholly absorbed. The Germanic races had not yet entered fully into the culture of the people they had superseded. Italy with its pliant language, with its sunny climate, with its political freedom and commercial prosperity—Italy was the land in which all things were first ready for the upspringing of new life for the human intellect. The intellectual awakening spread itself in ever widening circles to other lands. There, as in Italy, the dawning of new life had been preceded and anticipated, by heroic attempts of men born before their due time. In France, in the twelfth century, Abelard strove in vain to throw off the fetters which impeded philosophical enquiry. And later on, in England, Roger, Bacon, the Franciscan friar, worked for that freedom of scientific investigation which was not secured till modern days. In various parts of Christendom, the early religious reformers unavailingly raised their protest against the tyranny of the Church. The more decided anticipations of the general awakening of the higher spirit of humanity, we find later on in Italy. Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio are the names which typify the main tendencies of the revival of which they were the heralds. Dante's poem was the assertion that the living language of his country, was a fitting medium for the expression of lofty thoughts; that its melody and pliancy rendered it available to the artist in words. In Dante modern thought first proclaimed the all-sufficiency; for its needs, of modern speech, and first boldly put forth its claim to mould its work in accordance with its own promptings. In Petrarch, on the other hand, may be seen how, alongside of the resolve of the awakening intellect of Europe to work out its own salvation, there was a passionate yearning to avail itself of the teachings of the ancient world. With its own inborn impulse to fashion a culture stamped with its own impress, the newly roused spirit of humanity combined a desire to sit at the feet of antiquity; a desire so to perpetuate the thoughts of the past, that humanity in all it future workings, should bear with it the rich inheritance of the days of old. Boccaccio too performed his part in the great revival. He was the representative of the reaction of the human spirit against monasticism, against the thought that the main heritage of man in life is one of woe, and that the only discipline which contributes to the perfection of humanity is the discipline of suffering. He carried even to excess his declaration that life had its flooding sunshine of joy, which should ever be recognized with a jubilant outburst of thankfulness. He proclaimed, as Mr. Symonds well puts it, "the beauty of the world, the goodliness "of youth and strength and love and life, unterrified by hell, un- "appalled by the shadow of death."

Mr. Symonds fixes the beginning of the fourteenth century, as the date at which the new age began. Italy, it is true, had then lost the heroic spirit which characterised her communes of the preceding century, but she had gained ease, wealth, magnificence, and repose. She felt the of new life throbbing in her veins. The re-awakening of the minds of her children can be likened only to the outburst of life in the natural world in spring time. They became keenly alive to the beautiful, and their first tendency was to greet everything natural as necessarily endowed with beauty. The hardy training which the men of those days received in their homes, even amidst the growing prosperity, contributed to robustness of physique, so that along with the recognition of the long lost beauty of the world and the long hidden wealth of the human mind, there was a healthy capacity for enjoying the life dawning upon them with such hopeful splendour. Here Mr. Symonds's own words must be quoted:—

"During the Middle Ages, man had lived enveloped in a cowl. He had not seen the beauty of the world, or had seen it only to cross himself and turn aside and tell his beads and pray. Like Sir Bernard travelling along the shores of the Lake Leman, and noticing neither the azure of the waters, nor the luxuriance of the vines, nor the radiance of the mountains, with their robe of sun and snow, but bending low as though burdened his forehead over the neck of his mule; even like this monk, humanity had passed, a careful pilgrim, intent on the terrors of sin, death, and judgment, along the highways of the world, and had not known that they were sightworthy or that life is a blessing. Beauty is a snare, pleasure a sin, the world a fleeting show, man fallen and lost, death the only certainty, judgment inevitable, hell everlasting, heaven hard to win. Ignorance is acceptable to God as a proof of faith and submission; abstinence and mortification are the only safe rules of life: these were the fixed ideas of the ascetic mediæval Church. The Renaissance shattered and destroyed them, rending the thick veil which they had drawn between the mind of man and the outer world, and flashing the light of reality upon the darkened places of his own nature. For the mystic teaching of the Church, was substituted culture in the classical humanities; a new ideal was established, whereby man strove to make himself the monarch of the globe on which it is his privilege as well as destiny to live. The Renaissance was the liberation of humanity from a dungeon, the double discovery of the outer and the inner world."

Mr. Symonds recognises the influence on the western world of the fall of the Greek Empire in 1453. The effect of this was to bring the modern mind into contact with the ancient. "While "it signalised the extinction of the old order, it gave an impulse "to the now accumulated forces of the new." It gave rise to a belief in the identity of the human spirit under all manifestations. "Men found that in classical as well as Biblical antiquity there existed an ideal of human life, both moral and intellectual, by which they might profit in the present. The modern genius felt confidence in its own energies, when it learned what the ancients had achieved. The guesses of the ancients stimulated the exertions of the moderns. The whole world's history seemed once more to be one."

It was Michelet who asserted that the great achievements of the Renaissance were "the discovery of the world and the discovery of man." This dictum Mr. Symonds adopts, though with an extended explanation. The discovery of the world he speaks of as two-fold in its character. It means, on the one hand, the appropriation by civilised humanity of all comers of the habitable world; and, on the other, the conquest by science of all that we know of the nature of the Universe. The discovery of man has also a two-fold aspect. It has reference to man, both in his temporal relations and in his spiritual relations, the two relations illustrated, the one by Pagan antiquity, the other by Biblical antiquity. These are the two main regions which the thoughts of humanity in past times had already traversed, and which the Renaissance re-opened for investigation. At first they were thought to be distinct, but afterwards they were found to be inter-penetrative. It is in the former region that art and scholarship work. With the Renaissance, there arose a new spirit in the arts. The old conventional forms, the rigid ungraceful attitudes, the almond-shaped eyes—these were no longer reproduced, The idea of the nobility of the human form sprang up. The thought that it was worthy of patient study was eagerly embraced by the artist; and he studied from the undraped figure. He introduced reality even into the paintings he intended for the adornment of the sanctuary. He painted alike with reverence for the sacred legend and with devotion to truthful delineation. By representing Christ and the Modanna like unto living human beings, he set forth more faithfully than preachers had yet learned to do, the divineness of humanity. Artist and sculptor too did all they could to bring the art of their own day into unison with the art of pagan times, when saintly emaciation and ecstatic asceticism were unknown. And thus, says Mr. Symonds, "through the instrumentality of art, the Renaissance wrought for the modern world a real resurrection of the body, which since the destruction of the pagan civilisation had lain swathed in hair-shirts and cerements, within the tomb of the mediæval cloister." The up-growth of scholarship too revealed to men what they had long been unconscious of—the wealth of their own minds, the dignity of human thought, the divine import of human life even when contemplated apart from the domain of devotion and formal worship. "During the Middle Ages, a few students had possessed the poems of Virgil and the prose of Boethius—and Virgil at Mantua, Boethius at Pavia, had actually been honoured as saints—together with fragments of Lucan, Ovid, Statius, Cicero, and Horace. The Renaissance opened to the whole reading public, the treasure-houses of Greek and Latin literature. At the same time the Bible in its original tongues was rediscovered. Mines of Oriental learning were opened for the students of the Jewish and Arabic traditions. With

unerring instinct, the men of the Renaissance named the voluminous subject matter of scholarship 'Literæ Humaniores; the more human literature, the literature that humanises." Mr. Symonds traces out three stages in the history of scholarship during the Renaissance. The first he calls the age of passionate desire, when Petrarch pored over a Homer he could not understand, and Boccacio in mature years set himself to learn Greek, so that he might gain access to the very fount of poetic inspiration. The second is an age of acquisition and of libraries; an age of accumulation, of an enthusiasm which knew nothing of criticism, an age which treasured the long concealed manuscripts as men of the days gone by had treasured up the reliques of saints. The third age is the age of the critics, the philologers, and the printers; the age when Greek type was struck; when at Florence, Venice, Basle, and Paris printing presses were at work unceasingly; when scores of scholars were kept employed "to ascertain the right reading of sentences, to accentuate, to punctuate, to commit to the press, and to place beyond the reach of monkish hatred, or of envious time, that everlasting solace of humanity which exists in the classics." The printing of Virgil in 1470, of Homer in 1488, of Aristotle in 1498, of Plato in 1512, events whose dates deserve to be remembered. The ultimate effect of the recovery and dissemination of classic literature was the liberation of the human intellect: the immediate effect was to enkindle in the minds of the learned a spirit antagonistic not simply to monasticism but even to Christianity itself. Men were thus urged to an extreme imitation of pagan licence, which led to a two fold re-action, to Puritanism in the north, and to what has been called counter-Reformation started under Spanish influences in the south.

To the second of the two great regions which the Renaissance opened out for free investigation—the region of man's spiritual relations—Mr. Symonds devotes a few suggestive pages. The Renaissance revealed to human consciousness its own spiritual freedom. In aiding him to secure this, scholarship did good service by restoring the text of the Bible and encouraging theological criticism. Following upon theological freedom, there came a free philosophy over which the dogmas of the Church had no control. The whole Reformation movement is a phase of the Renaissance. The term Reformation applies to the change in the region of religious thought and national politics, which corresponds to the changes brought about in the sphere of culture, art, and science; and the Renaissance may with the extended meaning attached to it by Mr. Symonds be said to include all such changes. The period of the Renaissance is distinguished from that of the Middle Ages by culture carrying on the humanising and repining influence which the church had hitherto exercised, though with but a limited conception of what was humanising and refining. The Renaissance was thus emphatically the commencement of an era of culture. All the great nations of Europe shared in its work. But inasmuch as it began in Italy, as it was Italy which "created that new spiritual atmosphere of culture and of intellectual freedom which has been the life breath of the European races," Mr. Symonds has devoted himself to the task of unfolding the whole course of the events of Italian history which ushered in the Renaissance period, and of those which marked its progress. His book is one which will be read with great interest by students of history, who now that history is being treated by the master minds of English literature are fast increasing in number. All who have read Mr. Symonds's other works, his "Sketches in Italy and Greece," for instance, will expect to find a picturesque dignity of language, and a sustained though subdued enthusiasm; and what they expect they will find in this valuable contribution to history, which he has given to the world with the title "Renaissance in Italy." The present volume, which is devoted to a sketch of the "Age of the Despots," will be followed by two others on "The Fine Arts and the Revival of Learning" and on "Italian Literature."

A FRAGMENT OF MR. RUSKIN'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

THE August number of "Fors Clavigera," the name with many meanings which Mr. Ruskin gives to his letters to the workmen and labourers of Great Britain, is interesting as containing sundry autobiographical details as to one who, from the time when he wrote under the signature of "An Oxford Graduate," has never been without readers who have accepted his words with welcome, even when they have not been prepared to assent to all his teaching. The details in the August letter of Mr. Ruskin's early life begin with the brass plate under his father's counting-house bell, upon which plate was inscribed the names "Ruskin, Telford, and Domecq." The counting-house was in Billiter Street at the east end of the city, and it was as wine merchants that the three were associated together. The main capital of the firm was a Spanish vineyard on the hill side of Macharnudo. This vineyard, from which was produced the finest white wine of Spain, was in reality the sole property of the partner whose name stood last on the brass plate, Mr. Peter Domecq. This gentleman, "Spanish born, and partly French, partly English bred," we are told, had had opportunities for noting the elder Ruskin, during nine years of duty as head clerk to an older London firm; and when the house broke up pressed him to unite with himself in business. This he consented to do, when he had secured that he himself should nominally be the head partner. Of Mr. Domecq we are told but little. He lived chiefly at Paris. He rarely visited his Spanish estate, but he had a perfect knowledge of the proper processes of cultivation, and authority over the labourers like a chief over his clan. Of the second partner, to whom the London premises belonged, we have a more minute sketch. He lived in a Kentish village. "He "was a perfect type of an English country gentleman of moderate "fortune; unmarried, living with three unmarried sisters, who in "the refinement of their highly educated, unpretending, benevolent, "and felicitous lives remain in my memory more like the figures in "a beautiful story than realities. Neither in story nor in reality "have I ever again heard of, or seen, anything like Mr. Henry "Telford; so gentle, so humble, so affectionate, so clear in common "sense, so fond of horses, and so entirely incapable of doing, "thinking, or saying anything that had the slightest taint in it of "the race-course or the stable." And yet he never failed to be present at a great race; he passed the greater part of his life on horseback; and hunted during the whole Leicestershire season. Still with all this interest in racing, riding, and hunting, he "never made a bet, never had a serious fall, and never hurt a horse." The only time he took any active part in the business was during two months of the summer, when the elder Ruskin was taking his holiday, or during other occasional absences. Mr. Telford, we are told in this fragment of autobiography, was always held by his father and mother as primarily responsible for what Mr. Ruskin calls his "Turner insanities." This was because he gave him a copy of the illustrated edition of Rogers's "Italy." This book enabled him to carefully note Turner's work. He shrinks from saying that it gave the direction to the energies of many years; but it was the accident which brought to the front a new mental phrase; and the essential point to be noted is, he thinks, that he could understand Turner's work when he saw it.

But the most interesting part of the present contribution towards a sketch of his own life is the description given by Mr. Ruskin of the two months' summer holidays. The elder Ruskin had always with him to share his enjoyment his wife and child. The holiday consisted in a tour for orders through half the English counties, and, when the northern half was being taken, in a visit to a *relative* in Scotland. The journey was for some years made in Mr. Telford's travelling chariot. The old English chariot Mr. Ruskin maintains was the most luxurious of travelling carriages. The one of which he has such pleasant remembrances was hung high, so that the travellers could see well over stone dykes and high hedges. A booted and bright-jacketed rider was their post-boy. In the dickey, over the capacious boot, in which the miscellaneous luggage was stored, was "nurse Anne," who was both guard and packer, and was unrivalled "in the flatness and precision of her laying in of dresses." The chariot's "four large, admirably fitting, and sliding windows, admitting no drop of rain when they were up, and never sticking when they were let down, formed one large moving oriel, out of which one saw the country round to the full half of the horizon. My own prospect was more extended still, for my seat was the little box containing my clothes, strongly made, with a cushion on one end of it. . . . We went from forty to fifty miles a day, starting always early enough in the morning to arrive comfortably to a 4 o'clock dinner. Generally, therefore, getting off at 6 o'clock, a stage or two were done before breakfast, with the dew on the grass, and first scent from the hawthorns. If in the course of the mid-day drive there were any gentleman's house to be seen, or better still a lord's, or best of all a duke's, my father baited the horses, and took my mother and me reverently through the state rooms, always speaking a little under our breath to the house-keeper, major-domo, or other authority in charge, and gleaning worshipfully what fragmentary illustrations of the history and domestic ways of the family might fall from their lips. My father had a quite infallible natural judgment in painting; and though it had never been cultivated so as to enable him to understand the Italian schools, his sense of the power of the nobler masters in northern work was as true and passionate as the most accomplished artists. He never, when I was old enough to care for what he himself delighted in, allowed me to look

THE WEEK.

A FEW days ago there was every reason to fear that we were on the eve of a great war with China. The assassination of Mr. Margary was but one—although the greatest—of many recent outrages inflicted on us by the Chinese, who seemed to have made up their minds to treat all foreigners as vermin, and either expel or exterminate them. It did not appear that the British demands for reparation in the Margary case were being prosecuted with much vigour, and the delays of the Chinese officials were reported to have been aggravated by violence and deliberate insult. The latest report which we published last week was to the effect that Mr. Wade had warned the Home Government to have troops in readiness for China. The coming Chinese war was therefore for some days the principal subject of discussion. To some the prospect appeared positively delightful, because, on the one hand, the Chinese have for some time being laying up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath, and seemed really to stand in need of a castigation; and, on the other hand, the prestige of the British nation is supposed to need the momentum of a great and successful war to send it up to a somewhat higher level than it has lately occupied in the opinion of Asiatic powers. Also a few more ports might be opened for commerce, and the trade route through Burmah to Yunnan opened to the discomfiture of both China and Burmah. Other organs of opinion took a less sanguine view of the prospect, and, considering that we should have had to enter the war without allies, and that China is at present supposed to be better prepared for a conflict than before, held that the advantages derivable from a war with the Celestials would cost an amount of blood and treasure which they would scarcely repay. The Government has been almost universally blamed for its feeble diplomacy, on the ground that had the demand for satisfaction been presented with more firmness, prompt reparation would have ensued. We are not able to symyathize with the keenness for war shewn by some of our contemporaries; and, that a good deal of the animadversion on our foreign diplomacy was hastier than neccessary appears from the latest telegram on the subject—that is, if the telegram in question prove to be true, as we trust it will. It is to the effect that the Yunnan difficulty is substantially settled. We hope the settlement is of a satisfactory nature, though the telegram is not very explicit on one point. It might almost be inferred from the wording of it that the punishment of Mr. Margary's murderers is to be left entirely in the hands of the Chinese. That is, we should think, a course not consistent with the declared intentions of the Home Government to see that the punishment was effectually executed, for, we suspect, it will not be easy to get a satisfactory guarantee from the Chinese Government that the real murderers have suffered; and a few vicarious deaths, with the payment of a pecuniary compensation to Mr. Margary's, family would hardly be a result consistent with the dignity of the British Government. We are, however, willing to hope that fuller information may be more satisfactory on this head. It may perhaps be an evidence of honest intention that a Special Ambassador is to be sent by the Chinese to London. The trade route between Yunnan and Burmah is to be opened, and, if China has consented to aid us heartily in this matter, the escort difficulty with His Majesty of Burmah will soon be dissipated.

MANY voiced rumour appears to be mistress of the day, and *canards* fly thick and fast. These are not only chronicled by the daily press, but grave Editors in London, Bombay, and elsewhere indite "tranquillizing" speculative leading articles upon them, while the Indian Government flutters on its lofty seat, and sends round its re-assuring telegrams. A Government driven into palpitations by a telegram, which is at least premature, and in the midst of its alarm shouting round to the organs of public opinion "Cant you keep calm like me!" *may* prove both energetic and dignified in time of real danger, but does not inspire us with excessive confidence. We refer of course to the Russian occupation of Merv, which was reported and denied last week. Last week, we also chronicled a rumour that Yakoob Khan was quietly taking possession of one Chinese town after another, and that also proves to be unfounded. A week ago the *Bombay Gazette* was made the medium of a "startling" telegram to the effect that the Nizam of Hyderabad had refused to see the Prince of Wales, and the *Gazette*, which expected better things of Sir Salar Jung, wrote a protesting leader thereupon, giving the *Times of India* an opportunity of condoling with his "unfortunate contemporary." The fact the health of the youthful Nizam is not considered sufficiently established, we regret to say, to justify his encountering the fatigue and excitement that would be inseparable from his attendance upon the Prince. As first of the native Princes, he would be obliged to take a prominent position in Durbar, and he is wanting both in years and physical strength in the opinion of his medical advisers for the task. It is only mischievous in these circumstances to give to the matter the complexion of a refusal to meet the Prince. The absence of the young Nizam will be a great disappointment, but these Durbar attendances are notoriously very fatiguing, and productive of much excitement and frequently of great distress to the native Princes; and there is honest ground for the representations of the Hyderabad Ministers that the young Prince is yet equal to them. An exact knowledge of the facts of the case makes us sympathise with the position of Sir Salar Jung. We yet hope that the young Nizam will see the Prince, but we have no right to blame the Minister if he does not.

ALTHOUGH it is not true that the Ameer of Kashgar is busy capturing Chinese towns, he is said to be energetically reforming his army and making his forces more effective. Turkish instructors are said to be working wonders by introducing a European drill system, which is exceedingly popular among the soldiers. Mr. Shaw, the British Envoy, left Yarkund for Simla on the 29th July, bringing a ratification of Sir D. Forsyth's treaty and presents for the Viceroy. If Government feels at all afraid of either Russia or China, it could not do better than draw the cords of alliance as tight as possible between us and the Ameer. There is said to be no anxiety in Kashgar with regard to Chinese aggression.

A ST. PETERSBURGH telegram of the 7th instant informs us that on the 4th, General Kaufmann obtained a complete victory over 30,000 Khokand insurgents, and intimated his intentions of pushing on to Khokand immediately on the arrival of supplies from Khodshent.

THE week has not been particularly fruitful of internal events or matters of fresh interest. Preparations for the coming Prince go on briskly enough, and small items of gossip on this subject appear almost daily, but tend to be come tiresome. It is not of infinite importance, except to glass-blowers, to know, that owing to a combination of the dealers in Bombay, the illumination tumblers from that city have been ordered from England. That the State *howdahs* must be overhauled and new State umbrellas prepared, that Calcutta saddlers are likely to profit by the orders of native chiefs; that Colonel. Somebody of Gwalior will be made a K.C.S.I. during the Investiture Durbar in Calcutta,—these and similar intimations are chiefly useful for making up paragraph columns. It is perhaps a little startling to people, who are anxious how the money is raised, to read that while the Prince is expected to sleep but four nights in Madras, the cost of the furnishing of his apartments there will be thirty thousand rupees—a tenth part of the share of the financial burden of the visit which the Home Government estimated would fall upon India. A good deal of complaint is heard about the way in which certain Government officials have exerted themselves to raise subscriptions. It is said that wealthy natives have been asked to contribute forced sums, that particular amounts have been specified, and that, when the victims attempted to wriggle and offered less, they were met with a peremptory refusal. If these reports are correct, as there is reason to fear, it is to be hoped that the circumstances will not be hid from the Government, which would certainly make known its displeasure at such folly and insolence.

THE Prince of Wales on arriving in Bombay will open the new Sailors' Home, which is now far advanced towards completion, and by the time the Prince arrives in November will be finished. None of the Princes of India, except the magnates of the presidency, will meet the Prince in Bombay. The Viceroy will receive His Royal Highness in Bombay, but will not remain, and no regular Durbar will be held. The Chapter of the Star of India will be the first and grandest of the gatherings in Calcutta at the end of the year, and the Prince will commence his progress to the North-West early in January, visiting Lucknow *en route*. He will spend some time at Delhi and at the camp to be formed there, and will probably visit some of the principal Chiefs whose capitals are not too distant from the railway. He will also make a brief stay in the Punjab capital.

THE ill-feeling among the ryots of Dacca, has been augmented by a report that the Queen had prohibited them from paying more than five annas a beegah for arable land or more than eight for homestead. Mymensingh and Backergunge are looked upon with some suspicion, but Fureedpore is believed to be safe. The arbitrators who were appointed to settle the disputes seem not to have arrived at any decision.

IT was stated that the ex-Gaekwar Mulhar Rao intended to present a petition to Parliament, but though Government has afforded him every facility for so doing, he seems disinclined to carry out his intention. The reason is believed to be, and doubtless is, that Government insists upon a European officer being present at his interview with his attorney. Perhaps Mulhar Rao had other purposes in his mind besides to petition Parliament, and Government was wise to make such a stipulation.

SEVERAL slight shocks of earthquake were felt on the 3rd instant, throughout Bengal, with the exception of Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore. In Eastern Bengal the floods and the consequent rapid rise of the rivers threaten to do considerable damage to the standing crops, and to prevent the sowing of the late *roah* plants in the flooded districts. In general however the amount and distribution of rain throughout the province has been very satisfactory. The cholera reports become gradually more favourable. Cases are both less numerous and less serious. The victims are most frequently persons whose lives were in danger from other diseases.

AN unfortunate military scandal has occurred. Captain Liot of the Royal Artillery has been charged by the Mussoorie Bank with forgery, and has been committed by the Superintendent, Dehra Doon to take his trial at the High Court at Allahabad. As no bail was forthcoming, the prisoner was removed to custody.

THE comm'ssion for enquiring into the causes of the late agricultural riots in the Mahratta country held its first sitting at Poona on the 6th instant. The points upon which enquiry will be made are—(1). The relations of the agricultural to the money-lending classes, and the manner in which they are affected by the law of Civil procedure, (2) The condition of the agricultural classes and the effects of our revenue system thereon. Nothing could be wiser then the institution of this enquiry. Had we but shewn the same promptitude in dealing with past difficulties, we should to-day have been far more advanced in the art of Government than we now are.

THE Calcutta Justices have suddenly resolved to dispense with the services of their Health Officer, Dr. Tonnerre, presenting him a *bonus* of Rs. 35,000 and giving him leave on full pay to the end of the year. Nothing can justify so extravagant an arrangement, and the *Statesman* is right to protest against it. Dr. Tonnere's service extends but to twelve years, and the *bonus* is equivalent with interest to a gratuity of a five years' pension of £1,000 a year.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

FRIDAY, 5 p. m., 10th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.	Remarks.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	97	to	98	...	2	2½	2½	April & Oct. L	
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	118	to		X	6	6	6	Allahabad.	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	125	to	126	X	6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.	
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Ld. ...	100	to		...	...	...	3¾	Simla.	
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1,417½	to	1420	...	6	3¾	5	Jan. & July.	
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	117	to	119	X	6	5	5	Meerut.	
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180	to	185	...	...	2¼	2¼	April & Oct. L	
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	117	to	118	X	6	6	5	Jan. & July.	
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India, Ld.	116	to	117	...	3	2½	0	April & Sep. L	
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	75	to	76	...	4	3½	3½	Rawul Pindee.	
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	530	to		X	4	4	4	May & Sep.	
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	88	to		...	4	4	4	Agra.	
				COAL COMPANIES.									
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1350	to		...	6½	7½	7½	June & Dec.	
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	100	to	105	...	...	...	...		
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	240	to		...	7½	5	6	Feb. & Aug.	
7,20,000	7,20,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	113	to	115	...	5	3½	0	Jan. & July.	
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	92	to	94	...	5	7	7	June & Dec.	
				COTTON SPINNING COS.									
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,075	to	1,100	..	...	...	...	March. L	
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	96	to		...	8	8	0	May & Nov.	
10,00,000	4,25,000	100	70	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	55	to		...	...	...	...	March.	
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	224	to		...	7	7½	8	Feb. & Aug.	
				JUTE SPINNING COS.									
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	50	to	52½	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	98	to	100	...	10	15	6a	April & Oct.	
6,00,000	6,00,000	500	500	Bengal ...	300	to		...	...	...	...	August.	
18,00,000	14,10,000	100	75	Budge Budge ...	71	to	73	...	...	...	...	June & Dec.	
		100	65	Ditto new issue	56	to	57						
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	106	to		...	10	10	0	April. L	
14,00,000	13,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	74	to	75	...	8	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	
12,00,000	12,00,000	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	1005	to		...	6	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	
14,00,000	10,50,000	100	75	Howrah Mills ...	48	to	49	...	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	68	to	69	...	...	...	9	Jun. & Dec.	
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	78	to	80	...	...	...	...	March.	
				COMMERCIAL COS.									
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...		to	70	N	...	...	...	February.	
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills. ...	83	to	84	...	...	...	...	London.	
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	48	to	50	..	...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warehouse Assn. ...	360	to		...	7R	8 R	10 R	May & Nov.	
12,18,000	12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270	to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	
		350	350	Ditto ½ Shares. ...	.....								
75,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	58	to	60	...	5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.	
16,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Carew & Co. ...	108	to		...	...	...	...	Jan. & July.	
		100	75	Ditto Contributory ...	83	to	85						
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	175	to	180	...	3	3	5	May & Nov.	
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	185	to		N	5	6½ R	6½ R	Feb. & Aug.	
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	420	to	425	...	10	6½	6	Mar. & Sep.	
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8	to		N	...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.	
1,00,000	30,000	100	100	Indian Statesman ...	100	to		...	...	...	...		
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105	to		...	...	...	15a	May.	
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping...	40	to		X	20	7	2½	June & Dec.	
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	275	to		...	...	7½	10	Jan. & July.	
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	130	to		...	...	12	...	October.	
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	25	to		...	...	...	...	Quarterly.	
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	225	to	230	...	3	3	3	May & Nov.	
8,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Rustomjee Twine & Cans.	100	to	101	...	...	...	...		
				RAILWAYS.									
£25,459,030	£25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	259	to	260	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July. L	
255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	256	to	257	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	125	to	127	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	233	to	235	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
				PRESSING COS.									
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	250	to	300	...	...	...	...	August.	
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...		to	90	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...		to	50	N	...	...	...		
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ..	500	to		N	...	...	4a	March & Oct.	
3,20,000	3,20,000	500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	200	to	250	N	20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.	
		225	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	.....								
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85	to	86	...	...	10	10	May & Nov.	
3,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...		to	88	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Strand Bank ...	10	to	15	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.	
3,00,000	3,00,000	800	100	Watson's Patent ...	60	to	65	N	4	10	0	Feb. & Aug.	

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds. for Season 73 74 75 p. c.			Meetings.	
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	120	to		...	12	12	...	August.	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	201	to	202	...	17	21	...	March.	
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	500	to		...	22½	22½	...	June.	L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	155	to	160	X	13	15	10a	April & October.	
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling ...	111	to		...	5	6	...	February & August.	
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra Valley	100	to		X	...	...	5a		
10,00,000	8,97,000	100	100	Bengal	Cachar	96	to	97	...	8	9	...	March & September.	
		100	70	Ditto Contributory		66	to	67						
11,00,000	6,87,500	200	200	Bishnath	Assam	365	to		...	17½	20	...	Ditto.	
		200	50	Ditto Contributory		108	to	109					Ditto.	
£ 120,000	£ 80,000	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli ...	Ditto ...	155	to	160	...	...	10	...	London.	
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104	to		...	10	10	...	March & September.	
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	102	to		...	...	10	...		
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar ...	Ditto ...	150	to		...	4½	5½	4a	February & August.	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	84	to		...	...	2	...	Ditto.	

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—Continued.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.—(Contd).	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds. for Season 73 74 75 p. c.			Meetings.
Rs. 2,50,000	Rs 2,50,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	620	to		...	5	5	...	May & November.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	105	to		X	...	...	5a	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	124	to		...	5	...	...	February.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	180	to		...	12¾	16½	...	March & September.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	110	to		...	6¾	6	...	April.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	85	to	87	...	5	8	...	February.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	60	to		...	5	4	...	February.
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon ...	84	to		...	3½	6	...	February & August.
1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai and Purbuttia ...	Assam ...	136	to	138	X	10	10a	5a	March & September.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	72	to	73	...	2	6	...	March & September.
7,00,000	6,30,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	Cachar	175	to		...	15	15	...	May & November.
		100	50	Ditto Contributory		87½	to		...	...	...	...	
		100	100	East India ...	Assam Cachar Sylhet	83	to	85	...	6½	7	...	April & October.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling ..	100	to		...	...	...	...	
5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	100	to		...	10	3	...	Quarterly.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra Valley	122	to	125	...	15	10	...	March & September.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	105	to		...	...	...	...	
1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	85	to	86	...	...	4½	...	March & September.
4,00,000	4,00,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	480	to		...	15	15	...	Ditto.
1,60,000	1,60,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	101	to		...	...	6a	...	Ditto.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	102	to	104	...	...	5	...	Ditto.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	100	to		...	8	7	...	Ditto.
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kangra Valley ...	Kangra Valley	100	to		...	5	8	...	February.
4,00,000	3,00,000	1000	1000	Kunchunpore	Cachar	850	to	900	...				
5,00,000	4,56,000	100	100	Ditto		80	to	85	...	3	6½	...	March & September.
		250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	Darjeeling	105	to		...				
8,00,000	7,00,000	250	200	Ditto Contributory		88	to	89	...	2	4½	...	June & December.
		100	100	Kurseong and Terai ...	Ditto ...	67	to		...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	10,000	to	11000	N	29	3	...	April.
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Lackatoorah	Sylhet ...	86	to		...	...	...	...	
2,25,000	1,98,750	100	85	Ditto contributory									
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	40	to	42	...	4	4	...	May. L
150,000	70,590	£ 10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	128	to		...	7	9		September. L
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	115	to	116	...	12½	10	...	March & September.
		100	100	Monacherra	Ditto	92	to		...	3	6	...	Ditto
8,00,000	7,29,150	100	90	Ditto Contributory		81	to	82	...				
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	...			...	...	14	...	April.
		100	100	Mothola	Assam	106	to		...	...	12½	...	April.
1,50,000	1,38,000	100	90	Ditto Contributory		96	to		...				
£ 200,000	£ 200,000	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledgye ...	Ditto ...	...			...	...	...	...	London.
		Rs 200	200	Muttuck	Ditto	100	to		...	...	...	...	April.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	200	125	Ditto Contributory		67	to		...				
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling ...	129	to	130	...	...	9	...	July & December.
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat ...	Assam ...	225	to		...	20	20	...	April. L
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	235	to		X	55	55	30a	Quarterly.
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200	to		N	5	...	...	March.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	85	to	87	...	...	5a	...	
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling ...	90	to		...	4	12	...	March & September.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Sylhet ...	100	to		N	4	...	...	Ditto.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Rajabarrie ...	Assam ...	105	to		...	...	...	...	
2,35,500	39,250	60	10	Second Mutual ...	Cachar ...	40	to		...	...	...	...	
4,00,000	1,50,000	100	60	Singbulli & Marmah ...	Darjeeling ...	68	to	69	...	...	...	...	June & December.
6,25,000	6,25,000	100	100	Singell ...	Ditto ...	102	to	103	...	9	16	...	Quarterly.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90	to		...	...	...	...	February & August.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	105	to	110	...	...	13	...	April.
2,00,000	1,10,000	100	55	Sungoo River	Chittagong		to	55	...	...	...	...	March.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling ...	170	to		...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,50,000	45,000	100	30	Ting Ling ...	Ditto ...	32	to		...	...	...	...	
9,21,500	7,34,300	200	200	Tuckvar ...	Ditto ...	126	to		...	...	...	...	March & September.
£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	27	to	28	...	...	...	a.	September.

* Ad interim. † Guaranteed. L, London. N, Nominal. R, Rupees per share. X. Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER,
Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.

Money Market.

FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE great falling off in the public demand on the Bank of Bengal, which was witnessed last week, has not made further progress; and the Board having separated yesterday without making any reduction in the rate leads to the belief that they see their way to maintain present scale of terms, at all events until after the Doorga Poojah holidays. Their business continues large in comparison with their available means, for the Government Balances are too large to be counted upon as permanent strength; and although bazaar rates are still nominally below those of the Bank, they do not appear to be very reliable. The expected supply of 22 lakhs of Silver from China and the Straits has now arrived, and also the greater part of the 10 lakhs from Europe; but most of it has to pass through the Mint, and probably none of it had reached the Bank when this week's statement was made up. Those supplies are therefore an element of strength to look forward to, and a large amonnt of Council Bills will no doubt have arrived by the mail this morning; still the Poojahs are now so near that the usual demand for that season will likely absorb all the known cash augmentations, and rates have a stronger appearance now than they lately had. Shipments of Silver to Ceylon have commenced early, 6 lakhs having been despatched during the past week. There are signs of increased activity in the export trade, and after the holidays there will be first the local produce demand and then the Burmah demand to provide for. Should Government have any extraordinary call on its balances during the cold weather, it is probable further importations of Silver may be urgently required, and, even as it is, further imports to a moderate extent will do no harm. The Government Balances at the Bank wer neither increased nor intrenched upon last week, and a reduction of 12 lakhs in the Cash Balances is represented by an increase of same amount in the Loan and Credit Accounts against Government and other approved securities. The bills discounted have decreased 10 lakhs, but a decline of similar amount in the private deposits has absorbed the cash thereby let loose.

Exchange on England has been very steady all the week, and is to-day strong at present rates, which are, and have all along been, the same as those quoted last Friday. A fair amount of business has been done, as times go, remittances perhaps rather preponderating over sales, but no appearance of weakness in the Bank's selling rates has been apparent. The business of the week, both for last Tuesday's mail and that of next Tuesday has been almost uniformly at under-noted quotations, the only exception having been in Credits, which have been exceptionally placed with private remitters at 1-10-⅛ and with Banks at 1-10-5-16. There has been very little sent by wire, and the rate for that has been 1-9-11-16 and for Demand Bills 1-9¾. Other rates are almost the same as on Friday last,

Bank Bills	...	1-10-1-16	to ⅛
Credit Bills	...	1-10-3-16	to ¼ } 6 months' sight.
Document Bills	...	1-10-3- 8	

Some business has been done for next China Steamers. Bank demand at 219½, subsequently strengthening after the Opium Sale to 219 for private bills at thirty days sight; business done in them also.

Import trade is looking rather better, and sales are on the increase, although not greatly so as yet, but there must be a good many goods taken during the next fortnight, or this will be a

most remarkable year. Prospects of higher prices are however very faint.

There is decidedly more doing in exports, especially in Jute, which has been in good demand and is dearer. A large business has been done, and bales of first marks are worth 18½ to 19 rupees. The local mills are in full work, and take off considerable quantities of loose. Seeds are rather falling off in demand, but Tea finds buyers, inferior sorts at scarcely so good prices, but good and fine qualities at quite previous rates. The bad result of the English harvest will likely lead to an early revival of the demand for food grains. Freights have improved, not so much for steamers as for sailing ships, of which there is rather a short supply available for early despatch.

The enquiry for paper of the various Government loans has been good, and for some days the market had a decided upward tendency. The last day or two, flatness has again set in, and sellers are more numerous than buyers, excepting in the 5½ per cent. stock, which has been taken at an advance, though not to any great extent. A very low sale of 4½ per cents. of 1872 has been made, but it is understood the paper *had* to be sold : the price was 102-12-0, but there are free buyers at the price, and other paper of same loan is not obtainable unless at an advance. The present rates are—

4	per cents	... Rs.	102-0
4½	„	... „	102-14
5½	„	... „	108-4 to Rs. 108-6

In shares there has been next to nothing doing, the only department showing any life being that of Spinning Mills, which stocks are gravitating towards par. Cotton Mills are most in favor at present. Gooserys maintain their premium, and Bowreahs have reached 96 for cash and par (100) for time. Bank shares are quiet on the whole, but Nationals have advanced to 117. Coal stocks are greatly neglected, and Bengals have not yet recovered the effect of late disclosures about management of the company, although its successful working is undoubted. India General Steam improved to 420, but are weaker since issue of the report, although the dividend gives nearly 20 per cent. per annum return on present price of the shares : certainly some people are very difficult to please, for the company's position otherwise also is very good. Tea shares keep decidedly flat, but holders are not pressing to sell by any means. Strand Bank Press shares 100 paid have been disposed of as low as 10 each. The week's business is wretched in extent—and the following are the principal sales for ready cash :—

Bank of Bengal, 1,420, 1,417½.
National Bank, 114½, 15½, 16½, 16, ½, 117.
Agra Bank, 98.
Barnagore Jute Mills, 98, 9, ½, 100.
Goureepore Jute Mills, 1,000, 5.
Budge-Budge Jute Mills, 72 (75 paid).
Howrah Jute Mills, 48, 7½ (75 paid).
Oriental Jute Mills, 70.
Seebpore Jute Mills, 78.
Goosery Cotton Mills, 224.
Bowreah Cotton Mills, 93½.4, 5, 6, 96½.
Singell Tea Company, 102½, 3. 4, 102.
Durrung Tea Company, 70, 73. 70, 3, 72 ex dividend.
Indian General Steam Boat Co., 410, 15, 20.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 2nd September.

THE ironclads *Ironduke* and *Vanguard* came into collision off Wicklow during a dense fog. The latter sank in nineteen fathoms of water, but all lives were saved.

London, 6th September.

STRIKES at Oldham and Dundee terminated on Saturday, Dundee operatives accepting 5 per cent. reduction in their wages, and Oldham masters having withdrawn the gross lists earning.

London, 6th September.

THE Homeward Mails *viâ* Brindisi, which left Calcutta on 10th August and Bombay on 13th, were delivered to-day.

London, 7th September.

THE *Times* publishes a Shanghai telegram, stating that the difficulty arising from the Yunnan outrage is reported to be substantially settled, China undertaking to send a Special Ambassador to England ; also to punish the guilty parties in Yunnan. An indemnity is to be paid to Mr. Margary's family. The trade route between Yunnan and Burmah is to be opened, and the levy of taxes at Pekin is to be regulated.

London, 8th Sep'ember.

THE sum of £187,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. Large importations of foreign wheat are necessary to meet the deficiency of the English wheat crop.

ARRIVAL—Steamer *Venetia* (on 6th).

London, 8th September.

KUOSUNGTAO, Officiating Governor of Canton Province, and Hongchienihen, son of the President, Board of Works, have been appointed conjointly Chinese Ministers to England.

Paris, 8th September.

A LETTER from Admiral Laroncier, at the time commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, has created a sensation. The Admiral declares he will only support Marshal Macmahon so long as he keeps aloof from the party of the September revolution. The Admiral has been superseded. Notwithstanding official announcement of the pacification of Bosnia, further severe fighting has taken place, and Turkey has despatched troops to the Servian frontier.

Madrid, 8th September.

GENERAL Dorregarry is being hotly pursued with the remnant of the forces, and wholesale desertions are occurring. A collapse on the earliest cause is believed to be imminent.

St. Petersburg, 7th September.

GENERAL KAUFMANN telegraphed yesterday to the Czar that on the 4th instant he gained a complete victory over 30,000 Khokand insurgents. Upon the second advance from Khodshent the enemy was pursued for a distance of 15 versts with great loss both of men and war material, while the loss to the Russians was but slight. General Kaufmann further states that upon the arrival of supplies from Khodshent he intends to continue his advance upon Khokand.

St. Petersburg, 8th September.

THE semi-official Russian Press charge Yakoob Khan of Kashgar with complicity in instigating the present insurrection in Khokand.

Constantinople, 6th September.

SERVER PACHA has telegraphed to the Porte from Mostar that insurrectionary agitation is greatly allayed, and that many insurgents are submitting. He also expresses his belief in prompt restoration of order. In consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon the question by the interference of the great Powers, it is not thought likely that Servia will become aggressive. Insurgents refuse to assent to Consular Conference at Mostar on the ground that it is under the influence of the Porte, and demand autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina under any European Prince paying tribute to the Porte.

Constantinople, 7th September.

IT is officially announced that Servia has promised the Porte to remain neutral. Order has been restored in Bosnia, and the insurgents in Herzegovina have almost disappeared, Turkish troops being permitted to traverse the country unresisted.

Belgrade, 3rd September.

SERVIA is preparing a protest to the Powers against the violation of her territory by the Turks. The Servian Parliament meets on the 8th instant.

Belgrade, 6th September.

SERVIA has taken measures to prevent bands of troops crossing the frontier.

Ragusa, 3rd September.

THE Turkish troops have violated Servian territory, having burnt one village, killed some of the inhabitants, and seized a quantity of their cattle. Popular feeling in Servia is very excited against Turkey.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 30th—Garibaldi from Liverpool, Ophir from Jeddah. 31st—Mecca from Singapore, Syria from Liverpool, Sumatra from Liverpool. September 1st—Henriette from Bourbon. Landseer from Liverpool. 2nd—Mathilde from Marseilles. Iskander Shah from Muscat, Str. City of Cambridge from Liverpool. 3rd—Prince Charlie from Liverpool, Str. Patna from Bombay, Str. Mahratta from Akyab. 4th—Str. Hindoostan from Hong-Kong, Latona from Mauritius, Str. Penang from Andamans, Str. Argyll from Hong-Kong. 5th—Duke of Athole from London, Kate Kellock from Liverpool, Str. Bokhara from London.

DEPARTURES.

August 31st—Str. Geneva for Genoa, &c., Str. Moulmein for Coast, South Carolina for Dundee. September 2nd—Str. Ava for Coast, Memnon for Boston. 3rd—Str. Duke of Lancaster for London. 4th—Edith Troop for London, Dragon for Mauritius. 5th—Str. Mecca for Coast, Str. Mahratta for Coast.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. "Mongolia," Commander A. Coleman, arrived at Bombay with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt and Mrs Yates, Capt and Mrs Hartshorne, Mrs H V Carter, Mr Smythan, Mrs F Turner, Mr H A Thornton, Mr W Lake and brother, Mr Pearse, Mr A Carritt, Mr J Grayson, Mrs Gibbon and 2 children, Mr Wheeler, Mr G Newton, Mr Sim, Mrs Graham and infant, Mr S Cost, Mr B Mosley, Mr W Slack, Mr Devonshire, Mr C Mathews, Mr J Entwhistle, Mr J Sutton, Mr Ashley's European female servant, Major Clark's ayah, and Mrs Lane's ayah.

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Sinnett, Mr Wheeler, Mr R Gross, Mr A Silbiger, Mr W H Cowley.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr M J Tarachund and Mr J. Hickman

FROM ANCONA.—G Pothecary.

FROM ADEN—Mr Green, Shaik Syed Mahomed, and 3 native deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

THE P and O Co's S S "Thibet" Captain C H Eastley, left Bombay with the following passengers :—

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr J Talbot, Mr P B Dixon, Mr J H Black, Mr E Williams, Mr T Hopper, Mr J McArthur and infant, Mr Maurice Bean, Mrs Black, Mrs Talbot and two infants, and Mr Tytler and three children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr W S Wells Mr G H R Hart, Mr Stuart C Barley, Mr D. R Lyall, Mr J Whitefield, Captain Grierson, Dr C Costello, and Mr H I Place.

FOR VENICE.—Mr J Walker and Mr E L Hunt.

FOR ADEN.—Lieut Kennedy and two native male servants.

FOR SUEZ.— The Venerable Archdeacon Gray.

MARRIAGE.

PETERS—CARPENTER.—On the 27th July, at Trinity Church, Great Portland Street, Portland Place, London, by the Revd, Thomas Meredith, Marcus Peters, Esq., son of George Peters, Esq., Merchant (deceased), to Caroline Carpenter, youngest daughter of John Fred. Carpenter, Esq., of Ullenhall, Warwickshire, —No cards.

for an instant at a bad picture; and if there were a Reynolds, Velasquez, Vandyck, or Rembrandt in the rooms, he would pay the surliest house-keepers into patience until he had seen it to his heart's content. If none of these, I was allowed to look at Guido, Carlo Dolce, or the more skilful masters of the Dutch school—Cuyp, Teniers, Hobbima, Wouvermans, but never any second-rate or doubtful examples .... If there were no nobleman's house to be seen, there was certainly in the course of the day's journey, some ruined castle or abbey; some celebrated village church or stately cathedral. We had always unstinted time for these; and if I was at disadvantage because neither my father nor mother could tell me enough history to make the building authoritatively interesting, I had at least leisure and liberty to animate them with romance in my own fashion."

Various minor touches give additional interest to this charming antobiographic sketch, which we have reproduced in a condensed form, and separated entirely from its context of running comment, some of which has reference to the main tendency of the method of training to which Mr. Ruskin was subject in early days. He expresses the hope that his readers will think that the tenour of his early life was happy, and the modes of his education on the whole salutary. And he asks the question, which for the present he leaves unanswered, as to how far, supposing his own education in any wise exemplary, the like advantages can be "supplied by the modern school board to every little boy, born in the prosperous England of this day?"

Mr. Ruskin combines with these pleasant reminiscences of his younger days the narration of an incident of his last year's summer holiday in Rome, which we cannot refrain from quoting: "I lodged at the Hotel de Russie, and in the archway of the court-yard of that mansion waited usually, in the mornings, a Capuchin friar begging for his monastery. Now, I never pass a begging friar without giving him six pence, or the equivalent five pence of foreign coin, extending the charity even occasionally as far as ten pence, if no five penny bit chanced to be in my purse. And this particular begging friar, having a gentle face and a long white beard and a beautiful cloak like a blanket, and being altogether the pleasantest *sight*, next to Sandro Botticelli's Zipporah. I was likely to see in Rome in the course of the day, I always gave him the extra five pence for looking so nice, which generosity so worked on his mind that, after some six or seven doles of ten pences, he must needs take my hand one day and try to kiss it, which being only just able to prevent I took *him* round the neck and kissed his lips instead; and this, it seems, was more to him than the ten pences, for next day he brought me a little reliquary with a certificated fibre in it of St. Francis's cloak (the hair one now preserved at Assisi), and when afterwards I showed my friend, Fra Antonio, the Assisi sacristan, what I had got, it was a pleasure to see him open his eyes. He thought I must have come by it dishonestly; but not I a whit, for I most carefully explained to the Capuchin, when he brought it to me, that I was more a Turk than a Catholic; but he said I might keep the reliquary for all that."

The letter closes with a detached paragraph revealing Mr. Ruskin's estimate of Mr. Plimsoll and his recent protest. "As the master "of the St. George's Company (a society which Mr. Ruskin is "by means of his letters engaged in forming) I request their "permission to convey their thanks to Mr. Plimsoll for his Christian "knightly, and valiant stand made against the recreant English "Commons on Thursday, 22nd July 1875."

A STUDY OF A STUDY.

PAST the large, low dining-room, where preparations are being made for a dinner party, up a short passage lined with book-shelves, and an open doorway admits you to a room—large, certainly, but so choked with contents that it rather reminds one of the inside of a disorderly portmanteau. It is square, but for a bay window in which stands a library table piled with books and papers, an old black velvet sermon-case, a battered travelling writing-case, and a desk, with a wine-glass of water on the ledge, and a tattered sheet of blotting-paper, on which lies a bright blue book—*Artists and Craftsman*—the last study of the owner of the room to judge from the paper-cutter between the leaves. It is flanked by *Lectures on Casuisty* and *Geschichte des Alten Bund*. A portentous waste-paper basket stands beneath; both this and the paper-cutter seem fitted by their unusual proportions to cope with their daily work. A hard horsehair chair, without arms, springs, or cushions, turns its back resolutely to the garden and its face to the army of papers.

Three tables and a whatnot dispersed over the room serve as foundations for a pyramid of books, reports, periodicals—*Cornhills*, *Macmillans*, *Revues des Deux Mondes*—thatched with the *Times*, *Pall Mall*, *Saturday*, *Guardian*, and other papers unnumbered. Two wandering book-cases, with double faces and no backs, are stocked with motley rows of volumes, at which we will look closer. *Saint Anselm de Canterbury*, *Artemus Ward*, *Science del' Histoire*, a long range of Dumas, Comte's *Système*, *Ingoldsby Legends*. Are the contents of the shelves which line the walls less miscellaneous? Hardly less surprising. Here is a favourite shelf apparently, where the books stand loosely and unevenly, as if ready for immediate action—*Lettish Bible*, *Biblj Swata*, *Wendish Bible*, *Zwingli's Werke* (pushed in hastily and upside down), a little Hindustani and incomprehensible *Jolowicz Polyglotte der Oriental Poesie*, *Rabbinische Blumenlese*. Nor, if you walk round the room with speed and caution that you may not be surprised too far from the two modes of escape—the door and window—are the other shelves less bewildering to a merely human understanding. *Bopp Sanskrita Spracha*, *Koptische Grammatik*, *Myverian Archælogy*; Arabic, Armenian, Celtic, Persian dictionaries; grammars of Icelandic, Erse, *Ægyptische*. Seventy-eight volumes of *Memoires relatifs a l'Histoire de France*; *Dallas*, *the Gay Science*—(what may that be?—whist? fencing? dancing? Not at all—criticism!). Dante, Shakspeare, Bunsen, Milton, Hallam, Sévigné, Luther. But a complete list would take days to write and hours to read. Besides these, the library steps are crushed under a haystack of unbound books, mostly Dutch, and two open portmanteaus are overflowing with papers and correspondence. The floor is covered with no luxurious recluse Turkey carpet, but a common crimson and drab drugget, worn and faded. The paper, if there be any, is hidden behind the books. No; there is a strip over the mantelpiece—Indian red—with a creeping, pattern of dull gold. On the mantelpiece stand three wax candles, a marble clock, and a heap of pennies, on which no unscrupulous housemaid will take compassion. Searching curiously for traces of human presence, we notice a crabstick leaning against the corner of the window, and on the centre table, erect and dignified, a black velvet skull-cap, very much—yes, uncommonly like in shape to Cowper's well-known nightcap. Its counterpart in black silk, tumbled, frayed, but evidently the more familiar friend, lies near the desk. A feather brush, worn out in hopeless attempts to fight the dust, droops over the edge of a century of *Quarterly Reviews*. Not many visitors are expected here, for all the chairs (horsehair and uncompromising, like the one at the desk) are built up with books. There are two deep leathern arm-chairs, though, on either side of the wide fireplace, but they are served in the same fashion. Over all, on a tall pedestal, the bust of Julius Hare gazes with bland, blank eyes.

Who is the master of the room? the hermit-crab of the shell? Hush—there are voices at the door; one grating with the huskiness of old age, slow and emphatic, giving, it would seem, some order, which is responded to with a ready "Yes, my lord"—and heavy, plodding steps come with frightful distinctness up the oilcloth-covered passage. Jump out of the window, if you are not prepared for instant annihilation, but wait behind that juniper and peep through the heavy dark branches that rob the window of half the rays of a watery autumn sun, and you may note the entrance of an old man with stooping shoulders and scanty grey hair, and watchful, light blue eyes, which need the warming effect of a smile on the quaint, rugged, but not unkindly face. He passes across to the chair in the window, and, sitting down, he reluctantly pushes aside the book and paper-cutter, and breaks open the topmost of a pile of letters addressed to "The Bishop of St. David's."—*Guardian*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE POSITIVE LIFE OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "D. L." I would point out that it has been shown that the Positive Company realizes a higher rate of interest from Government securities in India than it would in England, and that this difference alone would preserve the Indian Life Funds from loss on account of increased mortality. In the "Stock Exchange Review" of August 1874, it was also clearly shown that this extra interest added to the Life Funds, rendered them quite equal to meeting risks on Indian lives, even on the basis of a rate

of mortality which it is insisted still prevails in India, notwithstanding the acknowledged improvements in the public health.

B.

27th August 1875.

NOTE.—It is a strong point in favor of the Positive that the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company has just reduced its rates 20 per cent. upon assurance of European lives in India. That the old rates are needlessly high we think there can be little doubt.—ED., *F. of I.*

MR. GRANT DUFF.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—"Do you know the scientific name of the tall grass which I heard called tiger-grass at Ahmedabad, and which is very abundant here, Lahore? I think it is a saccharum, but am not quite sure." Thus spoke Mr. Grant Duff in January last to an acquaintance with whom he was driving. "No,"——replied, "but the people in this neighbourhood call it Sikandar's grass." And thereupon—— fell to moralizing in the following strain: "Strange, is it not?—how that great individuality looms through history

On parlera de sa gloire,
Sous le chaume bien longtemps,
L'humble toit dans cinquante ans,
Ne connaitra pas d'autre histoire.

How long impressions remain, and how quickly details fade away! Was ever ex-Cabinet Minister so hoaxed before? What must be the feelings of——at seeing his little joke in print? No sermon ever hanging on so insecure a peg before. The name of the grass, as Dr. Hunter would write it, is *Sarkanda!*

M. N.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Beecher, "thou art permitted to speak for thyself."

SIR,—Having noticed in the *Friend of India* of the 14th instant, comments by yourself and London correspondent on the Beecher-Tilton case, I take the liberty of sending you a New York weekly, in the hope that you will find space in an early number of your valuable journal for the short article, headed "Good Testimony," on page 421. Your impartiality in allowing both parties a hearing on important matters encourages me to believe that you will cheerfully allow your readers the privilege of hearing Mr. Beecher speak for himself.—Yours, &c.,

J. PHILLIPS.

Jellasore, August 26th.

NOTE.—We cannot possibly find room for Mr. Beecher's address nor would it help him in the least, we think, with any one who has read the correspondence between him and Moulton. We have no wish to shake our correspondent's faith in Beecher; but how can we believe in these two statements as both true?

In his address he says— "God has tried me for five long "years as he has not tried you; but by "the grace of God *I have been kept in* "*peace!*	In letter after letter to Moulton he wrote: "I have suffered the torments "of the damned all night; and am "forsaken by all the world but you." and so on.

We are not Mr. Beecher's judge, but we hold the verdict of "not proven" to be the most favourable he can expect. His letters to the conspirators (as he calls them) are to ourselves inconsistent with any theory but one.—ED., *Friend of India.*

THE SONEPORE FAIR.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The near approach of the great fair at Sonepore, reminds me of a defect in our arrangements there, which I have noticed for some years past. Business of a kind too bad to be named in your columns, is carried on, on both sides of the main route of the fair and of some of the subordinate ones; and this seems to have been the established order of things from time immemorial. I know that the occupants of the huts would shelter themselves under the plea that they are only the female relations of the *syces* and shopkeepers. However this may be, I have myself been the eye-witness of scenes enacted in broad daylight, and before a crowd of lookers, on which shew that those who have charge of the arrangements of the fair need a little direction. If it be deemed that such places are an essential feature of the fair, would there be any harm in causing them to be situated in less conspicuous and beguiling situations? I am quite sure that the advantage to the interests of decency and public morality would be great. All that is needed is doubtless that the thing be duly brought to the notice of those with whom rests the responsibility of assigning the places; but it is neccessary to speak before hand, as I now do, for if there be any *delay the places will be taken up according to custom.*

VERBUM SAPIENTI SAT.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I forgot to mention in my last letter, the existence of a strong anti-Opium Association in England which is pledged to agitate this question, and bring public opinion to bear upon it in Parliament; and the fact that there are already in the House of Commons no less than 75 honourable members who voted for the Opium Abolition Bill ought, one would think, to be enough to convince the *Pioneer* even, that the immorality of the opium traffic is not regarded as "superstition" by the people of England, many of whom evidently believe that our Indian Government *is* to a large extent responsible for the "moral and physical ruin of the Chinese" by its wicked traffic in opium. Great stress is laid by the opium advocates on the fact that the English Government derives such a large amount of revenue from taxes imposed on strong drinks, and other deleterious articles, which are said to be as injurious to the people of England as opium is to the Chinese.

This may be all true, but it does not in any degree mitigate the evil of the opium traffic. Two wrongs will not make one right and if it is wrong for the English Government to replenish its exchequer by a revenue derived from excise duty, it is still *more* wrong for the Imperial power to uphold the Indian Government in the *manufacture* of a noxious drug the use of which is proved to be so very pernicious to Chinese.

It is one thing for the State to impose a heavy taxation on obnoxious articles of consumption manufactured by others, and quite another matter for the *State* itself to produce, to manufacture, and to sell by public auction a noxious drug which is known to be the cause of ruin to tens of thousands of people, and all for the sake of money! Such conduct is unworthy of the fame of that land of Christian benevolence which did not hesitate to shatter the galling shackles of slavery in the island of Jamaica at a cost of twenty *millions sterling*. Gain ill gotten is a loss in the end, and those who dare do right, even at an apparent sacrifice, will profit in the long run, and India gain politically, morally, and financially if our rulers will nobly resolve to abandon for ever the "filthy lucre" which is now acquired at such a terrible loss to the best interests of such a large portion of the people of China.

THOMAS EVANS.

Monghyr, August 9th.

SIR RICHARD'S LANDED ARISTOCRACY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In your issue of the 7th August you have a note on the law of the enhancement of rent in Bengal, and in this it was incidentally mentioned that the Government of India held the position of a great landlord. I would ask is not this to ignore altogether the duties and functions for which Governments exist at all? The interests of a landlord and a Government can never be the same: the one can only look to make the best use of the natural agent of which he is in possession for his own profit and pleasure; but it is the bounden duty of the other to act as the trustee of the whole community, especially in a country like this, where the whole landed property has been made over to them *in trust* to pay for the administration of its affairs, and not to be made away with to support what Sir. R. Temple is pleased to call "the great landed aristocracy of Bengal." *It would redound more to his* credit if he were to enquire into the condition of the ryot under the system he so much admires, what share of the produce of the land the aristocrat is satisfied with, and what capital he invests in the improvement of his lands. We might then hear less of famine and less of deficits. Of course if the Government evade *its duties to the* community by considering its position, that of an ordinary landlord, the permanent settlement in Bengal is never *likely to* be revised; but if it performed its duties as a Government, there is no reason why this measure should not be revised by an act of the Legislature, for which purpose it exists, as acknowledged by the highest authorities. Hooker says: "Notwithstanding: "we do not deny alteration of laws to be sometimes a thing "necessary, as when they are unnatural or impious, or other "wise hurtful to the public community of men, and against "that good for which human societies are instituted." On the Irish Church Bill, Mr. Gladstone said "When property had been "given for purposes that had not been attained and could not "be attained, it was the duty of the Legislature to see that it was "not wasted, and if it became mischievous to take it away." And this principle was acknowledged, and acted upon, by both Houses of Parliament. Again, Mr. J. S. Mill says: "All laws or usages which favour one class or set of persons to the disadvantage of others, which chain up the efforts of any part of the community in pursuit of their own good, or stand between those efforts and their natural fruits, are (independent of all other grounds of condemnation) "violations of the fundamental principles of economi- "cal policy, tending to make the aggregate productive powers of "the community productive in a less degree than they would "otherwise be." Now, let Sir R. Temple endeavour to explain on what great principles of statecraft he maintains the rights of the great landed aristocracy of Bengal. I have given him the authority of the greatest of English divines against it, and that of the most sceptical of English philosophers, and the deliberate sanction of both Houses of Parliament at the instance of the greatest statesman of the day, all concuring in the same view. And let it be shown what possible authority there is for calling a fat Chetty the great landed aristocracy of Bengal, entitled to be maintained and supported at the expense of the whole community, and to keep any number of his fellow-creatures in a worse condition than slavery under the protection of the British Government in India, because an absurd settlement was made a hundred years ago, the provisions of which the zemindars have notoriously violated, while they have the effrontery to tax the Queen of England with a breach of faith, if any attempt is made to correct their malpractices.—Yours, &c.,

A. B.

WHY ARE MISSIONS NOT MORE SUCCESSFUL?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The question is one that merits earnest attention, and as you remark in your issue of the 3rd ultimo, it is of the utmost importance that we should know the obstructions that are to be removed. Would it not be well however, to consider that success does not consist of necessity in what can be seen or known by us. It would not detract from the real success of the gospel in India were native converts not so numerous, and better in quality. It would be well for missionaries not to be too hasty in their reception of many who profess to be sincere in their motives, but who are pointed to afterwards, by their fellow-countrymen, as having made their professions *pêt ke wasta*. Let us bear in mind also that the gospel is like unto leaven which a woman hid in meal; and who did not regard the leaven as unsuccessful because she could not see it working, but waited. We cannot deny it to be the case with the gospel in India to-day that there is silent influence at work. Truth is undermining the vast structures of falsehood. Light is quietly penetrating into the dark recesses of heathendom—recesses that have never heard the tread of the footstep of God's servant but into which the word of God has found an entrance, and is also being known and felt to be the power of God unto salvation. It would remove our feeling of despondency, if the bright side of the picture were looked upon with thankfulness to God. The Israelites saw no signs of the walls of Jericho falling until they had encompassed them for the seventh time, but they were not discouraged on that account. So let us, in the midst of the present enquiry, be encouraged in the contemplation of the sure success of the gospel in India. Could we but get at the effects of the sale and distribution of hundreds of thousands of copies of the Word of God—effects beyond the reach of our daily *ken*—the conclusion would be, the success is far greater than we dared to anticipate.

Whatever may be said, as to what the knowledge of Evangelicals *ought* to be as regards Hindooism—and well as it would be for all who teach Christianity to be able to see all that is "noble, beautiful, and true" in this system—still we must not lose sight of this, that the conduct of *nominal* Christians is the *great obstacle*, in the way of the spread of the gospel in India. The whitefaced man, though a professed infidel, is known to natives of the country by the title of "a Christian." Such a man however low in the depths of debauchery and guilt in the eyes of a native *is* a Christian! Well may the native say to the missionary. "If this is what Christianity teaches, then let me remain Hindoo." How sad it is to see so many Englishmen, drunken, degraded, *despised*, even looked down upon by natives, who are higher than they in the scale of being, but have not so much to answer for. But those of our fellow-countrymen, though thus low, are exerting an influence, which is opposed to the success of the gospel in India. It may be asked, how are we to remove this impediment? Can more be done than that each one remain faithful to his duties? And should we not expect that God would answer prayer if earnestly and universally offered up by the Christians of this country, for an outpouring of His Spirit, upon nominal Christians in India. Surely this being experienced, a mighty obstruction would be removed. It would be well for us also to bear in mind that the success of God's cause, here and elsewhere, does *not* depend upon either the perfection or imperfections of his people. "I the Lord will hasten it in his time."

ILLTUTUS.

"O FORMOSE PUER."

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Will the N.-W. Alexis ever be weak enough to list once more to the pipings of the Allahabad Corydon? If the gentle shepherd does, he will be a great fool for his pains, and I warn him in Corydon's own epigrammatic words, "*formose puer, "nimium ne crede colori!*" The wooer's eclogues are, however, inimitable in their way: they might well dazzle the understanding of the liveliest *cobra*, let alone that of an innocent young cowherd only too ready to forgive past infidelities, and we invite him to accompany us as we follow the variations of the masterly civilian Sonata. To drop metaphor and come to the point, the relations between the Allahabad paper and the Covenanted Civil Service have been throughout consistently regulated by those of the latter with the Government of India, and have, in consequence, experienced the vicissitudes incident to the successive stages of warm friendship, coolness, and positive aversion. The last stage has at length been passed, and there is naturally a reaction in the other direction, which may deceive some, but is more apparent than real, and is susceptible of a very simple explanation. When the *Pioneer* was first started, there was nothing anti-pathetic between the Government and the Service; therefore (it is unnecessary to syllogise minutely in coming to an obvious conclusion) the latter's interests and those of the *Pioneer* were identical, and the two were fast friends. The friendship was as sincere as it could be under the conditions indicated, and was daily cemented by mutual services. The one was ever ready to take the civilian view of any question affecting official interests, while the other contributed stores of useful information, as well as literary talent to the common fund. So things went on for some years, until a coolness grew up between them, Corydon getting rather tired of Alexis, and giving him unmistakeable hints that he intended to jog along in life without him. Their divorce was effected under the memorable administration of Sir W. Muir, when poor Alexis was rapidly going down in the world, having had to leave all his worldly goods, even to his flute, in pawn with Menaleus, and was actually applying for pecuniary assistance to the wealthy cattle-drover Melibœus. Some are unkind enough to say that the anger of Amaryllis (no longer very young, nor yet very handsome) had a good deal to do with his difficulties, and a woman is, it must be confessed, generally at the bottom of mischief. However this may be, there can be no doubt of one thing, namely, that the statesman above mentioned helped the lad on with a shove in the very nick of time to do him the most harm possible. Mr. Elliott's able letter of the 16th June 1873—a date memorable in the Annals of Jobbery—forwarding the now historic memorial of the same year, struck the blow. Here is the pith of it:—

"(1.) Don't accept the statements exhibiting the applicant's impoverished condition in their present form." They "will be submitted to further scrutiny, and the result be communicated hereafter." In other words "hold on a bit till we provide you with *cooked* statements made up so as to misrepresent facts."

"(2.) Although only 17 years old, he is a *pucca* Collector, and has been officiating in that capacity ever since the age of 14 on enormous pay"—an assertion the true classification of which may be left to the common sense of our readers.

"(3.) *Entre nous*, he is not half as good a hand at shearing a lamb as Damon or Alphesibœus, and has no idea of the proper method of driving pigs to market; in fact, he's barely worth his salt. Let him go hang!"

Such is the sum and substance of Mr. Elliott's remarkable letter, a production as little creditable to him as to his patron. He entered the N.-W. P. Secretariat with the good wishes of his brethren and a widespread reputation for manly independence of character. He has left it amid fervent prayers that he may never return, having offered up his self-respect on the altar of sycophancy. Is it not then now our turn to ask, "*nonne Menalcan?*"

There is just one thing to be said in Sir W. Muir's favour. He suggested that the year 1861 should be weeded—small thanks to his Secretary—and expressed a readiness to employ sufferers in other departments. The situation, however, presented a dilemma which his sensitive nature must have made him feel keenly. Unfortunately, he had already found himself unable to dispense with the services of several men whom good-natured Lord Mayo would have been quite willing to remove to a more promising sphere, and the openings in "other departments," *e. g.*, "the Jhansie and Kumaon Commissions, were rare"—*et pour cause*. They had been carefully packed with his own particular friends and dependants. So jealously was Kumaon guarded, that one adventurous covenanted civilian who had the audacity to apply for a transfer thither was *squared* by the simple expedient of turning another officer out of a less favoured appointment in the region of the hills to make place for him. Under Sir W. Muir's government nothing could be less comfortable than the position of the public servant who had either neglected or failed to conciliate the Naini Tál clique. Meanwhile, the *Pioneer*, having in the interval changed hands, and seeing its *quondam* ally sadly out at elbows, gave the cold shoulder to an individual who would hardly be admitted into even second-rate society at Simla, or any other really respectable hill station. Taking advantage of a miserable subterfuge, it defended the Government when Captain Henderson was appointed to a post reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service by Act of Parliament; when the perpetrators of that job, becoming rather ashamed of themselves, perpetrated another equally bad, by transferring him to Cashmere, in contempt of other rights founded on prescription, belonging to *military* men in the Punjab as well as to the civilians of the same commission; when Major Dennehy was appointed to the Dholepore Agency; and, finally, when the son of a High Court Judge, fresh out from England, was appointed to officiate as Registrar of the said tribunal. Nay, the sycophant, fondly imagining it possible to get on without old friends, after a temporary hesitation, arising possibly from pangs of conscience, loudly applauded these arrangements, recommending the seedy Junior, in an off-hand manner, to apply himself to the study of Foreign Office Persian, and shouting "hear, hear!" to the peroration of Sir W. Muir's after-dinner speech to the assembled civilians at Agra—an oration at the time most happily and wittily compared to the Mock Turtle's harangue over the expectant oysters in Wonderland—while the viceregal Gryphon looked on and chuckled. The cast-off acquaintance only groaned, "God save me from my friends!" deriving poor consolation from being told: "Sufferers in the Civil "Service will sometimes fall foul of the Government in cases which, "though involving some fresh hardship for themselves, also involve "*peculiar reasons for what may have been done*" (an argument equally applicable to garotting or the crime *inter Christianos haud nominandum*). When such cases arise, we shall take leave to "defend the Government without fearing possible charges of "vacillation." In plain English, "we will defend Government *per fas et nefas*." Such the language, such the sentiments, of the *Pioneer* towards the end of the year 1873. The stage of positive aversion had been reached, but when two men quarrel, one must be in the wrong. Who then was in the right? The following anecdote may throw light upon general facts at length placed before the British public. Sir W. Muir's determined satellite, his Mephisto, Mr. Elliott, at a period when the N.-W. Government professed to be at its wits' end, hunting up a new suit of clothes for its ragged subordinate, devised the notable plan of creating a new post within the sacred precincts of the N.-W. P. Secretariat, and giving it———to an ex-Sub-Editor of the Allahabad journal! The necessary preliminaries for carrying it out were all ready, when the Supreme Government asked:" "Whom are you going to put "in?" "Oh, Mr. Washington Plate of course!" "And who the "deuce is he?" enquired Lord Northbrook, for the Gryphon himself was growing tired of the farce. "He's a useful and obliging "journalist endowed with special qualifications and local claims." Now, what special qualifications and local claims mean, we know from the case of Colonel Phayre, amongst others. The Governor-

General, being in a sarcastic mood, accordingly replied : "If so, I can "get you the round man for the round hole myself." This repartee saved the new appointment, not a very lucrative or exalted one it is true, but a stepping-stone to something higher to the N.-W. P. civilians, who would do well to pause a moment and consider how much they owe those who are at present eager to share the credit of vindicating their wrongs. An extraordinary change has, indeed, come o'er the spirit of the *Pioneer's* dream. in which the once shabby hanger-on, having furnished himself with powerful recommendations, disputes precedence with the Heir Apparent. The voice of the British Parliament is not contemptible, and its utterances are not uncertain. The Supreme Government of India, too, boasts, we may presume, officials who can no longer remain deaf to the repeated calls of justice. The conditions of the case being thus changed, have operated a corresponding change in the attitude of the *Pioneer*. It generously offers the right hand of reconciliation to its neglected friend, always an able auxiliary in point of intrinsic merit, and likely at last to prove formidable as an enemy from extraneous causes. We will quote our contemporary's own words on the subject: "One thing "has, no doubt, been established by the recent debate, that the "combined influence of the competition-wallahs in Parliament "is not to be despised." A sneaking kindness, not altogether devoid of apprehension, has here taken the place of indifference approaching to contempt ; the affectation of an honest and independent desire to see a grievous wrong righted, that of a tone pitched to the keynote given by a self-interested and once powerful clique. But conscience has urged the advisability of some sort of explanation for these new tactics, an explanation to be suggested to the reader's mind rather than served up to him in so patent a fashion as to provoke rejoinder. It is given in a series of articles recently published in the *Pioneer*, bearing the words "by order" labelled on them as distinctly as the distinguishing mark impressed by Providence on the brow of Cain. Their true gist is, that the smart, spruce, well-educated young civilian posterior to 1865 is no connection of the clumsy, slouching, badly trained wallah of that year and anterior to it. "We are very fond of both of you, but *you* (aside to the Junior just beginning to cut his wise teeth) are my particular friend." A glance at the N.-W. P. Civil List for 1873-74 will show that this is the policy on which Sir W. Muir acted, and in a certain generation its wisdom is unquestionable. The comparatively Senior Civilian is netted irrevocably. Besides, in spite of parliamentary debates, suggestions of failure due to incompetence may yet command an audience, if the worst comes to the worst, whereas the *Pioneer* is not limed beyond all hope of redemption, and his plumage must be kept bright and trim to decoy other birds from abroad. The Allahabad charmer is also a master of the trimming style. "The Junior Civilians are to "be congratulated on the telegram we publish this morning. There "was no doubt, and no dispute, about their grievances, and the "*English Government* has therefore determined that they must "be redressed." Yes, the *English* Government, *not the Indian*, for only a few days before Captain W. F. Prideaux had been gazetted to an Assistant Secretaryship in the Foreign Department, an appointment not beneath the acceptance of many an able civilian. Again, observe the *suppressio veri, suggestio falsi* in this sentence : "We have not the slightest doubt that the Government of India, "*now that they have the sanction and support of the Home Govern-* "*ment*, will take the matter in hand at once, and not permit any "official delay and subterfuges to stand in the way of speedy "redress." Just as though the *Pioneer* had not itself glossed over official delays and subterfuges ; just as though the Government of India has not had the sanction of the Home Government to protect and promote the interests of officers sent out from home *during the last twenty years ! !* The *Pioneer* however apprehensive of having allowed spontaneous enthusiasm to carry it away too far, takes good care to add : "At the same time *civilians must not* "*think that everything is won* . . . . . and however loyally Lord "Northbrook may intend to carry out the wishes of the House "of Commons, *still delays may occur*. Civilians should be pre- "pared to help the Government to draw up a scheme by which "their case may be most equitably dealt with, &c." In other words, "if anything ever be done, many a head now black will "turn grey before it is done, so far as the doing depends upon "the clique we represent, and you must look to yourselves to "mend the mischief by hook or by crook." Anon the *Pioneer* preaches a little sermon on patience : "We may perhaps "*pacify our young friends* in the ranks of the Junior Civilians (as "well as those who have grown old in them), by stating that their "*alleged* grievances are now under serious enquiry by the Supreme "Government." But why has this serious enquiry been delayed so long. Owing, forsooth, to the absence of an important document, the advertisement setting forth the glories of an Indian career to candidate-wallahs, which had to be fetched from England, although copies were actually in this country. And how are the alleged grievances to be removed ? By reference to "a long and "elaborate note by Mr. C. A. Elliott, late Secretary to the N.-W. P. Government," whose policy it ever was to deny the existence of those grievances which, according to the *Pioneer*, his long and elaborate note is intended to remove. We have seen that note, and strongly recommend the agitators to repudiate it. An analysis of it would weary the general reader ; suffice it to say, Mr. Elliot's scheme is illusory, because impracticable, and, if it were practicable, would tend to reduce the total income drawn by the service, at the same time throwing more work upon its shoulders, and taking bread out of the mouths of other men. Mr. Elliott has truly proved himself an apt pupil in the school which regards human lives as so much fuel to heap upon the official furnace, and human brains as so much tinder to feed the flames with. The Junior Civilians may take our word for it, that any cure devised by him would be far worse than the disease. The scrap we have jus criticised was succeeded by an "*arpeggio*" on the Civil Servict debate, in which the performer attempted to conceal the true theme of Mr. Lowe's grand fantasia upon the shameless course of nepotism which has led to the interference of Parliament, beneath a mild rattling of chromatic scales up and down the unavoidable injury done to the Covenanted Civil Service by the introduction of the departmental system. Finally, Alexis is invited to "cast a longing look towards Oudh, the garden of India, as if he had not been doing so for the last fifteen years or more. To military men it has been verily a Canaan—a land flowing with milk and honey, &c., &c." This is all very true, but we doubt whether many Junior Civilians are likely to be deceived by the empty hopes thus held out to them, at a time when one gentleman having been transferred from Oude to the N.-W. P. without a return of the compliment, another coveted vacancy in the Oudh Commission, confessedly due to the N.-W. P., has not been filled up from them, the appointment having, we understand, been offered exclusively to those who, it was pretty well known beforehand, would not accept it. Nor can the *Pioneer* be ignorant of the absurd offer of two *officiating* assistantships at the very bottom of the list of the Berar Commission lately made, probably by way of a practical joke, to the younger fry of the Doab. Yet it has been hitherto silent on the subject. It is also very curious that a journal which has expressed itself unfavourably towards the elevation of barristers to the bench did not put in a kind word for its avowed *protége*, when Mr. Fagan's appointment fell vacant. Its silence about the vexed question of Kumaon, too, appears to us very ominous, and it might, we think, if really sincere in its profession, have advocated the deputation of a few vigorous officers, endowed with the *mens sana in corpore sano*, apparently so much wanting in our diplomatic corps, to assist in re-organizing the administration of Rewah and Baroda, or to supply the Burmah Mission with the quality wherein it proved so lamentably deficient, *viz.*, "grit." In fine, why is it that the *Pioneer*, which is continually having visions of bliss about the Prince of Wales, has never once considered the propriety of enlisting a couple of intelligent civilian *attachés* in his suite ? By these and such other expedients as occasion might from time to time dictate, the promotion blockage would be speedily freed, the way opened to more extensive relief in future, and the old school of diplomatists, whose gradual disappearance wrung the tear of regret from Sir William Muir's sympathetic eye, revived with certainty equal to that of its early extinction, if the present narrow-minded and jealous policy of excluding "Wallahs" from the diplomatic line be continued. When we see the *Pioneer* advocating views like these, we will then recommend our civilian friends to believe in its sincerity, and not one moment sooner, though ready to allow that the last cruel blow dealt to the glorious service that represents the British race in this country may have awakened feelings of remorse in its bosom.

ALEXIS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIR PLAY.—We are obliged to hold over your letter till next week, but Keshub wants no defence.—*ED., F. of I.*

POETRY.

THE WALLAH'S TALE.

One day, when I was reading for the Bar,
I snatched a holiday from musty books,
And seeking some new scenery, wandered far
Among green fields, and over purling brooks.

I followed carelessly where fancy bade ;
The hours were mine to spend them as I would,
And so through leafy copse and watered glade
I passed, my mind in pensive mood.

'Tis thus, when health is mine and cares are few,
And far removed the din of city-life,
To happiness methinks the only clue
Is found in being far from human strife.

At last, when deeper fell the shadows down
My pathway, telling me that day would soon
Lose its one light, I came upon a town
All glistening in the golden afternoon.

Quiet it seemed, as on a hill I stood
And overlooked the tiny haunts of men,
Nestling as from a dread lest some one should
Assail the little town within the glen.

Beneath my feet, and midway down the height,
A church of stone, in old half-Gothic style,
Towered o'er the town, as guarding it by right
And all the country round for many a mile.

A surly sexton slammed the oaken door,
And passed me as I entered at the gate ;
Then, at my prayer, opened the door once more,
But muttered it was getting rather late.

The roof was far from perfect, here and there
It gave an opening for the dark blue sky
To peer within ; and much was rude and bare
As though untended left to lie.

I learnt that years had passed since it was used—
It lay too far for modern people's taste ;
And so I sat upon a bench and mused
On art, and time, and labour, gone to waste.

A little corner, curtained off and screened,
Drew me all curious in the deepening gloom ;
And when we reached it, just as I had weened,
There lay concealed within—a tomb.

The marble of some other land than ours,
In exquisite beauty chased, lay over one
For whom were placed the fresh plucked flowers
That proved him loved, though gone.

Beneath a simple cross these words I read,
That one born here in eighteen hundred and ten,
Merchant and soldier, in the East had bled
In England's Indian wars, and then—

Brought to his native town, died in the year
When with the Russians peace was last proclaimed ;
And reading thus I brushed away a tear—
And was I to be blamed ?

For I had lost a father in the East,
A brother too had fallen in the fray,
Who sought revenge for wife and child—that least
Offending, were both murdered in a day.

And slowly, as I sought my city-home,
Great thoughts and hopes would crowd upon my mind ;
Arrived at last I seized a heavy tome,
And all night read and pored and underlined—

The deeds of heroes who in exile reared
Our mighty empire in the soil of Ind—
I read of these, of all they hoped and feared,
Where most did right and where some few had sinned.

And when I closed the fascinating page,
The die was cast and I had vowed a vow ;
The challenge given, I boldly took the gage,
Nothing should change my resolution now.

Days passed uncounted as my 'midnight oil'
Burnt dimly in the early breaking dawn,
That found me chained still to the needful toil,
For I had 'learnt delights to scorn.'

Months passed, till at the door I gave my name
And entered on the practice-ground with those
Who in their hundreds hurrying came
To the Great Hall in the grim strife to close.

Not one but wore an anxious eager look ;
And *thin and spectre-like* were some indeed,
As though their lives were buried in a book,
And clutched the papers with a hungry greed.

The steady ticking of the great clock heard
Showed silence reigned, save for the scratching quill
That hurried o'er the page, like some wild bird
That fluttered to be free, but bound was still.

At last the dreaded days passed, and the Hall
Was for a season empty, and suspense
Fell on our wearied spirits like a pall,
Hiding the hope and fear that reigned intense.

The list, to some so fatal, came at last,
And I was one among the chosen few ;
I hugged the prize in fancy long and fast,
And in the future, airy castles grew.

When the receding shore was seen to grow
Dim and more dim, I felt a mighty joy ;
Soon in the land of promise, I would show
My fitness for some great employ.

I stepped at last upon the golden sands—
The sands of India's venerable shore ;
I need not tell the joy of one who lands
From a see-voyage of a month or more.

My way up-country to the far North-West
Tended in haste, for there by the *Gazette*
I had been posted at my own request,
For, thought I, 'here promotion will be met'.

Five years have passed, my hopes have fallen low ;
The daily grind at the cutcherry wheel,
A round of writing, life unutterably slow ;
These are *delights* that those who taste can feel.

A wife and two fair children shared my fate,
But killed by fever in the graveyard are ;
And now I sometimes think—alas ! too late—
My hopes were brighter, reading for the Bar.

H. A. L.

LITERARY NOTES.

PROFESSOR D. SCHENKEL has brought to a conclusion his famous "*Dictionary of the Bible,*" *in five large volumes, which, as a monument* of learning, patient research, science, criticism, and philosophy, cannot be paralleled. It is only in Germany and perhaps Holland that such a lexicon could be provided.

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THE revision of the New Testament appears to be progressing but slowly. The four Gospels have been completely revised, but two points in dispute have still to be decided. The Acts and small Epistles have been revised once, but have to undergo a second revision. The Epistles of St. Paul come next, and will take a long time. The revisers, who number 20, meet for a week once a month during ten months in the year. They have now been engaged five years, and it is estimated that their work will take them five years, longer.

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PALESTINE is an inexhaustible subject. It has been numberless times described during twenty centuries, in nearly all modern languages, and yet every new volume is eagerly read. The French of course have not been behind hand in their contributions to the study of the Holy Land. To the recent works of de Saulcy and the Duc de Luynes, are now to be added two volumes by another authority, M. Grievin, whose "Samaria," published at the National Printing Office, is the result of a commission confided to him by the French Government. It is not a great history, but is rather a local or topographical memoir. Apart from the events connected with the cradle of Christianity, Palestine offers various problems of a scientific nature, none more interesting than the lugubrious Dead Sea, in which nothing can live. Fish die in it in a few minutes, and travellers who traverse it find their health affected by its emanations. Then there is the curious fact of the surface of the sea being about 400 yards below the Mediterranean, and some 380 yards in depth besides. M. Grievin believes every word from cover to cover of the Bible, and if all cannot follow him with the same faith, they will not be the less charmed by his narrative, as he shows us the state of localities now, and connects and compares them with their biblical past. Naplousa is remarkable, not for its mosques or its synagogues, or as being the place where Jacob learned from his other sons that Joseph had been devoured by an evil beast—hence called in Arabic the "Sadness of Jacob—" but as being a colony of the Samaritans, the last and dying out descendants of an antique people. M. Grievin claims to have discovered the tomb of the Maccabees, but the evidence of his having found the sepulchre of Joshua is not so clear. Time appears to have passed over Palestine only to create ruins, without changing the character of the people.

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DR. BURGRAEVE, of Ghent, in his "Life of Jenner," just published, exhausts the whole question of vaccination. It is popularly supposed that Jenner's discovery was the result of a happy inspiration; but this was not the fact ; it was the result of twenty years' reasoning and observation. Vaccine was known before Jenner, but he was the first to impose belief in it on his fellow-men. When Jenner recommended vaccination, inoculation was at its zenith ; the process modified the disease, but was found to be a veritable recipe for the propagation of small-pox. Jenner's plan was soon generally adopted, and lymph not only taken from the cow but from the horse. In Lombardy and Austria, children were not vaccinated, but "equinated." England sent vaccinators to her colonies, and despite the continental blockade, Napoleon presented a medal to Jenner, and when he was captured by the French in 1804 ordered him to be set at liberty. Jenner was aware that the action of vaccine was limited in its duration, and to secure its efficacy urged great care in the choice of the lymph. The object of medical science now is to regenerate the lymph, by taking it from its original source, the cow, and developing it under the best conditions.

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OFFICERS of the French navy appear not to like the Greek waters. One asked Edgar Quinet, in 1829, what he was going to do in that frightful country ? Another demanded of Edmond About "How he could dream of going to Greece without being forced?" Another expressed the same surprise to M. d'Ideville, admitting that he had been six weeks in the roads of the Piræus, without ever landing. M. d'Ideville during his short stay never quitted Athens, yet he condemns the soil as a plain of sand, with mountains of pyramidal rock. But in Eubœa and elsewhere, there are plenty of fields of wheat and barley. In Laconia, or Arcadia, there are olives five centuries old, forests of oak and laurel rose, lemon trees and ornamental shrubs. Greece is neither an Eden, nor are its inhabitants perfect : for the latter appear to be as politically turbulent as the French themselves. But instead of one, as the author alleges, there are twenty carriage roads in Greece, and Athens has a population of fifty instead of twenty thousand persons. All drawbacks considered, the Greeks are a nation, and have paid dearly for their right to be so. During the war of independence, a quarter of a million of

people, men, women. and children, fell in combat, or were massacred or sent into slavery. The isle of Chio, which had a population of 95,000 had but 15,000 after the war. Ipsara from 30,000 souls, fell to 5,000, and Athens and Hydra lost half their population. During four centuries of servitude, the people never despaired and for nine years fought for independence. It is not for Frenchmen, we think, to forget this.

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THE *Levant Herald* gives an account of the result of the mission of M. de Lesseps, jun., to Constantinople, to subinit to the Porte, in the name of the Company of which his father is president, certain propositions relative to the Suez Canal: In the eyes of the Company, the system of levying tolls which it is obliged to employ in conformity with the decisions of the last International Commission, just allow it to balance the receipts and expenses; there is, consequently, no margin for the improvements or extension which the increasing traffic will render necessary. Amongst the improvements projected are the enlargement of the harbour of Port Said, which is too small for the ships which enter it the enlargement of the canal itself, the construction of stores, &c. In order to insure to the Company the means of executing these necessary works, M. de Lesseps, jun., submitted to the Porte two separate plans. One was to levy an additional rate of one franc per ton, besides the 13 francs per ton which ships passing through the canal pay at present. The second plan was to change the system by which the present rate of 13 francs per ton decreased gradually, for one which allowed the company a profit, and would cause no real prejudice to trade. M. de Lesseps added that, if either of the two plans proposed was adopted, he, on behalf of the company, would renounce all claims against the Ottoman Government for the nonfulfilment of engagements entered into by firmans or other official documents. On receipt of the documents the Porte promised to examine and answer them. The Grand Vizier wrote to the Khedive and obtained a favourable reply; but the decision of the Porte continues to be withheld. M. de Lesseps has now consequently, withdrawn his proposals.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the *Athenæum* writes from Yokohama: "At Nara, an old capital of the Mikados, where seven of the descendants of the Sun reigned in the eighth century, is an immense wooden barn, built by one of the kings, and where he placed all the treasures of his palace, previous to the removal of the Government to Kiyoto, where it has been ever since. This barn has been carefully repaired every sixty or sixty-one years, and is now entire and sound. The treasures have been from time to time inspected, and some few additions have been made to those which are found in the original catalogue. All these things have now, for the first time, after lying for 1,100 years, been brought out, and are exhibited in the great temple of Daibutz. Such a collection of authentic antiquities, illustrating one era, certainly does not exist in any other part of the world. The objects are most various in kind, many of them, no doubt, Chinese or Indian, and throwing light upon the arts of these two countries, such as one could hardly get anywhere else. There are books, screens, pictures, sculptures, pottery, metal vessels, masks, fans, weapons, ornaments, beads, tortoiseshell objects, and soap (!) in large cakes. I saw one packet of Chinese paper, not written on, which was as clean and fresh as if it had been just brought from a stationer's. Some of the screens and pictures are a little the worse for years, but, as a rule, all the objects are in the most perfect preservation. I observed a ewer of white glass, about a foot high, which looked more modern than the eighth century. We were assured, however, by an antiquary who is engaged in describing the collection, that this ewer is one of the objects entered in the original list or catalogue which was deposited from the first. The antiquities are exposed in the inner hall of the temple of Daibutz, a colossus of bronze fifty-three feet high. In the outer cloister or court of the temple, is an immense collection of antiquities from various temples or private owners. Many of these things are attributed to the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. Some have a very Indian look, and are alleged to be modelled from Indian originals. The Japanese antiquarians seem to have very good means of verifying these things. The old barn in which the Mikado's treasures were preserved is a most remarkable building. It is composed of solid timbers wrought and dovetailed together, and rests upon pillars formed of stout trunks of trees eight or ten feet high, so that the air passes underneath. It stands on the side of the hill, and I suppose has been kept dry by the constant winds, Japan being the windiest of countries. This alone can explain the preservation of such perishable objects as paper; though how the attacks of insects have been warded off is to me incomprehensible."

M. ETIENNE'S "History of Italian Literature," from its first appearance to the present day, has achieved for itself a high rank. It is exactly what it professes to be. The author points out that from its earliest history, Italian literature was impregnated with the dominating idea of Italian unity. The idea appears in the writings of Dante, is veiled in Petrarch and Boccacio, re-appears in Laurence de Medici, is sketched by Machiavel, discussed by Guichardin, and ultimately finds refuge in Turin, whose sovereigns, as early as the commencement of the seventeenth century, entertained the hope of founding an Italian kingdom. Dante, if not the creator of the Italian language, was the founder of its national literature. After Dante comes Petrarch, almost French by the nature of his genius and long sojourn in France. He is the poet of love, as expressed in its highest form: Boccacio the *romancier*, frequently licentious. Ariosto is chivalry and heroic poetry. Machiavel, the strange diplomatist, the best abused and least known of politicians; and his contemporary and friend, the historian Guichardin. All are finely judged by M. Etienne The chapter on Tasso, who died in Rome at the close of the sixteenth century after a life of suffering and fraud, is most interesting but whether his madness was true or feigned, M. Etienne, cannot clear up. It is certain that Tasso had the courage to complete in prison his great work. His passion for Leonora made him endure all; and in prison his "Jerusalem Delivered" was achieved."

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A REMARKABLE report has been published by Dr. Schuyler of the U. S. Govt., on Russia in Central Asia. The Governor-General of Orenburgh informed the American diplomatist that it would be "necessary for the Russians to have expeditions against the Turkomans for many years. It will be a second Caucasus; and in the end we shall find ourselves obliged to take Merv, which would immediately lead to complications with England." At Samarkand Dr. Schuyler heard from Abdul Rahman Khan, the ejected Afghan ruler, that "Sher Ali was detested by the Afghans for his complaisance to England, who would willingly join a foreign power in an attack on English domination in India." Apart from the making of good roads, Russian dominion is very barren of good results, according to Dr. Schuyler's showing. "For industry and commerce the Russian administration has done comparatively little. Nearly all the attempts in regard to irrigation, have proved failures. Russian engineers have yet to learn from the natives. Few of the officials who come to the country have a knowledge of the native languages, and the Administration is consequently obliged to use as interpreters natives who barely understand Russian—Cossacks who have a very rough knowledge of the native languages, or Tartars who are in general the most honest, are best interpreters. As far as education is concerned, the Russians have done almost nothing."

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M. PERRAT says that, like the ancient Greeks, French courage is but the offspring of momentary excitement, giving way to discouragement before obstacles barring its success. The recent war was a late but strong proof of the contrary. The military spirit of France is allowed by all to have come out of that terrible ordeal undiminished. They fought against superior numbers, superior discipline, and continued success, knowing that they would be beaten. Gravelotte shows that they have obstinacy, and no army has ever been a model of heroism when sorrows follow it, not singly, but in battalions. M. Perrat asserts that France, like the "negro" races of America, will fail in establishing democratic institutions. But the country is torn by pretenders, and no realm can be tranquil when so divided. England had her wars of the Roses as well as of the Stuarts. The genius of France is essentially democratic, and the social order, the legacy of 1789, has not been seriously disturbed by any of the political shocks which have since succeeded.

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WHAT was the language of Accad? Who were the Accadians? And what is now understood by "Turanian idioms," are the questions to which M. Lenormant devotes himself in a recently published volume, and to which, we think, he has given an exhaustive answer. The discovery of the "language of Accad," meaning by this the primitive tongue of the dwellers in Babylonia and Chaldæa, and the further determination of the fact that, to those who spoke it, we owe the invention of the oldest Cuneiform writing, perhaps, the most ancient alphabet of any kind, is the greatest feat of recent Oriental research; and is, a result all the more remarkable that the existence of Accadian even was not suspected till considerable progress had been made in the interpretation of the simpler

historical inscriptions of Assyria. Dr. Hincks was, we believe, the first to notice, in 1847, the Scythic element in the Cuneiform texts, and, at the British Association in 1857, to give to those from Susiana, the title they have since borne of the "language of Accad," that of one of the towns attributed in Genesis (x. 10) to Nimrod. But to Mr. Norris, in 1852, and to M. Oppert, in 1857 and 1859, are due the full working out of this discovery, and the establishment of the facts relating to it, on a firm philological basis. The origin of this great discovery was in this wise: In the progress of Assyrian decipherment, students were struck with the occurrence of many words and forms that could not be explained from Semitic roots. Further research showed a manifest connection between them and the inscription on the second column of the Behistan Inscription, which, for the want of a better name, it has been agreed to call Median. Hence the suspicion—now an accepted fact—that, antecedently to the Semitic Assyrian Empire, there must have been a more primitive people, who were probably the inventors of these writings. As time went on, proofs turned up confirmatory of these suspicions, till at length, in 1852, Mr. Norris read before the Asiatic Society his famous 'Memoir on the Scythic Version of the Behistan Inscription.' In this 'Memoir' Mr. Norris showed that this column of Cuneiform writing, enshrined a language nearly connected with the dialects known generally by the name of Ugrian, having many analogies with the Magyar, Ostiak, Lapp, and other Tartar tongues, and he drew the further inference that the syllabarium of unchangeable and aggultinative roots with a simple syllabization was originally contrived for a Scythic language, that, probably, of the Dahæ, Sacæ, Mardi, and of the pastoral tribes of the Persian Empire. He at the same time stated his belief that the oldest native tongues of India, if not themselves of Tartar origin, exhibit remarkable phonetic and grammatical affinities with those of the Turanian stock. To these views, M. Oppert, six or seven years later, gave his assent in all essential particulars, at the same time adding very valuable deductions from a mass of materials not available when Mr. Norris wrote. Since then, this study has been pursued with great success by a host of scholars of special erudition, such as Hunfalvy, *Riedl*, Donner, De Saulcy, Lenormant, and Sayce, there being but one opponent to these views of any note, M. Halevy, with the answering of whose objections M. Lenormant's present volume is mainly occupied. At present it would seem quite certain that the Accadian represents a special group, closely allied to the *northern Turanian* languages, with affinities connecting it with the Ugrio-Finnic dialects, and, of course, at the same time, though less directly, with the Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusian idioms. The language with which it has the closest connexion is naturally the Scythic of the Behistan Inscription, because there (as is admitted by all scholars) we have a Turanian tongue spoken in the immediate vicinity of Chaldæa, the only one, too, of the same family with written monuments ascending to a high antiquity; indeed, the only one between which and Accadian, there is not an enormous period of time.

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"Is the Population of France on the Decline." In Saxony the population doubles itself in 38 years, in England in 77, in France in 165 years, while the number of marriages is not inferior as compared with others. There is one marriage for every 123 inhabitants; in England one for 120, in Saxony one for 106, and the question of early or late marriages remains about the same. French unions are less fruitful. The mean number of children per marriage in Russia, which tops the list, is 4·73; in France, the lowest on the list, 3·07. The compulsory celibacy of the French soldiery hardly affects the question, and illegitimate births are greater in other countries than in France. The mortality is one for every 39·96 of the population or less than in Saxony, Russia, and Austria. The new born die less rapidly, and France occupies the first rank with respect to active population, that is, having most adults capable to work between the ages of 15 and 70. The cause of the infecundity of French marriages can only be discussed within closed doors. Dr. Lombard touches deeply on this subject, but his remarks are too delicate to be reproduced: suffice it to say that no doctrine, no teaching, no legislative enactment, can have any sensible effect upon the phenomenon.

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THE "Correspondence and Souvenirs" of the two Ampères, father and son, extending from 1805 to 1864, are instructive and interesting, though wanting a little the relish of age. It is the son, a promising Bohemian, who occupies however the foremost position. Style is said to be the man himself, but while a man is never completely photographed either in his works or in his style, he is always so in his letters. But letters, too recent, are like unripe fruit, setting the teeth on edge. Ampère held that letters to friends, were only "commenced conversations." This was in reference to one of his epistles, unauthorizedly published, concerning his visit to Goethe at Weimar, wherein he described the great man in his white dressing-gown, as a "huge white sheep, between his son, step-daughter, and two infants." Ampère, the son, Jean Jacques, commenced everything, we are told, and finished nothing, His poetry, plays, and histories are but specimens of his talent. He changed his studies as he did his climate; took pleasure in brusque antithesis of impressions and of thoughts; and enjoyed, as Sainte-Beuve observed, these intellectual Russian baths. J. J. Ampère was to have been the husband of Cuvier's daughter but he fall in love, at twenty years of age, with Mme Recamier, then aged forty-three; and his love was as incurable as imprudent. The famous beauty had many lovers, but she killed none. The most ridiculous of them was Chateaubriand, and the most lamentable young Ampère. The latter had been captivated by the head, however, not the heart. His smiling and insensible idol might have been his mother; although the famous beauty, once sovereign, was radiant even in her decline. When no longer the grand coquette, she was a woman with the resolution of a man, and the courage of a hero. She knew how to brave power and to smile at persecution; She was liberal with Mme. de Stael, and disdainful before the insolence of Fouche. She thirsted after homage, but was incapable of affection. According to La Bruyere, passion and pleasure dominate the courtesan; vanity and lightness the coquette. There was no scandal attached to the name of Mme. Recamier; there was nothing even equivocal in her conduct. Her beauty was strongly mysterious, which condemned her, as Lamartine said, "to the eternal purity of marble." She refused to marry Chateaubriand as an old widower, as well as Ampère the young bachelor; but, desired to keep both chained to her car, and confessed that the day when the little Italian boys in the street no longer turned their heads to look at her, her *rôle* was finished. "Only think, young M—— asked me yesterday," she remarked to a friend, "to tell him something about his grandfather, and what color had been my hair?" Her whole character was in the remark.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE rivers have risen in the eastern districts higher than on any previous occasion during the present season, and there is, fear of scarcity, if not famine, as the standing crops will be materially injured, and no opportunity afforded for sowing the late *roah* plants in the flooded districts.

CARAGOLA is almost under water. The Ganges has reached the dâk bangalow compound, and if the river rises a little more the building is almost sure to go.

IN the tea districts the long wished for break in the rains appears to have set in not before it was wanted. The bright hot days which have prevailed during the week have done a considerable amount of good to tea at the higher elevations, and have also tended to remove that blue-moulded state into which the Darjeelingites had fallen during last month.

ON the 3rd September, at 9 A. M., Lower Bengal was visited by a rather severe earthquake. There were two distinct shocks with an interval between, during the whole of which there was a distinct tremulous movement of the earth. The motion was apparently from S. E. to N. W. The earthquake lasted fully a minute and a quarter.

AN endeavour has been made to improve communications between Shillong, the head-quarters of the Assam Government, and the plains.

THE total number of deaths from all causes in Calcutta for the week ending August 28th was 270, an average ratio of 31·20 against 28·46 in the preceding week.

A SMART shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta, and generally throughout Lower and Eastern Bengal, on the morning of the 3rd instant, at about 9-25. AM.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

THE absence of rain at Agra for more than a fortnight is distressing the agricultural classes. The *joar* and *bajra* crops depend solely upon the rainfall. Writing from Alligurh, a correspondent says the crops look very promising as yet. The indigo sown in June and July, however, is suffering for want of rain.

LARGE purchases of wheat are being made in the North-West and Punjab by European firms for exportation to Europe. One Calcutta firm has recently purchased, it is said, six thousand tons of grain, and there is every prospect of a large grain traffic springing up with Europe.

CHOLERA has appeared at Allahabad, but in a mild form. The troops are encamped in the Fort Square. The head-quarters of the regiment, are exceptionally healthy.

A SERIOUS obstacle of long standing has been removed from the path of the lawyer in the Criminal Courts of these provinces. The High Court has ruled that qualified practitioners engaged on behalf of an accused person, shall be entitled to peruse the records of the case in the Court-house.

IT is said to be in contemplation to remove from Jamalpore to Calcutta the office of the Traffic Superintendent of the East Indian Railway.

PUNJAUB.

THE order of the Commissioner of Lahore in the divorce suit *McCulloch* vs. *McCulloch* has been modified on appeal, and the Chief Court has passed a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of marriage. The Commissioner merely granted a judicial separation, and the order was concurred in by one of the Judges. The majority, however, were in favor of the divorce.

A RAWUL PINDEE correspondent, writing on August 28th, says : "The following tragical intelligence has just reached me from Peshawur. Some days back a driver, named Hodges, of the G-8th R. A., was missed at Cherat : his previous character having been indifferent, the military authorites came to the conclusion that he had deserted, and the police were acordingly put on the *qui vive* to apprehend him. The discovery however yesterday of a portion of Hodges' body (a leg with the boot on), two miles east of Cherat, placed it beyond doubt that he has either been assassinated or met his death by accident : the latter conclusion, however, is for many cogent reasons deemed highly improbable. It is thought that the unfortunate fellow may possibly have been endeavouring to desert, and being ignorant of the geography of the the country crossed the border, which is scarcely a mile distant from Cherat, and fell a victim to the ruthless vindictiveness of the hill tribes. Enquires are being instituted, the result of which I shall communicate to you in due course."

THE Commissioner of Lahore is on circuit to the Ferozepore District, where a heavy Session's calendar awaits him. The greater number of the cases are of murder or homicide.

THE cotton reports from the Punjab are on the whole satisfactory. The expected outturn of clean cotton in three districts will be about 31,677 maunds. In Mooltan the prospects are said to be good. In Photak the land under cotton cultivation is 29,510 acres ; the crop is expected to be an average one. In Lahore sowing operations have just been completed. In Gujranwalla the propects are described to be good : the same in Ferozepore. In Gujrat cotton cultivation is contracted, owing to want of rain. In Kurnal the present year's crop has not been sown.

SIND.

JACOBABAD is again surrounded by water, but no danger is apprehended from the flood. The cultivators appear to be the only sufferers, all the crops on the Jacobabad and Shikarpore road having been swept away.

NATIVE STATES.

THE Maharajah of Travancore is said to have given Mar Athanasius, the excommunicated Metran of the Syrians, two silver badges with the silver chank. By so doing the Maharajah has countenanced, it is said, a church dignitary whom the Patriarch has excommunicated, but who is on the best of terms with the reigning sovereign. The Maharajah had a close conversation with the Patriarch of Antioch lately in the royal bungalow, but reconciliation between the two Metrans of the Syrian Church seems still an impossibility.

SURGEON-MAJOR ROSS, Physician to H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, has resigned his appointment and accepted the post of Zillah Surgeon, and Superintendent of the Jail at Nellore. Dr. Houston, the Zillah Surgeon of Tanjore, has been appointed in Dr. Ross' place at Trevandrum as Durbar Physician.

TWENTY-FIVE competitors have sent in specimen translations of Geikie's Physical Geography for the prize of Rs. 400 offered by the First Prince of Travancore. The translations are in the hands of a committee, Mr. Garthwaite, Inspector of Schools in Malabar, acting as President to the Committee.

YESTERDAY (5th September) His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar arrived at the presidency Bombay from Ahmedabad. Eleven guns were fired from the saluting battery in honour of His Highness' arrival.

THE Government of India will pay the Maharajah of Kishengurh the sum of Rs. 20,000 annually for abandoning all transit dues on through traffic along the Rajpootana Railway, a portion of which passes through his territories. The pledge was given by Sir John Lawrence in 1866, before the line was commenced. The advantages of railway traffic through any State might be held to compensate it for the loss of transit dues thereby resulting. Kishengurh, we believe, represented that two-thirds of his revenue was derived from such dues, and the case appears to have been treated exceptionally.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 26th August, says : "I went down to Bahawalpur about a week ago, and though I had heard a good deal about the floods I was not prepared for such an extraordinary expanse of water as met my view. On the near side of the Sutlej the whole population of Adamwahan had migrated to the sand hills which here abut on the river, and were living some under canvas and most of them under little thatched huts without walls, The native town was entirely under water, and many of the buildings belonging to the railway had also been washed down. The station master's bungalow, for one, was represented by a mound of mud. Some houses, however, had been protected by bunds and remained secure.

HOLKAR has sanctioned the expenditure of three lakhs of rupees on works of public utility in his territory. The Prince of Wales it is said will visit Indore.

A FORMAL invitation has been received by the Cochin Durbar from His Excellency the Governor of Madras to be present at Madras on the occasion of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales.

MR. ABDOOL HOSSAIN, a young man about twenty-two years of age, nephew of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Solicitor, who has been lately appointed Grand Vizier to H. H. the Jam of Lush Beyla, left Bombay for Kurrachee, a few days ago, on his way to Beloochistan This is the first instance of a Mahomedan gentleman of Bombay obtaining this high appointment at Beloochistan. A number of influential Mahomedans assembled at the Apollo Bunder to wish him good-bye.

BARODA HIGH COURT.—Three Judges have been appointed in connection with the High Court which is shortly to be started at Baroda.

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.—It is stated that Sir T. Madava Row intends to appoint a graduate of the Bombay University as Superintendent of the Baroda High School.

MR. WINGATE, Assistant Political Agent at Sattara, having regard to the mismanaged condition of the Jagheer of Jutt, has proposed certain measures of reform recommending the removal of the present *karbharee*, who is pronounced "ignorant of the magisterial work, and is found more despotic than the late *jagheerdar* himself." The charge against this official is declared to be both "groundless and libellous" by the Sattara paper the *Bodh Sudhakar*.

BOMBAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the plenteous rain in Guzerat, its northern parts, including Ahmedabad and the greater part of Kattywar, are still panting for showers. If these be withheld, the crops in those parts will be seriously affected.

THE man who recently murdered one Sudla Doola at Borsud has not yet been apprehended, and a reward of Rs. 100 has been offered by the District Magistrate of Kaira for his arrest.

THE first and second class Chiefs have now been warned to be in Bombay by the 25th October, instead of the 30th, so that the exchange of visits between them and the Governor of Bombay may be over, and a little rest allowed to Government officials, before the arrival of the Viceroy on the 4th November.

THE Poona Horse and Cattle Show will be opened on Wednesday, the 22nd September, and remain open until Saturday, the 25th idem. There can be no doubt that encouragement to the training and breeding of good horses is given by the yearly recurrence of these fairs.

A PROPOSAL to start a society for the protection of British seamen in Bombay appears to be gaining ground. Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidas, the well-known Ahmedabad banker, has sent a donation of Rs. 50 to the fund and Rs. 25 as a subscription for one year. The society is well worthy of support, and we hope further subscriptions for so excellent a cause will be forthcoming.

A MISSING SEAMAN.—The boatswain of the S. S. *Timoor*, named Bishop, was missed from on board that ship on Sunday week. He is supposed to have fallen overboard during the previous night, and got drowned, while under the influence of liquor. He was last seen by the watchman on board the ship under the influence of liquor, and sleeping on the bridge about midnight, when he was aroused and asked to leave the bridge. The boatswain was then seen to stagger along and enter his cabin, which was situated under the bridge, and it is supposed that he rolled out of his bunk through a port hole into the sea. The police have instituted an enquiry into the matter, but no trace can be got of him.

MYSORE.

WE noticed some months back the scheme proposed by the Rev. Mr. Miller, M. A., of the Madras Free Church Mission, for the establishment of a Christian College for South India. Mr. Miller has since embodied his views in a memorandum addressed to the General Assembly, and steps are being taken in Scotland for the furtherance of the scheme. Mr. Miller's college, it is hoped, will receive the support of all societies, and the London Committee of the Church Mission has, we are told, resolved to grant £300 a year, for five years, on condition that the college is efficiently maintained.

A NATIVE letter says that an unusually large cobra lately sought shelter in the Nunjengode Temple in the inner apartment of the temple, and was found coiled around the neck of the idol. Considering it an ill omen, the Bramins have discontinued their *puja*.

THE Coffee is looking exceedingly well, and the promising condition of the crop is not confined to South Coorg. North Coorg and the Ghâts show excellent prospects, and planters begin to look forward to a favourable season.

MADRAS.

NEWS has reached Madras that Dr. Fennelly is on his way to Rome to confer with the Pope on important matters connected with the Madras Mission. The Bishop expects to be in Madras about the middle of October at latest, bringing with him several priests, monks, and nuns for the local mission.

THE rinderpest has appeared in Manantoddy in its most virulent form, and the cattle are dying by scores. In one herd of 100 head belonging to a Nair, 83 have perished. There is scarcely a herd in the talook that is not infected, except the planters', which as yet have escaped the contagion. Mr. Weston is recommending isolation, but the proprietors appear callous to their losses. It is the will of

God; if the bullocks are to die, let them die; the air is teeming with the stench of putrid carcases.

THE machinery of the Alpha Gold-mining Company of Wynaad has been at work more than a month; but, according to the Madras papers, the results have been very poor. The average outturn has been about 2 dwts. per ton, instead of the 11 dwts. which Mr. King, of the Geological Survey, confidently calculated upon. The explanation offered is that the engineer in charge is not a practical miner, and the manipulation of the quartz is described as "faulty and crude." It is also said that the company have commenced operations on the poorest portions of the gold field—those decribed by Mr. King himself as not likely to yield more than between 2 and 3 dwts. per ton. Later accounts say that with a new machinist and miner the outturn has reached 9 oz. to 20 tons, or about 7 dwts. to the ton, which corresponds closely with that obtained by Mr. King after a series of trials in the fields now being worked.

THE 4th Light Cavalry, at Bellary, is ordered down to Bangalore for the Prince's visit.

THE cholera epidemic which, was raging in the French territory of Karkal has abated. Isolated cases occur still: but one or two deaths daily instead of twelve or more.

THE re-organisation of the Nizam's Public Works Department has commenced. The arrangements carried out up to latest advices appear to have given satisfaction.

THE island of Mooram Shullee, in the roadstead of Tuticorin, has become submerged, and a screw pile beacon with a basket head has been erected on the position.

THE furniture now being made in Madras for the Prince of Wales will cost, it is said, thirty thousand rupees. All the rooms the Prince is to occupy at Government House are in charge of the upholsterers.

THE contract for the Mayo Town Hall has been given to Mr. C. Puiman, and there is some idea of asking H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone. The supervision of the work will be with Colonel Sankey, R. E.

MILITARY.

CAPTAIN HARTOPP, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has left Simla for Calcutta and England on three months' privilege leave.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonel Walker and Major Sillery, of the 12th Regiment, the former joining the 1st Battalion at home, where he is on leave.

THE Secretary of State for India has notified for public information that subsistence allowance is admissible to step-children of soldiers; also to children of soldiers without reference to the fact that their *fathers did not serve or die in the presidency.*

COLONEL A. POND, commanding at Jheelum, succeeds to the command of the 43rd Native Infantry, *vice* Colonel Clarke, retired. Captain Evans, of the same regiment, being confirmed as Second in Command, and Captain Reid as Wing Officer.

NEW rules are promulgated for the supply of carriage to troops in the Central Provinces. The officers of the Commissariat Department are to supply all carriage needed by troops on the march, making their own arrangements if possible, but applying to the civil authorities for such assistance as they need.

IT has been ruled by the Secretary of State that the period of service required to qualify an officer of a British regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps will be reckoned from the date when the officer entered the army as a Sub-Lieutenant, and not from the date on which he obtains his commission as Lieutenant.

THE finance accounts of India for the year 1873-4 give the following statement of the established strength of the army of India, exclusive of native artificers and followers: European army, 66,406, namely, 6,162 officers and 60,254 non-commissioned officers and privates—native army, 123,858, namely, 180 officers and 123,678 non-commissioned officers and privates, 208 of this last number being Europeans. The total is 190,264, namely, 6,342 officers and 183,922 non-commissioned officers and privates. The native army is described as constituted thus: 796 artillery, 166 body-guard, 18,435 cavalry, 3,219 sappers and miners, and 101,242 infantry.

GENERAL.

IT is said to be expected in London in well-informed circles that Lieutenant-General Haines (Madras) will succeed Lord Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India.

AN impression is abroad that the project of railway extension from Ajmeer to Ahmedabad is either shelved or abandoned. But, according to the *Pioneer*, Mr. Collett, the Superintending Engineer of the Western Rajpootna scheme, who has been employed for some time in surveying the several alternative lines, is now preparing his plans and reports for submission to Government, and these will probably be ready within a month or so. The importance of the link is so incontestible that the last thing to be apprehended is its being abandoned.

CHINA.

A CHINA paper tells us that the poppy has been more largely cultivated this year in Manchuria than it has ever yet been. Instead of as formerly being grown in retired nooks and in small patches, it is now openly planted by the roadside. The collection of the syrup commenced in the end of July. The consumption of native opium is also reported to be steadily increasing.

CABUL.

THE *canard* about Merv also stated that Yakoob Khan of Kashgar was occupying the Chinese towns on his frontier, but without resistance. The news is perhaps not improbable in itself; Mr. Shaw, the British Envoy, makes no reference to it in his latest letters, and it is open to great question.

MR. SHAW, the British Envoy, left Yarkund for Simla on the 29th July. He is bringing with him the Ameer's ratification of Sir D. Forsyth's treaty and some presents for the Viceroy. The Ameer is reforming his army, which will consist of a body of mounted infantry. "The Turkish instructors have worked wonders, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers is intense. The new drill, three hours every day of the week except Friday, is immensely popular. Throughout Kashgar and Yarkund it is the never failing subject of conversation. The Turkish words of command are in everybody's mouth. There is even a popular song, with a refrain 'One two, three!' taken from the new platoon exercise. To such an extent have old perjudices been overcome, that the long flowing robes of the Central Asiatics are now about to yield to a more warlike style of dress. Already the Ameer and his chief officers have taken to a sort of half-European dress of tunic and trowsers; and as soon as the men have become used to the sight of the strange, clothing they will be made to follow their chief's example."

IT is reported that Nowroz Khan is negotiating with the Akhoond of Swat for assistance, and may consequently prove a dangerous enemy in time to the Ameer of Cabul.

A PESHAWUR letter states that the Ameer of Cabul has given orders to have fresh forces levied through Kazee Abdool Kadir. A daily report of the number enlisted is made to the Ameer. It is surmised that the Ameer will advance against Nowroz Khan in the winter. The same correspondent states that Nowroz Khan is at his home, and that the Mohmunds and other tribes are on his side, and will not allow the Ameer to overthrow him, but that none of the Afghan tribes will adhere to him unless he supplies them with money.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BRUCE, Captain E. A., permitted to return to duty.
BUCKLEY, Major T., four months extension of sick leave.
CHAMBERS, Major E. H. R., to Europe for one year.
HAY, Major J. C., permitted to return to duty.
HUNT, Capt. S. L., permitted to return to duty.
JONES, Colonel W. J., to Europe for two years.
LOVETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., to England for ten months.
LE BLANC, Lieutenant C. M., to England for three months.
MCGOUN, Capt. J. T., six months extension of sick leave.
MALET, Captain H. E., to England to appear before a medical board.
NEWALL, Lieut.-Colonel D. J. F., to Almorah to the 29th November.
POLE, Lieutenant G. H. T. V. N., to England to appear before a medical board.
POWELL, Veterinary Surgeon B. A. B., to Mussoorie to the 31st October.
ROE, Surgeon-Major S. B., extension of leave to the 10th November.
SKOTTOWE, Lieut.-Colonel C. F. J., to Europe for one year and twenty-one days.
WILLIAMSON, Surgeon-Major G., to Europe for two years nine months and two days.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel F., to Europe for six months.
BUSTEED, Surgeon-Major, to act as Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
HYDE, Colonel H., leave for three months.
HUTCHINS, Mr. C. D., to have the invalid pension of his rank.
LOCKHART, Capt. W. S. A., to Sea for three months.
LUARD, Major C. H., three months' leave.
SMITH Colonel L., to Europe for two years.
SMITH, Captain H. L, to Europe for two years.
SMITH, Lieutenant C. M., to officiate as Commandant.
WAUCHOPE, Captain R. A., to Europe for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BELL, Mr. H., appointed Supdt. of Way and Works of Rajpootana State Railway.
CLIVE, Capt. H. S., re-appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
FERRIS, Mr. J., re-appointed to the P. W. Dept. as a Civilian, 1st Grade.
TYNDALL, Mr. R., promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

BENGAL.

AHMED, Moulvi D. H, to have charge of the Gyebunda Division of the Rungpore District.
AZIM, Moonshee S. M, to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Purneah.
BLUMHARDT, MR. J. F, to be temporarily a Deputy Settlement Officer in the Southal Pergunnahs.

BANERJEA, Baboo R. N., to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, at Deoghur.
BRADBURY, Mr. E. A., to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Purneah.
BANERJEA, Asst. Surgeon H. N., leave for three months.
BOSE, Baboo M. N., to officiate as Moonsiff of Kishenpore in the Chota-Nagpore Division.
GOODRICKE, Mr. G. M., to act temporarily as Deputy Collector of Customs in addition to his own duties.
LYONS, Surgeon-Major R. T., to act as Civil Surgeon of Midnapore.
MACAULAY, Mr. C. P. L., to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnahs.
MOOKERJEA, Baboo R. L., to be Sub-Registrar of Cutwa in the district of Burdwan.
MITTER, Baboo A. C., to be Sub-Registrar of Moheshrakha in the district of Howrah.
PROSAD, Baboo D., to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Rajmahal.
PROSAD, Baboo S., to act as Deputy Collector in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
RITCHIE, Mr. D. W., leave for three months.
ROY, Baboo B., leave for three months.
ROY, Baboo K., Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, to be Subordinate Judge of Jessore.
SIRCAR, Baboo A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
SWINDEN, Mr. C. H., to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Purneah.
SETT, Baboo J. N., to have charge of the District Police of Singbhoom.
SEN, Baboo R. C., to be Sub-Registrar of Palang in the district of Fureedpore.
SIRCAR, Baboo G. C., Subordinate Judge, Jessore, to be 2nd Subordinate Judge of Dacca and Fureedpore.
VOWELL, Mr. C. H, to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad.
WARDE-JONES, Mr. A. H., to be temporarily an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
WALLER, Major H. E., leave for three months.

MADRAS.

BARCLAY. Mr. E., to act as Govt. Solicitor.
COURT, Captain H. S., to act as Supdt. of the Central Jail, Cananore.
CASBOULT, Mr. R., to be Sub-Conductor.
KIDD, Rev. D. W., to be Chaplain of Vizianagram.
KERSHAW, Mr. W. R., to act as Inspector of Schools, 3rd Grade.
MEAD, Major H. R., to be District Engineer of South Arcot.
NORFOR, MR. R. E., transfered to Salem.
OAKES, Lieut. Colonel R. F., to be District Engineer of Tanjore.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mr. J., to officiate as District Engineer of Tinnevelly.
PRICHARD, Mr. H. G., Govt. Solicitor, leave for six weeks.
TELLARD, Captain G. H., to act as Supdt. of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

ELLIS, Mr. J. C., Civil Surgeon, Etah, one month's leave.
GOULDING, Mr. E. H. H., leave for one month.
HUBBARD, Rev. E. J. two months' leave.
JAMES, Mr. W. R. N. Asst. Commisziouer, Jaloun, eight months' leave.
MACKINTOSH, Mr. J. S., to officiate as Secretary.
MACMILLAN, Mr. A., to officiate as Under-Secretary.
SMEATON, Mr. R., to officiate as Junior Secretary.
STACK, Mr. E., to officiate as 1st. Asst. Secretary.

PUNJAB.

ARMSTRONG, Captain, G. A., to officiate as Asst. to the Chief Engineer and Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Department.
MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., Asst. Commissioner, Andamwahan, transferred to Lahore District.
MACKEY, Major W. H., to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.
SMITH, Mr. G. L., Asst. Commissioner, Delhi, leave for forty-two days.
TROWARD, Mr. T., one year's furlough.

OUDH.

CHAPMAN, Capt. F. C., to be a member of the Local Funds Committee of the Partabgarh District.
DE BOURBEL, Major, leave for sixty days.
REDFERN, Mr. T. R., to officiate as Settlement Officer, Kheri.
STUART, Rev. J. K., Chaplain of Fyzabad, three month's leave.
SAVI, Capt. T. B. B., to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Sreemutty Noyantara Dossee of No. 16, Immum Bux Thanadar's Lane, at Sonagachee, has this day been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Calcutta, to Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee, the Sole Executor named in the said will of the said deceased.

HERBERT CECIL CHICK,
per S. N. D.,
ATTORNEY.

The 2nd September 1875.

NOTICE.

The Annual Subscription to the FRIEND OF INDIA, *including postage to any part of the Indian Peninsula, is Rs. 25 in advance.*

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CONTENTS OF No. 2113, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1875.

Editorial Notes—The Russians at Merv—Our Army, By an Old Indian Officer—Mr. Plimsoll—Our Educational System—Renaissance in Italy—A Fragment of Mr. Ruskin's Autobiography—A Study of a Study—Letters to the *Editor*—Notice to Correspondents—Poetry—Literary Notes—Indian Intelligence—Military Orders—Civil Gazette. Supplement:—The Week—The Calcutta Stock and Share List—Money Market—Latest Telegraphic News—Shipping.

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

George Henry ATKINSON, of the Bengal Civil Service and Assistant Collector of Kenderpara in the District of Cuttack, died at Cuttack on the 27th March 1875.

Thomas NORRIS, a Permanent-way Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Ghaziabad, near Delhi, died at Allahabad on the 20th April 1873.

John James ECKFORD, of Landour, in the North-West Provinces of India, but late of Brentwood in the County of Essex in England, died in Scotland on the 7th March 1872.

John Alexander PITT, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Hornchurch, in the County of Essex in England, died in England on the 26th October 1874.

Deborah Ann BLANCHARD, of No. 13, Cambridge Terrace, Broke Road, Dalston, in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th December 1861.

William O'FARREL, Secretary of the Himalaya Club, Mussoorie, died on the 6th October 1874.

Thomas MORAN, of Intally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died in Calcutta, on the 21st May 1875.

Mary Anne BROWN, of Anees Barber's Lane in the Town of Calcutta widow of the late Thomas Brown, Controller, Public Works Accounts, died at Calcutta on the 2nd July 1875.

Sophia Thomasin AYTON, of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Widow, died at Garden Reach on the 23rd April 1875.

Henry JAMES, an Engraver, employed in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, died in Calcutta on the 24th July 1875.

William CRAMER, a Fireman in the service of the East Indian Railway, died at Burdwan on the 9th April 1875.

William THOMPSON, of the Bengal Pilot Service, died at Calcutta on the 31st May 1875.

George Frederick SNELLING, of Shibtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Shed Officer in the Jetties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, died at Calcutta on the 7th August 1875.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 28th August 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

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The Concert will commence at 9 P.M., *precisely.*

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Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

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NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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The old rates do, .. do, ..	..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
The Standard ..	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal ..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0
The Universal ..	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance ..	..	..	..	..	31 10 0
The Commercial ..	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	..	31 9 0
The London and Lancashire ..	..	..	..	33	8	8						

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SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of twenty thousand tons, or 400,000 cubic feet of Rubble or Ballast Stone (Bombay trap being preferred or stone of equal quality) for Road metal. Delivery to be taken in boat at ship's side. Tenders to state clearly the price per ton of 20 cubic feet.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1875.

By order,
O. D. CHILL,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5th August 1875.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEOPORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

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Petty Contractors wanted for Brick-moulding.

NATIVES, with command of labour, wishing to undertake the Moulding, Stacking, &c., from 10 to 50 lakhs of bricks, are invited to submit Tenders to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Darjeeling, before 30th September 1875.

Most of the work will be at a point about 120 miles north of Kooshtea.

Each Tender is to mention distinctly the price for Tempering, Table-moulding, placing on Hacks, Skintling, and loading Kilns, and must contain Rs. 200 as earnest money, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

Ample security for the execution of each contract will be required in proportion to the amount of work tendered for.

Tenders to be registered and marked "Tender for Brick moulding."

JAS. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Northern Bengal State Railway.
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SEALED Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Scantlings and Planking rough from the saw; all to be of the best seasoned Teak, free from flaw or failure of any description:—

SCANTLINGS.

No. of pieces required.	Sizes. Length. ft.	in.	Breadth. ft.	in	Thickness. in.
120	18	2	1	0	8
80	18	0		9	3
1140	5	0		3	2
1140	4	8		3	2
226	12	0		6	6
158	8	0		6	4
158	8	0		9	2½
72	10	9		6	4
72	10	9		9	2½
16	6	6		6	4
16	6	6		9	2½
1238	12	0		5	4
171	10	6		3	2
46	17	6		4	3
23	16	0		6	3
23	14	0		6	3
60	16	6		4	3
230	13	0		3	2
101	13	0		3	3
12	15	0		3	2
22	13	6		3½	3
16	16	6		3	2

PLANKING.

88	11	6	1	2	1
64	13	0	1	2	1
87	12	0	1	6	1
212	12	0	1	0	1
12	13	9	1	6	1

2. The whole to be ready on or before 30th November 1875.

3. The Scantlings and Planking to be delivered at one point in Calcutta and taken over, if approved of, by the Officer deputed to examine them.

4. Security of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) in Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt will have to be furnished by the successful Contractor for the proper fulfilment of his contract.

5. Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Darjeeling will be received up to the 20th September, but he does not engage to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. Tenders to be registered and marked "Tender for Scantling and Planking."

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BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is acknowledged by all to be the most approved remedy for DISORDERED DIGESTION so often accompanied by SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, INDISPOSITION FOR BUSINESS, and other distressing symptoms.

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Captain GRAHAM, of Fowey, Cornwall, suffered greatly from Irritation of the Liver, which prevented sleep, and racked him with pain. After taking one bottle the pain was nearly removed, and he was able to sleep well at night, and, on taking a second bottle, expressed it as his opinion that it would complete the cure so well begun.

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W. E. GREEN, ESQ., N.R.C.S., and L.S.A., Lond; speaks very favourably of the Saline as an efficient, aperient, as active as Friedrichshall Water, and decidedly more agreeable to the palate, and generally recommended for this purpose.

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., London, remarks that he has found the Saline of considerable efficacy in febrile attacks as an efficient aperient and refrigerant, and very useful in attacks of bilious vomiting.

ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

BY restoring lost Saline matter to the BLOOD it invigorates and enriches that fluid, enabling it to throw out all impure and effete matter, and thus perform the functions of an EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, for the above reasons, removes BLOTCHES and ERUPTIONS on the SKIN, whether arising from disorder, digestion or from some taint in the constitution.

A daughter of Mr. GEORGE WEBB, of Glyn-Neath, aged fifteen years, was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on her Limbs, accompanied with such weakness that she was unable to walk, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. After a course of the Saline, less than three weeks in duration, her father reported her as quite cured.

DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY, so prevalent during the summer and autumn months, will be warded off by a judicious use of the Saline or will be quickly cut short by its prompt administration.

"Bedford, Nov. 20th, 1873.—Having tried your Health-giving Saline I am satisfied that it is a very valuable preparation in cases of fever, rheumatism, &c.; it is, in fact, a remedy that should be found in every household, since by its salutary influences (if taken at the first indications of fever, diarrhœa, and other complaints) many a tedious illness may be averted, I shall do my best to recommend it wherever I go. In the meantime wishing you every success, &c., &c., I am, gentlemen, yours truly, W. H. PHILLIPS, B.A., Oxon.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is invaluable to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS in INDIA, CHINA, AFRICA, &c., since it is peculiarly adapted for the cure of those Complaints prevalent in Hot Climates, such as Fevers, Dysentery, &c., &c.

Extract from a letter received from Captain R. ROBERTS of the ship "Sidney A. Jenkins."—Dundee, May 28th, 1874—I have just received the case containing the 10s. 6d. bottles of Saline. Since taking the bottle I purchased of you before last voyage, I have enjoyed better health than I have previously had for five years. It is the best thing of the kind I have yet met with. I shall strongly recommend it to my brother captains."

SOLD in Botties, 2s. 6d. each; Double Size, 4s. 6d.; in Bottles containing Five of the 2s. 6d. size at 10s. 6d.

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AGENTS FOR CALCUTTA,

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PROSPECTUS.

The Bengal Freemasons' Hall Building Association.

Capital—Rs. 1,50,000, *divided into* 1,500 *Debentures of Rs.* 100 *each, bearing interest at the rate of* 6 *per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.*

1.—This Association has been formed for the purpose of building and maintaining a Masonic Hall worthy of the Freemasons of Bengal and of the Capital of India.

2.—*President*:—The Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of Bengal, or the Officer in charge for the time being.

3.—*Directors.*—To be four in number, exclusive of the President, and to be elected by the Debenture-holders from such members of the Committee of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge as are likewise Debenture-holders. Should the number of Debenture-holders on the Committee of General Purposes, able and willing to serve as Directors, be at any time fewer than four, elections may be made from such members of the general body of Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal as shall be Debenture-holders. With the Directors will rest the appointment of a Secretary and framing of Bye-laws.

4.—It is proposed to raise the funds necessary for the purchase of a proper site, and for the erection of the Hall, by the issue of as many Debentures, of the value of Rs. 100 each, as may be necessary. It is thought that 1,200 will be ample. One thousand Debentures will be issued immediately the formation of the Association is completed upon the following terms:—First payment upon each Debenture to accompany application, Rs. 25; second call, Rs. 25; third call, Rs, 25; fourth and last call, Rs. 25. Not less than three months to elapse between any two calls, and two months' notice to be given previous to second and each subsequent call.

5.—It is estimated that the cost of the building will not exceed Rs. 1,10,000, thus leaving Rs. 10,000 towards expenditure for decorations and furniture.

6.—After careful computaton, it is found that an income of Rs. 700 per mensem may be safely counted upon as derivable from rents received from Lodges, Chapters, and other sources. The interest upon the 1,200 Debentures, which it is thought it will be sufficient to issue, will amount to Rs. 600 per mensem; that a surplus would accrue of about Rs. 100 per month, or Rs. 1,200 per annum, from which will be formed a Reserved Fund for the purchase of Debentures to be the property of the District Grand Lodge in trust for the Craft, under the Grand Lodge of England, in the Province of Bengal.

7.—The Debentures to be transferable at the pleasure of the holder, but District Grand Lodge will reserve to itself the right of paying off so many of the Debentures annually as it may be able to do from its funds.

The Secretary to the Committee of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge is prepared to record preliminary notices of application for Debentures.

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The Secretary to the Committee of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal,

Freemasons' Hall, 55 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

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PREPARED on English Canvas only, guarranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usages will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

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All Colors always in stock.

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THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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By appointment to

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Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

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For *Sprains*, *Sore Throat*, *Stiffneck*, *Quinsey*, *Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints Chronic Rheumatism &c &c &c* Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

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BY APPOINTMENT

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AND

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ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

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One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

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DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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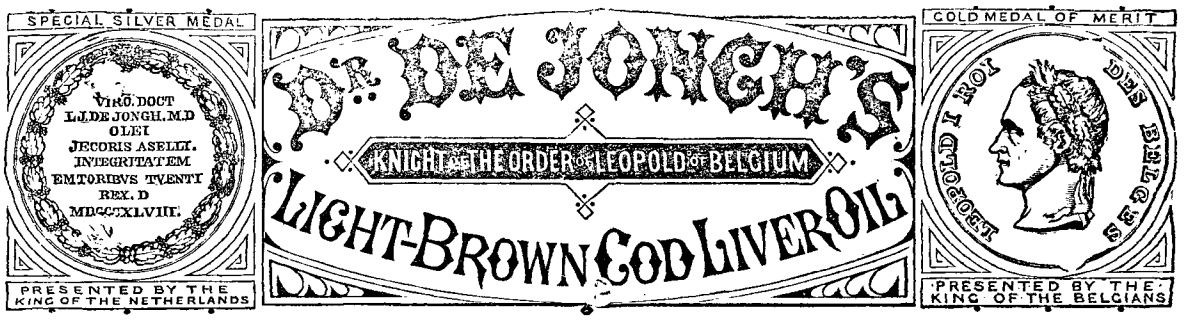

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"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

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We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

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"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

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In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects, I must believe that I have seen many patients die, *both* in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for *my own* use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I *could wish* that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil *would* come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets*, from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2114.] Calcutta : Saturday, 18th September, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, September 24th, October 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, *those of the 24th September, 11th and 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, October 5th and 19th November 2nd and 16th.

„ Australia, October 16th and November 13th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

September 21, *Bokhara*, Captain W. D. Anderson, 2,935 Tons, 450 H.-P.

October 5, *Lombardy*, Captain E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, 450 H.-P.

„ 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.

The *Bokhara* will leave Garden Reach at 11-30 A. M. precisely, and proceed to Bombay, taking passengers for China. Homeward passengers will be transferred at Galle to the S. S. *Surat* (Capt. G. C. Burne), 3,140 Tons, 530 H.-P., which will proceed thence direct to Southampton.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Saturday, the 18th September.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, Strand, 4th September 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.
From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

To sail Wednesday, 6th October.

THE fine full powered Steamer "Trinacria," Capt. Hutcheson, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 6th October. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, with a large airy Saloon, and carries a Surgeon, and Stewardess.

The "Trinacria" may be depended on to make a quick Passage home, and presents a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

	First class.	Second class.
Fares from Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

Monthly Sailings—Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday
Trinacria	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct
Europa	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
India	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
Macedonia	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	To Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class..	.. Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	.. „ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 11, 1875

Italian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

THE undermentioned Steamers of this Company, trading between Calcutta and Genoa (calling at Ceylon,) and taking cargo for the Mediterranean and Adriatic Ports, are intended to leave monthly.

The present arrangements are as under :—

To Sail about the 20th October.

Torino .. 1,010 tons nett register, 185 H. P.
Livorno .. 896 tons nett register, 160 H. P.
Roma .. 1,120 tons nett register, 180 H. P.
Genoa .. 949 tons nett register, 160 H. P.

NICOL FLEMING & CO.,
Agents.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55 0 0
Transit to Alexandria	3 0 0
Passage to Trieste	12 0 0
Trieste to London	12 0 0
	£82 0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13 0 0
2nd Class	9 0 0
3rd Class	6 0 0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during September and October 1875:—

From CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 18th September, 4th and 18th October,

„ CALCUTTA for AKYAB and RANGOON, 25th September, 11th and 25th October.

„ CALCUTTA for RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th September, 11th and 25th October.

„ CALCUTTA for SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 18th September, 4th and 18th October.

„ CALCUTTA for CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNK-SEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 27th September and 28th October,

„ CALCUTTA for PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 6th October.

„ CALCUTTA for BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT GOPAULPORE. BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE and CARWAR, 21st and 28th September, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer having for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From MADRAS for RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 29th September, 13th and 27th October.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE only, 20th and 27th September, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October.

„ BOMBAY for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 24th September, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th October.

„ BOMBAY for CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 23rd September, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October.

From ADEN for ZANZIBAR, 8th October.

„ ZANZIBAR for ADEN, 23rd September and 21st October.

„ ZANZIBAR for MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 22nd September and 20th October.

Arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From LONDON for LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER, ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, BAGHDAD. Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers, 2nd and 30th October.

„ BUSSORAH for LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 5th October, touching at KURRACHEE on 17th October.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE DEATH CLAIMS paid by the STANDARD COMPANY, during the past nine years, have been upwards of £1,200 per business day.

THE FUNDS during the same period, after payment of Claims and Expenses of every kind, have increased from £2,600,000 in 1865 to £4,800,000 in 1874.

NEW ASSURANCES, to the amount of £1,000,000 Sterling, have been placed upon the Company's Books in each of the years since 1865—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World. This result, it is believed, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom, during the same period.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

The next division of Profits will take place on 15th November 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM. £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.
Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.
Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds ...	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0 0
	Interest ..	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta ..	.. COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras	.. PARRY & Co.
Bombay ..	.. REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo ..	.. FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore ..	.. PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were ..	..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	..	244,607
The Annuities payable	..	59,511
The Invested Funds	..	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)
Late Baranagore and Duckinsore
Chemical Works,
Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,
Address, 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.* (D)

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	4 „ „
12 „ „	..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are alsoissued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms

For 12 months certain	..	5 per cent.
6 „ „	..	4 „
3 „ „	..	3 „

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S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

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4	„	„	„	„	6 „	„
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5½	„	„	„	„	18 „	„
6	„	„	„	„	2 years'	„

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ALSO

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Table Spoons	per doz	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Forks	"	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Dessert Spoons	"	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Forks	"	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Tea Spoons	"	11 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Salt	each	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Egg	"	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Mustd.	"	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Soup Ladle	"	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Sauce	"	2 12	3 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Fish Knives	"	8 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Butter	"	2 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Gravy Spoons	"	4 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Sugar Sifters	"	2 8	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Pickle Forks	"	1 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

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MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair		" 8 0

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12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	1 Fish Drainer.
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These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

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12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
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12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2114.] Calcutta: Saturday, September 18, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE year 1875 will be long memorable as a year of almost universal floods. It is difficult to believe that there is not some error in the statement that 23 inches of rain fell at Delhi, on the 7th and 8th instant in the course of twenty-four hours. Forty lives are said to have been lost, and thousands of houses destroyed in this strange deluge. We have known 33 inches fall in Western India in 72 hours, but this Delhi flood is the heaviest we have ever heard of, except on the Ghaut ranges.

***

ALMOST every week seems to furnish fresh proof of the weakness of our Foreign Office administration. Thus instead of foreseeing the difficulty that was sure to arise from any proposal to make the young Nizam take part in the reception of the Prince of Wales, its occurrence seems to have taken the Government quite by surprise. And yet what are the facts? The Nizam is a nervous delicate child of nine years, who has never been away from his mother or made a long journey in his life. The health alike of the mother, grandmother, and child, make such a journey as that to Bombay or Calcutta out of the question, while the poor child from all accounts is about as fit to endure the fatigue and excitement into which the Government would drag him, as any other delicate and nervous child of his tender age. And instead of seeing all this at a glance, and itself suggesting that the child should be represented by the chief nobles of the Court, very considerable pressure, it is understood, has been placed upon the Hyderabad Ministry to force the child away from the palace, and compel him to meet the prince at Bombay. We are truly the stupidest nation on the earth. By our incredible awkwardness, we shall contrive to set abroad an impression that the Nizam is too high and mighty a potentate to dance attendance upon the Prince of Wales, whereas the thought of the poor child's meeting him, except by a deputation of his Ministers, should never have been entertained for a moment. The Foreign Office should itself have suggested this course, when the Prince might with perfect grace and condescension have been made to get a sight of the child somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad. Our *gaucéhrie* is, we say, at times incredible. All India should understand fully that the Nizam is too young and too delicate, to have duties of State of any kind thrust upon him as yet, far less such duties as those that were contemplated in the present case. And if ill-conditioned writers will persist in making mischief out of the simple event, we suppose they must. It was an act of downright stupidity to have invited the child at all.

***

ONE of these good natured critics takes occasion from the incident, to write from Secunderbad to a Bombay paper as follows:—
"Both the people of Hyderabad and those entrusted with high "powers look upon the English rule with the greatest distrust, and "with a feeling of dislike and even hostility which is only kept in "check by circumstances over which they have no control. The "other point that I have observed, is that according to popular "native opinion the British Government is not the paramount power. "I suppose there would be no question as to its being more powerful "than the Nizam, but still there are many people who consider the "latter a sovereign prince *wholly* independent of English authority. "And this it is we may be sure, that is at the root of the refusal to "meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 'nearest relatives and "*their* medical advisers' are no doubt of opinion that it would be "derogatory to the dignity of the Nizam to go out of his territories, "even though it be to meet the Heir-Apparent to the Crown of "England, more especially when the latter will not find it convenient to pay a visit to Hyderabad. Here is a direct affront to the "future Sovereign of England and India." We feel justified in saying that there is not a word of truth in the motives here ascribed to the Nizam's Court: but this is the story that will go all over the country, and be widely believed for no better reason than that it is a scandal.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce held a great field day on the 11th instant, against the imposition by the new tariff of a 5 per cent duty upon imports of long stapled cotton, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"That this meeting protests against the duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* levied under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, on raw cotton, not the produces of Continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into British India, as an unjust and impolitic restriction on the manufactures of India, and contrary to that sound principle of the commercial policy of England, and of other enlightened nations, which requires the State to give every encouragement to the free importation of the raw materials necessary for the development and extension of native manufactures."

Mr. Maxwell (W. Nicol and Co.,) remarked that the fact of the Government bringing in such a bill, shewed what the strength of the Manchester influence really was, and he proceeded to compare the position of the English and the Indian mill-owner. "In India mills "cost more than they did in England, as they had to be built more "commodiously than they were in England, and they had to use bet-"ter timber owing to white ants and dry rot; again the machinery "cost more, as they had to pay the freight, landing charges, insur-"ance, &c., before it got out here. It was true that the cost of "was less here than in England, but then on the other hand they had "to get out skilled labour from England for the more important "posts." Not one of the speakers, strange to say, had the candour to recal the fact, that Manchester fabrics manufactured from long stapled cotton pay the same 5 per cent duty. It would surely have been wiser to have looked this fact fairly in the face. The refusal to do so does not get rid of it: while it deprives the memorial of the Chamber of all weight, though its representations and reasonings were unanswerable.

***

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE said that "every man had his price." We are afraid that we must at last give up our faith in the integrity even of our town patriots, the incorruptable W. and the rosy rubicund R. The disclosure that Mr. Roberts is a candidate for the vacant Vice-Chair of the Justices, accounts we suppose for the fact that even the town patriots regard the retirement of Dr. Tonnerre as worth Rs. 41,000 to the public. It is not we suppose that Dr. Tonnerre is entitled to compensation on this strange scale, but that it is worth 41,000 to make the path clear for Mr. Roberts. The state of matters at the Bench is not satisfactory; and unless Mr. Hogg is to retire, the election of Mr. Roberts as Vice-Chairman will bring matters to a climax. And yet the Bench cannot do better than elect Mr. Roberts, and if the Government is wise it will promote Mr. Hogg and put some one else in his room. Nothing could be more unseemly than the perpetual squabbling between the town patriots and the present Chairman. The fault is not all on one side: the patriots talk twenty times too much, but in the main they deserve well of the city. With many administrative qualities, the Chairman lacks the indispensable one of managing his fellow men. He can keep the Justices neither in good temper nor in good order. Mr. Cockerell managed better, and if Sir Richard were the popularity hunter he is declared to be, he would long since have kicked Mr. Hogg up stairs. If wise, he will make the election of Mr. Roberts the occasion for doing so forthwith. If the Justices make Mr. Roberts their Vice-Chairman and can but induce Mr. Wilson to hold his tongue for a few months, while Sir Richard nominates a new Commissioner, all Calcutta will heave a sigh of relief.

***

A SOMEWHAT important Bill affecting the growth of poppy, was introduced into Council on the 2nd instant by Sir William Muir. The poppy is grown now extensively in Bengal, in the North-West, Oudh, and Central India, and to some extent in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Berars, Mysore, and Bombay, but very little in Madras, Burmah, or Assam. In Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, the law is clear and satisfactory, but in some of the more recently formed administrations it is doubtful, and in Bombay and Madras very defective. In Bombay indeed, the same control is exercised as in Bengal upon the growth of the poppy and the manufacture of opium; but the legal authority for exercising it is insufficient. In Madras

no check, either legislative or administrative, exists on the growth of opium—a state of matters injurious to the revenue and to public morality. The Governments of Madras and Bombay contemplated meeting these defects by local legislation, but it is considered better by a comprehensive imperial law to ensure that the revenue is nowhere left without protection. Sir William Muir's Bill will not change the state of things in Bengal nor affect the system of export duty in Western India; but the power which the Executive by law possesses in Bengal will now be extended to all India. There is nothing in the Bill that calls for remark perhaps, and its reference to a select Committee is a matter of form we imagine.

***

WHO has been hoaxing the *Pioneer* on the silver question? Our contemporary writes: "One important circumstance in connection with the recent fall in silver, may be taken to "qualify hasty assumptions regarding probable consequences. "When silver stood at 55½*d.* some people may have wondered why a firm like Rothschild's or Sassoon's did did not "put as much silver as possible on board every P. and O. "steamer bound for India. *The difference between that low rate and "the Mint price here was equivalent to a very good profit on large "shipments.* Inquiry at the exchange banks in Bombay or Calcutta "would have explained the apparent disinclination of capitalists "to make hay while the sun shone. The price of silver was low, "but the stocks were also low, and no large quantity was available "in Europe for shipment to the East. And we have seen that as "soon as silver began to be taken up for India the price began to "creep up; and, were it not for Germany "hanging over the "market," the price of silver in London would before now be much "above the limit which excites currency alarmists. This position "of supply and demand in the silver market is one that might serve "for an illustration of the late Professor Cairne's amended statement "of J. S. Mill's "law" of equation between supply and demand." If the extract has any meaning at all, which we doubt, we have failed to discover it. There is no *Mint* price of silver in India, and the words we have italicized are unintelligible.

***

IT is unfortunate that English statesmen so contrive matters as to make England stand in an attitude of jealousy, if not of positive hostility, towards the Suez Canal. It has been so from the first, when our engineers under the inspiration of Lord Palmerston opposed the scientific men of all the rest of Europe, as to the feasibility of the canal. M. Lesseps, Jr., now complains of the interference of English diplomacy at Constantinople against the revised tariff, necessary to enable the Company to widen the canal. It is a matter of interest to all nations that the Company should be able to furnish the accommodation necessary for the ships using the canal. The accounts, of the Company for the year 1874, which have just been presented, shew that the net earnings were all but sufficient to pay the 5 per cent. interest due on the shares, and the slight deficiency was made up out of the profits of former years, leaving a large surplus to be carried forward. To pay 5 per cent. requires £400,000, and there was a deficiency of £78,000 only, made good out of the reserve fund, which will still stand at £105,000 after payment. The Company will thus be a financial success after all; and we feel humiliated that the success has been achieved in the face of incessant assurances on the part of Englishmen that it was impossible.

***

OUR system of patchwork legislation receives a curious illustration in the Bill introduced into Council by Sir Douglas Forsyth on the 19th ultimo to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces. The object of the Bill is to set at rest doubts and difficulties that have arisen as to what really is the law in these provinces, while occasion has been taken of the necessity of this declaratory Act, to make the following change in a matter of detail. Section 7 runs thus: "Implements of husbandry "and bullocks *bona fide* kept for ploughing and implements of "trade are exempted from attachment and sale in execu- "tion of decrees of the Civil Courts." If it is wise to make this change in the Central Provinces, we may presume that it would be wise to do so everywhere. Would it not then be greatly better to embody the principle in a general enactment applicable to the whole country. The Bill is refered to a Select Committee to be reported upon in two months.

***

A WEEK or two ago, we recommended the Commission that has been just opened in Poona to enquire into the causes of the late riots in that neighbourhood, to consult amongst other papers Professor Green's Essay on the Deccan Ryots published in 1851. They would do well also to read an exhaustive article by Major Wingate in the April number of the old Bombay Quarterly Review in 1857; also a letter addressed by the late Mr. Saville Marriott in 1836 to Sir Robert Grant on the condition of the agricultural classes in Western India. Mr. Marriott was Revenue Commissioner if we remember rightly, at the time, and the letter must exist somewhere in the archives of the Bombay Secretariat. Mr. Giberne's evidence before the Select Committee of 1848 (Cotton cultivation) should also be consulted, and though the Blue Book has unfortunately been long out of print, there should be a copy of it in the local Secretariat or in the Asiatic Society's Library. They should also consult the report issued by Dr. Leith's commission of 1863 on the subject of prices in Western India. The fortnight's adjournment made by the Committee for the purpose of consulting the records on the subject almost mocks the occasion; for there is an extensive literature thereon, that requires careful study instead of mere perusal. The hints we have given will probably suggest to Colonel Francis a mass of valuable papers that have been recorded on the subject in the last forty years, and nearly forgotten. When Mr. Giberne after an absence of fourteen years only from one of the districts of Western India returned to it in 1840, he observed, he tells us, that "he did not "see so many of the more wealthy classes of the natives. The "aristocracy when we first had the country, used to have their "gay carts, horses, and attendants and a great deal of finery about "them, &c., The ryots all complained that they had had money "once, but they had none now." In another private letter written in 1849, an old Company's servant says: "Many of the best families "in the province who were rich and well to do when we came into "Guzerat in 1807 have now scarcely clothes to their backs, &c., &c. "Parties from whom they had been compelled to borrow at ruinous "rates of interest enforced their demands by attachment of their "lands and villages; thus they sink deeper and deeper in debt, "without the chance of extricating themselves." Our own impression is that for the last fifteen or twenty years our Sale law and the procedure of our civil courts have been the main causes of the distress of the landed classes, in Western India; and that the result would have been the same though there had been no assessment to the land whatever.

***

WE do not know who may be advising the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, in instituting the prosecution he has commenced against the Manager of the *Indian Statesman* for publishing the prospectus of the Roman Catholic lottery at Allahabad to aid in re-building St. Joseph's Seminary, but we think the prosecution is unwarrantable The case is reported in the columns of the morning papers of 11th instant as follows:—

Mr. Hume, Crown Solicitor in the Police Court, this morning made an application, by direction of the Commissioner of Police, against the printer and publisher of the *Indian Statesman* for a summons, the wording of which ran as follows:—

"Defendant is charged with having published in the *Indian Statesman* newspaper of the 7th instant the prospectus of a grand drawing of prizes projected by Revd. Fr. Lewis of Allahabad, such drawing of prizes being a lottery, and such advertisement being a proposal to pay money or deliver goods to persons on an event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, or figure in such lottery and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 294 A., of the Indian Penal Code, which runs as follows:—

"Whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

The court not being in a position to entertain the application, unless the prosecution were instituted by order of the local Government, enquired of Mr. Hume if he had the "authority." Mr. Hume replied that he had, and would produce it on a future occasion, when he would renew his application.

The Police Commissioner has, we are satisfied, misunderstood the law. The full section runs as follows:—

294A. *Keeping a lottery office.*—Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorized by Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. [Act XXVII. of 1870.]

Now the offence that is here contemplated, is not the opening of a lottery or raffle, but the opening of a gambling house, as both the heading and wording of the section shew plainly. It is the "keeping of a lottery office;" the keeping "any office or place *for the purpose* of drawing any lottery." The words we have italicized shew plainly, that the section is aimed at professional gambling houses. And to establish an offence under the section,

it would be necessary for Mr. Hume to prove to the Magistrate: (1) that the Revd. Fr. Lewis had opened a gambling office at Allahabad; (2.) that the Government of the N.-W. Provinces had given him no authority to do so; and (3) that the Government of Bengal had directed the present prosecution. For it is only the publishing of something connected with "such lottery" as is described in the first paragraph of the section, that is indictable under the second. The Police Commissioner has been wrongly advised beyond doubt, while he could hardly have chosen a more inopportune occasion of interference, than the disinterested lottery Father Lewis is opening at Allahabad. The Roman Catholic Church does not regard lotteries as wrong, but whether they are right or not in that, every one must agree that the selection of a purely charitable movement like the present, ought to have been the last interfered with in this way.

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THE *Moscow Gazette* calls attention to what it thinks a very "curious remark" in the *Times:* "Finding that the only danger "from the approach of Russia to India, is in the excitement of vain "hopes among the discontented Indian subjects, it puts forth a "menace that England can retaliate by fanning the smouldering flame of fanaticism in the midst of the Mahomedan subjects of "Russia." Now who, asks the *Gazette*, can benefit by such a mutual instigation of their respective Mussulman subjects, except the Mussulmans themselves and other malcontents? "Such menaces "seem to us quite out of place, if both the States were resolved "to look, without mistrust, at each other's acts in Asia. Apart "from the manifest consideration that the rousing of fanaticism is "a double-edged weapon it is hardly possible for Mussulman "fanaticism to be as dangerous to us in Central Asia as to the "English in India. At all events, it cannot be denied that exciting "Mussulman fanaticism has never been the policy of Russia."

The Russian journals seem to ourselves to have at least the advantage of writing with better taste than our own on this subject, to put it on the lowest ground.

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WE quote the *Statesman:* "Notwithstanding the fact that we shall "be called by the *Friend* 'insane' in our dread of Russia, we must con- "fess that we should be exceedingly sorry to see the following advice "attended to by those who are responsible for the safety of the Empire. 'Were every diplomatic scrap upon the subject in the Foreign Office 'consigned to the flames, and the department required never to open 'a chart of Central Asia, nor to look at a report thereon for the next 'ten years—it would be well for the country.' At the end of this ten "years of most masterly inactivity, we opine that the Foreign Office, "on opening a chart of Central Asia, would discover the Russian "frontier to be contiguous to ours here in India." We hardly expected that the words quoted would be taken *au pied de lettre*, our object simply being to discountenance the fussy alarm, with which the Russian advance is once more being regarded by our Foreign Office. But what if we did wake up, to find the Russian frontier contiguous to our own! *Nolens volens* Russia will be our immediate neighbour eventually; and to delay the inevitable, we are to make a cockpit of Central Asia.

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OUR contemporary is young, and sometimes rushes into controversy upon subjects in ignorance of their literature. Thus he says:

The *Friend* does not strengthen its position by crediting those who suspect the intentions of Russia with the following absurdities. "We ought, it seems, to have thrown ourselves into the Circassian struggle for independence, launched an English navy upon the Caspian, made a railway between it and the Black Sea, and made the Caucasus our frontier line for the defence of India! Through our omission to do so, both Persia and Affghanistan are now, we are assured, thoroughly commanded by Russia and lie at her mercy; and from Samarkand a Russian army has only to promenade through Affghanistan upon our frontier." It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to demolish an absurd argument advanced by himself for that express purpose.

The *Statesman* cannot believe that such counsels were ever urged upon the State, and supposes us to have imagined them. It is hardly fair that we should have to inform him of the facts, at each step of the controversy. If he will refer to the literature of 1856-57 on the subject, he will find that while a part of the alarmist school were content with demanding that we should make Affghanistan and Beloochistan the base of our operations, others were insisting that our "natural line of defence" was the Caucasus: and that we made a fatal error in not seizing it during the Crimean War. So recently as 1872 we have Mr. Alexander Halliday (*Retention of India, Tinsley* 1872) writing as follows!—

If Great Britain throughout the Eastern war had had a distinct policy, instead of apparently no policy at all, arrangements should have been entered into for extending the war further to the east, with the view of our permanently annexing the province of Georgia. It would have been advisable, at this stage, that Great Britain should carry on the war alone in this quarter. France could have attempted to revive the nationality of Poland, or concluded peace, as she deemed fit. Great value was placed by the Russians on the possession of Georgia, hence the strenuous efforts made to reduce Kars, a Turkish fortress, not far from the frontier. Kars, in the hands of the Russians, would act as a check on an expedition from the soil of Turkey. The fortress should have been relieved, but it would have been no difficult task for this country to have retaken it from the Russians. The conquest of Georgia would have been easy, as in those days the forces of Russia were isolated, communication being imperfect, owing to the physical features of the country, in which the Circassians were still maintaining a struggle for independence, and the navigation of the Caspian not having been developed, all Russia's efforts having been hitherto confirmed to the Black Sea, Great Britain could have formed a navy on the Caspian, and constructed a railway between it and the Black sea, which should have been made free to all nations, Bosphorus included, as the straits of Gibraltar are free to ships bearing every flag. This country would thus have commanded both Persia and Affghanistan, and would have outflanked Russia in her approach to the south. The whole of the base line, which might have been seized by Great Britain during the war, is now in the possession of Russia. Great Britain having been committed to Empire in Asia, the line would have been most suitable to her, and would probably have enabled her to retain India, as long as she remained a great maritime power.

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Mr. Halliday asserts in the same brochure, that Sir Charles Napier held that this line of the Caspian was "the true one to establish for the defence of India" and says that he has expressed that opinion in his correspondence. We are glad that the *Statesman* regards such counsels as "absurdities", only do not let him father them upon the *Friend's* imagination. They are serious counsels put forward by men of his own school, and he ought not to require to be told so when he takes part in this controversary. The truth is we are suffering from one of those periodic accessions of lunacy to which the nation is liable on the subject. Ten years ago, there was room for hoping that the disease had spent itself, and had finally disappeared, while we are fairly to-day in the midst of a relapse. On April 13th 1865 the *Times* wrote, "It is to be regretted "that this phantom of Russian aggression should still find believers. "We had hoped it had vanished for ever like many another error, "or that if it still found credence, it was only among a few sur- "vivors of a past generation." If the *Statesman* knew the history of the subject, it would not need to be told that this was not the language of the *Times* only, but that the *Homeward Mail*, (Sir John Kaye), *Allen's Indian Mail*, the *Daily News*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Morning Star* and the *Quarterly Review* all held the same language. The nation was in one of its lucid intervals. We consider it as a settled fact, wrote one authority, "a mere question of time that "within a few years we shall have Russia as a neighbour on our "Indian frontier. The practical point is—is a kind of border war- "fare to go on, each endeavouring to thwart the other, or are we "each to recognize our respective positions, each having a wide "sphere to operate on with the Himalayas as dividing us. We "*cannot* prevent Russia being our neighbour, and we *ought* not." We have now eclipse, and are once more being told that we must go to Herat, or we know not where else, to prevent it.

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THE London *Economist* takes precisely the same view of the new Indian tariff as ourselves. It says:—"Every one who takes a judicious interest in Indian affairs, will have heard with satisfaction the announcement that the Indian Government are about to modify their tariff, with a view to diminish the protection now given to manufacturers in India, and to enable the English to meet them on more equal terms. As we have often before shown, it is in the interest of India that this measure is most imperative. We can conceive nothing more dangerous to the incipient industry of that country, than to attract capital temporarily into a trade by artificial bounties, and then withdraw the aid so given. The effect must be a great disturbance of industry in a country whose poverty is great, and which cannot bear such a disturbance. Yet this is what we are now doing. Every one is agreed that these duties are not to remain permanently, that they are to be got rid of as soon as we can spare the money, and, therefore, it is of cardinal importance that they should be abolished as soon as possible, and before they have done the natural work of protective duties in attracting capital to a trade, where otherwise it would pay less well than in some other, and attracting labourers to occupations which they would not otherwise follow, and from which, in the end, they must be dismissed," This is precisely what we have said upon the subject.

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THE daily local papers record the death of Mrs. Piddington, wife of the late Capt. Piddington. "The poor lady has not lived long" says the *Englishman* "to enjoy the annuity which a generous public subscribed for, when the Government refused in a niggardly spirit, to grant a pension to the widow of a gentleman who had acquired a

world-wide reputation by his scientific attainments." There is often a strange perversity shewn by Government in such matters, and much of the opposition thereto that lies latent in the community is produced thereby. The time will come when Governments will respond as a matter of course to appeals of this nature, listening as they should in all such cases to the public conscience instead of thwarting all that is generous in its instincts.

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THE Bhownuggur case continues to exercise some of our contemporaries severely. The question is an important one, being a legacy left to us by the late Mr. Anstey. The cession in 1866 of certain villages in Guzerat to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, involved the transfer of the soil and the allegiance of the people from the British to a foreign Raj; and the question is whether it was within the power of the Crown to make such a transfer without the sanction of the two other Estates of the realm. In issuing the proclamation of transfer, dated 29th July, 1866, the Bombay Government is declared to have arrogated to itself a power that is not vested even in the Crown itself, *viz.*, the power of alienating British soil and British subjects from the jurisdiction of Parliament and the established law courts of the empire. On the one hand it is contended that such a power resided in the old East India Company by charter, and that the Crown succeeded to all the rights of the Company. On the other hand, it is held that if the Company did exercise such a power it was *ultra vires*, and the transfer void. The main plea raised against Her Majesty's right of territorial cession is that the Sovereign in person has never been empowered to cede any land which has passed into the possession of the British Government, and that the sanction of Parliament is indispensable for the making of such cession valid. Such was Mr. Anstey's contention in the case which is now before the Privy Council. If the Privy Council should pronounce against the transfer, Parliament will be asked to take what action may be necessary in the matter, and the question will be once for all settled, with the consent of the highest authority in the British realm.

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MOST of us have read with delight, some at least of the famous fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen, and know him as a children's benefactor in every nation of Europe. He was buried with great pomp and honor at Copenhagen at noon on the 11th of August. All classes were represented at the funeral, from the Working Men's Association up to Ministers of State, Foreign Minister, and Royalty itself. Seldom has literary genius achieved a greater triumph than in the case of Andersen. Born and nurtured in poverty, with no external aids, but the greatest barriers to overcome, the young genius, confident in himself and full of indomitable energy, climbed up the road to fame with a rare persistency and remarkable success. When he determined on going to Copenhagen without means of his own, and no prospect but that which faith in his own genius afforded him, his mother asked what he would do when he got to Copenhagen. "I shall become famous," was his answer, and his life and death have proved that this was no empty boast. We know him best as a writer of fairy fales and tales for children, but he is also well-known as a poet of no mean genius. He has also produced dramas, novels, and a host of miscellaneous writings. In his latter years, he seems to have been almost worshipped in his own country, all classes from the highest to the lowest vieing with each other in doing him reverence. And we suppose that hardly ever has the funeral of a literary man called forth such marks of national devotion as that of Andersen. Yet we believe it was long before his countrymen would recognise his merit. Almost the last country in Europe to do him jastice, was his own. His works were treated as of little value in Copenhagen, even at a time when children were familiar with them in most countries in Europe. But though no man could be fonder of praise than was Andersen, he was not one to be disheartened by the want of it, and when at last his fame and honour became greater than even he himself had anticipated, he seemed incapable of being spoiled by it. He was the loved of all while he lived, and seldom has a man of letters died who has been so universally missed and regretted.

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WE have once or twice referred to the infamous Beecher case, as affording an unhappy indication of much unsoundness in the tone of health in some of our popular churches. We refer not merely to the congregation of Plymouth Church, but to the quarters from which so much sympathy has been manifested for Mr. Beecher. We see, however, that the weight of opinion in the American religious press is not in harmony with the spirit of Dr. Parker's telegram, although opinions differ to some extent. We quote from the *Scotsman*: The *Golden Age* is severe on Plymouth Church for its 'blind admiration of a scared and shattered man.' Its action in striving to restore the lost whiteness to its idol by gilding him over, is 'putting a premium of 80,000 dols. on unconvicted adultery'." The *Church and State* is all for Beecher. Dr. Talmage, on the other hand, in his *Christian at Work*, leans to Tilton's side. "But leaving aside the question of Mr. Beecher's innocence or guilt, it is easy," says this clericial brother, "to learn the lesson that married men, and especially ministers, ought to be very economical of kissing and writing love letters to other men's wives." The *Envangelist* thinks there is a "moral and legal presumption" in Mr. Beecher's favour; while the *Methodist* considers that he "remains under suspicion." The *Freeman's Journal* says Mr. Beecher "stands a self-confessed libertine, perjurer, buffoon, hypocrite." The *Working Church*, while it does not credit the main accusation, thinks there can be no question that the Plymouth pastor has destroyed his influence by his conduct.

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THE *Statesman* observes that the Government of India "has at last determined upon appointing an officer to the task of examining, indexing, and reporting upon Sanscrit literature throughout the country," and that Dr. Burnell, Civil and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, has accepted the post. Should he, as we hope he will, justify the high opinion that seems to be entertained of him by Government, his name will deservedly stand recorded amongst the most illustrious of those Anglo-Indians who, from the days of Sir William Jones and Professor Wilson to our own, have laboured to render the treasures of Oriental learning accessible to western scholarship.

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THE discussion upon the currency question continues, but it begins to be seen that the introduction of gold would be a gain not untempered with loss, and that the fall in the value of silver, though it bears hard on the receivers of fixed incomes and remitters to England, is probably productive of more good than harm to the country generally.

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IT is significant of the real state of matters in Germany, and of the extent to which it is has been misapprehended in England, that the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Falk, whose name is so closely identified with the ecclesiastical legislation of Prussia, has just returned from what is fairly called a triumphant progress through the Province of the Rhine. The purpose for which the Minister visited the province was to inspect its colleges and seats of learning, and no one had the least idea that the visit would be made the opportunity for an ovation. At Treves, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, the Minister whose opposition to the Ultramontanes has gained for him their hatred, was received with acclamations. At Bonn and Cologne, processions were got up in his honour, and he was entertained in the latter city at a great banquet given by the wealthier class of the inhabitants. As these Rhenish cities are the strongholds of the priestly party, the demonstration is strikingly significant, and proves that in the most Catholic districts of Prussia there is an increasing party, consisting of men of all classes, that sympathizes warmly with the Government, and is prepared to strengthen its hands in its adoption of a national, in opposition to Romish, policy.

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WHILE the opening up of the Yunnan trade route to China is being so long deferred, the French are making great progress in Cochin China. They have three open ports in Tonquin, and foreigners can travel into the interior under passport from the French Consul. About 2,000,000 of native population are under French sway, and, as any external or internal disturbance must be put down by French arms, territorial acquisition will be easily obtainable if desired.

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THE original estimate of the cost of disestablishing the Irish Church was £8,650,000, amended after the final alterations in the Bill to £9,530,00. Even this estimate is exceeded, and the cost will not be less than £11,560,000. On the other hand the value of the Church property proves to be greater by three-quarters of a million than Mr. Gladstone supposed. The Commissioners reckon therefore upon a surplus of £5,180,000, notwithstanding the fact that the private endowments taken over by them in lieu of which a round sum of £500,000 was paid over to the Representative Church Body, is found to be only £350,000 with heavy liabilities to be met out of the sum.

IT is a great proof of the elasticity of French resources that the McMahon ministry is talking of converting the five per cent Rentes into 4½. The five per cent. debt represents 346 millions, and the *Economist Francais* believes that the conversion may be effected with facility if the Government will only guarantee the four and a half per cents. from any further conversion for ten years. It advises the postponement of the operation until the four and a half per cents. have risen to par. "The example of what took place in "England in 1822 it believes to be conclusive; 3,760 millions (francs) "of five per cent. stock were then reduced to four per cents., and the "conversion was only refused for a sum of 70 millions of francs."

What the English Chancellor of the Exchequer really did in 1822 was to convert *£140,000,000 of five per cents into a four per cent. stock; and in 1824 again £76,000,000 of fours into three and a half per cent.*

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FORTUNE seems to have dealt severely with the rebellious subjects of the Porte. The siege of Trebigne was raised by the Turks on the 2nd instant, the insurgents retreating to the mountains. The consular conference at Mostar does not, however, seem to have effected much with the insurgents, who believed it to be under the influence of the Porte. What they demanded was the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a European Prince paying tribute to Turkey. They depended, however, very greatly on the aid of the Servians, and of this they seem to have been deprived, for though the Servians were eager for the fray, Prince Milan had a keener eye than his subjects for prudential considerations. Accordingly the latest announcement is that Servia has promised to remain neutral. No more hands are to be allowed to cross the frontier, and the Turkish troops now traverse Herzegovina unresisted and almost without seeing an enemy.

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"PROBLEMS of Faith" is the name of a small volume of lectures to young men published by Hodder and Stoughton which the *Examiner* notices in a contemptuous manner. One of the lecturers, William Carruthers, F. R. S., writes on scientific unbelief, and with reference to his lecture the *Examiner* has the following: "Mr. Carruthers attacks Sir Henry Thomson and Professor Tyndall, "but mentions no way of his own for proving the efficacy of prayer. "The usual practice, we believe, is to pray that what we want may "come to pass; then to do everything in our power to bring it to "pass; and lastly, if we succeed, to assert that it has been done "for us; or, if we fail, to conclude that it was not allowed to "*succeed*" *because success would not have* been beneficial to us. "The efficacy of bull-baiting and cock-fighting might be proved in "this way." This tone of shallow scorn, is exceedingly common in certain circles when speaking of the efficacy of prayer. It is very reprehensible, and is perhaps best met with silence by those who do believe in the efficacy of prayer.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE relapse which has overtaken us in this matter, is marked by this hopeful symptom that the delirium is partial only, and that enough consciousness remains for us to be aware that there is real insanity in some of the delusions that take possession of us at these times. Thus the *Statesman* has discovered that the attempt to invade India "from so distant a base as the Caspian, would be simple madness on the part of Russia;" the writer not knowing apparently, that the notion of her operating on any other base, was long since declared by Sir Roderick Murchison to be "a pure chimera, and almost a physical impossibility." Instead of "hunting up in Bedlam or elsewhere the "opinions of maniacs, who propose to launch a British "fleet on an inland sea like the Caspian," the *Statesman* implores us as "true English patriots to urge upon Government the avoidance of a great possible danger by disposing of the Russian advance, once and for all, *whilst Russia is still at a distance from the Indian frontier, and before her position in Central Asia becomes impervious to a flank attack from the Persian Gulf.*" A flank attack from the Persian Gulf, with Khiva and Merv distant only 1,200 to 1,500 miles, and the whole of Persia to be traversed to reach either! This does *not* come out of Bedlam. This is what we *ought* to do, and do "now while Russia is still at a distance."

We direct attention to these follies because nothing is perhaps more likely to bring discredit upon our attitude as a nation towards Russia, than to recal the history of that attitude from the first. At the commencement of the century, Russia was credited with a settled purpose of reducing all Europe to Cossack sway. That there was a danger of her accomplishing this, was a sort of accepted belief in Western Europe down to the Crimean War. One of the earliest memories of our childhood is associated with this belief, when Russia was the bogy of probably nine tenths of the nurseries of the United Kingdom. Profoundly ignorant of her real weakness for aggression, a latent fear of her advance westwards was one of the main causes of the interest taken by the west of Europe in the fate of the Poles. The fear was a tradition moreover of the French Empire, Napoleon justifying his fatal campaign to Moscow on the ground, that the only choice for Europe lay between its becoming French or Cossack. Now these delusions were popularly accepted as true, and they lasted with more or less influence upon Europe down to the Crimean war, when the real weakness of Russia for aggressive purposes became patent to the world. At the commencement of that war, Turkey was even seen resisting the whole might of Russia, single handed in Silistria. This inordinate estimate of the Russian power was probably at its height about the year 1830, when under the Emperor Nicholas she claimed very largely to control the policy of the West; and it was about this time that Russian pressure upon Persia began to awaken that alarm concerning India which has grown into panic at intervals ever since.

It is a fatal mistake for the Indian Government to be ministering to this alarm. During the Crimean war, the most preposterous stories were circulated in the bazaars of India as to the power of Russia, and the coming downfall of the British Raj. Lord Dalhousie objected to the withdrawal of troops from the country at the time, on account of the rumours that prevailed amongst the people regarding Russia, which was declared to have conquered and annexed England. Queen Victoria had fled and was coming to take refuge with the Governor-General. The notion that Russia will one day contend with us for the mastery of India, coming down in immense hordes from the North and bringing with her the intervening Mahommedan States to sweep us into the sea, is being nursed and fostered by the Press and the Government into a traditionary belief in the people, shaking their confidence in the stability of our rule, awakening mischievous hopes in deposed dynasties, and in our own Mussulman subjects, and the frontier tribes. Instead of disdainfully ignoring these wild expectations, we have a Foreign office that seems bent upon giving colour and substance to them, by its fussy and perpetual missions, and embassies, and disquisitions, and assurances, upon the subject. Ten years ago, we reasonably hoped that we had seen the last of this folly; the chief organs of opinion and the Government in both countries contemptuously declining to discuss the subject further. In April 1865, the *Times* wrote, "it is "to be regretted that this phantom of Russian aggression "should still find believers. We had hoped it had vanished "for ever, or that if it still found credence it was only among "a few survivors of a past generation." Sir Henry Rawlinson's ante-diluvian speculations on the subject have occasioned a relapse, and the press and the Government are once more repeating the folly of twenty years back. "We may wait" wrote the *Times* in the same year 1865, "with "confidence a movement that could only end in the "utter ruin of the invaders. An attempt to invade "India through Turkistan and Cabul would prove "the destruction of the army that attempted it." Human folly is ever repeating itself; but we owe small thanks to the men who become the occasion of its display. Sir Henry Rawlinson has learned nothing during the thirty years he has been playing the part of an alarmist. The invasion of India by Russia has ever appeared to others as to ourselves what it still appears, and what it appeared to every one ten years ago, "the dream of a nervous sleeper." The British power which has grown up during the last 120 years in India, and like the banian-tree is constantly sending forth its branches to strike new roots and add fresh security to the widely spread growth, is assumed in this dream to disappear with the rapidity of scene-shifting on the stage. We may add, what generally escapes the Anglo-Indian politician, that whatever the power threatening our possessions in the East at any time, the defence will begin and continue mainly, on other than Asiatic ground. The execution of such designs as those attributed to Russia could not take place without

a conflict in Europe, in comparison with which the war on the Indian frontier would be child's play. We are sufficiently English to believe that Russia is no match for England in any field, and that our next appearance in the Baltic and the Black seas, would leave a more enduring mark upon her than the last.

THE MORALITY OF THE BAR.

THE character of the English system of pleading, received a very striking illustration in the Divorce Court at Westminster a month or two ago, in the notorious case of *Gladstone* vs. *Gladstone*. From the record, there does not seem to have been room for the entertainment of any honest doubt whatever, as to the true nature of the case. Captain Gladstone had been found guilty of adultery, and his wife was entitled to a divorce; when having a large pecuniary interest in setting aside the verdict, he moved the Queen's Proctor to intervene on the ground that Mrs. Gladstone was in collusion with himself to obtain the verdict, and that she also had been guilty of adultery equally with himself. The man's motives for this course were quite plain, and the evidence on which he sought to sustain the countercharge against his wife, so manifestly suborned, that the jury without leaving the box, found a verdict for Mrs. Gladstone on all the issues, and asked whether an order could not be made by the Court for payment of her costs. The Judge-Ordinary expressed his full concurrence in their verdict and sympathy with their wish, but said he had no power to make such an order. The decree *nisi* for dissolution of the marriage was made absolute, and so terminated says the report "*one of the most protracted and bitterly contested suits* which have been litigated in this court."

Now, upon whom does the guilt really rest of this attempt by suborned witnesses to establish against Mrs. Gladstone a charge of "habitual adultery in a common brothel at Portsmouth," and of having abandoned the charge only at the last moment? Having reviewed the evidence in support of the charge, the Judge pointed out that it rested substantially on the statement of one Colville, a fly-driver, and that if it were false, the question arose where the perjury had come from. At the final interview between the petitioner and respondent in May 1874, and when the petitioner replied to the respondent's threat of bringing a countercharge of adultery against her, that he could not do so as she was innocent of the crime, Captain Gladstone rejoined: "But evidence can be got for money." That being the position of the parties, who were the agents employed by Captain Gladstone in getting up the case? No one said the Judge *would suppose that the Queen's Proctor would lend himself to anything inconsistent with propriety*, but the fact was clear that two men of the names of Baldwin and Arnett had been employed by Captain Gladstone in getting up the evidence in the case, and that the one had been guilty of subornation of perjury, and the other, who had been a servant of Captain Gladstone, imprisoned for stealing his master's clothes. With the view of placing the whole case fully before the jury, the Judge-Ordinary read from the shorthand-writer's notes, the whole of his summing up at the previous trial; and, while expressing his perfect satisfaction with the result of the inquiry on that occasion, told the jury that they were not bound by the verdict which was then given. They were entitled to look at the whole case, and in doing that, the best guide he could give to them was this—to put themselves in the position of the first jury and say whether, if the new evidence which had now been given had been given at the last trial in addition to the evidence which was then adduced, would have produced in their minds the conviction of the petitioner's guilt which the old evidence by itself had failed to produce. Having reviewed the supplemental evidence presented in the case, and commented on the fact that a charge of habitual adultery in a common brothel at Portsmouth had also been made against Mrs. Gladstone, but abandoned at the last moment, his Lordship concluded: "In the "observations of Mr Hawkins on the hardship which the law "has imposed on Mrs. Gladstone, in compelling her to bear the "costs of her defence in this inquiry, though you may find her "innocent of the charges made against her, the Solicitor-General "has expressed his concurence; and I trust, since that expression of opinion has fallen from the Solicitor-General, that "he will make use of his opportunities as a law adviser and "member of the Legislature to bring about a change in the law "which is imperatively required. I have already raised my voice "against that which I think is a grievous wrong. I trust that "the element of prejudice which it undoubtedly introduces into "these cases will be speedily removed, and that a jury, when "considering whether a suitor in this court is entitled to retain "the verdict which she has already obtained, shall not have "their judgments disturbed by the reflection that, even if her "innocence be fully established, she will have to bear the enormous cost of having her case investigated a second time."

Now, we want the reader to look at the words we have italicized above, and then at the following remarks. Neither the Judge-Ordinary nor the jury had a moment's doubt that Gladstone had suborned the evidence that was to blast his wife's reputation, while it secured to himself her fortune. But we are required by the Judge-Ordinary by the usual legal fiction to believe, that the Queen's Proctor had no complicity in this infamy. The Solicitor-General, who represented him, is of such feeble intellect that he really believed the witnesses whom he put into the box to destroy this poor lady. Let the reader mark this gentleman's address to the jury. The extract is long, but we want the public to read it: "Mr. Hawkins had appealed to them not to find a verdict on any of the issues against Mrs. Gladstone, because the consequences of doing so would be, according to his learned friend, not only to prevent her obtaining the divorce to which he said she was entitled, but also to send her back to the arms of a husband whom she could no longer love—a man who had been unfaithful to her and who had treated her with great cruelty. His learned friend, he thought, was mistaken as to the consequences to Mrs. Gladstone of an adverse verdict, but with those consequences, whatever they might be, the jury had nothing to do. It might be that the law was hard, but with the hardship of the law they had no concern. The law said that a wife who herself had been guilty of adultery should not be able to obtain a divorce; and if he established upon evidence which satisfied their minds beyond all reasonable doubt that Mrs. Gladstone had been guilty of adulterous intercourse with Captain Bridgford or Captain Durnford, then, no matter what consequences her guilt might entail upon her, she would not be entitled to a decree. It was said that the Queen's Proctor had intervened in the interest of Captain Gladstone. He had done nothing of the kind. It might be that Captain Gladstone desired that his wife should not obtain a divorce; but with Captain Gladstone, speaking for the Queen's Proctor, he had no concern—with him he had no sympathy whatever. He had no desire, and the Queen's Proctor had no desire, to aid Captain Gladstone in the least degree. What the Queen's Proctor desired was to discharge the duty which his office imposed upon him, and when he had discharged that duty, whatever the result might be, he would be satisfied. Complaint had been made of the manner in which the general charge of misconduct against Mrs. Gladstone had been withdrawn; but no blame attached to the Queen's Proctor in the matter. He had received information which led him to the belief that Mrs. Gladstone had been guilty of adultery at a house in Battery-row, Portsmouth, but when his counsel had the opportunity of scrutinzing the evidence upon which it rested, they came to the conclusion that it was not evidence which could be relied upon, and accordingly determined to withdraw it from the consideration of the jury. If the matter had come earlier before them they would probably have withdrawn the charge long ago, but until they had made up their minds to withdraw it, it was not in the power of the Queen's Proctor to do so. No doubt also, if Mrs. Gladstone were innocent, it was a hardship that she should be called upon to litigate at her own cost the issues raised by the Queen's Proctor's intervention. But that was the law. With many others in the profession, he should like to see the law altered. He should like to see it in the power of the court, when an intervention by the Queen's Proctor was not successful, to order that the costs of the successful party should be paid by the State; but for the law as it stood the Queen's Proctor was not responsible. The jury, however, should not

allow themselves to be seduced by arguments founded on hardship from a calm and dispassionate consideration of the case. They might compassionate Mrs. Gladstone: they might sympathize with her; but they should not, in the discharge of a stern and imperative duty, allow their sympathy and compassion to get the better of their reason." After these prefatory remarks, the Solicitor-General proceeded to comment on the evidence adduced in the previous trial of the case in support of the counter-charge of adultery with Captain Bridgford, made by Captain Gladstone against his wife, and observed at the outset that he made no complaint of Captain Bridgford's evidence on the present occasion. He would not for a moment say that it was incumbent upon Mrs. Gladstone to call in her defence Captain Bridgford. He was away in Japan, and it would be unreasonable to expect that she should delay the trial of the case which was so vital to her until Captain Bridgford had returned to this country. But this the jury should bear in mind, that apart from her own contradiction and that of Captain Durnford, her defence rested substantially on the evidence of Captain Bridgford's servant, Paul Fry, Mr. Foster, the architect, and Sergeant-Major Dyer, and that, if a guilty woman, *she had every motive which could actuate the human mind to screen her guilt by falsehood*—a remark which applied also, though in a less degree, to Captain Durnford. Having reviewed the evidence, both original and supplemental, given in the case, the learned gentleman admitted that *the charge of collusion could not be maintained* and that the evidence in support of the charge of the petitioner's adultery with Captain Durnford was by no means of a satisfactory character. But he submitted that it received force from the circumstances disclosed in the case as it regarded Captain Bridgford; and as to that particular case, he contended that it was impossible to conclude that all the witnesses on whose testimony it rested had been mistaken, or that, without motive and at the risk of prosecution, they had come into court and sought by perjured testimony to accomplish the ruin of a woman who had never injured them."

Could anything, we ask, be more disgraceful than the prostitution of ingenuity which this address shews, to sustain a case which the speaker himself plainly felt was an infamy throughout. *Not until* the very last moment does this lawyer admit "that the charge of *collusion* could not be maintained," but yet he does not hesitate to urge upon the jury—under the false sense of duty imposed upon himself—that Mrs. Gladstone had really been guilty of adultery. But the charge of *collusion* was everything; and yet seeing and knowing that charge to be false before he opened his lips, the false morality of the Bar required him as he thought to keep that admission back to the very last, and to do what he could to offer up this poor lady as a sacrifice to the fine sense of duty to his employers that moved him. We cannot deal adequately with such conduct ourselves. Let Ruskin blast it for us.

"You, good reader, probably have read the trial in Pickwick, and the trial of Kit, merely to amuse yourself; and perhaps Dickens himself meant little more than to amuse you. But did it never strike you as quite other than a matter of amusement, that in both cases, the force of the law of England is represented as employed zealously to prove a crime against a person known by the accusing counsel to be innocent, and, in both cases, as obtaining a conviction?

"You might perhaps think, that these were only examples of the ludicrous, and sometimes tragic, accidents which must sometimes happen in the working of any complex system, however excellent. They are by no means so. Ludicrous, and tragic mischances must indeed take place in all human affairs of importance, however honestly conducted. But here you have deliberate, artistic, energetic, dishonesty; skilfullest and resolutest endeavour to prove a crime against an innocent person—a crime of which, in the case of the boy, the reputed commission will cost him at least the prosperity and honour of his life—more to him than life itself. And this you forgive, or admire, because it is not done in malice, but for money, and in pride of art. Because the assassin is paid, makes his living in that line of business, and delivers his thrust with a bravo's artistic finesse, you think him a respectable person; so much better in style than a passionate one who does his murder gratis, vulgarly, with a club, Bill Sykes for instance? It is all balanced fairly, as the system goes you think. 'It works round, and two and two make four. He accused an innocent person to-day: to-morrow he will defend a rascal.' And you truly hold this a business to which your youth should be bred—gentlemen of England?"

Observe the admitted fact in this Gladstone case, that if there was no collusion, there was no room for the Solicitor General's appearance at all. In his summing up the Judge pointed this out emphatically: "There were two issues "to be determined by the jury. One was—had the parties "been guilty of collusion? The other—had Mrs. Gladstone "been guilty of adultery with one or other of the persons "named in the charge? The Solicitor-General, at the 11th "hour and 59th minute, stated that there was no evidence "which he could properly rely upon in support of the issue "of collusion. Now, the Queen's Proctor was only entitled "to intervene in the event of his having reason to believe and "suspect that there was collusion; and he being a public officer "had intrusted to him certain powers, certain privileges, and "certain advantages in the event of his intervening, on the "ground that there had been collusion. On the other hand "Mrs. Gladstone was subjected to commensurate disadvantages "in consequence of the Queen's Proctor's intervention upon "that ground. It was evident, therefore, that the Queen's Proctor "ought not to intervene upon the ground of collusion, unless "there were really reason to suppose that such a charge could, he "would not say, be established, but that there would be reasonable evidence to be submitted to a jury upon the point, and "that at any rate, if in the course of the investigation of the "case it became clear that the charge could not be sustained, "the earliest possible moment should be selected for its withdrawal."

But it was not. The admission was kept back to the very last moment. And yet there was no immorality in what was done: and the Court true to the order to which itself belonged dared tell the jury that it was not "personally" important to the Queen's Proctor how he had acted, and that the Court entertained not the "slightest doubt of the propriety of his conduct "in the discharge of his duty. He of course was obliged to "trust to third persons, but for whom, however, he should be "responsible." And with this precious contradiction to save appearances, the case falls still-born upon the public. The whole system is false and bad. If the Judge had done his duty to society instead of to his 'cloth,' he would have put a mark upon the Queen's Proctor and his counsel the Solicitor-General, that it would have taken them some time to wash off. They go into Court knowing that there was no real ground for their doing so, and after hypocritically professing how much pain it occasions them to suggest that this poor lady is everything that is vile, wipe their mouths and say what evil have we done?

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

"IN society, listless luxury seeking only new ways of killing time and wasting money: In politics, a well intentioned but feeble ministry, led by a once brilliant trifler, hardly persuading a Parliament of middle aged nonentities to leave squabbling over questions of privilege, to attend to Bills which when passed into law will leave the matters they deal with much as they were before: In religion, a Church whose standing need is to be made as compehensive in theory as she is in name, and in practice, being destroyed by hostile parties within her, each in their own way, by persecution or exclusive principles, striving to reduce her to the condition of the narrowest of sects: and while claiming for her all the privileges of a national Church, rapidly alienating from her the sympathies of the nation." Such are the characteristics of the time in England, which some call one of rest after over exertion, and others stigmatize as one of utter stagnation. But it will be said that, so far as regards the political sphere, call it rest or stagnation, such a tranquil period naturally follows one of movement. How naturally? Because such is the temper of the electorate. But is that temper natural? We maintain it is not. The history of the

late reaction was in this wise. The people were stirred to enthusiasm on a great question, and brought the reformers into power. What they called for, was quickly done. But the men to whom they had given power were not men of that one idea. They wanted to carry reform not on that question alone, but in other directions in which is is needed. We do not write as political partizans, but it seems to us incontestable that the nucleus of the Conservative party is to be found in the selfish and comfortable classes who have all they want, and who forget the condition of the mass of their countrymen. The desire for rest so much talked of, as felt by the country, was felt by these men alone. And when they had an opportunity of enforcing their desire, they knew and seized it. They "lied" the Liberal Ministry out of office and the so-called temper of the electorate was produced by the calumnies against the administration which its opponents vented with unmatched hardihood. And they met with success simply because the voters of 1868 had not voted on principle, but to secure a single point: the disestablisment of the Irish Church. There being little or no opinion on any other question, it was easy to meet an adverse opinion by dint of persevering and ingenious abuse. In the absence of all public opinion, those who were most industrious in creating one were successful. The want is to create a public opinion in favour of progress all round and continuously, not here and there and by fits and starts. For we are not as yet so near the goal which is to secure a measure of happiness for every household in the country, that we can afford to relax in our efforts to reach it. And this a Conservative reaction distinctly and avowedly does. It substitutes a slackened for a just rate of progress, replacing those who wish to do as much, by those who try to do as little, as possible. Something is wanted which will make the electorate insist on steady advance, not the permissive progress so dear to a Conservative Government, but good honest progress all round. Take for instance the drinking question. Without for a moment wishing to countenance the fanaticism of those who because many ruin themselves by the abuse of God's gifts, wish to deprive the rest of the world of the opportunity of using them; without endorsing the principles of Good Templarism or Teetotalism, it cannot be denied that drunkenness is an awful curse to England. But when an attempt is made to abate it, what is the result? The people allowed themselves to be persuaded by the publicans that Lord Aberdare's Licensing Bill was fraught with danger to the nation, and compelled its withdrawal. No statesman supports the Permissive Bill, simply because it would not work, and would bring the whole temperance movement into disrepute. But Lord Aberdare's Bill was a different thing, and if the constituencies had had any principle to go upon, any standing desire for the general good, they would have backed it unanimously. But they had none: and they must be inspired with one. Political agitation is only of transient effect. Political principle will not supply what is needed, a motive power constantly operating, inspiring a public opinion that will not think the work is done when one or two great measures are passed, but will set steadily and continuously in favour of progress. And nothing but religious principle will we believe supply that. But "religion, even more among dissenters "than the Church, has lost the power of reaching the heart of the "masses of the people. Men sigh for reformation and revival. "With the best intentions, and possessed with a new and tender "regard for humanity, they yet cannot bridge the gulf that se- "parates the wicked, the miserable, the lost, the ignorant, and "the hopeless from the fellowship of Christian men. What "Christian man surveying civilisation in England shall dare to "abide by the old fashioned test: 'Go' show the things that ye "do hear and see?"*

What is needed, and what we long for, is the time when "the "new ideas of religion—of which the actual living Fatherhood "of God will be the essence—shall seize like a prophetic burden "upon the spirit of some gifted man, and enable him to "realise and make others realise with him, in the clear light "of science, the appalling gulf that lies between men "and things as they are, and men and things as they "ought to be, and might be, now and here." That will be a movement which will not only give a permanent and constant impulse to political progress, which is the thing we are seeking for, but will cure much else that is evil under the sun. It will purify society of its devotion to frivolity. Frivolity has its uses, but it should not be the ruin of the life. It will lead earnest but quarrelsome religionists to give up fighting over trifles among themselves, and join in an undistracted effort in the great quarrel with sin and misery. In a word, it will band the nation together to extirpate moral evil, in a league united by the most potent of links—common possession of some portion of the spirit of Christ.

* *Macmillan's Magazine*, August 1874, page 341.

N.-W. CIVILIANS.

WE were aware many months ago, that a note by Mr. Elliott on the subject of these gentlemen's grievance had been submitted to the Supreme Government. But it is believed that Mr. Elliott had not much sympathy with his fellows, and was too much disposed to ignore their grievance as non-existent, or as capable of redress by simpler means than were usually proposed. Neither Mr. Elliott nor Sir William Muir are credited by the service generally with a just sense of the wrong we have done these gentlemen, and although their claims were not perhaps treated with positive contempt, still as a matter of fact, they were systematically shelved. Diplomacy as an art, is said to consist in saying "No" in such a way as to leave the person denied as grateful as if his request had been granted. In this art it cannot be denied that the Government has made some progress, and this explains perhaps how it is that these gentlemen are still as loyal as any other servants of the Crown. We can form a guess at the system propounded by Mr. Elliott, if the hints he now and again gave of his views on the subject, may be taken as a guide to his written expression of them. The scheme which he favored was we believe, that of a yearly increment of salary, by Rs. 50 to the monthly pay of the junior civilian after he had passed the higher standard of the departmental examinations until the salary reached Rs. 1,000, and then an annual increment of Rs. 100. Another scheme, but whether favored by Mr. Elliott or not we cannot say, is to redistribute the districts of the N.-W. P., making forty-one out of the existing number of twenty-seven. Those who bring forward this scheme are of opinion that the districts are at present too large to be satisfactorily adminstered by the existing establishments, in consequence of the enormous increase of work in recent years. The Magistrate and Collector of a district, is heavily overburdened by departments crying ceaselessly for information; each department fancying the unfortunate Collector its particular servant and having nothing to do but answer its references. The number and elaborate character of these references, are little known to those who have no personal acquaintance with the files of a Collector's office. Placed before any ordinary man unaccustomed to the task, they would simply appal him. How they are answered, or if they ever are answered, we cannot say; and probably the knowledge possessed in the Secretariat of the very imperfect way in which, with all his office work, a Magistrate and Collector can become acquainted with his district, has led to the idea of giving him a smaller area to administer.

It is possible that this would be a benefit to the State, however distasteful to the Service might be the increase of small civil stations, where a dead-and-alive life would be passed by the local ruler similar to that prevailing in these Lower provinces. The necessity of such a redistribution of districts and the increase of their number should be made indubitably clear; and we think that reform in this respect should be looked for in another direction. Instead of making the Collector the referee of every department, on questions which often require a special or scientific knowledge which few Indian magistrates either possess or ordinarily require, the departments should have attached to them local officers selected for their proficiency in the special range of subjects

embraced by them. Instead of a Collector being called upon, under orders from the Board of Revenue, at the request of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Agriculture and Commerce Department, to furnish a disquisition on "fibres," concerning which the unhappy Collector and his subordinates probably know no more than Adam, an officer who had made the subject his special study would submit, for any reasonable number of districts to which he might be appointed for the purpose, a tolerably accurate and useful return. Under the present system, the Board's letter is almost contemptuously passed on by the Collector to his youngest assistant, who places it in his cutcherry box, until he can snatch a few moments from his regular work, that is always sufficient to occupy his time. He then makes a hurried translation of the circular by the help of a dictionary for the scientific terms, floundering wofully in the attempt. The Circular is despatched to the tahsildars with orders to reply within a week. The tahsildars are much too busy in collecting arrears of land revenue, making roads, attending to the local municipality, &c., to even read the rubakari. Some hanger on at the tasili, generally the kanango's gomashta or "honorary assistant," prepares an answer to the reference. In this way answers arrive from the various tahsilis in from one to six months, and if there is a translator" on the Collector's establishment, that official has to prepare an abstract of them in English, when a resumè of this abstract translation reaches the Secretary to Government in the etcetera Department some nine months after the original letter of enquiry; and we leave the reader to decide whether the document is worth the paper expended in its preparation. The system we have suggested would, as opposed to the one now in practice, leave the Magistrate and Collector to his own specific duties, and we do not think these would then be beyond the powers of the men who hold that office to do efficiently, without any diminution of the area of the districts as now constituted.

ZANZIBAR.

FROM the Administration Report of Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar for 1873-74, it appears that the principal revenue of Syyid Burgash Bin Said is derived from customs duties, which are farmed by the Bombay firm of Jairan Sewjee. The sum annually paid for the farm is $3,00,000; but it is understood that the total purchase money amounts to $5,40,000, the balance being devoted to the payment of a debt due by His Highness to the farmer. The lease will expire in August 1876, and by that time, it is supposed, the whole of the debt will have been cleared off. The Sultan, in order to hasten its liquidation, has lately begun to levy vexatious and restrictive duties upon coast produce; a matter which will be dealt with by the Consul-General in a separate report. His Highness's private estates bring him in a revenue of $25,000 per annum, with a view to increase which he has lately turned his attention to sugar planting, but with little success, the changeable climate of Zanzibar not proving so well adapted to the growth of the cane as was hoped some years ago. The loss of revenue consequent upon the abolition of the sea-borne slave trade, is estimated at less than £9,000 per annum. This is not a very large sum, and as the Sultan's total income will, according to the figures given, amount at the end of August next to $5,65,000, it is difficult to understand how any claim for compensation could ever have been based upon it, or taken into serious consideration by Her Majesty's Government.

The slave trade seems to be as far from being abolished as ever. The Consul-General complains that though the Sultan does his best to carry out the treaty, the inland traffic is increasing, and will, unless speedily checked, attain even greater dimensions than the maritime traffic which we have made such exertions to suppress. The foreign commerce of Zanzibar is now almost entirely carried on in British bottoms, and the principal merchants are British Indian subjects, of whom upwards of 4,000 are settled in the country. The Consul-General reports that business has not been brisk of late, the action of Government with regard to slavery having unsettled the minds of the mercantile community, who scarcely know whether to consider present arrangements as final. The depression will, in the Consul-General's opinion, continue to be felt until a radical change has been effected in the conditions under which the commerce of the East coast is carried on. Ivory the staple product of the Sultan's dominions on the mainland, is at present, for various reasons, almost excluded from the Zanzibar market; and the unsettled state of the Somali ports, which are the chief emporia for the trade in hides, is causing the German firms to take into serious consideration the advisability of discontinuing their local agencies. Agriculture has not yet recovered from the effects of the hurricane of April 1872, and on the whole, Zanzibar does not appear to offer a particularly eligible field for the employment of capital at present. The country, however, possesses such natural resources that the final extinction of the slave traffic, may be expected to lead to the development of a large and lucrative legitimate commerce hereafter.

BENARES AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A VERY enthusiastic meeting to prepare for the reception of the Prince of Wales has been held in the old Mint, now the property of a local Maharajah, at Benares. About eighty gentlemen were present, who testified their interest in the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, by subscribing nearly Rs. 70,000 for a Hospital commemorative of the Royal visit to the sacred city of the Hindoos. Mr. Carmichael, the energetic commissioner presided, and on either side of him sat the Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Benares while lower down the room, a score of minor Rajahs and Mogul Mirzas might be counted. The Commissioner commenced the proceedings with a short speech, in which he stated that the meeting had been called at the desire of the residents of the city. The Maharajah of Benares then proposed that a spacious hospital be erected in commemoration of the royal visit; and remarked that, after consultation with his friends, he was able to affirm that this proposal would meet with general acceptance. He begged the President to present to His Royal Highness, on his arrival, the humble request of the residents, that he would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed hospital and concluded by offering to bear all the expences connected with that ceremony. He was followed by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who seconded the proposal. Rajah Shiva Prasad C. S. I., then spoke at some length and with ability in support of the proposal. The Rajah began by reading out the following list of subscriptions :—

	Rs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Benares	25,000
H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram	15,000
Baboo Guru Das Mitra	6,000
Rajah Shambhú Narayan Sinha	5,000
Family of the late Rajah Patnimal	7,000
The Mahomedan Community of Benares ...	5,350
Baboo Madho Das	1,500
Baboo Mahabir Parshad and Haridas	1,000
Rajah Shiva Parshad, C.S.I....	500
Baboo Madhu Das and Baboo Madhu Sudan Das ...	300
Raghunath Parshad Baijnath	200
Baboo Gobind Das	200
Baboo Seeta Ram Kesharam	200
Baboo Bhagwan Das	200
Shio Dutt Gir	100
Bihari Puri	100
Rao Beni Ram	100
Moonshi Ram Pratab	100
Munshi Beni Lal	100
Baboo Batak Dayal	100
Baboo Futteh Narain Singh...	100
Baboo Umrao Singh	100
Other sums	285
... Total Rs. ...	68,535

Rajah Shiva Prasad set forth in glowing terms the object and probable results of the Prince's visit. He told his hearers that in the olden time the ancient Kings of India regarded the Caucasus as the end of the world, all beyond being regarded as the dark abode of evil spirits and malignant demons. Now, in the year of grace 1875, a great Prince was coming from beyond the Mountain Caf—as the Caucasus is still termed by the Hindoo;—a prince greater in power than any other in the world. Under the Queen's rule India had prospered well. Without the present peace the merchant would have had no gains; and the poor and helpless little charity. "It is a good and right thing, therefore," said the Rajah, "that we give liberally towards this proposed hospital in commemoration of the visit to Benares of our future ruler." Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, in a vigorous address, dwelt upon the

character in which the Prince would appear before the people of the country. His Royal Highness, he said, would not come robed in scarlet and gold. His greatness consisted not in a grand carriage or a velvet tent. He needed none of these things to prove that he was a powerful Prince. His greatness was of another kind, and far more imposing. Baboo Gooroodas Mitter, the head of the Bengalee community of the city, also spoke, and in a few terse sentences, urged his audience to come forward in support of the project. But there needed little urging, and we should not wonder if a lakh and a half is not subscribed before the arrival of the Prince.

An executive committee was then formed. Mr. Carmichael will be President and the Rev. M. A. Sherring, who has taken an active interest in the matter, Vice-President. Dr. Hooper, the popular Civil Surgeon was appointed Secretary, and Rajah Sambhu Narayana Sinha Joint-Secretary. Among those present we noticed Mr. Brodhurst, Judge, Mr. T. B. Tracey, Collector, Mr. T. Church, Joint-Magistrate, Dr. Hooper, Colonel Byers, Major Dixon, Captain Reid, and Baboo Aisvary Narayana Sinha.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

THE distress with which the doctrine of eternal punishment fills thoughtful and sensitive minds, and the scrupulous avoidance of it in our pulpits, constitute sufficient reason for attempting to force its discussion upon the Christian world. Is the doctrine true or false? Is it taught in the Bible, or is it simply a human tradition? We hold the doctrine to be an impiety and blasphemy, a doctrine not taught in the Bible, but imported into Christianity from the old Greek philosophy, which taught—what the Bible does not teach—the necessary immortality of the soul. We must wait the disclosures of the last day, to know the mental sufferings and the demoralization which the grafting of this doctrine upon Christianity, have produced in every age; and we cannot but think there is something cowardly, when the issue has been once fairly raised, in the careful avoidance of it which the modern pulpit shows. For if this doctrine is part of the truth which God has revealed to man, it is the business of the pulpit to make it clear that it is so. If, on the other hand, the doctrine is *not* in Scripture, but its rise and origin in the Church are to be clearly traced to the influence of Greek philosophy thereon, what are we to say of a pulpit that is silent upon the subject? Will it be said, that it is a subject that ought *not* to be made part of the burden which the pulpit bears? The attitude of most preachers' minds upon the question, may be described as a taking refuge in the belief, that "it is safest to say nothing about it." The tradition has grown hoary with the weight of sixteen hundred years upon it: Who then are we, that we should be wiser than our fathers? Whether is it more likely that these should be wrong, than that we are right? And so the protests and misgivings of the thoughtful few in every age, are overborne by the weight of numbers. But a generation has arisen that will take, no answer but one that will satisfy the human reason and conscience, and that appeals simply to the Bible itself. We would if possible, compel our missionaries and chaplains to make up their minds clearly, whether the doctrine of Eternal Misery belongs to Christianity or not. In no other field could the question be forced on the consideration of the Church with so much advantage. We profess to believe that our mission in India, under Divine Providence, is to spread the knowledge of Christ therein. What if we find, that the first fruit of attempting this, is the clearing up of our own conceptions as to what Christianity really is? If Evangelicalism with the doctrine of Eternal Torments tacked on to it, is really Christianity, we refuse to tell the people that we are bringing "glad tidings" to them. We say that we are bringing to them the most dreadful tidings the human ear can hear. And so half true or so false are we, that we refuse to see this. A lady wrote to us privately, some time ago: "I "have often felt as if I would go mad, while thinking over this "doctrine, and all I could do was to put the thought from me as "often as it presented itself in all its horrors." This simple testimony came from no heart that *wished* the doctrine untrue, because the life was unholy. The doctrine does not bear to be thought about without insanity: and we avow our full conviction that it is an impiety and blasphemy countenanced nowhere in Scripture, and opposed to the entire scope of its teaching.

The Church, by means of her glosses and formularies, has given a meaning to the Greek terms used by the Apostles, to describe the end of the ungodly, at which they would have stood aghast, since they used the words in the sense attached to them at the time when they were recorded. The student will find that this doctrine of Eternal Torments was mainly the work of Tertullian and Cyprian, led away by the neo-Platonic speculations of the second and third centuries, into substituting the Greek doctrine of the necessary immortality of the soul for the doctrine of the Jewish Scriptures, that the soul is not in its nature immortal, but that Eternal Life is the gift purchased for mankind by the Saviour, for those who are united to him by a living faith. The first Christian author of note, whose writings are extant, that denounced unambiguously eternal torments, is the well-known African Tertullian of Carthage. He wrote in the close of the second and the beginning of the third century and his meaning is not to be mistaken, nor his spirit.

"You are fond," he says, "of your spectacles. But there are other spectacles. That day which is disbelieved, derided by the nations, the last and eternal day of judgment when all ages shall be swallowed up in one conflagration, what a variety of spectacles hall then appear! how shall I admire, how laugh, how rejoice, how exult, when I behold so many kings and fallen gods in heaven, together with Jove himself groaning in the lowest abyss of darkness! so many magistrates, who persecuted the name of the Lord, liquefying in fiercer flames than they ever kindled against Christians! so many sage philosphers blushing in raging fire, with their scholars whom they persuaded to despise God, and to disbelieve the resurrection, and so many poets shuddering before the Tribunal, not of Rhadamanthos, not of Minos, but of the disbelieved Christ. Then shall we hear the tragedians more tuneful in the expression of their own sufferings; then shall we see the dancers more sprightly amidst the flames; the charioteer all red hot in his burning car; and the wrestlers hurled, not upon the accustomed lists, but upon a plain of fire."

This teaching came not from above. No heathen hatred, no heathen cruelty, could have wrested such language from the Apostles. Truth disowns it as an impeachment of the divine goodness, and revolts from it with loathing and horror.

Cyprian was an ardent follower of Tertullian, and the fact prepares us to expect that he would imitate him in his teaching. There is much, doubtless, in the writings of both very deservedly valued; but this renders it only the more requisite to point out their error in the dogma we are treating. The following is Cyprian's frightful expression of it: "Gehenna, ever burning, will prey upon the damned, a devouring punishment of burning flames; torments that can have no respite or end. Their souls will be preserved with their bodies for the pain of endless tortures. Then shall he who made a brief spectacle of us be himself a spectacle for men, *and the transitory joy of cruel eyes in our persecutions shall be repaid with a perpetual vision*, according to the Holy Scripture which saith, "Their worm shall not die, and their fire shall not be quenched, and they shall be a spectacle to all flesh." '?

Cyprian believed while thus writing, that the tortures experienced by the enemies of the Church would be to him a gratifying requital for the wrongs which those enemies had inflicted. He *felt* that he could enjoy such a spectacle. He derived present comfort from a prospect so dreadful. And the fact that he did not know himself makes it more probable that he did not know his Maker. It would be an irksome, and useless task to multiply quotations like the foregoing. From century to century, up to the one in which we live, the doctrine has been generally taught, and in word accepted. Here and there dissentients like Origen, had many followers; but the *avowed* rejectors of the doctrine have been a small minority. From writers of a comparatively recent date, two or three quotations shall be added.

In his discourse on the 'Pains of Hell,' we have this from the pen of Jeremy Taylor: 'We are amazed at the inhumanity of 'Phalaris, who roasted men in his brazen bull: this was joy in 'respect of that fire of hell, which penetrates the very entrails 'without consuming them.' 'Husbands shall see their wives, 'parents shall see their children, tormented before their eyes.' 'The bodies of the damned shall be crowded together *in hell like* 'grapes in a winepress, which press one another till they burst.' 'Every distinct sense and organ shall be assailed with its own 'appropriate and exquisite sufferings.'

Jonathan Edwards, without a doubt or a scruple, writes in these horrible terms: "The world will probably be converted into a great lake or liquid globe of fire, a vast ocean of fire in which the wicked shall be overwhelmed, which will always be in temptest, in which they shall be tost to and fro, having no rest day or night, vast waves or billows of fire continually rolling over their heads, of which they shall for ever be full of a quick sense within and without; their heads, their eyes, their tongues, their hands, their feet, their loins, and their vitals shall for ever be full of a glowing, melting fire, enough to melt the very rocks and elements also they shall be full of the most quick and lively sense to feel;

the torments—not for one minute, not for one day, not for one age, not for two ages, nor for hundred ages, nor for ten thousands of millions of ages one after another, but for ever and ever, without any end at all, and never, never be delivered ! '?

The author of this hideous passage wrote the well-known book on 'The Religious Affections,' but it seems never to have occurred to him that this was not quite the way to promote childlike love of the Almighty. Neither does he seem to have asked himself whether it was credible. Terror was to promote the obedience which a wiser writer taught was worthless without charity. Now we may justly ascribe to such teaching, a large portion of the evils of Christendom especially its frightful cruelties. Men, not by nature amiable, becoming familar with such thoughts, and accepting them as true, could hardly fail to be cruel. It were hard to conceive anything more horrible than Newman's utterances in his sermon on "Neglect of Divine Calls and Warnings," Oh, terrible moment for the soul, when it suddenenly finds itself at the judgment-seat of Christ ; when the Judge speaks and consigns it to the jailors, till it shall pay the endless debt which lies against it ! "Impossible ! I a lost soul ?—I separated from hope and from peace for ever ? It is not I of whom the Judge so spake ! There is a mistake somewhere. Christ, Saviour, hold Thy hand ; one minute to explain it. My name is Demas—not Judas, or Nicholas, or Alexander, or Philetus, or Diotrephes. What ! eternal pain for me ! Impossible ! it shall not be !" And the poor soul struggles and wrestles in the grasp of the mighty demon, which has hold of it, and whose every touch is torment. " Oh, atrocious !" it shrieks, in agony, and in anger too ; as if the very keenness of its infliction were a proof of its fnjustice. A second ! and a third ! I can bear no more ! Stop, horrible fiend! give over : I am a man, and not such as thou ! I am not food for thee, or sport for thee. I have been taught religion ; I have had a conscience ; I have a cultivated mind ; I am well versed in science and art ; I am a philosopher, or a poet, or a hero, or a statesman, or an orator, or a man of wit or humour. Nay I have received the grace of the Redeemer ! I have attended the sacraments for years ; I have been a Catholic from a child ; I died in communion with the Church ; nothing, nothing which I have ever been, which I have ever seen, bears any resemblance to thee, and to the flame and stench which exhale from thee, O enemy of man ! Then after much of what men were saying respecting this sinner while the fiend has hold of him, the passage concludes with these words : ' His soul is in hell, O ye children of men ! While thus ye speak *his soul is in the beginning of those torments in which his body will soon have part, and which will never die.*"

No one will dispute the dramatic power of this writing ; and had we simply to express the terrible without regard to what could be believed, we should count it a model of fearful warning. If men credited such teaching they would be utterly deterred from outward acts of sin and some made maniacs ; but how far it would promote the holiness of which love is the chief element, we may well doubt. Happily men are so constituted that they do not, will not, cannot believe it. Such a doctrine, they feel instinctively, casts mercy and pity to the winds. If it be in the Bible, they will reject the Bible. * This controversy concerning the right nature of the missionary message in the country, is of the last importance to India. It is our own conviction that her people will be converted only in the same way, and by the same means, as the pagan Greeks and Romans were in Apostolic days. A St. Augustine or St. Boniface baptizing a ' nation' in a day, from the King downwards ; such is the aspiration of the Church, and may truthfully be described as the Roman one—that of the great St. Xavier. The Evangelical conception is different. It neither looks for, nor expects, the baptism of men in multitudes. But let the missionary take care that the Gospel he is bringing to the people, is really the glad tidings of Christianity, and not a belief that no human heart that deals honestly with itself, can reconcile with the Divine character.

The teaching of *this* impiety has invested the Scripture doctrine of an election to Eternal life with so dreadful an aspect, that it has made men, at last venture upon being more merciful than God, by taking " the gift of Eternal Life" out of His hands and promising it to all who will seek it in the sacraments. What the Saviour himself declares to be an exercise of the divine prerogative, the Church promises to all who partake of the Mass. The Scriptures teach that no man can become a partaker of Christ but by a faith that is the gift of God only, while the Church assures us that this membership is to be obtained by taking part in a round of ordinances, of which—in the development she has given them—not a trace is to be found in the Scriptures. It is an attempt on the part of a body of men calling themselves " the Church" to invest themselves with the power of conferring what is really the gift of the divine sovereignty. And so " the Church" promises salvation in the sacraments, while the Scriptures declare that nothing is of any avail, but the great change therein described, as " being born again of the word of God." The Apostle St. Peter gives the same account as St Paul of the means by which men were " saved" under their ministry. He says " they were born again of the Word of God which liveth and abideth for ever ;" and, that there might be no doubt of his meaning, adds, the " Word which by the Gospel is preached unto you." These texts are not casual : they reflect the teaching of the entire Bible from the beginning to end. Instead of sacramental grace, it is the Divine Word all through. There is no uncertainty, no inconsistency, in its statements. The doctrine of Eternal Torments forced the Church into a belief in Purgatory and the Mass ; and the re-establishment of Scriptural truth in their room, will be the death blow of the whole Romish system.

* We take the substance of the above extracts and their setting from the Revd. J. Davis's Sermon on this subject.—ED.

GOETHE'S FAUST.

IV.

WE have remarked that the first great weakness in Faust's character is his all absorbing thirst for selfish enjoyment—enjoyment of a lofty god-like quality, it is true, but yet sought from the pure desire of gratifying self. The most intense selfishness sometimes impels us to make what appear to others, and even to ourselves, sublime self-sacrifices, and the selfishness that sacrifices worldly things for spiritual happiness, may be the most respectable kind of selfishness, but is no less selfishness if the sacrifices are made on the ground of an expectation of a personal gain more than equivalent to the loss. Some who imagine themselves more pious than their neighbours might profitably meditate on this.

The next thing we remark in Faust is that, having spent his all in quest of a knowledge that should bring him happiness, he is compelled to see that he has completely failed. And as his failure seems to himself totally undeserved, a brooding spirit of discontent takes possession of him. In this mood he determines to leave a world that cannot satisfy him, and dive for his ideal bliss into the unknown. We have seen how he was arrested in the very act of putting the poison to his lips, by a memory of early life and an " aftershine of Christianity." Thus a fresh opportunity is offered him of beginning life anew. The Gospel of Christ is brought before him in the most impressive manner ; it has, as it were by accident, saved his life, and, could he now learn its grand lesson of self-renunciation, it might also save him spiritually. We find that he does indeed re-open his new Testament, and begin to study it with new zest ; but, as we have remarked, he is in that most critical state when all dogma has been melted in the crucible of a mystic philosophy, and is thus peculiarly liable to be caught in a moment of weakness by the enemy, who is ever on the watch to work him woe. We shall now see how the temptation comes upon him.

The steps of the process are most skilfully developed by the poet. Faust has just been saved from suicide by the Easter chorus, and immediately thereafter we find him mingling in the happy throng of simple townsfolk in their holiday merry-making. To this scene we have already referred for the purpose of showing the estimation in which Faust was held by the people. Its importance for us now is that here the devil makes his first outward approaches to him. Up to this time his aberration from the path of wisdom had been, perhaps, more a mistake of his judgment than conscious wrong-doing, and that mistake having been laid bare, he has come under two influences that in themselves are powerful for good, and which the devil must distort to an evil end if he would not lose his hold on Faust. The first of these influences is the natural wish to mingle again among his brother-men. The healthful gratification of this wish might have saved him from his self-torturing discontent and morbid introspection, and from that unnatural longing which he has, to forsake the society of men and mate with spirits But at the very first step that Faust takes towards a healthier life, Mephistopheles intrudes upon the scene. To those who have not read Faust, and are moreover unacquainted with the demonology of the middle ages, it may seem strange that Goethe should introduce Mephistopheles to Faust, and to his readers, under the disguise of a black poodle, The poet must

pay thus much deference to the old legend which is the groundwork of the drama ; but the devil soon adopts a form under which he is more familiar to us of the nineteenth century, and appears as a cynical man of the world and lover of pleasure. Amid the holiday throngs, however, he does not appear in his true character, but as a harmless poodle. Faust does, indeed, mistrust him at first, and fancies that, as he frisks round him, he is encircling him with tracks of fire. But these diseased fancies are cast away, and the poodle is allowed to accompany him home and make his domicile in his private study. The question arises, what does Goethe mean by this ? And Goethe is not addicted to explaining his own parables, or pointing the moral of his tales. But if we consider the peculiar state of Faust's mind at the time, and the form in which the temptation afterwards becomes manifest, we shall scarcely be guilty of temerity, if we hazard the guess that the apparently harmless poodle represents the impulses aroused within him by sights long unfamiliar to his eye, impulses, rendered unusually morbid by long suppression, to seek the happiness he has failed to find elsewhere, in sensual gratification. The first stirring of such impulses naturally alarms the ascetic philosopher. The poodle seems to encircle him with tracks of fire ; but he soon reasons himself into the belief that they are but the cravings of purely natural appetites, that the poodle is but a poodle after all. If that be the meaning of the poodle scene, the explanation appears simple and rational, and we can all understand too easily how the devil gets his first lodging in the privacy of Faust.

The following scene in the study is, in some respects, one of the most pregnant of meaning in the poem, as it is one of the most critical in the history. From the scenes of social joy he returns, as he supposes, to holy meditation and devout study ; and though the poodle, the new companion of his solitude, causes him some interruption, and is not so easily kept quiet as a well-behaved poodle should be, still it is but a poodle, and may learn, by-and-bye, to conduct itself better. Very beautiful and pious are the thoughts that rise in Faust's mind—

> Hushed now the field and meadow lies
> Beneath the veil of deepest night,
> And solemn thoughts within us rise,
> Too holy for the garish light.
> Calm now the blood that wildly ran,
> Asleep the hand of lawless strife ;
> Now wakes to life the love of man,
> The love of God now wakes to life.

After a little interruption from the poodle he again proceeds—

> When in our narrow cell confined,
> The friendly lamp begins to burn,
> Then clearer sees the thoughtful mind,
> With searching looks that inward turn.
> Bright Hope again within us gleams,
> And reason's voice again is strong ;
> We thirst for life's untroubled streams,
> For the pure fount of life we long.

A most unseasonable snarling on the poodle's part, here takes place, and Faust's mental serenity is a good deal disturbed when he resumes the broken thread of his meditations. If we have rightly explained the nature of the poodle, this effect of his interruptions may be easily understood. The tone of discontent returns, and he begins again to give expression to the old unsatisfied longings. But he turns for satisfaction to a new source, and seeks for inspiration in the Holy Testament. And now we have a repetition, in new forms befitting the sixteenth century, of the drama enacted in Paradise—the Tragedy of the Fall of Man. The first act has been played in hell and the plot laid : the second in heaven where the devil has appeared to claim Faust as his own, and now the drama is transferred to earth and made visible to us. The world's oldest mystery or Miracle Play, whose Symbolism may be thoughtlessly ridiculed, but whose meaning is of perennial and paramount interest to man, is once more put on the stage with new scenery and dresses, and translated into a modern dialect by the greatest genius of modern times. Faust, a man such as we have described him, seated at night among his books and chemical apparatus, is the subject of a temptation substantially similar to that of the ancient representative of our race ; and to a somewhat similar temptation, however it may differ in form, is every man, who has ever lived at all in a spiritual sense, subjected. In the case of Faust, the Tree of Life is represented by the book before him on the table, with its revelation of Him who is the life of the world. Hard by is the Tree of Knowledge—yea, so strangely contiguous are the two in human life, that, as both were found growing together in Paradise, so Faust finds both in the pages of his Testament. He turns to one of the most deeply mysterious passages in the sacred volume. "In the beginning was the Word." How he attempts to explain the Logos, and solve the mysteries of creation it would be beyond our purpose to set forth. Granting that a philosophical explanation is possible, Faust's interpretation is at least as well worthy of study as any other we have heard of. But what we have to observe is that he at the very outset refuses to accept the Christ of the Gospel as the Word of Life, and strives to soar on the wing of pure Reason up to the secret source of creative power. Nothing will satisfy this man but a perfect understanding of the Incomprehensible. He will not believe and obey God till he can first understand Him. He turns his back upon the Tree of Life, and gazes eagerly upon the Tree of forbidden Knowledge. How closely the craving for forbidden knowledge—the desire to be "as gods"—is connected with the craving for forbidden pleasures, and how easily the craving for prohibited pleasures of the loftiest kind, degenerates into a prurient desire for the merest sensual gratifications, are shadowed forth in this crisis in the history of Faust, but the shadowy indications must be looked for with earnest eyes in the book itself. Our aim is not to explain "Faust," but to incite our readers to read and deeply ponder it.

By the time that Faust has exhausted his intellectual power on the Logos, he becomes conscious of increased restlessness on the part of the poodle. The precise amount of unsuspected influence that the poodle's presence may, up to this point, have been exerting on his study, it would be difficult to guess. We are often profoundly ignorant how far our conduct in the greatest crises is influenced by the presence of an unsuspected devil. We all carry our temper about with us, as Faust was accompanied by his poodle, but, as long as possible, he disguises himself in an innocent shape, and matters have become desperate when he stands forth before us as the enemy of good. The crisis has come to Faust, and he sees that the poodle is a poodle no longer. Here again the poet must defer to orthodox demonology, and the change of appearance is not accomplished without a variety of transformations, and the employment of suitable incantations and objurgations on the part of Faust. These we must pass over, and content ourselves with stating that, at last, Mephistopheles stands forth, much to Faust's astonishment no doubt, drest like an itinerant schoolman. The form in which the tempter now appears is one of the most familiar to Faust, and in no other guise would he be likelier to succeed in ingratiating himself with his intended victim. Perhaps nothing further than this is signified by the poet, although it is probable that, in presenting Mephistopheles in this garb, he has in his mind the fact that our gravest dangers and temptations usually meet us in no startling or extraordinary manner, but, clad in the garb of familiar friends, insinuate themselves into our ordinary occupations and pursuits. But the explanation most consistent with the entire meaning of the drama is that the itinerant schoolman is really Faust himself. Faust, like every man, carries his devil in his own bosom. The weakest of us could cope with the foes without, but the strongest of us is often led astray by the enemy within. On this principle we have explained the poodle, and now we have but to suppose that after puzzling his intellect over the Logos to no purpose, his understanding baffled and his faith failing, he gives himself up to decided unbelief and denial, and in his restlessness and misery emerges from his long seclusion and wanders up and down the land, as a travelling schoolman or pedagogue. This profession was notoriously common in the middle ages and the old legends afford reason to suppose that Dr. Faust adopted it for a time. A recluse like Faust, suddenly embracing a vagabond mode of life, would meet with temptations enough. Our explanation is borne out by the fact that the devil in the shape of the itinerant schoolmaster calls himself the Spirit of Negation. It was the Spirit of Negation that drove him to this career, and suggested to him the impious

THE WEEK.

AFTER the unsatisfactory result of the Baroda experiment, few intimations could have been more astonishing than that of the appointment of another mixed Commission to decide the disputed succession to the Ulwur Raj, and we are glad to see a contradiction given to the rumour. The dispute has arisen on this wise : The late Maharajah Sheodan Sing died without leaving a direct lineal descendant, and the two rival claimants were Mungul Sing, the Maharajah elect of the Political Officers on the spot, who is quite a boy, and Lakdhir Sing, the uncle of the late Mahrajah, who is a man well-stricken in years. The Supreme Government give a provisional sanction to the election of Mungul Sing, but Lakdhir Sing protested, and not having obtained a favourable hearing in India, is said to have sent an agent to the Home Office. The Pioneer declares that the appointment of the Commission is a myth, and states that, about a month ago, certain Thakoors went to Simla to complain of the election of Mungul Sing, whom they had refused to acknowledge, and were sent home with a warning that they would risk the confiscation of their estates by delaying to give in their submission. And there, as far as is known, the matter rests.

ANOTHER report which is certainly without foundation has been circulated,to the effect that the King of Burmah had refused to receive Colonel Duncan the new Resident at Mandalay. The latest reliable intelligence is that he arrived there just as the steamer was leaving for Rangoon and had merely announced his arrival to the King. He had neither seen the King nor asked for an interview.

WE have this week to record no intelligence from abroad, that can excite the most keenly alarmist among us. The clouds on the eastern horizon are swept away, and we trust our diplomatists, will so arrange matters with China and Burmah that the extension of commerce and the safety of British subjects may be secured in these countries. As we stated last week, however, we hear of no guarantee received from the Chinese Government, for the fulfilment of their promises. A telegram from London informs us that Kao Sung Tao, officiating Governor of Canton, and Hong Chien Jhen, son of the President of the Board of Works, have been appointed conjointly Chinese ministers to England. Russia has a party of explorers, it is said at work in south western China, her main object in this, as in her other Asiatic undertakings, is doubtless to extend her commerce, and the explorers are seeking a direct caravan route between Russian territory and south western China. The Russians are certainly the most active pioneers of civlization in the old world at the present day. The Chinese, with their horror of foreigners may well be uneasy, with Russia presistently seeking to open up their country to commerce from the north east, and the French and British from the south and west. The land of the Celestials has a prospect of being pretly well terrestrialized by foreign traders ere long.

RUSSIAN relations with the Ameer of Kashgar are of a somewhat uncertain character. The semi official press charge the Ameer with fomenting insurrection in Khokand, and doubtless this matter would form subject for conversation with the envoy from Kashgar who was recently received at St. Petersburg.

THE Khan of Khiva seems to be committing himself in a more, decided manner, having, according to Reuter invaded Russian territory with an army numbering abont 9000 men, and laid seige to the forts of Emba. There can be no doubt that Russia must extend her Asiatic borders if she would preserve those she has already gained, while speaking of Russia, it may be interesting to note that an Imperial Commission lately sent to the Crimea, has pronounced in favour of transforming the famous stronghold of that peninsula into a trading port, and proposed Balaklava as the site of a naval fortress to supersede Sebastopol.

LAST week, we noticed the report that the young Nizam of Hyderabad had refused to meet the Prince of Wales, and the explanation that followed, to the effect that the Nizam's advisers were far from being unwilling that he should wait upon the Prince, but that the boy was of too tender years and delicate constitution for the journey to Calcutta. In the face of the testimony of Major Clarke, of the medical attendants on the Nizam, and of the Hyderabad officials, that the child is unequal to the fatigue and excitement of the journey and the durbar, it was most unwise to ask it. It is now reported that on account of the Nizam's inability to meet the Prince either at Bombay or Calcutta, the Prince's visit to Hyderabad is not to take place Sir Salar Jung points out that this will occasion severe disappointment, as great preparations are being made for the Prince's reception. The following Native Chiefs have been invited to meet the Prince in Calcutta :— The Maharaja of Kashmeer, Maharaja Sindhia, Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Rao of Kach, the Begam of Bhopal, the Nawab of Rampore, and the Raja of Jhind.

AN influential meeting of native gentlemen was held on Saturday, last at the hall of the British India Association in this city at which it was unanimously resolved to give a public entertainment to the Prince as a mark of the loyalty of his Bengalee subjects ; to request the Viceroy to give the proposed entertainment a place in the programme of arrangements, and to honor the occasion, by his presence ; also to invite subscriptions for the entertainment from the native community, a minimum of Rs. 50 being agreed upon, it being at the same time understood that this rule should not preclude the invitation of guests. It was also resolved to invite the leading native gentlemen in the mofussil to co-operate in the loyal demonstration, and a powerful committee was appointed to make arrangements. Among the other native Princes who have been invited to meet the Prince at Bombay is the Maharajah of Dhurumpore, who is said never yet to have been out of his teritories. The Dhurumpore rulers are styled *Shuryia-wunshi*, "descended from the sun," and are of very high caste. The Viceroy will leave Simla for Kumaon on the 15th of October, and arrive in Bombay on the 8th November to meet the Prince He will then proceed to Indore and Central India, and is expected to reach Calcutta on the 8th of December. The Secretariat Offices at Simla will close after the Viceroy's departure, and will reopen in Calcutta on the 8th of November. The programme of the Prince's tour in Bombay and Madras has been sent to England for approval. The programme for Calcutta and the North-West will be settled on his arrival at Bombay. Sir Richard Meade will conduct the young Gaekwar of Baroda to Bombay, and will then be relieved of responsibility in connection with Baroda, and will proceed to Mysore to be ready to do the honours to the Prince there. The Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin have been specially invited by the Governor of Madras to meet the Prince there on the 6th of December. Madras has been a little more dilatory than the other capitals in making preparations and raising subscriptions.

WHEN our last week's summary was written the reports from the Turkish insurrectionary provinces seemed to indicate the speedy collapse of the rebellion and the triuimph of the Sublime Porte. These indications were at least premature, and according to the latest intelligence, sanguinary strife is still raging in Bosnia, and more Turkish troops were being despached to the Servian frontier. Prince Milan of Servia at the opening of his Parliament made earnest allusion to the troubles on his frontier, and expressed the hope, that the Sultan with the countenance of the Imperial Powers, would find means both to pacify and satisfy the discontented populations. We suspect the former will be difficult enough, and we fear the latter is more than hopeless. A more recent telegram states that Servia has ordered the mobilization of all her frontier brigade, the reason assigned being the threatened concentration of Turkish troops on her borders. The foriegn Counsuls were travelling about among the Herzegovinian insurgents and were expected shortly to reassemble at Stolatz to communicate the result ot their mission to Server Pacha.

IT is affirmed that the late disaster in the Naga Hills will not deter the Government from prosecuting its exploration policy, and that an expedition for the next cold season is on the *tapis*.

THE Barada correspondent of a contemporary states that last month, the ex-Gaekwar sent to Baroda for ten young girls—not married and having no children and handsome. Ten beautiful girls, says the correspondent, voluntarily came forward willing to proceed to Madras, where they were accordingly sent, with some old clothing of the ex-Gaekwar. We may presume that Mulhar Rao has given up his project, which perhaps was never a serious one, of petitioning the Home Government, and is therefore taking means to lighten the woes of confinement as much as possible. His residence in Madras will probably be a Garden Reach on a smaller scale, and it is a pity that an island home in the Bay of Bengal could not have been given to him.

MADRAS papers report a serious out break of cattle-disease of a peculiar type in Wynaad. The native call it " Dod-roga," a term which is supposed to mean " big epidemic." It appears to fasten upon the fattest and healthiest cattle in the herd, and an animal that seems in perfect health over night may be found dead in the morning On one state at Kalpathi 123 buffaloes are said to have died in less than two months. The Government stated that they had no veterinary surgeon to depute to investigate the disease, but recommended the Board of Revenue to try to secure the services of Mr. Western.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

The decidedly firmer tone which appeared last week, and which was not unexpected, has given way this week on publication of the Bank's Statement, in which a very strong falling off in the public demand for money is exhibited. For months past the high state of the Government balances has attracted a good deal of attention, and their proportion to the Bank's cash balances has been too large to allow of its being taken for anything like certain that an easy money market could be counted upon for long. Once or twice lately, there have been signs of the Government being about to utilize their heavy balances, but it is only this week that their reduction has become really important. The withdrawals on the occasion have amounted to nearly 60 lakhs, and it is tolerably certain that further withdrawals of the same kind are still going on. But fortunately for the prospect of continued ease in money, the public demand on the Bank has suddenly assumed narrower proportions :—for many months past, the large arrivals of Council Bills have scarcely affected the heavy demands of the public on its financing mainstay, but this week the whole of the Government demand has been met by an equal easing off in the public demand, so that the Bank remains as strong in cash as it was before, and much stronger as regards the probability of demand on its cash. It is perhaps premature to assume that this improved position will last, as there is first the holiday demand to meet, and afterwards the cold weather demand for trade; but both demands have been an element in the calculation all along, and now there are the increased deposits to come and go upon :—the great point to remark is that the augmentations to trading means have hitherto mostly passed away into trading channels as they arrived, but now they are at last either accumulating in the deposits, or going in reduction of previous borrowings.

Shipments of Silver to India have almost ceased for the present, but from the tone of exchange they may be expected to recommence by and bye. The Bank of England return of yesterday points to rather dearer money, the bullion having declined to 28 millions.

Notwithstanding the very favourable season which the country at large has enjoyed, the demand for cotton goods is not improving: last week it was better, but latterly great flatness has again set in. This is very unaccountable, and consequently very disappointing, but sooner or later, it can scarcely be doubted the restrictions imposed by late heavy failures at home, on the wild exportation of cotton fabrics to all foreign markets must pave the way for a legitimate business here, such as used to exist in the good old times or legitimate trading. So far however, the trade can be described as only looking a little better, and great caution will be required if trade is to be brought round at all promptly.

The export trade continues to look rather lively. Jute is in good demand, but business is somewhat checked by deficiency in ready freight. First marks bales have been taken to a very good extent at Rs. 19, and the market is well supported by the wants of the local mills for Jute in the loose. Wednesday's Tea Sales passed off wonderfully well, considering home accounts: fine sorts were on the whole rather dearer, and even the medium and inferior qualities can scarcely be called cheaper. The home reports of continued decline for the latter must however be received *cum grano salis* as if all the declines of 1d. and 1½d. per lb, which have been reported this year, were added together, we must believe that Teas are now selling for something less than nothing.

Sterling Exchange has kept quite steady all the week. At on time there were signs of weakness, but those speedily evaporated and yesterday's easier appearance in money, instead of checking the rate, rather strengthened it, for the choicest six months Bank Bills have to-day been freely available at *1s.* 10 1/16*d.* the closing rate for Tuesday's Mail having been only *1s.* 10-1-16*d.* to *1s.* 10 1/16*d.* A strong demand for telegraphic transfers to be availed of up to and including the Poojahs, has been met steadily by the Banks at *1s* 9 3/16*d* the highest rate that has been current for a long time, and which is the rate, as nearly as possible, which Council Bills have brought at the last three biddings, including last Wednesday's. This certainly shows strength in the rate, when viewed in connection with the Bank's last account. For last Mail, a good many credits were in the market, and the general rate was *1s* 10 3/16*d.* to private buyers, and *1s* 10 1/16*d.* to Banks, but for this mail they have scarcely yet made their appearance. Document Bills have been uniformly steady at *1s* 10 3/16*d.* but they too are now in rather short supply at market. The large forward sales a short time ago quite explain this state of affairs although exports of produce are in the increase.

To-day's prices are as under.

Bank Billls	*1s.* 10 1/16*d.*	6 months sight
Credit Bills	*1s.* 10 3-16*d.* to ¼	
Document Bills	*1s.* 10 3/16*d.*	

There has been a large business done for to-days China mail, the closing rate being 21-8½ for private paper.

Government Securities have on the whole been rather heavy : at one time looking weak, but latterly steadier. The great bulk of business has been in the standard Four per cent stock, which declined a day or two ago to 101-14, but has since recovered to 102. The four and a half stock has been little dealt in, whilst the five and a half has been more largely taken than usual, and its price has been steadily maintained at 108-4, anything lower being quite exceptional, and of trifling amount. Rates stand firm as under :

4 per cents,	102
4½ per cents,	103
5½ per cents,	108¼

The Share market can scarcely be called better, at least not more active, though perhaps the steadiness of present rates has been confirmed by ineffectual attempts to buy at lower prices. This is speaking of the market all round, but in some cases a slight giving way has been seen.

Bank Shares are dull, but not so dull as they were at beginning of the week. Spinning Mill shares are perhaps better on the whole, but there are exceptions. Tea stocks remain almost depressed, but sellers at a reduction are not easily found. There is nothing in the miscellaneous list calling for more special remark than the quotations suggest. The week's business has again been very small, and the following comprise the principal sales :—

Bank of Bengal 1,417½, 20, 17½ 20, 15, 17½, 1420.
National Bank 115, ½, 14, 114½.
Agra Bank 96.
India General Steam 417½, 22½, 25, 415.
Raneegunge Coal 94.
Barnagore Mills 97½, 98.
Howrah Mills 27, 26, 27, discount.
Seebpore Mills 78, 78½.
Bowreah Mills 95.
Goosery Mills 224.
Durrung Tea 73, ½. 4, 75.
Central Cachar Tea 150.
Kalacherra Tea 100, 110.
Majagram Tea 115.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 5th—Faize Robany, from Jeddah, Ville du Semple, from Bourbon. Winefred, from Newcastle N. S. W. 6th—Str. Arabia, from Straits. Str. Satara, from Rangoon. Houghton, from Jedda. Str. Socotra from Moul., Rangoon & Akyab. Ganges, from Natal & Madras. Marc Antoine, from Bourbon. 8th—Victoria Bridge, from Muscat. 9th—John Starr, from Madras. Str. Constance, from Coconada. 10th Str. Busheer, from Bombay, via, Coasts. Str. Duke of Buceleuch, from London via Suez Canal. Str. Madura, from Bombay via Coasts. 11th—Anna, from Bordeaux. Omer Pasha, from Gulf. Cretagne, from Galle via Madras Coast. 12th Str. Tibre, from Liverpool, Lucille, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

August 22nd—Gentoo, for New York. 23rd Niphon, from Mauritius. 26th—Leopold et Marie, for Mauritius. 27th—Botanist, for West Indies. September 5th—Str. Chyebassa for London via S. Canal. Night Hawk for Mauritius. 7th—Str. Scotia for Port Blair and Camorta. Allum Ghire for Mauritius. 8th—Woodburn, for New York. Adventure for Mauritius. Glengarry for New York. Hugo for Falmouth. Str. Patna for Bombay via Coasts. 9th—Turkestan for New York. Loch Rannock for London. Lord Northbrook for Dundee. 10th—New Castle for Liverpool. Edward Percy, for Mauritius. Olivier Madeleine for Mauritus. 11th—Dragon for Mauritius. Str. Satara for Rangoon and Moulmein. Str. Penang for Straits and Hong-Kong. Renan for London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARIRVALS.

The P. and O. Co's S. S. *Mirzapore*, Captain A. Parish, left Bombay on Friday the 10th Inst. with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Fortey and infant, Mrs. Winter and two children, Mrs. Turner and three children, Mrs. Cayley and three children, Mrs. Crutchley, Conductor Hickey, Mrs. H. T. Dann, Mr. J. Blood, Lt. E. G. H. Bingham, Mr. D. S. Warlikar, Miss Robertson, Lady Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Bacon, Miss Baker, Master Baker, Capt. J. C. Babot, Mr. J. Milne, Mr. T. McDonald, Mr. A. Bishop, Mr. J. McIntyre, Mr. G. Campbell, Mrs. Swan, four children and native female servant, Capt. M. Young, Mr. J. Mills, and Mr. Howan.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col. Hasting Fraser, Mr. W. Cornell, Lt. A. H. Anderson, Mr. W. C. Capper, and Mr. C. Tweedie.

FOR VENICE.—Lt. Col. Lovett, Mrs. Hunter and infant, Mr. J. Monnett, and Mr. C. W. Vass.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. H. B. Huchting, and Mr. Daunt.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Kashgar*, Commander E. J. Baker, arrived at Bombay on Tuesday last, with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. R. West and native male servant and ayah, Major and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. S. J. Savage, Mr. S. Watson, Mr. R. Twiss, Mr. S. Tiller, Mr. E. Andrews, Mr. D. McGregor, Mr. W. Colquhoun, Mr. T. Baxter Mr. J. Ashworth, Mr. A. W. Sharples, and Mrs. O'Callaghan.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Conroy, Miss Conory, Mr. Behrend, and Capt. Langley, 43rd Light Infantry.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. H. H. Buckland, Sir Chales Sargent, Captain C. D. Swete, Mr. A. Brereton, Lieatenant-Colonel Rogers, Colonel Hughes, Mr. Blascheck, and and Mr. F. H. Souter.

FROM ADEN.—Magazine Sergeant Munro, George Williams, John Black Charles Wilson, and 10 native deck.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

FRIDAY, 5 p. m., 17th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.	AGENTS OR SECRETARIES.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	96 to 98	...		2	2½	2½	April & Oct. L	S. Cochrane.
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	123 to	X		6	6	6	Allahabad.	H. M. Woollaston.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	125 to 126	X		6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.	R. R. Deans.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Ld. ...	100 to	...		...	...	3¾	Simla.	James Walker.
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1,417½ to 1420	...		6	3¾	5	Jan. & July.	Robert Hardie.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	123 to 125	X		6	5	5	Meerut.	M. McSeavy.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180 to 185	...		...	2¼	2¼	April & Oct. L	Thomas Longmuir.
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	117 to 118	X		6	6	5	Jan. & July.	Wm. Hobson.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India, Ld.	117 to 118	...		3	2½	0	April & Sep. L	James Windram.
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	76 to	...		4	3½	3½	Rawul Pindee.	C. E. Herbert.
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	540 to	X		4	4	4	May & Sep.	F. Peterson.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	88 to 90	X		4	4	4	Agra.	C. W. Stowell.
				COAL COMPANIES.								
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1320 to 1350	...		6½	7½	7½	June & Dec.	T. M. Robinson.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	100 to 105	...		...	...	...		R. Macalister & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	225 to 230	...		7½	5	6	Feb. & Aug.	Macneill & Co.
7,20,000	7,20,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	115 to 116	...		5	3½	0	Jan. & July.	Steel Mackintosh & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	92 to 94	...		5	7	7	June & Dec.	Schoene, Kilburn & Co.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.								
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,075 to 1,100	...		...	...	...	March. L	Andrew Yule & Co.
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	97 to 98	...		8	8	0	May & Nov.	R. Macalister & Co.
10,00,000	7,22,200	100	85	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	70 to 72	...		...	...	...	March.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	224 to 225	...		7½	8	6	Feb. & Aug.	S. H. Robinson.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.								
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	50 to 52½	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Cohn Brothers & Co.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	98 to 99	...		10	15	6a	April & Oct.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	500	500	Bengal ...	300 to	...		...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
18,00,000	14,10,000	{100	75	Budge Budge ...	71 to 73	...		...	...	...	June & Dec.	Andrew Yule & Co.
		{100	65	Ditto new issue	56 to 57	...		...	...	...		
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	108 to	...		10	10	0	April. L	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	78 to 80	...		8	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	R. Macalister & Co.
12,00,000	12,00,000	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	1000 to 1005	...		6	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
14,00,000	10,50,000	100	75	Howrah Mills ...	48 to 49	...		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Ernsthausen & Oesterley.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	70 to	...		...	...	9	Jun. & Dec.	R. Macalister & Co.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	78 to 80	...		...	...	...	March.	Apcar & Co.
				COMMERCIAL COS.								
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	to 70	N		...	...	...	February.	J. Mackillican & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills. ...	83 to 84	...		...	...	...	London.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	48 to 50	..		...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	Rutherford & Co.
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warehouse Assn. ...	360 to	...		7R	8 R	10 R	May & Nov.	H. W. T. Wood.
12,18,000	12,18,000	{700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270 to	}					Feb. & Aug.	D. McKellar.
		{350	350	Ditto ½ Shares. ...	.....	}	N	...	...	...		
75,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	58 to 60	...		5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.	Wyman & Co.
16,00,000	14,00,000	{100	100	Carew & Co. ...	108 to	}					Jan. & July.	Lyall Rennie & Co.
		{100	75	Ditto Contributory ...	83 to 85	}	...	...	...	...		
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	175 to 180	...		3	3	5	May & Nov.	A. Cummins.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	185 to	N		5	6½ R	6½ R	Feb. & Aug.	Manockjee Rustomjee.
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	410 to 415	...		10	6½	6	Mar. & Sep.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8 to	N		...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.	D. Lancaster.
1,00,000	30,000	100	100	Indian Statesman ...	100 to	...		...	...	...		
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105 to	...		...	...	...	May.	T. H. Bonnerts.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping...	40 to	X		20	7	2½	June & Dec.	C. Lowen.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	275 to	...		...	...	10	Jan. & July.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	130 to	...		...	12	...	October.	W. Whymper.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	25 to	...		...	...	...	Quarterly.	Steel Mackintosh & Co.
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	230 to	...		3	3	3	May & Nov.	
8,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Rustomjee Twine & Cans.	100 to 101	...		...	...	...		R. Macallister & Co.
				RAILWAYS.								
£25,459,030	£25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	259 to 260	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July. L	Cecil Stephenson.
2,255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	256 to 257	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	F. Prestage.
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	125 to 127	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	Lt. Col J. H. Jenkins,
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	233 to 233	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
				PRESSING COS.								
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	300 to	...		...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	70 to	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Robert & Charriol.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	to 50	N		...	...	...		M. C. Joakim & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	500 to	N		...	4		March & Oct.	N. J. Valetta & Co.
3,20,000	3,20,000	{500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	200 to 250	}	N	20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.	E. J. Stanley.
		{225	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	.....	}						
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85 to 86	...		...	10	10	May & Nov.	Rushton Brothers.
3,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...	to 88	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Rutherford & Co.
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Strand Bank ...	10 to 15	...		...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.	Ernsthausen & Oesterly.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	60 to 70	N		4	10	0	Feb. & Aug.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season 73 74 75 p. c.			Meetings.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	120 to		...	12	12	...	August.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	201 to 202		...	17	21	...	March.
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	500 to 510		...	22½	22½	...	June. L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	155 to 160	X		13	15	10a	April & October.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling ...	111 to		...	5	6	...	February & August.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra Valley	100 to 102	X		...	...	5a	March & September.
10,00,000	9,21,500	{100	100	Bengal }	Cachar {	96 to 97		...	8	9	...	Ditto.
		{100	70	Ditto Contributory }		66 to 67		...				
11,00,000	6,87,500	{200	200	Bishnath }	Assam {	365 to		...	17½	20	...	Ditto.
		{200	50	Ditto Contributory }		108 to 109		...				
£ 120,000	£ 78,170	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli ...	Ditto ...	155 to 160		...	...	10	...	London.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104 to		...	10	10	...	March & September.
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	102 to		...	...	10	...	
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar ...	Ditto ...	150 to		...	4½	5½	4a	February & August.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	84 to		...	...	2	...	Ditto.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—Continued.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.—(*Contd*).	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season 73 74 75 p. c.			Meetings.
Rs. 2,50,000	Rs 2,50,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	620	to	...	5	5	...	May & November.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	105	to	X	...	...	5a	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	124	to	...	5	...	...	February.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	178	to 180	...	5¾	16½	...	March & September.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	110	to	...	6¼	6	...	April.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	85	to 87	...	5	8	...	February.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	60	to	...	5	4	...	Ditto
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon ...	84	to	...	3½	6	...	February & August.
1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai and Purbuttia ...	Assam ...	136	to 138	X	10	10a	5a	March & September.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	73	to 74	...	2	6	...	Ditto
7,00,000	6,30,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	Cachar	170	to 175	...	15	15	...	May & November.
		100	50	Ditto Contributory		88	to 90	...	...	...	...	
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	AssamCacharSylhet	83	to 85	...	6⅛	7	...	April & October.
5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling ..	100	to	...	...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	100	to	...	10	3	...	Quarterly.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra Valley	122	to 125	...	15	10	5a	March & September.
1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	105	to	...	...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	85	to 86	...	...	4½	...	March & September.
1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	480	to	...	15	15	...	Ditto.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	101	to	...	...	6a	...	Ditto.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	103	to 105	...	...	5	...	Ditto.
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	109	to 110	...	8	7	...	Ditto.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley ...	Kangra Valley	100	to	...	5	8	...	February.
5,00,000	4,56,000	1000	1000	Kunchunpore	Cachar	850	to 900	...	3	6½	...	March & September.
		100	100	Ditto		85	to					
8,00,000	7,00,000	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	Darjeeling	105	to	...	2	4½	...	June & December.
		250	200	Ditto Contributory		88	to 89					
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong and Terai ...	Ditto ...	67	to	...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	10,000	to 11000	N	29	3	...	April.
2,25,000	1,98,750	100	100	Lackatoorah	Sylhet ...	85	to 86	...	...	...	...	
		100	85	Ditto contributory								
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	40	to 42	...	4	4	...	May.
150,000	70,590	10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	128	to	...	7	9		September.
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	114	to 116	...	12½	10	...	March & September.
8,00,000	7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra	Ditto	90	to	...	3	6	...	Ditto
		100	90	Ditto Contributory		80	to					
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	...		...	...	14	...	April.
1,50,000	1,38,000	100	100	Mothola	Assam	106	to	...	...	12½	...	Ditto
		100	90	Ditto Contributory		96	to					
£ 200,000	£ 200,000	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledgye ...	Ditto ...	...		...	...	...	...	London.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	Rs 200	200	Muttuck	Ditto	100	to	...	...	...	...	April.
		200	125	Ditto Contributory		67	to					
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling ...	129	to 130	...	...	9	...	July & December.
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat ...	Assam ...	225	to	...	20	20	...	April.
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 117,750	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	235	to	X	55	55	30a	Quarterly.
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200	to	N	5	...	...	March.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	85	to 87	...	...	5a	...	
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling ...	90	to 92	...	4	12	...	March & September.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Sylhet ...	100	to	N	4	...	...	Ditto.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Rajabarrie ...	Assam ...	105	to	...	...	...	...	
2,35,500	39,250	60	10	Second Mutual ...	Cachar ...	40	to	...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
4,00,000	1,80,000	100	60	Singbulli & Marmah	Darjeeling ...	68	to 69	...	...	...	...	June & December.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90	to	...	...	...	...	February & August.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	105	to 110	...	...	13	5a	April.
2,00,000	1,10,000	100	55	Sungoo River ...	Chittagong ...		to 55	...	...	...	...	March.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling ...	110	to	...	...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,50,000	45,000	100	30	Ting Ling ...	Ditto ...	32	to	...	...	...	...	
9,21,500	7,34,300	200	200	Tuckvar ...	Ditto ...	124	to 126	...	...	...	...	March & September.
£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	27	to 28	...	...	...	...	September.

* Ad interim. † Guaranteed. L, London. N, Nominal. R. Rupees per share. X. Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER,
Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

ON THE

ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE

Building Fund of St. Joseph's Seminary.

60,000 TICKETS AT ONE RUPEE EACH.

261 PRIZES.

1 Prize.—A Diamond Necklace, value Rs. 10,000, or at the option of the winner. Rs. 10,000 in cash.
1 Prize.—Brooch and Earrings set with Diamonds, value Rs. 3,000, or at the option of the winner. Rs. 3,000 in cash.
4 Prizes.—Jewellery *en suite*, set with Gems, value Rs. 1,000 each, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 1,000 in cash.

5 Prizes.—Rs. 500 each.	20 Prizes.—Rs. 25 each.
5 Prizes.—Rs. 250 each.	20 Prizes.—Rs. 20 each.
5 Prizes.—Rs. 100 each.	40 Prizes.—Rs. 15 each.
10 Prizes.—Rs. 50 each.	50 Prizes.—Rs. 10 each.

100 *Prizes.—Rs.* 5 *each.*

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad under the supervision of a Committee of Gentlemen of the Station.

Tickets can be obtained from all the Catholic Chaplains of the Vicariate, from Messrs, P. Sheridan, W. D. Hogan, T. Crowley, G. A. Savielle, and J. C. Purcell, Allahabad; A. John & Co., Agra; J. Retello, Simla; C. Carne, Umritsur; D. J. Byrne, Umballa: Manager, *Statesmans Press*, Calcutta and Bombay; P. S. D'Rozario & Co., Calcutta, E. urrie, 50 Bow Bazar, Calcutta; Rev. A. E. Medlycott, Howrah, and from the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any further information required.

VERY REV. FR. LEWIS, *Rector, St. Joseph's Seminary,*
ALLAHABAD.

N. B.—A Free Ticket, for a separate Drawing, of 252 Prizes, will be presented to any one purchasing or disposing of 100 Tickets.

P.S.—The Drawing will probably take place on the 23th of Decem ber next.

East Indian Railway.

NOTICE.

Doorga Poojah Holidays.

THE Public are informed that, with a view to accommodate persons wishing to make short excursions by rail during the holidays. 1st and 2nd class monthly return tickets will be issued on any date from 20th September to 20th October next, at 1½ single fares for any distance not less than *fifty miles*

CECIL STEPHENSON,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd September, 1875,

Bengal Iron Works Company Limited.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 38 Strand, on Tuesday September the 28th at noon to receive the Report of the Directors and pass the Audited accounts to June 30th 1875.

By order of the Directors
RUTHERFOORD & CO.
Agents and Secretaries.

THE Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 38 Strand, on Tuesday September the 28th immediately after the first Ordinary General Meeting fixed for the same date for the purpose of confirming the Resolution, altering the fourth Clause of the Articles of Association passed at the First Extraordinary General Meeting of the September 9th.

By order of the Directors
RUTHERFOORD & CO.
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 13th September 1875.

thoughts and reckless exploits that followed. We may justify the giving of an objective form to temptations that really come from within, by the fact that Faust henceforth sins against his own better judgment. He is consciously divided against himself, and knows the evil character of the suggestions to which he nevertheless listens and yields. He does not, however, yield without remorse and many a struggle, on which account, such is the weakness of human nature, he contrives to preserve a little self-esteem and to despise the very devil that is leading him to destruction. The course of the poem henceforth is a ceaseless contest between Faust and the tempter; he struggles more and more with the fetters of *his wily enemy*, the more he feels that he is being dragged downwards to crime and ruin. Yet he cannot break the fatal companionship. While heaping abuse upon Mephistopheles, who grins and bears it, he confesses that he is "a fellow whom I cannot do without." How many of us have companions, without and within us—they may be good fellows, who are ever leading us into acts that we despise, or they may be private habits that we scorn while we cherish—regarding which we must make the same confession which Faust makes regarding Mephistopheles: he is a "fellow whom I cannot do without," although "he debases me before myself!" Those who will read and deeply ponder the story of Faust's temptation and sin will discover that, under different circumstances and outward forms, the poet has with extraordinary power and singular fidelity depicted many of their own most secret experiences. We know no one who displays a deeper knowledge of the human heart, than Goethe, and if we can but understand his manner there is no more skilful instructor. But he loves to speak in parables, and seldom pauses to be his own interpreter. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear" is the principle on which he writes. Those whose impatience makes them "run while they read," and who are contented with the first random meaning that they can gather on the surface, had better avoid "Faust" and every other work of Goethe. The deepest and, therefore, most universal truths of the human heart are often such as can only be parabolically shadowed forth, and the greatest of all spiritual teaching has been hidden in parable. It is useless to blame Goethe for not condescending to explain himself, and for leaving so much to the understanding of his readers, as long as the fact remains that spiritual truth can only be spiritually discerned.

It is remarkable that Faust, a man of lofty, aspiring nature hitherto, and whose after career constantly reveals brilliant gleams of noble instincts flashing forth in spite of the gross sensuality in which he lives, should when Mephistopheles first presents himself, as the devil confest, yield so readily and even joyfully to his offers. But, as we have endeavoured to show, the tempter had made much secret and unsuspected progress before he declared himself openly. The last weak remnant of faith that had hitherto been Faust's preservative, had been swept away, and had given place to flat denial, and all that Mephistopheles did was to crown denial and discontent with their natural fruit—bitter mockery. Under his tutorship, Faust is soon convinced of the inutility of spending life and health, and sacrificing earthly delights, in striving after supernatural knowledge and supermundane bliss, and as he had been in terrible earnest before, the rebound of his vehement nature is now equally terrible. It manifests itself by an unnatural calm. He is not in the least appalled by the appearance of Mephistopheles; he, who recently wished to wrestle with God, can now coolly break a jest with the devil. He does not start away with horror, but listens with sceptical curiosity to the fiend's introduction of himself!

> I am the Spirit of Negation;
> And justly so: for all that is produced
> Deserves to nothingness to be reduced.
> 'Twere better, thus, that there were no production.
> You see, then, that my province is destruction,
> And all that men call wickedness and sin,
> The native element I live within.

It is indeed with considerable unwillingness that Faust allows the tempter to bring their first interview to a close. He has first to be put to sleep by a sweet spirit-lullaby and awakens to find himself alone. In the next scene Mephistopheles presents himself in a new guise. He proposes to introduce his victim to the pleasures of sense and of society. He ridicules the moping, studious, life of Faust and his aspirations after the food of gods. That part of the temptation is past, and he now urges him forth to the world to revel in sensual delights. He presents himself as a gallant cavalier; and, in his own words—

> All sprucely clad in gala dress,
> A scarlet coat with golden lace,
> A short silk mantle and a bonnet
> With a gay cock's feather on it.
> And at my side a long sharp sword.
> Now listen to a well-meant word;
> Do thou the like and follow me,
> All unembarrassed thus and free,
> The busy scene of life to see.

How Faust meets this proposal, and what follows thereupon, may perhaps be briefly narrated in a future issue.

IN THE FASHION.

[BY DIOGENES.]

THE lady who avowed that she would rather be dead than out of the fashion, was no uncommon specimen of her sex, though how it comes about that fashion has only a significance for white women in India, and none whatever for the dark skinned sisterhood, is an enigma for any old cynical bachelor to solve who is inclined to such riddles. It is, in truth, a curious matter this feminine ardour for dress, which appears to afford the wearer so little real profit. The box from England full of finery, is well calculated no doubt, to excite the imagination in the ordering thereof per list, in the receipt of the invoice, and in the weary delays of canal steamers; but let the box at length be safely opened in the Indian verandah, and the jealous tin disclose its hidden treasures, and for the man at least there is an end of the fun. For the woman however, it is all beginning. The delicious hats and bonnets over which beetles, flies, and other insects crawl in the likeness of life, are each a poem to that fair person we suppose to be stooping over the box, and there is an *epigram d'agneau*, as the cooks say, in every silken *robe* curiously befrilled and beflounced which is imported into India—in bitter mockery of the customs—by the name of *wearing* apparel. For such frills and flounces, beetles in tinfoil, creeping things on paper flowers, and wonderful fashioned sleeveless jackets in maroon velvet, women have been known to scorn poor love and marry money. Though intrinsically the value of such things is small, it is only the hall-mark of fashion which renders them expensive. It is a pretty thing to see a pretty woman's eyes dilate over the gorgeous gewgaws of a milliner's box from home, but it is a spectacle on which the anxious husband or father must expend much money; in fact an opera box would cost him less. The female apparel of the day about which the Customs cut their jokes, is warranted if for anything, *not* to wear and it would indeed defeat its object of adornment of the female form divine, if it lasted longer than the ever changing fashions To-day, we have the happy owner of the box from Europe, striving to emulate by artificial means the peculiar proportions of the Hottentot Venus; a month or perhaps a week hence, she will be tossing her *paniers* contemptuously aside, and endeavouring, as well as nature will permit, to imitate the fore and aft dead level of an American clipper ship. There must be variety and plenty of it to please the ladies, and it may be accepted as the general rule of female dress at this moment, that the more costly and useless the fashion, the higher it is held in the estimation of the sex which, adorns it.

It would be difficult to discover the advantages which women imagine a fashionable exterior in an Indian station is to confer upon them. To hear them talk, sometimes, it might be supposed that we had no occupation, or amusement, or religion, but to estimate and wonder at the female fashions, carefully digesting the same in cutcherry or council. Men however don't take this view of it. They incline to the notion that fashionable dress, and plenty of it, gives no other return to the wearer than a dubious kind of admiration from one sex, and a peculiar kind of malevolence from the other. Thus there are husbands who think it unprofitable that for a great expenditure of precious cash, they should reap nothing but the flirtations of their wives and the evil speaking of their female friends. It is vain to tell these too commonsensical Benedicts that lovely woman arrays herself in splendour only to please—her husband first, and all creation afterwards. They refuse credit to this amiability of the sex, and turn indignantly to results sometimes disheartening. For instance, there is Mrs. Foley and Captain Tournoure of the Horse Chuprassies, both Anglo-Indians of the highest fashion. The common taste in fashionable dress

beween this pair betokens much amiability no doubt, but not of the sort that husbands love to dwell upon. It is a common taste for dress that creates this sympathy, Mrs. Foley explains; nevertheless Mr. Foley thinks that sympathy more expensive than it is worth. Or he remonstrates about the coolness of the *Burra Bebee* of the place, even in the midst of the steaming rains. How is it Milady Beebee assumes a frigid politeness with Mrs. Foley, where all was Indian warmth and hospitality before? Is it that Mrs. Foley's robe is superior to that of her influential friend, or has the newest thing in bonnets divided their affections, while the station *Padre* was preaching his homily over their heads? Loss in friends and reputation is not unseldom the price paid for leading the station fashion; yet many women are prepared for this or any other sacrifice in worship of the goddess they adore, while for the sake of being the best dressed woman in any society, there are some who would sacrifice their husbands and children on the very horns of the altar.

It is a popular mistake for all this, to say that men do not appreciate dress in women, as some angry fathers will declare. The female form is so beautiful in itself, that whatever a pretty woman wears will become her after a fashion, and thus as the masculine eye grows accustomed to such contrarieties, as crinolines or no crinolines, it is content to take a woman in whatever she happens to wear, as at her best. But men with very few exceptions have no special fondness for the fashion of the hour. The mere empty robe or bonnet does not gratify their eyes as it gratifies woman's loving gaze. They frequently see something positively hideous in the dress or hat, that a woman is in love with, but when the woman gets into either, they follow her example and are enamoured after their kind. The male loafers of drawing-rooms and boudoirs affect to understand female dress, in order to recommend themselves to its wearers; but our own secret belief is that no man ever did, or ever will, comprehend what is only comprehensible to the other sex. All that men know on the subject is that the fashions of artistic charlatans like Woerth are absurdly grotesque, and contrary to the very rudiments of true art. Beyond this, they can only recognise the broad and general fact that our women are æsthetically silly not to enhance their charms with costumes better suited to the easy grace of the figures bestowed upon them by Dame Nature. An artist would infinitely prefer the costume of a well-to-do modest Hindoo girl, to all the costly efforts of Woerth after the extravagant and grotesque. Yet we are told that this simple fashion of the Hindoo, is nearly as old as the East itself, and has undergone no essential change or alteration, while European ladies were trying everything from nakedness to furs, and back again. How many English fathers, husbands, and lovers would bless the day that introduced such an everlasting fashion to English society? What purses—economised out of frippery—a man might lay by for his children, and what rest the bread winner's weary, laboring brain might enjoy, if the never changing Eastern dress was the costume *de riguer* of our wives and daughters from this time forth for evermore. And yet—curious freak of philanthropy—it is our female fashions, as well as our female customs, that Miss Carpenter and her sisterhood would introduce to the unsophisticated maidens of the Orient!

The moral or immoral dread that some women have of being five minutes behind fashion's time-piece is very absurd and surprising. They imagine for themselves, frightful social penalties accruing for this unpunctuality. Their lively imagination paints a sneer or a smile on the lips of every other woman, and they tremble in their ridiculous high-heeled boots for the consequences. But if asked what these terrible consequences are, it is most likely they could not describe them. Something frightful and indefinite—like fashion herself—is all we shall get in explanation from a woman who would take to her bed and die, rather than wear the fashions of last year. Alack! that those despised trades, the tailors and the milliners, should exercise such fatal power over men and women. "Conscience," saith the poet, "doth make cowards of us all;" it would be truer to say—dress. For moral cowardice commend us to persons "in the fashion." They dare not do this or that, for fear of risking their fashionable reputation. The enthusiasts of the order would cut their friends or parents, desert their children, and sacrifice their honor, rather than affront an idol that is their all; but what is it at its best but vanity, the idlest of vanities, and that which others care the least about? The social penalties of being out of the fashion which some people so greatly dread, are in truth a bugbear that fade as we grow older and wiser, until at last, and in the days when the grasshopper comes to be a burden, we forget that there ever was such an idol as fashion among those we bowed the knee to in hot youth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DISESTABLISHMENT: DEFENSOR FIDEI.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Dr. Arnold was of opinion that the correlative of taxation was not representation but protection. And long may our Empress protect true religion (does not this include good morality?) is the earnest prayer of an old fashioned

SUBJECT.

II

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—It grieves me to see so much room taken up again and again in your paper, with the opinions of more or fewer about the action of the authorities in paying religious ministers. God has sent the English to India and made our Queen its Empress. If she be graciously pleased to apportion one or two per cent. of her revenues for public purposes to the highest and most sacred purpose of which I can think, she only sets us a good example to follow. Truly too many change the sky they live under, not their "minds," who come to this side the Red Sea. But, Sir, in pity to the majority of your readers who wish not to see the foundations on which our forefathers built the administration of India overturned, may I ask you to check the correspondence to which this letter alludes.

OLD INDIAN.

III

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I am much surprised to see that no advocate of disestablishment in India has come forward to answer the letter of 'Mofussilite' in your issue of the 24th July. I presume the reason is that they are conscious that he has not left them a leg to stand on. Mr. Ross's arguments were solely applicable to Christian countries. I do not wish to enter on controversy on points which have absolutely no connection with India, so long as it is heathen; but lest it should be imagined that Mr. Ross is as unanswerable in his sphere of argument as 'Mofussilite' in his, I would submit that a society of Christians can only govern itself on Christian principles, so that their religion *is* a natural part of their government; secondly, that men do not differ as to the principles of Christianity, but as to its accidents.

I feel that the present condition of the so-called National Church of England is an outrage on common sense and justice, but I am opposed to disestablishment, because by it we should lose our last chance of having a really national organisation for the promotion of the objects of Christianity.

DOKIMASTES.

DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In the *Friend of India* of 28th August 1875 the following sentence occurs:—

"The debasement is in the rupee itself, and the question is, does "it not cling to it whether we keep it here or send it abroad."

I think it must. Let us suppose a case.

Say that we were back to the good old times when a rupee sold in India for 2*s*. The export merchant then had to sell his bills on London at the rate of 10 rupees for £1, and upon that exchange he settled the price he could afford to give for produce. Now, let us further suppose that in one week, the price of silver were to fall fifty per cent., or one half, and that as a consequence exchange followed and fell to 1*s*. per rupee. The merchant could then sell his bills at the rate of 20 rupees for £1, and be in a position to give double the price for produce and still have the same profit. If he had been buying rice at Rs. 2 per maund he could now give Rs. 4 per maund. The laws of competition would soon compel him to do so, for if he did not another would. The producer or seller of rice being now able to exact Rs. 4 from the exporter would not sell his rice to the home *consumer* for less. This law would apply to every article which an exporter wanted.

Now for imports. If a tin of bacon could be imported and sold for Rs. 2 when exchange was Rs. 2, it could not, or would not, be imported and sold for less than Rs. 4 when exchange was Re. 1. This rule would apply with equal force to all our imports.

With the price of all exports and imports doubled, the labourer and mechanic would pay double for rice, clothes, &c., and would strike for double wages. Labour would rise, and the *produce of labour* would rise in price. Government would pay more for labour and services of all sorts, more for imports, more for exports, expenditure would increase enormously, and revenue would have to be raised in proportion. Living would rise, then house-rents and the rent of land; it would be more expensive to rear cattle, and meat would rise; even fish would rise in price, as boatmen would find their expenses heavier, and so on. The rupee in fact would very soon be only worth half its previous value.

One way, and perhaps the only feasible way, of meeting this depreciation is to accept the position and adjust incomes, &c., to suit. The rupee has always been over-rated: it never did sell for 2*s*. in London as silver. I think it never went above 1*s*. 1½*d*. From fortuitous circumstances in exchange and trade it has sold for 2*s*. in India sometimes, but these chances are not likely to recur. So let us rate the rupee at something like a fair value.

M. N.

NOTE.—M. N. describes truthfully the *tendency* of things: but a fall in the exchange value of the rupee of ten per cent, would not influence the up-country bazars so quickly as he supposes.—ED., *F. of I.*

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In your last issue you prominently quoted a statement from the *Lucknow Witness*, criticising the personal habits of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen. If the criticism had not been based upon the relation which that gentleman bears to the religious movement of which he is the head, perhaps it might have been passed over in silence. But since it is attempted, however covertly, to discredit the whole character of the Brahmo Somaj, by unfairly representing the character of its leader, perhaps you will make room for a few words on the subject.

The principal charge against the Brahmo leader, is his alleged habit of self-indulgence. Every religious reformer, according to the Lucknow paper, "should feed upon bulbs, dress in a strip of bark, and live under a tree without any other company or property than a manuscript or two." But Keshub wears fine clothes, displays gold on his person, travels first class in the railway, and in a word "pays extreme attention to his personal get up." Such circumstantial criticism argues an intimate knowledge of the person criticised. But let us see if this is the case. It cannot be denied that Keshub provides himself with a decent covering when he is at public places. These clothes are always plain. At evening parties, and in the presence of the highest personages, here as well as in England, his simple black *choga* always attracted notice. But clad "in a strip of bark" he could not very well find access to the ladies and gentlemen whom the requirements of his position oblige him to see. In the pulpit, and in private life, he is dressed in coarse inexpensive garments, which sometimes sadden the hearts of his friends and family to behold. As to railway travelling, I have myself travelled with him times without number in a common third class carriage, and never saw him, within my remembrance, except on one occasion, and that was while on his return home from Europe, travelling first class. He used to wear a watch and chain, a present from his friends in England, which he long since disposed of in furtherance of the cause he serves. He does not "feed on bulbs," it is true, but he eats the simplest vegetarian food, which he cooks with his own hands regularly every day. He does not "live under a tree" but he delights to spend the greater part of the day in a little, *khola* hut, as homely and poor as any in the town, which he has paved cleaned, and furnished by his own manual labor. He never took a pice from the public as remuneration for his life-long labors, but has on the contrary made over his whole property to the care of the Brahmo Somaj, out of which his brother-missionaries support him and his family. So far for Keshub's personal adornment and love of ease. If Keshub Chunder Sen clad himself "in a strip of bark," "fed on bulbs" and "sat under a banian tree" on the Grand Trunk Road, however much the circumstance might relieve the minds of Methodist missionaries, by removing a formidable opponent out of the field of rational life, it would not carry the same amount of relief to men of common sense. But as the case *now* stands, he lives according to his standard of missionary life. And it is to be hoped that the Methodist missionaries will have the faith and firmness to live according to theirs, as set forth in the columns of the *Lucknow Witness*.

The other charge brought against the Brahmo leader, is that his views are "broad." This means that his religion is catholic and all embracing. Here is an offence to those men—happily their number is growing less every day—who cannot bear the existence of wide sympathies, and an unsectarian creed. But I fear my friend cannot help his "broad views," any more than his critics can help that their views possess the contrary virtue. Nor are the public anxious that he should borrow from them their distinguishing peculiarity. It is owing to this breadth of view, I believe, that he obtained the fraternal sympathy of all Christian sects in England, the Methodists included, and that he commands the regard of enlightened men of all creeds in India at the present day. But this is not all. The Methodist journal has it that "it is most saddening to find every tipsy, licentious, wordly-minded Bengali Baboo call heart of the himself a Brahmo Somaj." Whether it saddens or gladdens the writer to make this remark, we do not know. But of one thing we are certain. The Brahmo Somaj has invariably tried to remove the evils of drunkenness and licentiousness from Hindoo society with a relentless zeal and perseverence which has secured for it the better and endless execration of caused its name to be cursed by every drunken and licentious Bengalee. If there is one cause which has more than another contributed towards the unpopularity of the Somaj among certain classes of the rising generation, it is the furious crusade which it has carried on against the popular vices of the day. This fact, I am persuaded, is known to the *Lucknow Witness* as much as to others; and in the face of it to declare that every immoral Bengalee is a Brahmo is as unveracious, ungenerous, and unjust as the statement that the entire number of Brahmos in Calcutta is not more than ninety men.

For a well-informed journal, like the *Lucknow Witness*, to put forth such unfounded allegations against an influential religious movement and its leader, apparently without any enquiry and personal knowledge, would be bad enough under any circumstance. But against Brahmo missionaries and their leader, who have always preached and practised principles of rigid asceticism at the risk of their influence and popularity, the charges are simply inexplicable. Unfortunately mis-statement and exaggeration have always been effective instruments in the hands of unscrupulous partizanship. But I must say I expected a better and more course of conduct from the devoted Methodists of Lucknow and their organ.

Faithfully yours,

FAIR PLAY.

NOTE.—We are most glad to have been the occasion of eliciting this letter. The *Lucknow Witness* will of course reproduce it.—ED., *F. of I.*

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—As the "Centenary" of the publication of the "Wealth of Nations" is coming round, the following extract from that work, containing the opinions of Adam Smith in reference to this country, may be interesting, particularly as they shew a marvellous appreciation of its wants, a hundred years ago, by a man who never set foot in India :—

"In China, besides in Hindoostan and in several other Governments of Asia, the revenue of the sovereign arises almost "altogether from a land-tax or land-rent which rises or falls "with the rise or fall of the annual produce of the land. The "great interest of the sovereign therefore in his revenue, is in such "countries necessarily and immediately connected with the culti- "vation of the land, with the greatness of its produce, *and with "the value of its produce.* *But* in order to render that produce both "as great and as valuable as possible, it is necessary to procure to it "as extensive a market as possible, and consequently to establish the "finest, the easiest, *and the least expensive* communication between "all the different parts of the country, which can be done only by "means of the best vessels and the best navigable canals." In Adam Smith's day, very little was known about irrigation to secure the products of the land, on the value of which he lays so much stress, and he evidently considered rent as a tax, an error from which we are not yet free in India I suspect, but he clearly understood that "the value of all freely produced commodities depends, in "advanced societies as well as in those that are rudest and poorest, "*on the quantities of labor* required to produce *and bring them to "market.*"

Now, as rent forms no part of the cost or value of production, and as it is well known that even in the wealthiest countries the agricultural laborer is the poorest paid class of the community, and there is the least variation in their rate of wage or hire, it follows that the only way to secure the greatest value to the products of the land in such a country as India, is to give it the cheapest means of communications to the best markets of the world. Any two villages in India, possessing equally fertile soil, and the same means of cultivation, will pay the same for labor; but if one is 100 miles nearer to the best market than the other, the value of their products will depend *entirely on the cost of carriage*; for it is impossible in the same market for different prices to prevail at the same time for the same products. In this instances by ordinary bandy, the cost of carriage would certainly not be lesthan Rs. 12, by railway probably Rs. 6, and by canal pro, ably Re. 1. Under these circumstances, the village *nearest* the market could afford to pay Rs. 5 more rent if it had a railway, and Rs. 11 if it possessed a canal, than the one situated 2 miles further off, and both would obtain the same profit in the market. Has any such principle been adopted in any of our numerous revenue settlements? Or have we gone on taxing the land merely according to soil on the old native system, in utter disregard of the elements which constitute the value of its products? It is to be feared there is not a district yet in India which has been provided with the means Adam Smith so clearly explained, a hundred years ago, as absolutely necessary to secure and to enhance its prosperity. In the meantime, with peace and security under British rule, the population is increasing at the rate which always prevails amongst so ignorant and improvident a race, and yearly reducing its wage-fund; so much so that each year of failure of the rains becomes a year of famine in a country where stock accumulates slowly at all times, and may even be diminishing owing to the great increase of numbers. Let those then who advocate railways for such a condition of society shew the economical principles on which their system is based; that it will secure the food supply, at all events, of the whole of the population, at all times and at the most reasonable cost; and that there is therefore no need to afford the people of the country the water necessary to secure its products from being ruined by drought and cost of carriage. No greater responsibility can by any possibility attach to any man than attaches to those who now are directing the administration of public works in India. The question is not *Railways* vs. *Canals*, or one system *versus* another, but the point to be decided is the providing the absolute necessaries of life in the most abundant and cheapest manner, *before* the population has reached such a point that all the resources of the State will be unable to meet the emergency and prevent their dying of starvation.—Yours, &c.,

A. B.

THOUGHTS ON REVELATION.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to say a few words in connection with the letter of your correspondent "E. P. N.," and your remarks thereon, published in the last issue of the *Friend*?

You have reduced the difficulties of your correspondent to these three, *viz.*—(1) the plainly human character of much that he finds in the Bible; (2) the unsatisfactory character of the evidence on which he is required to believe in the *miracles*; and (3) the doctrine of the Church concerning the destiny of the unbeliever.

With reference to the first of these difficulties you say "the Bible is just as truly human as it is divine." This is no doubt perfectly correct. But at the same time it does not appear to be quite clear to you where the divine nature of the Bible begins, and its human ends. Now, if you refer to Revelation, Chap. 14, v. 13, I think you will find this point made clear. St John writes: "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, &c." That is God spoke and man wrote. In this consists the complex nature of the Bible. The voice, the message, the truths contained therein, came

from God, but the writing is man's. Everything that is written in the Book for our reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness, and to make us wise unto salvation, was spoken by God. Sometimes He spoke audibly, at others to the heart of the writer, but the voice was always His. Similarly, the writing was always by man; and as man's work contains human imperfections. Thus then the divine nature of the Bible consists in the *voice* being God's, while its human nature consists in the writing being man's. That the voice is God's, that the message is truly divine, the best, the most convincing proof that one may have, is that it commends itself to his heart and conscience. If the message does not commend itself to the heart, no amount of reasoning or of external evidence will convince him of its divine origin, while if it does commend itself, all further evidence is unnecessary, except perhaps to strengthen his faith. Your correspondent appears to have busied himself too much about "the *evidences* in support of the inspiration of the Bible," while his first duty was to see whether or not the voice contained in the Book commended itself to his conscience.

As regards his second difficulty, you advise your correspondent to "cease troubling himself about the miracles altogether, if possible." I do not know whether by this you mean to tell him to cease troubling himself only about the particular miracles recorded in the Bible, or about the whole question of the miraculous or supernatural. If you advise him to do only the former, he may no doubt be able to do it. But in dealing with Christianity, neither he nor anybody else, can possibly cease to trouble himself about the question of the miraculous or supernatural. For it should be remembered that "Christianity in its real essence is not a definite quantity of moral truths or teachings, [as many seem to think] but a series of *facts*. It is Christ himself, his person and work, the religion of the incarnation of God in Christ, and the redemption of the world therefrom resulting. In other words, Christianity is essentially miraculous: *its Founder*, in His personality as the God-man, is the *miracle of all miracles*, the miraculous goal towards which all foregoing miracles were tending, and of which all that follow are only an echo. Our Saviour's earthly life and work, from His sinless birth to His resurrection and ascension—all the chief facts of redemption—are nothing but miracles, and his entire teaching, as well as the law and the prophecies of the Old Testament, must be taken as the declaration of divine truths—as a supernatural revelation, or in other words as a miracle." * In short, the beginning of Christianity is a miracle, "its author is a miracle, its progress depends upon miracles, and they will hereafter be its consummation. If the *principle* of miracles be set aside, then all the heights of Christianity will be levelled with one stroke, and naught will remain but a heap of ruins. If we banish the supernatural from the Bible, there is nothing left us but the covers" It would be well therefore to think twice before we advise any one to cease troubling himself about miracles.

With regard to the third difficulty of your correspondent you say, "as to the doctrine of eternal misery, we do not find it in the Bible," and you promise to say something more in a future issue of your paper. If in writing on this subject again you kindly take the trouble to explain, however briefly you may please, the meaning of the following passages of Scripture—*viz.*, Isa. 66,24, Dan. 12,2, Matt. 18,8, 25,41,46, Mark 3,29; 9,45, Luke 3,17 and 2 Thess. 1,9—you will confer a great favour upon

B. L. C.

9th September 1875.

NOTE.—Our correspondent surely does not suppose that the passages he refers us to have been overlooked by us. In the rest of his letter we substantially agree.—[ED., *F. I.*]

POETRY.

THE WALLAH'S DREAM.

I had a dream, an empty dream,
  I dreamt I was a Judge,
I thought I was not what I seem,
  A dull cutcherry drudge.

No petty "chungi" cares were mine,
  No treasury I held;
No simple sentences of fine,
  My lofty soul compelled.

But in a cushioned chair I sat,
  An ermined gown I wore,
And knew what I was driving at
  (I never knew before).

A bowing bar had met my view,
  A crowded court was there;
On either side of me there grew,
  Another cushioned chair.

In these soon came to take their seats
  Men gowned like any wench,
They greeted me as one who greets
  A brother on the Bench.

A cause was called, and Counsel rose,
  With brief in hand, to plead,
Just then a fly perched on my nose,
  And caused my nose to bleed.

I turned upon that insect vile
  Thinking the same to kill,
But waking, found the "court" the while
  A "stunt's" cutcherry still.

A native pleader slowly droned
  About a "mar-pit" case,
And I had dosed while he intoned,
  My hands before my face.

INDIAN NIGHT FANCIES.

An old half-naked mendicant trudged on his way,
  The distant city-gates were not yet seen;
And in the west went down the light of day,
  While high above shone out the night's pale queen.
He asked of none the road his feet should take,
  Nor said a word of greeting, as he passed
The labourer homeward-bound, who longed to make
  A sign of homage to the man of caste.
For on his shoulder hung the sacred thread,
  That him who wore it God-like priest proclaimed.
Although he had not where to lay his head,
  His name was reverenced wherever named.

He held the secrets of the holy book,
  Was twice-born and a mystery-knowing man;
The sin-stained one would cringe beneath his look,
  As to a priest with power to bless or ban.
What brings him to the city at this hour,
  The home of vice and misery and sin;
Where lives no thought of God in cot or tower,
  But all is vanity and greed within?
The weary monarch, tired with festive joys,
  And thinking of the morrow's pleasures only,
Reclines among his harem's latest toys,
  And feels, with all his wealth and courtiers, lonely.

The hut where lives a flickering dying life,
  The slave that feels no hope, that knows no joy,
Hard by the palace walls, where greed is rife
  And low intrigues each passing hour employ.
What with them all has he, the man of God,
  Whose home is in the cavern of a hill,
Whose passions have been purged out with the rod,
  And whose great soul great problems only fill?
Comes he to warn the city and its lord,
  To make a mystic writing on the wall,
To scare the royal jugglers, or bring word
  Of some calamity that will befal?

His feet have reached the gates, he passes through,
  The throng divide to give the priest his way,
And mothers take their little ones to woo
  A blessing from his lips, if he will stay.
But onward, heeding none, he presses still,
  And reaches last the massive palace gate;
Tells the *durwan* to learn the monarch's will,
  How long he for an audience must wait.
Soon hurried through the long and lofty halls,
  He stands before the monarch face to face,
Who smiling to a fawning courtier, calls
  To give the Brahmin honorable place.

"What news?" the King with eager look demands,
  "What brings me, sire, the honor of your visit,
"Has he of Simla sent by you commands,
  "If so, speak out nor leave us here to quiz it."
Thus joking, spake the King: then he replied
  "I bring your Majesty no news of peace,
"'Tis known at Simla that you lately tried
  "To gain from Phayre too quickly your release.
"'Tis known that in the cup he daily drank
  "Your myrmydons a poison mixed to kill,
"Nor is it thought your Highness even shrank
  "From telling them the fatal cup to fill."

The words were hardly spoken, than without
  Was heard a cry, and startled was the King,
To see a bold intruding "Europe" lout
  His hated presence in the chamber bring:
"My duty is your Highness to arrest,"
  These were the words the wretched monarch heard.
"I bow," he said, "to the great Lord's behest,
"That I do so, my friend, go take him word."
  "Not if I know it," was the blunt reply,
"Nor will I budge, your Highness, from your side.
"You'll hear, I do not doubt it, by and bye
  "What fate is yours, but *not* till you are tried."

I was alone in tents, save for the dark visaged ones,
  Who to all orders gave attention brief:
My day of work was done, and that of India's sons,
  Weary with toil, courting in sleep relief.
Above me was the brightest starry vision placed
  In a cloudless sky.
Around me was the far expanding waste,
  Where vegetation flickered witheringly to die:
The "oosur" plains made such by work of man,
  Who knowing better than his Maker what he needs,
Worked out a scheme, and placed a ban
  Upon the peasants' toil wasted in raising weeds.

* Christlieb's *Modern Doubt and Christian Belief*, page 286.

The night-call of the watchman falls on my listening ear,
And jackals' cry that rises like a child's,
Howling in pain, and true it was not clear
If hunger could find food in all these barren wilds.
What brought *me* here? To see a starving land,
And starving myriads sending up their cry
To hard-bound heavens, that heeded not the hand
Upraised in prayer, "Send rain or we must die."
To see in all its grim reality, the scourge
Of famine, and disease, and death that ended all:
To see the unburied dead, that fire had failed to purge,
So fleshless that the jackals half neglect to maul.

To see, and seeing strive to save, who but for this
Would dying swell the number of the slain.
Say, who cries now in cynic-tone, "'Twas done amiss?"
Who measures *lives* by worth of money-gain?
Who but the hard, unmanly, sordid, soulless one,
That grinds his life out to extract a pain,
Hoping 'twill prove a pleasure, and at last when won
Ere he can grasp it, life has set to wane.
Gold and the lust of gold, that bright and cankerous metal,
That urges to bloody deeds and mercy slays;
That by *one* token all things learn to settle
Nor asks if good, but only if it pays.

H. A. L.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE date of the departure of the overland mail from Calcutta will be altered from Tuesday to Friday on the 1st of October, the last mail to be despatched on a Tuesday being on the 21st instant.

A REMARKABLE impetus has been given to the jute trade in Dacca. There are now ten European and Armenian firms who deal largely in this article of produce. Three steam presses have already been set up, and two others are in the course of erection.

THE movement which aims at curtailing the extravagant customs of native marriages appears to be making way in Behar. The other day a deputation of natives waited on Mr. Metcalfe with a request that he would use his personal influence for the promotion of the good cause. For *paterfamilias* in this country the prospect of becoming a father-in-law must be as dreadful, in many cases, as bankruptcy.

Is it intended to suffocate His Royal Highness? Not a day passes that some officer or other is not spoken of as being about to be attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales, not to mention appointments actually made. Having been placed in the hands of the head of the Thuggee Department, the poor Prince is further, if report may be accepted, to be handed over to the Director of Customs, Bengal. Really, with his own staff, an Indian Major-General, assisted by the hero of Coomassie, and other minor luminaries, H.R.H. will do pretty well, and we mistake him very much if some of these gentlemen are not sent to the right about. The intention of the local Government may be a right and wise one—hearing all we do—but the Prince will naturally neither appreciate nor permit this exceeding care.

THE following are the vessels of the detached squadron, which will act as an escort to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—

"H.M.S. *Narcissus*, 28 guns, 3,548 tons, 400 H.P., Rear-Admiral R. Lambert, C.B., Captain Lord Charles Scott.

H.M.S. *Doris*, 24 guns, 3,005 tons, 800 H.P., Capt. the Hon'ble E. Freemantle, C.B.

H.M.S. *Immortalité*, 28 guns, 3,984 tons, 600 H.P., Captain Hume.

H.M.S. *Newcastle*, 31 guns, 4,020 tons, 600 H.P., Captain R. G. Douglas.

H.M.S. *Raleigh*, 22 guns, 5,200 tons, 800 H.P., Captain G. Tryon, C.B.

H.M.S. *Topaze*, 28 guns, 3,915 tons, 600 H.P., Captain Thurpp.

All classed as steam frigates."

THE Sonthalis seem likely to the quiet, after all, according to the *Pioneer*. Like some ryots in Eastern Bengal, they quarrelled with the zemindars on the rent question, and even wished to cut that matter short by refusing to pay any rents whatever. It does not seem clear, however, that oppression provoked their outbreak. A recent minute by the Lieutenant-Governor now confirms an idea we have already noticed—that the Sonthals were bent on establishing a new religio-political organization of their own. It appears that they even made some attempts in that direction; but the cave-locked Sonthali Barbarossa, who was to have re-appeared for the liberation of the race, declined to come out, and so the farce collapsed. The religious movement, however, is progressing, and the Sonthalis are becoming respectable Hindoos. The measures recently adopted for the pacification of Sonthalia are, the establishment of an additional police force in the district, the movement of troops to Doomka, and the land settlement authorized by a Regulation of 1872. The Act provides for the landlord a more punctual payment of rents, and for the ryot reasonably low rents for fixed periods.

JUGDING from the appearance on parade, last season, of the gallant Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, we do not think the proposed re-organization of that fine body of Cavalry—*vide* advertisement in another column—can be said to be either premature or altogether unnecessary. A muster of about a baker's dozen, all told, including four or five officers, is not imposing; and the presence on parade of unbroken chargers, dubious riders, and erratic lances, hardly heightens the moral effect of the martial display. It is to be hoped that, at the meeting to be held on Monday morning, common sense will preside, and that the lance will be once and for all discarded. With men and horses trained to perfection, the lance is a noble weapon; but in the hands of tyros it is less effective than a broom-stick, and moreover very much more dangerous to friends than foes. It may, when properly handled, tell admirably in pursuit, on an enemy's rear, but it becomes unpleasant when indiscriminately applied as a stimulus to the movements of friends charging in front. The sword is a much handier weapon for cavaliers who cannot spare the time to learn the lance exercise properly. Even if you use it clumsily, it can only—as a rule—chop off a bit of yourself or of your horse; whereas the lance, being far-reaching, may spread havoc all arouud you. If there be any difficulty about the uniform, we feel sure that the cost of making the change would be almost covered, during the ensuing festive season, by the sale of the lancers' gorgeous array for fancy ball and theatrical purposes. The lances themselves could be used as trophies on the occasion of the general illumination and decoration of palatial streets of our great city.

THE introduction of English Opera to Calcutta may be considered as an era in its musical annals, and that the event was looked forward to with considerable eagerness was evidenced by the large and brilliant audience which assembled on Wednesday evening within the walls of the Corinthian. The theatre itself has been completely remodelled and re-decorated during the interval of the recess, and the appearance of the house has been greatly improved. The sweep of the dress circle has been altered in shape to that of the horse-shoe, well-known as the best form, while the proscenium has been brought forward some feet, giving additional depth to the stage. By this alteration the stage boxes of last season have been eliminated, and though a little space is thus lost, the general appearance of the house gains greatly by the change. The decorations are in excellent taste; white and gold, relieved by cool greys and pale shades of blue, predominating. Altogether, we think, the appearance of the house reflects great credit on the energy and pluck of the Corinthian Company, and although the heat last night was very great, it was not unbearable, as the excellent arrangements now made for ventilation considerably ameliorated the condition of the audience. Very punctually, for Calcutta people, the audience assembled, and before nine the house was full, with the recollection of the humours of the opening night last season before us we were prepared to expect some lively passages between the usurpers of reserved seats and their legitimate owners, but to our disappointment not one occurred within the range of our observation. We say to our disappointment, for, with nothing to fill up the weary half hour between arriving and the ascent of the curtain, a little squabble of the kind is rather amusing than otherwise. However, nothing of the sort happened, and at the near approach of nine we settled ourselves to listen to the overture and await the lifting of the act drop. *A propos* of this latter it is but the barest justice to Herr Freyberger to make special mention of this the latest, but by no means the least excellent, production of his facile brush. The subject is taken from a well-known picture, of the *genré* order called "A water party," and has been vigorously reproduced with a breadth of effect and a brillancy of colour which makes the drop scene one of the most remarkable features in the house. Shortly after nine the curtain rose upon the opening chorus sung by the strength of the company. The Opera of *Satanella* is among Balfe's most successful productions, and is one of the best illustrations we have of the ability and style of that composer. The principal part, from which the opera derives its name, was sustained by Miss Alice May, whose first appearance before a Calcutta audience, was a success at least equal to that obtained by any of the Prima Donnas who have visited the City of Palaces. The music of this *rôle* is throughout of a trying character, and in certain parts particularly so, but it offered no difficulties which Miss May did not surmount with ease, and her performance from beginning to end afforded the most unqualified pleasure to the listener. This lady's voice evidences a very high degree of culture, and her management of it may be considered perfect, while an additional charm is lent to her performance by the life-like and finished acting—perfect in very gesture, and glance and smile—which illustrates the whole. This was particularly evidenced in the recitative preceding the song in the first act, "Myself once more" and the song which followed, "There's a power whose sway," popularly known as "The power of love," was well nigh irreproachable in its execution, and the remarkable purity of tone with which it was rendered. In fact this song established Miss May as a favorite with her audience as the applause is received amply demonstrated, and from this point her appearances were looked for with anxiety. Her greatest triumph, however, was yet to come in the slave market scene, when her *sostenato* singing in the song, "Wouldst thou win me" was most excellent, and brought down the house with a unanimously demanded *encore*. The sustained shake at the conclusion was remarkable for its purity and correctness. Her more florid singing *agelita* in the cavatina, "Lost one accept thy doom" in the second act was most exemplary. We congratulate Miss May upon a legitimate artistic success, which the audience warmly attested by well-merited applause at the termination of each act. We regret that the effect of some of the solos was partially marred by the accompaniment, and we may be allowed to hint that the clarionet part would have been considerably more pleasing had it been played *piano*.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE number of houses destroyed by the late floods at Umritsur was 2,800, valued at a lakh and a half of rupees.

THIRTY-SIX deaths from cholera in Lucknow were reported last week. Seventy-four men died from fever during the same week.

THE young Thakoor of Limree, a pupil of the Rajkumar College, intends to go up for the next Entrance examination at the Bombay University.

WITH regard to the late heavy rains at Dehli, the Agra paper says: "The Jumma and Kalee Musjids and all the unrented houses of the wealthy people are filled with the poor, who have become houseless. All trade and business is stopped, and the public offices closed. It was still very cloudy, but the rain had decreased."

SEVERAL cases of embezzlement by ministerial officers having come to light during the last few months, the Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Orissa, contemplates to receive security from all ministerial officers who have anything to do with money matters.

A LETTER from Moradabad in the Agra paper says: "A Court of Enquiry, with General Payn as President, has been sitting here on one of the officers of Rattray's Sikhs. The officer was summoned from Cashmere, whither he had gone on leave, to answer certain charges brought against him by the officer commanding the regiment."

THE Government *Gazette* publishes the appointment of His Highness Maharaja Ishwaripersad Narayan Singh, of Benares, as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council. The *Gazette* also publishes a notification that all goods imported into India by, or for the use of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, or any Member of his suite, will be exempt from all Customs duties.

THE Inspector-General of Police, N-W.P., warns the force under his command that their services will be largely required during the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, and that, therefore, they should see that their coats and unmentionables are mended and dyed—also, we may be allowed to suggest, that their faces are washed and hair combed.

THERE have been heavy rains along the Punjab Railway; the diversion at Beas was carried away, and trains have been delayed. Twenty-three inches of rain fell at Delhi in 24 hours on Tuesday and Wednesday morning. Thousands of houses have been destroyed. Upwards of 40 persons were killed. The crop and weather report of the 11th instant for North-Western Provinces was generally favourable.

WE are glad to hear that there has been a decided improvement in the health of the troops at Umballa. The companies of the Rifle Brigade out in cholera camps have only had one fatal case of cholera within the last seventeen days. Should this satisfactory state continue, we fancy the Rifles will shortly return to their barracks in Umballa prior to leaving for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

THE *Lucknow Times* tells us that the costs of settlement in Oudh have amounted to Rs. 55,07,737. The difference of cost in some of the districts is remarkable. In Fyzabad the costs have come to upwards of seven lakhs of rupees, while in Pertabgurh they have been four lakhs and twenty thousand only. Much of the difference is, of course, to be ascribed to the various conditions of different districts, and something, also, to a diversity of practice in the adjustment of charges.

THE High Court, Allahabad, has issued a circular to Sessions Judges and Magistrates, in the North-West Provinces, directing that, on receiving an application from a duly qualified practitioner acting on behalf of an accused person, the Magistrates and Sessions Judges in those provinces shall permit the record of any criminal trial or proceeding to be inspected at such time, and in such room, of the court as the Sessions Judges and Magistrates of districts shall, by general or special order, appoint for this purpose.

FROM the returns submitted to the Government of India of the outbreak of cholera in Simla, we see that 340 cases were reported, of which 183 proved fatal. The fatal cases consisted of 168 native and 15 Europeans. These returns, however, show the total unreliability of Indian statistics, for even in a small town like Simla, and with the attention of an extra number of officers specially directed to the disease, the Deputy Commissioner tells us that "the returns do not represent a complete list of cholera-seizures and deaths in Simla."

WE understand that one officer and gentleman, connected with the recent unseemly and riotous behaviour at the Simla Club, is likely to lose his appointment, and that others will also suffer. Are we wrong in thinking that some connection exists between this class of misconduct and a condition of excitement caused by the presence of cholera epidemic? Without pleading extenuation on any such untenable ground, it will suffice to say that we have never seen an outbreak of cholera unaccompanied by excesses of one sort or another.

THE station and neighbourhood of Kussowlie were visited by a tremendous storm on the night of the 10th. The wind was furious, and most of the houses lost their roofs. Simla, we are told, is suffering from a second deluge. Although the heaviest fall of any one day, which was 4·21 inches on the 4th August, was exceeded by that of one day in 1873, a fall of 5·98 inches having been registered on the 23rd of July of that year, the fall of 1875 has already exceeded that of any entire year of the last five: 84·4 inches having been registered up to Saturday last, the nearest approach to this being 83·76 for the whole of 1871.

A MAHOMEDAN, writing under the signature of R. G. Melvill, addresses a contemporary as follows: "I find that a report is in circulation, and generally believed, that I am in receipt of a pension. Kindly allow me to contradict this report, as it places me in a false position to be supposed well off, when in reality I am living from hand to mouth and occasionally without the means of purchasing the necessaries of life." People who are anxious to do homage to virtue which, for conscience sake, cheerfully endures poverty and persecution, will doubtless feel inclined to raise a subscription in behalf of a martyr who sacrificed a wife and a pension for the true faith and a *khansamah's* daughter.

THROUGH communication by train was restored, on Saturday last, over the S. P. and D. Railway. The usual speed of trains has had to be reduced over the late break of 27 miles between Umritsur and Beas, and it now takes two hours longer than it previously did to reach Jullundur and other stations down country. This, we understand, is only a temporary arrangement, necessary to consolidate the new diversions and embankments, and we learn that by about the 15th instant a new time table will be issued, reducing the extra time from two hours to about thirty minutes, until the line can be permanently re-opened over the new bridges and culverts which experience has shown are necessary to be reconstructed. These new works are heavy, and cannot, we understand, be completed much before the end of the year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Delhi Gazette*: It is well known that the Russians moved a column of troops from Chaadjui (on the Oxus) early in August, and hoped to reach Merv in fifteen days. By the end of that month, it was supposed, Merv would be in possession of the Russians, and Merv being only 150 miles north of Herat, the Ameer Sher Ali would at once have moved his head-quarters from Kabul, and have made Herat the capital (as, of course, it should be) of Afghanistan. Yet we hear nothing from Kabul further than that the Indian Government (fools that they are) pay the Ameer his 1,50,000 rupees monthly, and send him thousands of arms—*cui bono?*—the last batch of which were intercepted by the Khaibaris, who appropriated the said arms for their own use against the Amir, who now asks the Indian Government for more!

AFTER all the *Pioneer's* crumbs are not always supplied in a very liberal way. We, who do not profess to enjoy the confidence of the Foreign Office, have been enabled to give our readers full particulars regarding the Nizam; but it is evident, from the following vague, and mysterious allusion to the subject, that our contemporary is not equally fortunate. "We have ascertained that the Nizam of Haidarabad has not refused to meet the Prince of Wales in any contumacious sense. So far as the small boy himself is concerned, he would probably decide very differently. But his guardian, Sir Salar Jung, hesitates to expose the delicate lad to the risks and fatigues of a journey to Bombay or Calcutta. This, at any rate, is the reason assigned; whether the true one or not we do not pretend to determine. We have an impression, however, that the Nizam will be found in his place on the occasion, and we are certain that should he fail, none but the most convincing pleas will be accepted as an excuse for his absence."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Allahabad to the *Delhi Gazette*: An appeal was heard before Mr. Oldfield on Tuesday last, from a petty Rajah in the Jhansie Division who has been convicted by the Sessions Court of having murdered his own wife. A model of the house in which they lived has been sent up as part of the case. The Rajah and his wife, a girl of about twelve or thirteen years, slept in an upper-storey of the house—one in a room and the other in the verandah of this room. During the night a cry was heard, and shortly afterwards the Rajah was seen by his mother running down the flight of steps. The other members of the family and the servants also woke, and ran up to see the cause of the cry. They saw the girl lying dead with her throat cut. The Rajah, it is said, stood still when accosted by his mother, and did not appear to be chasing anybody (as he afterwards said he was), nor did he go up with the others to see his wife. These and other circumstances, in the opinion of the Sessions Court, point to the Rajah as the murderer. The appeal was heard on Tuesday, and judgment was reserved.

ON the recommendation of the local Government, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme authorizing the Conservator of Forests to select every year five young men of good families—if possible, sons or relatives of men serving in the Forest Department—to be trained at the Roorkee College for employment in the department. Government will advance Rs. 10 a month, for their maintenance while they are studying, and this advance the young men are expected to refund when they get employment. Our informant has omitted to say whether the scheme applies to natives or Europeans and Eurasians, but judging from the smallness of the maintenance allowance we think it applies to natives only. If such is really the case, we fail to see why a similar arrangement should not be made to prepare European and Eurasian young men for one or other of the several departments under Government. The impression that Sir John Strachey ignores the claim of this class on Government, and is particularly partial to the natives, is gaining ground, but we trust it is without foundation, and we have no doubt that we will soon see practical proof to the contrary.

THE latest news from Siam is that the rainy season has set in fully and during this time the Siamese priesthood confine themselves to the temples. The young men who enter the priesthood are, during the rainy weather, taught how they should prosecute their duties. Candidates for the priesthood only remain in the temples for three months. Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them, a large number of noblemen have obtained the King's permission to enter the priesthood. In connection with this subject, it may be stated, that His Majesty has granted plots of land for the erection of temples. Many noblemen have been promoted in the King's service for the ability with which they discharged the duties devolving upon them. Mr. Fowle, Consul for H.M. at Rangoon, has been rewarded with the decoration of the Siamese crown, and many other private gentlemen have received orders in recognition

of their services. The Church Establishment question appears to have attracted some attention from the European residents of Bangkok. On the 18th July last, a meeting was held at the English consulate, and measures taken to establish a library for ladies. At the same time, the chairman was asked whether the British Government would provide for the salary of the clergymen to be appointed to minister to the spiritual wants of the English residents. The reply given was that such would not be the case. The English residents must provide their own clergy, and that the current expenses of the Church should be met by the members themselves. Thus the Church Establishment question would appear to be agitated in a small way in countries where a few adventurous Europeans have settled down for the purposes of trade. It has been argued that the British Government may help in the building or repairing of churches, but not in the support of clergymen.

AT the Meeting of the Viceregal Council at Simla on the 2nd instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen. He said that the English Acts contained provisions enabling the Governments of all British possesrions to send distressed British seamen home on board British ships—the expenses being provided for out of certain funds under the control of the Board of Trade. It had happened, however, in this country, that some masters of vessels had refused to receive seamen on the ground that they were not "distressed." These disputes had generally occurred just when a ship was about to set sail, and it was therefore proposed, in the first place, to provide a summary method of deciding them, and in the second, to impose a penalty payable in India on any master who, after the proper certificate had been given, still declined to receive a distressed seaman on board his vessel. Another point which had been disputed was the power of the local authorities to refuse sanction to the discharge of British seamen was a discretionary power, or a ministerial power which they could exercise only under certain circumstances. The Bill would make it clear that the power in question was purely discretionary, and would also impose a penalty on masters who discharged seamen without the requisite sanction.

One great temptation to the discharge of seamen here was found to be the facility with which lascars, who will work for less pay than Englishmen, can be obtained for the voyage home. A provision in the Bill, enabling the local Governments to prohibit the engagement of native seamen in the room of British seamen who had been discharged would, Mr. Hobhouse thought, strike at the root of the evil. Power is also to be given to the Port authorities to call upon masters either to receive back such of their seamen as, when the vessels, about to leave, may be suffering imprisonment for petty offences, or to deposit a sum of money sufficient to cover the expense of the men's maintenance while in India, and of their passage to England. This provision was thought necessary from the fact that masters had sometimes preferred trivial complaints against their men for the purpose of getting rid of them and engaging lascars instead.

BOMBAY.

NANA KHANVELKER has not paid the heavy fine inflicted on him, and consequently he is still in custody.

THE postage on letters from India to Zanzibar, forwarded *viâ* Bombay to Aden, and thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract packet, will be reduced on the 1st of October next from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

WE regret to hear from Mhow that sickness is still prevalent in the station, but no fresh cases of cholera have occurred. The 65th Light Infantry are still in camp some three miles from the station.

THE Governor returns to Bombay on the 20th October. The religious affray at Poona last week was taken into Court. There was a good deal of excitement amongst the Hindoos at Poona. At the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Meeting, on Saturday, a protest was entered against the duty on long stapled cotton.

IT is reported by the *Bombay Gazette* that a Goanese Portuguese, of the name of Antone Camile DeSouza, has been appointed chief butler to His Majesty the King of Burmah on a salary of seven ounces of gold per mensem, and is said to be the eldest son of Captain Pedro DeSouza, an Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa.

THE *Bombay Gazette* informs us, with reference to the missing steamer *Coromandel*, from Bombay, that Captain Mann, of the *Guy Mannering* (S.), which sailed from Bombay two days after the *Coromandel*, states that he had the same pilot out of Bombay, and was told by him that Captain Maby intended going as far as 22 degrees N. Captain Mann thinks the *Coromandel* has broken down and drifted north, and may not be heard of for some time.

ON Sunday last Mr. Anna Martand Josi, delivered a lecture in the Arya Samaj, of Bombay. He said that there were four castes or *varnas—viz.*, Sudra, Vayasha, Kshatria, and Brahmin—and that they originated from their respective professions. The Sudras were cultivators; the Vayashas, merchants; the Kshatrias, military men; and the Brahmins, priests. He also said that all persons composing these castes should eat with each other and intermarry with each other without the slightest objection. Mr. Atmaram Bapoo Dulvi endorsed what had been said, and added that the time was not far distant when he would be exceedingly glad to see these different castes broken up in spite of the animosity of the orthodox.

A CORRESPONDENT at Secundrabad writes to the *Times of India* as follows regarding the young Nizam's state of health: "The little Hoozoor, as his subjects call him, is, for his age (a little more than nine years), rather weak and small, as is often the case with children of an excitable disposition and quick intellect. He is an unusually intelligent-looking boy, with an interesting bright face, already showing signs of firmness in the sharp clean-cut lip, and of a keen eye. At the Residency, after a trying journey on an elephant, and what was almost a scramble up the steps, he had to retire to rest for some hours before his return home; but at durbars his little Highness sits on his *musnud* like a king, though this even is only for a short time in the early morning. But he is far from strong. The Minister believes—and this belief is supported both by the other guardian and by Captain Clark, the Nizam's tutor—that the excitement and fatigue of such an expedition would be excessively bad for his little ward, who is in anything but ruddy health."

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Foreign Office for the following intelligence from Zanzibar: "Several large Arab caravans have reached the Zanzibar Coast from Unyanyembe with more than 2,000 frasilahs of ivory, but owing to prices having fallen to dollars 18 per frasilah for the best ivory, there is now no sale for it. Amir-bin Sultan who was sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the assistance of the Arabs at Unyanyembe against the rebel Chief Mirambo, has, after some misunderstanding with the Arab chiefs, returned with a small number of the soldiers that accompanied him, the greater portion having died from the sickness. At the least date all was quiet at Unyanyembe. Although Syud Barghash had recently announced his intention of giving no more help to the Arabs, and indeed of having nothing more to do with them, they were in hopes that he would reconsider his determination, and with this view had sent to Zanzibar to pray him not to carry out his intention. His authority at Unyanyembe is still acknowledged. Mirambo, who was supposed to have been dead, is still living, and caravans traverse his country without molestation or taxation. He has announced his intention of refraining from interference with the Arab chiefs, during the interval that may elapse before the arrival of the caravan he has sent down to the Sultan. A caravan of 1,500 slaves is reported to have reached Unyanyembe from the interior."

THE war between the Sultan of Sheir and the Sultan of Muccullah still continues. The former potentate recently purchased from Messrs. Rubattino and Co., at Genoa, a steamer of venerable age—twenty-three years, we understand—for the sum of Rs. 73,000, and, in order to avoid complications with the British Foreign Enlistment Act, he manned her with an Italian crew, and resolved to keep her well out of British waters in general, and of the port of Aden in particular. The steamer hoisted the Turkish flag, the Sultan of Sheir having declared himself a tributary of the Sultan of Roum, and great hopes were founded on the possession of a European steamer which, as a man-of-war, would be more than a match for the whole fleet of His Majesty of Muccullah. The Italian crew had stipulated for proper food and plenty of it, and, as chance willed it, fresh provisions became very scarce some three and four weeks ago. The Sultan did his best to supply the deficiency, and promised to do more. But the supplies fell off, and, of course, it was out of the question to put into Aden to replenish. The Italians became mutinous, and swore that the missing provisions they would have. It was thereupon decided to run for a Turkish port where supplies could be got without any risk of being caught in the net of a Foreign Enlistment Act of the new model. But misfortunes never come singly: it was found that there was not coal enough in the bunkers to enable the steamer to steam to the haven of refuge. The Italian crew thereupon mutinied outright, and took the unfortunate Sultan's man-of-war, bought at so great a price, right into the very lion's mouth—into Aden itself! There it was at once pounced upon by the British authorities, and there it will have to remain until peace is restored between the two Sultans.

MADRAS.

WE regret to hear that no rain has fallen in Mysore, and that scarcity of water consequently prevails there.

THE Madras Government has all native vessels coming from Ceylon put in quarantine so as to prevent the introduction of cholera.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Colombo has approved the proposals of its Committee, as to receiving the Prince, and has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 to provide that the address be presented in a suitable manner.

ACCORDING to the *Madras Mail*, the Prince of Wales will see two Governors in the Madras Presidency. He is to be received by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson as Governor at Baipur, and by the Duke of Buckingham as Governor at Madras. We are also told that Mr. Robinson is to be made a K.C.S.I., and His Grace the Duke a G.C.S.I., at the installation in Calcutta.

SOMETHING very suspiciously like a murder by a Chetty or Chetties is reported in Colombo. A cook in the employment of a chetty firm saw, it is said, some money stolen, or was suspected of having stolen money, and incurred displeasure. He went amissing, and his body was found buried. An inquest and *post mortem* examination were held yesterday, and four of those concerned have been taken into custody by the Police.

AT a recent meeting in Madras, Dr. George Smith broached a somewhat novel idea. It was nothing less than that the Prince of Wales should be treated to a native drama, thoroughly well acted. The doctor thought that this could be easily done by importing the necessary elements from Madras. But leaving the question of well acted native dramas aside, what, we ask, would His Royal Highness be able to make out of such a theatrical medley?

IT is stated in a Madras telegram to the *Times of India* that "Government have resolved to establish an Agricultural College at the Model Farm, Mr. Robertson being the Principal, to cost about fifteen thousand rupees. The educational course will be for

four years, and will be for all classes. There will be an entrance examination." Provided things are not taught that cannot be applied to any practical use on Indian soil or under Indian agricultural conditions, we feel sure the College will prove a useful institution. Special attention ought, we think, to be given to the subject of the cultivation and curing of tobacco, and to the improvement of other products of the soil which are not now most valuable only because sufficient attention is not paid to them.

BURMAH.

THE reported disturbances between the Burmese emigrants and the Siamese in the northern districts of Siam have attracted the attention of the Siamese Government. Some of the Burmese are supposed to have been spies from the King of Burmah, but those who come with the intention of settling will be welcomed, as many parts of Siam want population to develop the resources of the country.

A PRIVATE letter from Mandalay to the *Rangoon Mail* states that the King is now wonderfully kind to the Chinese traders. He has accepted their presents, which were declined on a late occasion of a feast by one of the Queens. Instructions have likewise been issued to refund the duty levied on "returned" goods, and orders have been given to headmen of villages to afford every facility in recovering outstandings, or redressing grievances of Chinese. The King blames his ministers for past misunderstandings, and people are all wondering at the sudden change of his attitude towards the Chinese.

ASIA.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* states that a bookseller at Kumagaye in Bushiu has opened a room were newspapers may be read without charge, but no one ever comes to it.

THE reorganization of the Russian calvary, just ordered by the Emperor Alexander, amounts to the permanent mobilisation of some 50,000 horse. In accordance with this important measure, the greater part of the cavalry in European Russia will be always kept on the war footing, and stationed along railway lines, so as to be ready to act at a moment's notice. The measure, which is to be carried out this autumn, is to be immediately followed by the distribution of Horse Artillery among the fourteen new cavalry divisions.

THE issue of more stringent regulations for the guidance of the Japanese newspaper press has attracted considerable discussion both in native and foreign circles. Practically they differ but slightly in detail from the regulations first published with this view, but their re-issue at this moment is felt to indicate a determination on the part of the Government to put them in force in case of need, or in case of a fair warning failing to reach the offenders. Some sections of the native press have lately exhibited a rancorous and violent spirit in commenting upon the acts of the Government, and this, doubtless, has provoked repressive measures. It has also been notified that *employés* of the Government are henceforth forbidden to communicate to the Press any matter affecting their respective departments.

A [illegible] from Tientsin to the *North China Herald* gives the following account of the supposed insult to Mr. Wade, which has been so much magnified by telegrams: "Mr. Wade, accompanied by his Secretaries, was about to pay a visit by appointment to H.E. Li Hung-chang, and had reached the gateway of the yamen, when further progress was barred in the usual manner, pending the 'invitation' to enter, which the host would give on cards being presented. On the occasion in question, the delay in opening the gate was so prolonged that H.M's Minister caused his chair to be turned round, and proceeded on his way homewards, although pursued and besought to return by emissary after emissary. The Chinese Secretary was sent back to the Governor-General to explain, and that high officer came a few hours later on the same day to call on Mr. Wade at the British Consulate. The blame was laid on a gatekeeper and others, who had been punished in consequence. The Governor-General's visit at the Consulate lasted over three hours. His Excellency's people appear to have been much more on the alert on subsequent occasions!"

THE insurrection in the Turkish provinces is rapidly extending, and there are signs of great uneasiness at Constantinople. A large part of Bosnia, in addition to the Herzegovinian province, is now in a state of insurrection. The towns of Dubicza, Berbir, and Kostanicza are stated to be in flames, and many Turkish nobles are reported to have been slaughtered. A *Daily News* telegram says that several Croatians have joined the insurgents, and fears are entertained that the rising may develop into a religious war, as it is believed that in some instances the insurgents are led by priests. A force of about 3,000 men, chiefly composed of Dalmatians and Montenegrins, is endeavouring to cut the communication between Mostar and Hevecine. Two hundred and fifty men, recruited in Dalmatia, have occupied Berinkle, and another band of 1,500 men, also nearly all Dalmatians, is marching upon Booktche. From its Prussian correspondent the *Times* hears that the Turkish troops being rather less than 10,000 men, the insurgents who are armed with breachloders and seem to experience no lack of money, have obtained some advantages in the guerrilla warfare they are carrying on in the hills. The rising at Gradiska, or Berbir, a fortified town of some importance, only separated from the Austrian frontier by the Save, as well as the reported outbreaks at other places, are now placed beyond doubt; and communication with the northern districts of Bosnia is thus becoming as difficult as it has been in the more southern parts since the revolt in the Herzegovina. About a thousand Turkish troops have been landed at Klek, where they were joined by 1,500 infantry, 100 cavalry, and two guns sent by the Pacha of Mostar. This reinforcement was probably deemed necessary in order to enable the troops to march to Mostar with some degree of safety, the insurgents having mustered strongly in the mountain gorges; but it is reported that the troops refused to proceed along the dangerous route. A portion of the Turkish garrison at Trebinje have made a sortie which does not seem to have been attended with success.

THE *Goloss* calls attention to the increasing frequency of fires in Russia. "One fire" it says "is scarcely extinguished before we hear of another. After Morschansk had been destroyed, the best parts of Briansk and Pultusk were reduced to ashes, to say nothing of the many disastrous fires in the country districts. Public benevolence, which had been absorbed by the disaster at Morschansk, had to be diverted to the relief of other sufferers. The first important example in this respect was given by the Emperor, who subscribed 15,000 roubles for those who had suffered most from the fire at Briansk; and it is reported that some persons propose to form a private society with the special object of mitigating the evils suffered by the country from such causes. Seeing that these evils have acquired a chronic character, the establishment of such a permanent society might be of great value. It could not only collect subscriptions for the relief of those whose property have been burned, and see to the just and timely distribution of the amounts subscribed, but extend its sphere of action so as to exercise a certain supervision over the fire insurance companies—which, by allowing property to be insured far above its value, tempt dishonest people to incendiarism, and also over the existing means of protection against fires and the organization of volunteer fire brigades." The *Goloss* adds that, after suffering from the ravages of fire, Russia is now threatened with a famine. In many districts that harvest has proved a complete failure. The drought has destroyed the grass and the corn, and heavy rains, hailstorms, and destructive insects have completed the ruin. "From all sides," says the writer, "we hear the complaints of landowners, and agriculturists. Last year there was a harvest, but low prices; this year prices are good, but there is nothing to sell. No one is satisfied but the speculators who bought stores of corn last year and now sell them abroad at a great profi. It would be well if the Government took some general measures in view of the coming scarcity.

LITERARY.

WE read that Mr. Edwin Arnold, Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and formerly Principal of the Poona College, has in the press a metrical translation of the *Gita Govinda* of Jayadeva.

IT is with pleasure we acknowledg the receipt of the first number of what promises to be a most useful and valuable "Hindustani English Dictionary." The work, the first part of which is in every respect well got up, is to be completed in about 25 parts of 48 pages each, forming one large volume. As stated in the preface, "the chief features of the present work are the prominence given to the spoken and rustic mother-tongue of the Hindi speaking people of India; the exhibition, for the first time, of the pure, unadulterated language of women; and the illustration given of the use of words by means of examples selected from the every day speech of the people, and from their poetry, songs, and proverbs, and other folklore."

GENERAL.

ALL the immigrant depots in Otago are empty, though immigrants have been pouring in steadily. The ships "James Nicol Fleming" and "Aldlingdove" are seventy days out, with nearly 700 souls on board.

IT is proposed to form a company in Melbourne, with a capital of £5,000, for the purpose of sending a colonising expedition to New Guinea. The projectors contemplate the purchase of a small vessel and the establishment of a factory or trading station at Port Moresby.

IT has been reported that the remains of Leichardt and his fellow-explorers have really been discovered at last, but so many similar reports made from time to time have on investigation proved unfounded, that confirmation of the statement is required before credence can be given to it.

A TELEGRAM from New Plymouth states that Caoka, the celebrated Hauhau chief, who during the late war directed their engineering operations, is dead. His death will relieve the Government of much difficulty in procuring further additions of territory.

THE sugar season in Austria in 1874-5 has been one of the worst known. From the month of August 1874 to the end of February 1875 only 928,458 tons of beet-root were cultivated, while in 1872-3 the quantity was 1,668,000 tons. The reason of this great difference is that the cultivation of the beet-root had extended during the last year or two, so as to be very favourable to the farmers, but very unfavourable to sugar manufacturers.

THE committee of the Netley Hospital Charitable Fund are in urgent want of subscriptions, The charity was instituted in 1872, for the purpose of relieving the wives and families of those soldiers who are taken into the hospital on their return from foreign stations. The Government allows the women and children a certain amount of necessaries, but it is often desirable to supplement the Government allowance. The committee, whose objects are most praiseworthy, are unfortunately hampered by the precarious nature of their income. Surely each regiment out here might give a small annual subscription. During the last twelve months only

nine regiments subscribed in this way. The committee, with the hearty approval of the Commander-in-Chief, have therefore appealed to the Army in India. Subscriptions may be sent to Major C. C. Scott Moncrieff, R. E., Meerut, their Honorary Secretary.

THE following is said to be a complete analysis of the military strength of the various nations of Europe in 1875. Germany, it appears, has an army comprising 469 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 300 campaign batteries, 29 battalions of fort artillery, 18 battalions of pioneers, and 18 battalions of service corps. When are added the Reserves, the Landsturm, the Landwehr, and the Navy, a total of 1,700,000 men is arrived at, with annual estimates of £20,000,000. The English Army and Navy, including Militia and Volunteers, comprise 535,000 men and cost £42,800,000; Austria has 535,000, men, costing £10800,000; Belgium 43,000 with an expenditure of £1,659,200; Denmark 54,000 men, costing £366,000; Spain, according to the regulations of 1870, possesses 270,000 men with a yearly Budget of £640,000. The law passed by the Cortes in 1872 has as yet been imperfectly applied. France has 152 regiments of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 77 Cavalry Regiments, 40 Regiments of Artillery, four of Engineers, and 20 squadrons of Service Corps. With the Reserve and Navy the total effective strength of the country is 1,700,000, costing £26.600,000; Greece 51,000 men, and estimate £360,000; Italy 760,000 men, expenditure £9,840,000; Holland 100,000 men, estimate £1,120,000; Portugal 73,000 men, costing £180,000; Russia has an Army in time of peace of 188 regiments of infantry, 82 battalions of riflemen, 48 battalions for frontier service, 56 regiments of cavalry, 310 batteries of artillery, 14 battalions of engineers, besides irregulars and reserves. With the fleet, the effective strength of the country is 1,550,000; men with a Budget of £27,200,000; Sweden 160,000 men, costing £1,120,000. The effective strength of Switzerland is approximately 180,000 men, costing only £360,000: Turkey 300,000 men, with estimates of £5,680,000. On a war footing, therefore, the Armies of Europe are 9,333,000 men, costing annually £136,804,000.

THE following is on account of the new *Mann Boudoir* sleeping car. which appears to be a great improvement on the Pullman, "It runs with wonderful steadiness, which is a considerable advantage; even when put at the end of a train which was going at 60 miles an hour, it oscillated very slightly. It has another advantage over the ordinary saloon car. Instead of being in one large compartment it is divided into small *boudoirs* for the accommodation of three or four persons. In these the berths are placed one above another like the berths of a ship, and are placed across the compartment, which prevents any rolling motion. The steps by which the upper sleeper mounts to his couch serve in the day time as a handy little table, at which the passengers can write comfortably, and the lower berths make admirable sofa chairs. The operation of bed-making by the most simple and ingenious of processes can be performed in a couple of minutes. When the passenger is tired of his well-carpeted and upholstered private room, he may stroll up and down the corridors, in which there are a refreshment bar and lavatories. Electric bells are at the disposal of each passenger, who by them can summon an attendant, whose special duty it is to wait upon the occupants of the cars. In winter the carriages can be kept at a uniform temperature by means of a heating apparatus, and in summer they carry an ice safe for the convenience of travellers. They are admirably lighted at night, and provided with a supply of reading lamps, in addition to the other lamps. Another subject which has received considerable care is the ventilation, which is so contrived, that while the carriage is kept well aired, the dust is completely excluded. About fifty of these cars are already in constant use on the continent, and most of the carriages used by the Royal Family are constructed on the same principle." Could not a few of these comfortable conveyances be introduced on our Indian railways?

WE hear of a cheap and easy cure for elephantiasis—if it is a cure; and though the story told, has the ring of improbability about it, less likely things have sometimes been found effective. A contemporary tells us of a curious experiment in a hospital at Rio Janeiro. Some time since, an ingenious antiquary announced that the elephantiasis of Brazil was the identical disease that used to be cured among the ancient Greeks by the bite of a snake. The assertion caused some considerable stir, and one of the patients of the hospital resolved to try the experiment. The physicians and his friends assembled on the appointed day, and a rattle-snake was brought into the room in a *gaiola*, a species of cage. Into this the individual introduced his foot with the most perfect presence of mind. The reptile seemed to shrink from the contact, as though there was something in the part which neutralized its venom; when touched, the serpent would even lick the foot without biting. It became necessary at length for the patient to squeeze the reptile under his foot in order to receive a thrust from its fangs. The desired thrust was eventually given near the base of the little toe. So little sensation pervaded the member, that the patient was not aware he was bitten, until informed of it by those who saw the act. A little blood oozed from the wound, and a slight swelling appeared about a couple of hours after the foot was withdrawn from the cage, but no pain was felt. A period of intense anxiety now followed, while it remained to be seen whether the strange application would issue for the better or for the worse. The effects after a day became gradually manifest, although it was evidently retarded by the disease which had preoccupied the system. On the third day the man died without suffering. It must be remembered that persons bitten by a rattle-snake, have never been known before to survive for more than a few hours at the utmost, and that the most agonising pains set in soon after the poison has entered the system, lasting till death.

MILITARY ORDER.

BYASS, Captain L. B., to Europe on furlough for two years.
BRUCE, Lieut. Colonel J. C W., to Europe on furlough for two years.
CLARKE, Major T. G., to act as Secy. to the Chief Commissioner.
CRAWFORD, Capt. H. P. R. F., to be Major.
JAGO, Capt. R. S., to be Major.
KENNY, Lieut. E. E., admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.
LITCHFIELD, Capt. R. F., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police 1st Grade, in British Burmah.
RAMSAY, Lieut. Colonel E. B., permitted to retire from service on pension.
SHAW, Capt. E., to be Asst. Commissioner, 2nd class.
PEARSE, Major C. J., to officiate as Depy. Commissioner, 2nd class.
WINGFIELD, Capt. A., to be Major.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

BENGAL.

AHMED, Moulvi A. U., Depy. Magistrate, Pubna, to have charge of the Serajgunge Division.
ADDY, Baboo D. N., Depy. Magistrate and Collector Ranaghat, to act temporarily as Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Santipore.
BABONAU, Mr. J. T., to act as Sub-Deputy Collector at Jahanabad in the District of Burdwan.
CHOWDRY, Baboo D. D., Depy. Magistrate and Collector, Meherpore Division promoted to the fourth Grade, Subordinate Executive Service.
CURRIE, Mr. G. M., Offg. Joint Magistrate, Begoo Serai Division transferred to Dacca.
CHUCKERBUTTY, Baboo N. C., Depy. Magistrate, Dinagepore, leave for three months.
GUPTA, Baboo J. N., Sub-Deputy Collector Jehanabad, leave for two months.
GRAVES, Mr. F., Asst. Supdt. of Police Jessore, to act as District Supdt of Police Cuttack.
LARMINIE, Mr. W. R., Magistrate and Collector, Bankorah, to act in the 1st Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
MOOKERJEE, Baboo S., Depy. Magistrate and Collector, Buseerhut Division, promoted to the fifth Grade, Subordinate Executive Service.
MOSLEY, Mr. E. S., Offg. Magistrate and Collector, Durbungha, to act in the 2nd Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
PALIT, Baboo B. N., Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoonla leave for two months.
REBELLO, Mr. P. T., to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade in Hazareebaugh.
SEN, Baboo A. C., Depy. Magistrate and Collector Backergunge, leave for two months.
WARDEN, Mr. W., Offg. Collector of Customs and Offg. conservator leave for two month's.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BAKSH, Baboo M. M., Acct. 4th Grade, transferred to the Gurdaspore Division.
DE, Baboo K N., Acct. 4th Grade, transferred to 2nd Division Lahore and Peshawar Rd.
HARINGTON, Mr. W. S., to be Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade.
LAWFORD, Mr. A. C., to be Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade.
LAW, Major G. V., to be Executive Engineer of the 2nd Grade.
RUNDALL, Mr. J. W., to be Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade.
SMITH, Major C. J., to officiate as Chief Engineer of the 3rd class and Consulting Engineer for Railways.
THOMPSON, Capt. R., to be Executive Engineer of the 2nd Grade.

MADRAS.

CALDWELL, Mr. E. C, to act as Inspector of Schools, 1st Grade.
CHETTY, Baboo A., 1st Grade district Munsif of Madura, to act as Subordinate Judge of Tellichery.
GARTHWAITH, Mr. L., to act as Inspector of Schools, 2nd Grade.
LISTER, Mr. A. L., furlough to Europe for one year.
MENON, Baboo K. K., two months' leave.
TYER, Baboo M. R. to be Registrar of the Nilgheeries.

OUDH.

GIBBON, Mr. R. F., to be a member of the Municipal Committee Rai Barriely.
PERKINS, Lieut-Colonel J., to officiate as Commissioner of the Lucknow Division.
REID, Colonel J., two months leave.
WALKER, Mr. A. G., Asst. Commissioner, Gonda, two months leave.

PUNJAB.

BARRON, Mr. A. H., Offg. Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, to be a Special Magistrate of the Delhi and Gurgaon District.
ELLIOT, Mr. C. P., Depy. Commissioner, Umballa, one year's furlough.
FENDALL, Colonel J., posted to the Jhelum District.
FIELD, Mr. F., Extra Asst. Commissioner, Peshawar, two months leave.
HUNTER, Mr. D. H., Offg. Asst. District Supdt. of Police, Umritsur, to officiate as Asst. Inspector-General of Railway Police.
KHAN, Baboo W. M. O., Extra Asst. Commissioner, Jullunder, four months and fifteen days' leave.
MALLINS, Surgeon H. to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bannu.
SMYLY, Lieut.-Colonel J, B., leave for eighty-eight days.
TUBNBULL, Mr. D. N., Asst. District Snpdt. of Police of the Kangra District.
WALKER, Mr. T. G., Asst. Commissioner Gujranwala, ninety-one days' leave.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Paris, 10th September.

ONLY ninety Germans attended the pilgrimage to Lourdes; no manifestations were made.

St. Petersburg, 10th September.

THE Czar received the Khasgar Envoy on Wednesday.

Belgrade, 10th September.

PRINCE MILAN at the opening of the Servian Parliament earnestly alluded to the insurrection which is disturbing Servian borderland, and to the concentration of Turkish troops upon the frontier. He said he trusted that the Sultan and the Great Powers will discover means to pacify and satisfy the population, and promised to contribute to the restoration of an orderly condition of affairs.

London, 11th September.

A SECOND coroner's jury have given their verdict, that the collision between the *Alberta* and the *Mistletoe* was accidental, but that navigating officers of the *Alberta* committed an error of judgment. The Jury recommended a lower rate of speed and a better look out.

London, 11th September.

SIR SALAR JUNG has telegraphed an indignant contradiction of the statement that the Nizam positively declined doing honor to the Prince of Wales, and stated that the Nizam and his ministers are most anxious to receive the Prince with every possible honor; that large orders have already been given in connection with their reception and preparations are being made for him, and should the Prince not visit Hyderabad, it will cause them severe disappointment. Relative to the proposal that the Nizam should meet the Prince at Ellora, Salar Jung explains that the Nizam being a delicate and excitable youth the doctors and Major Clarke consider a long journey dangerous.

London, 13th September.

THE report of the betrothal of Sir Lewis Pelly with the daughter of Sir Bartle Frere is contradicted.

Madrid, 13th September.

THE Spanish ministry has resigned the new ministry under the presidency of General Jovellar: is favourable to the election of the Corten by universal suffrage.

London, 13th September.

THE Homeward Mails, *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta on the 17th and Bombay on 20th August, were delivered to-day.

The Heavy Mail, which left Calcutta on 10th August, arrived at Southampton to-day per steamer *Hydaspes*.

Wheat.—The price of wheat has declined 1s. @ 2s. per quarter.

ARRIVAL—Ship *William Fairbairn*.

Ragusa, 13th September.

THE Foreign Consuls appointed to consult with the insurgents in Herzegovina are touring in affected districts, and will shortly reassemble at Stolats to communicate the result of their mission to Server Pacha. Servia has ordered the mobilization of all her frontier brigade, the reason assigned being the threatening concentration of Turkish troops.

Berlin, 13th September.

BISMARCK has submitted a bill to Bundsrath, fixing January 1876 for the introduction of the gold standard throughout the empire.

Paris, 13th September.

THE French Press is greatly occupied in discussing the progress of the Bonapartist propaganda. Destructive storms and inundations have taken place at Montpellier and Cette.

London, 14th September.

Obituary—Sir Frederick Currie.

Paris, 15th September.

IT has been announced that the Orleans Princes intend definitively to adhere to the Republic. The inundations south of France caused 88 deaths.

London, 15th September.

Obituary—Admiral Charles Elliot.

London, 15th September.

THE Race for the St. Leger has been won by Craig Millar with Balfe second and Earl Dartrey third.

Vienna, 15th September.

THE Empress of Austria has been thrown from her horse and suffered slight concussion, from which she is recovering.

Belgrade, 15th September.

THE Servian Parliament is divided upon the adoption of an address to the throne there is a strong minority, favouring declaration of war.

London, 15th September.

NEWS from Herzegovina is conflicting. According to official Turkish telegrams, the insurgents are yielding and dispersing. Other accounts report serious fighting, as well as several defeats to the Turkish troops.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

George Henry ATKINSON, of the Bengal Civil Service and Assistant Collector of Kenderpara in the District of Cuttack, died at Cuttack on the 27th March 1875.

Thomas NORRIS, a Permanent-way Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Ghaziabad, near Delhi, died at Allahabad on the 20th April 1873.

John James ECKFORD, of Landour, in the North-West Provinces of India, but late of Brentwood in the County of Essex in England, died in Scotland on the 7th March 1872.

John Alexander PITT, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Hornchurch, in the County of Essex in England, died in England on the 26th October 1874.

Deborah Ann BLANCHARD, of No. 13, Cambridge Terrace, Broke road, Dalston, in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th December 1861.

William O'FARRFL, Secretary of the Himalaya Club, Mussooric, died on the 6th October 1874.

Thomas MORAN, of Intally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died in Calcutta, on the 21st May 1875.

Mary Anne BROWN, of Anees Barber's Lane in the Town of Calcutta widow of the late Thomas Brown, Controller, Public Works Accounts, died at Calcutta on the 2nd July 1875.

Sophia Thomasin AYTON, of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Widow, died at Garden Reach on the 23rd April 1875.

Henry JAMES, an Engraver, employed in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, died in Calcutta on the 24th July 1875.

William CRAMER, a Fireman in the service of the East Indian Railway, died at Burdwan on the 9th April 1875.

William THOMPSON, of the Bengal Pilot Service, died at Calcutta on the 31st May 1875.

George Frederick SNELLING, of Shibtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Shed Officer in the Jetties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, died at Calcutta on the 7th August 1875.

HIGH COURT, *Calcutta, 28th August* 1875.

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

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ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE MUSICALE,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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On the 25th instant.

The Concert will commence at 9 P.M., *precisely.*

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, can be had from Signore Niccolini,

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	Advance Rate.	Mofussil.	Town.
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FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Rs.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Rs.
15 by	10 by	8½	47	28 by	20 by	18	85
18 „	12 „	11	55	30 „	21 „	20	90
20 „	14 „	12	60	32 „	22 „	21	105
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24 „	18 „	15	75	36 „	24 „	24	125
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The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubbs' Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe as under :—

15 18 20,	22 24 26,	28 30 32,	34 36	inch.
Rs. 15	19	23	26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

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Rs.	12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000.		

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

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Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

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Do. Margaux do.,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	„ 18
Do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	„ 32

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry,	in 2	dozen cases,	Qts.	Rs. 31
Do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	„ 16-8

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Star Brand Champagne, in cases	containing	6	Magnums, at	Rs.	46 per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	46 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	50 „
MD Brand Champagne, in cases	containing	6	Magnums, at	„	37 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts, ..	„	37 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints, ..	„	40 „
Still Zeltinger Mozelle	ditto,	12	Quarts ..	„	26 „

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	Rs.	31	8	0
The old rates do, .. do, ...		30	12	0	The Church of England		30	0	0
The Standard		31	8	0	The Royal		30	0	0
The Universal		29	0	0	The Alliance		31	10	0
The Commercial		34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.		31	9	0
The London and Lancashire		33	8	8					

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Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
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AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

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Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liver has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 cases in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the Medical Hall, Benares from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors at Rs. 4 each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an indubitable proof of its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bottle is capsuled, and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature.

THE GRAND INDIAN ALTERNATIVE TONIC.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the INDIAN SARSAPARILLA UNUNTAMUL is equal, if not superior, to the more costly Jamaica or Honduras Sarsaparilla. INDIAN MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, both European and Native, with one accord bear testimony to its valuable alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic properties, pronouncing it a most efficacious remedy in all those diseases arising from an *impure state of the blood*, and most strongly recommend it in SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, BOILS, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES of the SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, CACHEXIA, especially of children. CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, certain diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. Lazarus and Co., Medical Hall, Benares, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by Medicine Vendors at *Rs. 2-8 per bottle.*

Notice to Mariners.

THE Floating Light Vessel, stationed at the entrance of the Mutlah River, which was removed in May last, has been replaced in the following position:—

Latitude 20°-04' North.
Longitude 88°-48' East.
in 11 fathoms.

A. BAKER,
Offg. Master Attendant.

Fort William,
Master Attendant's Office,
Calcutta, the 9th Sept. 1875.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Regimental Orders by Major R. C. Sterndale Commanding Head-Quarters 6 Lindsay Street, 11th September 1875.

I.—Rifles will be issued daily at the Head-Quarters between the Hours of 6 A.M. and 5 P. M.

II.—Drills for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers daily at 6 A. M and 5-30 P. M.

III.—Drills for Recruits daily at 6 A. M., and 5-30 P. M., commencing Monday, the 13th September.

IV.—Drills (Position) for old members daily at 6 A. M., and 5-30 P. M., commencing Monday 20th September.

Every Member is expected to attend at least four Musketry Drills.

V.—The Range is open daily for Private Practice.

VI.—On Duty for week commencing Monday 13th September.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers,
A Company,

By Order
M. RIND, *Captain,*
Adjt, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

JAS. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

Agent for Engineering Stores and Materials,

BEGS to announce that he has established himself in Business as above, and solicits attention to the advantages which a long Practical Experience on extensive Public Works and Buildings in India, enable him to guarantee to Constituents and Employers, the most effective and economical workmanship and a quality of material best adapted for each purpose.

SCALE OF CHARGES for Surveys, Plans and Detailed Drawings, Specifications and Estimates, Personal Supervision and Superintendence, Procuring and Examining Tenders for Work, Arranging with Tradesmen and Contractors, Taking out Quantities, Measuring up Work and Certifying the Builders' Accounts, Commission on Stores, selected or purchased, &c, WILL BE MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 20, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 central fire service Cartridge, Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable fer personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoast pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Notice to Creditors.

JAMES HARRIOT DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagee's powers Act 1866 (Act 28 of 1866) the Creditors and others having claims upon the estate of James Harriot late of Nowgong in Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, who died at East Gordon in the country of Berwick in Scotland on or about the 26th day of February 1875, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of December 1875, to send Charles Kerr Harriot, the administrator of the property and credits of the said deceased to whom letters of administration were granted by the High Court at Calcutta on the 11th day of August last) to the care of his Calcutta Agents, Messrs. Macneill & Co., of No. 1 Lyon's Range in the Town of Calcutta their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and Notice is hereby further given that after the 31st day of December 1875 the administrator will distribute the assets of the said intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the administrator then has notice and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of distribution of the said assets.

Dated at Calcutta, the 13th September 1875,

CHAUNTRELL KNOWLES ROBERTS,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 10th September 1875

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on the following days, *viz*,:—

On Wednesday the 29th September, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohalaya."

From Monday the 4th October, to Saturday the 16th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga poojah and Lucki poojah holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Monday the 4th, and Saturday the 16th October, both days inclusive, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 27th September.

By order of the Directors
(Sd.) R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ALL Subscriptions should be forwarded to the Bank of Bengal, or to the Honorary Treasurer, R. Turnbull, Esq., at the Municipal Office.

	Rs.
Amount already advertised ...	...63,566
J. A. U.	5
Gonesh Chandra Unath Nath Shaw and Nilmadhob Sikdar	10
Narottum Sikdar	10
Petamber Prahlad Chunder Shaw ...	10
Mokunda Dulal Chandhuru	10
Gobind Chunder Shaw	10
Dhurmodas Bosu	10
Haralal Kundu	10
Bodon Chandra Guru and Gobind Shaw	20
Sambhu Nath Chowdhry	20
Romanath Law	10
Grish Chandra Roy and Mohun Chunder Roy	25
Brindabun Boloram and Udoy Chand Shaw	25
Sitanath Shaw Chowdry, Raj Chunder Shaw Chowdry, and Jagebandhu Shaw Chowdhry...	25
Chander Nath, Gobind Chunder, and Jadab Nath Shaws...	10
Moharaj Anand Chunder Shaw ...	15
Sridhar Mondle	15
Col. H. K. Burne, C. B.	100
David Waldie, Esq.	30
Moharaja of Betiah and Moharaj Cowar	2,000
Madhab Chandar Sen	50
R. L. Biss	c
D. E. Burne	10
C. J. Henty...	10
Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd	100
Romanath Roy Chowdry	100
Mohindra Lal Dey	15
Doyal Kissen Halder...	10
Benod Behari Bosu	5
Kailas Chunder Srimoni	5
Chunder Kumar Banerjee	10
Dhurmo Das Haldar...	50
Butch Raj	25
Ram Protab Marwari	50
Mohendra Kumar Dutt	5
Nilkant Dey...	25
Joggessur Shaw	12
Harinath Mothurakant Shaw	20
Gangaprosad Sen Gupta	15
Ram Lochan Pal	40
Mothuranath Mozumdar and Kistonath Pal	12
Horolol Shaw	10
Modhusudon Shaw	10
Dwarkanath Makhanlol Shaw... ...	10
Haris Chandra Roy	50
Rajaram Poramanik	10
Chandi Lal Singhee	50
Bonomali Chunder Kant Shaw ...	10
Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S., L.R.A. ...	100
14 Persons	18
Nowab Syad Mahomed Mehdee Khan ...	150
Hakim Syad Waris Ali Khan... ...	100
Hakim Syad Kazim Ali Khan... ...	100
Baboo Dwarkanath Pal Chowdry ...	100
Sahibjada Mahomed and Sujaool Moolk	10
Moulvie Zahurool Hak	10
Moulvie Bazlal Hak	10
„ Abdul Hye	10
„ Fazli Ali	10
„ Ali Bukhsh	10
Mir Asoof Ali	10
Munsi Amir Hyder Khan	10
	Rs. 67,309

N. A. CHICK,
Secretary.

The 11th Sept., 1875.

ERRATA.—The following names were incorrectly given in previous list.:—

Budree Doss Mookim... ...	Rs.	200
Bhoyrub Chunder Roy Chowdry	...	200
Sett Sultan Chand Kawal Chand	...	200

N. A. C.

For Sale in Tirhoot,

HALF Share in the TATTAREAH INDIGO CONCERN after the close of the current season.

For particulars, apply to
KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,
9, CHOWRINGHEE,
Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,
A.D. 1814.
Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,
7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or
Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge,
E. I. R., Bengal.

NEW PLAN
BY THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATE, with 80 per cent Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

	With Profits.
A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000.	
Annual Premium at Indian Rate ...	Rs. 36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates	„ 23 10 8
Difference ...	Rs. 12 5 4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent is equal to the sum assured *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 10 PER CENT [THE LOWEST] TO 103 PER CENT [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF
CURRIE'S
Indian Code of Criminal Procedure.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN FLACK & CO., 3, WARWICK COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON.

CONTAINING Act X. of 1872 and **Act XI. of 1874,** with Rulings of all the High Courts in India and the Chief Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, with a full and copious Index, may be had by Publishers, Booksellers,

and the Trade generally, of
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
CALCUTTA,
On the usual trade terms.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF
Currie's Indian Penal Code.
is now ready as above.

WATSON & SUMMERS,
COURT HAIR DRESSERS,
AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.
Wellesley Place, Calcutta,
"*THE MALL,*" *SIMLA.*
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Established in 1820.
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH
SHEARWOOD & Co.,
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*
CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

	Per bot.	Per doz.
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs. 2 8	24 0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„ 2 8	24 0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„ 2 8	24 0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„ 2 8	24 0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„ 2 8	24 0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„ 1 0	11 0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ...	„ 0 8	5 8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„ 0 8	5 8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„ 0 8	5 8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,
1, GRANT'S LANE, CALCUTTA,
Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.,A.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, enforced by a life-long pledge, and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating drinks.
POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, times, and circumstances.
BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do good rather than to receive benefit.
FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—Entrance fee may be as low as Re. 1. Quarterly subscription—Males, 12 ans.; Females, 8 ans.
ELIGIBILITY.—Male and Female are admitted, and are on a perfect equality as to eligibility for office, &c.
MEMBERSHIP.—About 800,000 Members, including Military Officers, Clergymen, Governors, College Professors, Lawyers. Directors, Merchants, Clerks, Soldiers, Sailors, and Mechanics.
SCOPE.—The Membership is fraternal, all being entitled to the privileges of the whole Order.
MODE OF WORK.—Employment of competent Lecturers, printing of temperance works, and formation of temperance libraries.
RESULTS.—The violations of pledges amount to only about 5 per cent. annually.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NOTICE.
Reduction in the Rates for Grain to Bombay

THE Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st September next, the rates over this line, for grain only, when booked to Bombay from stations of railways beyond Jubbulpore and from stations of the Holkar State Railway, and also from stations between Jubbulpore and Khandwa and Nagpore and Badnera, all inclusive, will be reduced.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at any of the stations concerned, or to the undermentioned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th August 1875.

Alliance Transport Company in Liquidation, Tirhoot.

NOTICE is hereby given that all debts due to the above Company will be received, and all debts due by the same Company paid, by the undersigned. All claims must be sent in before the 30th September next.

W. A. BROWNE,
LIQUIDATOR,
Public Accountant and Auditor,
6, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS' have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature, thus,
Lea & Perrins'
WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED OF
MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO., CALCUTTA.

No. 1707A. of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 21st August 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Tea Plantations in Kumaon, the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almorah, on Wednesday, the 1st December 1875, at noon:—

Hawalbagh.—Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road and six from Almorah. Area about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold: said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi River (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price—Rs. 25,000.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridged, runs to: (1) Haldwani; (2) Kaladungi (*viâ* Naini-Tal); and, (3) Ramnagar (*viâ* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Bareilly Railway Station 60 miles over a *pucka* cart-road; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station 48 miles on partly *pucka* road; and from Ramnagur to Moradabad 45 miles *viâ* Kashipur, of which 25 miles more or less are a *kutcha* fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad. From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi River not bridged) to Ranikhet 56 miles; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi River is being bridged, 19 miles.

1, 2, 3—markets at the foot of the hills.

Ayar Toly—In Kuttyur, consisting of about 2,546 acres, the area under tea was some years ago considerable. About 700 acres are cleared, and nearly 1,500 acres consist of jungle, of which part may be unculturable: a portion of the estate, named Binculi, 919 acres, is held under a perpetual lease from the Nagnath temple, at an annual rent of Rs. 24. There were on the estate a house, factory, godown, and numerous out-offices, all slated; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level 5,200 feet, and the plaintation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price—Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh 24 miles by bridle-road; thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately, at the upset prices named, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land revenue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force or that may be imposed hereafter. Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almorah. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st January 1876, when possession will be given: failing payment in full, the deposit will be forfeited and the estate resold.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

No. 1708A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division for information, with reference to his letter No. 681, dated 23rd July 1875.

No. 1709A.

COPY, with 50 spare copies, forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the Notification may be distributed to all firms interested in tea cultivation.

No. 1710A.

COPY also forwarded to the Superintendent of the ——— with the request that the Notification may be published in the ——— not less than four times.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Beg to announce that they have been appointed.

Sole and Special Agents

IN INDIA FOR

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

By appointment to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra, Fountains, Wall and Billiard Lights, and the Patent Prismatic Crystal Illuminations

for Gas, Oil, and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

had the honor of carrying out the

entire arrangement in the City of London of the Decorations and Illuminations

ON THE

Public Thanksgiving Day for the Recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as well as for H.R.H.'s State Visits to almost every Town in the United Kingdom.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

were also appointed to carry out the

Illuminations and Decorations both in Russia and England, on the occasion of the marriage of their R. H's. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Sole and Special Agents

FOR

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

are prepared to furnish

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

To suit any Building, Street or Garden, for the carrying out of the entire Decorations and Illuminations, either with Gas or Oil, combining among the novelties the Lime and Electric Lights and their Patent Prismatic Crystal Illumination of any design, the Prince of Wales's Plume, Medallions, Mottoes, Shields, Laurels, Crowns, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS,

And Floral Decorations in every variety. Chinese Lanterns and variegated Illumination Lamps in every Colour for Gas or Oil.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Are also in a position to arrange and carry out

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAYS

IN HONOR OF THE

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

And for which they are prepared to supply

Special Programmes and Estimates.

Early orders are solicited, so as to allow ample time for perfect arrangements to be made.

Samples of Devices and Illumination Lamps may be seen, and prices ascertained, on application to

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

TRANSPARENCIES,

REPRESENTING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME,

PRINCE OF WALES'S

COAT OF ARMS,

PRINCE OF WALES'S

CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,

AND

OTHER COATS OF ARMS.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

RS. 50 to RS. 400 EACH.

With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations, Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,

No. 10 and 11 Park Street.

MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I ... willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT,

Rector.

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,

Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.

Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary.

P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,

Calcutta, 17th January 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,

F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,

AND

No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET,

CALCUTTA.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, "LIMITED."

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	8 do.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..	6 do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6 do.
On do. do. do. Goods or Shipping Documents for Goods	8 do.
On cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent., on the amount of Credit ..	7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

THE REVEREND H. SELLS receives Private Pupils at Hampton Court, Mussoorie, to prepare them for the Public Schools at Home or for Examinations in India.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. ERNSTHAUSEN & OESTERLY,

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.,

have the CHAMPAGNE of this well-known brand constantly for sale at their Godown in cases of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS,

SOLD

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Dealers in

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES
CHEMICAL APPARATUS

ARE prepared to supply Native States and other Consumers of Medical Stores with Drugs and Medical supplies generally, of guaranteed quality, and on terms which will compare favorably with those of the Government or any other large suppliers.

They refer to their extensive connection with Native States in the Bombay Presidency as a guarantee of the satisfactory manner in which they conduct business intrusted to them.

Their latest wholesale price-current will be forwarded on application, and special advantages will be offered to regular indentors.

They solicit the attention of Civilians and District Officers to their assortment of

MEDICINE CHESTS,

Probably the most extensive to be found in any one House in India or elsewhere. A list of the various patterns, with prices, will be forwarded on application. When ordered, they are filled very carefully and furnished with a copy of *Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion.* (2nd Edition).

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

Sassoon House, Bombay.

ON SALE.

At the Government Central Press,

CALCUTTA.

REPORT ON THE PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN INDIA; by J. E. O'CONNOR. Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 Annas.

NOTE ON LAC; by J. E. O'CONNOR; Revised Edition. Price, 8 As. packing and postage, 3 Annas.

VANILLA: ITS CULTIVATION IN INDIA; by J. E. O'CONNOR. Price, 8 Annas; packing and postage, 1 Anna.

CULTIVATION OF SILK IN INDIA; some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend Sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. GEOGHEGAN, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce; Foolscap folio, in stiff Cover. Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 Annas. New authorized edition, corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

MARSHALL, SONS, & CO. (LIMITED).

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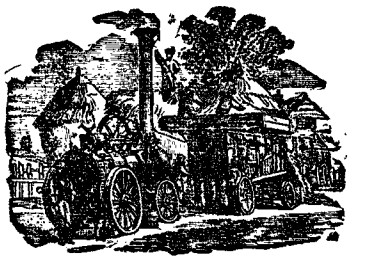

General Engineers, and Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES adapted for burning Coal, Wood, Straw Reeds, Cotton Stalks, and other vegetable matter as fuel.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES.

THRASHING, GRINDING, SAWING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

The whole of which embody specially important improvements, and are of the best possible construction.

M. S. & Co. also manufacture a

SPECIAL CLASS OF HIGH-PRESSURE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES on their Patent Principle, which, while combining the durability and efficiency of ordinary Portable Engines, are smaller, lighter, and much more economical in fuel.

M. S. & Co. were awarded

MEDAL FOR PROGRESS AND MEDAL FOR MERIT, Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1873.

GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1867.

First Prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and other leading Societies, with upwards of 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Money Awards.

CATALOGUES, with REVISED PRICE LISTS, in English, French, German, or Spanish, free on application.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO,

PREPARED BY

OHLENDORFF & Co.,

LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }
Price £14 per ton for 30 tons and upwards.
„ £15 „ under 30 tons.
Delivered Free at any of their Depôts in the United Kingdom.

TERMS.—CASH.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is, that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the Planter with a Guarantee of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest, and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

INDIGO.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will give the plant greater strength to resist unfavourable influences and the Planter in thus developing the crop will be amply repaid the cost of the manure by the increase and superior yield of Indigo.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

RICE.

We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.

We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will be highly esteemed as a Manure for Tea, and we recommend, say, 3 cwts. per acre, mixing the Dissolved Guano first with vegetable ashes or dry soil so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor, and exhausted by previous cropping, more Guano may be used with advantage.

SUGAR-CANE.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano produces heavy crops of well-matured Canes, rich in juice, yielding a high percentage of crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar-cane. A few trials of Dissolved Guano in comparison with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit in the increased production of sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano.

COTTON.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton Plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

JUTE.

3 to 4 cwts. Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano cannot fail to materially increase both the quantity and quality of this crop which is becoming of more commercial value every year.

RAPE AND LINSEED.

Colza and Flax exhaust the land very rapidly, and for this reason require liberal treatment with manure. Experience has shown that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is the most efficacious manure that can be used. Mixed with diluent as we recommend sow the Dissolved Guano broad-cast, and harrow it in with a light harrow about a week or a fortnight before the rape or linseed is sown. 4 cwts. of Dissolved Guano is a fair dressing per acre on land of average fertility. On poor soils 5 to 6 cwts. will give a more profitable return than a smaller dose.

OHLENDORFF & CO.—OFFICES: 15 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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MESSRS. EDE AND HOBSON, 23, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, AND KURRACHEE.

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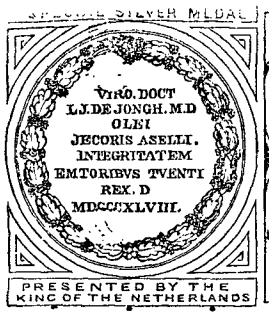

DR. DE JONGH'S

ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescsibed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects, I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion on DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2115.] Calcutta : Saturday, 25th September, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, October 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, *those of the 11th and 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, October 5th and 19th November 2nd and 16th.

„ Australia, October 16th and November 13th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

October 5, *Lombardy*, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, 450 H.-P.

„ 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.

The *Lombardy* will leave Garden Reach at 10-30 A. M. precisely, and proceed to Bombay, taking passengers for China and Australia. Homeward passengers will be transferred at Galle to the S. S. *Peshawur* (Capt. C. A. White 3782 tons 600 H. P. which will proceed thence direct to Southampton.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Friday 1st October.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand, 4th September* 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail Wednesday, 6th October.

THE "Trinacria" will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on Wednesday 6th October carrying a surgeon and Stewardess. This steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience having Superior First Class and exceptionally good second class accomodation.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Fortnightly Sailings—Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Monday
Trinacria	2107.424	„	„	6th Oct. Wednesday
Europa	2,277.424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
Utopia	2,731.678	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
India	2,290.500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.406	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular fortnightly Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 16, 1875.

Italian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

THE undermentioned Steamers of the Company, trading between Calcutta and Genoa (calling at Ceylon,) and taking cargo for the Mediterranean and Adriatic Ports, are intended to leave monthly.

Torino ..	1,010 tons nett register, 185 H. P.	To sail about 20th October.
Livorno ..	896 tons nett register, 160 H. P.	
Roma ..	1,120 tons nett register, 180 H. P.	
Genova ..	949 tons nett register, 160 H. P.	

NICOL FLEMING & CO.,
Agents.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 25rd August 1875.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during September and October 1875:—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 4th and 18th October.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 25th September, 11th and 25th October.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 25th September, 11th and 25th October.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 4th and 18th October.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG,, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 27th September and 28th October,

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 6th October.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE and CARWAR, 28th September, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 29th September, 13th and 27th October.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 27th September, 4th, 11th 18th and 25th October.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th October.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 8th October.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 23rd September and 21st October.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 22nd September and 20th October, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER, ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD. Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 2nd and 30th October.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 5th October, touching at KURRACHEE on 17th October.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 *15, 20, 25*, or *30* years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at *50, 55, 60* or *65* years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on *the participating scale.*

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra
premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	**£ 1,012,185**	**16 8**
Annual Income	...	**£ 172,151**	**18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... **£ 2,142,045 14 9**

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.,
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0 0
	Interest ..	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	.. ..	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras	.. ..	PARRY & CO.
Bombay	.. ..	REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo	.. ..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore	.. ..	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
Capital £2,000,000

Revenue.

Fire Premiums	£ 836,816
Life Premiums	„ 250,039
Interest	„ 162,680
	£ 1,249,535

Accumulated Funds £3,301,005

Invested Funds.

Capital	£ 391,752
Life Reserve	„ 1,873,020
Reserve Fund	„ 971,410
Undivided Profit	„ 64,823
	£ 3,301,005

Fire Department.

Policies of Insurance against fire upon dwelling-houses and other buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, are issued by the undersigned on behalf of the Company.

The rate on pucka-built bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

Life Department.

This Company offers the advantage of Fixed Bonuses occurring after five years annual payment of premium, *uncontingent* on profits. Policies are indisputable after five years. Claims are payable thirty days after admission. Annuities are granted on very favourable terms. The undersigned will issue Policies on behalf of the Company.

Agents in Bombay—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents in Calcutta—
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies :

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows :—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	4 „ „
12 „ „	..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

The National Guarantee and Surety-ship Association, Limited.

Head Office—28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*

Manager: GEO. TODD CHIENE.

The Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA :

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, isssues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July, 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 „ „	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	„
3 „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	„

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

Calcutta, 1875.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards :—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	„	„	„	„	6 „	„
5	„	„	„	„	12 „	„
5½	„	„	„	„	18 „	„
6	„	„	„	„	2 years' „	„

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying it writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposin Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Bank grants *Drafts* payable in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and in the principal Towns of all the *Australian* Colonies.

Circular Notes and *Letters of Credit* are also granted for the use of Travellers in the *East*, on the *Continent*, and to *Europe* overland.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochoowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, and Yokohama.

INTEREST

On current Deposit Amounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances up to Rupees one Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 10th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on the following days, *viz*, :—

On Wednesday the 29th September, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohalaya."

From Monday the 4th October, to Saturday the 16th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga poojah and Lucki poojah holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Monday the 4th, and Saturday the 16th October, both days inclusive, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 27th September.

By order of the Directors

(Sd.) R. HARDIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice to Mariners.

THE Floating Light Vessel, stationed at the entrance of the Mutlah River, which was removed in May last, has been replaced in the following position :—

Latitude 200·04' North,
Longitude 880·48' East,
in 11 fathoms,

A. BAKER,
Offg. Master Attendant.

Fort William,
Master Attendant's Office,
Calcutta, the 9th Sept. 1875.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain ; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

JAS. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

Agent for Engineering Stores and Materials,

BEGS to announce that he has established himself in Business as above, and solicits attention to the advantages which a long Practical Experience on extensive Public Works and Buildings in India, enable him to guarantee to Constituents and Employers, the most effective and economical workmanship and a quality of material best adapted for each purpose.

SCALE OF CHARGES for Surveys, Plans and Detailed Drawings, Specifications and Estimates, Personal Supervision and Superintendence, Procuring and Examining Tenders for Work, Arranging with Tradesmen and Contractors, Taking out Quantities, Measuring up Work and Certifying the Builders' Accounts, Commission on Stores, selected or purchased, &c, WILL BE MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 20, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

Notice to Creditors.

JAMES HERRIOT DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagee's powers Act 1866 (Act 28 of 1866) the Creditors and others having claims upon the estate of James Herriot, late of Nowgong in Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, who died at East Gordon in the country of Berwick in Scotland on or about the 26th day of February 1875, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of December 1875, to send Charles Kerr Herriot, the administrator of the property and credits of the said deceased to whom letters of administration were granted by the High Court at Calcutta on the 11th day of August last) to the care of his Calcutta Agents, Messrs. Macneill & Co., of No. 1 Lyon's Range in the Town of Calcutta their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and Notice is hereby further given that after the 31st day of December 1875 the administrator will distribute the assets of the said intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the administrator then has notice and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of distribution of the said assets.

Dated at Calcutta, the 13th September 1875,

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, & ROBERTS,

Solicitors for the Administrator.

For Sale in Tirhoot,

HALF Share in the TATTAREAH INDIGO CONCERN after the close of the current season.

For particulars, apply to

KETTLEWELL, BULLEN & CO.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

NOTICE.

Reduction in the Rates for Grain to Bombay.

THE Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st September next, the rates over this line, for grain only, when booked to Bombay from stations of railways beyond Jubbulpore and from stations of the Holkar State Railway, and also from stations between Jubbulpore and Khandwa and Nagpore and Badnera, all inclusive, will be reduced.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at any of the stations concerned, or to the undermentioned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

BY APPOINTMENT

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

WATSON & SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or
Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge,
E. I. R., Benga

Alliance Transport Company in Liquidation, Tirhoot.

NOTICE is hereby given that all debts due to the above Company will be received, and all debts due by the same Company paid, by the undersigned. All claims must be sent in before the 30th September next.

W. A. BROWNE,

LIQUIDATOR,

Public Accountant and Auditor,

6, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

SHEARWOOD & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.	Per doz.
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2 8	24 0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2 8	24 0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2 8	24 0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2 8	24 0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2 8	24 0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„	1 0	11 0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ...	„	0 8	5 8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„	0 8	5 8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„	0 8	5 8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,

1, GRANT'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.,A.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, "Limited."

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Funds in Government Securities only.

THE ORIENTAL PLAN,

Originated by this Company, combines all the Advantages of Life and Endowment Insurance,

AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

AGENTS WANTED IN BENGAL.

Send for Prospectuses to

H. M. MEHTA,

AGENT,

CALCUTTA,

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

COUNTER WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.

Flat Iron Weighing Machines for Casks, Cans, Bales, &c. &c. No. 600.

	10,	5,	20,	30,	cwt.
	30 by 30	42 by 34	36 by 36	40 by 40	Size of Plate.
Rs.	235,	310,	425,	510,	

Portable Machines with Back Rail for weighing Sacks, Bales, &c. &c., No. 112.

	5,	7,	10,	cwt.
	26 by 22	31 by 26	34 by 30	Platform.
Rs.	115,	140,	165,	each.

Dormant Weighing Machines, No. 100.

	16,	20,	25,	30,	40,	cwt.
	30 by 27	37 by 29	37 by 32	38 by 38	50 by 40	Platform.
Rs.	210,	250,	270,	310,	370,	

Portable Weighing Machines Mounted on Wheels, No. 102.

	3,	5,	7,	10,	cwt.
	22 by 24	26 by 22	26 by 26	30 by 30	Platform.
Rs.	75,	110,	125,	145	each.

Portable Weighing Machines, No. 105.

	20,	30,	40,	50,	cwt.
	38 by 34	38 by 35	42 by 40	54 by 51	Platform.
Rs.	260,	340,	410,	500	each.

Family Balances.

7lbs. by ½ oz. Oblong, Rs. 10-8 | 14lbs. by 1 oz. Rs. 10-8.

Counter Weighing Machines.

		1	2	3	4	
		7	14	28	56	lbs.
No. 888 K	Rs.	9-8	11-8	13-8	16	
„ 883 J	„	13-8	16	20	25	
„ 888 L	„	13-8	16	20	25	Copper
„ 883 G	„	9-8	11-8	13-8	16	Tin Pans.

Domestic Weighing Machines.

No. 500	7	14	28 lbs. Tin Pans
Rs.	14	17	21 each, complete with weights.

☞ *Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.*

"ROYAL TOURIST."

PUBLISHED FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY,

FROM 1ST NOVEMBER,

At 3, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

An issue of 500 *Copies already guaranteed. Subscription, Rs.* 25 *only, in advance.*

SINCE the ensuing season will inevitably be a most brilliant one, and as the appliances for producing magnificent Illustrations and splendid Letter-press in the Office of the ROYAL TOURIST will be unequalled in Asia, the Proprietors of that Journal will also publish every evening a paper entitled the

"ENTRE-ACTE."

This expensive and novel production will be devoted to illustrated descriptions of, and *critiques* upon, the Theatrical and Operatic World in the Metropolis of India during the season 1875-76. An issue of

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21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	8	0	16	0	0	8	8	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
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" Forks "	19	0	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
" Tea Spoons " each	11	0	15	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Salt "	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Egg "	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Mustd. "	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Soup Ladle "	2	8	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sauce "	2	8	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Fish Knives "	2	8	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Butter "	2	8	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Gravy Spoons "	4	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Sugar Sifters "	2	8	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2115.] Calcutta: Saturday, September 25, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Baptist Missionary Society has sustained a great loss in the recent death of two of its Missionaries. One of these, the Revd. John Sale, a man of long experience and of excellent ability, died in England whither he had gone to seek restoration of health. The other, the Revd. John Mintridge of Jessore, had but newly joined the Mission, and was engaged in the study of the Bengalee language. His progress had however been so satisfactory and his promise of usefulness was so bright, that his death is the occasion of great distress to all who knew him. Mr. Sale came out to India in 1849, and was at first associated with the Revd. J. C. Page in the Society's Mission at Burrisaul. After some years, he was transferred to the Mission in Jessore of which he took charge. Towards the end of 1858 he removed to Calcutta, where as Pastor of the Lall Bazar Church, Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, and a helper in every good work he was well known and greatly esteemed. It deserves particular mention, that in 1860 he was appointed by the Government of Bengal a member of the Indigo Commission, and gave unwearied attention to the duties involved in this appointment during its long session. On the final removal of Mr. Page from Burrisaul in 1868, Mr. Sale was requested by by his brethren to take charge of that Mission; and there his remaining days were spent until the end of 1873, when he returned to England in broken health. No particulars of his death have yet been received. It must have been somewhat sudden and unexpected, and was probably occasioned by heart disease from which he had for some years suffered.

The Society in connection with which these gentlemen so faithfully laboured, can ill afford to lose either the mature experience of the one or the youthful energy of the other. The great cause to which their lives were pledged, however, cannot fail to make progress. Men may, and must die; but God and Truth live and will triumph.

***

To shew how little trust can be placed in the vaticinations of military men concerning the progress of Russia in Asia, we may mention that it is now about 20 years, since General Jacob assured us that if arrangements for the defence of our North-West Frontier were not made by advancing to Quettah, "we should lose our Indian Empire within a generation of years." The impatience of the Army for active service, has had more to do with the perpetuation of this alarm, than any other cause. Our not driving every Russian back to the North of the Caucasian range, and making Georgia and the Caspian our frontier, was held by Jacob to be an enormous error (page 345, Views and Opinions.) Though fifty men of equal reputation advocated such views we should declare them to be insane. Military men seem to take leave of their senses when they come to this subject. We find it hard to believe that Sir Charles Napier held the same views as Jacob, but we are assured it was so. For Jacob was simply mad about his Sindh horsemen, and full of the notion of holding a great military and diplomatic command at the head of a force of his own organizing somewhere between the Bolan pass and the Caucasus. The line he would have had us seize is 2,000 miles as the crow flies from the frontier, but it was "an enormous error;" we are to understand that we did not seize this line in 1856. Another of these writers, Mr. Halliday, told us (1872) that this line should undoubtedly have been made our base of operations, "whereas Russia has now got it and is an overpowering strength on the Caspian." The whole of the Caucasus line ought to have been seized by Great Britain which would probably have enabled her to retain India! (page 138, *Retention of India.*) It is Mr. Halliday who tells us that Sir Charles Napier held this view. We ask the reader, who is not familiar with the question, simply to take up the map and look at it, when if he knows anything of military operations he will put it down in blank amazement at such counsels.

WE are now passing through the most critical season of the the year, for the crops. It matters little how favorable the previous months have been, if the rains fail us just now, at the period when the rice is coming into ear, and needs moisture for its proper development. We want no heavy rain after the 10th September, but a recurrence of showers during the weeks we are now passing through, sufficient to fill the rice and give promise of its coming to maturity. Upon the whole, prospects are favorable throughout the country, in spite of much local damage from floods. Sindh appears to be the only part of India where there has been any drought this season; great damage to the *Kharif* crops in that province being reported, owing to the fall of the river and consequent failure of the Canals. Three weeks more of moderate showers will give the country an abundant harvest; three weeks of drought would bring back scarcity once more, and spoil the prospect of next spring's wheat harvest.

***

THE young Nizam will meet the Prince of Wales at Bombay after all, if we may trust what the Bombay papers say. If he does so, it will not modify in the least our sense of the error committed in requiring the attendance of the child: for the facts are really as stated by us last week. Very extreme pressure must we are certain have been put upon the Minister, to obtain the acquiescence of the Hyderabad Court in this arrangement. For we can think of no inducement sufficient to have overcome the dread with which the journey was regarded, unless it were a hint that "the Berars" might probably be the reward of the child's appearance. We shall not conceal our conviction of the gravity of the step which the Supreme Government has taken. For we are satisfied that the attendance of the young Prince, if he really has promised to attend, has been secured by a course of conduct that will not bear the light. And we say this advisedly. Our relations with the native princes are so unsatisfactory, that an open scandal of some kind or other that will force the question on the attention of Parliament, has even become desirable, and we more than suspect that our Foreign office will have furnished it in this incident, if it be really true that the Nizam's ministers have at last accepted the invitation. It was a profound error to have given such an invitation at all, but it will be a far worse one to deal with, if it turns out—as we fear it will—that downright terrorism and threats have been employed to rescue the Foreign office from the false position in which its own incapacity had placed it. By its own error it brings matters into a position from which escape with complete dignity is difficult, and then forces the solution most agreeable to itself, at all hazards.

***

THE *Englishman* is right we fear when it ascribes the bitterness with which every act of Sir Douglas Forsyth has been assailed to some personal hostility to that officer in the department with which he is specially connected. Whatever view we may take of the success or otherwise of the Burmah Mission, it certainly is not fair to make Sir Douglas Forsyth responsible for its issue, as he seems to have accomplished all he was really sent to do.

***

IF Sir Richard Temple does not disassociate himself promptly from all complicity in the proceedings of the municipal Commissioner, it is not Mr. Hogg only that the present bad municipal weather will bring to grief. A very simple incident in the administration has now assumed the dimensions of a scandal, and the atmosphere is charged with all the elements of a heavy storm. We have never been violent admirers of Municipal institutions in India, but it would be sheer insolence to affect any disrespect for the body of gentlemen in this city, who have gathered around Mr. Roberts, and are bent upon making him the Vice-Chairman of the Bench of Justices, from a full and honest conviction that he is the proper man to fill the office. These gentlemen form the very heart and substance of the Bench. They are the only men who take any real interest in Municipal affairs, or who ever

have taken any interest therein; and if Sir Richard Temple allows these gentlemen, to whom the community owes so much, to be swamped by the discreditable following that Mr. Hogg beckons to these meetings, when he has some dirty business or other to carry over their heads, it is not Mr. Hogg only that will suffer from the scandal. We are living in days, when conduct so unscrupulous as that which Mr. Hogg is shewing in his attempt to carry the election in a way that will be agreeable to himself is, to put it very mildly, not safe. The Commissioner plainly does not care a brass farthing who is made Vice-Chairman, so long as Mr. Roberts is not. Having supported in office to the last, a man whom the public conscience finally compelled him to remove, he now plainly does not care, we say, in the least what character his successor may bear. If it had rested with Mr. Hogg, the Justices would on Wednesday have elected to the vacant office, a man declared to be of damaged character. He *tried* to get him elected; went to the meeting for the very purpose of getting him elected; and had summoned his whole "rag, tag and bob tail following" to assist him. And had it not been for the ready wittedness of Kristodas Pal he would have succeeded. The Justices should at once demand Mr. Hogg's retirement. He is plainly not fit to hold the appointment. He seems to have no sense of responsibility whatever. There is a Municipal hurricane gathering; and we advise Sir Richard to give it as wide a berth as the law of storms can suggest to him.

***

ALTHOUGH the new Punjab Judicature Act was made law in a hurry and declared to be in force from the moment it was passed, the ardour of the local authorities seems to have cooled somewhat over the matter. The only parties who as yet have benefitted by it are the rural Tahsildars, whose civil work has been taken over by the Munsifs. The principal object therefore of the measure, the relieving the Deputy Commissioners of appeals, has not yet been accomplished. This relief was to be given by the new class of judicial Assistants, with regard to whose appointment there is a hitch. The matter has unfortunately got mixed up with the Civilian "grievance" of small pay. The appointment of twenty-six judicial Assistants, and allowances for that number of covenanted civilians have been duly passed by the Finance Dep. but some of the best judicial officers in the Province are uncovenanted men, judges of the Small Cause Courts, who were long since told that their judgeships were secure. But these Small Cause Courts are now to be abolished. The men are eminently qualified for the new Assistantships; but if appointed they cannot draw the allowances which the covenanted men of the same standing would receive. It is this hitch we believe that delays the superior appointments being made. The matter has been referred to the Supreme Government which has not yet vouchsafed an answer; while the local belief is that the proposal is missing from the Home Secretary's box. In the mean time, the Government saves the new allowances which though sanctioned from April 1st cannot now be drawn until next month at the earliest. Mr. Melvill's being summoned to Simla may be the means of the matter being finally settled one way or another.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes from Sylhet: Serious subsidencies and land slips have lately taken place in the village of Cherra in the vicinity of the Khassi Hills. Several deaths are reported and many houses have been engulfed. The whole neighbourhood was convulsed in the late Earthquake and the hills seemed about to divide asunder. Water and steam streamed from the breach, which closed up again. A few months previously, half the village was accidentally burnt down with great loss of property. The houses are structures of bamboo and grass, upon "cellars" wrought in stone, where the people keep all their property of value. The village which contains some 1,500 houses and 7,000 inhabitants is built on a very abrupt slope, and extends from the base (which is level with the plains) to a height of 1,500 feet. This is one of the largest villages in the Hills and the most picturesque. The villagers are experts in litigation, and combine the bad characteristics both of the astute Bengalee and the mountaineer. The rainfall this season is exceptionally scanty, and the weather unhealthy. Dysentery and fever are very prevalent. A short time ago it was discovered that the fish in the Soormah river and its tributaries were infested with a small red grub. The disease extends into the hill streams also, and orders have been issued to stop their being brought into any of the markets, as a great number of the people have suffered and died in consequence."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Has the paper currency in India no-"thing to do with the depreciation of silver? It is admitted that "the abundant supply of this metal occurring at the same time that "a gold coinage is being adopted in most civilized countries and so "diminishing the demand for *it*, has lowered its price in the market, "and it is thus sent to India already much depreciated. By main-"taining a paper currency representing this reduced value are we "not adding fuel to fire?" The question thus raised is of considerable importance, and has been before our own minds from the first introduction of a State paper currency into India. In a country like this, the effect upon prices of an increase in the quantity of money afloat therein would seem to be very *direct*. And that effect will be produced by paper as much as by *metallic* currency. Every issue of notes unrepresented by bullion will tend to raise prices, just as surely as a mint issue of so many lacs of rupees. It was maintained by Hume in his Essay on Money that an advance of prices must follow the introduction of more money into any country; while Adam Smith held that any addition to the currency in excess of what the country required, would find its way abroad, leaving prices unchanged. The truth or otherwise of these opinions would appear to depend upon the peculiar circumstances of the community in which the increase takes place. Where, as in Europe, an increase or diminution in the quantity of money afloat in the community is effected mainly by banking and discount operations, it is hard to say what precise effects upon prices will follow from either. Speaking generally, we may say that when money is abundant, prices will be high; but the term *money* is so mixed up with, and so covers the term *credit*, that we may have prices rising in spite of a steadily diminishing quantity of money. The effect upon prices of an increased issue of money, in a poor country like this, where discounting and banking are almost unknown will be far more direct and cognizable. The question is a very difficult and intricate one, but there is no doubt we think that every issue of Government notes in India must tend to raise prices. And by *tend*, we mean directly tend to such increase. The power of issuing such notes is therefore an engine that judiciously used may work immense good and it must be worked very injudiciously we think to do much harm. Meantime it is certainly true that every note issued in the country tends to raise prices to the disadvantage of all fixed incomes and obligations.

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IN reply to our statement that "there is no mint price of silver in India," the *Indian Daily News* points out that, "the provi-"sions of the Bank Act of 1844, and those of the Indian Act "of 1861 *to provide for a Government Paper Currency*, are almost "precisely similar as regards the obligatory purchase of bullion. "Under the English Act all persons whatever are entitled to "demand, from the issue department of the Bank of England, "bank notes in exchange for standard gold bullion, at the rate "of £3-17-9 per ounce, and similarly under the 9th Section of "the Indian Act, parties are entitled to demand currency notes "from the Paper Currency Department, in exchange for 'standard "silver bullion, or foreign silver coin, computed according to "such standard, at the rate of 979 rupees per thousand tolahs "of standard silver fit for coinage,' which rate *is the Mint price* "of silver in India, as £3-17-9-*per oz.* is the Mint price of gold "in England."

This is true: but it is not what the writer in the *Pioneer* meant. It is doubtfully wise, moreover, to import the term "Mint price" into India at all; for it is very misleading. The currency law of both countries gives a right to the holder of gold or silver of standard quality to have it declared so much money, weight for weight, upon payment of a small seignorage. By a fiction, we call this a *sale* of the metal to the Mint at a fixed price; whereas it is simply the conversion, at private option, of so much private bullion into money, weight for weight, at a small fixed charge of seignorage. While this private option lasts, it is a fiction to speak of the Mint price of bullion in either country. One of the main objections to the Bank Act lies in the fact that it has done away with all distinction between bullion and money, by empowering the holders of the former to make and unmake the money of the country at their pleasure, whereas the increase or diminution of the currency should be a State act. There was a real *Mint* price of bullion before this option existed: but it is only a fiction to speak of it now, when all the bullion in the country is potential money, and may be at any moment declared so, weight for weight, on payment of a small fixed charge. A ton of standard silver bullion means simply a ton of rupees less 2 per cent of the weight for seignorage, and to speak of a "Mint price" of silver under such circumstances is only to mislead.

IT is almost permissible to ask whether Roman Catholicism in some of its aspects can properly be called Christianity at all? The venerable Newman himself tells us, that he has never yet been able to reconcile himself fully to some phases of the devotion with which the Romish Church regards the Blessed Virgin. Cardinal Manning on the other hand, with the true zeal of a pervert, has no difficulty with any part of the system whatever, and seems to find almost a morbid satisfaction in insisting upon what many Roman Catholics themselves speak of with reserve. Preaching a few weeks ago upon the Assumption of the Virgin he described the death of the Virgin, and the disappearance of her body from the grave on the third day—the growth of flowers, the melody as of angelic strains, and the fragrance, not of earth testifying to the mystery and glory of her Assumption. The Cardinal said that these things were written in the heart of the Church, the true Scripture. The word written by the Holy Ghost was only a part of the Word, but the heart of the Church was written within and without by the same Spirit; and the Church had thus been taught to believe that Mary the Mother of God was assumed to the glory of God, not in soul alone, as the saints also were, but in body also; so that she was now on the right hand of her Son, as He was on the right hand of His Father. He then proceeded to adduce various reasons for the belief in the doctrine of the Assumption—reasons which, he said, were so convincing that *he could not understand how any man with the faith of a Christian could hesitate to believe with entire faith the glory of Blessed Mary* :—

First, it was incredible that she who had known no sin could suffer the corruption of death. A second reason for the Assumption was that she had ministered to the Son of God of her substance, so that, as a saint of the Church had said, "He is what she is, and she is what He is." Her substance He took; and, deifying it, He elevated it to a condition above the conditions of nature. It would be impossible to believe that she who had been, by the Divine right of her Son, assumed to be with Him in His kingdom, should be with Him in spirit only. It could not square or harmonise with the true views of that blessed body in which He took His manhood, and in which He reigned over heaven and earth, that it should lie in the grave. No. She stood there the Queen of angels and of saints, with a dignity and sanctity exceeding theirs, and with an essential glory also exceedingly theirs in proportion as her sanctity exceeds theirs. She was the Queen of Heaven, the second Eve.

Cardinal Manning must know how all this jars upon multitudes of minds. But a sort of desperate hope seems to be indulged by these men that the mind of Europe is to be stormed by audaciously representing the superstitions of by-gone ages as vital truths of Christianity. While the venerable and learned Dollinger is denouncing these superstitions all round, Cardinal Manning cannot sufficiently proclaim his ardent belief in them all.

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SOME of our readers may like to see the official correspondence concerning the Commissioner of Jhansie, in the matter of the outlaw Randhir Singh :—

From A. Howell, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India, to Sect., Govt. N.-W. P., dated Simla, 11th August 1875.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 388, dated 26th May last, with enclosures, including a protest from Colonel J. Davidson Deputy, Commissioner, Jhansi, against the charges, imbecility and cowardice which he considers to be conveyed in the 13th para. of the resolution of the N.-W. P. Government dated 4th idem, on the subject of the failure to capture the outlaw Randhir Singh.

2nd. In your letter No. 387 of the 26th May, it was pointed out to Colonel Davidson that the Resolution in question was limited to the expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to Colonel Davidson's negligence; and it was added, with regard to the charge of cowardice, that the Lieutenant-Governor "is quite prepared to disclaim the slightest wish to throw any doubt whatever in Colonel Davidson's courage." The Governor General in Council is satisfied that no such imputation was intended. The facts of the case in no way brought into question Colonel Davidson's courage, and the 10th and the subseqent part of the 13th paras. of the Resolution clearly distinguish the part of the failure for which he was responsible. It is clear, therefore, that in the passage complained of carelessness only was intended to be imputed to Colonel Davidson.

3rd. It is only right, however, that an officer in Col. Davidson's position should be keenly sensitive to any imputation which may be supposed, however erroneously to be thrown upon his courage and therefore I am to request that your letter of 26th May with enclosures from and to Colonel Davidson, together with this letter, may be published in the Gazette of the N.-W. P.

4th. The Government of India agree with His Honor in considering that Colonel Davidson was negligent in the performance of his duty, and they regret that he should have rendered himself liable to just censure on this account.

(Sd.) A. HOWELL,
Secy. Govt. of India.

No. 493.

From Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P., to Col. J. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner Jhansie, dated Naini Tal, 25th August 1875.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 387 dated 26th May, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of a letter from the Govt. of India in reply to your protest against the charges of imbecility and cowardice which you consider to have been implied in the Resolution of this Govt. dated 4th May 1875, regarding the Jhansi outlaw.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as you have already been informed, had not the slightest intention of imputing to you anything beyond negligence in the performance of your duty. But while the Lieutenant-Governor is still of opinion that the terms of the Resolution of 4th May were not open to the construction you have put upon them, an opinion in which the Govt. of India has now expressed its concurrence, he desires to express his regret that any such misunderstanding should have occurred, and to repeat that the words "imbecility and cowardice" were not applicable to you, as His Honor has never thought of calling into question your general capacity and courage.

(SD.) J. MACKINTOSH,
Officiating Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

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THAT the silly season is well set in has become painfully evident. Our newspapers are getting singularly devoid of news and one of our daily local contemporaries has devoted a long leader to prove that Anglo-Indian ladies are not after all types of the demi-monde. Surely dissipating phantoms called up by the author of Dustypore and Florence Marryatt, is a tyrannous use of a giant's strength. We do not pay our contemporary the bad compliment of supposing that he thinks the type of English ladies in India portrayed in these books to be the usually received one, either at home or in India.

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IN the list of American failures, announced by the mail as the result of Duncan, Sherman, and Co's suspension, we observe the firm of Ford and Co., the publishers of Mr. Beecher's books. The suspension is attributed to the falling off in the public demand for those publications, particularly the "Life of Christ."

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THERE seems to be a growing tendency amongst Companies at home, to raise the money they require by debentures in preference to the issue of shares, a tendency that speaks well, we suppose, for the solid character of their enterprise as a whole. The following figures are taken from a return of the capital, proposed to be raised by Railway and other Bills brought before Parliament in the last nine years :—

	No. of Bills.	By Shares. £	By Loan. £	Total. £
Return for 1866	634	125,638,785	49,851,861	175,490,646
„ 1867	321	24,947,447	17,691,328	42,638,775
„ 1868	228	15,269,990	9,937,366	25,207,356
„ 1869	212	17,756,335	11,465,371	29,221,706
„ 1870	244	14,202,271	9,474,228	23,676,499
„ 1871	280	18,827,365	10,891,825	29,719,190
„ 1872	304	57,803,590	28,641,241	86,444,831
„ 1873	334	60,112,250	26,781,693	86,893,943
„ 1874	281	43,763,000	19,602,240	63,365,240
„ 1875	266	29,746,194	20,198,113	49,944,307

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A VERY extraordinary Bull of the present Pope, issued privately in 1866, has just seen the light. The Italian Government as every one knows, has been obliged to legislate exceptionally for Sicily; and a very wide-reaching measure was proposed by the Ministry. Pressed by opponents, and by friends who thought the Bill too sweeping, the Government was obliged to tell the truth. It seems then that the Mafia and Camorra organizations have honey-combed society and all classes, including judges, police, brigands, and beggars; the root of the evil lying in the action of the priesthood. The old Bourbon officials, whom the Government have continued in office, merely do what the Vatican enjoins. The system has been in operation for 300 years, but the notorious "Bull, of Composition" was renewed it seems by the present Pope in 1866. The Ultramontane journals denied the existence of the Bull but have been silent since the text was published *verbatim* in the daily papers. The Bull arranges for the compounding of any sin, or crime, against either person, or property, at a fixed price. It is a penal code used by confessors who for a money equivalent absolve the thief, murderer, or worse, from his crimes. The sinner confesses his sin, but says that he either does not know the sufferer or cannot make restitution, when he purchases one of these fly-sheet Bulls, signs his name, pays a portion of the ill-gotten goods to the Church, and returns to his home, retaining the rest, with a good conscience. The Church it is

said gets about 30 per cent. in this way, leaving 70 to the malefactor. We take this statement from Strahan's *Evangelical Christendom*. If it is a Protestant lie; the guilt of it is very great.

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In Mr. Price's recent memoir of the Chuar rebellion of 1794 he tells us that a perusal of the local records from which he has compiled his narrative suggests the discreditable disinclination of the authorities, civil and military, to proceed in person to quell the disturbances. "There were living in Midnapore all together—if not continuously, certainly at different times—Messrs. Imhoff (Collector), Ernst (the Assistant Collector), Gregory (Judge-Magistrate), Law (Assistant Magistrate), the Surgeon, and several European Commissioned Officers belonging to the Native Infantry Regiment located there; yet I do not observe that a single European went out on any but two or three isolated occasions, though in several instances the Chuars brought their devastations up to the very doors of the residents. The conflagration of burning villages and the shouts of the robbers were frequently seen and heard in the station, but no gentleman volunteered to go in person to lead the sepoys to the charge. The deputation of a few of whom, under the command of a havildar, was all the assistance that the ryots obtained. In these days of breech-loaders, half a dozen Europeans would have been a match for twenty times the number of Chuars. Of course with the imperfect nature of the weapons of that day, it could not be expected that Europeans would fruitlessly rush into danger, but I should have expected that the European officers of the station would have, in some instances at least, courted and met an attack in person and repulsed their assailants. I wonder that no one European officer, civilian or military, with the exception of perhaps Lieutenant Gill, owned to that sensation of joyous excitement most young men feel now-a-days in field sports, or in any pursuit where there is an element of danger. I think most of us, had we lived in 1799, would have counted it better sport had we bagged a marauding Chuar, reeking with blood and spoils, than the largest bear that the Midnapore jungles can produce." The Mr. Imhoff who figures in this passage, we suppose must have been a son of the Baroness Imhoff whom Warren Hastings married and who, whatever her faults, was a woman of excellent parts and in some respects of fine character.

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We learn from a note lately received from the settlement officer at Midnapore that an attempt was made as early as 1799 to naturalize the potatoe in Bengal but that from a maund of seed sown in that year at Midnapore, one maund twelve seers only were obtained owing, to the soil having been allowed to fall out of cultivation. Potatoes are rarely seen in Midnapore even now we believe, but the Collector thinks the crop might grow on high land.

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The *Indian Church Gazette* says that a very strange graces follows the terminal dinners of Clement's Inn. After dinner is over, the members and guests rise on the removal of the white cloth; and before the president of the second table the butler put four loaves adhering to each other by their kissing crusts. Taking the mass of bread in his hand, the president slowly raises it above his head to the full reach of his arm, and after a pause brings it down with a thundering whack on the oak table. A second and third time it is done. Then before strangers have had time to recover from their astonishment, the president has thrown the bread, so that it slides spins down to the bottom of the long table, when it is caught up by the butler, who instantly runs out of the hall with it in his outstretched arms. The grace is wholly typical. The four loaves represent the four Gospels. The three elevations are in honor of the Blessed Trinity. The manner of casting the bread indicates the liberality with which the Bread of Life was given for mankind, the alacrity with which the butler leaves the hall, and the readiness with which zealous servants hasten to distibute the Bread of Spiritual Knowledge to those who hunger for it. The date of it is unknown, but it undoubtedly sprang from devout feeling and sentiment."

COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS, BENGAL.

The energies of Sir Richard Temple whatever adverse critics may say, are far from being exhausted in running up and down, and to and fro, in his province and his artistic efforts are we presume but the graceful relaxations of a mind usually occupied with problems of statesmanship. The education problem, among others, has been "carefully considered." In calling attention, some time ago, to his education policy, we remarked that he had not attempted to introduce any startling novelties but that, though observing the broad lines of policy previously marked out, he was no mere imitator. We were speaking at that time of primary education. We have now before us his minute on "High" Education, to use his own term, and the same remark is equally appropriate. He does not propose to revolutionize or to alter, in any respect, the nature of the high education that is now given, or the system pursued in giving it. But he proposes to make it, such as it is, more easily accessible to all his subjects, and at the same time to teach them the importance of self-help in their efforts to obtain it. These are in general terms—the two objects which he sets before him in the minute under consideration, and notwithstanding our doubts about the real worth of the higher education that is given in our Colleges, we are inclined to sympathize with the former object, as we do most heartily with the latter. We are not among those who seek to underrate Sir Richard's zeal in behalf of education. He is honestly anxious to diffuse its blessings, as equally as may be over the province, and the method he has adopted in so doing is unquestionably judicious.

We shall briefly indicate the nature and extent of the want he discerns, and the manner in which he proposes to supply it. Central and Eastern Bengal are well supplied with Colleges. Those at the Presidency, at Hooghly, and at Dacca are in need of nothing save an increased number of students in the higher classes. The Kishnagur and Berhampore Colleges were reduced to the rank of High Schools, but the restoration of the former is at present under consideration, and like measure will be meted out to Berhampore if the friends of the College can raise a certain amount of funds as has been done at Kishnagur. The present wants of Behar are satisfactorily supplied by the Patna College, and the want of a college which has been felt in Orissa is to be supplied by the conversion of the High School at Cuttack into a College, the proportion of funds required from private subscription having been already raised. It is in Northern Bengal, Chota Nagpore, and Chittagong that the want of Colleges is still deeply felt, and the proposals in the minute have reference to these localities. Sir Richard points out the importance of some of the districts of Northern Bengal, such as Rungpore and Dinagepore, and, seeing that the railway is about to bring civilization among the inhabitants, thinks it time that they were provided with high education to enable them to make use of their new advantages. Whether the conversion of a certain proportion of the people into B. A's is likely to help these localities much in the way indicated may be doubtful, but is apparently not so to Sir Richard, and here we are led to notice what is at once the strength and weakness of high education in this country. Why does His Honor conclude that a College education is necessary for these districts? Because "it is often difficult to find natives of this region sufficiently educated for the higher posts for which they would otherwise be eligible." This then is what is meant by enabling the people to make due use of the advantages of civilization—to educate a few of them up to such a standard as shall fit them to hold certain offices under Government. This is the aim of the high education which our Government provides, and Sir Richard proposes to extend in the interests of civilization. And here we say, lies the strength of high education among the natives of this country; for there will always be found students for a curriculum whose goal promises to be Government employment. And here also lies its weakness, for while such is the chief, if not the only, aim of the students, a power of passing certain examinations will be all they will seek at College. And experience has abundantly proved that such a power can be acquired without the true mental training which is ever the object of high education where it is not prostituted to unworthy aims. On this subject we shall probably have more to say. We proceed to observe that it is to meet the same deficiency that Sir Richard proposes to extend the blessings of higher education to Chota Nagpore. "Hardly ever has a native of that province passed the First Arts examination or taken a university degree, and it is notoriously difficult to find natives of that province sufficiently educated for the higher posts for

which they might otherwise be eligible." It sounds better—although the difference is perhaps only verbal—to hear that the inhabitants of Chittagong have themselves expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor a desire for increased facilities for obtaining a higher education, and to this desire Sir Richard now proposes to respond.

Let us now see the method he proposes to adopt, and with this we have no fault to find. In every case, Government will act only to supplement voluntary local effort. Where a zillah school is to be raised to the status of a High School, or a High School to the status of a College, a third of the expenses must first be provided or guaranteed from fees and voluntary contributions, and on this condition Government will supply the remaining two thirds—the necessary minimum of expenditure being fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor. With the proportion to be provided by Government in the experimental stage of the undertaking, we are not disposed to quarrel, though it is too great as a permanent grant-in-aid, and unless a gradual reduction be contemplated is surely inconsistent with the declared policy of the Indian Government. We are, however, pleased to see so decided an adoption of the principle that voluntary local effort is the prime essential in any undertaking to supply the higher education which is desired. In the manner which we have indicated it is proposed to raise the High School at Rajshahye to the position of a College, at an expenditure for two years of Rs. 13,000 and the zillah schools at Rungpore, Ranchee, and Chittagong to the position of High Schools at an expenditure for two years of Rs. 7,500 each. The total cost to Government for two years will thus be Rs. 23,500, or two thirds of the whole. If the object aimed at be merely to provide native officials for the Government in the several localities, it may perhaps he doubted if the game is worth the powder and shot, but if we may look upon the project as a step toward the attainment of the real object of higher education, the contemplated expenditure is certainly not extravagant.

We cannot however avoid expressing some regret that Sir Richard Temple should employ words, as he does in this minute, without any corresponding meaning, and so raise expectations at the commencement which are not met by anything in the sequel. "Much," he says, "as the Government of Bengal may be convinced of the need of extending and elevating primary education, it is equally convinced of the need of extending and *elevating* high education also. Much as high education may have established itself in Bengal it has not spread itself nearly enough. Superior as the high education may be to anything which existed in former times, *it is yet far from being high enough, and ought, if possible, to be rendered higher still.* The best informed Bengalees will probably admit that high education in Bengal, greatly as it may have advanced, needs much further progress both as regards *quality* and quantity." From these preliminary sentences we are justified in inferring that something more is contemplated by the Lieutenant-Governor than merely the desirability of extending high education, such as it now is, to those localities which are not properly provided with it. He insists upon the need of elevating as well as extending high education. The sentences are so carefully balanced, have about them such an air of calm statesmanlike deliberation, and are so explicit—almost indeed to redundancy—that even those who know how pliant a slave language is to Sir Richard Temple, may be excused for anticipating that the proposals which are to follow will refer to something more than simple extension. But they do not. We have given above the whole drift of the minute, which while it sets forth a good practical scheme for the extension of high education, makes not a single proposal for rendering it "higher still." After telling us, in a fine-sounding introduction, that high education "needs much further progress both as regards quality and quantity," we have certain proposals to increase the quantity, but not a hint about improving the quality. The sentences we have quoted are merely words, and not intended, so far as the sequel shows, to mean anything in particular. And this is a pity because the need which the practical part of the minute ignores is far more painfully apparent to all of us, than the need which it is proposed to supply. It may, or it may not, be desirable to increase the number of Colleges and, as a consequence, the number of University graduates. On this point opinion is divided, and there are many who think that Government has already done too much in this direction, and ought rather to bend its energies to the task of perfecting its system of primary education. At the same time it has become too evident that a multitude of graduates are being manufactured at our colleges at considerable expense who can in no true sense be called highly educated men. The superficial smattering of knowledge that is acquired for the mere purpose of passing certain examinations that are supposed to open the door to certain offices, is in no true sense high education. We alluded to this subject in a recent issue, while referring to a paper by a *Native* in the *Pioneer*, and it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here. But we unhesitatingly say that it is more imperative that something should be done to improve the *quality* than to increase the quantity of the higher education. But for this we need more than an energetic administrator or an able writer of circumlocutionary minutes. A real statesman is needed, and even for a real statesman, the task would probably be a difficult one. We are by no means surprised that Sir Richard Temple should shrink from it, but then why does he raise our expectations by such an elaborate statement of a need for the supply of which he has not a single proposal to make? We are too forcibly reminded of the gigantic pictorial representations in front of a travelling menagerie which used to flatter our boyish eyes with the hope of seeing so many wonderful animals which, after we had entered, we searched for in vain. May we expect another minute to justify the introductory sentences of this one?

THE NEW ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

IT is a happy circumstance for the ryots of Bombay, that Mr. Pedder is acting Secretary in the Land Revenue department of the Presidency, at a time when so much uncertainty exists as to the prices of agricultural produce in the immediate future. The assessment which the land will bear, depends so largely upon the price of the common food staples of the country, that we have long felt and expressed our doubts of the wisdom of attempting to settle the rates for so long a period as 30 years. Thus the revised assessments in the Poonah Collectorate are not yet eight years old, while the local Government deems it necessary to reduce the rates so recently imposed from the fear that the estimate of the probable average of prices on which the rates were based, is likely to prove too high. It is not needful to recapitulate the considerations which led the Government to decide on the rates of assessment now in force. Suffice it to say that the Secretary of State, 1868, approved of them, in the following terms :—

> "No room is left to doubt that the new rates have been fixed at an amount fully justified by the improved circumstances of the district and even below that which the average prices of the last few years may have seemed to require."

Since the revised settlement was introduced however, and this despatch was received, prices have fallen greatly, and there seems to be strong probability that they will range lower than was anticipated when the rates were fixed. It is this uncertainty that invests the proposal to settle the land revenue in perpetuity with so fatal an aspect. Indeed we have long been of the conviction that even 30 years is far too long a term, and that the rates should be subject to re-adjustment every ten years, if not oftener. Having taken a somewhat prominent part in the discussion of this question, we think it right to say that we hail with satisfaction the action of the local Government in this matter, as there is no fear whatever of the interests of the State being sacrificed while they are in Mr. Pedder's keeping. What we would deprecate however, is the giving any pledge that these lowered rates are to last for 30 years. At this moment, there is every reason to believe that the fall in the value of silver will cause an important rise in prices within a few years throughout India, while other causes are at work to augment the rise. We object to these long leases, on the ground that they are dangerous both to the cultivator and to the State. Should prices fall heavily during the term, the ryot may be hopelessly impoverished before relief comes, while on the other hand should

they rise very materially, a term of 30 years gives a sort of prescriptive title to the cultivator to hold at the prevailing rates. We have pointed all this out over and over again, and the remedy. The leases should not be interfered with by any attempt at a re-survey, but the rates of assessment might be reviewed every seven or ten years, and lowered or raised by simple proclamation according to the course of prices. Under such a system, the leases might even be made perpetual without ruin to the State. The objection to so doing is that other causes will be sure to affect the value of land in a country only just beginning to shew progress like India, e g. notably from the improvement of communications therein. It is simply impatience of the natural course of things that demands permanence in any arrangements whatever concerning the land. The matter is in very safe hands in so far as Western India is concerned, and we should be glad to hear that Government had made a "perpetual settlement" of Mr. Pedder in the Revenue department of that Presidency.

A SUMPTUARY LAW FOR MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

A MOVEMENT appears to be on foot in Behar, for curtailing the extravagant expenditure at present attendant upon native marriages, and a deputation is said to have recently waited upon a high official in the district, soliciting his personal influence in behalf of the movement. The *Lucknow Witness* cannot see why it should be considered beyond the scope of Government to attempt something in the matter. "It has not refused to interfere with important socia "customs which sacrificed or imperilled life. And that inter- "ference has been attended with the best results. Why then "may it not interpose to prohibit or restrict a custom which "though it may leave life intact, with despotic force strips "existence of nearly all that makes it worth having, which "entails perpetual bankruptcy, wretchedness, and ruin. It is "largely owing to long oppression at the hands of its Govern- "ments that this people lack the stamina and independence "to carry out such reforms unaided. Can it be counted any "more than fair that Government should lend a hand to help "in a movement, whose triumph, we are persuaded, would be "welcomed by nearly all, and would be an enormous benefit "to the country."

May we suggest to the native press that this is eminently a question for them to determine; for although sumptuary laws have long been considered to be opposed to the principles of political economy, those principles assume the existence of a condition of things very different from that which prevails in India. We have frequently ridden these "principles" to death in our application of them, and it is not clear to ourselves that Government might not do something to deliver the people from the *thraldom in* which they are held, and the ruin in which they are involved, by a custom which it is impossible for the people to violate individually, without subjecting themselves to social ostracism. The failure of our own sumptuary laws was attributable to the fact that they were an attempt to fetter the discretion of the people, in matters in which they desired to be free. Mr. Froude has indeed suggested that the ancient sumptuary enactments of England were not meant to be enforced, but were issued rather as authoritative declarations of what wise and good men considered right. There is plainly a wide difference in principle, between taxing the wearing of silks, and skins, and furs, or attempting to regulate the dress of the ladies, as the Scottish Parliament once did to save the purses of the "puir gentleman their husbands and fathers;" and the attempt to subvert a tyrannous fashion under which the people *groan, and from which they would* fain be delivered. The attempt to put down luxury by legislative enactment is one thing: the effort to deliver a people from an expenditure they would gladly escape, another and very different thing. As every one knows, sumptuary laws abounded in ancient legislation, but we think it will be found that they were directed against wilful and voluntary extravagance, and were designed to repress a luxury of living that was held to be fatal to the spirit of a people. Thus at an early period of Roman history, the Censors to whom was entrusted the care of the public morals, punished with the *notatio censoria* all persons guilty of luxurious living, and as the love of luxury grew with foreign conquest and the increase of wealth, enactments were passed with the object of restraining it. Now it is against sumptuary laws of this nature, that political economy pronounces. Governmental interference to assist the people of India to free themselves from the intolerable burden which their marriage customs entail upon them, might be wise, as the Lucknow paper suggests. But such a question is eminently one for discussion and settlement in the native papers, and we recommend it therefore to their attention. It is they only, that can tell us how such an attempt on the part of the State would be received; and in particular the extent to which interference should go and the shape it might take. No people certainly ever were in a happier state in many respects than the people of India. The attitude of the Govern-, ment towards them is that of honest, patient waiting to be told what legislation they really desire. The Indian Government is in advance of the governed a long way, and is entitled on this ground alone, if on no other, to something like loyalty from them. Thus if they think a sumptuary law affecting marriage would be of help to them, and can show what it should be, and how it is likely to benefit them, they will get it as a matter of course; and it is of very few Governments that such praise can honestly be given. We have long been of opinion that a marriage tax would be a real advantage to the people, and Utopian as it may sound in the ears of some, we do not think we should despair, if we were in Sir William Miur's place, of lowering the tax on salt very materially by substituting for it a tax on marriage. One of the ablest of the Madras Native Judges (Mr. P. Sreenevasa Row) pointed out some years ago, the numerous recommendations there are in favor of such a tax, and the grounds for believing that a light tax of this order might be made to yield two millions sterling a year. A marriage tax, he wrote "in my humble opinion is the only (direct) tax suited to India. "It has not any of the disadvantages which a direct taxa- "tion is generally attended with; nor is it a novel tax. Al- "though no specific mention thereof is made in the Hindoo "codes, yet tradition tells us that the tax was paid by the "citizens cheerfully, and of their own accord to the heads of "villages, if not to their chief; and this story gains ground by "a similar practice obtaining in most of the villages, even to "this moment. And under the Mahomedan Government, Akbar "did actually levy the tax according to the rank of the parties "ranging from 10 Mohurs (150 Rupees) down to 1 Darham "(Ten Darhams make about 6 shillings and 8 pence sterling); "and it is said that it produced an enormous amount of revenue." We would once more commend the question to the attention of the native press. They need not mix up the fiscal question with that of a sumptuary law; but treat the two distinctly, if it seems to them better so to do.

COLONIZATION.
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A SCHEME has lately been submitted to the Government of India by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the colonization of a tract of waste land in those Provinces known as the Charwa jungle in the Hoshungabad District. We propose to examine it at some length, as if successful it would have a most important bearing on the welfare not only of the Central Provinces, but also of other thinly populated tracts of country in India, and would perhaps solve the grave question of the increasing pressure of population on the soil in the Gangetic valley.

Until it was proved by the last census, that the population of Lower Bengal had been vastly under-estimated; that a district believed to contain 1,47,000 persons, in reality had a population of over a million; and another district supposed to contain less than a quarter of a million a population of nearly 1½ millions—Oudh was generally believed to be the most densely populated province in India. But Oudh, a comparatively small and long inhabited territory, was held to be blessed with a soil so fertile, a peasantry so industrious, and a land

holding class so wealthy, as to justify no apprehensions for its future well being as the Garden of India. The scarcity in Behar and the adjacent districts of Oudh and the North-West, combined with the revelations of the census papers, and the recollection of the Orissa famine, dispelled this view, and the desirableness of various emigration schemes was rapidly canvassed. Emigration to the Sychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, &c., had heen tried with moderate success for several years, and statistics were furnished to show the prosperity of the emigrants, and the fostering care with which a paternal Government regarded the coolie. Burmah was willing to receive thousands, and a protector of emigrants was ready to consider their welfare the sole aim of his existence. Assam, with its developing cultivation of tea, offered comparative wealth to the emigrant, and pledged itself to punish with imprisonment the planter who assaulted the labourer while the coffee planters of Coorg and Wynaad were ready to receive him with open arms. But all these schemes for one reason or another failed to attain the proportions anticipated by their promoters. A small but steady flow of emigration no doubt reaches the Mauritius, but the wondrous tale of Ram Bux's sugar mill and wealth in dollars has failed to induce Ram Bux's countrymen to set sail for the promised land. In Burmah the emigrants expected too much. They considered that a paternal Government should feed them, but demurred to being called upon to work, and are now better known as inmates of the jails than as workmen. In Assam, in spite of rules innumerable, and the presence in every Bengal district of touts and recruiting agents, coolies are still at a premium, and as for the Wynaad the scheme was but the effervescence of some well meaning but inconsiderate "Sabha." The causes of these failures are not far to seek. The ryot dreads a long land and sea journey, and expatriation from his home. The advantages offered were by no means extraordinary, and the toil to be undergone in a foreign land by no means light. Unless therefore Government could have guaranteed advantages, which it could not with any reasonable regard to expenditure, failure was inevitable. Enterprise is a plant of slow growth in India, and when all the difficulties are considered, it is not surprising that the Oudh and Behar ryot preferred to remain at home. As regards Oudh and the North-West Provinces moreover, these schemes failed to take into account the immense but thinly populated tracts of country that were next door to the intending emigrants at home. It was forgotten that as in order to its development, Assam had been separated from the unwieldly mass of Lower Bengal, so part of the diversified territories now comprised in the Central Provinces had about thirteen years ago been separated from the North-West and Bengal, and with the Nagpore Province had been brought into one homogeneous whole, with an especial view to a development which though steady has not been by any means so rapid as was expected.

It has been reserved for the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to propound a scheme which from its moderation gives ground for believing in its ultimate success; and which, though comparatively inexpensive, is intended to form a nucleus which may spread far and wide over the Central Provinces, and afford the solution of a most difficult problem. Such a scheme deserves careful consideration, and if while admitting its undoubted merits it is found to be impracticable, it must still be regarded as a step forward and as such deserving of commendation. Summarising the articles on the subject in the *Pioneer*, it is remarked that the Central Provinces with great mineral wealth and every species of forest produce are wanting in men, there being only 81 persons to the square mile, whereas there are 389 in Lower Bengal, and 361 in the N.-W. P. There are in the Central Provinces hundreds of square miles of country lying waste, which by a year's clearing and cultivation might be converted into broad fields of wheat. The remains of wells and tanks, and the ruins of villages and even cities point to the former prosperity of tracts of country, which the ravages of the Pindaries have turned into a stricken wilderness. To bring one of these tracts again under cultivation it is proposed to found a colony consisting of 10 villages of fifty families each in the Charwa jungle of the Hoshungabad district; and a sum of one lakh of rupees or Rs. 200 for each family is to be set aside to carry out the project. As a number of strangers collected at random would have little in common, it is proposed to induce some members of the land holding classes, or of the old dispossessed land holding classes to head the emigration, and bring with them as many cultivators as are willing to follow their fortunes, and take up land in another province. It is proposed that the colonists should be Kooknees, Jats, or Aheers from the trans-Gangetic tracts north and east of Allahabad, and their leaders are to become in time the village managers on the part of Government, and to receive free of rent for ever a portion of the land brought by them under cultivation.

The adoption of the present scheme would be but a first step. Not only however is the first of the greatest importance, but the establishment of the colony would, it is thought, be likely to lead to important results. Such a colony, it is believed, would become the nucleus and centre of attraction to which many other emigrants from the N.-W. P. and Oudh might be drawn, and from which such subsequent extension might take place as would dwarf into insignificance the initial cost ef its establishment. The leading principles in framing the proposed measure are these:—

(1.) The Colony should be large,

(2.) The Colonists should be men of the industrious cultivating classes.

(3.) The Colony should be near the Railway.

(4.) The advantages offered should make it thoroughly worth the while of the colonists to come.

The difficulties to be encountered are:—

(1.) The difficulty of securing emigrants of the right kind.

(2.) The difficulty of selecting a suitable locality; and (3) the danger that the colonists would lose heart and desert, when after a reasonable period, a demand was made upon them, for the rent of the land they have cleared.

Before proceeding to remark on the scheme founded on these principles it is necessary however to explode the idea that there are only 81 persons to the square mile in the Provinces

Statistics unless carefully examined are fruitful sources of error, and seldom more so than in instances like the present. The conclusion drawn *from these figures is* that the provinces are miserably under-populated, whereas in reality the population is by no means scanty. In the first place to obtain this average 15 feudatory states having an area of 29,112,* square miles and a population of 36 persons to the square mile have been included. The area of these States Bustar, Karond and others, should no more be included in the average population of the Provinces, than the areas of Puttiala, Bhootan, or Kattywar in calculating the average population of the Punjab, Lower Bengal, or the Bombay Presidency. Now excluding the area of these States, the Central Provinces average 96 persons to the square mile.

A still larger deduction requires to be made for the area of 34,113† square miles which represents the unculturable waste lands There then remain but 22,951 miles of cultivated land and 27,807 of culturable waste, or in all 50,758 ‡ square miles that can reasonably be taken into account; and on this area are placed 8,200,000 persons, or 260 persons to the square mile. The population is still not very dense, but it is almost double the figure mentioned in the *Pioneer*; and taking into consideration the comparatively small area of unculturable waste in Bengal, the N.-W. P. and Oudh and the comparatively recent development of the Central Provinces as compared therewith, 260 persons to the square mile will not appear so exceedingly scanty a population. The argument can however be applied with even greater cogency in the case of the districts of the Nerbudda Valley the site of the proposed colony. The Nerbudda valley may

*Administration Report of the C. P. for 1873-74.

† The Census report, 1872, makes this area over 39,000, square miles inclusive of State Forests.

‡ The portion of the Upper Godavery District, transferred to the Madras Presidency on 1st April last, has not been taken into account as its area is not known.

be considered to comprise part of the Jabalpore district, the Narsingpore and Hoshangabad districts, and perhaps a small portion of Nimar. The area of the Jabulpur Tehsil (which may be held to represent that portion of the district, in the Nerbudda Valley) is 1,546 square miles ; of the Narsingpore District 1,916 square miles, and of the Hosangabad District 4,222 square miles, and the population 267,785 ; 339,395 ; and 440,186 persons respectively. The total unculturable area (including forests) of each is as follows. :—

Jabulpore tehsil	548	square miles.
Narsingpore district	733	,,
Hoshangabad district	1979	,,

Now, deducting these areas, we have a population of 268, and 286, and 196, per culturable and cultivated square mile. Now it is not argued that this is a dense population, but the corrected figures show the danger of accepting such statistics as have been put forward as an index of the scantiness of the population. We shall pursue the subject in our next issue.

HOSTELS FOR STUDENTS.

WE learn from a recent minute of Sir Richard Temple's that he contemplates the establishment of "hostels" or lodging-houses for students, in connection with Government schools and Colleges. It is proposed that they shall be under the charge of native masters chosen or approved of by the School or College authorities, and that the said authorities shall exercise some kind of general supervision over them. Students from a distance cannot easily obtain lodgings to their own and their parents' satisfaction. If they have no friend or relatives on the spot, "they sometimes "lodge miserably. As they live according to their own pleasure, they "are exposed to temptation ; and if they fall into habits alike in- "jurious to their morals and their studies, there is hardly any "room for surprise." It is to remove these evils, the existence of which is notorious, that Sir Richard Temple proposes to establish authorized lodgings. The proposal seems at first sight an exceedingly commendable one.

But on consideration, it seems doubtful whether it would accomplish its object, and whether the object is one, for which it is within the province of Government to provide funds. One object, but not the chief one, is to lodge the students with greater comfort. On this we need not remark, as it is professedly not for this object that Government money is to be granted. The parents or guardians are to defray all charges, except a portion of the cost of supervising the establishments. But the power of exercising some kind of control over the habits of the students, is that which is chiefly desired, and the Minute proposes to pay a capitation grant to the keepers of the houses as "cost of supervision." The nature and extent of this supervision are not clearly defined. The best account we can give of it after a study of Sir Richard's rather misty minute, is that it is supposed to be worth from four to eight annas a head per mensem to the Government. There are to be two classes of lodging houses ; in the one the students are to be fed as well as lodged, and the master in charge will act as temporary guardian of the students under his care. In the other they will pay for lodgings only, and will find their own food : but a mere general supervision will be exercised over them, amounting apparently to nothing further than the expulsion of those who seriously misbehave. Now it seems to us that in houses of the first class, where parents are to pay for board and lodging, and of their own choice to commit their sons to the guardianship of the master, the remuneration ought to be sufficient to repay the master for all his trouble, and we cannot see why Government should step in with a capitation grant for cost of supervision or of anything else. It would be for his own interest to keep a respectable house without being paid by the Government, and if his own principles and considerations of self-interest, were insufficient to make him do so, we fail to see that a capitation grant of four annas could much improve matters.

In houses of the other class, which are to be simply rows of thatched huts where nothing but lodging and "supervision" are to be provided, if the parents of the students are to pay sufficiently for the lodging, and the supervision is to be limited to the expulsion of notorious offenders, we hardly see that there is anything that Government need pay for, unless, perhaps, the "cost of supervision" is to be paid to the lodging-house keepers for allowing themselves to be supervised. For we read that the principals of the colleges, the head masters of the school, and the district committees would be expected to exercise a general supervision, so as to make the hostels or lodging-houses as worthy as possible of the confidence of the students, and of their parents or guardians." In that case, a capitation grant is to be paid to one set of Government officials for allowing another set of Government officials to exercise a nominal supervision over them, in the performance of an extra-official duty which is supposed to be in itself remunerative. Now experience proves that such supervision as is here indicated is every purely nominal ; the same might indeed impose upon parents and guardians and attract more lodgers, but would we are convinced have no other effect. The question is, should public money be paid for a censorship of morals, and especially for one of so ineffective a nature as this would be. It is professedly to effect a moral improvement that the money is to be expended. We do not believe that the massing together of students in "hostels" has ever effected, or will ever effect, such improvement, and we fail to see that the kind of supervision to be provided in this scheme will be anything more than a name. Such a proposal sounds well doubtless, but if a careful perusal of the minute shews that there is no other clear purpose discernible in the scheme, and that it can effect no other than to make our schools and colleges more popular among the natives and perhaps attract a greater number of students. It would be better to say so distinctly, and not to profess that we are expending money to set up chimerical moral safeguards. We believe we have given as clear and correct an interpretation of the minute as it is capable of bearing, but it is very mistifying from beginning to end. We could understand a proposal to provide students with cheaper or better lodgings, and might sympathise with the expression of a hope that their close connection with the college would have a good effect on the habits of the students, though we should still object to doing so out of the public funds ; but this minute proposes to provide the other things but to pay only for the moral gain. After this who shall charge the Government with neglecting the moral tone of the students of our colleges ?

THE LATE SIR EDWARD RYAN.

FEW if any of our readers will remember Sir Edward Ryan as Chief Justice in Calcutta, but many will have friendly recollections of him as Chief Civil Service Commissioner before whom they had to appear on their entrance to the public service. The *Times* of 25th August, in an obituary notice which we append, does no more than justice to his memory. We merely add that he married very early in life Louisa, a daughter of William Whitmore Esq. of Dudmaston near Bridgenorth in Shropshire, and had a numerous family. Of the College friends mentioned in the *Times*, he was the last survivor. He and Babbage made their appearance at Cambridge the same day, and sat next to each other : they afterward married sisters and remained friends through life :

"Sir Edward Ryan expired, after a short illness, on Sunday night at Dover, whither he had just gone for his usual vacation. Born in 1793, his career from first to last was one of devotion to enlightenment and progress. Having taken his degree in 1814, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the friend of Herschell, Babbage, Maule, Romilly, and Sedgwick, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1871, and after pursuing the profession with great success for several years, was, in 1826, appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and promoted in 1833 to the Chief Justiceship of that Presidency. Of his career in India it is enough to say that he discharged the office with great ability ; while as to the mark which his genial nature left on society in Calcutta, many a retired Civil Servant can testify to that pleasant and hospitable house in Garden Reach which was ever open to welcome old friends and new faces on their arrival from England. Nor let us forget to mention the repeated notices of Sir Edward Ryan which are to be found in Miss Eden's "Letters," which prove that the genial Chief Justice was the life and soul of society in Calcutta. He had received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench, and held the Chief Justiceship till January 1843, when he resigned his appointment and returned to England. Immediately after his arrival he was sworn in a Privy Councillor, in order that the country might have the benefit of his experience in Indian Appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—a duty which he continued to discharge for many years. Nor was this duty the only one which was laid upon him. In 1846, he was appointed a Railway Commissioner, in conjunction with the late Lord Dalhousie ; while in 1851, he was appointed Assistant Controller of the Exchequer, an office which he held till he resigned it in 1862.

"These duties and offices, arduous and honourable as they were, might well have been deemed sufficient to fill up the life of any man ; but the career of Sir Edward Ryan was not yet complete.

THE WEEK.

THE main incident of the week has been the Meeting of the Justices on Wednesday, for the election of a new Vice-Chairman, and the extraordinary proceedings of Mr. Hogg thereat are the talk of the hour. Should the Lieutenant Governor persist in upholding the Commissioner, there is but one course left to the Justices, consistent with their self-respect—to resign in a body. Mr. Hogg has succeeded in raising a feeling of intense indignation throughout all classes against his administration. The *Indian Mirror* is but faithfully reflecting that feeling when it says, that the proceedings of Wednesday disclose so scandalous a state of things that no time should be lost in convening a public meeting of the rate-payers to adopt a memorial to the Government for the remodelling of the whole municipal system. "Mr. Hogg has shown himself wholly unworthy of the office he holds, and the ratepayers can no longer have confidence in him as the Chairman of the Municipality.' As a correspondent in one of the morning papers points out, there were in support of the appointment of Mr. Roberts not only the votes of the great majority of the Justices whose opinion is of any real worth, but a spontaneous representation in his favor signed by almost every leading non-official Englishman in Calcutta, certainly by the most prominent and influential of them. If then, in the government of the Municipality, public opinion is ever to have any weight at all, it was now when it had spoken in a manner it had never done before, and with a force and unanimity which it was impossible to disregard. Mr. Hogg's first nominee having failed him, he ventured to bring forward a man of whom and of whose antecedents he admitted that he knew nothing; and did his best to get him elected, and was very nearly succeeding. "I appeal" adds the writer, "to the independent Justices as a body "to tender their resignation of a position which it is impossible "that they can retain with self-respect." There is nothing else left for them. They should call a public meeting of the ratepayers, to memoralize the Government for Mr. Hogg's removal, and if the Government refuse to remove him, resign in a body. The *Indian Daily News* hints that this course will be taken, and we are very glad to hear it.

THE alarm that was being expressed at the Russian advance appears to be giving way to a more reasonable feeling; and if the government of the country instead of ministering thereto by its own fussy action beyond the frontier, would but disdainfully ignore the neighbourhood of Russia as any menace to ourselves, the disquieting rumours arising therefrom in the bazaars of India, would die out of themselves in the course of time. It is the Government and the press that are the propagators of the mischievous belief, that an opportunity will one day come for subverting the British Raj, by the help of a Russian army. Were the doubtful morality of our present relations with the native States of India but to give place to a clear, and well defined, and honest policy towards them, we should have nothing to fear from the neighborhood of Russia. But while we deem it safe to alienate from our rule the sympathies of men like Dinkur Rao and Salar Jung, it is vain to suppose that there will be no disaffection in the bazaars. According to the latest telegrams, General Kaufmann has occupied Khokand, the permanent occupation of which is considered likely in St. Petersburgh, but it is thought to be more probable that Russia will retire after placing Khan Sade on the throne, and content herself with maintaining a strong outpost at Khodjend. Neither at Khodjend, says a contemporary "nor on the Atrek, is the Russian position a very strong one; and advancing as she is in parallel lines eastwards, Russia sees the folly of pushing her northern parallel so far as Khokand, while the Southern one lingers so far behind as Merv. In a few days, we ought to hear that Khan Sada has been placed on the throne vacated by Khan Khudayar, and that Kaufmann has fallen back upon Khodjend."

ANOTHER revolution has occurred at Muscat, concerning the true nature of which the *Englishman* gives probably a more correct account than the Bombay press. Since the death of Azan bin Ghez and the defeat of the extreme fanatical party, Sayed Turki has ruled in Muscat with general acceptance amongst the people of Oman. But of late the natural force of the once dashing Imam is said to have abated; or the puritanic sects may have coalesced to uphold the strict tenets of the Koran against their somewhat Gallio-like ruler. There seems ground for this latter supposition, in the welcome accorded to the Imam elect, Abd-ul-Aziz, who has of late affected a leaning towards orthodox Mahomedanism. It is about two years since he took upon him the character of a Sayad. He is a son of the venerable Sultan of Zanziber Sayad Said, who died in 1858; and is half brother, to Sayad Turki, who has now voluntarily resigned the *musnud* in his favor. The fine personal appearance of Abd-ul-Aziz, which we hear spoken of, is attributed to his Circassian mother. The new ruler thus enjoys the advantage that accrues to the Mussalman race from free selection in their matrimonial arrangements. Lady Mayo pronounced Sayad Turki himself, according to our contemporary, the finest-looking man she had seen in the East. We think there must be some mistake in this. WE saw the Sayad, if we remember rightly, in Bombay in 1869, and he was anything but a fine-looking man at that time. We thought him decidedly ill-looking.

VENICE has been finally fixed upon as the port at which the Prince of Wales will embark for India. The *Serapis*, is ordered to be at Venice on October 16, and the departure will take place the same day. The stay at Suez and Aden will be brief. At the last named port, the flying squadron under the command of Sir Rowley Lambert, C. B., will meet the *Serapis*, and act as its convoy to Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* appears to have written to Mr. R. G. Melvill, suggesting that he should furnish the public with an explanation of the considerations which had induced him to embrace the Mahomedan faith. In reply, the journal has received the following very painful letter:—

"The only reply I can give to yours of the 16th instant is that I never really adopted the Mahomedan faith. The only explanation of my having for a short time professed the faith appears to be that a 3-years' residence at Sirsa had so far acted on my brain that I was ready to do anything for the sake of a little excitement, without reflecting on the consequences. Those who have seen Sirsa will have no difficulty in crediting this. Of course, I soon repented of my folly, and have long since ceased to profess a faith in which I never believed; but I was hurried out of the service without a chance of retracing my steps. I should be glad to have it generally known that I am a Christian and not a Mahomedan."

HOWEVER much we may have opposed the aggressiveness of the Du ch in Sumatra, we cannot but admire the energy and pluck which is now being displayed by the Netherlanders at Achin. Repeated repulses have now given way to frequent successes, while the malarious atmosphere of the country is gradua ly becoming purified under the unceasing efforts of the Dutch doctors to overcome natural as well as physical obstacles. The latest news by this week's mail, informs us that another successful assault has been made on one of the most determined Cantons. This has inspirited the troops. The construction of the railroad between Kotta Rajah and Oleh-leh the landing place, is at present vigorously proceeded with: every one will understand that good communications, between the landing place and the principal settlement is and continues to be a chief requirement. The Achin history, so long full of sorrowful and sombre scenes, begins to assume a more rose-coloured aspect, and we hope that soon matters will be in a more satisfactory condition. According to advices from the seat of war, a patrol from Kotta Alam has succeeded in capturing three or four of the enemy's forts which were weakly garrisoned and badly defended. After having partially destroyed these hostile fortifications, the troops retired, because extension of our positions in that quarter is not at present intended by the Commanding Officer there. In many places in Netherlands India, cholera has appeared frequently in a sporadic form: this has also been the case at Batavia; and as as it seems to be impossible to check the sale of unripe fruit, damaged meat, and spoiled fish, all of them injurious to health and favouring cholera, the victims are much more numerous than would have been the case had more care been taken.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THE effects of the great falling-off in the public demand on the Presidency Bank, which gave an easier tone to the value of money last week, have gradually worn off, and the event has proved that it was not without foresight the Bank maintained its rates, in face of so serious a contraction of its business. Although the Government balances have this week been fully maintained in amount, notwithstanding the large withdrawals for up-country and for Bombay, the public demand has increased to a moderate extent, but quite sufficient to strengthen the Bank in its scale of charges; and from now up to the holidays there must almost of necessity, be a continuance of that demand of sufficient importance to maintain the

value of money at its present level ; and after the poojahs are over shipments of silver to India having for the present ceased, trade requirements will likely be large enough to employ all the capital available on at least present terms. During the past week some gold has come in, but the amount is quite insignificant as an influence on the money market. One point of the pressure on the Bank shows very little sign of abating, the advances against Government paper : and as such securities stand just now at a much lower range than has of late years been considered their normal value, it is probable that borrowing on them will be continued, either until a rise in prices takes place, or until it is conceded that their value has been overestimated. And in a market for them, such as has been lately witnessed, almost entirely devoid of speculation, even the small portion of this year's loan, which has yet to be taken up, can scarcely fail to keep prices of stock low for the remainder of the year. At the same time, taking everything visible into account, the probabilities seem to point to a continuance of something like comparatively moderate rates for money, and there is at present nothing to lead to fears of stringency.

During the past week there have been steady withdrawals of money from the Bank of England, and the bullion by yesterday's return had decreased to 27½ millions, the cause being doubtless a demand for wheat. The rate for discount of six months' bills had advanced to 3 per cent., but the Bank's minimum remains at 2 per cent.

The Import market here has decidedly improved during the past week, and a deal of the lee way in sales has been made up. Light weight shirtings, from 6 up to even 8 ¼lb. shirtings having been chiefly touched by the demand, stocks of them having been greatly cleared out at 2 to 3 annas advance from the lowest point. This too has been in face of a declining market in Manchester, and no great falling off as yet in outward shipments, so that it may be said with truth that a healthy business may now be looked forward to.

There has been a very considerable export business arranged for, the leading articles being Jute, Tea, and Seeds, but home accounts are not over favorable for any of them. The last named article is indeed declining, and although the others are steady it seems doubtful if shippers will do much more than get back their own money. There has been a strong demand for freight, and rates are about 5 shillings a ton higher. All the available shipping here is engaged fully up to the end of the poojahs, and vessels have been engaged to come round from other Eastern ports to take cargo. Estimates of the Indigo crop are being put rather lower, and from 112,000 to 115,000 maunds is now thought to be about the mark.

The Exchange Banks are dilatory this half-year in issuing their reports ;—the only dividend yet declared is that of the National at rate of 5 per cent per annum *ad interim*, but it is known that their profits have been largely in excess of this, and that with commendable prudence, they have kept in hand a large sum, larger it is believed than they have divided ; but it will not be known positively how much, until the issue of their report a fortnight hence.

The course of Sterling Exchange has been steady, and a very large amount of selling business has been done by the Banks, for completion up to the middle, and even up to the end of next month, at 1-10-1-16. to 1-10⅛. for six months' sight, and at 1-9¾. for telegraphic transfer. The last named rate has weakened since prospects of dearer money at home set in, and 1*s.* 9-11-16*d.* may be now quoted as the working price. Private buyers have been taking credits moderately at 1*s.* 10·3-16*d.* and sellers are now trying to do business at 1*s.* 10⅛*d.* ; but the Banks buying rates have been steadily 1*s.* 10·5-16*d.* for discountable paper, and 1*s.* 10⅜*d.* for bills with documents deliverable on payment. Present quotations may be fairly put as under :—

Bank Bills	1*s.* 10 1-16*d.* to ⅛	6 months' sight.
Credit Bills	1*s.* 10 3-16*d.*	
Document Bills	1*s.* 10⅜*d.*	

The market for Government paper has been heavy throughout, with a disposition to sell, A good amount of business has been done at from last week's quotations down to the present, but in five and a half per cents, it must be remarked that sellers have not yet given in to the lowest quotation, though it is impracticable to sell in value, at the highest, Rates may thus be fairly quoted a under :—

4 per cents,	101⅞
4½ per cents,	102⅞
5½ per cents,	108⅛ to ¼

The market for shares must be described as even more depressed than before, and sellers have decidedly predominated, Tea scrip is the worst of all, but this is perhaps capable of explanation on temporary grounds, namely the necessity of selling forced on some holders by the approach of the holidays. These having been for so long the favorite investment, a very dull market tells on them with all the greater force. Spinning Mill stocks, having had their evil days early in the year, have been comparatively steady. India General Steam were rising fairly, but reports of the loss of another steamer have produced a fresh and serious depression. There has been an increased amount of business done during the week, but the subjoined memorandum of the principal sales will show that there has been nothing like an improvement in the market. A large business has been done in the shares of the new Sugar and Rum Company, Carew and Company, and their price, almost an exception, has been very firm. The sales chiefly worth quoting have run in this way :

Bank of Bengal, 1,420, 17½, 20, 17½ 1,420
National Bank, 117, ½, 18, 16½, 16, 17, 114.
India General Steam, 410, 15, 10, 365, 360.
Barnagore Mills, 98.
Howrah Mills, 73, 2, 3, 2½, 72.
Oriental Mills, 70.
Calcutta Mills, 107, 8, ½, 9, 108.
Fort Gloster Mills, 79, 80.
Seebpore Mills, 79, 8½, 79.
Budge Budge Mills, 2 discount.
Carew and Co., 9 premium.
Bengal Tea, 98.
Durrung Tea, 75.
Bisnauth Tea, 58 premium for contributories.
Central Cachar Tea, 148, 40, 41, 141½.
Singell Tea, 98, 97.
Dehing Tea, 25 discount.
Punkabaree Tea, 90.

The English Mail of 3rd September was delivered here this morning.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 16th September.

THE wheat crop of France is estimated at 96,600,000 hectolitres and there will be a surplus of 10,000,000.

The American Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the cotton crop this month as better in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, but worse on the Atlantic Coast, Alabama and Texas. The only States however which reports a lower condition than 1874, are South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

London 17th September.

OBITUARY.—Major Farquharson of the 42nd Highlanders.

London, 20th September.

THE Bullion in the Bank of Prussia is reduced to £24,000,000 owing to the withdrawal of notes under 100 marks.

Paris, 17th September.

AN interview has taken place between M. Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff at Vevey. The latter feared that the French Government would be carried away by clerical reaction. Regarding the Eastern question, he said its solution was momentarily adjourned ; but that he could, nevertheless foresee the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the rectification of the Montenegrin Frontier with a port on the Adriatic.

Berlin, 18th September,

THE Emperor of Germany leaves Baden for Italy on the 1st October 1875.

Madrid, 21st September.

800 Carlists have entered France disarmed.

Madrid. 23rd September.

THE Vatican has requested the SpanishGovernment to execute the Concordat of 1851. The Government have resisted the application. The Papal Nuncio here has issued an intolerant circular to the Spanish Bishops.

St. Petersburgh, 21st September.

ACCORDING to advice from Khokand, General Kaufmann has had an interview with Khan Sade, who has agreed to comply with all the wishes of Russia, nevertheless Russian occupation of Khokand is not improbable.

St. Petersburgh, 22nd September.

GENERAL KAUFMANN occupied Khokand on the 16th September without resistance and released Russian prisoners. Khan Sade has accepted conditions of peace.

New York, 17th September.

A SEVERE storm at Galveston in Texas has partially submerged the town, demolishing several bridges and causing loss of many lives.

New York, 21st September.

DISASTROUS floods and storms by which several settlements have been swept away have visited Coast of Texas. The town of Indianola has been destroyed and 150 persons are reported to have perished.

Belgrade, 20th September.

THE Servian Parliament at Secret Sitting have adopted by 71 against 44 votes an address merely paraphrasing the speech from the throne.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

FRIDAY, 5 p. m., 24th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.	Agents or Secretaries.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	96 to 98	...		2	2½	2½	April & Oct. L	S. Cochrane.
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	123 to	X		6	6	6	Allahabad.	H. M. Woollaston.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	130 to	X		6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.	R. R. Deane.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Ld. ...	100 to	...		...	...	3½	Simla.	James Walker.
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1,417½ to 1420	...		6	3½	5	Jan. & July.	Robert Hardie.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	123 to 125	X		6	5	5	Meerut.	M. McSeavy.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180 to 185	...		...	2¼	2¼	April & Oct. L	Thomas Longmuir.
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	117 to 118	X		6	6	5	Jan. & July.	Wm. Hobson.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India, Ld.	113 to 114	...		2½	0	2½a	April & Sep. L	James Windram.
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	76 to	...		4	3½	3½	Rawul Pindee.	C. E. Herbert.
12,00,000	15,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	540 to	X		4	4	4	May & Sep.	F. Peterson.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	88 to 90	X		4	4	4	Agra.	C. W. Stowell.
				COAL COMPANIES.								
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1320 to 1350	...		6½	7½	7½	June & Dec.	T. M. Robinson.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	100 to 105	...		...	...	...		R. Macalister & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	225 to 230	...		5	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Macneill & Co.
7,20,000	7,20,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	114 to	...		5	8½	0	Jan. & July.	Steel Mackintosh & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	92 to	...		5	7	7	June & Dec.	Schoene, Kilburn & Co.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.								
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,075 to 1,100	...		...	...	...	March. L	Andrew Yule & Co.
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	93 to 94	...		8	8	0	April & Oct.	R. Macalister & Co.
10,00,000	7,22,200	100	85	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	70 to	...		...	...	...	March.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	224 to 225	...		7½	8	6	Feb. & Aug.	S. H. Robinson.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.								
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	50 to 52½	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Cohn Brothers & Co.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	97 to 99	...		10	15	6a	April & Oct.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	500	500	Bengal ...	300 to	...		...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
18,00,000	14,10,000	{100	75	Budge Budge ...	72 to 73	...		...	...	...	June & Dec.	Andrew Yule & Co.
		{100	65	Ditto new issue	55 to							
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	108 to 110	...		10	10	0	April. L	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	83 to	...		8	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	R. Macalister & Co.
12,00,000	12,00,000	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	1000 to 1005	...		6	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Howrah Mills ...	72 to 73	...		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Ernsthausen & Oesterley.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	72 to	...		...	10	...	Jun. & Dec.	R. Macalister & Co.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	78 to 80	...		...	...	...	March.	Apcar & Co.
				COMMERCIAL COS.								
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	to 70	N		...	...	...	February.	J. Mackillican & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills. ...	82 to 84	...		...	...	...	London.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	48 to 50	..		...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	Rutherfoord & Co.
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warehouse Assn. ...	360 to	...		7R	8 R	10 R	May & Nov.	H. W. T. Wood.
12,18,000	12,18,000	{700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270 to	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	D. McKellar.
		{350	350	Ditto ½ Shares. ...	.....							
75,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	58 to 60	...		5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.	Wyman & Co.
16,00,000	14,00,000	{100	100	Carew & Co. ...	109 to	...		...	...	...	Jan. & July.	Lyall Rennie & Co.
		{100	75	Ditto Contributory ...	83 to 85							
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	175 to 180	...		3	3	5	May & Nov.	A. Cummins.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	185 to	N		5	6½ R	6½ R	Feb. & Aug.	Manockjee Rustomjee.
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	360 to	...		6½	6	3½	Mar. & Sep.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8 to	N		...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.	D. Lancaster.
1,00,000	30,000	100	100	Indian Statesman ...	100 to	...		...	...	...		
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105 to	...		...	...	15a	May.	T. H. Bennerts.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping...	40 to	X		20	7	2½	June & Dec.	C. Lowen.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	275 to	...		...	7½	10	Jan. & July.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	130 to	...		...	12	...	October.	W. Whymper.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	25 to	...		...	...	...	Quarterly.	Steel Mackintosh & Co.
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	230 to	...		3	3	3	May & Nov.	
8,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Rustomjee Twine & Cans.	100 to 101	...		...	...	...		R. Macallister & Co.
				RAILWAYS.								
£25,459,030	£25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	259 to 260	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July. L	Cecil Stephenson.
2,255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	255 to	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	F. Prestage.
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	125 to 127	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	Lt. Col J. H. Jenkins,
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	232 to 235	...	†	2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
				PRESSING COS.								
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	300 to	...		...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	70 to	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Robert & Charriol.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	to 50	N		...	...	...		M. C. Joakim & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	590 to	N		...	4		March & Oct.	N. J. Valetta & Co.
3,20,000	3,20,000	{500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	200 to 250	N		20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.	E. J. Stanley.
		{225	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	.....							
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85 to 86	...		...	10	10	May & Nov.	Rushton Brothers.
3,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...	to 88	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Rutherfoord & Co.
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Strand Bank ...	10 to 15	...		...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.	Ernsthausen & Oesterly.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	60 to 70	N		4	10	0	Feb. & Aug.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season 73 74 75 p. c.			Meetings.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	120 to		...	12	12	...	August.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	201 to	202	...	17	21	...	March.
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	500 to	510	...	22½	22½	...	June. L
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	155 to	160	X	13	15	10a	April & October.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling ...	111 to		...	5	6	...	February & August.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra Valley	100 to	102	X	...	...	5a	March & September.
10,00,000	9,21,500	{100	100	Bengal	Cachar	96 to	97	...	8	9	...	Ditto.
		{100	70	Ditto Contributory		66 to	67					
11,00,000	6,87,500	{200	200	Bishnath	Assam	370 to		...	17½	20	...	Ditto.
		{200	50	Ditto Contributory		108 to	109					
£ 120,000	£ 78,170	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli ...	Ditto ...	155 to	160	...	...	10	...	London.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104 to		...	10	10	...	March & September.
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	102 to		...	...	10	...	
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar ...	Ditto ...	140 to	142	...	4½	5½	4a	February & August.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai ...	Darjeeling ...	84 to		...	...	2	...	Ditto.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—Continued.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.—(*Contd*).	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season 73 74 75 p. c.			Meetings.
Rs. 2,50,000	Rs 2,50,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	620 to	...		5	5	...	May & November.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	106 to 107	X		...	...	5a	
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	124 to	...		5	...	...	February.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	178 to 180	...		5¾	16½	...	March & September.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	110 to	...		6¼	6	...	April.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	85 to 87	...		5	8	...	February.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	60 to	...		5	4	...	Ditto
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon ...	84 to	...		3½	6	...	February & August.
1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai and Purbuttia ...	Assam ...	136 to 138	X		10	10a	5a	March & September.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	73 to 74	...		2	6	...	Ditto
7,00,000	6,30,000	100	100	Eastern Cachar	Cachar	170 to 175	...		15	15	...	May & November.
		100	50	Ditto Contributory		88 to 90	...		...	...	...	
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	AssamCacharSylhet	83 to 85	...		6½	7	...	April & October.
5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling ..	100 to	...		...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	100 to	...		10	3	...	Quarterly.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra Valley	122 to 125	...		15	10	5a	March & September.
1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	105 to	...		...	...	...	
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	85 to 86	...		...	4½	...	March & September.
1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	480 to	...		15	15	...	Ditto.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	101 to	...		...	6a	...	Ditto.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	103 to 105	...		...	5	...	Ditto.
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	109 to	...		8	7	...	Ditto.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley ...	Kangra Valley	100 to	...		5	8	...	February.
5,00,000	4,56,000	1000	1000	Kunchunpore	Cachar	850 to 900	...		3	6½	...	March & September.
		100	100	Ditto		85 to						
8,00,000	7,00,000	250	250	Kurseong & Darjeeling	Darjeeling	105 to	...		2	4½	...	June & December.
		250	200	Ditto Contributory		88 to 89						
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kurseong and Terai ...	Ditto ...	67 to	...		...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	10,000 to 11000	N		29	3	7a	April.
2,25,000	1,98,750	100	100	Lackatoorah	Sylhet ...	80 to 82	...		...	...	...	
		100	85	Ditto contributory								
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	40 to 42	...		4	4	...	May. L
150,000	70,590	£ 10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	128 to	...		7	9		September. L
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	114 to 116	...		12½	10	6a	March & September.
8,00,000	7,29,150	100	100	Monacherra	Ditto	90 to	...		3	6	...	Ditto
		100	90	Ditto Contributory		80 to						
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	...	...		...	14	...	April.
1,50,000	1,38,000	100	100	Mothola	Assam	106 to	...		...	12½	...	Ditto
		100	90	Ditto Contributory		96 to						
£ 200,000	£ 200,000	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledye ...	Ditto ...	...	...		...	...	...	London.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	Rs 200	200	Muttuck	Ditto	100 to	...		...	...	...	April.
		200	125	Ditto Contributory		67 to						
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling ...	129 to 130	...		...	9	...	July & December.
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat ...	Assam ...	225 to	...		20	20	...	April. L
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 117,750	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	235 to	X		55	55	30a	Quarterly.
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200 to	N		5	...	...	March.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	85 to 87	...		...	5a	...	September.
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling ...	90 to	...		4	12	...	March & September.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Sylhet ...	100 to	N		...	...	...	March.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Rajabarrie ...	Assam ...	105 to	...		...	...	...	
2,35,500	39,250	60	10	Second Mutual ...	Cachar ...	40 to	...		...	...	...	Quarterly.
4,00,000	1,80,000	100	60	Singbulli & Marmah ...	Darjeeling ...	68 to 69	...		...	...	...	June & December.
6,25,000	6,25,000	100	100	Singell ...	Ditto ...	96 to 97	...		9	16	...	Quarterly.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90 to	...		...	...	...	February & August.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	105 to 110	...		...	13	5a	April.
2,00,000	1,10,000	100	55	Sungoo River ...	Chittagong ...	to 55	...		...	...	...	March.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling ...	108 to 110	...		...	...	...	Quarterly.
1,50,000	45,000	100	30	Ting Ling ...	Ditto ...	32 to	...		...	...	...	
9,21,500	7,34,300	200	200	Tuckvar ...	Ditto ...	110 to 120	...		...	...	...	March & September.
£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	27 to 28	...		...	...	...	September. L

* Ad interim. † Guaranteed. L, London. N, Nominal. R. Rupees per share. X. Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, Bill & Stock Broker,
Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September. 12th—Str. Maharatta from Kyouk Phyou, &c. 14th—Str. Abyssinia *from* Straits, Moulmein, and Rangoon. Kate Gregory from Moulmein. 15th—Str. Sirius from Liverpool, *viâ* Suez Canal. Nusser Musjeet from Gulf. 17th—Connemara from Sunderland. Dunbritton from Liverpool. Str. Queen Margaret from London, *viâ* Suez Canal. 18th—Str. Lombardy from Southampton, *viâ* Suez Canal. Marguirite from Madras. Pentheselia from Liverpool. Battle Abbey from Liverpool. Stockbridge from Liverpool. Tiverton from London. Codabux from Jeddah. Str. Malda from Bombay, *viâ* Coasts. Saugor from Marseilles. Hydree from Bombay and Allippe, Str. Tsekya Yeen Byan from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

September, 6th—Str. Khiva for Bombay. 12th—Str. Satara for Rangoon and Moulmein. 13th—North American for Melbourne. 14th—Nimrod for Mauritius. Roslin Castle for New York. Martin Scott for London. 15th—George Gilroy for Dundee. Bertha for Mauritius. 16th—Str. John O'Gaunt for New York. Str. Socotora for Bombay. 17th—Scythia for Melbourne. Str. City of Cambridge for London *viâ* Suez Canal 18th—Jorawur for West Indies, Str. Maharatta for Chitagong. Str. Madura for Rangoon and Moulmein. Str. Hindoostan for Straits, and Hong-Kong. Str. Argyll for Straits and Hong-Kong. 19th—James Service for Mauritius. Norval for London. Epervier for Mauritius.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Hindostan*, Commander N. Roskell, arrived at Bombay with the following passengers :—

From Southamton.—Col. R. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, infant and child, Mrs. Douglas and 2 infants, Capt C. J. A. Yates, Miss C. Kingsford, Mr. J. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peterson, infant and European female servant, Mr. C. J. Tarrachund, Mr. A. Dunjeebhoy, Mr. N. J. Guzder, Lt Col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, Mr. J. Gibbins, Mr. G. Cahill, Mrs. Woolcombe's man-servant, Mr. R. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. B. Winepenny, Mr. J. W. Thomas, Mr. J. Cheetham, and Mrs. M. C. Cohen.

From Venice.—Col. Finch, Lt. J. Carruthers, Mr. C. W. Chisholm, Mr. W. F. Minus, and Mr. Dinshaw Nowrojee.

From Brindisi.—Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. P. S. Carnegie, and Mr. Justice Kindersley.

From Suez.—Lt. H. N. Sawyer, and Mr. A. Angolke.

From Aden.—Capt. Bulkley, Mrs. Bulkey, 2 children and 2 infants, Dr. Thacker, Mr. Dhunjishaw, 19 natives, and Mrs. Dumely's native servant.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. *Mongolia*, Captain A. Coleman, left Bombay with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. P. Robertson, Mrs. Lennox, and European female servant, Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. George Fawcett, Col. G. S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Maclaren.

For Brindisi—Mr. Startling, and Mr. J. Turton.

For Gibraltar—Mr. J. Pereira, child and infant.

For Venice—Major Chambers, and Mr. Fraser.

For Malta Revd J. Kidd, Mrs., Miss Kidd, and native female servant.

The following is a list of passengers per S.S. *Madura*, which left Calcutta on the 18th instant for Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits — Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Mercer, Mr. Maciver, and Baboo Guzadhur Lall. Second Class—Criminal Lunatic John Ryan and one European Constable.

The The following is a list of passengers per S.S. *Maharatta*, which left Calcutta on the 18th instant for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo—Mr. C. W. Bordwine Thompson, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. E. M. Showers, Mrs. J. Ballantyne and four children. Second Class—Mrs. Munsie.

About the year 1850, the question of filling the junior offices in the Civil Service by competition rather than patronage began to be discussed, the chief promoter of the plan of recruiting those officials by merit rather than favour being Sir Charles Trevelyan. The result of this discussion was the establishment of the Civil Service Commission, upon the duties of which and the controversies which arose out of it Sir Edward Ryan entered with a freshness and energy which showed that long service had only mellowed without in the least impairing his capacity for official work.

"Sir E. Ryan was a member of the first Board of Civil Service Commissioners appointed by the Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855, the other members being Sir J. Lefevre and Mr. E. Romilly. The Commission was unpaid until April 1862, when Sir E. Ryan, as First Commissioner, received salary; having previously, as we have already stated, resigned the offices of Assistant Controller of the Exchequer and member of the Judicial committee of the Privy Council. His unpaid colleagues at this time were Sir E. Head and Mr. Twisleton. Under Sir E. Ryan's presidency the scope of the Commission was gradually enlarged from year to year, the mere test examination of nominees for Civil appointments prescribed by the original order in Council, being succeeded by limited competition, as recommended by Lord Derby's Committee of 1860, and that being followed by open competition, as established by the Order in Council of June 1870. In addition, the Commissioners have conducted since 1858 the examinations for the Civil Service of India and for some years past those for admission to the Army. To such proportions has the Civil Service Commission grown since its establishment in 1855. During the whole of that time Sir Edward Ryan, assisted by successive colleagues, has been its guiding spirit, displaying in the transaction of its business a tact aad sagacity rarely, if ever, surpassed in the public service. Indefatigable and energetic to the last, he may be truly said to have died in harness and to have only ceased from his labours with his latest breath. His kindly face and stately figure will long be missed in London society, and not least of all by that University of London of which he was Vice-Chancellor, and whose interests he incessantly watched over both before and after the decease of his dear friend Grote." The *Mofussilite* says:—"Sir Edward Ryan's name takes us back to a dark period of Indian history, when men's minds were wrought to fever heat of excitement by the appalling disaster which befel our army in that dreary passage through the Cabul gate, whence only one remained to reach the goal at Jellalabad. Among those who administered the sweets of consolation to the troubled mind of the Governor-General as he paced up and down the terrace of Government House, it was Sir Edward's genial face and gentle nature which spoke comfort to Lord Auckland far more than any others who approached that noblemen in the hour of his country's humiliation, which was charged to his account.

ATHANASE COQUEREL.

THE liberal Protestants of France and indeed of the whole Continent of Europe have suffered a great loss by the death of M. Athenase Coquerel. Fierce theological warfare has for some time raged in the Protestant Churches of France and Switzerland. In both countries, the two opposing parties may be similarly described. On the one hand, there are orthodox Evangelicals, who are willing to be tied and bound in the chains of their orthodoxy. On the other hand, there are free thinking Liberals, who resist all attempts to induce them to share the fetters of their brethren, and are equally unwilling to forge any enduring fetters of creed and dogma for themselves. Englishmen, who are far removed from sympathy with the particular views now prominent amongst the liberal Protestants, or with their attitude of critical antagonism towards many of the accepted doctrines of the Churches of Christendom, look upon the Liberals nevertheless as occupying a sounder position than those to whom they are opposed, and as having amongst them the germs of truths which are receiving more decided recognition amongst minds whose desire is to secure culture of the most catholic kind. The orthodox Evangelicals on the contrary have somewhat of a repellent influence even upon those who take great interest in their past history. The Calvinism, in which so many of them are deeply rooted, has of itself no attraction for the English mind, accustomed to dwell in the genial light of sunnier thoughts than those which the students of the gloomy theology can ever be conscious of. The desire of the orthodox to perpetuate their narrow system of doctrine in a creed, and to impose the same upon the growing minds of those who are seeking more freedom, and desiring to enter into conscious sympathy with a more widely extended brotherhood, helps also to divert from them the kindly feelings of English Christians. Many therefore have heard with regret of the death of M. Coquerel, and their feelings will be shared by Englishmen everywhere who have entered into sympathy with the later movements of the Christian mind at home, especially with the tendency developing itself in the National Church towards rescuing the Religion of Humanity from a godless Positivism and co-ordinating it with the Divine Humanity of Christ. One of the newspaper telegrams from Paris announcing the great French preacher's death, speaks of his sermons as having attracted large congregations of English residents, more especially from amongst the Anglo-Indian colony. The views enunciated were such as might have been heard by listeners to the late Frederick Maurice's earnest utterances, or as may still be heard by the congregations who recognise beneath the terse and glittering eloquence of Mr. Stafford Brooke, or beneath the homely genial talk of Mr. Hawe is a far reaching liberality of view. But the sermons which were so attractive to English minds were grievous to the late M. Guizot. Whenever the liberal divine mounted the pulpit, the Protestant historian walked out of the Church, with the offended dignity of an aggrieved par ishioner, and there would follow him a band of protesting ones. This oft-repeated procession from the Oratoire Church was but one of the outward manifestations of the struggle which has since rent the Protestant Church of France. The first decided utterances of M. Coquerel which drew down upon him the rebukes of the Orthodox, were contained in a review of M. Renan's 'Vie de Jésus." He clearly asserted that he did not agree with M. Renan's religious views, but he spoke approvingly of the literary and historical aspects of the book, saying that its author with regard to such aspects had conducted his discussion in a fair and legimitate manner. As he bestowed commendation, instead of pronouncing the severe judgment expected, he was himself fixed upon for condemnation. The consistory of Paris suspended him from his ministerial office. This was in 1864. He was never reinstated. He secured after a while legal authorisation to preach, and with the help of other pastors, but with no help or sanction from the Consistory, he formed a congregation, and carried on his Church work with just the same organisation as would have been adopted had the sanction which was withheld, but which he never ceased to claim, been granted. The breach between the orthodox and liberal parties in the French Protestant Church from this time became wider and wider. The orthodox in their alarm at the increasing latitude of view claimed by the Liberals, agitated for the imposition of a creed upon the ministers of the Church, and upon, all laymen who took part in Church government. In 1871 M. Thiers summoned a general synod of the Church, urged so to do by M. Guizot. By a very slender majority, a confession of faith was adopted, and subscription to it demanded from all electors to the council of Presbyters. The resistance to this rule has however been so decided, that enforcement has been impossible. It is this question of subscription to a creed, which at present divides the Church into two opposing parties, the one that of the orthodox representatives of a Protestantism which prefers to cast out from its midst every principle of growth; the other, the liberal Protestants who wish to live in formal union with their orthodox brethren, to cultivate friendly feelings with Christians of other Churches, but to keep the path before them clear for future development. The death of M. Coquerel at the early age of fifty four removes one who can be ill spared from amongst those who are seeking in France to widen the arena of religious thought.

In Switzerland, the contest has taken a somewhat different turn. In France, the orthodox show no desire to remove themselves out of the influence of State patronage. On the contrary they are not a little inclined to rely on State aid to enable them to bring the protesting party to an acceptance of the formal confession of faith. But in Switzerland, the orthodox party is ever lamenting the favour which liberal theologians receive from the Cantonal governments; while the men of liberal tendencies look upon their connection with the State as helping to assure to them a freedom of thought and action which but for state-support they would be in danger of being deprived of. The orthodox, especially those of pietistic tendencies, shrink from the alliance which state connection maintains between them and the ministers whose views are tinged with what they regard as dangerous nationalism. Some have seceded from the National Church rather than be partakers of the benefits of State patronage with those they look upon as deserters from the faith, and are forming Free Churches which are supported entirely by the contributions of congregations whose sympathies are with orthodox Protestantism and Evangelical implicity. Amongst both parties still remaining in the Church

there is however a movement spreading which may help to ensure the perpetuation of the unity which is threatened. This is a movement having for its object the adoption of a more attractive ritual, the introduction of music into the services more largely than is at present the case. The pastors of the National Church are conscious that their congregations have been dwindling down to very scanty numbers, and while they have been disputing with one another, their flocks have been scared away by the very dulness of their services. One of the pastors confessed to ourselves that he always felt that he had to preach to people who were not roused to any warmth of devotion by any hearty service of prayer and praise. He was tired of the lifelessness of the Church ritual. There has been for some time a general desire to introduce a liturgy of a more decidedly musical character than it would be possible to import to the present services, and pastors have met together to devise such a liturgy. The amount of music now introduced is but an indication of the intense desire to put an end to the dreariness which has for so long oppressed their Church services. A like movement has been spreading in France and we hope that both there and in Switzerland the efforts to render the services of the Protestant Churches heartier and more full of life will be successful, and that the success will be accompanied by common resolve to extend the borders of Christian freedom, so that within those Churches there may be abundant room for all reverent Christian thought to ripen and develope.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

WE have received an interesting letter from the Revd. J. Ross on the subject of future punishment, but find it too long for the space at our command. We publish part of it however in our correspondence columns, as Mr. Ross raises an issue therein as to the views of the apostolic fathers on the subject of great importance. The corruption of Christianity began so early, that the views of the later Fathers carry little weight in the discussion. We want to know what the Scriptures themselves say upon the subject, and then the views of the men nearest the apostolic age. In reply then, to what Mr. Ross says as to the views of the latter, Mr. Constable (late prebendary of Cork) writes :—

"It has been often asserted that the theory of Augustine was the theory *always* held in the Christian Church. The doctrine of the Apostolical Church was in perfect agreement with Scripture. We see this from those "Writings of the Apostolical Fathers" which have been preserved to our time, and which are now readily accessible to the English reader in the admirable issue of the "Anti Nicene Christain Library," edited by Rev. A., Roberts, D.D., and James Donaldson, L.L.D. From beginning to end of them, there is not one word said of that immortality of the soul which is so prominent in the writings of the later fathers. Immortality is by them asserted to be peculiar to the redeemed. The punishment of the wicked is by them emphatically declared to be everlasting. Not one stray expression of theirs can be interpreted as giving any countenance to the theory of restoration after purgatorial suffering. The fire of hell is with them, as with us, an unquenchable one ; but its issue is with them, as with Scripture, "destruction," "death," "loss of life."

"We could not attempt to examine the writings of all these several fathers. We must content ourselves with a general view of their teaching and refer our readers to the volume which contains their writings from which they can judge for themselves. We challenge our opponents to controvert our view and we propose to give at some length the views of one of these fathers, Clement of Rome. We select him, because his first epistle is a work of whose authenticity there is little doubt. If genuine, it is the work of a man who was a contemporary, and highly-valued friend of the apostle Paul.* It would thus rank in authority of statement next to the testimony of an apostle. It was in fact "read in numerous churches" of the apostolic age "as being almost on a level with the canonical writings."†

"The first thing we notice in Clement is his silence on certain points. He very often speaks of future punishment. It is a theme upon which no Christian teacher can with fidelity be silent. Yet Clement never speaks of *the immortality of the soul*, so indissolubly bound up with the theory of punishment as taught by Tertullian and Augustine. Nor is there throughout his epistle (we speak only of his first epistle as the authenticity of the second is generally doubted,) a single passage descriptive of future punishment, which can be paralleled in expression with passage after passage from every writer who holds the Augustinian theory. In Tatian, and Tertullian, and Hippolytus, and Athanasius, and Augustine, we find expressions which have no parallel in the epistle of Clement. He differs from them just as much in what he says as in his silence. His descriptions of human nature are quite unlike the lofty descriptions of Plato copied by his Christian imitators. With Clement, man is a material being made out of that *matter* which from the time of Aristotle downward was distinguished from the intelligent principle, the mind. With him man has come out of a sepulchre, from utter darkness. So far from being an immortal, he is, in Clement's phrase, a mortal creature, consisting only of *dust and ashes*. With life as but the life of one day.* Such is Clement's general description of man with which we shall find his particular accounts in perfect harmony.

"We believe that for the Greek word *athanasia*, translated "immortality" there is but one meaning. We have never seen but one meaning given to it in any dictionary we have used, no matter what the theological bias of its editor. Its root, *thanatos*, has acquired new figurative senses ; but the derivative has but one sense showing emphatically the original and proper sense of the root from which it sprung. Immortality or eternal existence is its only sense. Clement tells us that this immortality is one of God's gifts to the redeemed : that if we would gain it we must "earnestly strive" for it : that if we do not thus strive for it we shall not obtain it.† He distinguishes it expressly from the moral qualities that make up the believer's character, his righteousness, truth, faith, holiness. Clement did not believe that the lost were possessed of, or should ever obtain, any immortality at all.

"We come next to another word *zoe*, "life," and observe how Clement uses it. The meaning of this word is not so undisputed as that in the last paragraph. Many writers suppose it to mean "happiness," "well-being," etc. We shall however, confine ourselves to Clement's use of it. In one place he speaks of it as the *life of Christ* which was taken from the earth. It can here have no meaning but existence. In another place he describes it as that *life of man* which may last but for a day. Here too existence is its only sense. In another place he expressly distinguishes it from that "righteousness," or moral well-being of man, with which so many confound it: with him righteousness is not life, but the way to life. And lastly he tells us that this life when joined to immortality is God's gift to His people, for which they must strive.‡ Clement did not think that there was any everlasting existence for the lost.

"One of Clement's descriptions of what will happen to the wicked hereafter, is that they will suffer "death," *thanatos*. He probably took this from the epistle to the Romans where it is the usual expression of Paul. The ready definition of this phrase by Augustinian theorists, whence derived we cannot see, is that it means death temporal, spiritual death in sin, and everlasting misery. This was not Clement's sense of it. In the first place, he expressly distinguishes it from spiritual death, or the ill-being of the moral condition of man. Death he tells us results from this. In the next place he identifies the death which sinners will hereafter endure with that death which Enoch was exempted from, which certainly was only the death which men, whether good or evil, ordinarily undergo. And he also identifies it with the death which Abel, Christ, and the martyrs endured.§ When Clement tells

* Phil. iv. 3.

† Writings of the Apostolical Fathers, edited by REV. A. ROBERTS, 1st Epistle of Clement, Introductory Notice.

* Epistle, par. xxxviii., xxxix., xvii,

† Par. xxxv.

‡ Par. xvi., xvii., xlviii., xxxv

§ Par. ix., viii., iii., iv., v., xvi.

us that death is the ultimate fate of the wicked, he means that they will be deprived of their existence.

"While we do not know whether Clement ever *directly* uses the verb "to destroy," *apollumi*, in his descriptions of future punishment, he leaves us in no doubt what is his established meaning for it. He applies it to the death of the people of Jericho by the hand of Joshua, to the death of the army of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, to the death which has come on all, good and evil, through sin.* We also see what force he attributes to it, when we find him making it the equivalent for such verbs as *anaireo thanatoo teleutao.*† Our readers will see the force of this from the consideration of the force of one of these verbs, *teleutao.* This verb *never* has the meaning of bringing misery or moral ruin on a man. It meant originally "to bring about," "finish," "accomplish," "end," and hence it came absolutely to signify "to die," as the end of human existence. We thus see Clement's meaning for that word *apollumi*, one of the most usual in Scripture for the end of the wicked. It meant, with him, their loss of existence.

"There can be no doubt then of Clement of Rome's view of future punishment. By his silence and by his words he tells us what it was. With him there was no immortality for any but the redeemed of Christ. Endless life was, with him, only for those who would use it to the glory of the Giver. For all others there was, after resurrection and judgment, the sentence to a second death, the loss of existence for ever from which they were never to be recalled to another life, another probation, another opportunity of salvation. And what we have established in the case of Clement we could with equal ease establish in the case of all the other apostolical fathers."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. SMOLLETT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In his late speech on the Indian Budget, Mr. Smollett informed the House of Commons, after 30 years experience in India and 20 years cogitation at home, that the people of this country will use any quantity of water for irrigation, if it is only brought to them in a proper manner. As that honourable member some 25 years ago, denounced the Godavery works as a "gigantic swindle," it is to be regretted he did not guarantee the sincerity of his repentance by apologising for this brutal insult, when he must have been perfectly aware of the great success of these works. And in fact that they are the only works in India, of irrigation, which have paid at all. He could to suit his own purposes denounce several irrigation schemes and the great apostle of extravagance Sir. A. T. Cotton, but he had not a word to say against the works in which this officer was personally engaged, The Godavery works have paid into the Treasury three times their entire cost up to date, increased the revenue of the district from 19 lacs a year to 55 lacs a year, established an export and import trade worth at least 1¼ millions sterling a year, banished all fear of famine by securing to the land an abundant and never failing supply of water, provided the district with the cheapest carriage for its products to markets, so as to secure to the cultivator the greatest possible value for his industry and outlay, and developed and established an industry which gives abundant employment to the laboring classes at such rates that poverty and distress amongst them are unknown almost. For such works Mr. Smollett has no word of commendation, and when your correspondent X. Y. Z. can explain how these results have been brought about, he will not be pointing out to me that I am mistaken in my estimate of the cost of railway carriage, as he will have something far better to think about. By-the-way, it will be just as well to shew how loosely his statements are put together. He says the cost *to the sender* was 6¼ pie a ton a mile and *he believes* the cost to the company was 2 pie a ton a mile, giving no data for his calculations or speculations, and omitting all about "subsidies to the railways" "deficits" and the credit taken for their additional earnings, when this was paid for out of taxation. My estimate was expressly based on the cost to the community, which had to be taxed to furnish the ways and means for all purposes, which he simply ignores or is unable to apprehend.

A. B.

THE COMING K.——

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* for October 1873, made a curious proposal. "I myself" he writes "see no cause for the abolition of kingship: I only ask for toleration, for those who think otherwise. The worst side of our present system, is not political but social. Where the existence of kingship works badly, is in the spirit of grovelling flattery which it encourages. The habit of cringing to princes, of hiding or putting fair names on their vices, must have a bad moral effect; it must tend to deaden men's feelings of truth and right. I suspect that this habit of prince-worship is one of the special evils of [illegible] a constitutional monarchy, and that it has more influence and appeals in a worse form, in a constitutional monarchy than it does in a despotism. But the spirit which goes down into the dirt at the mere hearing of the name of a Royal Highness would, under any other form of Government, find something else to go down into the dust before." Here follows the proposal. "For my own part" (writes Mr. Freeman) "I have no wish to disturb the existing form of the executive, except perhaps in one way. The experience of the present reign, shows that the duties of a constitutional sovereign are best discharged by a woman, and I suspect that to make constitutional monarchy at once respectable and lasting, *the wisest thing would be to entail the Crown on the female line.* Such a notion will of course be sneered at by those who find it easier to sneer than to think, but there can be litttle doubt that such a change would give constitutional royalty a new lease for another century or more. It is only the enemies of royalty who would expose it to the chance of another Charles II. or George IV."

These be "brave words" but do they find an echo in the popular feeling of to-day? It would then have been more likely to do so before the Providential event that gave new life to the expiring sentiment of personal loyalty? How many, thereby imitating our dark-visaged fellow-subjects, will hasten to kiss the Son "lest he be angry" (*Ki Huzur Khufa na ho*) in another month or two. Is there no *Flavius* to say to him—

"Who is not Timon's?
"What heart, head, sword, force, means, but is Lord Timon's?
"Great Timon, noble, worthy, royal Timon?
"Ah! When the means are gone, that buy this praise,
"The breath is gone whereof this praise is made:
"Feast-won, fast-lost, one cloud of winter-showers,
"These flies are couch'd."

Suppose it were officially given out that no bestowed "khillats" honorary titles, presents, or distinctions of any kind, would form part of the programme of the coming royal visit, would native loyalty burst forth in such a spontaneous flow of rupees as we have lately witnessed?

Unseeking loyalty is good so far as it will go,
But common people mostly seek a

QUID PRO QUO.

WHY ARE MISSIONS NOT MORE SUCCESSFUL?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A correspondent of your's represents "the conduct of *nominal* Christians as the great obstacle in the way of the spread of Christianity in the country." This, we believe, is on the whole an incorrect statement. Missionaries especially those who have deserted their post to get up revivals among nominal Christians in India, have been of late but too prone to overrate this difficulty in their way. They forget that our countrymen, are shrewd enough to see that no proper argument against any system of religion, can be based on the irregular or scandalous conduct of those who have never come under its influence. But inconsistencies and irregularities in the conduct of those who have come under the influence of Christianity—who are not merely its professors but its teachers—are properly speaking the greatest obstacles in the way of Christian progress in the country. To make a long story short, the distinctions which Missionaries themselves make between white and black in almost every thing they do in the country, do more to injure the reputation of Christianity than the scandalous lives of all its false professors put together. A native Missionary—one who had of late been instrumental in bringing many of our countrymen from darkness into light,—thus stated the case in my hearing. "Some three years ago, a grand Council or synod of Missionaries of a particular denomination was held. 'A white-faced' Missionary, more generous there his brethren in general, proposed that, a native Missionary be in consideration of his faithful service extending over a quarter of a century, received into full membership. The resolution though backed by a record of services such as had been rendered by few of the Missionaries present, was vetoed. Another Missionary proposed that brother B—a European be admitted to full membership in consideration of the services rendered by him during the six months he had been an agent of one of the missions within the jurisdiction of the Synod. This resolution was adopted with acclamation by the Indian Missionaries—though it was subsequently vetoed by the Home Board." 'Do you not think' added the native Missionary referred to, "that the solemn prayer with which they began their council business was a mockery? Do you think God listens to such prayer?" Let Missionaries remove such injustice out of their tents, and a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit on themselves and those for whom they work, will be a posibillity.

TRUTH.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

I

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I read a few days ago, with much interest, an article in the *Friend* on the subject of "The Tree of Life." While I admired the sober and reverential strain in which the article was written, I could not help being struck with the *one-sidedness* dis-

* Par. xii., ll., xxxix,
† xxxix,

played. The existence of tenets which speak of the eternal punishment of the wicked was not even hinted at. How do you explain such a tenet as the following: "Marvel not at this for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." An earnest enquirer after Scripture truth.

H.

NOTE.—We recommend the writer to get some of the literature that exists on the subject, by which he will find the text he quotes noticed at length. In particular he should study Mr. Constable's, and Mr. Minton's Essays on the subject. —ED., *F. of I.*

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

II

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—From a literary and historical point of view, some portions of your article on Eternal punishment invite criticism I think. You state that "the doctrine of eternal punishment was mainly the work of Tertullian and Cyprian, led away by the neo-platonic speculations of the second and third centuries into substituting the Greek doctrine of the necessary immortality of the soul for the doctrine of the Jewish scriptures, that the soul is not in its nature immortal," &c. On this assertion I would make two remarks:—

First, the doctrine was as firmly and generally held before Tertullian and Cyprian's time as after it. Clement of Rome, who died 100 A. D., and was a fellow labourer of Paul, in his second epistle to the Corinthians says. "If (we do not the will of Christ.) He will in no wise rescue me from endless punishment." Ignatius, who died 107 A. D., says. He that is thus defiled shall depart into unquenchable fire." Polycarp (died 167 A.D.) "There is a fire of approaching judgment and everlasting punishment perpetually fed for the profane." Irenæus (178 A.D.) "Christ sball send the impious, &c., into endless fire." Clement of Alexandria (194 A. D.), in one of his minatory addresses, speaks of the "endless torments" of the wicked. All these writers lived and wrote before the time of Tertullian (200 A. D.) and Cyprian (248 A. D.) Augustine (354-430, A. D.) in his "City God," Book II. C. 17 says that the views of Origen (died, 253 A. D.) were deservedly condemned by "the Church," implying that the doctrine of eternal punishment was esteemed the orthodox doctrine of the Church at the time. If according to your article, this doctrine was mainly the work of Tertullian and Cyprian," who both lived near the time of Origen, they must have had marvellous powers of persuasion to convert in a few years the whole "Church" into the belief of a new doctrine on such a momentous subject; and the "Church must have had scant respect for "the fathers" who lived before them, who so distinctly expressed the same views as their successors, Tertullian and Cyprian.

Secondly, you are wrong, I think, in tracing the adoption of the doctrine of eternal punishment, as held by Tertullian and Cyprian, to "neo-platonic speculations." You are not aware of, or forget, the fact that Origen himself, who denied the eternity of future punishment, was a much more distinguished disciple of the neo-platonic school than either Tertullian or Cyprian. His whole theological spirit was gathered from the writings of that school, and from the teachings of his professor, Ammonius of Alexandria a learned neo-platonist; and this more than any thing else, led him into those views which resulted in a denial of eternal punishment. He was the semi rationalist of his time, while such men as Tertullian and Cyprian, whom you describe as innovators, were the respectable orthodox theologians.

Your assertion that the "necessary immortality of the soul" was imported "from the old Greek philosophy" is also an inviting morsel for criticism. If you will allow me, and I can obtain the time, I may offer some remarks on that at a future time. Your statement is, I believe, erroneous. The old Greek Philosophy was never so far "advanced" as to hold such a grand truth as that.

J. ROSS.

NOTE.—We have noticed this letter elsewhere.—ED., *F. of I.*

DISESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—It may be expected that I should make some reply to the letters of M. N. and the Revd. James Ross in reply to my former questions. I am however at present on leave, and at such a distance that your paper has reached me only ten days after publication, and were not the subject one of permanent interest I could not suppose that you would consent to insert an answer so long after date.

Your correspondents have the advantage of me that they are in earnest on their side, whereas I wish to be proved in the wrong. Still I cannot on that ground let unsound or irrelevant arguments pass, or consent to rash steps taken in *faith* till that faith also becomes mine.

M. N. asks me a few questions. First—why should not Government make good to officers what I called the "part of their pay" spent on a chaplain, and let them provide themselves. In the first place, as I said before, because the officers are so few and various in opinions, and so removable, that they could not make the arrangements themselves. Secondly, I do not see the difference in point of principle, between taking extra pay from the heathen people's taxes and giving it to officers for a chaplain, and engaging the chaplains direct. M. N. does not mean I suppose "give them the extra pay to spend on a chaplain, or a house, or what they like."

M. N. then speaks of inequalities in amount of ministrations, difference of sects, and asks what provision is made for the congregration that be in my station. That is my case. Not belonging to the Church of England, I do not get the services I should choose: being in a small place I get them but once a month. I accept this as a necessary inequality, which must be the same under any system. If it is my lot to be sent to a large station I shall get more. I have before and been for years without any ministrations at all, so I am not accepting what gives me the lions share, but the least. And I have learnt this at least in the Mofussil, which 1 did not know in England, that the differences of sects are nothing as compared with the unity of Christianity. Why, asks M. N. should not Government cut so much from each official's pay and supply his food by commissariat. Why? because we have plenty of bazars within reach. Were I employed at sea, that is the very thing I should expect done, and should I complain then because coffee was supplied me and I preferred chocolate, or rum when my taste was for whisky? And the latter is our case here.

I do not wish to make the question one between the Church of England and Dissenters; and were it so I as a Dissenter should not wish to exalt the superior canopy of the former, since I agree with M. N. on these matters. But I know as a fact that throughout my Indian residence, my circumtances have been such that I have owed to Government arrangements and C. of E. clergymen what ministrations I have received.

To Mr. Ross, I must acknowledge that the difference between us is one of faith. He thinks untried arrangements, which cannot be tried till the old and broken, would work well. I fear not: though I wish it were so. But doubters will ever think men of faith rash, and as some faith *is* rashness, what but trial can tell? Some men learn to swim by being thrown into deep water. Others trying the plan are drowned. I fear to go out of my depth, Mr. Ross does not.

That Christians even in the mofussil could support as many and good ministrations as they have, *if they would give enough*, cannot be doubted. But if they would give it, as a whole, I doubt; still more if they would agree in their choice, being still sectarians; whereas now choice is made for them. And Mr. Ross does not say who is to make the arrangements, or hold the property, or guarantee the salaries, or select the persons of the voluntary chaplains. And this is the first step. If this is to be done at home, let it be first done. Then the old stumbling block of Sectarianism will be in his way. That must be first removed. When we are again Christians and not sectarians, perhaps these things may be.

Mr. Ross makes a personal allusion to me which I would not notice, but that by silence I might be supposed to accept his commendations. I can lay claim to no such liberality as he supposes. His figures must be inverted

Lastly, Mr. Ross makes it a question of justice. If it is so, there is no more to be said. But that is what I, trying to see the arguments on both sides fairly, cannot clearly see or clearly deny. Where is the line to be drawn between the claims of conscience and the compromise of opinions necessary to hold society together? Has any Government put down standing armies because Quakers think all war wrong; and Quakers' money is mingled in the general taxes whence armies are paid? Is this injustice? If not, why the case under dispute? That the Quakers are a minority and the Hindoos a majority can make no difference in a question of justice. If only one man in a nation had a conscientious objection to part of the public expenditure that part should, on Mr. Ross's pure *principle*, he cancelled, if not, where is the line? We make one national judgment of what is good for the Hindoos and necessary for ourselves as their rulers, or what we believe to be the order of Providence, or what else may be the way in which we individually justify our presence here, overrule the Hindoo's wishes and tastes in all other matters, and why does injustice appear here. Many men conscientiously think that the State ought not to support education unless religious. Mr. Ross holds that the State should not support it unless secular. Some one's conscience must be violated. Is injustice then necessary? Not so, but conscience itself is a fallible and pervertable thing, and though to be handled tenderly, it cannot always be indulged. A man must follow his own conscience; but men collectively are not bound to indulge every man in the vagaries of his conscience I make these as general remarks, not of this special case where I am in doubt, but they would apply to the Quakers' objection to armies and to one side or other in the educational dispute. I cannot grant the *injustice* of our present course though I am uncertain as to its *expediency* Mr. Ross's way would be far better if it suceeeded. But in faith, and zeal, and organisation ready? "Yes, he says, throw those rotten old corks away, and you will find you swim beautifully. But I feel that I shall sink: or say my heart is faint." So the question stands—shall I throw away the corks?"

MOFUSSILITE.

September 14th, 1875.

RAILWAYS vs. CANALS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—It is hardly worth while replying to X. Y. Z's., letter in your issue of the 28th August 1875 as it is clear he does not apprehend the facts on which I based my calculations. It is nothing to the point to say that grain was being carried during the famine at such a rate by the railways, unless he shews that this includes *all* charges to the community, such as subsidies to them, deficits on their accounnt and a profit besides. I never *estimated* the cost at 3 pie a maund a mile, or stated that railways were *earning* this rate, I simply took the data from a printed published report, by an officer employed on the line who gives this as the rate allowed by the Government.

I have no more doubt that grain is now being carried by the E. I. R. at the rate your correspondent gives, than I have of the deficit on account of the railways in each years' Budget; but does he really suppose that such a fact establishes the economic nature of the system he adocates? I have shewn from the experience of all the world the soundness of the late Mr. J. S. Mill's opinion on premature railway enterprize, in countries whose industry was in any backward condition. From Canada, from the United States, from Peru and from India, we have exactly the same story regarding their works, confirming in full, the scientific economic grounds on which Mr. Mill based his opinions and because I do not accept such flimsy, transparent statements as X. Y. Z. is pleased to put forward, I am declared to be entirely wrong and it is hopeless to put me right. After twenty years' experience of railways in India we find these works do not pay, that they do not save the products of the land from ruin when rain fails, that they have in no instance developed or established any great industries, have not improved the condition of the laboring classes, but added 140 millions to the debt of the country and an annual deficit of 4 millions sterling. And are we to accept such results as the best which can be devised to save the finances of the country! No one wishes more than I do that India could support railways, but the conditions of society will have to be very much changed before this is possible and your correspondent had better study to find this out.

A. B.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

AN ENQUIRER wants to know whether the Bible sanctions polygamy: He must be content with a simple "No."

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE total collection of opium this season has been about 40,000 maunds, or 3,000 maunds less than the collection of last year.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of September amounts to Rs. 84,90,210, being Rs. 7,26,442 in excess of the estimated loss.

MOONSIFFS are in future to be officially addressed "Rai Bahadoor" if Hindoos and "Khan Bahadoor" if Mahomedans, the title being strictly official and not personal in their application, ceasing when the office is vacated.

IT is rumoured that Mr. J. A. Crawford, Collector of Customs Calcutta, now in England, whose leave expires in April next, will return to India rather earlier, and that he is to be attached to the Prince of Wales' Indian staff.

IT is said that the Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a Statistical Department for Bengal. It will be made a branch of the Bengal Secretariat, and, if rumour can be trusted, Mr. Cotton is likely to be its first chief.

THE respective heads of the Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys have been charged with the duty of framing for the consideration of Government, a scheme by which considerable reductions may eventually be effected in the general cost of the Survey.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., East India Agents and Bankers of London, in conjunction with their branches, Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta, have had the honour of receiving the appointment as agents to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his approaching tour in India.

WE learn from a contemporary that during the Prince of Wales's stay in Calcutta he will have an opportunity of seeing polo played by the crack professors of the game from Munnipore, Dr. Brown, the Political Agent in Munipore, having undertaken to bring down a party of the best players in the State. Our Calcutta team must practise well together, if they make up their minds to play against such formidable opponents, considering how easily they were beaten by the Dacca Munniporees.

THE up-mail of the Eastern Bengal Railway ran off the line near Kissengunge at about 1 A.M. on Sunday last. Several waggons were smashed and the engine is buried up to the axles in a paddy-field. The driver and fireman escaped unhurt, but some of the passengers have been injured. On examination a rail was found to have been removed and placed across the line, and as this could scarcely have been done by people unacquainted with railway work, it is supposed to have been the act of some discharged coolies employed on the P. W. staff.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having being dubious about the fitness for human food of the third class beef sold in the local municipal market, Dr. Tonnerre has hastened to set his fears at rest by assuring him that the meat in question is "wholesome food." If this had not been the case, he thinks that, as the third class beef is very largely consumed by Europeans, some disease or disorder of a serious nature would ere this have made its appearance. Dr. Tonnerre has daily observed "khansamahs, belonging to very respectable masters, buying largely third class beef," and as the supply of third class beef is double that of superior qualities, there would be "a famine of beef in the market" if khansamahs reject the inferior article, We can quite understand, so far as the khansamahs are concerned, why there should be a large demand for inferior beef; but it is probable that the khansamah' employers are charged just as much as if a better quality had been purchased.

THE following are the arrangements for the disposal of business by the Vacation Judges of the High Court. The vacation bench on the appellate side, consisting of Mr. Justice Phear and Mr. Justice Lawford, will sit on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A.M. to take criminal business. Parties wishing to make applications of an emergent nature should communicate with Mr. H. Twidale, 36, Wellington Street, who will make special arrangements with the Judges for the disposal of such applications. On the original side Mr. Justice Phear will sit to take urgent applications only on Tuesday, 21st, Friday, 24th, and Tuesday, 28th instant, and on Friday, 1st October, Tuesday, 15th, and Friday, 19th November, at 3 P. M. His Lordship will also sit on Saturday, 2nd October, at 11 A.M., as Presiding Commissioner of the Insolvent Court. Appointments for really urgent business on the original side can be obtained at other times through the Chief Clerk, who will usually attend at his chambers from 1 to 3 P.M. daily, except during the close holidays and on Saturdays.

NORTHERN INDIA.

TWO fatal cases of cholera have occurred among the 5th Fusiliers at Simla. The regiment is preparing to go into camp.

THE Secretaryship of the Board of Examiners, about being vacated by Captain Garrett, proceeding on furlough, will be conferred on A. C. Talbot, of the Foreign Office.

THE Supreme Government have made a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 to assist the military pensioners residing at Chunar whose houses suffered greatly by the late floods there: the distribution will be made under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE report that work has been stopped in the Kirkee small arms and ammunition factory, owing to the breakage of some portion of the machinery, which could be neither replaced nor repaired in India, has been officially denied. The factory is at work now.

IT is believed that Sir Charles Reid, till recently commanding the Lahore Division, will be out in India again about November next. *On dit* at Simla that he has been selected by the Commander-in Chief for a high command at the coming Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

THE Lahore paper informs us that the Board of Directors of the Sind, Punjab, and Dehli Railway Company, have offered the Government of India, through their Indian Agency, to undertake the working of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. The matter is now, we believe, before the Government.

THE news from the Gurgaon District is distressing. The floods have been heavy, and the sickness and mortality is very great. We hear, with regret, of a daily average death rate of abont 90 or 100. The Jharsa bund, which protected the civil station, has been swept away. Some houses have suffered from the flood, as well as the jail.

WE are credibly informed that during the month of August some 17,000 odd snakes were killed in the Lahore and over 8,000 in the Sealkote districts. The floods had driven these pests to seek refuge in the trees, shrubs and high pieces of ground, and the villagers, unable to plough or do anything else, devoted their energies to a wholesale slaughter, having in view the *prospect* of two annas reward per venomous snake allowed by a paternal Government, which we trust they may duly receive.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY went up to Almorah on the 15th, and will remain there till the first week in October, returning to the "Chilumchee" in time to meet the Viceroy. Lord Northbrook's chief object in visiting Kumaon is understood to be a wish to see Ranikhet and settle a controversy about barrack sites. "It is impossito forsee the consequences of a viceregal visit to Ranikhet," argue connoisseurs of hill stations. Abundance of wood, water, and level ground have suggested the place as one which might even supersede Simla.

IN order to assist the Director of State Railways and officers in charge of state railways by preventing the re-employment (ignorantly) of objectionable characters, quarterly lists of all appointments made to, and of dismissals for serious offences from, posts varying in salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 16, are to be submitted by Managers and Engineers in Chief of State Railways to the Director for circulation. There are to be two separate lists,—one of appointments, the other of dismissals, but limited to such serious offences only as ought to debar the offenders, from re-employment on other State Railways, a brief statement of the offence being recorded in each case.

The following Grand Commanders of the Star of India have been invited to assist in the cermony of investiture in Calcutta:—The Maharajah Scindiah; Maharajah of Khasmeer; Maharajah Holkar; Maharajahs of Jaipore, Rewah, Travancore, and Pattiala: Sir Salar Jung; Rao of Kutch: and Begum of Bhopal. The following Knight Commanders have also been invited;—The Chief of Johore; the Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Bulrampore; Jay Mungul Sing of Gidhore: and Nawab Mahmoed Dowlah of Lucknow. The three Grand Commanders are to be admitted,—The Maharajah of Jodhpore, Nawab of Rampore, and Rajah of Jheend.

A CORRESPONDENT from Delhi writes:—It rained heavily and continuously at Delhi from the afternoon of the 7th until the morning of the 11th. Inclusive of the suburbs about 5,000 houses are said to have either fallen down, or to have been so much injured as to be unsafe and uninhabitable. Some 13 or 14 persons are reported to have been killed and a number hurt. There is a good deal of sickness among the natives, and suffering among the poorer classes. The prices of food grain are rising. Cholera still hangs about. Two more fatal cases occurred among the European garrison in the fort, and a third in the family of an European Overseer of the P. W. D. The floods from the local rain-fall have been general and unusually high for the season of the year. A small portion of the E. I. Railway line near Shahdera appears to have sunk somewhat owing to the scour of the flood against the wing walls of a culvert. It was therefore considered unsafe to run the train over it, and the Punjab mails were consequently somewhat delayed for a day or two. But prompt measures were taken by the Railway authorities to repair the damage and likewise to prevent all possible detention

and inconvenience to travellers. A special train was sent out from Dehli to bring in the mails and passengers.

A SERIOUS case of attempting to bribe a public servant has just been tried and decided by Mr. Smith, the Officiating Magistrate of the Meerut District. It appears that a certain Ramsarran Dass, banker and member of the Municipal Committee in Hauppur, got into a dispute with the Tehsildar of that place, who was acting as a Magistrate, as to the right he had to make certain rules concerning the sanitation of the town. This led to an investigation which was handed over to Mr. Billings the Deputy Collector. Hereupon Anund Saroop, a member of the Meerut bankers known as the *Pattar-wallas*, a family of great wealth and also a connection of Ram Sarran Dass, bethought himself of getting his relative out of difficulties by bribing Mr. Billings. For this purpose he called on Mr. Billings on the morning of the 4th instant, and stated in course of conversation that he would give a thousand rupees to get Ramsarran Dass off, adding, as he made his salaam, that he would bring the money in the evening. Mr. Billings at once reported the particulars of Anund Saroop's visit to Mr. Webster, the Magistrate, and took measures to prove the case by arranging witnesses for the evening when Anund Saroop should arrive with the money. Everything happened as had been expected. The money in gold-mohurs was placed on the table, confiscated by Mr. Billings, and the briber informed that he would be tried for his offence. The case was decided on Monday the 13th instant. The defence set up was on an *alibi*, and numerous witnesses were brought forward to swear that the defendant had not been in Meerut the day on which it was alleged that the bribe was offered. Counsel was procured from Allahabad, and no money spared; but in spite of all, the defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in addition of the eighty-five gold-mohurs given as the bribe, or in default four months' extra imprisonment.

BOMBAY.

THE prospects of the Oomrawuttee cotton corps are very favourable.

SIR MADHAVA RAO continues as Dewan at Baroda after the the arrival of Mr. Melville as Agent to the Governor-General.

SAYYAD Turki, Sultan of Muscat, has abdicated in favour of his half-brother, Abdul Aziz. He now resides at Guadur, suffering from paralysis.

CAPTAIN P. W. Watts, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Garrison Instructor at Poona in the place of Captain G. C. Sartorius, resigned.

INFORMATION has been received by the *Times of India* from Aden that Captain Dey, of the Royal Artillery, has been sent by the British Government to Shehar and Mackulla to preserve peace. These places are some miles from Aden, and some disturbance is reported to have taken place between the two.

WE see that the amount subscribed for the Prince of Wales's reception fund at Bombay up to Saturday last was only Rs. 27,656, but with the recklessness characteristic of Bombay, the expenditure has been calculated at nearly a lac of rupees. There is the Municipal Rs. 50,000 to fall back upon but even then there is a large deficiency.

THE portion of the ex-Gaekwar's effects, consisting of hanging lamps, chandeliers, mattrasses, &c., which was left in the custody of the police, has been removed to the auction-rooms of Messrs. Crawford and Co., where they will be brought under the hammer. It is said that the Baroda authorities have refused to authorise the continuance of Mulharao's firm in Bombay.

WE take the following delightfully fresh cricket sketch from the *Guzrat Mittra* :—"Take your bat in hand, if you are a player, and know this manly sport, and stand gracefully within the wickets, as we have seen many in times past, standing with inimitable grace, and what with the noise of horses and carrrages on the opposite side of green grass under your feet, the sky with its fleeting hues over your head, you seem to stand like a conquering hero watched by the bright eyes from the glass windows in the fort."

THE *Times of India's* Baroda correspondent states on good authority that on the occasion of the late Gunputtee festival some misunderstanding took place between the Resident and the Baroda officials as to whether Sir Richard should salute the idols. He, of course, refused to do so, and on the matter being referred for the decision of Government, it was definitively settled that on no account was the Resident to salute the idols. It was at the same time pointed out that his presence at the festival was not be taken as a mark of respect for the ceremony itself, but simply as a personal honour to the young Gaekwar. It seems strange that the officials of any Native State should have the audacity to make such a reference at this time of day.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* mentions the following facts with regard to the Army in the Presidency, which certainly require explanation, if true—At Belgaum there is a European and a Native regiment of infantry. The native regiment is armed with the newest pattern breech-loading steel-barrel Sneider rifle, with the new sword bayonet, with saw backs; the English regiment is armed with the old iron converted Enfield rifle and old-fashioned bayonet. These rifles are so old and worn that they are quite unfit for use, and are not to be relied on to hit anything beyond 300 yards. Again the new steel field guns have been issued to the Artillery, but they have not a single round of ammunition with which to serve them in cases of need. Nor is the Arsenal at Bombay, I believe, able to supply them; but this you can ascertain for yourself.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: "I mentioned in my last letter that Mr. Lewis had arrived at Bombay with a dramatic company. I attended their first performance in the Grant Road Theatre, and found *Ivanhoe*, which is not, to my thinking, one of the best of Mr. Byron's burlesques, rendered in a lively and amusing manner, not altogether so good as the original performance at the Strand Theatre, but entertaining nevertheless. The lively snatches of music from *La Fille de Madame Angot*, &c., were given in a manner calculated to be exhilarating to any one not possessed of an extremely critical taste, and the breakdown dances went with spirit. The performance must be described as provincial, but it did not lag, which is a great point with burlesque. Several pretty girls, with undeniable legs. Exhibited by the usual curtailed skirts, played their parts with vivacity, and without that vulgarity into which burlesque actresses are too often led by the indiscriminate or injudicious applause of their audiences. Last night, however, Dion Boucicault's drama of *Led Astray* was produced, when Mrs. Lewis, the Manageress, is reported to have achieved a great success in the character of the Countess De Chandoce. The adaptation of Wilkie Collins's novel of the *New Magdalen* is also announced for representation."

MADRAS.

THE Prince of Wales will occupy the Club at Ootacamund.

THE Government has subscribed ten thousand rupees to the Madras Reception Fund.

ASKA has been flooded for twenty-four hours. Five breaches have been made in the south embankment of the Goomsure River, and the whole country for miles is under water. Excessive rainfall has occurred also at Berhampore and Gopalpore.

ABOUT 2,000 deaths from cholera have occurred in the Salem district since it made its first appearance there about five or six weeks ago. Thirty deaths a day are still taking place, and there is great consternation amongst the inhabitants.

THE construction of the Colombo break-water will be delayed for at least one year longer than was expected. as the Titan Machine for laying the large blocks, which was expected in November next, will not arrive before May, and consequently work with it cannot be commenced until the end of the south-west monsoon next year.

A BACHELOR Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Governor is reported to have committed a disastrous error in a circular, in which for the guidance of Ootacamund ladies, who intended to go to the gubernatorial picnic at Kotagherry, he indicated that the "bridal path" was the best to take. He has only escaped the imputation of being jokative on duty at the expense of his reputation as a student of orthograghy.

THE Governor of Ceylon has received a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that His Lordship regrets that the contributions given for religious purposes, from the public revenue of Ceylon, should be viewed with disfavor in the Colony, but that he is not prepared to authorize any change which shall deprive either the Church of England or the Presbyterian Church of that support from Government which they have hitherto enjoyed.

FROM an examination of the usual Annual returns of Regiments of the Madras Native Infantry and Light Cavalry and Sappers, it appears that the average height of the Madras Army is 5 feet 6⅞ inches. There are 154 men upwards of 6ft., and 3,226 under 5ft. 5in. There are 494 men of 5ft. 11in., and 1,151 men of 5ft. 10 in. Of 5ft. 9in. there are 2,415 men of 5 ft, 8 in. there are 4,112 men. Of 5ft. you there 5,705, of 5ft. 6in there are 7,147 men, and of 5ft. 5in. there are 6,285 men.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—"At last! Three live coolies commenced this morning the repair of the Wallajah Bridge. Only one hundred and forty days have elapsed since the foot-way of that venerable structure subsided during the passage of Lord Hobart's funeral, and dropped several unfortunates into the Coovum—and eternity. Three coolies, all lean looking, do not constitute a formidable gang of labourers; but it is comforting to see even this limited development of energy in the Provisional Executive of this Presidency."

THOUGH cholera is still prevalent in the city of Madras, we are glad to be able to say that the returns for the week ended the 10th instant, compare favorably with those for the week ended tho 3rd idem, the deaths being respectively 77 and 160, so the mortality may be said to have declined a fourth. The total mortality from all causes exceeded the mean of 10 previons years by 80 in the week ended the 3rd, and by 49 in that ended the 10th instant. Small pox, fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, are less prevalent now than in corresponding periods of former years.

WE learn that, on the 6th instant, at Secunderabad, a man belonging to the 16th (Queen's) Lancers met his death at the hand of a comrade—by a mischance. Both men were drunk, *cela va sans dire*, unlimited supplies of horrible liquor being obtainable in all the hamlets round North Trimulgherry. Being drunk, a quarrel was easily established. The men commenced fighting in the back-room, when it is said one of them broke the neck of the other by violently throwing him against the edge of a box or iron cot. A Court of Enquiry assembled to investigate the affair, but the result has not transpired.

A CASE that has caused no little sensation in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and other districts in the Madras Presidency, as well as in some parts of Bombay, has been going on for the past week in the Tanjore Sessions Court, and is being tried by Jury before Dr. Burnell, Sessions Judge of Tanjore, and the Court house is thronged, outside as well as inside, by crowds of natives from varions parts. Eleven men, several of them being wealthy Caboolese merchants, trading in Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Poona and other places, are charged under various counts with house-breaking, abetment of theft, aud receiving stolen property, &c., the charge having reference to a daring case of burglary that was committed most mysteriously in the house of a noted dancing girl at Tanjore. on which occasion, her house was broken into and jewelery valued at 22,000 rupees was stolen.

THE question with regard to having a Town Hall for Madras is again being taken up, and it is to be hoped that something good will result from it. The Town Hall Committee formed some years ago, met at the Municipal Office, for the purpose of considering measures for providing Madras with a Town Hall. Mr. L. R. Burrows presided, and it was agreed that, if the Town Hall Committee will make over the Rs. 16,000 to the credit of the Town Hall Fund to the Municipality, the Municipality will sell their office premises, which it is expected will realise Rs. 24,000 and add this sum to the Rs. 16,000. Further the Municipality will collect funds from the public towards the erection of the Town Hall, and make arrangements to have the foundation-stone of the building laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It has been decided that the hall be called the "Albert Hall." It is, of course, understood the accommodation will be provided in the "Albert Hall" for the Municipal Office.

THE sanitary authorities at Bangalore, says one of the local papers, deserve great credit for the successful efforts they have made to keep cholera out of that station. For a considerable time past cholera has been very prevalent in the surrounding country, and along the lines of railway which place Bangalore in communication with the outside world, but we understand there have been no cases in Bangalore—a circumstance which, under Providence, is to be attributed to the sensible precautions adopted by the military, civil, and sanitary authorities at the station to prevent an entrance of the grim visitor there. Stringent measures were taken at Bangalore. Country people and carts were not allowed to enter the station without examination, and the travellers were made to wash their clothes thoroughly as another precaution. The railway was placed in quarantine, and we believe that, at one time, Europeans were unable to quit Bangalore or to travel there, and last, not least, the station was thoroughly swept and cleaned, and the drinking wells well looked to. The result is, that Bangalore has remained free from cholera, while Madras and the country all about has been visited with the pestilence.

ASIA.

SIR CHARLES Dilke, it is reported, is about to visit China and Japan.

NEWS from Siam to the 8th of July states that despatches received by the Siamese Government announce disturbances of the Burmese frontier in the province of Cheen Hau, where a large band of dacoits, some 2,000 in number, were committing depredations. The had plundered a few towns, but at latest advices some 2,000 Cochin Chinese had gathered to resist their incursions. A Siamese Commissioner had been sent up to collect reliable information as to the doings of the plunderers, and endeavour to ascertain the true cause of the disturbances, and if, necessary, a Siamese force would be sent up to assist in protecting the inhabitants of the province. At Chiengmai also a number of Burmans and Karens had located themselves on Siamese territory and the Siamese authorities of Chiengmai had organized a force of about 2,500 men to expel them. A Commissioner had been sent to Chiengmai from British Burmah, where he met an officer of the British Consulate General of Siam. Both were treated as guests by the Siamese Royal Commissioner. A later despatch states that the Siamese forces, after frightening away a number of Burmese settlers, had burnt down some 240 of their houses.

THE *Times* discourses as follows about the advance of Russia to Merv: "The worst enemies of Russia do not believe that her troops go to Merv for the deliberate purpose of assailing Afghanistan; but they think that her collision with the neighbouring tribes will spread discord far and wide; that in self-defence she will be forced to drive her enemies over the frontier; that they would receive such aid from Afghan tribes as to make it necessary for her to follow them; and that the same pressure would force her to annex strip after strip of the Afghan territory if she were allowed. The only Power that could block the way is, of course, Great Britain. Hence, if we are committed to the defence of Afghanistan, and if the Russians have already seized Merv, the two States may meet face to face in the course of a very few years. But even this prospect is far less serious than it seems at first sight, for Russia possesses very slender powers of attack in the present state of her communications, and it will take many years to make them a real menace to the vast system of defence we have organized in India. Russia dares not risk any collision with our power while her base of operations is cut off from her outposts by a march of thousands of miles in length, much of it lying through pathless deserts, and none of it shortened by railways or canals. In the present state of her communications the one danger is that her approach might stir up the fanaticism of our Mahomedan population but the fanatacism of Bokhara and Kashgar exposes her to a far greater peril. Meanwhile, we shall do well to form no rigid plans of defence, but to be guided by events." The remarks of the *Times* go to strengthen the case of Russophobists who wish the advance of Russia to be arrested "in the present state of her communications;" and if it be true that "Russia dares not risk any collision with our power while her base of operations is cut off from her outpost by a march of thousands of miles in length," the probability is that really resolute diplomacy on our part would force Russia to withdraw from all her recent conquests in Central Asia; but this will not be the case a few years hence. The concluding advice of the *Times* is characteristic. We are to form "no rigid plans of defence," such as our foolish friends, the Germans, are in the habit of drawing up in anticipation of events; but rather to wait patiently till the plans of Russia are sufficiently developed to enable her to defy us.

LITERARY.

MR. CHARLES E. Wilson is, we read, engaged in translating the Baharutan-of Jami into English from the original Persian.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Rev. Mr. Long has offered £2,000 towards defraying the expenses of a full collection of Indian proverbs. This munificent gift comes very appropriately from one of a class to whom the world is specially indebted for their labours in many fields of oriental research. His collection of about 6,000 Bengalee common-places was itself a feat of which Mr. Long might feel a little proud; though indeed he stands a long way behind another co-labourer who is credited with the collection of 25,000 Russian proverbs.

AMONG the many valuable facts which we find in a new work on Pyrology; by Major Ross, are some that strike us as being of considerable interest both to Government and others about to build; and especially here in Bombay, where everything in the way of building, whether it be a house, an office or a dock, is done by contract. We will let Major Ross speak for himself. "The *soi disant* mortar taken by myself from between the bricks of the Agra barrack, was supplied by a native contractor to the Department of Public Works of the Indian Government, and is made—or said to be made—from the kunkur, with which the whole district abounds. The reaction shows that this substance is litte bettar than mud. with a small quantity (perhaps 8 or 9 per cent.) of lime and magnesia. The costly building from which this composition was taken is not yet one of the many Indian public buildings which have been ordered to be "abandoned" by the Government, but they should fall on the heads of troops and others. Some have actually fallen, and one at Allahabad—from the morter of which just 5 per cent. of lime was obtained by a Calcutta chemist, at the request of Lord Mayo—fell and killed five or six people. It has been publicly stated in India, without denial, that the Indian Government has lost £40,000,000 by abandoned or ruined public buildings built of kunkur and mortar in the last ten years, though, on the other hand, it appears to produce a fair hydraulic cement."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ON the Sunday before last the Archdeacon of Bombay somewhat astonished the congregation of his cathedral by reading, in the place of the sermon, "one of the homilies already set forth, or hereafter to be set forth, by authority." The quaint old lecture appeared, it is said, to be considered highly edifying by the congregation, "though it ran to considerably greater length than the usual sermons which our clergy, in this trying climate, beneficently bestow upon us."

GENERAL.

AS the friends of the ex-Colonel Baker have, with characteristic taste and delicacy, endeavoured to transfer to Miss Dickinson's shoulders a modicum of the odium which attaches to her indecent assailant, Her Majesty has considered it necessary to rebuke these unjust and ungenerous partisans by conveying to the young lady through Sir William Jenner an expression of her sympathy and good-will, accompanied by a request for her photograph.

THE *Times* leader on the breaking away of the Christian Provinces of Turkey has, it appears been followed up by a declaration on the part of Prince Gortschakoff to the effect that he foresaw the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the rectification of the Montenegrin frontier with a port on the Adriatic. This is just what the insurgents have been asking for, and the knowledge that Gortschakoff "foresees" the gratification of their hearts' desires with doubtless strengthen their hands considerably.

SIR Frederick Currie, whose death on the 14th instant was announceed by Reuter, was third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., of Gatton, Surrey. He was born in 1799, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1817, and having held several intermediate posts, amongst others that of British Resident at Lahore was made successively one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and a member of the Supreme Council. His energy and administratives capacities were largely tested during the first Sikh War, which was terminated by Lords Gough and Hardinge in 1847, and he was raised to the baronetcy soon after the battles of the Sutlej. Returning to England, he was nominated by the Queen in 1854 a Director of the East-India Company, and appointed in 1858 Vice-President of Her Majesty's Indian Council. He was a D. C. L. of Oxford.

THE island of Santa Cruz, the scene of Commodore Goodenough's murder, has enjoyed an evil reputation ever since its first discovery at the close of the sixteenth century. In 1594 the Spanish navigator Alvoro de Mendana, fitted out a squadron of four ships, with a vague intention of colonizing the Solomon Islands, upon which he had alighted in his previous voyage. Having, however, laid down their position with glaring inaccuracy, he was unable to find them where he fancied he had left them. As some sort of compensation, he came across the Marquesas, whence, sailing in a north-westerly direction, he arrived at a cluster of small islands, to the largest of which he gave the name of Santa Cruz. Here he attempted to carry out his scheme of colonization and landing his mariners, founded a city which, he hoped, would become the capital of an empire. His first step was to convert the natives, but his success was limited to teaching them to make the sign of the cross, and to repeat a few words of Spanish. Discord soon arose between his followers and the savage islanders, and, in the course of an altercation, a native chief was killed. Mendana, indeed, put to death the authors of the crime, but at his death, a few weeks later, the colony was broken up, and the Spaniards returned to their own country. The Santa Cruz group lying out of the ordinary track of sailing vessels, these islands were seldom visited until quite a recent date. It was in 1856 that Bishop Selwyn, accompanied by Mr. Patteson, made the first serious attempt to humanize these fierce islanders, but failed to effect much good. The neighbouring island of Nukupa has since acquired an infamous celebrity by the murder of Bishop Patteson. Close at hand, too, is the islet of Tubna, whence the missionary bishop and his coadjutor beat a hasty retreat. Yet a little farther Vanikoro rises out of the sea, the scene of La Perouse's shipwreck, and of the massacre of at least sixty Europeans, whose skulls were discovered in 1826 piled up in a temple.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

RAMDEEN AND DOOLAUR, lately arrived from Trinidad per Royal Mail and P. and O. Steamer, are hereby notified that the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta is prepared to pay them the sum of Rs. 5,687-8-0 deposited in the Colonial Treasury at Trinidad, for remittance to India.

No. 9, GARDEN REACH. ROBERT N. S. MITCHELL.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khaugraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5½p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S, late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris. G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General

Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ALL Subscriptions should be forwarded to the Bank of Bengal, or to the Honorary Treasurer, R. Turnbull, Esq., at the Municipal Office.

Amount already advertised	Rs. 67,309	0
Nawab Syed Mahomed Mehde Khan	150	0
Hukeem Syed Waris Ali Khan	100	0
Hukeem Syed Kazim Ali Khan	100	0
Baboo Dwarkanauth Paul-Chowdry	100	0
Shahebzadah Mahomed Vhujaval Moolk	10	0
Moulvee Zuboorool Huck	10	0
Moulvee Buzlool Huck	10	0
Moulvee Abdool Hye	10	0
Moulvee Fuzli Ali	10	0
Moulvee Ali Bukhsh	10	0
Meer Ashruff Ali	10	0
Moonshee Ameer Hyder Khan	10	0
Baboo Tarinee Churn Bose...	100	0
„ Salgram Khama	25	0
„ Nocoor Chunder Shaw	10	0
„ Denonauth Chatterjee	10	0
„ Kartick Chunder Dey	25	0
„ Mutty Lall Haldar	15	0
„ Issur Chunder Bose	50	0
Methoorom	25	0
Baboo Banee Madhub Chatterjee	10	0
„ Manmohum Dey	15	0
„ Denobundo Nundee	20	0
„ Gobind Chunder Dey and Nobin Chunder Dass ...	10	0
„ Nilmoney Coondoo and Mookta Money Dassee ...	10	0
„ Kesub Roy	10	0
„ Prosono Coomar Paul	10	0
„ Rajendronath Roy Chowdry	50	0
„ Brojonath Coondoo Chowdry	50	0
„ Ram Chunder Chatterjee	10	0
„ Kanye Lall Roy Chowdry	50	0
„ Chooramoney Dey	15	0
„ Sreemunto Mundle	10	0
„ Odoyto Churn Mundle	10	0
Calcutta G. P. O.	73	10
Baboo Bindabun Mundle	10	0
Maharanee Surnomeye, through Baboo Degumber Mitter ...	1,000	0
Baboo Radhica Persad Ghose	100	0
„ Rajkristo Doss	10	0
Kassinath Chunder & Co.	10	0
Baboo Tarinee Proshad Bhuttacharjee...	10	0
„ Gerish Chunder Koar	10	0
„ Belash Ram Khotta	10	0
Sreemutty Doorgamoney Dabee	10	0
Sreemutty Brohmomoye Dabee	10	0
Baboos Chunder Mohun and Sham Churn Mullick ...	10	0
„ Fukeer Chand Mozoomdar	10	0
„ Tarruck Nauth Dutt	20	0
„ Kally Prosono Mookerjee	10	0
„ Anundo Lall Doss	10	0
„ Baneekanto and Sreekanto Gangooly	5	0
„ Raibutty Kanto Shaw	10	0
„ Poritkhit Mookerjee	10	0
„ Bycantonath Dutt	25	0
„ Noyanchand Chatterjee	5	0
„ Bonmally Churn Mytee and Krishto Coomar Shamunto	10	0
„ Bissonath Singhee	5	0
„ Denobundoo Shaw	10	0
„ Rajendronath Dutt	10	0
„ Denonauth Sreemany	5	0
Messrs. N. C. Paul & Co.	5	0
Baboo Kristonath and Poolin Chunder Coondo	5	0
„ Moorally Dhur and Hurrolall Coondoo	5	0
„ Hurrish Chunder Chowdry	100	0
Prince Mirza Faredoon Kadar Bahadoor	250	0
Baboo Roghoo Nath Mytee	5	0
Sonye Sirdar	10	0
Abdool Guffoor	5	0
Khoda Bux	5	0
Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose	5	0
„ Bhugwan Sirdar	5	0
Bengal Theatre	25	0
Dejobur and Sadoo Churn Shaw	10	0
Baboo Rooploll Dey	10	0
„ Poorno Chunder Dey	10	0
„ Prem Chand Dey	5	0
„ Mohima Chunder and Rajendro Chunder Roy Chowdry	50	0
„ Ramculpo Pal	5	0
„ Sumbhoo Chunder Sett	5	0
„ Mohessur Doss	10	0
„ Seetenath Shaw	5	0
„ Nitto Gopal Nundee	5	0
„ Greedhur and Issur Chunder Laha	5	0
„ Sreenibash Shaw	5	0
„ Wurris Biswas	10	0
Azimoodee Sirdar	5	0
Khyro Sirdar	10	0
Baboo Rajbullub Shaha	5	0
„ Issur Chunder Coondoo	5	0
„ Ramdhone Shaha	5	0
Indian National Theatre	30	0
32 persons...	55	8
Total Rs.	70,463	2

N. A. CHICK,
Secretary.

The 23rd September 1875.

ERRATA.—The following names were incorrectly given in the last lists :—

Sahibzadah Mahomed Shajaool Moolk	Rs. 10 0
Mir Ashruff Ali	„ 10 0

N. A. CHICK.

MILITARY ORDER.

BANCE, Capt. L. B., to Europe on furlough for two years.
BUTLER, Capt. J. W. S., to Europe on furlough for two years.
CHISHOLM, Major W., to Europe on furlough for one year and eight days.
HODGSON, Capt. S., promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel.
MOTTET, Capt. A. C., permitted to return to duty.
MURRAY, Major A. G., to Europe in furlough for two years.
WELKINS, Surgeon T. J. H., to Europe on furlough for three months.
WETHERALL, Capt. F. A., permitted to return to duty.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL.

AINSLIE, Hon'ble W., *six months' extension of furlough.*
HALLETT, Capt. H. H. H., to officiate as Asst. Commissioner of the 1st class.
HUNT, Lieut. H. V., promoted to the rank of Captain.
KELLY, J., Conductor of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept., furlough to Europe for fifteen months.
KELLY, Lieutenant J. G., promoted to the rank of Captain.
MILLER, Capt. E. W. C. H., to officiate as Asst. Commissioner of the 1st class, Central Provinces.
MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., to officiate as Asst. Commissioner of the 2nd class.
NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., to officiate as Asst. Commissioner of the 2nd class.
STODDART, Lieut. C. H., promoted to the rank of Captain.

BENGAL.

BADCOCK, Mr. F., Offg. Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector, Bhagulpore, transferred to Chittagong.
BARROW, Mr. F. H., to act in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Bhagulpore.
CHICHESTER, Mr. F. A., Offg. Depy. Magistrate, Chittagong Hill Tracts leave for three months.
CHATTERJEE, Baboo S. C., Depy. Magistrate, Jessore, four months' leave.
HOPKINSON, Capt. W., Asst. Commissioner, Lohardugga, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore.
PAUL, Mr. A. W., Offg. Asst. Commissioner, second Grade, Darjeeling, to act in the First Grade of Asst. Commissioners, Lohardugga.
QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. R., Chaplain of Cuttack, leave for three months.
SKINNER, Capt. R. M., to act in the First Grade of District Supdt. of Police, Mozufferpore.
SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. E. I., to act in the First Grade of District Supdt. of Police 24-Pergunnahs.
SEN, Baboo O. C., Asst. Surgeon, Jehanabad, leave for three months.
STALKARTT, Mr. J., to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Howrah.
WEATHRALL, Mr. H. L., to be an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Tipperah.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BANERJEA, Baboo L. G., Overseer, First Grade, leave for one month.
BUR, Moonshee A., to officiate as Acct. Fourth Grade in the Nuddea Rivers Division.
GHOSE, Baboo B. B., Acct. Fourth Grade, leave for two months.
GHOSE, Baboo C. K., to officiate as Divisional Acct. in the Rajshahye Division.
PRICE, Mr. J. A., Asst. Engineer, Second Grade, transferred to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

MADRAS.

BLISS, Mr. H. W., Sub-Collector and Joint-Magistrate, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Madura.
BRANDT, Mr. F., Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavery Division, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Rajamundry.
DAVIES, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Coimbatore.
MCQUHAE, Mr. W., Collector and Magistrate of Madura, furlough to Europe for fourteen months.
MARJORIBANKS, Mr. J. A., Depy. Collector, North Arcot, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Chittow.
WILLIAMS, Rev. H. A., Chaplain of Vizagapatam, three months' leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

CLARKE, Major H. M. S., District Supdt. of Police, transferred to Bareilly.
FOSTER, Mr. E., Asst. District Supdt. of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Moradabad.
GRAHAM, Capt. G. F. J., District Supdt. of Police, Shajehanpore, one months' leave.
GILES, Mr. F., Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Ghazeepore, fifty-eight days' leave.
LAL, Munsif R. K., Moradabad, three months' leave.
PEARSON, Rev. A. C., two months' leave.
PETRE, Mr. F. L., Asst. Magistrate and Collector, transferred to Bijnour
WHITE, Mr. E., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour.

OUDH.

BANERJEE, Asst. Surgeon N. L., transferred to Fyzabad.
HYNES, Mr. G. J., to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Office, Oudh.
KISHEN, Baboo P. H., Extra Asst. Commissioner, Fyzabad.
WALKER, Mr. J., to officiate as Post Master, Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

BECK, Mr. H., Asst. District Supdt. of Police, to officiate as district Supdt. of Police, Delhi.
BROWNE, Mr. C., Offg. District Supdt. of Police, transferred from Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan.
CROSSLEY, Mr. R., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Mooltan.
HAMMEND, Mr. A. J., Offg. District Supdt. of Police, transfered from Dera Ishmail Khan to Bannu.
HUNTER, Mr. D. H., to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Umritsur.
RADDOCK, Surgeon-Major C. E., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Umballa.
RASHID, Baboo M., Asst. District Supdt. of Police, Umballa, furlough to Europe for one year.
SMITH, Mr. S., Offg. District Supdt. of Police, Rohtak, transferred to Mooltan.
TRONSON, Mr. E. O. H., District Supdt of Police, Mooltan, transferred to Rohtak.

Sutton & Sons

GENUINE HOME-GROWN
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS.
GENUINE, NEW, AND UNADULTERATED.

SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN SEEDS

ARE HELD IN HIGH REPUTE BY THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS IN INDIA, AS ALSO BY LEADING AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES, AND MESSRS. SUTTON HAVE PLEASURE IN REFERRING TO THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS :—

From A. JAMIESON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Gardens, Ootacamund, India.

Aug. 6.—"The Seeds and Bulbs arrived here in good condition in March last. Both the Flower and Vegetable seeds have germinated exceedingly well, and given the greatest satisfaction."

From Mr. J. M. HENRY, Superintendent Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Madras.

July 3.—"We received the Seeds and other things in excellent order. We have tried them all, and find them of first-class quality, and not one seed failing to germinate, and this being our very hot season, everything was against them."

From W. NEW, Esq., Government Gardens, Bangalore, India.

July 17, 1873.—"Your last consignment of seeds turned out well."

From Capt. JNO. HIBBERT, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, Rajpootana, India.

March 28, 1873.—"I shall send you another order in a short time, and only hope that the seeds will be as good as the last; certainly no better could possibly have been sent."

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SUTTONS
ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY PACKAGE
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
SUTTON & SONS READING NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS
ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.

PRICED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES GRATIS, AND POST FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

All Goods delivered free of Expense to any English Port.

PREPAYMENT IS REQUESTED FOR ALL FOREIGN ORDERS.

Sutton & Sons

SEEDSMEN BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE SEED ESTABLISHMENT,
READING, ENGLAND.

N.B.—SUTTON & SONS HAVE NO AGENTS. ALL PACKAGES DIRECT FROM THE WILL BEAR THEIR REGISTERED TRADE MARK AS ABOVE.

SIGNORE A. NICCOLINI'S

ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE MUSICALE,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. C. VANCELDER,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE

On the 25th instant.

The Concert will commence at 9 P.M., *precisely.*

Tickets, Rs. 5 *each, can be had from Signore Niccolini,*

48, *Park Street.*

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,
AND
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh
CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest, in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificient and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade adver sement, which must of necessity fail to cor ey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little ever manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrush, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Spleen Pills.

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Aperient Pills.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Antibilious Pills.

More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ Does not contain opium in any shape. ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

PUBLISHED this day Fallon's new Hindustani-English Dictionary Part, I. with an Introduction, 56 pages, in stiff cover. Rs. *Two*, with *three* annas for Packing and Postage. To be had of Lazarus & Co., Benares, *for cash only*. Part II. 48 pp-2 Rs. 3 As. is now in the Press.

East Indian Railway.

Rate for Personal luggage of Passengers.

THE Public are informed that, on and from the 1st November *next*, the excess luggage of passengers of all classes will be charged at an uniform rate of 1½ pies per maund per mile. The present rule as to free allowance for first and second-class passengers will remain in force, and a free allowance of 15 seers will be given to intermediate and third-class passengers.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
Offg. Agent.

Calcutta, 16th September, 1875.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.—

Established 1825,
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURRNCES.

An amalgamation having been formed between the *Standard Life Assurance Company* and the *Colonial Life Assurance Company*, the business of the united companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the accumulated funds amount to upwards £3,500,000 sterling. The new business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding premium amounting to £45,337 per annum.

Moderate rates charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

Local Boards and *Agencies* in India and in all the British Colonies where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where premiums may be received and claims paid.

Immediate reduction of premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate without medical certificate.

Profits divided every five years.

The new Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Noxin, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Result of the Drawing of the Bangalore Great Doncaster St. Leger Sweep.

Bangalore, 14th September 1875.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TICKETS.—900.

No. of Ticket.	*Name of Horse.*	*Drawer.*
288	Balfe	... Ivanhoe
462	Salvator	... Darn'd Sweeps
3561	Breechloader	... Joseph Buggins
569	Conductor	... B. Rozario & Rama-Dyce
104	Sister to Musket	... Lance Confederacy
44	New Holland	... C. B.
689	Garterly Bell	... Captain R. Mayne
587	Claremont	... Survey Confederacy
643	St. Cyr	... E. W. L. Morant
857	Repentance Colt	The Monk Confederacy
401	Rabagus	... Burgomaster & Co.
871	Perkin Warbeck	The Monk Confederacy
400	Seymour	... Burgomaster & Co.
379	Camballo	... W. R. T. Burrage
47	Dreadnought	... The Whalers
344	Gilbert	... W. H. Harris
87	Telescope	... Bobtail
76	Temple Bar	... Petition
591	Bay of Naples	... Hope
792	Earl of Dartrey	M and L.
101	Craig Millar	... W. A. Campbell
897	The Field	... N. H. Confederacy

No. 1707A. of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 21st August 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Tea Plantations in Kumaon, the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almorah, on Wednesday, the 1st December 1875, at noon:—

Hawalbagh.—Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road and six from Almorah. Area about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. . Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold: said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi River (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price—Rs. 25,000.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridged, runs to: (1) Haldwani; (2) Kaladungi (*viâ* Naini-Tal); and, (3) Ramnagar (*viâ* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Bareilly Railway Station 60 miles over a *pucka* cart-road; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station 48 miles on partly *pucka* road; and from Ramnagur to Moradabad 45 miles *viâ* Kashipur, of which 25 miles more or less are a *kutcha* fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad. From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi River not bridged) to Ranikhet 56 miles; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi River is being bridged, 19 miles.

1, 2, 3—markets at the foot of the hills.

Ayar Toly—In Kuttyur, consisting of about 2,546 acres, the area under tea was some years ago considerable. About 700 acres are cleared, and nearly 1,500 acres consist of jungle, of which part may be unculturable: a portion of the estate, named Binculi, 919 acres, is held under a perpetual lease from the Nagnath temple, at an annual rent of Rs. 24. There were on the estate a house, factory, godown, and numerous out-offices, all slated; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level 5,200 feet, and the plaintation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price—Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh 24 miles by bridle-road; thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately, at the upset prices named, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land revenue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force or that may be imposed hereafter. Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almorah. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st January 1876, when possession will be given: failing payment in full, the deposit will be forfeited and the estate resold.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

No. 1708A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division for information, with reference to his letter No. 681, dated 23rd July 1875.

No. 1709A.

COPY, with 50 spare copies, forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the Notification may be distributed to all firms interested in tea cultivation.

No. 1710A.

COPY also forwarded to the Superintendent of the———with the request that the Notification may be published in the———not less than four times.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Beg to announce that they have been appointed.

Sole and Special Agents

IN INDIA FOR

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

By appointment to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal, Chandeliers, Candelabra, Fountains, Wall and Billiard Lights, and the Patent Prismatic Crystal Illuminations

for Gas, Oil, and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

had the honor of carrying out the entire arrangement in the City of London of the Decorations and Illuminations

ON THE

Public Thanksgiving Day for the Recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as well as for H.R.H.'s State Visits to almost every Town in the United Kingdom.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

were also appointed to carry out the Illuminations and Decorations both in Russia and England, on the occasion of the marriage of their R. H's. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,

Sole and Special Agents

FOR

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

are prepared to furnish

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

To suit any Building, Street or Garden, for the carrying out of the entire Decorations and Illuminations, either with Gas or Oil, combining among the novelties the Lime and Electric Lights and their Patent Prismatic Crystal Illumination of any design, the Prince of Wales's Plume, Medallions, Mottoes, Shields, Laurels, Crowns, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS,

And Floral Decorations in every variety. Chinese Lanterns and variegated Illumination Lamps in every Colour for Gas or Oil.

C. LAZARUS & Co.

Are also in a position to arrange and carry out

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAYS

IN HONOR OF THE

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

And for which they are prepared to supply

Special Programmes and Estimates.

Early orders are solicited, so as to allow ample time for perfect arrangements to be made.

Samples of Devices and Illumination Lamps may be seen, and prices ascertained, on application to

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HIBBERT'S

HEALTH-GIVING SALINE,

AS SUPPLIED through the WAR OFFICE for the USE of the TROOPS employed in the EXPEDITION to ASHANTEE, on the WEST COAST of AFRICA, and highly recommended by the Medical Profession as a Valuable FEBRIFUGE, and for its REFRIGERANT PROPERTIES.

BEING very agreeable in taste, it is taken readily by the most fastidious. A DRAUGHT of the SALINE exhilarates and invigorates the system in a marked degree.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is acknowledged by all to be the most approved remedy for DISORDERED DIGESTION so often accompanied by SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, INDISPOSITION FOR BUSINESS, and other distressing symptoms.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, &c., so productive of LASSITUDE, MENTAL DEPRESSION, and NERVOUS DISORDERS, are quite under the control of this efficient medicine.

LETTER from EDMUND LEATHES, Esq., Savage Club, London:

"April 23rd, 1874.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered very much from Acidity and a tendency to Congestion of the Liver, a friend strongly advised me to try your Health-giving Saline. I am happy to say that I have derived great benefit from taking it. I shall always consider it a valuable household remedy, and will lose no opportunity of recommending the Saline to my friends and others, as a remedy in similar cases.—Yours truly, ED. LEATHES."

Captain GRAHAM, of Fowey, Cornwall, suffered greatly from Irritation of the Liver, which prevented sleep, and racked him with pain. After taking one bottle the pain was nearly removed, and he was able to sleep well at night, and, on taking a second bottle, expressed it as his opinion that it would complete the cure so well begun.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, as a Therapeutic Agent, and as a Cooling and Refreshing Drink in SCARLET, TYPHUS, and GASTRIC FEVERS, is unsurpassed—frequent experience has proved this.

Testimonials from Medical Men.

W. E. GREEN, ESQ., N.R.C.S., and L.S.A., Lond; speaks very favourably of the Saline as an efficient, aperient, as active as Friedrichshall Water, and decidedly more agreeable to the palate, and generally recommended for this purpose.

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., London, remarks that he has found the Saline of considerable efficacy in febrile attacks as an efficient aperient and refrigerant, and very useful in attacks of bilious vomiting.

ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

BY restoring lost Saline matter to the BLOOD it invigorates and enriches that fluid, enabling it to throw out all impure and effete matter, and thus, perform the functions of an EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, for the above reasons, removes BLOTCHES and ERUPTIONS on the SKIN, whether arising from disorder, digestion or from some taint in the constitution.

A daughter of Mr. GEORGE WEBB, of Glyn-Neath, aged fifteen years, was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on her limbs, accompanied with such weakness that she was unable to walk, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. After a course of the Saline, less than three weeks in duration, her father reported her as quite cured.

DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY, so prevalent during the summer and autumn months, will be warded off by a judicious use of the Saline or will be quickly cut short by its prompt administration.

"Bedford, Nov. 20th, 1873.—Having tried your Health-giving Saline I am satisfied that it is a very valuable preparation in cases of fever, rheumatism, &c.; it is, in fact, a remedy that should be found in every household, since by its salutary influences (if taken at the first indications of fever, diarrhœa, and other complaints) many a tedious illness may be averted, I shall do my best to recommend it wherever I go. In the meantime wishing you every success, &c., &c., I am, gentlemen, yours truly, W. H. PHILLIPS, B.A., Oxon.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is invaluable to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS in INDIA, CHINA, AFRICA, &c., since it is peculiarly adapted for the cure of those Complaints prevalent in Hot Climates, such as Fevers, Dysentery, &c., &c.

Extract from a letter received from Captain R. ROBERTS of the ship Sidney A. Jenkins."—Dundee, May 28th, 1874—I have just received the case containing the 10s. 6d. bottles of Saline. Since taking the bottle I purchased of you before last voyage, I have enjoyed better health than I have previously had for five years. It is the best thing of the kind I have yet met with. I shall strongly recommend it to my brother captains."

SOLD in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each; Double Size, 4s. 6d.; in Bottles containing Five of the 2s. 6d. size at 10s. 6d.

INSIST ON HAVING HIBBERT'S SALINE.

AGENTS FOR CALCUTTA,

BATHGATE & CO.

JELLICOE.

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITH,

AND

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER.

The only Dépôt for the Russell Watch,

AGENT FOR DR. A. MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

AND

OPERA GLASSES.

Scent Flacons, Silver Prize Plate, Clock, Plated-ware, Silver Christening Gifts, Pencil-cases, Jet Ornaments, Masonic Jewels, Meerschaum Pipes, and Cigar Tubes, &c.

2, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

CONSUMPTION.

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE, the Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gun-makers and dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

Colt's New Five-Shot Breech-Loading.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

Colt's Small Seven-Shot Revolvers,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoast pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

Colt's Fire Arms Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CROOSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS, AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refillling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Croose and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots. Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

	s. d.	s. d.
Excellent quality, much approved ...		18 6
Very superior		21 0
Finest possible quality		25 0
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5 6	& 7 6
Do. do, with French heels	7 0	& 9 0
Grey Linen Slippers		3 6

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

192, *OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.*

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS' have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins'

WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Advance Rate.	Mofussil.	Town.
For 12 months	..	25 0	24 0
„ 6 months	..	12 8	12 0
„ 3 months	..	6 8	6 0
Single copy ..	..	0 9	0 8

ARREAR RATE.

For 12 months	..	30 0	27 0
„ 1 month	..	2 8	2 4

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

	Per month.
For a page for 12 months ..	150 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	155 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	160 0
For 1 Col. for 12 „ ..	75 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	80 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	85 0
For ½ Col. for 12 „ ..	40 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	45 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	50 0
For ¼ Col. for 12 „ ..	20 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	25 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	30 0

Small Advertisements at 4 annas a line.

PROSPECTUS.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

ON THE

ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE

Building Fund of St. Joseph's Seminary.

60,000 TICKETS AT ONE RUPEE EACH.

261 PRIZES.

1 Prize.—A Diamond Necklace, value Rs. 10,000, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 10,000 in cash.

1 Prize.—Brooch and Earrings set with Diamonds, value Rs. 3,000, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 3,000 in cash.

4 Prizes.—Jewellery *en suite*, set with Gems, value Rs. 1,000 each, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 1,000 in cash.

5 Prizes.—Rs. 500 each.	20 Prizes.—Rs. 25 each.
5 Prizes.—Rs. 250 each.	20 Prizes.—Rs. 20 each.
5 Prizes.—Rs. 100 each.	40 Prizes.—Rs. 15 each.
10 Prizes.—Rs. 50 each.	50 Prizes.—Rs. 10 each.

100 *Prizes.—Rs.* 5 *each.*

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad under the supervision of a Committee of Gentlemen of the Station.

Tickets can be obtained from all the Catholic Chaplains of the Vicariate, from Messrs, P. Sheridan, W. D. Hogan, T. Crowley, G. A. Savielle, and J. C. Purcell, Allahabad; A. John & Co., Agra; J. Rebello, Simla; C. Carne, Umritsur; D. J. Byrne, Umballa; Manager, *Statesman Press*, Calcutta and Bombay; P. S. D'Rozario & Co., Calcutta, E. Currie, 50 Bow Bazar, Calcutta; Rev. A. E. Medlycott, Howrah, and from the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any further information required.

VERY REV. FR. LEWIS, *Rector, St. Joseph's Seminary, ALLAHABAD.*

N. B.—A Free Ticket, for a separate Drawing, of 252 Prizes, will be presented to any one purchasing or disposing of 100 Tickets.

P S.—The Drawing will probably take place on the 28th of December next.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

George Henry ATKINSON, of the Bengal Civil Service and Assistant Collector of Kenderpara in the District of Cuttack, died at Cuttack on ths 27th March 1875.

Thomas NORRIS, a Permanent-way Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Ghaziabad, near Delhi, died at Allahabad on the 20th April 1873.

John James ECKFORD, of Landour, in the North-West Provinces of India but late of Brentwood in the County of Essex in England, died in Scotland on the 7th March 1872.

John Alexander PITT, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Hornchurch, in the County of Essex in England, died in England, on the 26th October 1874.

Deborah Ann BLANCHARD, of No. 13, Cambridge Terrace, Broke Road Dalston, in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th December 1861.

William O'FARREL, Secretary of the Himalaya Club, Mussoorie, died on the 6th October 1874.

Thomas MORAN, of Intally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died in Calcutta, on the 21st May 1875.

Mary Anne BROWN, of Anees Barber's Lane in the Town of Calcutta widow of the late Thomas Brown, Controller, Public Works Accounts, died at Calcutta on the 2nd July 1875.

Sophia Thomasin AYTON, of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Widow, died at Garden Reach on the 23rd April 1875.

Henry JAMES, an Engraver, employed in the Surveyor-General's office, Calcutta, died in Calcutta on the 24th July 1875.

William CRAMER, a Fireman in the service of the East Indian Railway, died at Burdwan on the 9th April 1875.

William THOMPSON, of the Bengal Pilot Service, died at Calcutta on, the 31st May 1875.

George Frederick SNELLING, of Shibtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta a Shed Officer in the Jetties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, died at Calcutta on the 7th August 1875.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 28th August 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL

VIRO. DOCT
L.J.DE JONGH. M.D
OLEI
JECORIS ASELLI.
INTEGRITATEM
EMTORIBVS TVENTI
REX. D
MDCCCXLVIII.

PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT

LEOPOLD I ROI DES BELGES

PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHEBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility. I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2116.] Calcutta : Saturday, 2nd October, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, October 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, *those of the 11th and 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, October 5th and 19th November 2nd and 16th.

„ Australia, October 16th and November 13th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

October 5, *Lombardy*, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, 450 H.-P.

„ 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.

The *Lombardy* will leave Garden Reach at 10-30 A. M. precisely, and proceed to Bombay, taking passengers for China and Australia. Homeward passengers will be transferred at Galle to the S. S. *Peshawur* (Capt. C. A. White 3782 tons 600 H. P. which will proceed thence direct to Southampton.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Friday 1st October.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether vid Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 4*th september* 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail Wednesday, 6th October.

THE "Trinacria" will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on Wednesday 6th October carrying a surgeon and Stewardess. This steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience having Superior First Class and exceptionally good second class accomodation.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17thSeptember 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Fortnightly Sailings—Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Monday
Trinacria	2107.424	„	„	6th Oct.
				Wednesday
Europa	2,277.424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	16th Nov.
Utopia	2,731.678	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
India	2,290.500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.406	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular fortnightly Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool, ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
To Suez. ..	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 16, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *vid* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

JAS. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

Agent for Engineering Stores and Materials,

BEGS to announce that he has established himself in Business as above, and solicits attention to the advantages which a long Practical Experience on extensive Public Works and Buildings in India, enable him to guarantee to Constituents and Employers, the most effective and economical workmanship and a quality of material best adapted for each purpose.

SCALE OF CHARGES for Surveys, Plants and Detailed Drawings, Specifications and Estimates, Personal Supervision and Superintendence, Procuring and Examining Tenders for Work, Arranging with Tradesmen and Contractors, Taking out Quantities, Measuring up Work and Certifying the Builders' Accounts, Commission on Stores, selected or purchased, &c, WILL BE MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 20, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during October 1875: —

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 4th and 18th October.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 11th and 25th October.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th October.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 4th and 18th October.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 28th October.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 6th October.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE and CARWAR, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 13th and 27th October.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 4th, 11th 18th and 25th October.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th October.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 8th October.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 21st October.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 20th October, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hoursbefore the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER, ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, (BAGHDAD. Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 2nd and 30th October.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 5th October, touching at KURRACHEE on 17th October.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of *50 per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds ...	...	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' *Profits is periodically* set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta ..	..	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras.. ..	..	PARRY & Co.
Bombay ..	..	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo ..	..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore ..	..	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. } *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies :

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows :—

3 months' notice	..	3	per cent.	per annum.
6	„	„	..	4	„	„
12	„	„	..	5	„	„

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

WATSON & SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

" THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 „ „	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	„
3 „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	„

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards :—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3	months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	„	„	„	„	6	„	„
5	„	„	„	„	12	„	„
5½	„	„	„	„	18	„	„
6	„	„	„	„	2	years'	„

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying it writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposin Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

Notice to Mariners.

THE Floating Light Vessel, stationed at the entrance of the Mutlah River, which was removed in May last, has been replaced in the following position :—

Latitude 20°04' North,
Longitude 88°48' East.
in 11 fathoms,

A. BAKER,
Offg. Master Attendant.

Fort William,
Master Attendant's Office,
Calcutta, the 9th Sept. 1875.

BY APPOINTMENT

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

NOTICE.

RAMDEEN AND DOOLAUR, lately arrived from Trinidad per Royal Mail and P. and O. Steamer, are hereby notified that the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta is prepared to pay them the sum of Rs. 5.687-8-0 deposited in the Colonial Treasury at Trinidad, for remittance to India.

No. 9, GARDEN REACH. ROBERT N. S. MITCHELL.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5¾p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S., late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT, *Calcutta, 25th September* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months ..	25 0	24 0
„ 6 months ..	12 8	12 0
„ 3 months ..	6 8	6 0
Single copy	0 9	0 8
ARREAR RATE.		
For 12 months ..	30 0	27 0
„ 1 month ..	2 8	2 4

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

	Per month.
For a page for 12 months ..	150 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	155 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	160 0
For 1 Col. for 12 „ ..	75 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	80 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	85 0
For ½ Col. for 12 „ ..	40 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	45 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	50 0
For ¼ Col. for 12 „ ..	20 0
„ „ for 6 „ ..	25 0
„ „ for 3 „ ..	30 0

Small Advertisements at 4 annas a line.

Sutton & Sons

GENUINE HOME-GROWN

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS

FARM SEEDS.

GENUINE, NEW, AND UNADULTERATED.

SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN SEEDS

ARE HELD IN HIGH REPUTE BY THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS IN INDIA, AS ALSO BY LEADING AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES, AND MESSRS. SUTTON HAVE PLEASURE IN REFERRING TO THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS :—

From A. JAMIESON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Gardens, Ootacamund, India.

Aug. 6.—"The Seeds and Bulbs arrived here in good condition in March last. Both the Flower and Vegetable seeds have germinated exceedingly well, and given the greatest satisfaction."

From Mr. J. M. HENRY, Superintendent Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Madras.

July 3.—"We received the Seeds and other things in excellent order. We have tried them all, and find them of first-class quality, and not one seed failing to germinate, and this being our very hot season, everything was against them."

From W. NEW, Esq., Government Gardens, Bangalore, India.

July 17, 1873.—"Your last consignment of seeds turned out well."

From Capt. JNO. HIBBERT, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, Rajpootana, India.

March 28, 1873.—"I shall send you another order in a short time, and only hope that the seeds will be as good as the last; certainly no better could possibly have been sent."

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS
SUTTONS
ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
TRADE MARK.
ON EVERY PACKAGE.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.
SUTTON & SONS READING NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRICED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES GRATIS, AND POST FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

All Goods delivered free of Expense to any English Port.

PREPAYMENT IS REQUESTED FOR ALL FOREIGN ORDERS.

Sutton & Sons

SEEDSMEN BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

READING, ENGLAND.

N.B.—SUTTON & SONS HAVE NO AGENTS. ALL PACKAGES DIRECT FROM THEM WILL BEAR THEIR REGISTERED TRADE MARK AS ABOVE.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2116.] Calcutta: Saturday, October 2, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

NOTICE.

SO much regret has been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, that Mr. Knight has determined to publish on the 1st December next, the first number of a new monthly journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertising columns. The circumstances under which the *Indian Economist* was discontinued, have not been made public, and probably never will be. Suffice it to say, that the stoppage of the paper deprived the country of the only Agricultural, Industrial, and Statistical newspaper it possessed; and the new journal is designed to partially supply its place. The subscription will be Rs. 12 a year only, and Mr. Knight believes that he may count upon sufficient support, to warrant his announcing the publication without further delay. The new paper will be somewhat larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and more comprehensive in its range, but will be strictly technical and in no way political or controversial. A limited space only will be allotted to advertisements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ALTHOUGH the south-west monsoon must be nearly over, an extraordinary flood in Guzerat has now to be added to the list of similar calamities for which the year 1875 will be long memorable. Ahmedabad has been suddenly submerged 14 feet deep by the rise of the river Saburmuttee, on the east bank of which the city stands. The river rises nearly a hundred and fifty miles north of the city in the Aravelli Mountains, near Mount Aboo. At Ahmedabad, its bed is fifteen to sixteen hundred feet broad in the rains. The Aravellis are nearly sixty miles in breadth, are more lofty than the Vindhyas, and for scenes of savage grandeur surpass the Western Ghauts. In their inaccessible fastnesses dwell wild fierce tribes that have never been brought under any yoke. The mountains arrest the passage of the monsoon clouds towards the great desert beyond, and the clouds descend in torrents of rain, swelling the Saburmuttee to an immense volume in an inconceivably short space of time. In ordinary seasons, the waters roll harmlessly to the Gulf of Cambay, but on the present occasion the rain appears to have fallen in a deluge over the whole district drained by the river and its tributaries.

The flood buried the entire city of Ahmedabad: and twenty thousand people have been rendered houseless. The railway bridge was swept away, and the Government bridge shared the same fate. The loss of life fortunately has not been great. From almost every part of the globe, we hear of floods such as have not before been witnessed by any now living. There must be a cause says the *Statesman*; but what can that cause be? "We hear of no huge comet devoting its attentions to us; the moon appears to be all right; everything seems to be going on much as usual amongst the stars, and yet we hear of little else than 'water, water, everywhere' until even our spirits are damped by it, and all creation wears a sloppy aspect."

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IN answer to the call repeatedly made in these columns during the last few months, for the report of the Commissioners in the Stevens case, we are demi-officially told that, instead of being published in the usual way, the report has been communicated to the Landowners and Commercial Association, who "have been "carrying on certain negotiations with the Government in "reference to the case." The announcement is accompanied with profuse expressions of sympathy with the Association in the disappointment which the Report must occasion them; as the Commissioners have satisfied themselves by enquiry upon the spot, that a murder really was committed on the unfortunate man Habiram, and that, whether Mr. Stevens was guilty of it or not, there is no reason to believe that any conspiracy existed against him on the part either of the factory or the police. We shall notice the case next week, but under the disadvantage of not having seen the Report which the Government seems afraid to publish. If the report really does establish the fact of the murder, and that there was no conspiracy on the part of the witnesses against Mr. Stevens, it is childish to affect doubt about its real nature.

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TRUE to its usual rôle, the *Pioneer* can see no reason why Mr. Roberts should be made Vice-Chairman of the Justices Indeed it finds a strong objection to his appointment, in the fact that if confirmed therein he would become "wholly independent of the local government." And why should he not? The independence which Mr. Roberts shews as a member of the Bench is distasteful it seems to Sir Richard Temple, and neither Sir Richard nor our excellent journalist can "see that Mr. Roberts has rendered "any services that mark him out for such unusually confiden-"tial treatment." Such writing is almost incredible. If we are to believe this lick-spittle,—we throw ourselves upon the forgiveness of the reader for the expression—the government has a right not only to expect complete subserviency from the men in its employ; but in the present case it is a good reason for refusing to let the public have the services of Mr. Roberts, that the Government would lose thereby the power it now has of resenting his independence at the Bench of Justices. Mr. Hogg's friends seem bent upon forcing a scandal on the public, at a moment when it is very desirable that there should be but one mind in the city. As soon as the holidays are over, the rate-payers should bring matters to an issue with their Chairman. The coming of the Prince of Wales is yet three months off; and there is abundance of time for new arrangements in the interval.

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IT is complained that reports are current of Sir Richard Temple having "publicly talked of distressed zemindars and affluent ryots." No one will suspect this journal of any undue leaning to the zemindar, when we confess frankly our belief that there is room for speaking of the two classes in this way over wide districts in Bengal. The districts concerning which Sir Richard was speaking ought to have been specified. Thus it would be a cruel mockery of the ryots in Behar, and in some of the Western districts of Bengal, to speak of them as "affluent." On the other hand, the ryot in some of the Eastern districts has got the long end of the stick in his hand so firmly, that it is not unreasonable to speak of the zemindars of those districts as "distressed." We must strive to keep our minds open to the light in this great social controversy of ryot *vs.* zemindar.

What we want is exact information: and the Government is we trust in earnest to obtain it. If it listens to the Board of Revenue we shall never get it. We trust it will be understood that we are speaking of the Board as a whole. As a whole then, it is far too ready to despair of ever getting the exact information we require. In one word—we *must* get it. Thus we want to know the

proportion that the rent bears to the produce in every district, and every sub-division in the Province. And we can take no excuse in place of this information. It must be got, let the cost of the necessary establishments be what it may. How is it possible to legislate in the matter, when we are being assured that while the rent absorbs 10-16ths of the gross produce in Behar, it takes only 1-10th in some of the Eastern districts. If these are facts, the ryot is cruelly used in Behar, while the Zemindar is almost as much so in Dacca. We are not vouching for either fact. It is a heavy reproach to Government that we are not able to do so.

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AFTER eight years of warning and preparation for the step, arrangements have at last been completed for the retirement of the Government from the position of shareholders in the Presidency Banks. The directors of each Bank have been told that the Government shares will now be sold in the market, but the operation is to be carried out, in communication with the Banks, so as to affect as little as possible the price of the shares. And yet the announcement was allowed to fall upon the market through the telegraph on Tuesday morning last, and of course completely disorganized it. It is most strange that Governments shews so fatal a facility for blundering in such simple matters. In the present case, it produced at once heavy complaints of "the sharp practice and want of "consideration for the monied and mercantile interests of the "country, which now seem a settled policy of Government." Instead of surprising the market in this way, quiet notice should have been given six months ago of the date when and the conditions under which the shares would be offered to the public. The Government holds it is said 550 shares in the Bank of Bengal, 560 in the Bank of Madras, and 1,200 in the New Bank of Bombay. We may perhaps add that the proprietary of the three Banks owe it largely to the Editor of this Journal that the Government did not retire as shareholders from the Banks in 1867, when the new Bank of Bombay was founded. The terms upon which the Government is prepared to regulate its future connection with these institutions have been communicated we are told to their directors, with the draft of a Bill for constituting the Banks afresh: and we shall probably see the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council next cold weather.

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IT is consoling to learn that we have not laboured in vain, nor spent our strength for nought over the Civilian grievance question, but that Simla is at last dealing with it in earnest, and that "the embarrassing array of correspondence, statistics, and suggestions which appertain to it have been under consideration for weeks." It is probable that before the end of the year—and possibly before the exodus from Simla—the remedy proposed by Government will be announced, but it will not take the form of monetary compensation for *past* losses. It matters little what shape it takes so long as it deals honestly with the grievance it is to remedy. It will be most unwise to make two bites at the cherry. Look fairly—and to do so, you must look sympathizingly—at the position into which we have brought these gentlemen. Note what their fair and reasonable expectations were; and in awarding compensation, avoid the mistake that was made in dealing with the Indian Army. Do at once what is proper to be done. We cannot think of any "lion in the way" for the life of us.

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IT is more or less difficult we suppose for all of us, and next to impossible to some, to discern how necessary it is that the Courts should hold a perfectly even balance between the dominant and the servient race in India. Instead of blaming Mr. Justice Phear for the striking impartiality of his judgments, because we find it difficult at times to reconcile ourselves to them—we ought to be proud of a judge who is almost an impersonation of the national love of fair play. In the case of *Issur Chunder Dey* vs. *Mr. Forbes* what are the facts. A trifling dispute takes place in Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co's sale-room, in which the plaintiff really does not seem to have been to blame, but in which Mr. Forbes, under momentary irritation and some misconception, commits an assault upon him and forcibly turns him out of the public auction-room, in the presence of a considerable number of people. And when the man brings an action for the assault, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. send the man a written notice, forbidding him ever to attend any auction on their premises again, and threatening that if he attempt to do so he will be kept out by force.

If the position of the parties were reversed, does it require the least imagination to tell us how indignant Mr. Forbes would have been, and how certain to have appealed to the Court for redress. What then are the Judges to do, when unfortunate disputes of this nature come before them, but forget the difference of race between the parties and decide accordingly. Any judge indeed who should do otherwise ought not to be on the Bench at all. But the man ought, we are told, to have brought his action in the Small Cause Court, which could have given him more than all the redress a man in position had any right to expect; and as he chose to go to the High Court instead, Mr. Phear ought not to have allowed him costs, but required him to take the apology at last tendered in full of all demands. Now, is it really to be supposed that Counsel would have allowed the man to accept the apology on these terms. They would have at once pressed for "damages," carrying costs with them. We are exceedingly sorry for Mr. Forbes and think the punishment out of all proportion to the offence, but we cannot see how Mr. Justice Phear could possibly have given any other judgment. The truth is such cases ought never to go to trial. The lawyers engaged in them ought to do everything in their power to stop them at the outset, when if their clients are self-willed, obstinate, or vindictive, they have themselves only to thank for results. Mr. Forbes should have been advised to offer the apology that was inevitable, long before trial, when the Court would have given neither damages nor costs. When such cases come to trial, the Judge occupies a most invidious and unenviable position; and even should his judgment halt, it is entitled to respect when we see plainly that it has been dictated by conscience. Since writing the above, we have received a communication on the subject that we shall notice in "the Week."

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IF the *Pioneer* knows the true history of the negotiations that have been going on concerning the young Nizam's attendance at the coming Durbars, it is dealing most unhandsomely by Sir Salar Jung when it says that he "is astute enough to serve God and "Mammon to save his credit with both. To the Viceroy he can "plead the ill-health of his charge as an excuse for his absence: "to the people of Haidarabad he can represent that absence as a "convincing proof of his independence." Sir Salar Jung should never be spoken of by Englishmen but with respect, and these imputations are most unwarranted. Our contemporary says:— "That the youth is very delicate is beyond question, but whether "so delicate as necessarily to make his journey to Bombay a "danger we greatly doubt. It seems to be forgotten that if the "Nizam does not meet the Prince of Wales on his landing, the "loss will only be the Nizam's."

Our Foreign Department, overlooking the age and delicacy of the child, contrives to make a serious blunder, and Sir Salar Jung is then put into the painful position of having to force an acceptance of the invitation upon the Court, or of being held up to the country by the English press as a low intriguer, seeking to make capital out of the matter for himself. A very grave mistake has been made, of which the Foreign Department must be as conscious as ourselves.

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THE Secretary of State has at last decided the long-pending controversy between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay regarding the agency of the former at Bombay. Lord Salisbury considers that Government cannot require the Bank of Bengal to employ that of Bombay as its Agent, and has declined to insist upon the removal from Bombay of the Bank of Bengal's Agency. We think Lord Salisbury is right. Few Boards shew the pertinacious courage the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have shewn in this quarrel, and they have their reward.

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SO far from our difficulties with China being at an end as was hoped, the *Times* of Tuesday last surprised London with a telegram stating that the Chinese shun all effectual performance of the agreement at Tientsin, and that Mr. Wade has notified his intention of leaving Pekin on the 13th October, unless a satisfactory settlement is come to. The *Times* has some reflections upon the subject of a war with China which are worthy of attention. "Even a European power would now find the Chinese a vastly more formidable enemy than they were thirty or even fifteen years ago. We should not get out of a war with China without having to pay heavily in men as well as in money. Nevertheless, the issue could not be doubtful. We should assuredly be victorious, though the victory would have to be attained by blows struck at those parts of the Chinese Empire which feed our trade most copiously. But the result of which we should be most apprehensive, if we were again to be forced into a mortal struggle with China, would be the anarchy that would inevitably follow the defeat of the Pekin

government. The existing dynasty, already discredited, and secretly believed by the population to be effete, could not stand the shock of another disaster. The Imperial family would fall and probably involve in their ruin the whole order of Mandarins, who have been practically trained in the work of administration. Both the elaborate official system by which the provinces of the Chinese Empire are held together and the organization of the army would at the same time go to pieces. China would be splintered into a score of petty principalities, and, losing the long and potent tradition of its divinely ordained Government, could only be redeemed from social dissolution by the vigorous grasp of some civilized conqueror. But what nation would dare to accept the charge? With all our faith in the governing capacity of England, we own that we should recoil from the addition of two more Indias to that which we rule already."

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THE latest news from Constantinople is to the effect that the German, Austrian, and Italian consuls who have returned from Mostar, report that the Herzegovinian insurgents demand an armistice, and that the European powers should guarantee certain reforms. The Porte refuses all concessions, until the insurgents submit. We can of course sympathize with this attitude, but Turkey unfortunately seems bent on supplying Servia with a pretext for engaging in the fray; while the more the movement spreads, the smaller is the chance of its being settled to the satisfaction of the Porte. Europe might look on while Turkey was exterminating merely a few bands of desperate mountaineers, but if the Principalities with their European alliances are forced into the strife, the prospect of intervention will be no longer remote, while the temper of the Slavonic race would not admit of that intervention on any but favourable terms to the insurgents. The advice said to have been given to the Sultan by our ambassador proves to have been apocryphal; Sir Henry Elliott having merely "been charged to give the most positive assurance of the friendly feelings of Great Britain towards Turkey, to destroy the lamentable impression that had been produced by the attacks directed by the Opposition in Parliament against the Turkish Government."

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THERE appears to be some chance of President Grant being elected for a third time after all, on the ground that the Democrat candidates are held to be unsound on the Currency question. On this, the country knows that the President himself is not only sound, but reliable, so that after all it may appear, even to the Liberal Republicans, that they may do worse than fight under General Grant's command once more. This is not a prediction, but is within the limits of possibility, if the Democrats are induced to take their stand upon "Inflation," and should carry the majority of the western electors with them. The Republicans look upon a return to specie payments (honest money as they say) as the only right currency policy, while the Democrats are all more or less infected with what is called the "inflationist poison." We doubt much if the Republican party is altogether right in this controversy, but need to know more about it than we do to pronounce any opinion. It is easy to stigmatize a policy that is really sound by epithets that do not honestly declare what it is, but suffice to create a prejudice against it.

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THE publication of *The Life and Works of Marie* is very opportune. This distinguished lawyer belonged to the Republican party of 1848, and on account of his conservative views was chosen a member of the Provisional Government of M. Lamartine. Marie was the prototype of most Republicans of the present day. He was never a Revolutionist. While holding democratic views he repudiated all impatience, violence, and factitiousness. He rejected "the sacred right of insurrection," and trusted to time and legal agitation to remedy abuses. He held that the Revolution of '89 was turned from its natural course by the declaration of the Republic. As a barrister, he never sought triumph we are told at the cost of principle. He labored to enlighten the judge, not to deceive him; and won the respect of all for the probity of his character. As a member of the Government of 1848 he was appointed to the post least fitted for him, that of Commerce and Public Works, to check Louis Blanc and his scheme of national workshops. It appears that each minister was interested only in the department entrusted to him. Marie was a kind of standing counsel for Louis Napoleon for some time, but never associated with him after the *coup d'etat*. He died in 1870, aged 72.

THE accident in the Solent where the Queen's steam yacht ran down Mr. Heywood's yacht, and caused the loss of three lives, has given rise to much angry discussion. The jury on the inquest could not come to an agreement, but it is now known that all but two were in favor of returning a verdict of manslaughter against the officers of the *Alberta*; the remaining two, though holding them blame-worthy, did not wish to go so far as this. The inquest has now to be held over again before a Sessions Judge. Public opinion runs strongly against the officers of the *Alberta*. Every one knows the sort of official that is bred up in the atmosphere of a court, servile to those above him, arrogant to those below. "We are the officers of Her Majesty's yacht; and people who get into our way must look to be run over; what do we care for the rule of the road at sea." This is the kind of feeling we are told which seems to have animated the officers of the *Alberta*, and the outside public is naturally indignant.

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THE secret correspondence between the *Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, and Marie-Thérèse*, has reached we see a second edition. These letters were extracted from the archives of the Austrian Foreign Office, and have the interest of a romance. They extend over a period of twenty years, commencing with the arrival of Marie-Antoinette at Versailles, and describe the most minute details of her daily life, indeed almost the hours of it. Trusted agents reported all her acts and movements to Mercy, who forwarded them to the Empress Marie-Thérésa. It was the espionage of a fond mother, anxious to promote the happiness and safety of her daughter, amid the perils and intrigues of a corrupt court. It was Comte'de Mercy it seems, who many years later arranged the interview between Mirabeau and Marie-Antoinette, that forlorn hope of the French monarchy. Mirabeau is said to have been greatly struck with the Count's good sense; but Marie-Thérésa, chose all her agents with the discernment of genius, and it was thus she selected Mercy, who, although a German, became more than half a Frenchman while still Austrian ambassador. Indeed, he was naturalized: and it was as a Frenchman that the Revolution confiscated his property. It was Mercy who brought about the unhappy marriage of Marie-Antoinette with the Dauphin, believing her influence over her feeble husband would repress the scandals at the court. His colleague in this work was the Abbé de Vermond, Marie-Antoinette's reader. The Emperor Joseph II. seems never to have read this secret correspondence; the *Gazettes* supplied him, he said, with all the information he wanted "about royal brothers and sisters." There are no longer any secrets concerning poor Marie-Antoinette, to be distorted by calumny or transformed by legend. She was but fifteen years of age when she arrived in France, and, contrary to what has been generally asserted, her welcome was anything but cordial or brilliant. She was a ray of purity in the old Court, and for a few days her youthfulness and beauty produced an agreeable surprise. A mere child, Austrian diplomacy counted upon her reforming its vices and redeeming the character of her husband, who was a kind of young savage, regarding all happiness as summed up in hunting, masonry, and lock making. Marie-Antoinette amused herself with dogs, horses, and toys, and at last neglected even the demands of her toilette. The Empress scolds her in these letters for neglecting her teeth and nails, and for not maintaining a proper carriage.

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THE revision of the New Testament is making slow but steady progress. The revisers meet for a week once a month, and have already been engaged on the work for five years. Dr. Vance Smith calculates that it will take five years more to complete the New Testament. The Gospels have been completed, excepting two points that are still in dispute. The Acts and the small Epistles have been once revised, but have to undergo a second revision. The Epistles of Paul will then be taken up and are expected to occupy a long time. It is a pity that the public should have so long to wait. The first publication might be in parts, beginning with the Gospels, then the Acts and small Epistles, and finally the Epistles of Paul. If, as is expected, the revised translation brings out the meaning more clearly, it is desirable that we should have the benefit of the new translation as soon as possible, and the publication of portion by portion, as they are completed, would be eagerly welcomed.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the loose democratic talk that is common in some quarters, there appears to be no real evidence that royalty is less popular in England to-day, than it was at any former period.

Englishmen are fond of grumbling, and the fact that they are occasionally heard to complain about the imperfections of their own institutions, is no ground for believing that they are ready to uproot them, and plant a foreign product in their place. As to the loyalty of the lower orders of the people, it is probably a purer feeling even than that of the upper, whose devotion to the throne is, in great part, based on the knowledge that their own position and dignity stand or fall with it. The working classes would lose neither rank nor wealth by the overthrow of the monarchy, and might even indulge dreams of great gain to themselves from the establishment of a republic. Yet whenever royalty appears with affability among the multitude, loyalty is seen to be strong and deep in the heart of the English people. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sheffield, and their enthusiastic reception in that city, are a pleasing prelude to the Prince's visit to India. It will not be possible for the cynic or the democrat to say that the displays of loyalty that we hope to see in this country are the offspring of novelty and ignorance, manipulated by officials from motives of their own; that those who have the Prince with them always are destitute of such feelings and grudge the money to provide for the Indian visit as they grudge the grants for the royal family. Sheffield, represented in Parliament by Mr. Mundella, has declared that the working men do not disapprove the Prince's journey, or grumble at its expense, and when the Prince spent four days in Sheffield the in habitants showed that Mr. Mundella was right. There could have been no better proof that they were not opposed to the Parliamentary grant than the profuse expenditure they voluntarily incurred in transforming their grimy, town into a fairy-land, to receive the royal pair. The Prince was so gratified by the reception, that he requested Mr. Mundella to convey his thanks to his constituents, and to do so "in the heartiest manner of which he was capable." The hon. gentleman did so, and "the announcement was received by the vast audience with vehement cheering again and again renewed." Chivalry as well as loyalty is still an English virtue, and the effect of the Prince's public appearances is heightened by the presence of the Princess. It is a great pity that she could not have accompanied him to India. It would have added an infinite charm to the visit, and would have made an impression on the people that would not soon have passed away.

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A CORRESPONDENT thinks that Sir John Strachey is a little unfortunate in his choice of Secretaries, and directs our attention to an amusing slip or two of Mr. Atkinson's, in the Gazetteer of the Saharunpore and Aligurh districts, just issued from the office of the Board of Revenue. "Mr. Atkinson is not abusive like Mr. ——— but his style is equally confused; while his ignorance of the laws which govern the construction of sentences renders his meaning at times unintelligible. Thus, on the second page, we read that the Ganges and Jumna flow southward *in an almost parallel line*: and at *page* 97 that a certain design was carried out, but not without considerable *murmurs* which nothing but the presence of an overwhelming Military force prevented from *breaking out into open rebellion*. On the same page we read of a Begum, who *repulsed* with scorn offers that were made to her. But all this is nothing to Mr. Atkinson's description of the physical geography of the Sewaliks, which "may be roughly described, "as a series of right-angled triangles, with bases resting *on* "the passes, perpendiculars facing the south-west, and *hypothen-* "*euses* (sic) sloping towards the north-east. Hence the Sewalik "outline which strikes the traveller; a feature which is constantly "exaggerated owing to the destructibility of the material of which "the hills are composed."

Mr. Atkinson, adds the writer, has made himself acquainted with the names of the different parts of a right angled triangle; but unfortunately has not learnt how to spell them, unless such a distinguished master of the art of transliteration, as he has shown himself to be in the preface, is prepared to maintain that *meusic* is the correct way of spelling—music. "The idea of applying a generic "name peculiar to bodies of two dimensions to solids will be new, "and we should think startling to mathematicians; but the most "astonishing fact of all is the manner in which the bases of these "triangles contrive to rest *on* the passes; for we are quite sure that "when we last saw the Sewaliks the passes separated the different "hills which compose the range from each other, and we do not quite "understand how they have worked their way underneath them." This is certainly amusing, but is perhaps a little hypercritical with a work of the size of the *Gazetteer*, produced under the disadvantages that attend publishing in India, where the author gets no help whatever from the intelligence of the "reader." We are afraid our correspondent might cull some amusing slips from every one of our own issues, if he was minded to do so.

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EXCEPT as a politician, Mr. Gladstone seems to be little known on the continent. Public writers even in France, who have a full acquaintance with his career, have never been able to comprehend how so distinguished a man, inspiring no personal antipathy, has lost not only the confidence of his party, but apparently of the country. M. Quesnel attributes it to his having "let England down" in the councils of Europe. Mr. Gladstone did not, like Palmerston, respond to the patriotic passions of his countrymen. What Canning dreamt of for his native land, Palmerston secured for her—the rôle of arbiter; and this Gladstone let fall through his hands. The work of Mr. Gladstone has been altogether confined to home reforms; he has taken no higher interest in European events than that of commerce. The nation has thus been wounded by him in its *amour propre*. Mr. Gladstone never quits the ideal; and places it far too high for the practices of international policy, and the traditions of diplomacy. He is at home on financial matters—where it has been observed that men possessing a strong religious sentiment often excel—as well as on questions involving the principles of justice and liberty. In his youth he dreamed of a paternal government exercised in the name of God; in his mature age, he has visions of pacific work and perpetual peace for his country. All this is allowable in philosophy and private life, but is not suitable for a minister who must be a man of fact. "Celestial Cabinets" are short-lived. M. Quesnel sees in Mr. Gladstone simply the type of a finished scholar. His writings and his speeches, whatever be the subject, are stamped with elegance and erudition. He is never pedantic; when he speaks, his audience becomes an academic *seance*, and whether he explains a budget, or expounds a law, it is done in the language of the gods. By nature he is a poet and an artist; an Athenian born on the banks of the Thames, and France would like to rob England of one of her glories. So substantially talks M. Quesnel.

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THE Queen has caused a letter to be written to Dr. Dickinson, expressive of her admiration for Miss Dickinson, and requesting a photograph of the young lady. Such are the rewards that wait upon virtue. We begin to think, says the London letter of the *Statesman*, that a young lady clinging to the outside of a train will become quite an ordinary accompaniment of express travelling.

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SCIENTIFIC men in Paris question, it seems, the representations of Darwin and Hooker as to the existence of insectivorous plants, and attribute their conclusions to hasty or imperfect observation. They think that the phenomena have either been exaggerated, or that their interpretation is forced.

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AMERICA leads the way vigorously towards solving the problem as to the effects of liberal education on the female mind; and by and by we may expect to see its effects on the character of American literature and science. Female authors have already distinguished themselves in the *belles lettres*, and the popular literature of Western Europe and America has without doubt had its character modified by their influence. With a few honourable exceptions however, womankind has not yet done much in the way of strewing the walks of science with the charms of feminity. But something more in this direction may be expected from our fair cousins of the United States. Vassar College alone is a fertile garden of girl graduates.

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IN our youth, fancy inspired by Cooper's tales, peopled the banks of the Hudson with fierce Red Indians in their war paint, with their savage garb picturesquely fringed with dripping scalps. The golden hair of sweet seventeen has now taken the place of that barbaric vision. Vassar College is on the banks of the Hudson, 75 miles from the city of New York. Mr. Vassar, the founder, made a fortune by brewing, and consecrated it to the cause of female education. He founded the college called by his name, for the purpose of giving to girls an education equal in every respect to that which young men receive at college. The Charter dates from 1861, but the actual work of the college began in 1865. There is a president, a lady principal, and nine professors of whom two are ladies. There are besides more than twenty teachers and instructors, almost all of whom are ladies. The subjects taught are

comprehensive enough—mental and moral philosophy, ancient and modern languages, mathematics and natural philosophy including chemistry, natural history including geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and physical geography; astronomy, physiology, and hygiene; the English language, including rhetoric and *belles lettres*, music, drawing, and painting. There are at present in the institution, according to the account before us, 420 students. The two lady professors are Miss Maria Mitchell, Ph. D. of Astronomy, and Helen W. Webster, M. D., of Physiology and Hygiene, the latter being ex-officio resident physician.

Novel undertakings prosper by private enterprise and bounty in the States. In England and in India we look too much to Government aid to establish institutions. For instance, we hear a good deal of complaint from natives of rank and cultivation, that our system of education established by Government does not take hold of the higher classes, and that they need something like an Eton and an Oxford in India. Could not a few wealthy native gentlemen do for high class education here what Mr. Vassar of New York has done for the ladies of that State?

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AN American journalist, Mr. C. F. Wingate, has written an interesting book about newspapers. Among other effects of the modern newspaper, he suggests that it has greatly modified the quality of oratory in these days. There is a good deal of truth in this. The press from being the handmaid of oratory has become its mistress, and as a general rule our great speakers compose their speeches more with a view to their publication than with the purpose of carrying the sympathies of their audience by storm. They doubtless seek to keep in view both the audience and reading public as far as possible, but it is difficult to serve two masters whose requirements differ; and this double purpose is not infrequently a cause of failure. The logical cohesiveness and moderation so essential for convincing the critical reader are not compatible with the eloquence, and the audacity of passion which distinguish oratory and take captive the judgment through the emotions. And critics will not judge a published speech by the laws of oratory, but by the laws of logic and common sense. In fact the laws of oratory strictly so-called may be said to be obsolete, and our best speeches are simply well-delivered essays, and sometimes spoken newspaper articles. Oratory is dying out and the press is the main cause. Even our best preachers seem to prepare their sermons as much for the reading public as for their flocks. This is a mistake, for sermons with few exceptions are little read. Clergymen are the class whose special interest and duty it is to cultivate oratorical power, and yet nowhere, as a rule, is oratory of so feeble a character as in the pulpit. We have long sought an explanation of this fact in vain.

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AT the Congress of the British Association just held at Bristol, the ladies had a day to themselves in the Economic Section. Four able papers were read by fair authors, and other ladies took part in the discussions, and seven-eighths of the audience were ladies. Did the men absent themselves because they disapprove of the public appearance of the ladies, or was the rush of ladies to hear their distinguished sisters so great that the gentlemen gallantly gave place to them? In the absence of information, we prefer to adopt the latter explanation. Still it is undeniable that a strong prejudice lingers in the male mind against intellectual ladies, especially when their accomplishments are of the scientific order. We believe the prejudice is destined to pass away. That some of the pioneers who have asserted the rights of women in the field of education have belonged to the type that we call "strong-minded" is doubtless true, and it was probably necessary. It required strength of mind to dare the unpopularity and the ridicule that were inevitable. But these being overcome, the sex may now come forward to reap the fruits of victory, without much fear of being supposed to unsex themselves. We could never understand why the highest mental culture that literature and science can give should be considered destructive of the feminine character.

COLONIZATION.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

RETURNING to the Charwa Jungle colonization scheme we note that its first principle is that to be successful the colony should on no account be small. If a colony of 2,000 souls can be established the chances of success are greater, than with one tenth of that number; while the danger that the colonists may lose heart and desert becomes proportionately less. The second principle—that the colonists should be men of the industrious cultivating classes is also self evident. But the wisdom of having resort to Oudh and the N.-W. P. for such men is not so clear. Not only in the Nerbudda valley, but in Saugor and Dumoh, it is well known that the best of the cultivating classes are descendants of immigrants from the N.-W. P. and Oudh. Thus in the census report for 1872, we are told that the Koormees in the Nerbudda valley estimated to number 203,811 souls "are emigrants from "Upper India: and the Koormees of the Vindhyan Range "estimated to number 50,000 souls, are said to have immi- "grated there from the Doab about 250 years ago. In the "Nerbudda valley districts of Jabulpore, Hoshangabad and "Nursingpore, the Koormees again amount in round numbers to "50,000 souls. In the settlement report of Hoshangabad "there are said to be three classes of them, the Chanria "Koomrees professing to have come originally from the "Gwalior country, the Bundlecundi Koormees from Bundlecund, "and the Pardesi Koormees from Oudh." So too the Lodhis of the Saugor, Jabulpore, and Dumoh districts numbering 222,493, are said to have immigrated into these districts in the time of Aurungzebe; Rajputs, Goojurs, Kachhis, Ahirs, and other good cultivating castes are also to be found in large numbers, all of them immigrants from the Gangetic valley or Central India.

The real causes which have led to the comparatively slow colonization of the Nerbudda valley and its present inadequate population, are recorded in the settlement report of the Narsingpore district and they are causes which have operated and still operate to a greater or lesser extent over the whole of the Central Provinces. "At first sight, it "must seem singular that a given area in this magnifi- "cently fertile valley should only support one man, when "in the sandy plains of Upper India the same extent of "land affords sustenance to three or even four. But it must "be remembered that the Nerbudda valley is to all intents "and purposes a new country which has only been re- "claimed from forest within the last two or three centuries. "Little by little the body of agricultural immigrants have "grown and spread until the whole valley has passed into their "hands. But the same difficulties of communication which "for so long formed a perfect barrier round the valley have "operated under more favourable circumstances to isolate "it from external influences. There has been little or no trade "and therefore no inducement to congregate in towns. The "soil is so bountiful that no exertion is needed to secure an "ample return from it; but the means of carrying off the "surplus produce have been so deficient, that it has attracted "but little external demand. In short the inhabitants may be "few, but the land asks little expenditure of toil in return for a "yield more than ample for local wants; and external require- "ments have only now begun to raise up a demand which must "surmount serious obstacles, both natural and artificial, "before it can bring about a higher developement of "cultivation by increasing the agency employed in the pro- "duction of food grains."

What advantages then are to be gained by importing men of these castes from Upper India? Were the cultivators now in the Valley aborigines, Gonds, Bheels, or Koorkoos, whose only implement of husbandry was the axe, and *Dha* cultivation the only known method of agriculture, the advantage to be derived from the introduction of skilled cultivators would be patent. In the present instance such is not the case, and the advantages are not by any means clear. Is it supposed that the cultivators of the Nerbudda Valley have lost the enterprise which marked their forefathers; or that the traditions of their agriculture, or the strength of their hands, has degenerated so as to unfit them to cope with the forces of nature; or that they are so poverty stricken as to be unable to find the capital necessary for tilling the soil? If so it would be wiser to aim at their regeneration by the introduction of improved methods for agriculture, the establishment of Superintendents of Encum

bered estates, and liberal advances on the Tuccavi system. Were this done, it might be found that the attraction which it is desired to establish was already in existence and that development of the existing attractive force was alone required. Again are there no dispossessed landholders in the Nerbudda Valley, no landholders of old standing overwhelmed by debt who would gladly move down the valley to settle on virgin soil lightly assessed: no industrious cultivators dispossessed from their holding by a grasping landlord or pitiless creditor, ready to follow some well known local landlord?—If such there are, and those best acquainted with the Valley know the ruin which has there of late years overtaken many of the cultivating classes, then surely these are the men to colonise the Charwa jungle, if it can be colonised. They will be saved the necessity of emigrating into Gwalior, Indore, or Bhopal territory, and every advantage derivable from the present scheme will be secured. Whether such a scheme is feasible at all may be questioned, but the success of the present one is most problematical.

The third principle may be a sound one but the reasons given for its assertion are somewhat curious. If emigrants can be obtained with greater ease, for places only 2 or 3 days journey from home, than for a long journey by land and sea, it may be argued that these emigrants will also be more ready to desert under adverse circumstances; that they will not feel the stern necessity of making the best of it, and might be too readily inclined to indulge in short but exceedingly expensive trips to their homes, and their relations. When disheartened by bad seasons, disgusted by a demand for rent, or by the solicitations of creditors, the emigrant to Assam, Burmah, or the Mauritius feels he must make the best of it, and cannot run away. By the present proposal he is positively invited to desert when overtaken by these difficulties; and if any part of the Rs. 200 advanced by Government remains to be refunded, he will not leave such balance behind for the benefit of his persecutor. Is it really believed that such events will not occur?

The last principle—that it should be made thoroughly worth the while of the colonists to come—is the most important of all; and being so, it has to be considered whether the inducements are such as would tempt any reasonable man. There are to be 10 villages of 50 families each; each family on an average containing 4 persons or 2,000 souls in all. These 2,000 persons have to be collected say at Allahabad from parts of Oudh and the N.-W. P.; and fed in most instances until they reach Allahabad, from districts like Gonda, Goruckpore and so on. They are then to be conveyed by rail some 500 miles at Government expense. Advances are to be made to enable them to build huts, buy tools, ploughs, plough bullocks, carts, seed, dig wells &c., and they *must then* be supported until harvest, probably for a full year, until the struggling colony takes root. Can it be conceived that a, lakh of rupees will really cover all this expenditure: or that Rs. 200 will suffice for the conveyance and establishment of each family? Or is it expected that the cultivators will have some ready money, which will relieve the expenditure necessary for its scheme? If such expectations are entertained they should be at once rejected, the only sound basis for calculation being to consider that the colonists have nothing, or that if they have they will certainly not stake it.

Acting on this estimate, the calculation by which Rs. 200 is to pay for the living of four persons say from some part of Goruckpore or from the interior of the Allahabad district until they reach Allahabad; pay their Railway fare to a station beyond Hurda; supply implements to clear the jungle, build huts to plough the land: sow the seed, dig wells, harvest their crops, and in the meantime to support them for a year and perhaps for more—must be one of the most curious specimens of arithmetic. But even when all this is taken into consideration, something more remains. The leader of each band, the member of the "old dispossessed landed class" (not to be found in the Nerbudda Valley?) is to have Rs. 200 for himself and family. Thus at the outset, no more inducements are offered to *him* to emigrate, than to the ordinary colonist. If he accepts and perseveres, he may in time attain the proud position of village manager and get 5 per cent. of the area rent-free for ever. If then each of the 50 families including the leader in each village, brings into cultivation a rateable portion of land, it is clear that the head of the village only clears 2 per cent. of the total area and the other colonists must among them contribute some land, it may be 3 per cent, of the total clearings to make up the "leader's" share. Is it likely that any cultivators would consider such advantages sufficient to justify them in trying the experiment? For securing emigrants of the right kind, there is great reason to doubt whether these advantages are sufficient. As regards the *locality*, it need only be remarked that it is notoriously unhealthy; and that previous efforts to colonise, and to bring it under cultivation, have failed. This being the case, it is surely unfortunate that such a spot should have been selected for the experiment. Admitting that the emigrants can be secured, is it not certain that they would become disheartened by repeated attacks of fever? And any mortality from this cause would probably result in a general stampede. The conclusions we arrive at are therefore, (1) that the class of cultivators whom it is desired to introduce are already in the Hoshungabad or adjoining districts, and that to import them from the N.-W. P. and Oudh is an unnecessarily expensive proposal; (2) that the inducements offered and the sum proposed to be expended, are inadequate; and (3) that the locality being an unhealthy one is not adapted for the proposed colony. But there is a more important consideration than all yet to be noticed. We defer its consideration for our next issue.

RURAL CELEBRITIES, BENGAL;

The Chowkeydar.

In a village honored with the residence of a European Indigo Planter, this gentleman is of course the magnate of the place, and commands unbounded local influence. Master of the broad acres that yield the imperial dye, his prestige is supreme. He is the *sahib*, and rules the destinies of the surrounding population. In the majority of cases, it has cost him a mine of money to create this influence, standing where he does, and where formerly he had not a rood of land to call his own. Has he not sunk thousands in constructing his masonry vats and factory, and in building the mansion and its well-laid-out grounds, whose elegance and neatness the zemindar has unwisely not yet learnt to imitate. The morning sun sees him early at work riding on his "grey," and the afternoon finds him in his cutcherry, hearing complaints and settling disputes and directing the work of the factory. But you will, nevertheless, find him snatch some moments for the sick, for he is an adept in the healing art and has a reputation miles around. In spite of all, however, he is a fear to the ryot, whose best lands he has taken for the dye; and to the zemindar who has given him his lease; for he is always at law, always impounding cattle or sowing *chur* lands that are not his; always energetic, always aggressive, always feared and always disliked.

Superior to the planter, when measured by his interest in the land, is the zemindar. The education he has had is very limited. He is a late riser; and confides the entire care of his estates to others generally to some ancient servant of his father. The khomar or *nijjot* lands, which under the safe-guard of the old regulations he should himself have cultivated for the maintenance of his family, are tilled by others, and having lost the husbandry of the land he looks simply to his rents and never dreams of any improvement of the estate. As the law has curtailed his ancient powers moreover, he underlets the land and creates subordinate tenures at a fixed permanent rent, and thus sinks into an annuitant upon his own property. He is very commonly an absentee, never concerning himself with the condition of his ryots, or communicating with them except through his subordinates. The under tenure-holders, again, are speculators, who increase the burdens of the ryot, the rent being enhanced by every middleman put over him. The small talookdar who holds direct from Government, or pays his revenue to the treasury through the zemindar, deserves a passing notice. Originally occupying the position of *gantidar* or *jotedar*, the Permanent Settlement made him independent, and his tenure has remained undisturbed since. He personally collects his own rents, and is in communication with his ryots every day, who are generally attached to him. The number of such holdings is unfortunately not very great, but wherever they exist the ryots are comparatively secure. The middleman is created by the zemindar transferring his rights to a subordinate holder, either in putnee or mourasi tenure, the

holder of which tenure may in his turn if he chooses, create a dur-putni or a dur-mourasi, and thus multiply the swarm whose sole object is the enhancement of the ryot's rent. The entire class is the creation of our rule, and are looked upon by the ryots as interlopers, whose demands they can satisfy only by abandoning ancient, dearly-cherished rights.

We have now named the most important of the rural aristocracy of a Bengal Village, but there are other people of mark of whom we must say a word or two. The mahajun first of all, then plays a conspicuous part in the system. He is the money-lender, and draws to him all who are in need. His influence is often very great, and while to the superficial he is simply an unmerciful screw, the assistance he renders the people in times of distress is very real. Then there is the gomashta or tehsildar, the rent collector, upon whom the ryots seldom look with a favorable eye. Perhaps it was never otherwise, but as the ryot is learning independence he shows a front to the gomashta where formerly he would have succumbed. If the *gomashta* is a native of the village itself, of which he has the charge, the zemindar can place little reliance upon him, and can seldom safely consult him unless he wishes all the village taken into his confidence. But the landlord who has the welfare of the ryot at heart will, nevertheless, always employ a native of the village as his agent, as the latter can accomplish by persuasion what no decree of the courts will bring about. The *mathubur*, again, is an important personage in the village community. He is chosen, or rises to be mathubur by circumstances, and with the tacit consent of all parties. He is the ryot of influence, and becomes the general referee in all disputes. He may not be alone in this post of honor but have others associated with him, bearing the same honorable title and working together for the good of the village. The mathuburs should be treated with consideration for their value in an administrative point of view. There is no other rural agency in Bengal which could be so usefully employed, and they should look after the village *chowkeydar*, and see to his being regularly paid. They should distribute medicines in times of sickness, and supply the Government with the statistical information it so much desires. The Mathubur associated with the indigenous school-master as his accountant and scribe, and the chowkeydar as his executive, would make an efficient village *trio* through whom much could be done that we desire.

We have reserved the *chowkeydar* for final notice. He is the village watch, but years of neglect and of contempt have degraded him hopelessly. He does much that he is never requited for while his pay is always in arrears. His position will now be improved, and the chowkeydar treated with the consideration due to an office that has outlived the revolutions of ages. For the introduction of the new chowkeydari law is likely to create a great change in the village life of Bengal, from the alteration in the position of zemindar and ryot, which must be the consequence of its working. Hitherto all public duties of an honorary nature have been imposed on the zemindar. The new Act now creates a body of officers. who will by their numbers enjoy great power and influence and will be almost all ryots. Every village will have its group of headmen who will be exclusively responsible for the collection of the tax which supports the chowkedars, and for the punctual reporting of crimes, and they will have two definite functions in the discharge of which they will be supreme. In the first place they will assess the tax, and realise it if necessary, by the attachment of the defaulter's goods and in the second place, they will have the control of the whole chowkeydar force. The Act is now being put in force in almost every district. Magistrates are engaged in appointing the headmen and explaining to them their duties, and before the end of the year the measure will be in full working order everywhere. No one can fail to see that this is a decisive step towards reviving that village life which was once the keystone of Indian rural society. In Madras and the North-West we have retained the institution. In Bengal and Oudh we trampled it under foot.

In ancient times, the village watchman was maintained by the village community in which he lived for the protection of their property and persons. But he was nevertheless really a servant of the State. For he was not constituted watchman by any private compact between himself and the villagers but was appointed by the latter on their corporate character as a State institution. "It cannot be too emphatically maintained, that "the village watchman from the earliest times, was a public servant "holding his office under the Government of the country, whatever "form that Government has from time to time assumed." Under the Mahomedan rule from Akbar to Arungzebe, the villagers lost their municipal character and became a collection of individuals, subjects of the State, while the watchman became merged in the general zemindari establishment, employed for miscellaneous purposes of civil administration although still servants not of the zemindar but of the State. During the break up of the Mahomedan rule 1690—1765, the status of the zemindar underwent a change. From a great public officer with trusts to discharge, he became a farmer of the revenues in his charge, but with the civil administration still on his hand, Lord Cornwallis finally converted him into landlord of the zemindari in his charge, and made him responsible for the police administration of his estate. His establishment then consisted of a standard series of officers. (1.) Dewan or Naib of the whole establishment. (2.) Itmamdar or Backdar for each pergunnah (3.) Goomastahs over each tehsil. (4.) Mundul or Putwari of each. village. (5.) Village watch. The main business of these establishment was the collecting the rents : but incidentally the duty of protecting the persons and property of the people. By the Decennial Settlement, these establishments became as it were personal dependents and servants of the zemindar though still having public duties to discharge. In addition to these establishments there were certain semi-military forces for defence against external aggression and internal disturbance at their disposal. The ghatwals of Ramghur, Beerbhoom and the jungle, mehals the paiks and sowars of Midnapore and Kuttack, the Nugdee troops of Burdwan a regular thanadars police in the Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Nuddea and Beerbhoom estates The whole of these zemindari establishments were as a rule maintained by the assignments of lands, held by them in the double capacity of public officers and landlord or farmers of the rents. Their double capacity was largely reduced however by the great reforms of 1793. The system of 1789 under which the police administration was left in the hands of the zemindars broke down instantly, and the zemindars were found to be themselves the author of half the crime in the province. Three years experience determined the government to put an end to it, and Regulation XXII of 1793 the government took the police administration into its own hands and the zemindari establishments which had avowedly been maintained for police purposes only, were abolished. The services of the village watchman alone were not dispensed with, but were transferred from the zemindars to the regular police establishment under the orders of the Government. Section 13 declared all paiks, chowkedars, &c., subject to the orders the newly appointed darogahs under the rule of the zillah magistrates. We have now made a radical change of system and the village watch will become once more a part of the village commune.

THE BONN CONFERENCE.

AMONG the remarkable ecclesiastical phenomena of the time in which we live, one of the most interesting and significant to a sympathetic observer, is the strong desire for union manifesting itself in more or less vigorous action in almost every section of the dismembered visible church. Ecclesiastical schism, and the fierce conflicts of Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, have been the most serious evils in the Church of Christ, and have furnished the sharpest weapons of attack in the hands of her enemies. That disputes, secessions, and even persecutions, have often been productive of good as well as of evil, is no defence of disunion among the members of the one body of Christ. To those, therefore, who hope for the final trumph of Christianity over the world, and desire the harmonious co-operation of the churches to attain that end, this growing fermentation, this yearning for closer fellowship, so conspicuous at the present day must possess a deep interest. However, feeble, however partial, however misguided it may in some instance appear, it may nevertheless be the little leaven which shall leaven the whole lump. Among the various movements of the kind worthy of careful observation, there is none that appears more significant than the "old Catholic" movement. The separation of those who are so called, from the Church of Rome was not a schism in the ordinary sense. Dr. Döllinger and those who hold with him, are not schismatic, but are, the real representatives of the old Catholic Church. They are excommunicated, not because they have introduced any new heresy into the Church, not for denying any dogma which the Church has always taught, but because they refuse submission to the famous decrees of the Vatican, which have recently exalted the Bishop of Rome into the infallible mouth piece of God. They did not voluntarily leave the Church even though this infallibility was claimed by the Pope and acknowledged by a large party in the Church. They chose to remain in it, and to combat the new teaching in the light of historical truth with the great learning and ability of which they are undoubtedly possessed. But this did not suit the policy of the Pope and the powerful party who have him in their hands. Infallibility, from being an open question, is made a dogma, and when the old Catholics refused to acknowledge

what they knew to be a falsehood, they were visited with the major excommunication. In the splendidly audacious policy of the Vatican, which has astonished and perplexed Christendom, the expulsion of the Old Catholics was perhaps the one act which will eventually prove most suicidal. Dr. Döllinger and his supporters left the Roman Communion with the applause of all impartial men, and their singular position has invested their every act and utterance since expulsion, with an interest for Christendom which all their erudition and pious earnestness would not have won for them had they been tolerated and remained in the Church. And now we see them stretching forth their hands to the east and to the west, in a noble and Christian like endeavor to draw together in fellowship some of the most important sections of the visible Church. The late Conference at Bonn in the month of August, we look upon as one of the most important ecclesiastical gatherings of modern times. Dr. Döllinger of course presided, and there were present distinguished representatives, not only of the Old Catholics of Germany, but of the orthodox Greek Church and of the Episcopal Churches of England and America. Their aim was not to seek conformity or corporate union, which must be distant, if attainable at all, but intercommunion and fraternal fellowship—the acknowledgement of one another as true representatives of the Primitive Christian Church, and an explanation, as far as might be, of the differences that have kept them so far apart. To an outsider, perhaps the must hopeful feature about the Conference was the genuine kindliness and mutual forbearance which seem to have marked the proceedings throughout. Theological discussions have too frequently been notorious for the acrimony with which they have been conducted, but in this case there appears to have been a real desire to arrive at an understanding of their difficulties. At the same time, the calm moderation of their aims, not striving to achieve every thing in a day, but patiently talking matters over and over thankful when even a little headway was gained, seems to in dicate the calm deliberation which is the attribute of strength and the promise of ultimate success. To those of us who are more familiar with secular studies, and to those especially, who have no clear conception of theology as a science, it may seem at first sight, that the time and learning of the Conference were wasted upon a discussion about words that have no corresponding meaning and that these erudité ecclesiastics did little else than sharpen their intellects upon incomprehensible theological subtleties. Some of our readers will be apt to come to such a conclusion if we state that the principal subject discussed was what in the language of theology is called "the Procession of the Holy Ghost." But when we recollect that this was the point of dissension between the Eastern and Western Churches, and that a difference of creed on the subject is the great hindrance to inter-communion between the Anglican and Greek communities, it will be recognised as being of no small importance, that the Conference discussed the difference in a friendly and brotherly spirit and finally arrived at a mutual understanding. It would be out of place for us, even if we could, to enter upon a discussion of this mysterious subject. It has always been the contention of the Greek Church that the introduction of the *filioque* clause into the Nicene creed, and so into the litany of the English Church was without authority, and moreover covers a heresy. The Eastern Church believes and teaches that the third person of the Trinity "proceeds from the Father alone," whereas the Western Church by her formularies declared that he "proceeds from the Father and the Son." That the *filioque* clause was added to the Creed in an irregular manner and without Œcumenical authority, was readily enough admitted by the Old Catholics and the Anglicans. It was authorized indeed by papal authority, but the power of the Pope to sanction a change of creed can only he acknowledged by the supporters of the dogma of infallibility. On the question of ecclesiastical authority, there was therefore no dispute; but the Eastern Church further contended that the *filioque* clause covered a heresy, in as much as it implied that the Father was not the sole principle or fountain of Deity, and thus infringed the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead. Here lay the real matter of controversy, and it was after five days' keen but amicable discussion that both parties in the Conference arrived at the conclusion that under a varying phraseology they really meant the same thing. The quarrel of centuries was acknowledged to be—a misunderstanding about words. Our theological readers, are not numerous enough to justify our publishing the six theses accepted as settling the discussion. The great wall of partition between East and West being thus removed to the satisfaction of the members of the conference, it of course remains to be seen if the Synods of of the Greek Church will accept the explanatory theses. Even should they not immediately do so it will yet be a matter of importance that representative men of these Churches have met together as brethren, and, after a careful and protracted discusion, arrived at the conclusion that there was no real difference of doctrine among them.

Another objection from the side of the Greek Church to intercummunion, seems also to have been satisfactorily answered by Dr. Döllinger; their objection, namely, to the validity of Anglican Orders. This is a question on which we need not remark. More interesting is a statement by Dr. Döllinger on the subject of Purgatory, which appears to have caused a considerable sensation in the Conference, and which may lead to fresh discussion in other quarters of the much abused doctrine of the Intermediate State. The Romish doctrine of Purgatory, which is now repudiated by Döllinger, exercised a very strong repulsive power on the reformers, and drove them not only to a denial of that doctrine, but to ignore every expression in the Bible which seems to imply the existence of an intermediate state. The Greek Hades is by our translators invariably rendered by the word Hell, and this, as is well-known, is not the only instance of forced translation arising out of a strong repulsion from popish doctrines. Whatever the truth may be, we cannot doubt that this subject is one of those to which, if we may so express ourselves, our theologians have generally given the go-by, and we are of opinion that Dr. Döllinger has put it on a platform where it may, and ought to, be discussed without prejudice. He denies *in toto* the doctrine of a place where souls are purified by material fire. The material idea he declares to have been first introduced by the, Germans and Dutch. But we had better quote the abstract of his speech which is before us:

"It must first be noticed that it was only amongst the Germans and Dutch that the common expression (*Fegefeuer*—cleansing fire) introduced the idea of a material fire. It was not necessarily contained in the world *Purgatorium*. The ancient Church knew nothing of a purgatory, and the first to introduce and fix the opinion in the West was Gregory the Great, in the year 600. The belief of the ancient Church was, that after death those who were not ripe for the Heavenly Kingdom, were kept in an intermediate state (Hades) where they were gradually purified and prepared for the fulness of blessing, and that prayers for them in that state were of benefit. All this was only a widely spread opinion, and was not contained in any settled articles of faith. The new doctrine that spread in the West was of a fixed place, where souls were purged by material fire, and where prayers offered for them shortened this fiery ordeal. In the thirteenth century, the Schoolmen manufactured this material conception into an article of faith; and in the beginning of the fourteenth century, the doctrine of Papal indulgences, as a means of deliverance from Purgatory, was spread. The abuse grew and increased, until in this year of grace, 1875, we have a grand jubilee year of indulgences, in which the Pope may clear out Purgatory altogether perhaps. The Pope's triple crown is now justified. He is supreme ruler over three kingdoms, the kingdom of heaven, of earth, and of the world of spirits. You may go, for example, to certain churches in Spain, which are privileged with indulgences, and there you may see written on the doors, 'To-day, you can bring souls out of Purgatory.' We, Old Catholics, utterly repudiate this doctrine. We abjure the whole system of Papal indulgences, whether for the dead or the living, and we believe what the old undivided Church taught about the middle state. We do not attempt to define that state, but we pray to God for the welfare of those that have entered it."

It will be seen that the Old Catholic movement has developed into an earnest struggle to get back to the ascertainable faith and teaching of the ancient undivided Church. It is unquestionably a movement in the right direction, and so far all must sympathise with it, and in its efforts to purify its creed and form fraternal relations with other bodies, bid it God speed. It may be, and certainly is, the opinion of some that it ought to go still farther back and rest its teaching on the basis of the New Testament alone. Till that is done intercommunion among the whole body of Christian believers will be impossible. But every step in the right direction ought to command our sympathy and we have no doubt that Dr. Döllinger and his party have rendered an invaluable service to the Universal Church of Christ.

HERZEGOVINA.

THE attention of Europe is at present fixed upon the insurrection in Herzegovina. The "sick man" is so very sick that every shock given to his enfeebled frame threatens to shake him into a dozen different pieces, and the "Great Powers" in his neighbourhood are naturally on the alert to scramble for the fragments as they fall. The province of Bosnia is situated at the south-east angle of the

Turkish Empire, and has been termed by M. Elisee Reclus, in his admirable "Nouvelle Geogrophie Universelle" (to which book also we are indebted for the particulars which follow), the Switzerland of Eastern Europe, a Switzerland, however, the mountains of which do not rise into the regions of ice and perpetual snow. With the exception of some Jews, and a few Turks—functionaries, soldiers, and merchants—who live in the more populous towns of Bosnia, nearly all the people are of the Slavic race: the inhabitants of Herzegovina, the southern province of Bosnia and the theatre of the present trouble, universally so. But though the people of Bosnia are one in origin they are divided in religion, and in this fact of religious division lies the cause of their political servitude. At first sight it strikes one as unaccountable, that the Slaves of Bosnia have not succeeded like their brothers in Servia in liberating themselves from the Ottoman yoke. They are at a far greater distance from the capital of the Empire, and their mountains are far more difficult of access than the plains of Servia. Their entire country may with truth be likened to an immense citadel, the highest wall of which faces exactly southward as though to forbid the approach of the Osmanlis. Supposing that rampart surmounted, it would be then necessary for an enemy to fight his way through a narrow and difficult country, where at a thousand places a few determined men could stay the march of an entire regiment. The climate itself one would have supposed ought to have acted as a bar to Turkish dominion, for it is far colder and more rigorous than in the rest of the Peninsula. But yet, despite the advantage of soil and climate as a means of defence, all attempts to throw off the Turkish yoke have failed miserably. The reason is not only that the Mahomedan and Christian elements are bitter enemies one of the other, but that there is no unity among the Christians themselves. They are divided into Greek Christians and Romish Christians, and, blindly led by bigoted and ignorant priests of both communions, they hate each other hardly less than they hate the Turks.

The Mahomedans of Bosnia, who style themselves Turks, are not less Slaves than the Christians of the two communions. They are the descendants of the nobility, who at the end of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth century became Mahomedans in order to preserve their feudal rights and privileges. Amongst their ancestors the "Turks" of Bosnia reckon also a number of famous brigands, who were eager about the same time to change their religion in order to pursue their profession without molestation from the authorities. Any one familiar with Mahomedan history knows that "brigandage" has always been a recognised and honored profession among the faithful. For many years after his flight to Medina, the Prophet was what we should term a robber chief; and in the light of such an example, the trade though it involved personal danger, has never been held to affix a moral stigma. Provided a Mahomedan robber pillaged Jews and Christians only, he was in truth "fighting in the path of God," and carving his way to Paradise. Finally, the personal attendants upon the feudal chiefs were converted by force.

This apostacy gave to the feudal aristocracy a larger measure of authority than even that which they had exercised previously. Caste hatred being supplemented now by religions they even surpassed the pitiless fanaticism of the genuine Mahomedans, and reduced the cultivating classes to a state of veritable slavery. The Mahomedans of Bosnia form at present the most retrograde element in all Turkey, and more than once, notably in 1851, they have actually revolted against the Government of Constantinople in order to maintain in its full violence the old feudal tyranny. As is the way with all perverts, they are more Mahomedan than the Sultan himself; and, in their intense hatred of the Christian population in subjection to them, they have by degrees constituted themselves into a State within the State, at whose portals the decrees of Constantinople knock in vain. At present the number of Mahomedans is about one-third of the population of Bosnia. It appears that the Mahomedan population remains stationary, or, as some authorities assert, actually diminishes, while the number of Christians continually increases.

The agricultural Christian population are compelled to labour for their Mahomedan masters not as serfs, but as day laborers. Sometimes they are paid by the piece, but the most fortunate are those who are admitted into a sort of part proprietary, though these again are burdened with so many additional demands on the pretext of the advantages they enjoy, that their good fortune is at the best of a doubtful kind. For the rest, the state of the country is as bad as it can well be. Incessant wars and ruthless oppression have barbarised the people. Roads there are hardly any, the forests and rocky solitudes have cut off the people from the genial influences of civilisation. The only schools which exist in the country are those which are maintained here and there in the convents. But as the monks are themselves steeped in ignorance to the lips, it is little they can impart to their pupils beyond their own theological bigotry and superstition. Sunk in this state, the wretched people are driven to seek in intoxication a temporary oblivion of their woes; and a strong brandy distilled in the country is, it is said, a potent agent in supplementing the corrupting power of Mahomedan rule.

Bosnia in a word is but one more illustration of the old monotonous story which history repeats in every country where the "religion of the Prophet" has prevailed. Look at the Mahomedan world at this day. Is there a spark of hope to be seen, are there any of the elements of progress to be found in any part of it? The whole head is sick and the whole heart faint; there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises and putrifying sores. And these results follow as inevitable consequences from the doctrines of the Prophet. But historical students of the present day have been slow to perceive this because a vivid sense of the evil of religious intolerance has carried them away into an equally harmful toleration of what is clearly and unmistakeably bad. People talk about the incompleteness of human knowledge as though there were no matters whatever on which absolute assurance was to be had. There are such nevertheless, and among these undoubtedly is the fact, that wherever the Mahomedan religion prevails there is decay, stagnation, oppression, a constant gravitation towards a deeper depth of barbarism.

The Mahomedans of the North-West have succeeded we see in getting their college opened at Allyghur. It is a success to be profoundly regretted by every well-wisher of India. People's minds are strangely blinded about such matters. Lord Northbrook, Sir William Muir, and other English officials would hardly take part, either directly or indirectly, in the formation of a college for bringing people up in the belief of the old Greek religion. Why then for Mahomedanism? If we measure the value of the two faiths by what they have done for mankind, the religion which gave us Homer and the Greek tragedians, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and all the marvels of Greek art, is beyond all comparison the higher and better of the two. If the Mahomedans of India wish to found colleges for themselves, they have an undoubted right to do so; but we are guilty of practical falsehood when we look kindly on such projects, and abdicate our legitimate position as the leaders of thought in India, not less than as the officials of English administration. Mahomedans, naturally enough, think that a great Mahomedan revival would be a grand thing for India, but we know that it would be the greatest of all curses, and it would, be more honest as well as more politic to avow this openly. We act as though we did not think so, when we subscribe to Mahomedan colleges. To return, however, to the troubles in Herzegovina. When they first broke out, the Porte, after its manner, hastened to assure Europe that the affair was of no consequence whatever; they would put it down in a short time and without trouble. The three Powers nearest to Turkey, Russia, Austria and Germany, declared that the business was entirely an affair of Turkey, and that they did not intend to interfere. The *Times* exulted in these declarations, in a truly characteristic article addressed to the insurgents. It acknowledged they had grievances, great wrongs in fact, but what then? They must learn to submit patiently. There was not, the *Times* knew, any hope of redress or amelioration in the Turkish administration, but, on the other hand, were these misguided people aware that by their foolish impatience they were opening out the great Eastern question," when no one was in the least prepared with a satisfactory solution? They were threatening to embroil all Europe by reason of their culpable sensitiveness under Turkish misrule. We do not know if these remonstrances reached the insurgents. At any rate they disregarded them. The great "Eastern Question" is precisely the question which they demand shall be opened without any further delay. As to the progress of the insurrection it is difficult to get any accurate information. The telegrams are a series of bewildering contradictions. But one thing is certain—that the troubled area is extending on all sides, and Montenegro and Servia are burning with eagerness to strike in on the side of their oppressed brethren. Servia, as we have said, is peopled by the same races as Bosnia and Herzegovina. They have groaned under the same burdens; and the advances they have made in prosperity, in civilisation, in orderly and constitutional government, since they conquered their autonomy, show the progressive capacity latent in the degraded population of Bosnia could they rid themselves of the Mahomedan incubus. The insurgents appear to be badly armed, insufficiently provisioned, and without regular leaders. But they have a country unrivalled in its capacities for guerilla war, and

are dealing with an enemy sure to be mis-handled in every conceivable way. Left to itself, there can be no doubt that the insurrection would be successful. Servia and Montenegro would strike in, and the three provinces would form a Slavic confederation independent of the Turkish power. Nothing is needed on the part of the Great Powers but an honest observance of that neutrality they are so loudly professing. This, we fear, is just what it is idle to expect. The moment is not considered opportune, and Germany, Austria and Russia are directing their endeavours to confine the insurrection within as narrow limits as possible. Servia and Montenegro are to be coerced into not aiding the insurgents; the insurgents are to be wheedled into quiescence by a delusive promise of administrative reform; and so the evil day will be staved off, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire preserved a little longer. This procrastinating policy is melancholy under every aspect —not merely as consigning the present generation to a life of hopeless servitude, for reform in Turkey is as much out of the course of nature as snow in summer; but because every delay renders in the end the process of regeneration so much more doubtful and difficult. The work of corruption in Mahomedan countries is done so thoroughly, that the recuperative power is in great danger of being destroyed altogether. Servia, it is true, escaped while yet there was time, but Bosnia has descended to a lower deep than she had ever sunk to, and of course every delay in the hour of emancipation renders the problem of recovery increasingly difficult.

THE RISING GENERATION.

THE amazing precocity of Anglo-Indian children was well hit off by the late John Lang in his novel of the Wetherbys. The infant heir of Captain Wetherby, on being refused something by his grandmother—an estimable old lady in an English country house—launches a torrent of the most abusive Hindoostani at the dame's grey head, cursing his father and mother at the same time with a volubility quite becoming so promising an urchin. Ill weeds grow apace they say, and it is doubtless to the climate, in a measure, that we are indebted for a precocity that flourishes thus rankly, and which at times is productive of no little social inconvenience. The *enfant terrible* has opportunities of annoying people in India, which are happily wanting for him at home. The necessity of keeping him indoors all day, gives him eight or nine hours wherein to do all the mischief of an infantile Puck, and, to do him justice, time is not thrown away upon him. He is to be seen industriously undermining the walls of the house, and swallowing the chunam in their composition; or he is busy with the circulating library books, abstracting the illustrations therefrom, and tearing them in pieces. All the time he is rendering day hideous with his clamour, but this is better than silence. If there is no noise his mamma is alarmed, for who can say what his occupation may be when it is so naughty as to entail the necessity of silence. To the visitor, a child like this is intolerable. The morning caller has got himself up regardless of expense, to look his best in the eyes of Mrs. So and So, and has bravely encountered the heat of the day in order to enjoy a pleasant verbal flirtation with this interesting infant's mother, when lo! the infant himself. The brat continuously interrupts the conversation, now sprawling upon the floor with such an exposition of person as calls for arrangement of his frock every minute; anon breaking into piercing cries which must be hushed at the maternal bosom, or he causes consternation by threatening the safety of every table ornament within his reach, and of some beyond it. There is no keeping him in check. The Indian child laughs at the Bugaboo, and the awful man with the Bag, who is the terror of his little brothers and sisters in England, and such is his audacity and recklessness of consequences that we veritably believe the sight of a sweep would affect him but little, though, to be sure, he is well accustomed to dark complexions. He hectors the ayahs and servants. He causes them to crouch before him, and has an unhappy knack of disclosing the confidences and conversation of these abject creatures in polite society, in a way that calls for the frowns of his parents, the blushes of the maidens, and the suppressed mirth of the rest of the company. Altogether the Indian child is a very dangerous plaything at the best of times, and those that don't want to be made to look like fools, had better avoid his company and conversation as much as possible.

It is a most singular thing that the rising generation of any period should always be in a position to look down upon their parents, and their parents' contemporaries, as fogies and slow coaches. We, who are middle-aged now, were rising once, and thought the "governor" greatly out of date, just as our own boys regard us as "ancients" and Methusalehs. None the less do we admire the precocity of the young people who will take our places in the world thirty years hence, and who appear to have sprung suddenly into existence, armed with all the wit and wisdom in their childhood that it took us well nigh forty years to acquire with all the labor of experience. Here are these Indian children under seven, going to dances, and waltzing like Hussars and ladies of the demi-monde; giving pic-nics among themselves, riding races on their ponies, dressing in the fashions, and putting their parents to shame with their extraordinary knowledge of the world and its ways. Has the age of old heads on young shoulders at last arrived, we inquire of ourselves? But then comes the reflection that it has always been the same, and that twenty years ago, John Leech was drawing his charming sketches of the precocity of a generation that has now a rising generation of its own. It may be, however, that the highly stimulated intellects of the parents of the day are reproduced in the small craniums of their descendants; in which case we shudder for the small boy when he comes to man's estate, and finds the world more stimulated and stimulating even than it is at present.

Considering the *enfant terrible*, as above mentioned, it may look ironical to congratulate Indian mothers upon the blessings they enjoy in their children; nevertheless a child is an inestimable boon fer the English woman in India, for children alone can afford her adequate occupation and amusement together. There are few women who do not love their children with a fondness surprising to men. It is only those who are wedded to folly or vice that neglect their little ones, and hand them over to the charge of ayahs and peons—to learn, poor little things, more evil under such guardianship than the British schoolmaster will eradicate with years of the rod, by and by. Generally speaking, an Indian mother loves her children with a love exceeding that of other mothers—probably because a woman's love increases with the drafts that are drawn upon it. And the Indian child does not regulate his cheque book on that beneficent bank very methodically. What with the thousand ills that baby flesh is heir to, as well as the everlasting tumblings, stingings, bitings, and stomachic misadventures to which the child is liable, the mother had need of an inexhaustible stock of love and patience, to carry her through it all; though, strange to say, she finds a pleasure in all this trouble. She has her reward in her duty, and is much less to be pitied than the mother who has no children to look after, and who is consequently compelled to waste her affections upon real dogs or sham puppies.

The rising generation about us is no less interesting as a nursery study of the men who will probably succeed us in the administration of this great country. What manner of men will they be—these brats their parents design for the Civil Service and Army of twenty years hence? Will there be either Army or Civil Service in the year 1895, nay, will there ever be any such year at all? These small boys are the tickets in the great speculative lottery of the future, and we can only hope that they will turn up prizes for their own sakes. It certainly will not be for want of astuteness if they fail; for the child of this period is preternaturally smart, and appears to be born with his wise teeth ready cut. We observe his precocity in his toys, and picture books. The old Baa sheep, and the wood engravings of Mother Hubbard won't do for young master or young Miss to-day, at all. They must have mechanical and instructive toys that go by steam, and stereoscopic slides and tinted photographs to make them amused. Their stories must be of the world, worldly, or they yawn over the improvisatoire, and for the little girls, one must dilate on the wedding dress of the bride, the price of her lace, and the shape of her slippers. It is not the cap that these little angels care so much about, as the ribbons and rosettes, but then what can we expect but a passion for costume from the children of overdressed mothers.

A good deal of pity is wasted, we think, on Indian children. They are regarded as partially baked specimens of humanity without a kick, but some cry in them. Poetical Mammas, with a longing for home scenes, and the shop windows perhaps, have written sonnets to the "Indian babe's lack lustre eye," and have recorded in print those tears they dropped on "little Arthur's pallid cheek," but it is somewhat of a delusion to say that the Indian child with his occasional trips to the hills, his enjoyments such as they are, and his playmates, is much worse off than the child at home. It is rather when the Indian child is sent to England, to the charge of advertising strangers, that the poor little dear is to be pitied: for what must the chilly English life be to him without ayahs, without curry and chunam? It is a pitiable sight to see in and about the Devon and South Coast watering places, children unmistakeably Indian and away from their parents. The Christian ladies, highly connected with clergymen, who take care of the

THE WEEK.

AMONGST the Doorga Poojah tourists commencing their wanderings in the Himalayas, Sir Richard Temple's party will not be the least adventurous. He is to travel to the frontier which separates Sikhim from Thibet, and will skirt the passes between the two States. He might possibly wish to go further, but at each pass is a guard, with orders to bar the way of all Europeans whether governors, diplomatists, or traders. As we think of our local ruler stopped by these Chinese soldiers while travelling in search of the picturesque, or to cultivate friendly relations with neighbouring chiefs, the question naturally arises:—Has a State the right to isolate itself altogether from its neighbours, declining all commercial and political intercourse with them? For eighty years the Thibetans have succeeded in preventing a single European crossing their southern frontier and penetrating to Lhassa. Huc, disguised as a Mandarin, reached the capital, but he entered from the Chinese side, and was in the end arrested and expelled. Is it not a fair subject of complaint to be thus shut out from a neighbouring country? And has any country a right thus to isolate itself from the world?

ALTHOUGH in lower Bengal the rains have been gradual and moderate all through the season, there is a general cry for rain throughout Behar, where much of the later rice has yet to be transplanted, and prospects are far from being as good as they were a few weeks ago. The *bhadoi* is happily past danger, and is being reaped everywhere, but there will be short *aghanee* and *rubbee* crops—respectively the great rice, and wheat, crops of the province—unless rain falls in the next fortnight. From the Punjab a very heavy rainfall is reported, the railway line between Beas and Umritsur having been inundated, and all traffic between the latter place and Phillour suspended. The Dehra races have had to be postponed until next week in consequence of the rain, and the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was but thinly attended owing to the same cause, while for several days there has been an unprecedented rainfall in Ajmere. But the most disastrous accounts come from the Bombay Presidency, from Ahmedabad and its neighbourhood, where great destruction of property has taken place, and some lives lost. The flood is said to have been the greatest on record in that part of the country. The railway bridge across the Saburmuttee, a very substantial structure, was swept away bodily, and that across the Mhye was for a time in great danger. In the city itself 4,000 dwellings were destroyed, and their late inhabitants are said to be suffering considerable distress.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State formally announcing the visit of the Prince of Wales has been made public during the week. The Viceroy is asked to welcome His Royal Highness; and is told that, as Viceroy, he "will represent Her Majesty in receiving His Royal Highness with all the honors befitting his exalted rank." The last news of the Prince of Wales' movements is that he will embark on 16th October at Brindisi, instead of at Venice. The *Serapis* and *Osborne* have both left England for that port.

THE excitement consequent on the attempt of the Chairman of the Justices to force upon the community, as manager of municipal affairs, a man of whom nothing advantageous is known, but much of an opposite kind, has not subsided. It is admitted that Mr. Hogg's feeling in the matter should have weight, and that the Vice-Chairman should be a man not likely to be captious or quarrelsome while conscientious in discharge of his duties. But the bringing forward of a candidate with such questionable qualifications as Bysack has destroyed any sympathy that might have been felt for him in view of the proposal to attach to him, as his right-hand man, his steady and perhaps sometimes irritating opponent. Surprise has been expressed that for an appointment of this value, a larger number of really good men did not come forward, but the light lately thrown upon the working of municipal affairs under the present President, goes far to explain the fact. If the Justices and the public really wish the Municipality put in order, their clear duty is to present a memorial to Sir Richard Temple on his return to the presidency. A resignation of office by the independent Justices would be premature, before every constitutional means of redress had been tried.

IF Lloyd's Calcutta Surveyor is to be considered a fair sample of the species, it is hardly surprising that the worthy Mr. Bates of Liverpool, when accused by Mr. Plimsoll of malpractices as a shipowner, was enabled to refer triumphantly to the certificates in his hands, in proof of the soundness of his ships, and of the falsehood of the accusations made against him. A gentleman whose dealings with underwriters have generally been pleasant and profitable, might be pardoned for objecting to Mr. Plimsoll's rude insinuations, and if his position as member of Parliament did not suffice to protect him, he could fall back on his high character in the Bombay mercantile community. But these references were rendered superfluous by the testimonials of Lloyd's Surveyors. The value of these testimonials may now be gauged by disclosures just made in the daily papers of this city of the care and conscience with which they are drawn and issued. The *Statesman* has reviewed the matter so tellingly that we regret our inability to produce its remarks *in extenso*. "It may be well" says our contemporary, "to recall the not-very-remote cases of the *London* and the *Shah Jehan*, both of which ships were, we believe, surveyed here by Lloyd's representative. The latter vessel only got as far as the lower floating light, and then returned in a sinking condition with over 400 souls on board. The former ship managed with some difficulty to reach Saugor with eight feet of water in her, and then came back to her *grave* in Nimtollah, both catastrophies having been distinctly foretold by one of the other Surveyors, who tried to stop the *London's* sailing, and actually wrote on an application for insurance by her that he 'would not advise insurance on a cargo of birch brooms in her form Calcutta to Atcheepore,' the justice of which opinion was fully borne out when the *London* was broken up. It was then found that her frame and planking generally, were too rotten and water-soaked even to burn. The *Shah Jehan* had, we think, a bamboo thrust through her bows by the same Surveyor, and this was a vessel licensed to carry over 300 emigrants, leaving Calcutta in the hurricane season." We trust steps will be taken to strengthen Mr. Plimsoll's hands by sending him full particulars of these truly infamous cases. Our mercantile community is, in the right temper for it.

THE case of *Issur Chunder Dey* vs. *Forbes* has been the subject of much remark during the week. Since noticing it in our columns above, we have received the following letter on the subject. "Any one who has visited an auction room in Calcutta, such as the Exchange, must have felt his fingers itch to tingle the ears of the low class of dealers who infest such places, pushing and jabbering to an extent that prevents the ordinary purchaser from hearing, or being heard by the auctioneer. Mr. Justice Phear was evidently never present on such an occasion, or his verdict in the case of *Issur Chunder Dey* vs. *Forbes* would either have been different, or if right legally, would have been accompained by other remarks. The plaintiff, having had a misunderstanding with the defendant (the auctioneer), instead of waiting until the latter had time to discuss the matter with him, insisted an immediate attention, and kept vociferating and interrupting the sale, until Mr. Forbes was obliged to expel him from the room, which it appears he did with no more violence than was necessary. Mr. Justice Phear gave judgment against Mr. Forbes on the ground that an auction room was a public place, where the plaintiff had as good a right to be as Mr. Forbes had, and that the proper manner of removing an objectionable attender was to send for the police. If such are to be the rights of people to keep their own premises clear of disturbers, every office in Calcutta will require to keep a staff of commissioned policemen in waiting. As with some other of this learned Judge's decisions, the public is not satisfied, with its substantial justice and a subscription to defray Mr. Forbes' costs is being freely supported by the business community."

There is a veri-similitude in this account that leads us to suspect the public instinct may be more right in the matter than our own view of it. We certainly feel strong sympathy for Mr. Forbes, and are glad that a movement is on foot to defray his costs. At the same time, and as jealous of our country's good name, we cannot but feel proud that we have Judges on the Bench prepared to do violence even to their own sympathies, rather than give any handle to the charge that our administration of the law is partial. The daily papers are not perhaps quiet so careful as they should be to prevent untrue impressions as to the facts getting abroad. Thus a correspondent, who signs himself *An Englishman* in the columns of the *Statesman* yesterday, says:—"The learned counsel "for the defendant had not the remotest idea that the Court was "going to order his client to pay the costs. In all such cases the "order has always been that each party pay his own costs. It must "have fallen on the defendant like a thunder clap when the order "of costs was made. He would certainly have preferred to go into "the case and stand the chance of an appeal, rather than consent "to the tendering of an apology and to paying the plaintiff's costs "into the bargain." Now, this is absolutely untrue, and gives an altogether false complexion to the case. For the written judgment which was read out in Court, and which the Counsel had under

consideration for three days before he intimated which alternative he would take, put the proposition to him in the following items:— "The learned counsel who has appeared for the plaintiff says that "if his costs are paid he is willing to accept an apology from the "defendant, and will not press for damages. The defendant would, "I think, act rightly if he yielded to these terms." And the judgment went on to shew why the defendant might do this; and ended by saying that if he could not bring himself to take this course, then the Court would proceed to award such damages as it thought the circumstances of the case rendered right and just.

Even if the judgment had not thus expressly specified the terms as to costs, the assertion which the correspondent makes on this head, would still be without any possible foundation, for although when an apology is made and accepted at the outset of a trial of this kind, it is the usual practice to withdraw a juror and for each party to pay his own costs,—the case is altogether different when the defendant refuses to apologize and forces the plaintiff, as in this instance, to try the case out before he will express regret. In such a case, the defendant *always* has to pay costs, and the Judge would have acted entirely without precedent if he had made the plaintiff bear his own costs. We are unfeignedly sorry that Mr. Forbes should be mulcted so heavily, as we have no doubt whatever Mr. Phear is also; but it is far easier to say this and to justify our regret, than to shew what the Courts should do when such cases come before them.

To turn to more pleasant topics, Calcutta is showing decided signs of awaking from its annual hot weather torpor, and in the steamy weather still prevailing, perhaps the best sign of the approach of the cold season is the meeting of Scotchmen on Wednesday last to prepare for their annual rejoicing over the memory of St. Andrew. They evidently smell the "whiskey" from afar, and have already elected a committee, doubtless to enable them to obtain a supply of the generous fluid from their native wilds in good time. Less substantial amusements are also crowding upon us in threatricals: The Corinthians have been before the public for a fortnight, Mr. Lewis's Company open to night, and Mr. English's is close at hand. The Corinthian Company are steadily making way in public favor, and the introduction of Opera bouffe has drawn crowed houses; their rendering of *La Grande Duchesse* augurs well for what is to follow, and the applause with which it was received shows that the right vein has been struck for that description of performance. The prima donna, Miss Alice May, is simply charming, both as an actress and vocalist. In fact the only fault is that she is too charming and ladylike for her character as we were bred to see it in the hands of Schneider. Mr. Lester, as Prince Paul, acts well and sings capitally.

THE prospects of an amicable settlement of the difficulty with China are not so favorable as they were, the authorities in that country evincing a disposition to shun performance of their stipulations. Mr. Wade has notified his intention to leave Pekin on 13th October if satisfactory arrangements are not come to by that time. From Mandalay nothing bearing on the attitude of its slippery monarch is reported. The Home Government, is taking steps to strengthen the China Squadron.

The movement in the Danubian principalities is not abating, as was hoped. Fresh fighting is reported, and the Porte has declined to accede to an armistice asked for by the leaders of the movement, demanding their unconditional surrender before discussing any guarantees or concessions.

THE *Pioneer* states that the rumour is well authenticated, that Lord Napier of Magdala will resign the command-in-chief in India during the coming spring.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

AS it was known that rather considerable amounts of bullion had left the Bank, the expectation has been that this week's statement of its affairs would have been unfavorable for ease, especially as the customary demand for the Doorga Poojah holidays had also to be met; but unless the last named demand has been kept back until the three last days of the week, the expectation of tighter money has been a mistake. It is true the cash has declined to the extent of 22 lakhs, but it is entirely owing to Government action that the difference is not on the other side. During the week their drafts have amounted to 58 lakhs, bringing their deposits down to a more natural level than they have stood at since just before issue of the late loan, and proving that the late excessive bal[illegible] a delusion and a snare, as a sign of abundant [illegible] trading purposes. The public demand for the [illegible] week has [illegible] 40 lakhs. The position of the Bank is now much the [illegible] was last year at this time, and looking [illegible] everythi[illegible] affect the future, it m[illegible] more conf[illegible] last week, that no appre[illegible] essure ne[illegible] tained.

The Exchange Banks [illegible] thening [illegible] for the enlarged deman[illegible] them [illegible] weather for the moveme[illegible] ope a[illegible] and a glance at the Bank [illegible] muc[illegible] debtedness to that insti[illegible] The very large amounts [illegible] sold by them during the pas[illegible] their position, added to, a[illegible] Council drafts. Notwithstan[illegible] rates have been rather hardc[illegible] excepted, and that has declined a sixteenth in sympathy with a tightening money market in Europe. Exceptionally a little telegraphic transfer has again been given at 1*s*.9$\frac{3}{4}$ *d*., but now 1*s*. 9 11-16*d*., is the rate. The subjoined are the closing quotations for the mail of today; but as regards credits, it must be remarked that most of the really first-class paper of that kind brought 1*s*. 10 3-16*d*.

Bank Bills	...	1*s*. 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d*.
Credit Bills	...	1*s*. 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d*.
Document Bills	...	1*s*. 10$\frac{5}{8}$*d*.

at 6 months' sight.

Government paper has not been particularly pressed for sale and there has been rather a large off take, especially of the 4 per cent. stock: still prices have tended downward, and it begins to look as if a lower level of value is coming on. Most of the week's business has been at 101-13 and 101-14 for Fours; 102-12 for Four and a half; and 108 for Five and a half. Buyers have rather predominated to-day, but prices cannot be called better than the following:—

4	per cents, ...	101$\frac{7}{8}$
4$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do. ...	102$\frac{3}{4}$
5$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do. ...	108

The most exciting incident of the week, bearing on money matters, has been the Government's declaration of its intentions towards the Presidency Banks, in coming to fresh terms with them for management of the business of the State. The general terms proposed have not yet been made public, and they are to form subject of discussion in Council before the new charters are granted. But no such reticence has been maintained as to the manner in which the Government money invested in the Banks is to be withdrawn. If the resolution come to on this point is a specimen of what is proposed on others it is not improbable the Banks may be obliged to decline the Government business altogether. Nothing more unfair could have been conceived. The Government connection with the Banks is not that of an ordinary shareholder; the object of their becoming shareholders at all, a position out of the regular province of a Government, was to lend strength and kudos to the Banks who had the custody of the State's money. And when such support became to be deemed superfluous, the natural course for Government to take would be to take back its money simply. As regards the Bank of Bengal, at any rate, it is no secret that the Bank's capital would never have been augmented to its present amount but for Government urging, and the Bank in addition gave up its valuable currency privileges, trusting to be recouped by the possesion of the Governments balances. Those no doubt are valuable: though lately not so much as formerly, as they have lately become less steady in amount than formerly. But even that has not been entirely an advantage on one side, and in times of pressure the Government has had more than once to be grateful to the Bank. The Government determination therefore to sell its shares in the open market is little less than monstrous. What are the natural effects of such action? Bank shares now stand much lower in price than they did some years ago, but still they command a good premium as compared with the return they give. They are a stock very little dealt in by ordinary speculators, but they are a favorite investment in the services, and with the more quiet and conservative of the non-official classes. Certainly such investors have never dreamt that Government, in its rage for economy, would steal a march upon them, and try to back out with a profit which may be counted upon only so long as a moderate selling and buying of shares between private holder is going on. But all such holders are now to be left in the lurch. Will the Government succeed in its attempt to make a good operation? No one can believe it. The amount required to pay for the shares, at the price current in the market before this remarkable

announcement, would be over 30 lakhs of rupees. It has been very evident, for some time, that the surplus capital of the country, available for industrial and monetary enterprise more than fully occupied. No doubt, large sums of hoarded treasure have been seeing the light and going into Government securities, but there is danger lest native confidence in that investment should receive a check. When the Banks cease to be *quasi* Government institutions, the chances are that investment in them will be retarded rather than stimulated, and, laying aside the moral objection that lies upon their withdrawal from the Banks, it is very doubtful that they will do better in a pecuniary way by the plan they have resolved on, than they would have done by what is generally considered the proper course, namely, to have taken back their invested funds, and to have left the Bank either to have cancelled that portion of its capital, or to have re-issued it as it may have seen best for interests of its regular shareholders.

The Share Market has remained very flat, and very little attempt at business has been made, it being very evident that fresh life would not come until after the holidays. The great absence of business in Tea stocks may fairly be put down to that. Spinning mill stocks have been looked after, and are mostly dearer. Bank shares have had a favourable tendency; but Bank of Bengal stock is out of the market for the moment, and the subjoined sales took place previous to the announcement remarked on above. India General Steam, have recovered the late fall, but are again slightly weak. The leading sales of the week have been.—

Bank of Bengal, 1,417½, 1420.
National Bank, 111, 10, 11, 12, ex-dividend.
India General Steam, 365, 75, 85, 90, 410.
Howrah Mills, 72½, 73.
Oriental Mills, 72, 73, 74.
Fort Gloster Mills, 82, 83.
Seebpore Mills, 79, 78, 76½.
Budge Budge Mills, 2, 1, discount.
Calcutta Jute Mills, 109, 110.
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., 170.
Singell Tea Co., 97, 5, 7, 98.
Central Cachar Tea Co., 137, 36, 137.
Dehra Doon Tea Co., 85.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 25th September.

THE Postmaster General, replying to the East India Association, said he fully recognised the importance of making reductions in the Indian postal rates, and it was with this view that the question of India becoming party to a general union was being considered. The Prince of Wales embarks for India at Brindisi on the 16th October and not at Venice.

Turkish accounts have been received that severe fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues. Spain despatching 16,000 troops to Cuba.

Obituary.—General Simcoo Baynes.

London. 27th September.

THE *Observer* states that Government intends strengthening the China Squadron. The troopship *Euphrates* has sailed for Bombay *via* the Suez Canal.

London 28th September.

THE *Times* publishes a Shanghai telegram, stating that the Chinese shun effectual performance of the terms agreed upon at Tientsin, and that Mr. Wade has notified his intention of leaving Pekin on the 13th October, unless a satisfactory settlement is come to.

The *Serapis* and Royal yacht *Osborne* have sailed for Brindisi.

London, 29th September.

THE London Press to-day discusses the gravity of the situation in China, and unanimously approves of the firm attitude of Government and Mr. Wade. The Admiral and four war steamers are at Chefoo

Destructive gales and floods have visited the north of England and Ireland.

London, 29th September.

COURT-MARTIAL on officers and ships company of the *Vanguard* has closed. The court attributes blame to the mismanagement of the *Iron Duke* and severely reprimands Captain Dawkins of the *Vanguard* who has been dismissed from the command of his ship.

Paris, 29th September.

LEON SAY made a speech, demonstrating the growing prosperity of France, and stated that indirect taxes now amount to 60 to 70 millions above the estimates.

Berlin 23rd September.

THE official *German Gazette* lengthily explains the policy of Germany, regarding the Eastern question as being of a reserved expectant attitude supporting the wishes of the friendly powers who are directly interested.

Constantinople, 27th September.

THE German, Austrian and Italian Consuls have returned from Mostar and report that the insurgents demand an armistice and that the European Powers should guarantee certain reforms. The Porte refuses to to make any concessions until the insurgents submit.

St. Petersburg, 23rd September.

THE Russian exploring expedition up the valley of Attreck has returned to its original starting place, the advance to Merv has been rendered impracticable owing to the heat and exhaustion of the men, and the second expedition is now on the march.

St. Petersburg, 30th September.

THE journal of St. Petersburg deprecates, any ostensible diplomatic intervention with Turkey, but insists upon the necessity of reforms.

Belgrade, 26th September.

THE British, French, and Russian Consuls, have arrived at Terbinje., conciliatory mission to insurgents having completely failed, consuls were unable to see the leaders of the insurrection. Servia continues mobilising her troops, two officers have been shot by a Turk on the frontier, great excitement prevails in Servia.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September, 21st—Str. Penang from Rangoon. Indian Merchant from Moulmein. Str. Mecca from Akyab. 22nd—Pembroke Castle from Cape Town. St. Queen Margaret from London. 23rd—Str. Lord Strathnairn from Liverpool. 24th—Str. Medea from London. 25th—Str. City of Poona from London. 28th—Str A. Apcar from China. Jules Rose from Marseilles. Str. Cassandra from China.

DEPARTURES.

September, 22nd—Str. Bokhara for London : Ailsa for West Indies. 23rd —Str. Abyssinia for Coast. Str. Duke of Buccleuch for London, Cambay for Liverpool. Iron Crown for New York. Str. H. Lawrence for Liverpool. 25th—Str. City of Canterbury for London. 26th—Str. Tibre for Galle. 27th—Duke of Athol for London, British Monarch for London. 28th Str. Glenex for London. Duncarin for Mauritius. Westridge for London. Delta for Borboun.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

FOR OCTOBER 1875.

CONTENTS :—THE RUHELA AFGHANS. ISLAM.—Part II.—Mahommed at Medina.—By R. D. Osborn. ON CONTRACT; An Essay towards a Popular Introduction to the Indian Contract Act of 1872—By Jno. G. W. Sykes, LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law.* AMONG THE CONTINENTAL JAILS.—By John Macgregor, M.A. THE NINE-LAKH CHAIN, OR THE MARO FEUD; Being the first portion of the Lady of Alha. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA.—By G. R. Aberigh-Mackay. HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—Part II.—The Sikhs in the Upper Doab.—*Concluded,*.—By G. R. G Williams, B.A., B.C.S. MR. WHELLER'S HISTORY OF INDIA. CORRESPONDENCE :—TRASLITERATION.—By R. J. Ellis. CRITICAL NOTICES :—Vernacular Literature.—General Literature. *To be had of* THOMAS S. SMITH, "*City Press,*" 12, *Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and of all Booksellers.*

Will be published on the 1st December.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India,* and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA," *Calcutta.*

PROSPECTUS.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

ON THE

ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE

Building Fund of St. Joseph's Seminary.

60,000 TICKETS AT ONE RUPEE EACH.

261 PRIZES.

1 Prize.—A Diamond Necklace, value Rs. 10,000, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 10,000 in cash.

1 Prize.—Brooch and Earrings set with Diamonds, value Rs. 3,000, or at the option of the winner. Rs. 3,000 in cash.

4 Prizes.—Jewellery *en suite,* set with Gems, value Rs. 1,000 each, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 1,000 in cash.

5	Prizes.—Rs. 500 each.	20	Prizes.—Rs. 25 each.
5	Prizes.—Rs. 250 each.	20	Prizes.—Rs. 20 each.
5	Prizes.—Rs. 100 each.	40	Prizes.—Rs. 15 each.
10	Prizes.—Rs. 50 each.	50	Prizes.—Rs. 10 each.

100 *Prizes.—Rs. 5 each.*

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad under the supervision of a Committee of Gentlemen of the Station.

Tickets can be obtained from all the Catholic Chaplains of the Vicariate. from Messrs, P. Sheridan, W. D. Hogan, T. Crowley, G. A. Savielle, and J. C. Purcell, Allahabad; A. John & Co., Agra; J. Rebello, Simla; C. Carne, Umritsur; D. J. Byrne, Umballa : Manager, *Statesman Press,* Calcutta and Bombay; P. S. D'Rozario & Co., Calcutta, E. Currie, 50 Bow Bazar, Calcutta; Rev. A. E. Medlycott, Howrah, and from the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any further information required.

VERY REV. FR. LEWIS, *Rector, St. Joseph's Seminary, ALLAHABAD.*

N. B.—A Free Ticket, for a separate Drawing, of 252 Prizes, will be presented to any one purchasing or disposing of 100 Tickets.

P S.—The Drawing will probably take place on the 23th of December next.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

FRIDAY, 5 p. m., 1st OCTOBER 1875.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.	AGENTS OR SECRETARIES.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	95 to 96		...	2	2½	2½	April & Oct. L	S. Cochrane.
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	123 to		X	6	6	6	Allahabad.	H. M. Woollaston.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	130 to		X	6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.	R. R. Deane.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Ld. ...	100 to		...	...	...	3¾	Simla.	James Walker.
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1380 to		...	6	3¾	5	Jan. & July.	Robert Hardie.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	123 to	125	X	6	5	5	Meerut.	M. McSeavy.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180 to	185	...	...	2¼	2¼	April & Oct. L	Thomas Longmuir.
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	117 to	118	X	6	6	5	Jan. & July.	Wm. Hobson.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India, Ld.	110 to		X	2½	0	2½a	April & Sep. L	James Windram.
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	76 to		...	4	3½	3½	Rawul Pindee.	C. E. Herbert.
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	540 to		X	4	4	4	May & Sep.	F. Peterson.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	88 to	90	X	4	4	4	Agra.	C. W. Stowell.
				COAL COMPANIES.								
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1350 to		...	6½	7½	7½	June & Dec.	T. M. Robinson.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	100 to	105	...	...	...	...		R. Macalister & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	225 to	230	...	5	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Macneill & Co.
7,20,000	7,20,000	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	160 to		...	5	3½	0	Jan. & July.	Steel Mackintosh & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	92 to		...	5	7	7	June & Dec.	Schoene, Kilburn & Co.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.								
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,075 to	1,100	..	...	...	...	March. L	Andrew Yule & Co.
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	93 to	94	...	8	8	0	April & Oct.	R. Macalister & Co.
10,00,000	7,22,200	100	85	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	70 to		...	...	...	...	March.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	212 to		X	7½	8	6	Feb. & Aug.	S. H. Robinson.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.								
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	50 to	52½	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Cohn Brothers & Co.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	97 to	99	...	10	15	6a	April & Oct.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	500	500	Bengal ...	300 to		...	...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
18,00,000	14,10,000	100	75	Budge Budge ...	73 to	74	...	...	...	...	June & Dec.	Andrew Yule & Co.
		100	65	Ditto new issue	58 to							
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	108 to	110	...	10	10	0	April. L	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	83 to		...	8	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	R. Macalister & Co.
12,00,000	12,00,000	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	1000 to	1005	...	6	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Howrah Mills ...	72 to	73	...	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Ernsthausen & Oesterley.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	74 to		...	...	10	...	Jun. & Dec.	R. Macalister & Co.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	76 to	78	...	...	...	...	March.	Apcar & Co.
				COMMERCIAL COS.								
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	to	70	N	...	...	...	February.	J. Mackillican & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills. ...	82 to	84	...	...	...	...	London.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	45 to	48	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	Rutherfoord & Co.
19,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warehouse Assn. ...	350 to		...	7R	8 R	10 R	May & Nov.	H. W. T. Wood.
12,18,000	12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270 to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	D. McKellar.
		350	350	Ditto ½ Shares. ...	.....							
75,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	58 to	60	...	5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.	Wyman & Co.
16,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Carew & Co. ...	109 to		...	...	...	...	Jan. & July.	Lyall Rennie & Co.
		100	75	Ditto Contributory ...	84 to	85						
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	175 to	180	...	3	3	5	May & Nov.	A. Cummins.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	185 to		N	5	6½ R	6½ R	Feb. & Aug.	Manockjee Rustomjee.
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	410 to		...	6½	6	3½	Mar. & Sep.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8 to		N	...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.	D. Lancaster.
1,00,000	30,000	100	100	Indian Statesman ...	100 to		N	...	...	...		
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105 to		...	...	...	15a	May.	T. H. Bennerts.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping...	40 to		X	20	7	2½	June & Dec.	C. Lowen.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	275 to		...	...	7½	10	Jan. & July.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	130 to		...	...	12	...	October.	W. Whymper.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	25 to		N	...	...	...	Quarterly.	Steel Mackintosh & Co.
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	230 to		...	3	3	3	May & Nov.	
8,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Rustomjee Twine & Cans.	100 to	101	...	...	...	...		R. Macallister & Co.
				RAILWAYS.								
£25,459,030	£25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	259 to	260	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July. L	Cecil Stephenson.
2,255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	255 to		...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	F. Prestage.
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	125 to	127	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	Lt. Col J. H. Jenkins,
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	233 to	235	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
				PRESSING COS.								
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	300 to		...	...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	70 to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Robert & Charriol.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	to	50	N	...	...	...		M. C. Joakim & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	500 to		N	...	4		March & Oct.	N. J. Valetta & Co.
3,20,000	3,20,000	500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	200 to	250	N	20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.	E. J. Stanley.
		225	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	.....							
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85 to	86	...	...	10	10	May & Nov.	Rushton Brothers.
5,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...	to	88	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Rutherfoord & Co.
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Straud Bank ...	13 to	15	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.	Ernsthausen & Oesterly.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	60 to	70	N	4	10	0	Feb. & Aug.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.

* Ad interim. † Guaranteed. L, London. N, Nominal. R. Rupees per share. X. Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER,
Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *China*, Commander Geo. S. Brooks, arrived at Bombay, with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMTON.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Williams, infant and ayah, Mrs. Ravenhill, Mr. Lendrum, Mr. Sheel, Mr. T. Bennett, Mr. Harwood, and Mrs Sullivan.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin and infant, Mdlle. de Polluitz, Mr. Branson, and Mr. R. Harvey.

FROM Brindisi.—Mr. Wavell, Mr Kirchauff, Major Smith, Mr. L. Bouwen, Colonel Oakes, Mr. Good, Mr. C. Fahey, Mr. and Mrs. Sache, Dr. W. S. Kelly, and Mr. Sambaci.

FROM SUEZ.—Mrs. and Miss Grossman, and one invalided sookhanie.

FROM ADEN.—13 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Khedive*, Captain J. D. Steward, left Bombay with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, Mrs. Gough and three children, Mrs. W. H. L D. Brand, Mrs. Bruce Gordyne and two children, Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. L. H. Christopher, Mr. H. G. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Powlett, Mr. William Buckley. Mr. Alex. Reid, Mr. Victor Jeandin, Mr. F. Bessant, Mrs. Patrick Chrystal and two children, Mr. J. S. Chrystal, Miss Robertson, Lady Charles Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Bacon, Miss Baker, Master Baker, Mrs. Austin and two infants, Captain Saportas, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Elton, Miss Wyllie, Mrs. Robertson and Mr, George Goldie.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr . Henry and infant, Miss Forsyth, Colonel Horace Brown, Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Mrs. G. Randell and infant, Mr. Douglas Crawford, Major G. Tyndall, Mr. Eaton, General Hough, and Mr. C. Gergory.

little strangers, have an air of persons who have had losses, and are striving to recoup themselves of the same in a harvest of rupees. But this may be mere fancy, and guardians of the kind are after all as trustworthy as the Indian grass widow, the child's own mamma, who lets the brat tumble into the water, while listening to Swinbourne as expounded by Captain de Boots under the shade of a bathing machine upon the golden sands. Except, perhaps, that they get more soap in their eyes than they would at home, the Indian child is, we dare say, as well cared for by these advertising Christians as is consistent with their professions. And after all it is a comfort to think that there is any one to be found bold enough to guide the rising generation on its headlong career of science and speculative philosophy. Still, it is a question whether a particular establishment or institution for Indian children, one known to fame, would not better meet the requirements of the case than a number of private houses. Bearing in mind this tendency of the rising generation to mischief, the difficulty it has in making its grievances known to distant friends, and the tender care it requires in illness, we should not be sorry to see in some good English climate like 'Westward Ho'! a nursery and nursery school established for small Indian children, whither Indian parents could despatch their treasures with the least possible chance of their coming to grief. We have nothing to say against private establishments at present existing, except that they have not the guarantee of efficiency and cheapness together that a large establishment on the co-operative principle would probably supply.

THE EIGHT FRENCH PRETENDERS.

IT is natural that men who aspire to govern a country should remind it of their existence when it ceases to remember them, and every manifesto of a Pretender is the cry of distress of a man who is being drowned by the waves of oblivion. It is 45 years since this literature *first* established itself in France, and the chief of this literary school, the *Comte de Chambord*, is still the most elegant of its writers and the most largely read. Unluckily, time and events have augmented the number of his rivals, and the literature which he inaugurated has since his appearance become numerously represented. France now boasts eight Pretenders, seven at least of whom are ready to charge themselves with its happiness, while the other, the Comte de Paris, has declared himself to be simply the heir-presumptive of a contingent king, thereby creating for himself a position unique in history. Those who are acquainted with the *Comte de Chambord* know that he has the personal qualities requisite for a sovereign who wins the affections of his subjects. His manner is at once dignified and kindly. He smiles gracefully through a slightly grayish beard, and his clear blue eye is both encouraging and penetrating; those who approach him leave with regret, and revisit him with pleasure. Attentive observation, however, pauses with regret on that slight compression at the summit of the forehead, for there creeps out an inflexible obstinacy. It is this slight compression, coupled with his writing desk, which will make the Comte de Chambord an everlasting Pretender. In that retreat of his brain, inaccessible to the eloquence of reason, he has lodged the White Flag, and his writing desk is the exact image of Pandora's box. As soon as he opens it, everything escapes which is able to prevent his accession, and he only closes it just in time to preserve the persistent hope of his return. At the opposite extremity of the ladder, in point of date, age, and literary pretension, stands the *Prince Imperial*, personally better known in England than in France. Politically, his friends credit him with the qualities of his father, while his adversaries attribute to him the defects of his friends. From this exchange he certainly reaps no advantages. His partisans have committed the mistake of intrenching themselves in the doctrine of the *Plebiscite*, forgetting that in order to submit questions to the country it is necessary to wield power. Seeing in him merely an instrument of their personal passion, they want to make him serve the hatreds they cherish and meanwhile they make him expiate the animosities they inspire. This is why France, before according him what he wants, will wait till he has extricated himself from his dangerous entanglements and shown what he is capable of.

In naming the *Comte de Paris*, we name the third Pretender to the throne. He is not, however, a Pretender, but the heir of a Pretender, who apparently wishes to die in that capacity. Under these circumstances, he is now playing the most subordinate rôle which can be played by a Prince who is the direct heir of a Royal branch. While watching him closely, one begins to admire the chance, or the design of Providence, which has given him a moral and physical temperament so singularly appropriate to his position. Everything in him denotes a man who will not allow himself to be enticed into that feminine weakness called impatience. He likes long and serious labour, and has tested his capacity in the solution of social questions which may occupy an entire life. The Legitimists surround him, both noisily and frigidly, in such a way as to compromise without adopting him, and without making him one of themselves prevent his belonging to others. For his own supporters he has become a centrifugal sign; he has become the point whence they start, and has ceased to be the centre to which they converge. He, thus, without a word of regret, awaits the hour assigned by Providence. If that hour ever strikes, France will find in him a king respecting the rights of the country, devoted to its tranquillity, setting it as example of probity and industry, and soothing by his presence alone the fruitless fever which devours it.

In a country, where everything goes by contraries, the Republic counts two Princes among its Pretenders. The *Duc d'Aumale* and *Prince Jerome Napoleon* have been long standing face to face with each other. Prince Napoleon was seated on the steps of a throne, the Duc d'Aumale was in exile; the one had to gain by a duel as much as the other had to lose. By the challenge of the one and the refusal of the other, their respective courage or weakness cannot be tested. The fall of the Empire has turned the table. Physically as well as morally the contrast between the two is very great. The *Duc d'Aumale* is slender, erect, and halting with his left leg, like a soldier cured of an old wound, with a fine head, a well-formed nose, an intelligent forehead, slightly protruding cheek bones. His head stoops towards the shoulders, and his grave metallic voice has that natural vibration which conceals unexpected emotions. An Academician, rich, and a man of the world, he surrounds himself with noise to drive away the silence which mourning has made around him. He is active only by fits, and his lassitude lasts longer than his zeal. During the last crisis the Prince might have come into power had he possessed followers; but he has such a horror of a new exile, that the pleasures of power would not compensate him for the agonies of the attempt to win it. If he ever takes a leading place he will owe his advancement more to his misfortunes than his friends.

Prince Napoleon is a very different character. He has against him not an unknown, but a too well-known past. From the beginning of the Empire he was always one of its weaknesses, and never an element of strength. Around him mustered the third Napoleon's worst enemies,—those who dared not attack him. He now lives in Paris apparently occupied with his private affairs and giving only a careless attention to politics. To see him, gives the key to his attitude and his language. The eyes, mouth, forehead, and nose express both the desires of the people and the will of Emperors, and it is with surprise one sees on a body evidently made for the enjoyments of peace a head re-calling that of the most insatiable of modern warriors. The *scrutin d'arrondissement*, might give him a seat in the next Assembly; and once there his intelligence, the *prestige* of his name, the illusions excited by his countenance, and the desire of thwarting the Bonapartists might make him first a tool and then a menace for his rivals. In this situation, he would have neither the scruples nor the hesitations of the Duc d'Aumale. He would boldly vote for what would serve his designs. Of all French Pretenders he is the farthest removed from power; but his entrance into the Assembly would be an enormous bound, lifting him at once quite close to the summit or casting him to the bottom of the abyss. He is playing with two weapons only. He handles democracy which leads to civil war, and Cæsarism which leads to foreign war, and by a last contradiction provokes the very prospect of which he has the profoundest horror.

M. Thiers is the third Republican Pretender, and it is scarcely necessary to describe him. The pink-white face, half-womanish, half-childish, illuminated by two eyes full of mischief behind gold spectacles; the restless mouth, the broad and polished forehead, surmounted by tufted hair white as snow, all these characteristics—all, even to his gray hat and brown coat, whatever his detractors may say to the contrary, belong to history, and are already historical. He has all the cleverness, all the attractiveness of the woman, with the impatience, the unreflecting passions, and the unjustifiable sulkiness of the child. If he wishes to be seductive he is coquettish, and a person loses all charm in his eyes as soon as he is sure of having conquered him. Like a woman, he has always distrusted every one except himself. Like a child, what he excels in is demolition; and every time he has been called upon to build he has hastened to abandon power to become once more a destroyer. When he surrendered office in a fit of childish sulkiness, he was convinced that he would be retained at any price.

Since his fall, his enemies accuse him of being the author of all the obstacles encountered by the new Government. During the last crisis his patriotic face, unruffled by party passion, once more attracted the attention of the country, and it was seen that the old man railed upon at home, was respected abroad.

But of all the figures on the stage, *Gambetta* is the strangest for nothing exceeds the bounds of probability more than his political career. A page of Sallust, which he recites in the Palace of Justice, makes him popular and that popularity suddenly carries him to the Corps Legislatif. A speech, which compels the attention of the Chamber, abruptly forces him on public attention. The 4th of September revolution conducts him to the Hotel de Ville, a balloon transports him into the provinces—he is a Dictator who drops from the clouds. For four months, he is the centre of attraction for France and the whole world. For four months, he excites men's minds, inflames their imaginations, arouses every passion and every devotion; and while his pen and his tongue predict victories and announce successes, the armies which his voice has collected vanish and crumble away, leading France from harangue to harangue, and from proclamation to proclamation to that painful goal called the Treaty of Peace. M. Gambetta still remains the Pretender of the mob, the mouthpiece of social discontent, the champion of all who dream of establishing what cannot be on the ruins of what is. This popularity he will do anything to preserve. It is for it he exhibits on the heights of Belleville that long hair, falling carelessly over his shoulders, which he combs at Versailles; it is for it that he smiles on the galleries of the Assembly, and thunders at banquets; it is for it that his stalwart shoulders stoop at the Tribune of the Chamber, and stand erect in the face of his real *clientèle;* it is for it that he displays at once all the vehemence and all the suppleness of his Italian nature. His large head with profuse hair and beard, which begin to be gray, his florid face, his fixed and penetrating eye, which flashes with impetuous suddenness, his hands, which involuntarily beat the tribune, the violence of his gestures, the exaggerated movements of his body, his thick neck and his broad and arched shoulders —all these have the gift of irritating individuals and of exciting the crowd, for it personifies the mob. If ever he makes the Revolution triumph, of which he is more the incredulous than the impassioned apostle, he will be the instrument of all unsatisfied aspirations, the mouthpiece of all anti-social demands. He will be the first whom the mob will push forward into the breach he will be the first to inculcate order, and the first to tolerate disorder; the first to invoke law and the first to let it be violated; the first to denounce the scaffold, the first to let it be erected, and, perhaps, the first to mount it.

I have spoken of an eighth Pretender. This one has a multiform aspect. Sometimes he is called Delescluze, sometimes *Felix Pyat*, sometimes Cluseret, and sometimes Raoul Rigault. He is lion or fox, tiger or jackal. He has fits of savagery, and fits of cowardice. When he is in power folly opens its doors, churches close theirs, and Europe doubles its guards on the French frontiers. This Pretender regards the *bourgeois*, who oppose him, with a cynical hate. While he governs, social life is stopped. Blood flows, fires rage, those who tremble encourage those who strike. Prisons are one after another emptied and filled. The courts of justice close their doors. Society remains palpitating till this Pretender, drunk and exhausted by the excesses of his power, rouses vengeance for his victims and disappears behind a bloody mist, to come back again when the blind rivalries of his opponents once more deliver up to him the gold, the life, and the honour of France.—*Abridged from the Times.*

THE MORALITY OF ADVOCACY.

[By a Barrister.]

An article in the *Friend of India* of the 18th September, headed "the Morality of the Bar" appears to call for some reply, as the writer thereof in my humble opinion displays a very common misapprehension of the position and duties of an advocate. From the conduct of the Solicitor-General in the recent divorce case of Gladstone *vs.* Gladstone, he drew up an indictment against the bar generally, implying that its members are in their capacity of advocates ready to make statements which they know to be false. Now it is difficult to see why the Solicitor-General and Queen's Proctor in that case, are so bitterly blamed by the writer. The charge of collusion was not as he declares "everything." As the judge said—there were two issues to be decided, collusion between the parties, and the adultery of the petitioner. The Solicitor-General abandoned the charge of collusion at the last moment, but as to that of adultery, confessing the weakness of the evidence, left it to the jury for what it was worth. The judge and jury had no doubt at the conclusion of the case that the evidence was perjured. The Solicitor-General of course had his suspicions also, but he was not the judge, and it seems to me that he only did his duty in laying such evidence as he had before the Court according to his instructions. I do not see how he can be condemned, unless it be assumed that he was told beforehand by those who set him in motion, that the evidence was all false—a supposition which is incredible. The Queen's Proctor, according to the judge, was to blame because he had intervened without having any material new facts to bring to the knowledge of the Court. The code shows that it is the practice of the Queen's Proctor to intervene on other grounds as well as on that of collusion. Here, he seems to have exercised his discretion wrongly, but as the judge said he is obliged to trust to third persons, and there is no reason for supposing that he any more than the Solicitor-General, knew his witnesses to be perjured.

The writer of the article in question, proceeds to quote Mr. Ruskin's strictures on the trials in *Pickwick* and *The Old Curiosity Shop*. Now even if Mr. Ruksin were right in his facts, I submit that the bar is not to be judged by the representations of authors of fiction. Mr. Wilkie Collins and our lady novelists, are exceedingly fond of introducing a criminal trial into their works; but God forbid that the conduct of a case in an English Law Court should be judged by their pages. Dickens was a great writer, but Sergeant Buzfuz and the prosecuting Counsel in Kit's case, are as much caricatures of members of their profession as are almost all the ladies and gentlemen whom he draws, and are no more to be taken *au serieux* than are Sir Leicester Dedlock or Sir Frederick Verisopht to be considered as types of leaders of society. But further; Mr. Ruskin is wrong in his facts. In neither of the trials alluded to, does Dickens represent that the Counsel knew the accused parties to be innocent of the charges made against them. No one except the two persons immediately concerned, knew exactly what had passed between Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell on that eventful morning in Goswell Street: and from the evidence adduced at the trial, a promise of marriage might fairly be inferred. Messrs. Dodson and Fogg were probably in the worthy lady's confidence; but she appears to have honestly thought that Mr. Pickwick had made her what was equivalent to a proposal. Where, again, is the barrister who prosecuted poor Kit represented as knowing that the boy was innocent? How was he to know it, unless Mr. Sampson Brass had privately confessed the matter, which was not very likely and which Dickens no where pretends was the case? It is true that the Counsel's examination of one of the witnesses leaves a false impression upon the jury as to a not very material fact; and I grant that in such a case he ought to have allowed Mr. Swiveller to complete his answer. In a real trial, the judge would have insisted upon his whole answer being given, and the incident only helps to show the impropriety of taking the amusing caricatures of a popular writer, as proof of the way in which a case is managed. I only wonder that Mr. Ruskin did not go on to quote as evidence of Counsel's mode of addressing a jury in a State trial, the scene from *A tale of Two Cities* where Striver "of the King's Bench Bar" prosecutes the hero for high treason at the Old Bailey.

Mr. Ruskin, however, proceeds with his imaginary barrister as follows. "He accused an innocent person to-day, to-morrow he will defend a rascal." Unthinking people here see a condemnation of his profession. But the fallacy lies in confounding the duties of an advocate, with those of judge or jury. An advocate does not see a crime committed: and how is he to know if the man whom he prosecutes, is innocent or if the man whom he defends is guilty? He must rely upon his instructions; he may have his private opinion as to the merits of a case, but he is not the judge. Let me quote the forcible words of Erskine on this point. "From the moment that any advocate "can be permitted to say that he *will*, or will *not*, stand "between the crown and the subject arraigned in the court where "he daily sits to practise, from that moment the liberties of "England are at an end. If the advocate refuses to defend from "what *he may think* of the charge or of the defence, he assumes "the character of the judge; nay he assumes it before the hour "of judgment, and in proportion to his rank and reputation, puts "the heavy influence of perhaps a mistaken opinion into the "scale against the accused, in whose favour the benevolent prin-"ciple of English law makes all presumptions, and which com-"mands the very judge to be his counsel." Those who have watched criminal trials in England, will be slow to accuse prosecuting counsel of any intemperate zeal. Without in any way putting forward their own opinion on the case, they show a remarkable

fairness to the prisoner, and if he is undefended will often mention to the jury, such points as tell in his favour. The counsel who defends a prisoner is in a very different position. And at the outset I say that he is perfectly justified in defending a man whom he believes to be guilty—nay more whom he knows to be guilty. This does not mean that he may do anything for his client which he may not do for himself. He may not mis-state facts, or seek to substantiate what he knows to be a fraud. His duty is to see, however hopeless his client's case, that the charge is strictly proved and that if he is convicted, he is convicted according to law. He may and ought to take advantage of any weakness exhibited by the prosecution, and avail himself of every technical "objection" that he thinks may tend to save his client. The plea of "not guilty" is not to be taken as an assertion of moral innocence. The word "guilty" implies much more than that the accused person committed a particular act. It implies that he committed it when sane, and with such intention, and under such circumstances, that his act amounts to a legal offence. It is one thing to kill a man, another to commit murder. And if—a very unlikely case indeed—a man were to come to me, accused of a crime, and confess it to me in such a way as to leave no doubt in my mind but that he deserved the punishment of the law, I should feel bound on the proper fee being paid to undertake his defence, unpleasant as the task would be. My duty would be to see that every thing was strictly proved against the prisoner: but I should be clearly wrong if with the knowledge I possessed, I sought to save him by directing suspicions against an innocent person. Charles Phillips it will be remembered, was accused of this conduct: his client Curvisier having on the second day of the trial confessed his guilt to him, but he satisfactorily cleared himself from the imputation. In such a case as I have put, an advocate may, as a legal writer lays it down, "honourably say to the accuser: prove my client guilty if you can: you use the law as a sword, I will take it as a shield;" And so long as he keeps within the lines which the law has raised for the protection of the accused, he may—nay he must afford his client the benefit of its shelter. If the law allows a loop-hole of escape, he is a traitor to his trust, if he does not bring this before the attention of this judge. He would incur a fearful responsibility indeed; if knowing an objection which if taken would be fatal to an indictment he were to suppress it, because he were satisfied of the fact of his client's guilt" at. Take the case of Kali Churn Rakhit convicted of murder a fortnight ago at the High Court Sessions. A more hopeless case could hardly be conceived by any one who had read the depositions taken by the committing magistrate; but the prisoner's counsel only did his duty in insisting upon such discrepancies in the evidence as he could find, and suggesting the possibility of provocation.

I have said that a Counsel is justified in defending a man whom he knows to be guilty: that is to say that he is entitled to call upon the accuser to strictly prove the offence urged against his client. But he is not of course justified in supporting a charge against a man, which his client tells him is false. In the first case he does what he may do for himself, and what is in strict accordance with law. In the other instance he does for another what he may not do for himself; and lends himself knowingly to be the instrument of a great wrong. However black a man's offence is, he has a right to have it proved before he is punished for it; but no man is justified in stating deliberately what he knows to be untrue. But as a matter of fact, it is an exceedingly rare occurrence for a barrister to have any personal knowledge of the truth of the fact which he is required to lay before a judge. The English system which requires the intervention of a third person who is an expert, renders it peculiarly unlikely that such a one would inform the Counsel he instructs of his client's guilt, and thus do all he could to cramp the Counsel's energies. Here in India, where a Barrister is often instructed directly by his client, the former it seems to me may safely undertake almost any case, as even after the most patient investigation before an acute judge it is difficult enough to say where the truth lies. There is doubtless a right and a wrong side to every case; but as long as a counsel is careful never to state what he knows to be false, he may uphold either side, it being the judge's duty and not his, to pronounce which is the right and which the wrong side.

I have endeavoured to the best of my ability in so short a space to show that advocacy is not the immoral art, which it is accused of being. I have argued the question on general lines of conduct; but I do not deny that in many points great circumspection and nicety of conduct is required by him who in pursuing the duties of an advocate, does not forget his duties as a man. There is no doubt our profession does afford many temptations to the dishonest; and in all trades there will be found a sufficient number of black sheep. But I submit we are not to be judged by these nor to be condemned from pages of fiction; and in particular I do not hesitate to characterise Mr. Ruskin's remarks on the subject as a gross libel on an honourable profession.

NOTE.—We willingly insert this most able apology. We shall probably notice some points of it, in an early issue.—ED. *F. of I.*

DACCA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE the departure of the Lieutenant-Governor, our city has been visited by two lesser lights, ecclesiastical and legal, in the shape of the Bishop and Mr. Justice Jackson. The coming of the latter was with a view to the inspection of the procedure of the local Courts, with the conduct of which he is reported, with what truth I know not, to have been not very well satisfied. What with the late Stevens case, and another still more recent, connected with the proceedings of a magistrate at no great distance from this the idea of a judicial circuit of this sort has been started none too soon. As for the visit of the Bishop, it appears to have brought wars and rumours of wars with it, rather than that peace and blessing that one usually associates with lawn sleeves. It seems that the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit here, made some suggestion to the local Chaplain with reference to the establishment of a school, for poor Europeans and Eurasians in Dacca. Armed with some intimation of this sort, the Bishop and the Chaplain put their heads together, and having previously galvanized our careless Gallio of a Commissioner into action, called a meeting of the inhabitants of Dacca on board the *Rhotas*. The morning being, unfortunately cloudy, only some three inhabitants, besides the officials who also amounted to three, assembled. It was determined, however, to start a School in Dacca in connection with the Diocesan Board. A school committee was elected, and an appeal for donations and subscriptions from the inhabitants of the station was drawn up and subsequently circulated. Now, it seems that a school of the kind had been for some years already in existence in Dacca, but I grieve to add, conducted by a Baptist school master. As it is certain that there is not room in Dacca for two Schools for poor Europeans and Eurasians (that being the class contemplated by the late liberal Government minute on this subject), and since it is, therefore, extremely unlikely that the Government will sanction grants-in-aid to both the action of the Bishop and his Committee appears very like an attempt to out-rival and destroy the existing school. A number of the inhabtants of the station looking at the matter in this light, and preferring an unsectarian school to one that is avowedly sectarian, have determined to support the existing school. There is no doubt that the Bishop's Committee have made at least one false step. In their circular requesting subscriptions, they distinctly state that it is the wish of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that a school in connection with the Diocesan Board should be established in Dacca. Here we are landed in a dilemma. Either Sir Richard Temple has been lending his name and influence to the starting of a school on a distinctly sectarian basis, which is contrary to the spirit not only of the administration but of his own minute, *or* subscriptions for the new school have been, and are being, collected on false pretences. One of the local papers is very amusing in connection with this business. The editor the other day, in the course of some remarks on the existing school, said "If it be true that aid is wanted to enable the proprietor to marry a woman, &c." Exception being taken to this somewhat coarse reference to the domestic arrangements of the proprietor, our editor defended himself in his next issue thus.—"We do not know the sex of the person alluded to, but suppose it to be feminine."—This is delightful; it reminds us of Addison's Salamander, who "knows no distinction of sex in those she converses with.... and is not so narrow-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to (about) be in breeches or petticoat."

Mr. Inglis and his Muneeporee hockey-players have returned to Dacca after their successful campaign in Calcutta, and our station games, which had been suspended in the interval of their absence, have been recommenced. The river has fallen between three and four feet within the last few days.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Might it not be well to state more clearly, that there are two kinds of prayer—prayer for purely spiritual aid, the efficacy of which can in the nature of things prove itself solely to the consciousness of the individual, and prayer for material blessings, such as the healing of the sick, the efficacy of which may be as much a matter of evidence as the miracles. I give no opinion on the subject, but we all know that innumerable instances of the efficacy of this kind of prayer are on record, and it may be doubted if the "philosophers" have given to these an adequate examination before rejecting them as groundless. But even supposing the inutility of prayer for material blessings to be granted, it is still improper to speak as if prayer had proved fruitless. For the great value of prayer as a spiritual power is to bring us light and strength, and the one way in this respect is for every man to make trial of it for himself. Most religious people believe that spiritual life among men has now reached a stage of development when outward evidence—though many believe that they are still vouchsafed—are no longer of primary necessity to prove the inward facts.

NEMO.

OUR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I see in a paragraph of your paper (September 11th) that I am mentioned as having commenced an establishment for soldiers' children in the Hills. This is at least premature, no such undertaking has yet been begun by me, but with your permission I should like to say a few words as to what I had wished to do.

As it is impossible to have all married soldiers in the Hills, and there is a difficulty in having all mothers of children away from their husbands, the plan I had in my mind was of a much more modest kind than the wholesale removals, advocated by some who have written on the subject.

To me the only feasible plan seems to be to have some establishment for soldiers' children in the Hills which shall be partly a nursery, partly a convalescent hospital, and partly an infant school. I wished very much to take a house at Dalhousie and try a small experimental one, limiting the number to about 20 children taken from the neighbouring stations in the plains, choosing of course the most delicate ones. I intended to take children of all ages, even babies in case of the mother's death, or in case of special illness. I should have had them sent to me at Umritsur, taking them under my own charge from there to Dalhousie, and bringing them back to their parents by November. I am very sanguine that this plan might be made succesful, and from one year's experience on this small scale the cost of a larger establishment could be estimated, and experience gained on other important points.

With regard to funds, I wished to have Rs. 1,000 in hand before beginning at all; as it would be wrong to undertake the responsibility without some such guarantee. The balance required (whatever it might have been) I should hope to raise by subscriptions amongst my private friends. I hoped at one time to have obtained the Rs. 1,000 from some public fund or subscription, but found there was no such fund to apply to. This was a difficulty which, perhaps, might have been overcome, but I was unable to carry out my plan because I could not obtain the proper sanction for removing the children from their regiments, from the military authorities. It is unnecessary for me to point out that unless such sanction is given no private scheme can ever have a trial.

THE WIFE OF THE CHAPLAIN OF UMRITSUR.

Note.—May we commend this letter to Lord Napier's attention.—ED., *F. of I.*

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In the issue of the *Friend of India* of the 4th instant, I see a letter regarding the Opium Traffic, which is as "sweeping" in its statements about Government, as it complains the *Pioneer* is in misleading those who take no interest in the opium question, or are ignorant of the real facts of the case.

It is all very well to condemn the Indian Government as responsible for the physical ruin of the Chinese, but Government do not compel the Chinese to buy opium from them. The Government have made opium a monopoly, but this is not to *make* another country buy it. The Chinese are at liberty to manufacture their own opium, or buy it somewhere else; but the opium from India being good they prefer it. Why should the Indian Government be blamed, because within its territories a drug is prepared, which on account of its quality, sells better and is preferred in the Chinese market to Persian, or other opium? One of the chief agitators against the opium traffic, when he had it in his power in India to pronounce against it, in fact when it was being cultivated under his nose in Malwa never once moved in the matter, but now having retired has a deal to say on the subject as not becoming a Christian Government. How is it that all this was not said before?

Suppose the Indian Goverment were to give up the Opium monopoly, how does Mr. Evans propose that it should make up for the loss of the six millions of revenue which the abolition of the traffic would cause? The breaking up of the Department would be the cause of misery to numbers who are earning their daily bread in it, while it would be ruin to the cultivator, for the price of his opium in no small way helps a ryot to pay his malguzaree, and he would be a great loser if this were stopped. I believe the cultivation of opium was a stay to thousands during the last famine.

FAIR PLAY.

RAILWAYS *vs.* CANALS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I have just seen the last report of the working of the Madras Railway in which the magnificent dividend of 1·775 per cent. On the outlay is announced. As the community are taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. for this capital, perhaps your correspondent X. Y. Z., who hails from that mysterious Presidency, will be able to explain the advantages which the community enjoy from this very prosperous undertaking, so that the system should be adopted throughout India as the greatest economical boon which can be conferred in the country.

It is to little purpose to say that the charge to the *sender* is at the rate of so much a ton a mile, if it is not shown that this charge is sufficient to pay the guarantee on the capital and that the outlay is profitable to the community who are taxed to pay the shareholders.

I may be hopelessly wrong in all I have said, but then there should be no difficulty in proving it.

A. B.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patriká* of the 16th September writes as follows in connection with the "Statistics of Production" in the districts of Hooghly, Krishnagar, and Jessore: In Hooghly, the highest rate of rent per beegha is Rupees twelve, in Krishnagar two, and in Jessore eight. Though we might expect to find that the rate in Krishnagar would be higher than that in Jessore, and lower than what prevails in Hooghly, it is not so in practice. The reason however is not far to seek. While in Hooghly and Jessore not a single *cottah* of land remains uncultivated, there are whole fields lying waste in Krishnagar. The area of culturable land in each of the districts of Hooghly and Jessore is almost co-extensive with those districts, while not one half the entire area of Krishnagar is under cultivation. In the former two districts, the peasantry are somewhat more advanced in the knowledge of agriculture, than the same class in Krishnagar, and succeed it is said in growing about twice as much as the latter, on the same extent of land. But they labor under serious disadvantages from the high rates of rent. The backward condition of Krishnagar in agriculture is chiefly due to the scantiness of her population. In Jessore and Hooghly again, the population is dense, and culturable land not easily procurable. It would be well for the country if people from these densely inhabited districts could be induced to settle in Krishnagar which only wants men to develope her agricultural resources. In this respect, the districts of Mymensing and Midnapore are similar to it. Educated and enterprizing natives are besought to use means for the reclamation of the Sunderbuns and the large extent of waste but fertile lands in Bengal.

REFERRING to the Resolution of the Bengal Government, in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, on the system of summary trials, the *Dacca Prakásh* of the 19th September remarks that it is well known how the country with one voice protested against the passing of the sections in the Criminal Procedure Code relating to summary trials, and experience has not changed mens' opinions on the subject. We indeed know that to many a despotic District Magistrate the sections are highly agreeable, and that they are anxious to see them safe. It was therefore probable considering that they were passed as an experimental measure, that, these officers would act with caution to ensure satisfactory results. But as soon as all doubts are removed as to their experimental character, grave consequences will follow. From what is known of the character of the Mofussil Magistrates, it may be predicted that summary powers will be a dangerous weapon in their hands. In the absence of appeals, the ends of justice will be frequently defeated, and a continuance of the system will but revive the anarchy of the days of the Mohomedan Nawabs. If the Lieutenant-Governor is really desirous to know whether the system has worked satisfactorily, and has been popular with his subjects, he should consult the opinion of the people themselves and not accept the reports of the Magistrates whose interest it is to pronounce the system free from all defects.

THE *Som Prakásh* of the 20th September asks Government to change the hours of work in the colleges and schools. The present arrangement, under which the students are engaged from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon seriously injures their health; in fact, this is one of the causes of the decline in the healthiness and physique of the rising generation of natives. The old native system should be reverted to, and five hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon should be the working hours in all educational institutions.

THE *Sabachar* of the 20th September observes with regret that the present District Magistrates are greatly over worked. Excessive work shatters their health and prevents them from paying due attention to their multifarious duties. Public interests suffer in this way. They should be relieved of all duties in connection with education and the hearing of appeals from the decisions of criminal suits by the second and third class deputy magistrates. The former should be entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction and the latter to the district judges. The greater portion of their work in connection with jails might also with advantage be transferred to the Inspector General of jails.

THE *Pratidhwani* of the 21st September dwells on the need of establishing an Association in Calcutta for advocating the rights of the people. The British Indian Association is all for the zemindars, and will never do any thing on behalf of the tenantry. Moreover Government finds it easy to win over the independent members of that body by titles of distinction and seats in the Legislative Council. It would however not be so easy to stop the mouths of the people, if they were taught to value their political rights and discuss them in a free and out spoken manner. Abuses in the administration will be rectified when public opinion becomes strong enough to influence Government, and this will never be the case so long as a people's association remains a desideratum.

THE *Sámbad Probáhkar* complains that there is no free school in Calcutta, for the education of the children of poor natives. It is to be regretted that the Municipality is indifferent to this matter.

POETRY.

TO MAUD IN THE HILLS,

A SONG ON THE 1ST ANNIVERSARY OF HER BIRTHDAY.

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy"—Wordsworth.

Maud, lady Maud, is one year old,
Maud so round and so fair to see ;
Maud is merry and bold, so I am told,
And blithe in the hills laughs she.
But his jubilant strains Love sends from the plains
To this little life in its dawning ;
And a song to greet, in her distant retreat,
Our Maud on her birthday morning.

The mountains shall blush with a sun-rise flush,
On this day of all the week ;
And the silent snows shall be red as the rose—
As the rose that blooms on her cheek !
While the clouds in the valleys, like sheep in green alleys,
Come trooping up to see
Our maiden tender, our Maud in her splendour,
For to-day a year old is she.

And the sparkling rills drop down from the hills
And the peaks that are muffled in snow,
And are come to greet, with their music sweet,
Merry mistress Maud below.
And the breeze above whispers words of love
Through the trees in the woodland shady ;
And 'neath sunlight glancing the shadows are dancing
In honour of our little lady.

And aloft is heard the bright note of the bird,
And beneath the cicalas are shrill,
As they cheerily pass through the glistering grass,
On the sun-light side of the hill.
And the squirrel darts swift to his hole in the rift,
Mid the dark boughs overhead ;
Where the orchid's cluster of glorious lustre
Is trailing in azure and red.

For 'tis Nature's mind that such welcome kind,
To the soft child-flower should be given,
Nay, let me be dumb, for has she not come
But one year from the nurseries of heaven !
My wish shall be, sweet Maud, for thee,
That thy life, through its whole glad time,
May ever be bright with the holy light
That blesses its opening prime !

W. T. W.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of the following books and publications which we are unable from want of space to notice further :—

Newman's Indian Bradshaw for September 1875.—W. Newman and Co.

Thirty-Sixth Report, Calcutta Sailor's Home.—City Press, 12 Bentinck Street.

Christian Intelligencer for August 1875.—T. S. Smith, City Press.

Essay on Cultivation and Preparation of Flax.—Calcutta Central Press Company, 1875.

Mookerjee's Magazine for March, April and May 1875.

Calcutta Magazine for August 1875.—Owen Aratoon, Calcutta, Thacker Spink and Co.

Archæological Survey of India for the year 1872-73.—Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I.

Indian Medical Gazette of September 1875.—Edited by K. McLeod

Annual Report, Police Administration of Calcutta, for the year 1874.—Stuart Hogg, Esq., Bengal Secretariat Press, 1875.

Report Meteorological Report of Bengal for the year 1874.—Calcutta Bengal Secretariat Press, 1875.

Return of Vaccination N.-W. Provinces, Bundelkhand.—By Surgeon Major F. Pearson, Allahabad, 1875.

Transactions of the Archæological Society of Agra, January to June 1875.—Delhi Gazette Press, 1875.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Report, 1875.

How to speak and write English.—By Major, W. R. M. Holroyd, B.S C., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore.—Victoria Press, 1875.

Cotton cultivation in the Punjab for the year 1874.

Report on the Excise Revenue, Central Provinces, for the year 1874-75.—Nagpur, Chief Commissioner Office Press, 1875.

Indian Evangelical Review, vol. III., July 1875, *No.* 9.,—Bombay, 1875.

Report Public Works Department, Bombay 1874-75.

Indian Antiquary for August 1875.—Bombay, Education Society's Press.

Administration Report of the Forest Department, Madras, for the year 1873-74.—Madras, 1875.

The Prison Administration of British Burma for 1874.

Baroda Complications, Press Etiquette, with a few words in defence of Colonel Phayre.—London, W. Ridgway, 169, Picadilly, W. 1875.

Irrigation in India, an address by Lieut.-Genl. Sir A. Cotton, K. S. C. I., Manchester, 1875.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE amount subscribed for the entertainment to be given by the native gentlemen to the Prince of Wales has now reached Rs. 20,750, of which Maharanee Surnomoyee has given Rs. 4,000.

GENERAL RUNODEEP SINGH, Sir Jung Bahadoor's brother, will be attached to the Staff of the Prince of Wales whilst His Royal Highness is in Calcutta. During that time Major J. Upperton, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers, and Lieutenant H. I. Hardy, Rifle Brigade, will form part of the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, as Extra Aides-de-Camp.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* informs us that "orders have at last been made upon the memorial of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund to buy up their interest in the Fund. The forty junior members, who have set a praiseworthy example of unanimity to their elder medical brethren, will be rewarded by the immediate return of all past contributions, and cessation of further liability. The next sixty odd members, having *one* dissentient member who happens to be junior to the rest, have been informed that the refund of their contributions can only be made on withdrawal of the opposition of the recusant junior. But the senior members, having no less than eight dissentients in their midst, have been put out of Court altogether, as indeed might have been expected."

NORTHERN INDIA.

GRAND preparations are being made at Indore for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE *Pioneer* says: "We believe we must accept the rumour, since it comes to us well authenticated, that Lord Napier of Magdala will resign the command of the army in India during the coming spring."

THE natives who were injured in the recent railway accident near Kutnee have mostly all been sent about their business, after receiving compensation ; some, we believe, got as little as Rs. 5, some Rs. 8, or 10, and have signed clear of all claims on the company. There must have been some sharp work here, as the poor fellows evidently could not have known what they were signing for.

A CASE of unusual interest was committed for trial on Thursday week last by the Officiating Magistrate of Agra. On the 11th August last a woman's headless body was found in an unfrequented part of the suburbs of Agra, and for a long time the police were entirely baffled in their efforts to discover the criminals. A few days ago the paramour of the woman, with whom she had been living for the past ten years, came forward and gave information, which enabled the police to identify her with the deceased. The persons in whose company she was last seen at a *mela* held on the 9th August were arrested, and have made admissions tantamount in the case of the chief actors to a full confession of guilt. The woman was murdered by two Daffals for the sake of her ornaments, worth about Rs. 150. The case has excited considerable interest in Agra and the neighbourhood.

THE Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, will be opened on the 1st of November, under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. Kipling, its first Principal. The provisional course of study has been published in the *Government Gazette*. After an elementary training in outline drawing from the flat and the round, in perspective, light and shade, plant-drawing from nature, and in color, the student will be passed on for special and technical instruction. The advanced studies will comprise principles and practice of oriental design, modelling, moulding, architectural drawing, &c.

At first no fees are to be charged; but applicants must be furnished with satisfactory recommendations. If after a two months' probation the student fails to show any art faculty, he will be at liberty to betake himself to a more congenial pursuit. Twenty scholarships, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a month, have been placed at Mr. Kipling's disposal.

BOMBAY.

THE appointment of a tutor to His Highness the young Gaekwar of Baroda has been postponed. The Gaekwar is thought to be too young yet to enter into a regular course of studies under the superintendence of a special teacher. Mr. Ambalal Sakerlal Desai was invited to Baroda a few days ago, and was personally offered by Sir. T. Madhava Row the head-mastership of the new High School at Baroda, on a salary of Rs. 300. Mr. Ambalal, who was in hopes of being put in charge of the tutorship to the young Gaekwar, refused the offer of the Minister.

OFFICAL news from Aden to the 15th of September says: "The endeavours of the Egyptians to discover coal at Zeyla were unsuccessful. It is reported that two of the Khedive's corvettes, the *Lateef* and the *Mahomet Ali*, have arrived at Berbera with Mekillop Pasha and Jamali Pasha, and that the place has been re-occupied by Egyptian troops, some of whom are encamped in tents. It is said that materials for erecting public buildings, a light-house, and a jetty, have been brought in the above vessels. We are further informed that preparations are being made by the Epyptians at Zeyla for an expedition against Hurrar. The report that Zeyla had been made a free port is now stated to be without foundation. The Egyptian corvette *Lateef*, with Mekillop Pasha on board, arrived in port on the 14th September."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* telegraphs, under date the 23rd instant, the following harrowing particulars of the recent disastrous floods at Ahmedabad: "The Saburmuttee is a roaring torrent; bridges are completely swept away; trees, live-stock, native houses, furniture and other *débris* going down the river; the pumping-engine house washed down; the compound walls of Shaibag where the Prince of Wales is to stay, are washed down, as are also the out-buildings; the natives have sought refuge in trees. Your correspondent, with Messrs. Pendlebury, O'Connell Mathew Hargreaves, and others went to the spot by special train, and the waters rose so rapidly that the train could not get back, and the party were being hemmed in by the water. Your correspondent and companions were upwards of two hours breast-high in the water and waded and swam five miles, reaching Ahmedabad at night. Station and camp completely isolated from each other and from the city. Destruction in the city must be immense, as noise of falling buildings is continually heard, and it is almost entirely under water. All except the Mail Agent and the Locomotive Foreman have arrived from the river at Ahmedabad, but they are also considered safe. It is thundering, lightning and raining, but the waters are now rapidly subsiding. There is a heavy flood also at the Mahi river, but the bridge is quite safe."

THE Bombay Club is settling comfortably into its new home in the fine classical range of edifices between Watson's Hotel and the Post Office, terminated with the customary English want of architectural harmony, by a Corinthian bank of fine proportions at one end and by a Gothic shop at the other. The new edifice certainly vies in handsomeness of aspect and commodiousness of accommodation with Pall Mall club houses, but we are doubtful whether it may not be found scarcely adapted to the climate. Unfortunately the progressing buildings of the new law courts shut off much of the sea breeze, and the general form of the rooms seems modelled after what may be both elegant and agreeable in Paris or London, rather than what has been hitherto considered appropriate for India. As it seems to be *de rigeur* to wear English costume in the club, at all events in the late afternoon or evening, and as punkahs are not at present admitted, we should conceive it very likely to become too hot. Still the rooms are of noble dimensions, and it at all events possesses a most convenient position; far superior to that now occupied by the Byculla Club, which was itself infinitely better placed probably in the days when the Fort still retained its fortifications and Byculla was the fashionable suburb. Now the Fort is rapidly improving, with its fine edifices, esplanades and roads rich in growing trees, while Byculla appears to be disagreeably invaded by tall chimneys and the concomitant signs of the manufacturing activity, admirable in their way but not agreeable adjuncts to a club-house. One architectural blunder has been committed in the new club-house. It possesses a handsome staircase branching off to either side of a fine classical entrance-hall, but the steps have been constructed at much too steep a pitch. Indeed, they are so narrow and so steep as to be really fatiguing to surmount, and are sufficient of themselves to engender in any unperipatetic Anglo-Indian a thrist for soda and brandy. The decorations of the walls and ceiling are tasteful and appropriate.

DURING the recent enquiry held at Rajkote by Mr. Candy, Judicial Assistant in Kattiawar, concerning the claim set up by the Thakore of Palitana to tax members of the community on the occasion of their erecting temples and other edifices on the sacred hills in his territory, there was a considerable conflict of evidence as to how far—if at all—the Thakore had ever previously imposed this tax, or exercised any privileges of ownership over the hills in question. We now hear from a correspondent that pending decision of Government in the matter, the Thakore—it is alleged for the purpose of supporting the evidence adduced on his behalf in reference to this point—has forcibly ejected the worshippers in the temples, and other servants in the employ of the Sharawuk community; broken open the doors of cells or godowns; defaced old inscriptions on the temples and other buildings; and has placed on the hills a number of Mahomedan sepoys who have forced their way into the temples, thereby giving offence to and hurting the religious feelings of the community. In order, it may be presumed, to assert his right of possession, the agents of the Thakore have possessed themselves of the keys and other property belonging to the temples. We hear that a memorial has been prepared for presentation to his Excellency the Governor, and is now in course of circulation for signature. It appears probable indeed that the whole matter will be brought before Government for its interference. It will be remembered that a grievance of a minor character compared with the present cause of complaint not long ago gave rise to serious disturbances in Bombay between the Parsees and Mussulmans. It is satisfactory to find that the aggrieved parties in the present case—who are principally British subjects—have not resorted to similar means for redress; and it would be hard upon them if, by appealing to the Paramount Power, instead of taking the law into their own hands, they should find themselves at a disadvantage, or fail in any way to gain a full measure of justice in a matter touching so keenly upon their religious sensibilities.

IT will be remembered that a serious riot took place in Poona a short time ago, on account of the excitement caused in the orthodox portion of the Hindoo community of that city by the public preachings of Dayanund Saraswatee against idolatary. The eloquence of Dayanund Swamee gained him several followers, and they determined to do him honour by escorting him in full procession with an elephant and horses, with music and torches and some four hundred men from the camp to the city. Notice of this had been given to the public, and a large crowd, estimated to number some 5,000, assembled on the road near Bhide's Wada, where the Swamee was to deliver his last lecture. The honour that was in store for the Swamee not proving palatable to the orthodox Hindoos who were incensed to a soul at the Swamee's phillipics against idol worship, they started a counter-procession in which the centre of attraction was an ass. This animal was dressed in a blanket and decked with flowers, and led about the city preceded by a band of music. As soon as the Swamee's procession had arrived at its destination, it was overtaken by the ass procession, when the two meeting, there were hurrahs, shouts and of "victory to the ass," and so forth. The police interfered when stones and mud rained down promiscuously on them, and the Swamee's disciples and others in the lecture-rooom. The police captured the ass, and although outnumbered appeared to have kept their grounds but could not prevent the stone-pelting and mud-throwing by which many people in the lecture-room were hurt and several sepoys knocked down. This attack upon the Swamee and his followers lasted from about 8 to 10 P.M., when the Swamee was escorted home by a *posse* of the police, but was followed by stones. Out of this mob of about 5,000, only one wretched puttewalla and one miserable-looking Brahmin were arraigned for riot. These two accused were found guilty of having wantonly given sudden provocation knowing it to be such, and thereby caused a riot and were severally sentenced by Mr. W. R. Hamilton to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

AT the request of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, the Secretary to that Association, has placed on record in the shape of a pamphlet a really valuable digest of the various facts and statements connected with the loss of the unfortunate *Stuart Hahnemann*. This pamphlet will be read with interest by many as giving the only rational conclusions that can be drawn from sound nautical experience as to the causes that resulted in the foundering of that fine ship. Currency has been given to so many gross mis-statements concerning the build and masting of the *Stuart Hahnemann*, and the cargo she took on board in Bombay harbour that we cannot do better, than give Mr. Lidbetter's report of her in his own words. The *Stuart Hahnemann*, of 1,996 tons register, was built at Dumbarton, by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., in 1874, of iron. She was ship-rigged, and had lower masts, lower yards, topsail yards (upper and lower) all of iron; she had also double top-gallant yards. Her principal dimensions were: length, 273·7, beam, 43·1, depth of hold, 23·6. She arrived at this port about the end of December 1874, with a cargo of creosoted sleepers, coal, iron, and a few cases of goods, weighing about 2,460 tons, and after loading a cargo, consisting of 700 bags linseed, 1,691 bags myrabolams, 3,200 pockets myrabolams, 16,380 bundles coir-yarn, 13,637 bales of cotton, in all about 2,500 tons weight, and 176 tons of stone ballast, sailed again for Liverpool on the 4th day of April. After stating the date of the catastrophe that befel her, the latitude and longitude in which it occurred and such details as have been collected from the survivors, he goes on to say, what we take leave to remind our readers has been our expressed opinion from the first, namely, that it is impossible to accept any other conclusion that that the unfortunate ship left this port *under-ballasted*. "The capsizing," he says, "of a large loaded vessel of the beam of the *Stuart Hahnemann* is so very unusual an event, so altogether out of the range of one's experience that it may be deemed an exceedingly fortunate circumstance that some of her crew escaped to give us the particulars of the loss. We happen to remember the circumstances Mr. Lidbetter refers to of loading the *Richard Cobden* here in 1846, and his difference of opinion with the late Mr. Richmond on that occasion. The *Richard Cobden* did, it is true, escape accident that voyage, but we nevertheless incline to Mr. Richmond's opinion, and probably if Mr. Lidbetter were now loading the *Richard Cobden* even with all the advantage of cotton bales better pressed, he would hesitate about dispensing with ballast. "But why did the *Stuart Hahnemann* capsize," asks Mr. Lidbetter. There can be little doubt now upon the mind of anyone. The narrative of the survivors leads only to one conclusion. The ship was under-ballasted. But I acquit Captain Van Norden of any blame in the matter, as far as my judgment goes. Against her taunt masts and heavy spars, he had a ship of great beam to her depth, and he had put in what ballast he thought was sufficient. He had, moreover, taken the opinion of many other masters on this point of ballast. The exact model of the *Stuart Hahnemann*, completely rigged, with all her masts and yards and staysails, all in

due proportion to their actual size, would form a most important study to those interested in the stability of iron vessels of her particular build under sail. With the dimensions of the sails, the amount of square yards of canvas she had set, could be readily calculated, and the weights of her masts, yards, and spars, deck-houses, boats, &c. &c., above the main deck could all be arrived at sufficiently near for important practical purposes of comparison.

MADRAS.

HIS Highness the Rajah of Cochin, who has been invited in common with other Native Princes, to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras, will leave his capital by the 3rd, so as to reach Madras on the 5th December next.

THE cotton mill at Indore is said to be prospering fairly. The mill which was established at a cost of from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000, employs 10,262 spindles and 228 looms. A still further extension of the machinery is reported to be in contemplation.

IT is reported that the Ranees of Tanjore have unanimously agreed and desired the Government Agent and Receiver to entertain at their own cost of Rs. 1,000 a month, a staff of establishment as a guard of honor and a suite to themselves and for the service of the adopted Prince, Maharajah Serfojee.

THE *Madras Standard* says that "the arrest effected at Trevandrum of the Coil Tambooran is likely to come before the Madras Government, and that, if a legal firm, to whom the Tambooran's defence has been entrusted, will do its duty, things will take a different turn to that which some people expect."

SOME time back an unpleasant dispute arose in Madras, regarding the refusal of the Rev. C. H. Deane, Protestant Chaplain of Bangalore, to bury Searjeant Spears of the 18th Hussars, who had committed suicide. At the inquest, it was decided that the act was committed by the Serjeant whilst in a fit of temporary insanity; and it was the refusal of the Chaplain to inter the corpse, after the verdict, which gave rise to the dispute. At the time of the occurrence, the Madras Government published a notification to the effect that clergymen are to hold the warrant of a coroner for the interment of a body as sufficient authority for performing the burial service—any Rubric to the contrary notwithstanding. The matter eventually went up to the Government of India for decision, and the following general rulings have been published for future guidance: viz—1st, Chaplains of the Church of England are compelled to bury the corpses of those who commit suicide whilst in a state of insanity—temporary or otherwise. The Coroner's warrant is to be their guide; 2nd, Church of England Chaplains are relieved from burying Catholics to whom Christian burial has been denied by their own Church, the military authorities arranging for such interment.

AT the meeting of the General Committee, held last Saturday evening, for arranging for the Prince of Wales's reception, it was thought that the reproduction of the native drama may have the effect of introducing something like novelty in the entertainment to be given to the Prince of Wales. The Committee at first threw out the suggestion. But Mr. Kistnama Charry told the members that the nautch, which it was intended to have, would be wearisome after ten or fifteen minutes, and he thought that the greatest variety that could be decently brought forward should be introduced. The reproduction of one or two scenes of a native drama would, Mr. Kistnama said, give the Prince a clue into the ideas of Government and its administration and the scenes of domestic affection among the people. A Tamil play, founded on the celebrated tale of *Nala* and *Damayanta*, which has also been published in English, may be introduced. The whole will not take more than 30 minutes and not more than Rs. 500 will be required for the dresses of the actors. Mr. Kistnama said that the greatest novelty in the entertainment would be the drama. The suggestion having been well received there will be two or more rehearsals, which some members of the Committee will witness, and if they are approved, the representation will take place at the pandal entertainment.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Cuddalore, gives the following curious piece of news: A wealthy Mussulman has settled down at a place called Nellycupum, about six miles from Cuddalore, on an extraordinary charitable mission; in furtherance of which he has invited all those who are in distressed circumstances, and need pecuniary aid, to bring to him all the money they possess, with a promise that he will repay double the amount. So people are flocking daily to him. He keeps a regular establishment of three writers, or accountants, who are paid daily Rs. 3 each, and their duty is to register the names of each of the people who bring money and the amount they give. I am told that those who have been to the man have actually received double the amount they took to him —Rs. 100 for 50, and so on. A remarkable fact is that the money he receives from the people he sets aside, and his own rupees, which are brought in baskets, are distributed. I am told he has several rooms stored with rupees, and that the amount daily distributed averages at two lakhs. One merchant, a ship-owner at Cuddalore, took Rs. 4,000, and received Rs. 8,000 in return. On the night of the 17th, twelve Mussulmans attacked his house for the purpose of robbing him; three men were apprehended, and the rest effected their escape. It is rumoured that the money he has with him must have been made by magic, and, it is said, that to protect the money from being stolen, a sheep is slaughtered every night, and the blood sprinkled on his heaps of treasure. As the place where I stay is only about three miles, I intend going over one day to see for myself. I hear the man was originally a Brahmin.

THE Hon'ble W. H. Gregory, in his address to the Ceylon Legislative Council, spoke as follows of the new Museum: "The Museum of Colombo which, for beauty of design and proportion, has answered my fullest expectations, is now ready for occupation, and I feel little doubt but that you will all agree with me that, in the construction of this building and of the new Custom House also finished, Mr. Smither, the Colonial Architect, has displayed not only skill and taste in the general outlines, but has devoted much labour of love to all the minor details which so materially affect the perfection of a building. As the Director, Mr. Haly, will be here next month, it will ere long begin to fulfil the uses for which it is intended. I referred in my closing address this year to the acquisitions obtained for the library; and a small but interesting collection of gems has been procured by the kindness of Mr. L. Green. The Museum will be worthily inaugurated this week by the great stone-lion, brought down from Polonnaruwa by the vigour and skill of Mr. McBride, the Provincial Assistant of the North-Central Province who had to encounter innumerable difficulties and risks. This stone-lion weighs about eight tons, and is supposed to have been the throne on which King Nusanka Mala sat and transacted business in his Hall of Justice. It was carved over 600 years ago, and though somewhat grotesque and conventional, is nevertheless highly effective. No one would wish to remove monuments of antiquity from their original site, if it be possible to retain them there in safety: but it is a question between their preservation and destruction. Another fine lion, placed, according to tradition, by the great Monarch Prakkrama Bahu the First, at Padavilkulam, was in good condition when Sir H. Ward visited that tank, but has since been completely destroyed by the ignorant cupidity of timber-fellers, who imagined its interior to be a receptacle for treasure. The report of Dr. Goldschmidt, now engaged in reproducing the ancient inscriptions of the island, will be shortly laid before you, and will be found full of interest to the antiquarian and philologist. The report of DeZoysa Mudaliyar, who has been engaged in exploring the Temple Libraries, will also be published. As the Government is solely animated by the desire of preserving from destruction all that remains of Singhalese literature, and has never wished to deprive the Temple Libraries of their manuscripts but has only sought to get them copied, I regret that DeZoysa Mudaliyar was met by an unworthy and jealous feeling at some temples, especially in the Southern Province near Matara, and refused access to the books preserved in them. The opening of the Museum, the reproduction of inscriptions, the copying of the ancient manuscripts, which is being vigorously prosecuted, and the transliteration of the second part of the great Singhalese historical poem the Mahawansa, by the learned Priest Hikkaduwa Sumangala, and the Pandit Batuwantudawa, and the expected translation of it by DeZoysa Mudaliyar, are proofs that intellectual is not neglected for material advancement.

BURMAH.

OUR relations with Burmah and China were attracting respectful attention rather than causing excitement at the date of the departure of the English mail. We do not, as our readers know, believe in the stability of things as they are in connexion with China, and the *Times* has some reflections upon the subject which are well worthy of attention. "Even a European power," our contemporary says, "would now find the Chinese a vastly more formidable enemy than they were thirty or even fifteen years ago. We should not get out of a war with China without having to pay heavily in men as well as in money. Nevertheless the issue could not be doubtful. We should assuredly be victorious, though the victory would have to be attained by blows struck at those parts of the Chinese Empire which feed our trade most copiously. But the result of which we should be most apprehensive, if we were again to be forced into a mortal struggle with China, would be the anarchy that would inevitably follow the defeat of the Pekin Government. The existing dynasty, already discredited, and secretly believed by the population to be effete, could not stand the shock of another disaster. The Imperial family would fall, and probably involve in their ruin the whole order of Mandarins, who have been practically trained in the work of administration. Both the elaborate official systems by which the provinces of the Chinese Empire are held together and the organization of the army would at the same time go to pieces. China would be splintered into a score of petty principalities, and, losing the long and potent tradition of its divinely ordained Government, could only be redeemed from social dissolution by the vigorous grasp of some civilized conqueror. But what nation would dare to accept the charge? With all our faith in the governing capacity of England, we own that we should recoil from the addition of two more Indias to that which we rule already."

ASIA.

THE Central Asian Trading Company seems to have been so successful, that a new company is to be formed with larger capital to carry on a trade which promises considerable profit. Mr. Russell proposes to have a great trading depot at Peshawur, as it is probable the Ameer will be able to bring the lawless tribes into subjection and establish free trade. With Leh there will be thus two trade centres. To Leh there are two routes, both through the Maharaja of Kashmere's territories, and after an interview with His Highness, Mr. Russell has succeeded in having a charter granted to the Central Asian Company, securing to them the right of trading direct with His Highness, taking the produce of the country, silks, shawls, and saffron, and disposing of them to the best advantage in the European and American markets; and on the other hand, introducing all European fabrics and other goods that are in demand in Kashmere at far lower rates than has hitherto ever been obtained. This information, which is taken from a correspondent to the Allahabad paper, is very satisfactory doubtless to Mr. Russell and the shareholders of his trading company, but to talk of free trade when a private company has secured all the advantages of the route to itself is, of course, absurd and cannot be the way in which the Government of India would wish to see the trade with Central Asia developed. Before the excitement of highly profitable adventures spreads further we would remind speculators that trading companies are, as a rule, failures,

they cannot compete with private traders; all experience in Europe proves this, and for further instructions on that point read Adam Smith. The trade with Central Asia is capable of extension, and much credit is due to Mr. Russell for his enterprising and courageous endeavours, which have apparently been successful; and, so long as they are limited, they may continue to be profitable, but the desire to get the monopoly looks rather suspicious. The following extract from the letter above alluded to describes the latest proceedings of Mr. Russell: "Mr. Russell having reached Kashgar in safety, the company did not think it necessary to keep the public informed as to the progress of what was purely a private enterprise, but waited until they had something definite to communicate. Delays and disappointments are inseparable from most commercial dealings, and these are very much increased when dealing with orientals. It is sufficient to say that after several months' anxiety, Mr. Russell disposed of such a large portion of his caravan, and saw the way to selling the remainder at such remunerative prices, that he considered that he had done his duty in Yarkand, and that his time and energies would be more profitably employed in India in arranging for the sale of the goods brought by the return caravan and feeling the way for future transactions. He therefore left Yarkand with a few pony-loads, leaving a relative (Mr. Dalgleish) in charge of the company's affairs, and after a wonderfully rapid march, reached Murree in safety. On his return he did not allow the grass to grow under his feet, but at once proceeded to make plans for the future. His experience in Yarkund showed plainly that although the prices to be obtained for English goods were immensely remunerative, still the evident shyness of the natives to deal direct with Europeans, and their peculiar method of carrying on all trade transactions, proved that as yet it would be better to induce them to meet us half-way by coming to Leh and there buying all the goods they require. That they are perfectly well-to-do is shown by the vastly increasing number of traders who come to Ladakh."

LITERARY.

PROFESSOR CHILDERS' 'Dictionary of the Pali Language' is one of those monuments of Oriental learning and research which appear scarcely once a century. The book is one which necessarily, by sheer force of merit, originality, depth, and scope, leaps at the moment of publication into the position of a classic in the literature of Ceylon. What Sir Emerson Tennant's book on Ceylon is to the European interested in that wonderful tropical island, Prof. Childers' work is to the Oriental scholar, native or foreign, to whom the speech, history, and archæological antiquities of that country are objects of study. Prof. Childers has ploughed, and sown, and reaped a rich harvest from a field which has never had due attention paid to it. His is the *first* dictionary of the Pali language. He has not had a stone of another scholar's foundation to build upon—not even the merest vocabulary. As a first work on such a difficult subject, Prof. Childers' Dictionary may be termed a truly marvellous result of patience, indomitable energy, and conscientiously laborious research. Of course, faults may be found with the work, just as faults might be found with a road roughly traced out over, and boldly pushed into an unexplored mountainous country by an adventurous engineer. Prof. Childers is just such a pioneer in a hitherto untrodden department of literature. Our readers should have their attention directed to one simple fact. We have mentioned that there is no other dictionary, or even vocabulary, of the language Prof. Childers has treated of, and yet the work before us contains *nearly fourteen thousand words and forty-five thousand references!* This will at least prove the industry of Prof. Childers. We are aware of the criticisms of Dr. Weber and M. Foucaux on the first portion of the Pali Dictionary. The criticisms of the latter are based on views of a metaphysical theory of the *Nirvâna* (final annihilation, extinction, absorption, or whatever it be), which any scholar may hold and any reject: any opinion on such a moot point does not affect the value of a dictionary. As for Dr. Weber, perhaps the perusal of the second part of Prof. Childers' Dictionary will convert him to a different estimate of the work as a whole. We only allude to these writers, seeing that Pali scholars who are, like them, qualified to express a scientific opinion on a book like this, are so rare. As for ourselves, we believe that, in the work before us Prof. Childers does himself full justice as the first European Pali scholar. In detail, and in the matter of minute particulars of arrangement, &c., Prof. Childers lays himself open to the strictures of the critic. Indeed, we are only surprised that this is not more glaringly the case in a book which is so novel and without precedent in Pali. But looking at the dictionary as a new work—as a work which reveals, more than any other work we know of, the internal tissue, the sinews and arteries and heart, and very spirit, of one of the most ancient but least noticed members of the Aryan family of tongues,—Prof. Childers' volumes must be regarded as a masterpiece.

GENERAL.

THE amount expended this year in providing annuities for those non-commissioned officers and men who have been decorated with the Victoria Cross will be £870. The sum is distributed in 87 rewards of £10 each. The amount does not vary much, for, as a death occurs, it generally happens that the gallant act of some man or another is recorded, and the vacancy is filled.

THE danger of a Caffre war in Natal is beginning to cause some anxiety to both the Colonists and the Home Government. There are about 350,000 natives in the colony; ten years ago there were only 200,000, and they are increasing so fast, partly by the excess of birth over deaths, and partly by immigration from beyond the border, that they threaten before long to "swamp" the English settlers. Physically, they are a fine race of men, as strong almost as Europeans; their bravery is undeniable, and they are great adepts at bush fighting. The Colonists number but 17,000, and are scattered so sparsely over the whole territory, which is nearly as large as Scotland, that it would be impossible for them to unite for mutual defence in the event of a sudden rising. The military establishment of Natal consists of half a regiment of infantry, two or three hundred volunteers, and sixty police. It is wonder that reinforcements have been called for. Sir Garnet Wolseley is maturing a plan for introducing the thin end of the wedge of civilisation among Langalibale's compatriots by placing white Magistrates over their "locations," and so destroying the influence of the chiefs; but the scheme must be worked out with great tact if it is not to provoke a collision, and will in any case require time to bring to a successful issue. Meanwhile, the Colonial Secretary insists upon the greatest care being taken to keep the peace. Experience shows that the cost of Caffre wars is always heavy, and in this instance, as the Colonists are quite unable to protect themselves, it would fall wholly on the British treasury.

THE *Pall Mall* gives us an account of the proceedings of certain swindlers in England, which may perhaps not be altogether new to the experience of people in India in connexion with mofussil Small Cause Courts: "Some ingenious swindlers have hit upon a plan for making county-court procedure an instrument of extortion. They operate by 'visiting the county-court districts, creating fictitious debts of not more than 40s., and selecting for their victims persons of responsible positions in London or elsewhere." The remainder of the process is simple. The swindlers then make false affidavits that the debt is due, that the defendant resides in a foreign district, and that the cause of action arose in that particular district in which the affidavit is made. The affidavits are made before the registrar, and the summonses consequently issue into the foreign district. If the defendant appears in court on the return day by attorney, no appearance is made by the plaintiff or by any one on his behalf. Very often the defendant is deterred (from the expenses which would be incurred in taking the journey to and from a distant place) from going to the court, and lets the matter take its chance, when execution will follow in default of payment. Ordinary persons who have thus been victimised do not care to 'throw good money after bad' in hunting down the extortioners, though the falsity of the affidavits on which the county-court summonses were obtained might be easily proved. These practitioners probably reckon on the fact that it is nobody's business to take proceedings against them, and as the cost to each victim is trifling they generally get off with impunity."

MILITARY ORDER.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. A., to England for six months.
BEALE, Lieut. B. A., to England for fifteen months.
BLEST, Lieut. D. A., to England for six months.
BURLTON, Major N. R., extension of sick leave for six months.
CORRY, Surgeon G., to Landour to the 5th November.
CAMPBELL, Major C. W., to Europe for two years.
CRUTCHLEY, Major R. J. L., leave for three months.
O'DOWDA, Major J. W., permitted to return to duty.
FOSBERY Major G. V., to Bombay to the 6th Dec mber.
JONES, Lieut C. N., to England to appear before a medical board.
JARRETT, Capt. H. S., to Europe for one year, two months, and twenty-seven days.
MACKENZIE, Capt. R. S. M., to remain at Dalhousie to the 15th October'
MACNAIR, Capt J., extension of sick leave for six months.
SHAFTO, Capt. E. D., to England for fifteen months.
SANDERSON, Capt. H. B., permitted to return to duty.

CIVIL GAZETTE.

BENGAL.

BOSE, Baboo J. C, to be a member of the District School Committee of Chittagong.
BOSE, Baboo D. P., to be Secy. to the District School Committee of Jessore.
BOSE, Baboo J. K., to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Moorshedabad.
FIELD, Mr. C. D., to act in the first grade of Judges, Moorshedabad.
GHOSE, Baboo H. C., Depy. magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, posted to the district of Patna.
HEYSHAM, Mr. W, Depy. Magistrate and Collector, promoted to the first grade in the Subordinate Executive Service.
JACKSON, Surgeon Major C. J., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpore.
LANGDON, Mr. P. N., Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, transferred to the district of Gya.
MANSON, Mr. C. F., Depy. Magistrate and Collector, Southal Pergunnahs, to have charge of the district of Rajmehal.
MOFFIZUDDIN, Moulvi, Depy. Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, leave for two months.
PRINSEP, Mr. H. T., promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judge.
RYVES, Mr. N. T., Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Allygunge, to act as Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Bettiah.
SANDIFORD, Dr. R., to be Medical Officer of the Civil Station of Bogra.
STEWART, Mr. E., Depy. Magistrate and Collector, Jehanabad Divn., transferred to Lohardugga.
WALCOTT, Major E. Y., to be an Asst Commissioner of Julpigoree.

PUNJAB

ALLSOP. Mr. J. G., Offg. District Supdt. of Police, Muzuffurgurh, one month's leave.
BROWN, Mr. G. St. B., Asst. District Supdt. of Police, to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Muzuffurgurh.
CLARKE, Mr. R., to officiate as Depy. Commissionor of Shahpore.
EDWARDS, Mr. F. L., District Supdt. of Police, Kurnaul, leave for one month.
HENDERSON, Surgeon-Major G., Supdt. of the Lahore Central Jail, leave for seventy-seven days.
JEFFCOAT, Surgeon-Major J. H., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Rawul Pindi.
LAL, Baboo L. K., Asst. District Supdt. of Police to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Kurnaul.
MASSY. Lieut. C. F., to officiate as Depy. Commissioner of Rawul Pindi.
MARSHALL, Capt. C. H. T., Asst. Commissioner, Umballa, to officiate as Depy. Commissioner of Hissar.
PERKINS, Mr. H. E., to officiate as Additional Commissioner of Peshawur.
STEPHEN, Surgeon A., to officiate as Supdt. of the Lahore Central Jail.
TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., to officiate as Depy. Commissioner of Sealkote.
UDNY, Mr. R., to officiate as Depy. Commissioner of Kohat.

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22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liver has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 cases in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has, with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the Medical Hall, Benares from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D. and sold by all Medicine Vendors at Rs. 4 each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an indubitable proof of its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bottle is capsuled, and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature.

THE GRAND INDIAN ALTERATIVE TONIC.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the INDIAN SARSAPARILLA UNUNTAMUL is equal, if not superior, to the more costly Jamaica or Honduras Sarsaparilla. INDIAN MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, both European and Native, with one accord bear testimony to its valuable alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic properties, pronouncing it a most efficacious remedy in all those diseases arising from an *impure state of the blood*, and most strongly recommend it in SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, BOILS, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES of the SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, CACHEXIA, especially of children. CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, certain diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

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DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.	*Per doz.*
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2 8	24 0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2 8	24 0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2 8	24 0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2 8	24 0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2 8	24 0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„	1 0	11 0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ...	„	0 8	5 8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„	0 8	5 8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„	0 8	5 8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,

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Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

Established 1825,

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An amalgamation having been formed between the *Standard Life Assurance Company* and the *Colonial Life Assurance Company*, the business of the united companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the accumulated funds amount to upwards £3,500,000 sterling. The new business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding premium amounting to £45,537 per annum.

Moderate rates charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

Local Boards and *Agencies* in India and in all the British Colonies where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where premiums may be received and claims paid

Immediate reduction of premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate without medical certificate.

Profits divided every five years.

The new Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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The London Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

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The Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

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OPTICIAN,

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AND

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER.

The only Depôt for the Russell Watch,

AGENT FOR DR. A. MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

AND

OPERA GLASSES.

Scent Flacons, Silver Prize Plate, Clock, Plated-ware, Silver Christening Gifts, Pencil-cases, Jet Ornaments, Masonic Jewels, Meerschaum Pipes, and Cigar Tubes, &c.

2, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

East Indian Railway.

Return Tickets for Horses.

THE Public are informed that, up to the 15th March 1876, *Return Tickets* for Horses, available for two months, can be obtained from any Station to any Station on the East Indian, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, and Oudh and Rohilcund Railways, provided the distance between the two Stations is not less than 130 miles. The charge will be one and a half single fares.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
Offg. Agent.

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

East Indian Railway.

Castor Oil Cake.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of Castor Oil Cake, at Manowrie (11 miles above Allahabad), for one year, 1st January to 31st December 1876, will be received at the Office of the Company in Calcutta up to 5 o'clock P.M. of the 31st December 1875.

The quantity available will be about 1,200 cwts. per month, more or less, and delivery will be given either daily, weekly, or monthly at purchaser's option.

Terms, payment on delivery. Tenders must specify rate offered per cwt. of cake delivered at Manowrie.

The Company will not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

ROBERT ROBERTS.
Offg. Agent.

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

WANTED.

A WORKSHOP Foreman for the Workshops at the Sutlej Bridge of the Indus Valley (State) Railway at Adamwhan, near Mooltan. He must be a European of thorough mechanical training either as a fitter or mill-wright, and who has held a similar charge before. No one who does not fulfil these conditions, or who is unable to produce satisfactory certificates or recommendations, need apply

The post is that of a Sub-Engineer in the P. W. D., and the successful applicant will after the usual probation be appointed to the Department in that rank.

Applications with copies (not originals) of certificates to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District Indus Valley (State) Railway, Mooltan.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales

NOTICE is hereby given that return tickets for all classes of passengers, and return tickets for all horses and carriages at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued between the 15th of October and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, from all stations to Bombay and Byculla and will be available for return on any day up to and including the 30th November next. These return tickets to Bombay will be available for passengers only to or from the new Musjid station between Bombay and Byculla.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

PUBLISHED this day Fallon's new Hindustani-English Dictionary Part, I. with an Introduction, 56 pages, in stiff cover. Rs. *Two*, with *three* annas for Packing and Postage. To be had of Lazarus & Co., Benares, *for cash only*. Part II. 48 pp-2 Rs. 3 As. is now in the Press.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

(D)

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or
Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

Notice to Creditors.

JAMES HERRIOT DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagee's powers Act 1866 (Act 28 of 1866) the Creditors and others having claims upon the estate of James Herriot, late of Nowgong in Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, who died at East Gordon in the country of Berwick in Scotland on or about the 26th day of February 1875, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of December 1875, to send Charles Kerr Herriot, the administrator of the property and credits of the said deceased to whom letters of administration were granted by the High Court at Calcutta on the 11th day of August last) to the care of his Calcutta Agents, Messrs. Macneill & Co., of No. 1 Lyon's Range in the Town of Calcutta their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and Notice is hereby further given that after the 31st day of December 1875 the administrator will distribute the assets of the said intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the administrator then has notice and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of distribution of the said assets.

Dated at Calcutta, the 13th September 1875,

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, & ROBERTS,

Solicitors for the Administrator.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

SHEARWOOD & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET*,

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS, AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS' have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins'

WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO., CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

Colt's New Five-Shot Breech-Loading.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

Colt's Small Seven-Shot Revolvers,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoast pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

Colt's Fire Arms Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

No. 1707A. of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 21st August 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Tea Plantations in Kumaon, the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almorah, on Wednesday, the 1st December 1875, at noon:—

Hawalbagh.—Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road and six from Almorah. Area about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold: said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi River (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price—Rs. 25,000.

1, 2, 3—markets at the foot of the hills.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridged, runs to: (1) Haldwani; (2) Kaladungi (*viâ* Naini-Tal); and, (3) Ramnagar (*viâ* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Bareilly Railway Station 60 miles over a *pucka* cart-road; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station 48 miles on partly *pucka* road; and from Ramnagur to Moradabad 45 miles *viâ* Kashipur, of which 25 miles more or less are a *kutcha* fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad. From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi River not bridged) to Ranikhet 56 miles; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi River is being bridged, 19 miles.

Ayar Toly—In Kuttyur, consisting of about 2,546 acres, the area under tea was some years ago considerable. About 700 acres are cleared, and nearly 1,500 acres consist of jungle, of which part may be unculturable: a portion of the estate, named Binculi, 919 acres, is held under a perpetual lease from the Nagnath temple, at an annual rent of Rs. 24. There were on the estate a house, factory, godown, and numerous out-offices, all slated; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level 5,200 feet, and the plaintation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price—Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh 24 miles by bridle-road; thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately, at the upset prices named, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land revenue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force or that may be imposed hereafter. Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almorah. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st January 1876, when possession will be given: failing payment in full, the deposit will be forfeited and the estate resold.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

No. 1708A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division for information, with reference to his letter No. 681, dated 23rd July 1875.

No. 1709A.

COPY, with 50 spare copies, forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the Notification may be distributed to all firms interested in tea cultivation.

No. 1710A.

COPY also forwarded to the Superintendent of the ——— with the request that the Notification may be published in the ——— not less than four times.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Beg to announce that they have been appointed.

Sole and Special Agents

IN INDIA FOR

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

By appointment to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra, Fountains, Wall and Billiard Lights, and the Patent Prismatic Crystal Illuminations

for Gas, Oil, and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

had the honor of carrying out the entire arrangement in the City of London of the Decorations and Illuminations

ON THE

Public Thanksgiving Day for the Recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as well as for H.R.H.'s State Visits to almost every Town in the United Kingdom.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

were also appointed to carry out the Illuminations and Decorations both in Russia and England, on the occasion of the marriage of their R. H's. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,

Sole and Special Agents

FOR

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

are prepared to furnish

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

To suit any Building, Street or Garden, for the carrying out of the entire Decorations and Illuminations, either with Gas or Oil, combining among the novelties the Lime and Electric Lights and their Patent Prismatic Crystal Illumination of any design, the Prince of Wales's Plume, Medallions, Mottoes, Shields, Laurels, Crowns, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS,

And Floral Decorations in every variety. Chinese Lanterns and variegated Illumination Lamps in every Colour for Gas or Oil.

C. LAZARUS & Co.

Are also in a position to arrange and carry out

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAYS

IN HONOR OF THE

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

And for which they are prepared to supply

Special Programmes and Estimates.

Early orders are solicited, so as to allow ample time for perfect arrangements to be made.

Samples of Devices and Illumination Lamps may be seen, and prices ascertained, on application to

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

TRANSPARENCIES,

REPRESENTING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME.

PRINCE OF WALES'S

COAT OF ARMS,

PRINCE OF WALES'S

CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,

AND

OTHER COATS OF ARMS.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

RS. 50 to RS. 400 EACH.

With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations, Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,
No. 7, 10 and 11 Park Street.

MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT, *Rector.*

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,

Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.

Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary.

P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, *Calcutta, 17th January* 1874. NIAUDE, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,
F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,
No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,
AND
No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET,
CALCUTTA.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, "LIMITED."

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	6	per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	8	do.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..	6	do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	6	do.
On do. do. do. Goods or Shipping Documents for Goods	8	do.
On cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent., on the amount of Credit ..	7	do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

THE REVEREND H. SELLS receives Private Pupils at Hampton Court, Mussoorie, to prepare them for the Public Schools at Home or for Examinations in India.

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AGENTS FOR MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.,

have the CHAMPAGNE of this well-known brand constantly for sale at their Godown in cases of 12 quarts or 24 pints.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
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ARE prepared to supply Native States and other Consumers of Medical Stores with Drugs and Medical supplies generally, of guaranteed quality, and on terms which will compare favorably with those of the Government or any other large suppliers.

They refer to their extensive connection with Native States in the Bombay Presidency as a guarantee of the satisfactory manner in which they conduct business intrusted to them.

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Probably the most extensive to be found in any one House in India or elsewhere. A list of the various patterns, with prices, will be forwarded on application. When ordered, they are filled very carefully and furnished with a copy of *Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion.* (2nd Edition).

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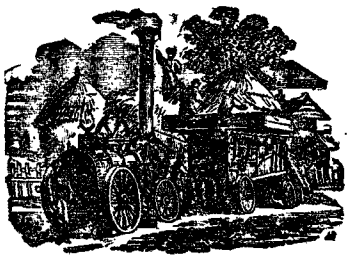

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PREPARED BY

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GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }
Price £14 per ton for 30 tons and upwards.
„ £15 „ under 30 tons.
Delivered Free at any of their Depôts in the United Kingdom.

TERMS.—CASH.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is, that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the Planter with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest, and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will give the plant greater strength to resist unfavourable influences and the Planter in thus developing the crop will be amply repaid the cost of the manure by the increase and superior yield of Indigo.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

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We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.

We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will be highly esteemed as a Manure for Tea, and we recommend, say, 3 cwts. per acre, mixing the Dissolved Guano first with vegetable ashes or dry soil so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor, and exhausted by previous cropping, more Guano may be used with advantage.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano produces heavy crops of well-matured Canes, rich in juice, yielding a high percentage of crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar-cane. A few trials of Dissolved Guano in comparison with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit in the increased production of sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano.

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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton Plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

JUTE.

3 to 4 cwts. Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano cannot fail to materially increase both the quantity and quality of this crop which is becoming of more commercial value every year.

RAPE AND LINSEED.

Colza and Flax exhaust the land very rapidly, and for this reason require liberal treatment with manure. Experience has shown that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is the most efficacious manure that can be used. Mixed with diluent as we recommend sow the Dissolved Guano broad-cast, and harrow it in with a light harrow about a week or a fortnight before the rape or linseed is sown. 4 cwts. of Dissolved Guano is a fair dressing per acre on land of average fertility. On poor soils 5 to 6 cwts. will give a more profitable return than a smaller dose.

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Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO—

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

		Extra Strong Plating.																Usual Plating.	
		"Kings," &c.		"Threaded and Shell."		"Threaded."		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."		"Fiddle."	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz		40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
" Forks	"	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
" Dessert Spoons	"	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
" Forks	"	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
" Tea Spoons	each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	11	0
Salt	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd.	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce	"	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	6	0	3	0	2	8
Fish Knives	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	12
Butter	"	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons	"	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	8
Sugar Sifters	"	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	12	2	8
Pickle Forks	"	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

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TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
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Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

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These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

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In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
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From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2117.] Calcutta : Saturday, 9th October, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, October 11th, 18th and 25th, *those of the 11th and 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, October and 19th November 2nd and 16th.

„ Australia, October 16th and November 13th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

October 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.

November 4, *Nizam* Capt. A. E. Barlow, 2,725 Tons, 450 H.-P.

The *Australia* will leave Garden Reach at noon precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers for China also.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 19th October.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

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INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail Wednesday, 6th October.

THE "Trinacria" will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on Wednesday 6th October carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience having Superior First Class and exceptionally good second class accomodation.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

17th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Fortnightly Sailings—Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Europa	2,277,424			10th Nov.
Utopia	2,731,678	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
India	2,290,500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273,406	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular fortnightly Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 16, 1875.

JAS. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

Agent for Engineering Stores and Materials,

BEGS to announce that he has established himself in Business as above, and solicits attention to the advantages which a long Practical Experience on extensive Public Works and Buildings in India, enable him to guarantee to Constituents and Employers, the most effective and economical workmanship and a quality of material best adapted for each purpose.

SCALE OF CHARGES for Surveys, Plants and Detailed Drawings, Specifications and Estimates, Personal Supervision and Superintendence, Procuring and Examining Tenders for Work, Arranging with Tradesmen and Contractors, Taking out Quantities, Measuring up Work and Certifying the Builders' Accounts, Commission on Stores, selected or purchased, &c, WILL BE MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 20, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

A WORKSHOP Foreman for the Workshops at the Sutlej Bridge of the Indus Valley (State) Railway at Adamwhan, near Mooltan. He must be a European of thorough mechanical training either as a fitter or mill-wright, and who has held a similar charge before. No one who does not fulfil these conditions, or who is unable to produce satisfactory certificates or recommendations, need apply.

The post is that of a Sub-Engineer in the P. W. D., and the successful applicant will after the usual probation be appointed to the Department in that rank.

Applications with copies (not originals) of certificates to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District Indus Valley (State) Railway, Mooltan.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during October and November 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 18th October, 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 11th and 25th October, 8th and 22nd November.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th October, 8th and 22nd November.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 18th October, 1st, 15th and 29th November.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 1st and 29th November.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd November

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 14th, 21st and 28th October, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th November.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 13th and 27th October, 10th and 24th November.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 11th 18th and 25th October, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th November.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th October, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th November.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th November.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 5th November.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 21st October and 18th November.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 18th October and 15th November, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 30th October and 27th November.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 2nd and 30th November, touching at KURRACHEE on 18th November and 18th December.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an in urance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM. £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	**£**	**1,012,185**	**16 8**
Annual Income	**£**	**172,151**	**18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... **£ 2,142,045 14 9**

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras..	PARRY & Co.
Bombay	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus,

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	4 „ „
12 „ „	..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 *days' notice* of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

WATSON & SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta;

"*THE MALL,*" *SIMLA.*

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, isssues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 „ „	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	4	„
3 „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	„

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.

Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	„	„	„	„	6 „	„
5	„	„	„	„	12 „	„
5½	„	„	„	„	18 „	„
6	„	„	„	„	2 years' „	„

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Bank grants *Drafts* payable in *England, Scotland, and Ireland,* and in the principal Towns of all the *Australian* Colonies.

Circular Notes and *Letters of Credit* are also granted for the use of Travellers in the *East,* on the *Continent,* and to *Europe* overland.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochoowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, and Yokohama.

INTEREST

On current Deposit Amounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances up to Rupees one Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

PUBLISHED this day Fallon's new Hindustani-English Dictionary Part, I. with an Introduction, 56 pages, in stiff cover. Rs. *Two*, with *three* annas for Packing and Postage. To be had of Lazarus & Co., Benares, *for cash only*. Part II. 48 pp-2 Rs. 3 As. is now in the Press.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

JELLICOE,

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,

OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITH,

AND

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER.

The only Depôt for the Russell Watch,

AGENT FOR DR. A. MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

AND

OPERA GLASSES.

Scent Flacons, Silver Prize Plate, Clock, Plated-ware, Silver Christening Gifts, Pencil-cases, Jet Ornaments, Masonic Jewels, Meerschaum Pipes, and Cigar Tubes, &c.

2, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

SHEARWOOD & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS, AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS' have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins'

WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

Colt's New Five-Shot Breech-Loading.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

Colt's Small Seven-Shot Revolvers,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoast pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

Colt's Fire Arms Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, "Limited."

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Funds in Government Securities only.

THE ORIENTAL PLAN,

Originated by this Company, combines all the Advantages of Life and Endowment Insurance,

AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

AGENTS WANTED IN BENGAL.

Send for Prospectuses to

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.		*Per doz.*	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2	8	24	0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2	8	24	0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2	8	24	0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„	1	0	11	0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ...	„	0	8	5	8
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Capital £2,000,000

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Fire Premiums	£ 836,816
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Fire Department.

Policies of Insurance against fire upon dwelling-houses and other buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, are issued by the undersigned on behalf of the Company.

The rate on pucka-built bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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This Company offers the advantage of Fixed Bonuses occurring after five years annual payment of premium, *uncontingent* on profits Policies are indisputable after five years. Claims are payable thirty days after admission. Annuities are granted on very favourable terms. The undersigned will issue Policies on behalf of the Company.

Agents in Bombay—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company, in Calcutta, up to 5 o'clock of the 1st November 1875, for the purchase of about 750 Tons of Smithy Coal now lying on the Company's premises at Howrah

Tenderers must offer a rate per ton; and the Company will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender, or to deliver the exact quantity of coal named. Payment to be made on delivery, which must be taken in full within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Further information can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, 21, Dalhousie Square.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
Offg. Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September 1875.

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ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND FARES.

FOR better accommodation of the public, double train service will be introduced on the Nalhati State Railway on and from 1st October 1875, and fares considerably reduced.

For particulars, see time and fare table.

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A New Revised Illustrated Catalogue of Tents of every size with full description will be forwarded gratis on application to

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MESSRS. NOWRAJEE & CO., COACH BUILDERS, &c., LUCKNOW, beg to intimate that they undertake to construct the above Carts, with all the latest improvements, for the trifling sum of Rupees

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For Cash.

N. & Co. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India, *viz.*, the *N.-W. P.*, *Punjab*, *Central Provinces*, *Bengal*, *Oudh*, and recently *Burmah*. Most of the Planters in *Tirhoot* and *Lower Bengal* provided themselves with these Conveyances during the Famine operations, and found them very useful; while the Officers in the Customs and Survey Departments use no other now while out on duty.

Being light and movable, they are easily forwarded to any part of the Country at a trifling cost, and can easily be drawn by Ponies or Galloways.

Harness and Lamps to suit, at Rs. 30 and 20 extra.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

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At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	244,607
The Annuities payable	59,511
The Invested Funds	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents, Calcutta.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

No. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE,

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J. DEFRIES & SONS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
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&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra Fountains, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps, Porcelain, and Earthenware,
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C. LAZARUS & Co. have the pleasure to announce that in extension of their established business, they have opened those splendid show-rooms (adjoining the Currency Office, No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East.

The special feature of this branch of their business will be the productions of Messrs. J. Defries & Sons, whose reputation in their respective manufacture is universal. From such a source of supply, the long Indian experience of C. L. & Co. will enable them to meet the taste and demands of their already large constituency.

The reputation of Messrs. Defries and Sons precludes the necessity of any detailed description of their manufactures, and C. L. & Co. simply invite inspection of the large Stock of Glass-ware and other goods, which, for purity of material, elegance, and variety in design and for skill and finish in workmanship, has never been surpassed.

The Stock Comprises

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From the simplest Hall Lamp to the magnificent 150-lights, of the purest Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c.

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On Plain and Jewelled Bases, elegantly Cut Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c., from 5 lights to 100 lights.

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Specialities and Novelties in India.

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Of novel Designs and very elegant.

Aquaria, Mechanical Birds in Full Song,

With beautiful Bouquets of Flowers.

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Comprising, amongst others, the superb Diamond Pattern Service, consisting of 185 pieces each richly cut, of the purest Crystal.

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The newest and most elegant Designs. Specially intended for India, with Duplex or Single Burners.

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Elegant Ornaments for the Drawing-Room or Boudoir.

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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

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The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

		Extra Strong Plating.												Usual Plating.	
		"Kings," &c.		"Threaded and Shell."		"Threaded."		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."		"Fiddle."	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons	per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Forks	"	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Dessert Spoons	"	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Forks	"	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons	"	34	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	11	0
Salt	each	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Mustd.	"	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	6	4	3	8	2	12
Fish Knives	"	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	0	6	0	4	8
Butter	"	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	0	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons	"	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	0	3	12	2	8
Sugar Sifters	"	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	8	2	8	1	8
Pickle Forks	"	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	1	8	2	4	1	0

*** The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen	..	..	.. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES	do.	do.	.. " 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair			" 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

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W. NEWMAN AND CO.'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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Rossetti's Dante and his Circle, with the Italian Poets preceding him (1100-1200-1300)—a Collection of Lyrics, 7rs 12as.

Rossetti's (Christina) Goblin Market and other Poems, with 2 Designs, 2nd Edition, 2rs. 12as.

Saint Abe and his Seven Wives, a tale of Salt Lake City, 2rs 12as.

Songs of Scotland prior to Burns, with the Tunes, edited by Robert Chambers, 2rs.

Scottish Songs, a selection of the choicest Lyrics of Scotland, compiled and arranged with brief Notes by Mary Carlyle Atkin, 2rs. 8as.

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Walt Whitman's Poems, selected and edited by W. Michael Rossetti, 4rs. 4as.

Whittier's Poetical Works, complete Edition, 2rs. 8as.

W. NEWMAN & CO.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2117.] Calcutta: Saturday, October 9, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

NOTICE.

SO much regret has been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, that Mr. Knight has determined to publish on the 1st December next, the first number of a new monthly journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertising columns. The circumstances under which the *Indian Economist* was discontinued, have not been made public, and probably never will be. Suffice it to say, that the stoppage of the paper deprived the country of the only Agricultural, Industrial, and Statistical newspaper it possessed; and the new journal is designed to partially supply its place. The subscription will be Rs. 12 a year only, and Mr. Knight believes that he may count upon sufficient support, to warrant his announcing the publication without further delay. The new paper will be somewhat larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and more comprehensive in its range, but will be strictly technical and in no way political or controversial. A limited space only will be allotted to advertisements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE DOORGAH POOJAH holidays began on Monday last, and Calcutta is as dull and empty as it always is at this season. Every one that can, is making holiday in the Mofussil.

***

THE murder of Commodore Goodenough but a few miles from the spot where Bishop Patteson lost his life, is a very unfortunate event. The 'Sandfly' had been attacked last year at Carlisle Bay, and Commodore Goodenough, who was the senior officer on the Australian station, determined to visit the island in person, with the hope of conciliating the natives, and opening a friendly intercourse with them. He was well received on landing, and was about returning to his ship, the 'Pearl,' when the treacherous islanders suddenly attacked the visitors with poisoned arrows. The Commodore and two sailors were killed, and several Englishmen wounded. According to the established rule of the unwritten European code in these waters, says the *Spectator*, the 'Pearl' immediately burnt the village in which the treachery was perpetrated. The retribution was deserved, but it, unfortunately, defeats the object for which Captain Goodenough risked his life. The islanders of Santa Cruz will more than ever dread the approach of the 'great ships.'"

***

THE *Indian Mirror* has a long and loving notice of the late Professor Baboo Peary Churn, in whom it says "nature's best gifts were blended in harmonious unity. Charity was the principal trait of his character. It was his principle to lay by at least one-tenth of his income—he often spent more—for charitable purposes." During the Doorga Poojah he usually spent Rs. 200 in distributing clothes to the poor, and in winter he gave away Rs. 150 regularly for their benefit. "He was strangely averse to the miser's policy of hoarding money. He was once taken to task for that he had saved nothing for the future. "I have saved a great deal," he said, pointing to his sons, "there in those boys, you will find all the money I have saved. Haven't I given them a good education?" Another great trait in his character was his exemplary filial love towards his mother. He loved her, obeyed her like a docile child, and even adored her. We have been told that for twelve years, up to the time of his death, he was in the habit of drinking water sanctified with the foot-dust of his mother. A devoted son, a faithful husband, staunch friend and a loving father, eager to relieve distress and always willing for good, Baboo Peary Churn was the model of an educated gentleman; and when to these qualities we add his scholarship, his great acquirements, his wisdom, and his educational triumphs, he deserves to be remembered by the remotest generation of school students. His educational works will be a permanent monument of his research, learning, and skill. To Baboo Peary Churn belongs the credit of having rightly moulded at least half of the educated generation of Bengal. He has died but he has left a name that will never perish; and his numerous pupils will cease to remember him, with gratitude and affection only when they cease to exist."

"His life was gentle, and the elements
"So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
"And say to all the world, *This was a man!*"

***

WHEN the *Bombay Gazette* assures us that "the late meeting of "the Bombay Chamber of Commerce finally settled the question of "the unfairness of the imposition under the new tariff of 5 per cent. "on long staple cotton, and that not even Mr. Hope himself, "after all that has been said and written on this duty, would "probably undertake to defend it now," we take the liberty to demur to this open begging of the question. The *Friend of India* stands alone we are told of all the journals in India, in defending the imposition, and the writer adds as follows:—"The duty of 5 per cent. on Manchester fabrics manufactured from long staple cotton, which was imposed for revenue purposes only, is not a protective duty to the Indian fabrics, because no long staple cotton is used in Indian Mills. On the other hand, a duty of 5 per cent. on long staple cotton imported into India is a protective duty indirectly to Manchester fabrics, inasmuch as it prevents effectually Indian manufacturers from importing long staple cotton in order to compete with Manchester."

There is no affectation in our saying that this reasoning is quite incomprehensible to us. The five per cent. duty on fabrics is not we are told a protective duty, because India makes no goods of the same class. But she *purposes* to make goods of the same class; and if she fulfils her purpose, the import duty will then, we suppose, become a protective duty: will it not? And while five per cent. is thus levied on Manchester *fabrics*, how uncandid is it to maintain that the import duty on long stapled cotton does more than partially restore the balance? It is only want of honesty, or want of intellect, that fails to see this.

***

WE said a few weeks ago that were our present relations with the native States of India, but to give place to a clear and well defined and honest policy towards them, we should have nothing to fear from the neighbourhood of Russia; but that while we deem it safe to alienate from our rule the sympathies of men like Dinkur Rao and Salar Jung, it is vain to suppose that there will be no disaffection in the bazaars. Neither the Indian nor the Home public has any just idea, we believe, of the extent to which our Foreign Office administration of late years has alienated from us the native Courts of the country. What the end of it will be it is impossible to say. We doubt if there was a profounder feeling of disaffection towards us on the part of some of these States even in Lord Dalhousie's time. The men see but too clearly and too painfully, that our course towards them is not governed by what equity and morality require, but by our own interest. We should not dare to submit some of the differences we have had with the Native Courts of India in the last few years to arbitration, and safety lies, we think, in keeping their history secret. What good

the coming of the Prince of Wales can do. these circumstances, it is hard to imagine. There has never yet been a Statesman in the country with the courage to do what was right at all hazards, leaving the issues to God. The truth is we do not really believe in the moral government of the world, but have persuaded ourselves that it is necessary at times to follow the counsels of mere expediency. If the Prince were coming to redress matters that we know to be wrong, his visit would be the happiest event that could befal the country. But it is not so. He is coming simply to smooth difficulties over with gracious assurances that mean nothing, but a continuance of the insincerity with which we veil our conduct from ourselves. One righteous and noble act would do more to bring the people's sympathies round us than all the fireworks that ever blazed, or the Durbars that were ever held in the country. But we have not the courage for it. We hope by throwing the glamour of the Royal presence over inconvenient disputes to hush them into silence.

***

THIS is no reason of course why the revenues of a nation should not be raised as wisely and fairly as they can be, but a Government which is in the main just and beneficent should not be lightly or wantonly attacked for raising its income from any particular source, until some preferable and practical alternative can be plainly pointed out. The question is not—Does the collection of the revenue press heavily on the nation, but do the uses to which the national income is applied, produce benefits to the people which more than counterbalance the disadvantages experienced in its collection? When this question can be answered with a decided affirmative, popular writers—especially in a nation where the bulk of the people are less enlightened than the Government—should observe the utmost caution and temperance, in their attacks upon the justice of any important source of revenue. In a country like India, discontent should not be fomented by charges against the Government, made by those who are no better able than the administration itself to suggest a wiser and fairer course. It is easy enough to show, in fact it requires no showing, that the people of India would be better off if Government could give up, or greatly diminish, the salt tax. It is easy to be eloquent again upon the opium revenue, and there is no dispute that customs' duties are obnoxious and troublesome, and were they not necessary none would advocate their retention. But a great deal has been foolishly said and written both here and in England upon each of these sources of revenue, without an attempt to show us how we are to do without them.

***

A MODERN writer says truly, that during the last thirty years our public opinion, talk, and action in regard to Russia have been for the most part "exquisitely absurd." Newspaper writers and public speakers have "gone on denouncing the dark, deep, wicked designs of Russia, crying out monotonously that something must be done to keep her from India, while the only motive that could lead her into wanton hostility against us, would be resentment of our equally wanton hostility against her in 1854."

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IT is a curious sign of the times that the great Roman Catholic divine Döllinger is openly denouncing the doctrine of Purgatory as a heresy imposed upon the Church by the Papacy. The truth is that Purgatory, as Dr. Pusey unintentionally shews in his *Eirenicon*, is a necessary consequence of the doctrine of Eternal punishment. The latter was felt to be so incredible, that it was necessary to supplement it with something that was less so; and while reserving Eternal torments for the Devil and a few of the most conspicuous criminals of the earth, to open a door of salvation for the masses of mankind, who were neither quite good enough for heaven nor quite bad enough for hell. A place of purgatorial, or purifying fire, was necessary for the many. The two doctrines cannot properly be separated, the one being the complement of the other. However unconsciously and undesignedly, the Fathers taught men that the Creator was cruel, and failing, by such means to make them Christian, roused a deep spirit of hatred in their enemies. A wiser and truer doctrine would have brought men more to resemble God, whose tender mercies are over all His works. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that much of what the early Christians had to endure, and much of the cruelty, which has marked Churchmen themselves, have arisen from; the doctrine of eternal torments. It is one of the painful necessities of this controversy that we cannot oppose this dreadful error, without appearing to be insensible to the perilous character of sin.

THE round of unhealthy excitement in which society in this country so unwisely indulges, has elicited some admirable remarks from the *Bombay Gazette*. "We never hear in this country" says the writer "of a season of *reflection*. All is hurry, selfishness, and railway pace. We have established a code of folly, that is as strictly carried out as Mayne's Code of legal procedure. In Poona, at the Hills, and in Bombay during the season, English men and women all converge to one point, and that one centre is amusement. No one wishes to stop amusement, so long as amusement does not stop everything else. But if balls, Badminton, Polo, pic-nics, flirtations, rides, drives, and dances are to take up the entire time of young people, it does not require a very keen-sighted sagacity to see that we shall present a national spectacle to Asiatics that will not adorn the English name in India. Kingdoms that gave themselves over to luxury and idleness have passed away from the, page of history, simply because no one erected a breakwater to stem the wave of fairy enchantment, and to stop the continuance of an enervating system of life. Does this system of perpetual motion, this custom of living for ever in the public gaze, and making the twelve months of the year one long "season," add to domestic happiness? It was formerly our boast in contradistinction to the habits of the French that we lived by our firesides. Why, then, do we try to efface the lustre that gathered round English dwellings where a girl was happy in her mother's drawing-room, and looked forward to a ball three or four times a year as a treat and an indulgence, the memory of which would make home happy and not distasteful? Men do not care to marry young ladies whose highest aspirations are dancing and excitement. They will dance with them, talk, ride flirt, with and admire them, and like the Knight in the song, 'love but ride away.' The girl who but now and again appears at balls, races, and pic-nics, carries all before her. Animated by the novelty of the pleasure she looks intensely happy. Partners crowd round her, and her card fills by magic. She is not pale from late hours, or oppressed by the fatigues of a never ending season Her heart clings to the sacred memories of home, and her soul is not worried as to who is the most eligible man to catch for a husband. The rightman comes quickly enough to her side. She has not to wait for him, and he rejoices that his bride is not the left off hack of half a dozen visits to the hills. These observations may be unapalatable to some men, and perhaps mistaken by some young ladies, but the views are legitimate, for they are the echo of the voice of prudence; they are ideas of right and reveal truths even in the giddy hours of an Indian season."

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ONE of the speakers at Bristol the other day gave an interesting account of the late archæological discoveries in Kent's Cavern, near Torquay. He said a friend had asked him if these discoveries proved man to be more than 6,000 years old, and his reply was, "Yes; and if you were to add six other noughts to those figures they would still not be noughty enough." The immense antiquity of man said the speaker, may be considered as proved, though the number of noughts may never be established. "But how slow must have been his development and for what a length of time must he have been engaged in a doubtful conflict with other terrestrial inhabitants. His lordship over the animal kingdom was doubtless established after a long and difficult warfare that prevented the rapid increase of population. The slowness of increase among men in these hidden ages, must have kept pace with the slow development of their faculties. But many strange questions arise in connection with the inquiry as to how man could have existed for so long period on the earth, without over-populating it. At the present day, we see races completely dying out to make room for new-comers. How many races may have died out in this manner, and how many, if the world lasts and man multiplies and otherwise makes progress must still die out, before "that great race that is to be" shall make its appearance.

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AN interesting discussion followed the reading of a paper on, "The National Standard of Education," by Mrs. Grey. Sir Willoughby Jones alluding to the fastness and frivolity of the girl of the period, accounted for the sad estate into which modern girldom has fallen by the character of the literature on which they are so largely nourished. "The repulsive garbage of modern fiction with "which the houses of England are flooded is, perhaps, the main "cause of the frivolity, love of dress, extravagance, and what I may "call the fastness of the girls of the present day. Modern fiction "is the greatest curse of this nation." This heavy double onslaught on modern girls and modern fiction, delighted the audience immensely, and we observe that the old-fashioned notion that modest ladies should not join in the clapping of hands in a public meeting, was not allowed to interfere with the heartiness of the

applause. We are of course bound to suppose that the smiles and clapping of hands came from an audience, from whose pure consciences the arrow of the accuser glanced off into space. They must have felt that they were not girls but ladies, and that the charge of frivolity and extravagance did *not* apply to them. Otherwise there ought to have been crimson cheeks and drooping of heads, instead of enthusiastic clapping of gloved hands. But we suspect there was a dash of insincerity in this vigorous reprover of sin. Isaiah never hit harder against the ladies of Jerusalem but there was an earnestness in his denunciations which elicited something different from smiles and clapping of hands.

Sir Willougby Jones was only half in earnest, and if his remarks had really caused confusion of face to his fair hearers, would doubtless have been heartily sorry they were uttered. There was some truth in his accusation, but it was so far exaggerated as to fall quite ineffectual, and lie open to the complete contradiction of succeeding speakers. Lord Aberdare denied that modern literature is of the character ascribed to it, and Miss Becker rebutted the charge of frivolity which she said was absolutely untrue, if brought against women as a class. Men, she said, seek to make a reputation for wisdom by calling girls frivolous, but "instead "of continually sneering at our so-called frivolity and folly, it would "be more manly and sensible to give us the strong right hand of "help towards something better." We trust Sir Willoughby smiled and clapped *his* hands at this keen retort.

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HAD Sir Willoughby expressed himself in more measured language, his remarks would have done good. But a serious question arises as to whether literature has injured ladies, or ladies literature. For much of the garbage of modern fiction is produced by female writers. A glance at the pages of our literary periodicals is sufficient to show that a large, if not the larger, share is so produced. There are a few female names that are an honour to our literature, but the majority of our works of fiction by lady authors are very sorry stuff indeed, and in not a few of them the sentiment and morality are exceedingly flimsy and far from pure. And even while we have the greatest, admiration for the works of Charlotte Bronte and George Elliot, there is no doubt that one great effect of their writings has been to deal a blow at much of the convential fencing that was wont to protect ladies, as divinity is said to hedge a king. That the result will be beneficial in the long run is nevertheless certain but every revelution is attended with abuses, and the emanciption of women from so many of the old-fashioned restrictions, is no exception to the rule.

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"NOWHERE does the truth of the existence of hell and eternal torments for the damned, shine more resplendent than in the pages of the Bible." We take this sentence from the columns of a Catholic contemporary as itself of too shining a character to be left unnoticed. It is followed by the well-known quotation from Isaiah about the "devouring fire" and the "everlasting burnings" which gives occasion for the writer to remark that in contradistinction to many modern prophets, the voice of Isaiah is heard "proclaiming God's immutable truth in all its glorious fulness." Such writings leave on the reader the impression that the writer exults in the belief of eternal torments for the lost? We cannot suppose such to be his state of mind, for though we have heard preachers teach that at the day of judgment the saved will be able to praise God for consigning to endless anguish even their own lost relatives, we have seldom met any who had acquired such strength of mind in this life. Most believers who receive the doctrine, receive it with trembling.

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ATTENTION has from time to time been called in our columns to the attitude of the Romish Church on the subject of marriage. Mr. Gladstone in the preface to the collected issue of his recent tracts, illustrates his statements by a case in point:—

"More than thirty years ago X., a male British subject, was married to Y., in a foreign country, but under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, by the chaplain of the British Legation, in the house and in the presence of the British Minister. Both professed the religion of the English Church. They lived together for more than a quarter of a century; and a family, the issue of the marriage, grew up to maturity. In the later years of this union, the husband formed an adulterous connection with a foreign woman. After a period of much patience on the part of the wife, a separation took place. In a short time he joined the Church of Rome; and, about four years ago, under the authority of certain Roman ecclesiastics, and in an English Roman Catholic Chapel, he went through the form of marriage with his partner in guilt. He was subsequently informed by a higher functionary, that he must obtain a judgment from Rome. He made application accordingly, and the judgment given was, that the original marriage was null, and that the second so-called marriage, so far as appeared, was valid, In the meantime, the injured wife had applied to a Court for the judicial establishment of her position. She was duly declared to be the lawful wife, and the bigamous husband admitted that she was such according to British law. Within the jurisdiction of that law, he had taken his paramour to his paternal estate in —— shire, and had designated and caused her to be addressed there, as his lawful wife; to the great scandal of the neighbours, who were well acquainted with the true wife. He likewise entered his spurious offspring, born since the pretended marriage, as legitimate; and a witness of position and character on the spot asserts that the woman received visits, and the most marked and open countenance, at the husband's seat, from Roman Catholic priests and Sisters of Charity. If there be those who doubt the allegations I have made, I have only to state that Cardinal Manning is sufficiently cognisant of the case, and will best know whether he can contradict them. Other Roman prelates are, I believe, in the same condition; but I do not wish unnecessarily to localise or identify the narrative."

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A CURIOUS literary discussion has been going on at home concerning the "speech of some dozen or sixteen lines" which Hamlet proposed to insert in the play about to be acted before the Court, and which were intended to "catch the conscience of the king." An attempt has been made to indentify them. Professor Seeley pleads strongly for the lines beginning, "Purpose is but the slave of memory," chiefly on the ground that they represent well the character and sentiments of Hamlet. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke in their *Illustrated Shakespeare* have expressed the same view. Against this opinion, very conclusive arguments have been advanced by Mr. Malleson in a paper published by the New Shakspeare Society. Hamlet's intention was to "catch the conscience of the king" by a representation of his guilt, and so to obtain complete evidence of the truth of the ghost's revelations. But the speech pitched upon by Professor Seeley contains nothing but a lot of maxims which, though they have a bearing on the conduct of the queen, contain no home-thrust at the king. Also he argues that Hamlet in his advice to the player, counsels him to observe temperance of action even in the "torrent, tempest, and as I may say, the whirlwind of your passion," whereas there is not a line in the speech adopted by Professor Seeley, that rises above the height of a moral maxim. So far Mr. Malleson has certainly the best of the argument. But when he proceeds to point out the speech which he believes to have been inserted by Hamlet, we are inclined to think that he gives the truth but not the whole truth. He declares in favour of the six lines, beginning "Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time agreeing" with which the play breaks off, or rather is broken off by the excitement of Hamlet and the abrupt departure of the conscience-stricken king. Professor Seeley's weak objection that the speech must contain the proposed "dozen or sixteen lines" is sufficiently met by the supposition that the speech was not concluded. It seems to us however, that the critics are wasting their powers, and that the whole play, though cast by Shakespeare in the mould of those he wished to imitate, is meant to bear throughout the marks of Hamlet's touch. It might even be argued with better reason that the whole was set down by Hamlet for the players, than that any six or sixteen lines can be identified as his. It was after he had asked the players to play the murder of Gonzago, that he expressed his intention of making them "play something like the murder of my father, before mine uncle." And after it was over he asks Horatio, if what he had done would not "get me a fellowship in a cry of players, Sir." This, we think, indicates that he had done more than insert a few lines at the close of the play. The whole is brief enough to have been learned by the players in the course of a day, and if we can conclude anything on the subject at all, we should say that the whole was either composed, or modified throughout, by Hamlet.

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PERE HYACINTHE affirms that between the Ultramontane party, the Radicals, and the Christian Catholics, there is a profound misunderstanding of the word Church. "The first two take it in a human sense: we interpret it in its Divine. For them it means first of all, forms; for us it means above all, spirit. The Church of Christ, become the Church of forms, will be nothing less than an immense Pharisaism, more or less disguised under false Evangelical colours. And whether the guardian of this Pharisaism resides in the Vatican or in a bureau of public worship

whether its regulations are elaborated in a Council of bishops or in a Legislature of unbelievers, the Œcumenical corpse or the national, will be nothing more than a dead body, for the Spirit of Christ will have gone out of it." Episcopacy, adds the Father, though attacked by Protestantism in the name of liberty, and by Ultramontanism, in the name of authority, has been the safeguard of faith for them both. It protects the Church from infidelity and anarchy on the one hand, and on the other from *coups d'etat* and revolution. "I speak of a really Catholic episcopacy, which "neither abdicates in favour of a Pope, nor of a false religious "democracy. The episcopacy of the present day is divided into "three great fragments—that of the Roman Catholic Church, the "Greek Catholic Church, and the Anglo-American Episcopal Church. "The Council of the Vatican has widened the breach that separated "these fragments into a gulf; but the decree's of that Council will "not stand, and once again as of old, God will bring light out of "darkness, and good out of evil."

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In a recent article on the *Modern Indigenous Literature of British India* in the *Calcutta Review*, we find references to certain books lately issued from the native presses of Bengal, particularly of Calcutta and Dacca, which are described as containing "much that is indecent," "songs disgustingly obscene," "most indecent and immoral poetical effusions," and "an obscene drama." One book which is "obscene from beginning to end," consists of a thousand copies in Bengali, and another even worse of two thousand copies. Similar charges are made against other books in the list published quarterly in the local official Gazette. Not long ago, we had under the windows of our drawing-room a man nearly nude, chanting at the top of his voice in Bengalee the most obscene songs, apparently for the mere purpose of outraging the men and women bathing in the public tank, or passing along the street. And yet we profess to have in Calcutta a society for the suppression of obscenity; and a censor of the press in the interests of public morality. It is well known also, that something very like what would be regarded as treason in other countries, is being published in the vernacular languages, in the shape of dramas, song, and newspaper articles. How is it that we never hear of a prosecution for such publications?

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The censorship of the press has been carried to greater lengths by the Church of Rome, than by any other power, ancient or modern. The *Indices Expurgatorii* of Rome drawn up from time to time by Papal authority, specifying the books or passages therein which are condemned, and to be suppressed, expunged or altered are not made public. These Indices are guarded as carefully as the Freemason's oath, being intended for those only by whom they are required for the execution of their provisions. Under these Indices many standard works in theology and especially of the Christian Fathers have been published with the condemned passages left out while no notice of the fact is ever given to the reader. The publication of the Indices would of course destroy their *raison d'etré*. Whatever copies have made their way to the public, have done so through the instrumentality of those who have been anxious to discredit them and their authors. Of course the censorship of these Indices is dishonest, and the works of the great dead are mutilated and changed to suit the views of Rome, and then published to the world as the *bonâ fide* opinions of the authors whose names they bear. Full copies of these Indices would be of incalculable value, as pointing out the special passages in Roman Catholic authors and in the Christian Fathers which have been suppressed.

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Besides these *Indices Expurgatorii* which are seldom accessible to the public in their original editions, there are also *Indices Prohibitorii*, or *Indices Librorum Prohibitorum*, containing, among other matter, catalogues of books that are wholly prohibited, and lists of authors all whose works are condemned. These are are more or less accessible. We have two copies now before us. One of them, that of Sixtus the Fifth, is almost as rare as an *Index Expurgatorius*. Not a copy of it, we believe, can be bought at Rome, and though a new edition, including the latest condemned publications, is published by almost every Pope, the work is not so accessible as the Roman Catholic correspondent of a contemporary would lead his readers to suppose. So ignorant are the laity of these books in countries where their provisions cannot be enforced, that they are disposed to question their existence altogether. It is impossible to get them in India, and difficult to get a copy even in Ireland. The cause of this may be learned from what was stated by Sir Robert H. Inglis in the House of Commons: "The volume which I hold in my hand, the *Index* "*Librorum Prohibitorum* contains a list of the books which are at "*this time* proscribed in the Church of Rome, under the penalties "of the inquisition. It was printed at Rome by authority in 1819, "and I bought it there in the college, I think, *de Propaganda* in "1821. The first book in this great catalogue of books which are "taken from the faithful everywhere, and are given up to the "Inquisition is *Bacon de Augmentis Scientiarum*." The Bible in *all* vernacular languages without any distinction, Protestant or Catholic: Burnet, Milton, Goldsmith, Hallam, Addison, Young, Hume, Locke, Robertson, have all been put upon the Index and the possessing or reading any of these is authoritatively declared to be deadly sin, entailing excommunication. On these Indices we find the greater part of the writings of the good and wise of every age and country. Not only could a good library be formed from the books thus condemned, but an almost *perfect* one, perfect indeed for all purposes of utility. As with many other matters, the abuse of the censorship makes those who love freedom of thought, look askance at almost any interference with the press that can be proposed. Certainly, there is much in India that *primâ facie* would justify its imposition. At all events there should be sufficient oversight to secure the suppression of indecency and the punishment of its authors; while even this appears to be lacking in this city.

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In commenting on the Indian Budget, the *Times* insists that the increase in the loss on Exchange, which now amounts to more than a million, requires explanation urgently, and says that it should be considered in connection with "that transaction on which the "Indian administration plumes itself with so much satisfaction—"the raising of a loan of £2,500,000 in Calcutta in June last." The Government evidently thinks that nothing could be better than the terms on which this loan was raised; but the *Times* rightly insists that the question is not whether the rate at which it was floated was good at Calcutta, but whether better terms could not have been obtained in London, and then comes the second question, whether raising the loan in London would not have saved the cost of remitting the same sum from India to England. "The average "rate of interest is so much less in Lombard Street than in the "bazaars that we are arrant disbelievers in the economic advantage "of the process which the Indian Government announce their "intention of consistently repeating. The supposed political "benefits of borrowing money in India, so far as they are not "chimerical, are, in any case, too dearly bought."

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A contemporary says that the Government of India has expressed a desire to be furnished with the following information concerning the production of Cotton in Bengal:—(1) Total area under cultivation in acres in each district: (2) species cultivated. (3) sowing time. (4) gathering time. (5) total out-turn of each district of cleaned cotton. (6) quantity of seed required per acre. (7) average outturn of cleaned cotton per acre. (8) average selling price of cleaned cotton. (9) total estimated value of the crop. (10) total quantity exported from each district. (11) total value of exported cotton. In view of supplying this information, the Bengal Government, we are told, have addressed a circular to all Commissioners to submit this information in the form of a tabular statement at the close of the current year, 1875-76, for the first time. Our contemporary must have been misinformed, the whole of this information having been obtained in tabular form for 1873-74 long since.

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It is equally satisfactory and strange, to find such writing as the following in the *Bombay Gazette*. "It is notorious that from the value of the produce exported from India about thirteen millions sterling must be deducted, as the sum payable every year in England for the cost of Indian administration, before any return in the from of bullion is made to this country. In other words, the demands of the Government reduce by thirteen millions a year the amount to be paid to India in satisfaction of her natural claim to receive the value of her exports. There is so much less money to be remitted to India; the demand for means of remittance is consequently decreased in a corresponding degree; and the fall in the exchangeable value of the rupee is accelerated beyond the rate at which it would proceed in the ordinary course of commerce. But ten years ago, the effect on exchange of the Government of India's home expenses was wholly counterbalanced and effaced by the regular importation into India of nearly an equivalent amount of English capital for the construction of railways and other public works. The railway companies, instead

of directly trasmitting their capital to India, paid it into the Indian Treasury at Home, receiving credit out here for the amount so paid in; and in this way the Home charges ceased for many years to have any appreciable effect on exchange. But since the practice of constructing Indian railways with capital borrowed in England was discontinued, the consequences of the annual drain of money from India to pay the Home charges have been felt in their full force." A very few years ago, all this was absolutely denied by our contemporary in the most positive manner.

MR. STEVENS.

IN some respects, we probably have the most feeble Government at this moment, that India has seen for a long time. It is feeble to the verge of cowardliness. Every one remembers the main facts of the Stevens case. The Calcutta community, considerably excited concerning the Meares case, conceived a strong belief that Mr. Stevens was innocent of the murder charged upon him, and was simply the victim of a conspiracy on the part of the coolies on the estate and of the local police. We do not venture to say who was to blame for it, though we have our opinion upon the point, but the case was placed before the Court in such a shape, and upon evidence so grostesque and conflicting, that a very natural feeling of indignation arose in the community that any man should have been dragged down from a distant province like Assam, to answer to such evidence before a jury at all. The feeling was so strong, that the Government after some delay deputed a commission consisting of Mr. Frank Cockerell, and Mr. Hem Chunder Ker (one of the ablest of the native Magistrates of Bengal) to investigate the history of the case upon the spot. It is now nine or ten months since these gentlemen made their report; and in answer to the call repeatedly made for it in the *Friend of India*, the public is at last favored with a semi-official paragraph on the subject in the *Pioneer*, introduced by certain remarks of its own that ought not to pass without notice. The writer begins thus:—

"An innocent man committed for trial for murder, even though he may be acquitted by the higher court, cannot be expected to forget the circumstance very quickly, nor to forgive the magistrate who, however honestly, made so disagreeable a mistake, nor can his friends fairly be asked to put the whole affair lightly aside, and beg the police to accept their assurances of unalterable regard."

There will not be much difference of opinion we think as to that; and the reader would suppose from such an introduction that the case against Mr. Stevens had proved to be one of this nature. Now we have not seen the report, but there is very strong ground for believing, that instead of shewing Mr. Stevens to have been the victim of a conspiracy, the Commissioners have no doubt that the unfortunate man Habiram was really murdered by some one or other; and that whether Stevens was the murderer or not; there is no room for charging the people on the factory with having trumped up the charge against him, nor the police with having lent themselves to the conspiracy. Indeed all this is allowed in the paragraph communicated to the journal, as the reader will see. For it runs thus:—

"It has been finally determined that no evidence discloses any conspiracy by the factory servants, or by Habiram's family to accuse innocent persons. Nor was the accusation the result of a plot on the part of the police. Indeed, Mr. Cockerell seems to have thought that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused persons, which justified the local authorities in the course they took."

The result of this special enquiry therefore upon the spot, instituted by the Government to allay the public disquiet, is to show that murder or manslaughter was really committed by some one upon the wretched Habiram; and that whoever the guilty man was, there was certainly no conspiracy to fix the crime on Mr. Stevens either on the part of the witnesses or the police. But the Government has not the courage to tell the world so, because a subscription has been got up for Mr. Stevens; and the Landholders' Association would be grievously disappointed at the disclosure. It is hard to say which is the more cowardly of the two: the Government speaking for itself, or the *Pioneer* speaking for it. Thus the former says apologetically:—

"We can understand that the papers are not quite satisfactory to the Association, and that their publication will hardly appease the sore feeling which seems unfortunately to impair the relations of the planters and magistrates in Assam * * * Anyhow, it is impossible to make out now what really occurred, according to the conclusion at which the Government arrives at Mr. Cockerell's instigation, (*sic*) and this is said to have been due to want of vigor and intelligence on the part of the local authorities at the time; so the police and the magistrates come in for a certain amount of censure but not by any means for the crushing retribution the planters would no doubt like to see inflicted. There are, however, to be separate orders on the conduct of the magistrates and police, and in this way the planters may eventually get satisfaction to some extent."

It is impossible to repress the indignation which the attitude assumed in this paragraph calls for. The planters are powerful, and can make themselves heard, and have the lawyers behind them, while the murdered man belongs to a class of which the Government has no fear whatever. It is not the miscarriage of justice that the Government deplores, or that a man has been murdered and his murderer not been found. What the Government deplores is that it is unable to convict its own magistracy and police of having conspired with the coolies to charge the murder upon Mr. Stevens! It has done all it could in the matter, and "the police and magistrates are to come in for a certain "amount of censure which will, it is hoped, give the planters "satisfaction to some extent, though the crushing retribution" which they wanted is impossible: because there really was a murder by *some* one, and there really was not a conspiracy by *any* one. The Planters, we take leave to say, are *Englishmen* and do not want this sort of thing from the Government; they will feel as humiliated on reading it as ourselves. It is hard to say whether we are to ascribe to the Government, or to our contemporary, the final words of the article. The reader should look at them attentively:—

"The treatment of Mr. Stevens, whom we have no reason to look upon otherwise than as innocent and deeply wronged, is a subject which the Government cannot but have witnessed upon (*sic*) with profound regret, not merely in the general interests of just administration, but on many other grounds as well."

We are here assured that the Government looks upon Mr. Stevens as innocent and as deeply wronged, and views the treatment he received with profound regret; not merely "in the interests of just administration, but on many other grounds." Now let the *Pioneer* itself state the facts:—

Our readers will remember that Mr. Stevens, the assistant manager of an Assam tea-garden, was committed for trial in the early part of last year on a charge of murdering a factory servant about the same time that public feeling was very much inflamed in reference to the deplorable Meares case. At the High Court in Calcutta, however, Mr. Stevens was acquitted very emphatically, as the jury refrained even from hearing the defence. They held that the charge broke down by reason of the inherent weakness of the evidence for the prosecution. Under these circumstances it is more than probable that the Government would spontaneously have instituted an inquiry into the way in which the charge arose. But the Landowners and Commercial Association, without waiting for this, pressed for a special investigation, and finally Mr. F. R. Cockerell, C. S., was appointed by Government to look into the whole case. The subject is sufficiently interesting to warrant in us recapitulating the facts as brought out, we believe, in Mr. Cockerell's report, and a subsequent resolution by the Government of India. The murdered man was a native named Habiram. Mr. Williamson, the manager of the factory on which he was employed, lent him a gun to enable him to shoot game. Afterwards Mr. Stevens, the assistant manager, demanded this gun back; Habiram refused to give it up except to Mr Williamson. A dispute ensued; Habiram was at the factory on the 10th of April; four or five days afterwards his body was found in a jungle; and on strength of these coincidences, coupled with native evidence afterwards alleged to have been the result of a conspiracy, Mr. Stevens was committed for murder.

And here the journalist stops dead. But the native witnesses declared that "the dispute," as our contemporary euphemistically terms it, brought on a violent quarrel in the verandah of the factory, and upon the man's refusal to give up the gun Mr. Stevens struck him repeatedly over the head with a ruler and that the man was killed then and there. And although there is no reason to believe that this story was concocted either by the coolies or the police, but every reason to believe that the man met his death *generally* under the circumstances stated, in other words that Mr. Stevens killed him in a passion without intending so to do, we are to treat him as "deeply wronged" and "as innocent" and as deserving of sympathy; and our own magistrates worthy of something short only of "crushing retribution," that they cannot make native testimony other than it always is—a tissue of absurdities with a clew of truth running through it nevertheless. The truth is our forms of justice are unsuited to the country, and we should deserve to be despised by our readers if we concealed from them our own belief in this case. The attitude of the Government towards it is as cowardly as that of its exponent. It appears to be afraid to publish the report of its own Commissioners, because

it knows the report will be distasteful to the dominant class to which it is anxious to give "some satisfaction!" Alas!

COLONIZATION.

The Central Provinces.

It is admitted that on the most favourable view, the Central Provinces are but scantily populated, and that their development is greatly retarded because of this. Now although reasons have been adduced by us for questioning the remedy proposed by the Chief Commissioner, and although not even an approximate solution of the emigration question has we fear been arrived at therein, there are certain checks on the increase of population in the Provinces which if removed, would lead to a rapid increase of the people. One or two of these checks we now propose to notice. The most serious of them, is the very large emigration that has been going on for six or seven years past. The census of 1872 showed that the district of Bhundara had lost in five years, upwards of 40,000 souls out of a total population of 6,08,000; the Jabulpore district had lost upwards of 70,000 out of a total population of 5,99,000; the Seoni district some 14,000 persons out of a population of 4,21,000. And although the districts of Nursingpore and Hoshangabad had gained 16,000, the gain was more than counterbalanced by the heavy loss in Jabulpore. In the latter district, the famine of 1869 is credited with a great part of the loss, but it is well known that the mortality among the famine-stricken immigrants from Rewa, and other native States, attracted by the district relief works, was very great. Now it can scarcely be maintained that the famine of 1869, not only swept off the natural annual increment of 600,000 people during five years, but 70,000 more in addition to that, and it is certain that there must have been emigration to other districts or States. In the case of Bhundara, this emigration has the Berars for its destination; and it extends not only to Bhundara but to the Chanda and Nagpore districts, and the Kuttingee tahsil of Balaghat. In the administration report of the Berars for 1872-73, it was estimated that since 1863 upwards of 54,000 persons had emigrated into the Berars from the Central Provinces, of whom less than 10,000 had returned. And there is no reason to suppose that the tide has been stemmed. Other smaller streams flowed from Nimar into the Gwalior territory, and from the Chanda and the upper Godavery districts into the Nizam's country but they are trifling and need not be considered. Such losses on so small a population are most serious, and before any immigration scheme is broached, it is desirable that the true causes of this emigration should be discovered and a remedy applied. Well; we wan to know whether the district authorities possess any reliable data as to the causes that produce it? A scheme of immigration such as has been discussed, sinks into insignificance by the side of this enormous emigration; an emigration which might attack the new colonies as well as the old inhabitants of the Provinces. It is clear that the Chief Commissioner should first of all grapple with this question, before he attempts to found colonies. Until this exodus is recognised, it is useless to discuss such schemes as the present. The case of the Bhundara district is most striking. It adjoins Raipur, a district upwards of 11,000 square miles in area, of which only 4,000 square miles are unculturable with about 3,500 miles cultivated: a district with the very light assessment of 7·11 annas per acre only, and possessing some of the richest land in India. Why is it then, that the Bhundara ryots instead of emigrating into the Raipur district, prefer to travel 100 or 150 miles to the Berars? Why do they emigrate at all? Is the land assessment too heavy? It would appear not; for enquiry is said to have led to a very trifling reduction over the whole district. Are our land tenures unsuited to the people? Or is the action of our Civil Courts, and of the sale law relating to land, oppresive? If not, what gives rise to the exodus, and what remedies does the Chief Commissioner propose? The following are the views of the Commissioner of Berar on the subjec, an officer who has served both as a Settlement and as a district officer. (Administration Report for 1874 page 106) "I have "heard it alleged that the main cause of the immigration from "the Central Provinces into Woon, is that our rent rates "are so much lower than those across the Warda. In the first "place, I doubt whether they are lower; and in the second I "do not think that the rent affects the question at all. It "*is that the position of nine-tenths of the agriculturists.* "*in the Central Provinces is that of tenant-at-will*, who, "is at the mercy of the malguzar; while the moment a man "steps into Berar and engages a field, he becomes proprie- "tor of the field in every sense of the term. So long as he "pays the revenue, he can let, mortgage, or sell his land. There "is no private landlord between him and the Government "Unless he default, his possession can never be dis- "turbed, and yet if it pleases him, he can at the close "of any year, relinquish his holding. There can be no com- "parison between a tenant-at-will in these provinces and the "status of a man who engages for a Berar field. This, I "believe, to be the main cause, though it is possible that our "low rates for land in Woon, may and do tempt people to occu- "py it." Whatever be the cause, the effect is indisputable; and until the Chief Commissioner and the district officers recognise the necessity (1) of ascertaining the ebb and flow of population in the Provinces, with as great accuracy as possible; (2) of investigating the causes; and of removing them, any scheme for colonising the waste will merely subsidise men to become immigrants who will in time emigrate to the neighbouring provinces. If the present emigration can be checked, there need be no fear regarding the colonization of the waste. The causes which induce the people to emigrate being removed, a reflex movement will set in, and the present resources of the Provinces will be rapidly developed.

A minor check to population, is no doubt the mortality from preventible diseases, small pox especially. In the six years from 1869 to 1874 this disease carried off upwards of 45,000 persons out of a population under registration never more than 7½ millions. The people are not opposed to vaccination. It is admitted that in the majority of cases, a little management overcomes their scruples and in districts so dissimilar as Saugor and Seonee, Chindwarra and Sumbulpore, in which vaccination has been steadily pushed for several years' the total number of deaths from small pox from 1871 to 1874, inclusive was but 189; 115; 213 and 61 respectively. These figures speak for themselves, and show how largely the mortality might be reduced, were a *general* scheme of vaccine introduced. Little has been done to carry out systematic vaccine throughout the Provinces, and what has been done has been inadequate to existing requirements It would give a better return to expend Rs. 20,000 for five years on vaccination, than a lakh of rupees on the Charwa Jungle Colonization scheme; and the idea is commended to the Administration.

The important conclusion of the whole matter is this, that Sir Richard Temple's settlement is proving a disastrous failure. The errors committed in it were long since pointed out in the *Indian Economist*, and the results are disclosing themselves daily. The settlement has given the land over in perpetuity to the class of mushroom landlords into which Sir Richard Temple converted the malgoozars of the province. The error was stupendous, and it is proving fatal to the province. The cultivators are surrounded by districts in which tenants-at-will are unknown. Why then should the ryot deliberately make himself a serf, when he is invited to become a peasant proprietor. The ephemeral reputation which Sir Richard gained for his settlement operations is already dead, and a very brief space of time will pass over us before the land settlement of the Central Provinces will become a bye word in the country, for the fatuity of its course. It is the real cause of the emigration now going on therefrom; and as to peopling the provinces by immigrants from the North-West, the sooner the delusion is abandoned the better. We shall yet have to undo the settlement made by Sir Richard in violation of all modern principles, and get rid of the Malgoozar in the best way we can.

THE CHUAR REBELLION OF 1799.

A YEAR or two ago, the settlement officer of Midnapore submitted to the local Government an interesting note on what he designated the Chuar Rebellion of 1799. Mr. Price somewhat exaggerates perhaps the disturbances he has described so vividly, when he speaks of them as a rebellion, for Mr. Strachey, the magistrate of the district, in reviewing its condition a year or two afterwards, (1802) speaks of the same disturbances as follows:—"Two years ago a considerable part of this district, almost the "whole of the jungle mehals, was overrun by Chuars, who plundered "and burnt several entire pergunnahs, and committed murders daily. "These Chuars must have amounted on muster to some thousands, "and I do not recollect that half a dozen of them were brought to "justice."* Mr. Price probably never saw the very valuable report of Mr. Strachey, from which this extract is made; but he has rightly described the disturbances as an attempt on the part of the paiks and their sirdars to revenge the resumption of their jaghir lands by the government, if not to compel a restoration of them. We observe, however, that while in Mr. Strachey's report the term *Chuar* seems simply to signify thief, Mr. Price uses it to signify a distinct tribe; spelling the word with a capital initial letter, and speaking of their incursions as an invasion from the neighbouring Mahratta jungle mehals. Thus he says—"It may be that "the incursions of Chuars in this year were owing only to those "periodical outbursts of crime and lawlessness to which all wild "tribes are subject. I think I have the best grounds for believing "that the order for the resumption of the paik jaghir lands in "the zemindaree of the Ranee of Midnapore, promulgated several "years before, and carried out to some extent later, to the extreme "dissatisfaction of both zemindars and paiks, gave a decided "impetus to the movement by enlisting on the side of the Chuars "a large body of discontented and starving paiks, who saw no "other means of gaining a livelihood than by entering upon a "career of rapine and pillage."

The word "Chuyar" so far as we have been able to trace it, seems to come through the Hindi language, in which it is spelt (cho'ar) and means a mountain robber, a mountaineer and out-law. Chouhar is an adjective and means stout, robust, bold, "Choar" and choutiar are in all probability derived from the same root, whatever it may be. There is a Sanscrit root *viz*, "choor" which means to rob, to steal; and the personal noun derived from it, is "chora" or "choura" which means a "thief" a "robber," and it may not be unreasonable to trace the *Hindi* "choar" to this root. That "cho'ar" is a Hindi word and means a mountain robber, &c., we have the authority of Shakespere, the oriental professor at the late Hon'ble East India Company's Military Seminary. But H. H. Wilson, M. A., in his glossary of judicial and revenue terms, seems to give a Bengali origin to the word, spells it as "choar" and states that it means the name of a tribe of mountainers inhabiting the mountains bordering Bengal on the west, in Revegarh and the neighbouring districts. At present, however, the word signifies a *savage* and is used in that sense in the Hindi and the cognate Bengalee. We doubt if the word has never been used to designate any particular or distinct tribe of people, such as the Sonthals, the Coles, the Bheels, &c. &c. "Chuyar" is a generic term, and comprises all those and other savage tribes.

To return:—writing in 1802, Mr. Strachey says: "The means taken to restore tranquility were very simple, and I am confident the only ones which could have succeeded. They were merely investing the jungle zemindars with regular authority to preserve the peace in their respective estates; and it is certain that the Chuars are for the most part at present in the service of zemindars, and execute their trust of guards with fidelity and effect." The truth is we had unwisely attempted to introduce a new system of police throughout the country, and had resumed in 1793 the *paikan* lands which had been set apart from time immemorial probably, for the maintenance of the indigenous police of the district. The Council at Calcutta, when these disturbances came to a head blamed the Board of Revenue for "the very injudicious system of conduct pursued by the Board in the management of the paikan lands;" while the Board, with more justice, laid the blame on the stringent and precise orders of the Council, as Mr. Price shows. The Board further explained that the assessment of the resumed paikan lands was very moderate; that the paiks were actually left in possession; and it was only their connection with the police that was done away with. "The zemindars received 10 per cent. on "the amount of the new assessment. Though the disturbances "originated with paiks, still there could be no doubt that they had "associated with them a number of professed hill-robbers, who were "formerly kept in check by these very paiks, who were minutely "acquainted with their haunts and their habits. It was recommended that the paiks should be reinstated at the original quit-rent "paid by them for their lands, and that in the jungle mehals the "police should be made over to the zemindars, who should be made "responsible for the peace of the country." This seems to have been done, when the disturbances ceased. Midnapore remained the theatre, however, of terrible suffering from dacoities, the disclosure concerning which in the reports of the time are almost incredible.

The assessment upon the land under the decennial settlement was the root of the evil and was no doubt oppressive. Mr. Price speaks of it as follows:—"A consideration of the foregoing notes serves to correct a very mistaken notion regarding the nature of the decennial settlement—at least so far as Midnapore is concerned—which I confess I had hitherto entertained, and which perhaps others also have laboured under. It was my impression that the assessment of that settlement bore so lightly on the land, that not only was there committed a wanton sacrifice of the interests of Government, but the landholders and others acquiesced with the greatest alacrity in the very indulgent terms held out to them. Whatever may have resulted in the present day as the relation of that assessment to the existing capabilities of the land, whether from the gradual yet steady depreciation of silver, or from extension of cultivation owing to the greater security of life and property under which we now live, there can be no doubt that in 1799 the assessment on the land was by no means light, and it required in some instances the very greatest exertions on the part of the revenue authorities to induce the landholders to accept the terms of decennial settlement, even after they had been considerably modified in their favour. It was only in the jungle mehals that the assessment, compared with the area settled, could be considered insufficient; but the landholders in that part of the country held their tenure under peculiar conditions; cultivation also had made but small advances, and it was intended that the land-tax should be light, in consideration of the liability of the zemindars to perform certain functions from which their brethren in other parts of the country were exempted."

The assessments of 1789 were we believe heavy throughout the province generally, and as early as 1802 we find Mr. Strachey speaking of the zemindars of Midnapore, as "ruined and destroyed."—"The men of opulence now are the Hindoo maha-"juns and banians of Calcutta, and they are all men of yes-"terday. The greatest men formerly were the Mussulman "rulers, whose places we have taken, and the Hindoo zemindars. "These two classes are now ruined and destroyed. The natives "mostly looked up to are our amlah and our domestics. These "are courted and respected: they necessarily must be the channel "through which every suitor and every candidate looks up for "redress and preferment." It would have been strange if in these circumstances Midnapore had not become the scene of the disorder which Mr. Price describes as the Chuar Rebellion.

* *Appendix, 5th Report, 1812,* page 94, Higginbotham's reprint.

THE TWO NEWMANS.

IF anything should make men tolerant of the differences of merely intellectual views of religious truth, it is the history that has been respectively given to our times by the two remarkable men who bear the name of Newman, and of the mental processes by which the one has become a father of the oratory of St. Philip Neri, and the other the sceptical professor of the London University. Each brother has given us an autobiography of his religious life: and he must be a bold man who doubts the sincerity of either. The extraordinary fact remains—that two boys who were born in the same family, and sat in the same village school, who were both marked by the same intellectual force, and were graduates of the same ancient university, who grew up under precisely the same influences, and stranger than all else, were both subjects, at a very early age, of the great change of character, that Protestants and Romanists alike term "conversion,"—should have at last landed where they have:—the one a loved and honored father of the Roman Catholic Church, a devout believer in the Immaculate Conception, the Syllabus, the Infallibility of the Pope, and every other doctrine of the Church; the other, an open and avowed disbeliever in Christianity altogether. The mental history of these two now venerable men is the most interesting psychological study of the age. How difficult it is to conceive of the elder Newman hanging as a boy "upon the lips of Daniel Wilson" in St. John's Chapel at Islington, as he told the story of Scott's life and death. Or of the other brother

Francis, accompanying the saintly Groves as a missionary to Baghdad nearly half a century back. And yet we know that it was even so. The one has traced for us, in the *History of my Religious Opinions* and the other in *Phases of my Faith*, the stages of their mental progress to where they now respectively stand. The *History of my Religious Opinions* is to our own mind the most interesting book the age has produced: while the other, Francis Newman's *Phases of my Faith*, is the most painful. We have read the one again and again, and never tire of the story: the other we have read but once. We tried to read it a second time, and got half way through it but were obliged to stop: the strange tone of almost personal hostility to the Saviour that the writer breathes, making it too painful for us to proceed. We believe both brothers to have travelled wrong; but while we have the deepest sympathy with the one, we cannot even understand how the feeling that Francis Newman breathes could ever have arisen in his mind. Let us return to John Henry Newman.

"When I was fifteen (in the autumn of 1816,) a great change of thought took place in me. I fell under the influences of a definite Creed, and received into my intellect impressions of dogma, which, through God's mercy, have never been effaced or obscured. Above and beyond the conversations and sermons of the excellent man, long dead, the Rev. Walter Mayers, of Pembroke College, Oxford, who was the human means of this beginning of Divine faith in me was the effect of the books which he put into my hands, all of the school of Calvin. One of the first books I read was a work of Romaine's. I neither recollect the title nor the contents, except one doctrine, which of course I do not include among those which I believe to have come from a Divine source, viz. the doctrine of final perseverance. I received it at once, and believed that the inward conversion of which I was conscious (and of which I still am more certain than that I have hands and feet), would last into the next life, and that I was elected to eternal glory. I have no consciousness that this belief had any tendency whatever to lead me to be careless about pleasing God. I retained it till the age of twenty-one, when it gradually faded away; but I believe that it had some influence on my opinions, in the direction of those childish imaginations which I have already mentioned, viz., in isolating me from the objects which surrounded me, in confirming me in my mistrust of the reality of material phenomena, and making me rest in the thought of two and two only absolute and luminously self-evident beings, myself and my Creator;—for while I considered myself predestined to salvation, my mind did not dwell upon others, as fancying them simply passed over, not predestined to eternal death. I only thought of the mercy to myself.

"The detestable doctrine last mentioned is simply denied and abjured, unless my memory strangely deceives me, by the writer who made a deeper impression on my mind than any other, and to whom (humanly speaking) I almost owe my soul,—Thomas Scott of Aston Sandford. I so admired and delighted in his writings, that, when I was an under-graduate, I thought of making a visit to his parsonage, in order to see a man whom I so deeply revered. I hardly think I could have given up the idea of this expedition, even after I had taken my degree; for the news of his death in 1821 came upon me as a disappointment as well as a sorrow. I hung upon the lips of Daniel Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, as in two sermons at St. John's Chapel, he gave the history of Scott's life and death. I had been possessed of his "Force of Truth" and Essays from a boy; his Commentary I bought when I was an under-graduate. What, I suppose, will strike any reader of Scott's history and writings, is his bold unworldliness and vigorous independence of mind. He followed truth wherever it led him, beginning with Unitarianism, and ending in a zealous faith in the Holy Trinity. It was he who first planted deep in my mind that fundamental truth of religion."

Readers of Bishop Wilson's journal can hardly fail to have been struck, we think, with the constantly recurring references to Scott's Commentaries therein. If we remember rightly, it is recorded in the journal that the Bishop read the Commentary daily in his private devotions: and we have here the curious picture of the boy Newman, and of the aged Wilson, poring over the same book with the same pietistic delight. The one comes at last in mature manhood, to lay it aside: the other holds it fast in his dying hand in extreme old age. Which was right:—the one who had let it go, although "he almost owed his soul to it," or the other who held it still in his dying grasp? Had the one grown, and the other stood still? Did Newman forsake the living waters for broken cisterns that could hold none? It is a curious fact that Thomas Scott himself gave the world a history of his religious opinions in the *Force of Truth*, to which Newman refers in the extract we have quoted above. It is impossible, we think, for even the most cursory reader of these most interesting biographical notes not to be struck with the radical difference of method pursued by each. Scott buried himself in the Bible: Newman, on the other hand, in the Fathers. The result might, we think, have been predicted with certainty. Scott took up the Bible, and never laid it down; and the result was that wonderful Commentary, written in the midst of suffering and anguish almost beyond conception, that seems to breathe the very inspiration which it enforces with such simplicity and power over the conscience. It is a striking feature, on the other hand, of the formation of Newman's mind, that he seems to have laid down the Bible at Oxford, and never to have taken it up again. Fascinated by antiquity he buried himself in the Fathers and the controversies of the early Church, and this was the secret of all that followed. Tradition and the Church took the place that the Scriptures had formerly filled in his studies. The first impulse in this direction seems to have been given while he was still an under-graduate, and its history is thus narrated by himself:

"It was Dr. Hawkins who taught me to anticipate that, before many years were over, there would be an attack made upon the books and the canon of Scripture. I was brought to the same belief by the conversation of Mr. Blanco White, who also led me to have freer views on the subject of inspiration than were usual in the Church of England at the time. There is one other principle, which I gained from Dr. Hawkins, more directly bearing upon Catholicism, than any that I have mentioned; and that is the doctrine of Tradition. When I was an under-graduate, I heard him preach in the University pulpit his celebrated sermon on the subject, and recollect how long it appeared to me, though he was at that time a very striking preacher; but, when I read it and studied it as his gift, it made a most serious impression upon me. He does not go one step I think, beyond the high Anglican doctrine, nay he does not reach it; but he does his work thoroughly, and his view was in him original, and his subject was a novel one at the time. He lays down a proposition, self-evident as soon as stated, to those who have at all examined the structure of Scripture, viz., that the sacred text was never intended to teach doctrine, but only to prove it; and that if we would learn doctrine, we must have recourse to the formularies of the Church; for instance to the Catechism, and to the Creeds. He considers that, after learning from them the doctrines of Christianity, the inquirer must verify them by Scripture. This view, most true in its outline, most fruitful in its conquences, opened upon me a large field of thought. Dr. Whately held it too. One of its effects was to strike at the root of the principle on which the Bible Society was set up."

It is not too much to affirm that the direction thus given to Newman's mind was the key to all that followed in the English Church and in the conversions therefrom to Rome. The whole strength of the Church party rests upon the authority of antiquity—in other words Tradition. Rome openly stands upon it, and subordinates the Scriptures to its testimony, insisting that we must interpret them in the sense of antiquity. The High Church party is not so consistent. It is unwilling to acknowledge that the choice lies between Scripture and Tradition, and attempts to harmonize the two. But they are discordant, and will not harmonize. Newman saw this plainly, and cast in his lot with the Church. It is a striking fact in his writings that have come under our own observation that he seldom by any chance refers to Scripture. In the history of his religious opinions, you never find him withheld, or hindered, or perplexed, by what the Scriptures say on the question he is dealing with. It is antiquity and the Councils, and the Popes throughout. Could he have been seduced away from Oxford, and the atmosphere which he there breathed, to a parochial charge and the simple study of the Bible, the illusions with which antiquity had filled his mind would have faded from it, and he would to-day have been still a minister of the Anglican Church. The influences under which he fell were fostered by the peculiar circumstances of his position, until at last nothing but a miracle could have rescued him from the conclusions to which they pointed. He has himself unconsciously shown the whole process of his perversion, and it is too interesting to be curtailed.

"The long vacation of 1839 began early. There had been a great many visitors to Oxford from Easter to Commemoration; and Dr. Pusey's party had attracted attention more, I think, than in any former year. I had put away from me the controversy with Rome for more than two years. In my Parochial Sermons the subject had at no time been introduced: there had been nothing for two years, either in my Tracts or in the British Critic, of a polemical character. I was returning, for the vacation, to the course of read-

ing which I had many years before chosen as especially my own. I have no reason to suppose that the thought of Rome came across my mind at all. About the middle of June, I began to study and master the history of the Monophysites. I was absorbed in the doctrinal question. This was from about June 13th to August 30th. It was during this course of reading that for the first time a doubt came upon me of the tenableness of Anglicanism. I recollect on the 30th of July mentioning to a friend, whom I had accidentally met, how remarkable the history was; but by the end of August I was seriously alarmed. I have described in a former work how the history affected me.

"My stronghold was Antiquity; now here, in the middle of the fifth century, I found, as it seemed to me, Christendom of the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries reflected. I saw my face in that mirror, and I was a Monophysite. The Church of the *Via Media* was in the position of the Oriental communion, Rome was where she now is; and the Protestants were the Eutychians. Of all passages of history, since history has been, who would have thought of going to the sayings and doings of old Eutyches, that *delirus senex*, as (I think) Petavius calls him, and to the enormities of the unprincipled Dioscorus, in order to be converted to Rome!

"Now let it be simply understood, that I am not writing controversially, but with the one object of relating things as they happened to me in the course of my conversion. With this view I will quote a passage from the account, which I gave in 1850, of my reasonings and feelings in 1839: "It was difficult to make out how the Eutychians or Monophysites were heretics, unless Protestants and Anglicans were heretics also: difficult to find arguments against the Tridentine Fathers, which did not tell against the Fathers of Chalcedon; difficult to condemn the Popes of the sixteenth century, without condemning the Popes of the fifth. The drama of religion, and the combat of truth and error, were ever one and the same. The principles and proceedings of the Church now, were those of the Church then; the principles and proceedings of heretics then were those of Protestants now. I found it so,—almost fearfully; there was an awful similitude, more awful, because so silent and unimpassioned, between the dead records of the past and the feverish chronicle of the present. The shadow of the fifth century was on the sixteenth. It was like a spirit rising from the troubled waters of the old world, with the shape and lineaments of the new. The Church then, as now, might be called peremptory and stern, resolute, overbearing, and relentless; and heretics were shifting, changeable, reserved, and deceitful, ever courting civil power, and never agreeing together, except by its aid; and the civil power was ever aiming at comprehensions, trying to put the invisible out of view, and substituting expediency for faith. What was the use of continuing the controversy, or defending my position, if, after all, I was forging arguments for Arius or Eutyches, and turning the devil's advocate against the much-enduring Athanasius and the majestic Leo? Be my soul with the Saints! and shall I lift up my hand against them? Sooner may my right hand forget her cunning, and wither outright, as his who once stretched it out against a prophet of God! anathema to a whole tribe of Cranmers, Ridleys, Latimers, and Jewels! perish the names of Bramhall, Ussher, Taylor, Stillingfleet, and Barrow from the face of the earth, ere I should do ought but fall at their feet in love and in worship, whose image was continually before my eyes, and whose musical words were ever in my ears and on my tongue!"

THE DEVIL'S REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in his review of the last N.-W. Provinces jail report, has expressed the extreme disfavour with which he regards our present mode of enforcing prison discipline. "As "the placing of a criminal within the class called habitual, implies "that his release from jail will be followed by a return," Sir John Strachey very properly "cannot admit the propriety of "hastening the day of release by a single hour. To bribe a man "of that kind into temporary good conduct, when the experience "that has led us to put him into class II ("Habitual criminal") "tells us that the sooner he is released the sooner he will return to "jail, is to say the least inexpedient." This is we trust a sign of a much needed reaction in our way of treating prisoners in this country. The casual visitor who should be shown over one of our central prisons could not fail to be struck by the singular order and contentment that reigns within the walls, so different from the dark, sullen, looks of the prisoners in an English jail, and the refractoriness that the British jail bird seldom fail to display. The belief in *kismut* has probably much to do with the resignation shown by the inmates of our jails, but it cannot be doubted that mere confinement within prison-walls, with easy work and every necessary of life supplied, and freedom from the perpetual anxiety which the same classes outside generally experience, make imprisonment in India out of all proportion a lighter punishment than it is in the jails of England. The village serf—for in their relation to the landholders the inferior classes of the population are but serfs with this difference, that their masters do not feel themselves under the smallest obligation to contribute to their support when they have become incapacitated from work by sickness or old age—the village serf, sentenced to imprisonment, merely exchanges a modified form of slavery from which the right of being supported is excepted, for a servitude to the State, the dishonor of which to his blunted moral and intellectual faculties is felt in a very infinitessimal degree.

It is somewhat different perhaps with the dwellers in our towns, who have acquired a taste for luxuries and pleasures unknown or inaccessible to the villager. But if these luxuries come to be analysed, they will be found hardly sufficient to induce in the people a just horror of the jail. The "bread and water" diet which exercises such influence upon the imagination of the Englishman is deprived of all dread to the native who has never known any other. The exchange of the cottage with its homely but substantial furniture for the associations of the cell,—an exchange which causes much of the punishment of the English prisoner,—finds no counterpart in the transfer of the native from his empty mud-hut to the palatial dwelling place provided for him by the State; and should he be capable of appreciating the symmetrical, not to say the beautiful, he finds every thing to charm the eye in the artistic arrangements which in some of our chief jails have been perfected by those who have successively held sway over them. We have seen gay parterres, trellised walks, and pathways if not exactly strewn with roses, at least bordered with flower beds, through which the convict is led to his prison house. The external aspect of the jails may be forbidding, and a few long and dark passages may be found perhaps within the walls, but the gloomy gates more usually open upon a scene of brightness into the jail garden, rivalling in beauty the conventional prototype of all horticultural displays since the garden of Eden. As to no Indian jail, could any fancy read over the portals the desperate inscription "abandon hope," and almost the first thing done with the ordinary prisoner is to inspire in him the hope of being able very considerably to shorten his imprisonment by the simple process of being a good boy during his stay. The principle has been borrowed from pedagogic rules of discipline; and resembles the conduct of an incompetent teacher in a village school, who unable otherwise to restrain the high spirited members of his class from breaches of discipline, insidiously suggests that he will release them half an hour earlier than usual, by way of bribe to induce them not to be insubordinate. We are most glad to see Sir John Strachey protesting against it all; and would commend some vigorous words of the great Seer of our times on the subject to the attention of our authorities.

"Several months ago, some friends took me with them to see one of the London Prisons; a Prison of the exemplary or model kind. An immense circuit of buildings; cut-out, girt with a high ring-wall, from the lanes and streets of the quarter, which is a dim and crowded one. Gateway as to a fortified place; then a spacious court, like the square of a city; broad staircases, passages to interior courts; fronts of stately architecture all round. It lodges some thousand or twelve-hundred prisoners, besides the officers of the establishment. Surely one of the most perfect buildings, within the compass of London. We looked at the apartments, sleeping-cells, dining-rooms, working-rooms, general courts or special and private: excellent all, the ne-plus-ultra of human care and ingenuity; in my life I never saw so clean a building; probably no Duke in England lives in a mansion of such perfect and thorough cleanness.

"The bread, the cocoa, soup, meat, all the various sorts of food, in their respective cooking-places, we tasted: found them of excellence superlative. The prisoners sat at work, light work, picking oakum, and the like, in airy apartments with glass-roofs, of agreeable temperature and perfect ventilation; silent, or at least conversing only by secret signs: others were out, taking their hour of promenade in clean flagged courts: methodic composure, cleanliness, peace, substantial wholesome comfort reigned everywhere supreme. The women in other apartments, some notable murderesses among them, all in the like state of methodic composure and substantial wholesome comfort, sat sewing: in long ranges of wash-

houses, drying-houses and whatever pertains to the getting-up of clean linen, were certain others, with all conceivable mechanical furtherances, not too arduously working. The notable murderesses were, though with great precautions of privacy, pointed out to us; and we were requested not to look openly at them, or seem to notice them at all, as it was found to 'cherish their vanity' when visitors looked at them. Schools too were there; intelligent teachers of both sexes, studiously instructing the still ignorant of these thieves.

"And all round this beautiful establishmemt, or oasis of purity intended for the Devil's regiments of the line, lay continents of dingy poor and dirty dwellings, where the unfortunate not *yet* enlisted into that Force were struggling manifoldly—in their work-shops, in their marble-yards and timber-yards and tan-yards, in their close cellars, cobbler-stalls, hungry garrets, and poor dark trade—shops with red-herrings and tobacco-pipes crossed in the window,—to keep the Devil out-of doors, and not enlist with him. And it was by a tax on these, that the barracks for the regiments of the line were kept up. Visiting magistrates, impelled by Exeter Hall by Able-Editors, and the Philantrophic Movement of the Age, had given orders to that effect. Rates on the poor servant of God and of her Majesty, who still serves both in his way, painfully selling red-herrings; rates on him and his red-herrings to boil right soup for the Devil's declared Elect! Never in my travels, in any age or clime, had I fallen-in with such Visiting Magistrate before. Reserved they, I should suppose, for these ultimate or penultimate ages of the world, rich in all prodigies, political, spiritual,—ages surely with such a length of ears as was never paralleled before.

"If I had a commonwealth to reform or to govern, certainly it should not be the Devil's regiments of the line that I would first of all concentrate my attention on. With them, I should be apt to make rather brief work; to them one would apply the besom, try to sweep *them* with some rapidity into the dust-bin, and well out of one's road, I should rather say. Fill your thrashing-floor with docks, ragweeds, mugworths, and ply your flail upon them,—that is not the method to obtain sacks of wheat. Away, you; begone swiftly, ye regiments of the line: in the name of God and of His poor struggling servants, sore put to it to live in these bad days, I mean to rid myself of you with some degree of brevity. To feed you in palaces, to hire captains and schoolmasters and the choicest spiritual and material artificers to expend their industries on you,—No, by the Eternal! I have quite other work for that class of artists; Seven-and-twenty millions of neglected mortals who have not yet quite declared for the Devil. Mark it my diabolic friends, I mean to lay leather on the backs of you, collars round the necks of you; and will teach you, after the example of the gods, that this world is *not* your inheritance, or glad to see you in it. You, ye diabolic canaille, what has a Governor much to do with you? You, I think he will rather swiftly dismiss from his thoughts,—which have the whole celestial and terrestrial for their scope, and not the subterranean of scoundreldom alone. You, I consider, he will sweep pretty rapidly into some Norfolk Island, into some special Convict Colony or remote domestic moorland, into some stone-walled Silent-System, under hard drill-sergeants, just as Rhadamanthus, and inflexible as he, and there leave you to reap what you have sown; he meanwhile turning his endeavours to the thousandfold immeasurable interests of men and gods,—dismissing the one extremely contemptible interest of scoundrels; sweeping that into the cesspool, tumbling that over London bridge in a very brief manner, if needful! Who are you, ye thriftless sweepings of Creation, that we should for ever be pestered with you? Have we no work to do but drilling Devil's regiments of the line?

"If I had school masters, my benevolent friend, do you imagine I would set them on teaching a set of unteachables, who, as you perceive, have already made up their mind that black *is* white,—that the Devil namely is the advantageous master to serve in this world? My esteemed Benefactor of Humanity, it shall be far from me. Minds open to that particular conviction are not the material I like to work upon. When once my schoolmasters have gone over all the other classes of society from top to bottom; and have no other soul to try with teaching, all being thoroughly taught—I will then send them to operate on these regiments of the line: then, and, assure yourself, never till then. The truth is, I am sick of scoundreldom, my esteemed Benefactor; it always was detestable to me; and here where I find it lodged in palaces and waited on by the benevolent of the world, it is more detestable, not to say insufferable to me than ever.

"My sublime benevolent friends, don't you perceive, for one thing, that here is a shockingly unfruitful investment for your capital of Benevolence; precisely the *worst*, indeed, which human ingenuity could select for you? "Laws are unjust, temptations great," &c. &c.: alas, I know it, and mourn for it, and passionately call on all men to help in altering it. But according to every hypothesis as to the law, and the temptations and pressures towards vice, here are the individuals who, of all the society, have yielded to said pressure. These are of the worst substance for enduring pressure! The others yet stand and make resistance to temptation, to the law's injustice; under all the perversities and strangling impediments there are, the rest of the society still keep their feet, and struggle forward, marching under the banner of *Cosmos*, of God. and Human Virtue; these select few, as I explain to you, are they, who have fallen to *Chaos*, and are sworn into certain regiments of the line. A superior proclivity to Chaos is declared in these, by the very fact of their being here! Of all the generation we live in these are the worst stuff. These, I say, are the Elixir of the Infatuated among living mortals: if you want the *worst* investment for your Benevolence, here you accurately have it. O my surprising friends! Nowhere so as here can you be certain that a given quantity of wise teaching bestowed, of benevolent trouble taken, will yield *zero*, or the net *minimum* of return. It is sowing of your wheat upon Irish quagmires; laboriously harrowing it in upon the sand of the sea-shore. O my astonishing benevolent friends!

"Yonder, in those dingy habitations, and shops of red-herring and tobacco-pipes, where men have not yet quite declared for the Devil; there, I say, is land: here is mere sea-beach. Thither go with your benevolence, thither to those dingy caverns of the poor; and there instruct and drill and manage, there where some fruit may come from it. And, above all and inclusive of all, cannot you go to those solemn human Shams, Phantasm Captains, and Supreme Quacks that ride prosperously in every thoroughfare; and with severe benevolence, ask them, What they are doing here? They are the men whom it would behove you to drill a little, and tie to the halberts in a benevolent manner, if you could! "We cannot," say you? Yes, my friends, to a certain extent you can. By many well-known active methods, and by all manner of passive methods, you can. Strive thitherward, I advise you; thither, with whatever social effort there may lie in you! The well-head and 'consecrated' thrice-accursed chief fountain of all those waters of bitterness,—it is they, those Solemn Shams and Supreme Quacks of yours, little as they or you imagine it! Them, with severe benevolence, put a stop to; them send to their Father, far from the sight of the true and just,—if you would ever see a just world here!

"What sort of reformers and workers are you that work only on the rotten material? That never think of meddling with the material while it continues sound! that stress it and strain it with new rates and assessments, till once it has given way and declared itself rotten; whereupon you snatch greedily at it, and say. 'Now let us try to do some good upon it! You mistake in every way my friends: the fact is, you fancy yourselves men of virtue, benevolence, what not; and you are not even men of sincerity and honest sense.'"

GOETHE'S FAUST.

V.

FAUST affords a striking example of the sort of character which in the endless Epic of Humanity furnishes so many tragical episodes. Men of ordinary gifts and limited aspirations pass onwards to the goal of life undistinguished among the multitude; their sorrows and joys, their achievements and failures are too commonplace to attract universal attention. Neither are the truly great always famous in their life-time, and their fame is seldom of the tragic kind. But the truly great, the heaven-sent ones whose powers are of transcendent order and also harmoniously developed, are exceedingly few. The number of Shakspeares and Goethes is small compared with the number of Poes and Byrons, their greatness is recognised by the few, and their fame when they achieve it, is usually unaccompanied by the splendours of terror and tragedy, Like the mighty glaciers that grind to dust the everlasting hills, their course is steady and silent, while the avalanche that is merely a fragment fills the valleys with terrific thunder. So the heroes of tragedy; whose actions and whose fate startle the world, are usually men whose greatness of character is marked by a certain incompleteness. The splendid gifts of our Hamlets and Othellos are allied with fatal weaknesses. The head of the image is of gold but the feet are partly of iron and partly of clay, and its doom is to be broken in pieces. To this order of heroes Faust unfortunately belongs. He is unmeasurably higher than the mass of his fellows, but his greatness is incomplete. His character lacks harmony and therefore it lacks stability, and when the time of trying ordeal comes he falls in awful ruin. Yet there is splendour even in his fall and greatness amid his ruins. Changing the metaphor we may fitly compare him to a celestial orb whose pathway we may fancy to have led it within the range of some alien attractive power, that

loses its own centre of attraction, forsakes its orbit, and becomes a "wandering star for whom is reserved the blackness of darkness," or dashes suddenly "with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition."

We have already tried to point out the greatness and also the weakness in the character of Faust. We must now watch his downfall. The devil, as we have seen, skilfully adapts his temptation to Faust's peculiar weaknesses and the state of mind to which he had brought himself. Faust had voluntarily gone into the wilderness in quest of ambrosial nourishment, and had thus starved his human nature of all fleshly food, and just at the moment when he has begun to despair of ever winning the food of gods and to feel keenly the strong cravings of natural appetites, Mephistoples comes upon the scene, and proffers bread to satisfy his longing. He treats the lofty aspirations of his intended victim with sarcasm and ridicule, as silly whims that bring him no nearer to the gods while they deprive him of the heritage of man. Faust bitterly confesses the truth with which the devil seasons his deadly falsehoods. "I feel it well" he says :—

> "I feel it well, in vain have I uphoarded
> All treasures that the human mind afforded,
> And when I sit me down I feel no more
> A well of life within me than before ;
> Not ev'n one hairbreadth greater is my height,
> Not one inch nearer to the infinite."

Disappointed in his spiritual longings he is ready to embrace the devil's offer of earthly food, but before he can do so he must first win a base victory over his nobler nature, and delude himself or permit himself to be deluded into the belief that he can find satisfaction therein. He cannot easily believe it, for the world's great lesson to him hitherto has been abstinence.

> "Abstain it saith, and still it saith Abstain !
> This is the burden, of the song
> That in our ears eternal sings,
> The changeless tune, our whole life long,
> That each dull moment hoarsely sings."

The man's heart is full of boundless desires and the world is full of boundless promise to satisfy them, and yet the blessedness of satisfaction is never realised. Hitherto, at the bidding of wisdom he has abstained from the grosser delights of sense, and the purer joys of the mind after which he toiled have proved delusive. The cup is dry when scarce yet tasted. And now that Mephistopheles proposes that he should yield up the control of his life to him, and follow him through a course of sensual enjoyment, promising him the satisfaction he has otherwise failed to find, he cannot but feel conscious that the fiend is deceiving him.

But so great is his infatuation that he only prays that the deception may be complete. If the devil can only give him self-complacency and soothe his restless spirit with flattering joy that shall make him forget his miseries he is willing to barter for this his moral freedom and all the high hopes of future attainment he has ever cherished. He foresees that the step he is about to take will end in ruin, but he resolutely shuts his eyes to the far-off result and prepares to dash blindly into the oblivion of intoxication :—

> "The mighty Spirit of all hath scorned me,
> And Nature from her secrets spurned me :
> The thread of thought is rent in twain,
> All science I loath with its wranglings vain.
> In the depths of sensual joy, let us tame
> Our glowing passion's restless flame !

His resolution taken, he forms the necessary compact with the devil, and the ascetic philosopher is completely transformed into the sworn votary of pleasure. Such is the stuff of poets and romancers ! It is an outrage on human nature to suppose that any sane man would thus hug self-deception and sacrifice his soul to quench his passion ! And at the devil's bidding too ! The perfectly sane and sensible reader is doubtless giving vent to some such exclamations as these. So literal and prosaic have we become in these days of matter-of-fact that teaching by parable has, one might say, become obsolete and incomprehensible. We are more concerned to know whether the serpent in Paradise was symbolical or real than to lay to heart the undoubted truth that underlies the history of the fall we convert the figures of spiritual teaching either into facts or figments according as we are credulous or sceptical, and so we have become almost divisible into a people of foolish dogmatists and irreverent unbelievers. Now, as neither class of minds is likely to derive much benefit from the story of Faust, it is perhaps not surprising that those who appreciate the poem of Goethe are, in this generation of book-readers, comparatively few, and it is not improbable that an attempt to awaken interest in it, in our bold prose, may excite contempt for the apparent absurdity of some of the incidents. The story of a great philosopher who for a little sensual intoxication sold himself to the devil is only fitted to amuse children and too improper even for that ! Who believes in the devil at this hour on the horologe of Time ? In all your experience, oh fortunate Reader, you have never met such a devil as this who ruined Faust ! You were never tempted to cast aside faith and virtue for some worldly or fleshly bait ! You never rushed with wilful blindness into a course of self-indulgence ! You do not know that there are men around you, and perfectly sane men too, who are lending all their faculties on the pursuit of some terrestrial object, which may intoxicate the mind for a little while, but which they know will vanish without giving their higher nature permanent satisfaction ? Happy Reader ! You can then with undisturbed mind read Faust for mere amusement as a fiction of tradition and poetry, one of the monstrosities of the human imagination. To us, nevertheless, Faust presents a picture of a terrible reality, and even the more terrible because it is common. Every man who relinquishes the search for spiritual truth, and the effort to mould his life according to the highest truth he has already attained, and who seeks satisfaction in the pleasure of sense and of society, leaving his spiritual nature to chance or fate is such an one as Faust. The devil who led Faust astray was in the likeness of a gay cavalier of the sixteenth century, but we are credibly informed that he is a careful observer of the newest fashions, is by no means averse to swallow-tails and white cravats, looks jolly and handsome in shooting-jacket and knickerbockers, is equally at home in any civil or military costume, is sometimes all in black with an easy felt on his head, and here, in India, may even be met in spotless white under the shadow of a solah tope, can adapt himself to any mood though he chiefly loves the cynical, and can drink a peg and smoke a cheroot, dance, sing, and, in short, do anything you will. And although it is convenient to use the masculine pronoun it may not be amiss to state that h is sex is more than doubtful, and that though Milton's, Goethe's, Burns', and Longfellow's devils were all male any one could have donned female garb and attributes at will. He is a universal genius like the Empress Faustina, of whom Swinburne says :—

> "You could do all things but be good,
> Or chaste of mien;
> And that you would not if you could
> We know Faustine."

Much has been written and may be read elsewhere about the character of Goethe's devil. We need not enlarge on the subject farther than to say that he is perhaps the most successful creation of the kind in literature. Milton's Satan commands our admiration and sometimes almost wins our sympathy. Burns' "Hornie, Nick, or Cloutie," the popular Scotch devil, invested by this poet with a large amount of broad humour, is a sad rascal no doubt, but we cannot help liking him a little and can join in the poet's wish that he would

> "Tak a thocht an' 'men.'"

But Goethe's devil is utterly heartless, a clever cynical scoffer and evil-doer, whose every thought, word and act is irreconcilably at variance with every kindly human emotion. He adopts himself with ease to any society, but it is all simulation and dissimulation from beginning to end. He is so well described by Margaret and the instructive sprinking of her simple innocence at his presence is so exquisitely expressed that we shall anticipate the narrative so far as to quote the passage, using as we have done throughout Blackie's translation :—

> MARGARET.—The man whom thou hast made thy mate,
> Deep in my inmost soul I hate ;
> Nothing in all my life has made me smart
> So much as his disgusting leer.
> His face stabs like a dagger through my heart
>
> FAUST.—Sweet doll ! thou hast no cause to fear.
>
> MARGARET.—It makes my blood to freeze when he comes near,
> I have a kindly feeling for most men,
> But as to see thy face I long,
> So shrink I back from him with instinct pain.
> I hold him for a thorough knave to boot !
> May God forgive me if I do him wrong !
>
> FAUST.—Such owls one cannot always do without.
>
> MARGARET.—With men like him I would have nought to do !
> As often as he shows him here,
> He looks in at the door with such a scornful leer,
> Half angry too ;
> 'Tis plain he feels no sympathy at all
> With anything that breathes, and one can see
> It written on his forehead legibly,
> He never yet hath loved a single soul.
> Within thy arm I feel so free,
> So warm, so yielded up to thee,
> But his approach ties up my inmost soul.
>
> FAUST.—Or thou prophetic angel !
>
> MARGARET.—This overpowers me so,
> That, when his icy foot doth cross the door,
> I feel as if I could not love thee more.
> When he is here, too, I could never pray,
> And this consumes my very heart away :
> Speak, Henry, is it not the same with thee ?

Unfortunately it was not quite the same with Faust.

TRADE WITH KASHGARIA.

The New Company.

THIS Company was formed at the suggestion of Mr. T. Russell, who had for some time turned his attention to Central-Asian trade. It consisted of a few gentlemen, who having taken considerable interest in Central Asian affairs generally, were, after hearing and considering Mr. Russell's proposals, so satisfied as to the probable advantages to be obtained by opening a trade with Turkestan and the countries beyond our frontier, that, in spite of much unfavourable criticism they determined to run the risk, and send a caravan to Kashgaria.

The project was at the time generally considered an extremely venturous one, and many predicted that instead of making any profit by it, the caravan would never reach Yarkund, or at all events would suffer heavy losses on the way. But Mr. Russell reached Yarkund with the loss of a single mule-load of cotton goods. On his arrival the merchants flocked to see his wares, and were lost in astonishment at the quality of the goods which were superior to any they had ever seen. A rapid sale was anticipated, and there is no doubt that the goods would have found purchasers instantly, had not sinister influences been used to prevent it. Under a despotic rule like that of the Amir of Kashgaria there is of course no freedom of trade; and Mr. Russell found that the Amir himself was intimidating the merchants, that he might obtain the caravan for himself at the lowest price. No one of course dared bid agninst *him*, and the result was that the business was at a stand-still. The Amir did not like to openly run counter to the obligations to which he had bound himself by treaty, and accordingly pretended to a wish to further Mr. Russell's interests in every way. But Mr. Russell discovered that besides holding the trade of the country in his hand, the Amir had a monopoly of all the gold in the country. In consequence of this there is no currency, and all dealings are by barter, and a system of credit. It was found impossible to alter this, and Mr. Russell had to adapt himself to circumstances. After vexatious and tedious delays, finding that he remained firm in his resolution not to sacrifice the shareholders to the chances of indemnifying himself and them by future ventures, the authorities relaxed the reins, and permitted merchants to deal. The result was that Mr. Russell disposed of the greater part of the caravan, and could have got rid of more, but that he was uncertain as to the class of goods to receive in barter, to command a profitable sale in India.

He therefore left the remainder of the caravan in charge of Mr. Dalgeish, and returned by rapid marches to India, to arrange for the disposal of the produce brought back by the returning caravan, to find out the state of the markets, and to make plans for the future. The result of his enquiries shows that, irrespective of the prices obtained on the spot, the profits to be made on pushm, churras, silk, and other products is so great, as to render the trade eminently attractive. A temporary depression in the silk market led to more delay than would otherwise have been met with, as it was found unadvisable to take too large a proportion of that commodity in return for the remaining goods. But for this the whole of the caravan could at once have been disposed of. As it is, the latest advices from Yarkund state that pushm and churrus were being gradually accumulated.

A great part of the caravan is now on its return journey, and it is anticipated that the return goods will reach India before the end of the year. The Company was to have waited until they could publish their balance sheet, to show what the profits to be made really are. It has, however, it seems been thought advisable to strike while the iron is hot, and having shown the people of Central Asia what goods can be supplied by Englishmen, to feed as quickly as possible the demand now created. The British Commissioner at Leh, in his trade report to the Punjab Government, had freely expressed his opinion as to what articles are and are not saleable in Eastern Turkestan. Some of his views have been rather rudely upset, as goods which he declared would be unsaleable were among the first to find purchasers. The present Company have, in short, gained much experience which seems to be very valuable; and while confirming the belief that large profits are to be made in Central Asia, they have learned the necessity of somewhat altering their plan of action. In the first place, it is considered advitable to make the Yarkundees meet us half way, by sending our goods as far as Leh only, thus obliging the merchants from Yarkund to take their share of the risk, and compelling them to bring gold or produce, and to establish a system of immediate payments; a wholesome rule which has not hitherto been the custom in Turkestan. In the second place the Company propose to trade also with Afghanistan, with the requirements of whose people they are intimately acquainted. In the third place, valuable concessions have been obtained from the Maharajah of Cashmere, who will not only facilitate the trade at Leh, but has engaged to give the Company a considerable interest in the trade of his adjacent dominions in the Happy Valley. It is therefore now proposed to form warehouses in Leh, Peshawur, and Srinugger, which the traders from countries beyond the frontier can obtain what they require at rates considerably lower than they have been paying for far inferior articles. It is also proposed to establish a wholesale business for the supply of the merchants (both English and Native) in the Punjab, who will thus be able to obtain supplies with less trouble and cost than they now do through the medium of two or three agents.

The scheme is beyond the scope of the present Company, whose Capital only represents a sum of about Rs. 200 000. It is therefore proposed to increase the capital to Rs. 12,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each so as to allow any one to invest a small sum who might be unwilling to risk much in the scheme. The present shareholders appear to have full faith in the advantages of what they propose, and any one who wishes more exact information may obtain it, we are told, from Mr. Russell, the working manager of the present Company.

JUMMOO AND CASHMERE.*

THE Maharajah of Cashmere, as Englishmen call him, rules over one of the most beautiful countries in the world. His full title is Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere, and the district which has more poetry associated with its name than all Hindostan besides is a comparatively small portion of his territory. Its limits include the two districts named in the title of His Highness, with Ladakh, Baltistan, and Gilgit in addition, and it is situated on the edge of the great plain of India, which sweeps unbroken from the mouths of the Ganges to the western part of the Punjab, continuously skirted on the north by the Himalaya range. "It is the last strip of the plain and the wide mass of the mountains on the north of the Punjab that make up the territory," and through all the sinuosities of this plain, and all the defiles, over all the heights of these mountains, Mr. Drew takes the reader of his most interesting and valuable work; among the strange peoples, and the grand aspects of nature, in that vast area of 68,000 square miles, which encloses a bewildering variety of subjects for study and admiration, and yet holds only a small place in the immensity of India.

It has rarely been our good-fortune to read so lucidly planned a book as Mr. Drew's; to feel that we have so clear a notion of the position and the physiognomy of any totally strange land, before beginning to examine it piecemeal. This is due to the author's sketch of "the vertical geography" of the whole area; of the strip of plain on the south-west, continuous with the great level plain of the Punjab, 1,000 feet above the level of the sea; of the strongly defined mountain-line, with a rugged tract behind the first ridge, with parallel loftier ridges and long narrow valleys; the whole forming what Mr. Drew calls "the region of the Outer Hills." To this succeeds a tract which he calls "the Middle Mountains," occupied by hills from 8,000 to 10,000 feet high, covered with forest or with pasture, and exquisitely beautiful. These are not set in parallel lines, but they ramify, as do the lovely valleys. Then comes a statement, out of which one makes a marvellous picture as one reads:—

"We now come to more lofty mountain ranges, which rise first to rocky heights, and then to the region of perpetual snow. A great chain of snowy mountains, running south-east and north-west, has summits varying from 27,000 to 15,000 feet; in one part of it peaks of 20,000 are not uncommon. Branches from this enclose the valley or plain of Cashmere with hills, of which many are 14,000 to 15,000 feet high, the valley encircled by them being 5,000 and 6,000. . . . . Beyond that great range is the north-western part of Thibet; Ladakh and Baltistan are divisions of it, and Gilgit may be said to belong to it, Here the mountain ranges are of heights of from 17,000 up to 22,000 feet and more, one peak (yet unnamed, though the second highest known in the world) has an altitude of 28,000 feet. The valleys of this region vary much in character; in the south-eastern part they are flat and high level, but as one goes north-westward their height descends, the space narrows, loftly mountains always bounding them, ultimately to as low as 5,000 feet above the sea. In a few places are table-lands, too wide to be called valleys. There are plateaus; one, the Deosai, is 13,000, and another, the Lingzkithing, 17,000 feet above the sea."

It must be a marvellous pleasure to journey through the Valley of Cashmere, with the sense of immense space, but the continuous, majestic, and awful presence of the ultimate-bounding mountains always with one. There the gentlest and most delicately beautiful of the animal and the flower and plant world are in the way of one's footsteps, and the sublimest phenomena of nature, the things whereon weak man may hardly look and live, are on the right hand and the left, the unnamed mountain—of which the traveller who had seen its supreme grandeur would surely think always as the Mountain of the Shadow of God—and the great depths, from which the hills are like the tremendous waves of the sea seen from the trough between them. In this country the temperature ranges from the more than tropical heat of the Punjab summer to such intensity of cold as keeps perpetual snow on the mountains, whose awful solitudes no puny, presumptuous human life has ever invaded. In the inhabited places the variation is such that "in the lower parts the fashion of the poor of India of going almost unclad is followed; in the higher, sheepskin coats are wanted for protection against the cold, and people are confined to their houses by snow seven months in the year." In this country there is a

* *The Jummoo and Cashmere Territories: a Geographical Account.* By Frederick Drew, F.R.G.S., F. G. S. London: Edward Stanford.

district where periodical rains prevail ; a district where they do not reach, but there is rainfall enough for all crops but rice without irrigation ; a district where no crops can be raised without irrigation, but forests grow upon the mountain slopes ; and a nearly rainless tract, where the whole face of the earth is treeless and pastureless, and where no crops can be raised without irrigation, so that the inhabitants of it divide among them the easiest and almost the hardest conditions of human life. We must go to the Lapps or the Esquimaux to find a sterner face turned to her children than that which mother-earth puts on for the people of Ladak, Baltistan, and Gilgit ; and if we want to paint her portrait as the Valley of Cashmere possesses it, we must ask the Eastern poets for the colours of flower and gem, for the smile of the golden sunbeams and the message that came in them.

When the physical features of the country, with all their immense variety of form and character, have been studied, it will be found that the populations are little less various. We, who live in a small country where we never lose the sense of people, cannot but fancy that population must seem trivially accidental in such a land as that. Mr. Drew divides the tribes which dot the lower hills and shelter in the valleys, so far as separation and description, of them are possible, into five races of the Aryan family, and three (under the general head of "Tibetan") of the Turanian. Of each of these races he gives a minute description, in their actual condition, and their history from the earliest ascertained period. The completeness of his work is in this respect greater than the reader is led to anticipate from the title-page and the introduction, and from the author's early disclaimer of ethnological science. The work is, in fact, a narrative of travel over the whole of the territory under the rule of the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere, in the course of which Mr. Drew, who was in the service of His Highness as a "geological investigator," penetrated, in his search for minerals, into corners many of which have not only never been visited by Europeans, but never been seen by any native of any of those countries. It follows the plan of the vertical survey with which it opens, and includes a very interesting history of the dynasty which ruled Jummoo for—the natives say—5,000 years, of the famous *parvenu* Rajah Golab Singh, under whose single rule countries separated by so many mountain chains, and races so widely different, came to be united ; and of the series of events which have led to the result which the author puts in the following words :—

"Politically, this tract is a Government tributary of the Queen, with relations defined by certain treaties, whose effect is that the ruler is obliged to govern his foreign politics according to the Government of India, while in domestic administration he is nearly independent."

With the writer, we enter, from the British territory of the Punjab, the region of the Outer Hills—crossing the ravine-river plain in front of them, where jungle-grass flourishes, and the antelopes so abound that they spread into the cultivated parts, and herd with the cattle—and come, noting every physical feature of the country, its climate, its vegetation, and its people, the Dogras and Chibbalis, to the city of Jummoo, the capital of the Maharajah's country—which has at last been left almost at the edge of the territory, the additions to the original principality of Jummoo having been made in every direction but that of the Punjab. Jummoo is a curious city, at whose gates travelling on wheels comes to an end, whence onward carriage is performed by camels, pack-horses, elephants, and coolies ; bounded on two sides by a steep cliff overhanging the river-bed, with the palace and building perched at the edge of the most precipitous part ; and streets which are a maze of low, single-storied houses—one overtops them when one rides by on an elephant—narrow shops, many temples—one of them golden-domed, built in memory of Golab Singh—whose tall spires and gilt pinnacles catch the eye from far away on the plain. The forest, full of pig, spotted deer and neelgay comes up to the skirts of the town. A chapter is devoted to the daily life of the Maharajah's Court and the public durbar, where the Maharajah sits on a cushion under an arch of the arcade of one of the buildings in the Mundee, a great irregular square, where all public business is done in the open air, looking down on the crowd of petitioners a few feet below him, and administers justice in person. Here is the picture of the square, which is the centre of the life of the town during the hours of the durbar, when it is thronged by numbers of people of such a variety of races as is not often seen even in India :—

"Here are men from all parts of the dominion ; some from the higher countries, come to find work at Jummoo when their own homes are deep-covered with snow ; others are here to prosecute a suit, for which purpose they are ready, and sometimes find it necessary, to give up months of their winter. There are Cashmerees and Baltis by scores, Paharis (the men of the Middle Mountains) of various castes, Ladakis occasionally ; some recognisable at once by the cast of their features, others by a characteristic way of keeping the hair ; the stalwart, heavy frame of the practised Cashmeree porter, too, is unmistakeable. Then from beyond the territories come occasional travellers, as Yarkandi merchants, or pilgrims to Mecca, from farther off still ; while from the west there is a succession of Caboolees and other Pathans or Afghans. Horse merchants from Cabul are always finding their way to Jummoo to sell their animals to the Government, while wild fellows out of the villages of that country or of the neighbouring Yuzufzar come eagerly to take service among the irregulars of the Maharajah's army."

Until noon the place swarms like an ant-hill ; then the offices close the guard is dismissed, every one goes to dinner and siesta, and the square is deserted for three hours, at the end of which out comes the Maharajah for a ride ; his elephants and horses have been waiting at the palace-gate. If he mounts an elephant one of the Ministers will be by his side ; if he rides a horse they will all follow him closely, and some of his orderlies will run on to clear the way, others will run by his side holding on to his saddle trappings. So the three or four miles' ride will be accomplished, a new building or a temple visited, a hawk flown, or perhaps the Maharajah will pay his respects to his spiritual adviser—whose house is the only one he ever enters—and the time is filled until the evening durbar, at which conversation alternates with work, the ruler sees people from all parts, and hears what is going on in the world. Things are done in grand style on special durbar days, when the *nuzzurs*, or presents, are offered (these amount to what is equivalent to a 3 per cent. income-tax levied on Government servants), and there is a march-past by the three thousand troops. Then the Maharajah and his court come in procession from the palace to a raised platform at the edge of the parade-ground, where the durbar is held under an awning ; their elephants are covered with long velvet cloths, embroidered deep with gold, on which the tray-shaped howdahs, with upright sides, and room for three people to sit cross-legged in each, are mounted ; the horses are caparisoned with velvet and gold saddle-cloths and jewelled head-stalls, and the Maharajah is arrayed in yellow and silver. The author gives a fascinating account of the great festivals, especially of the *Dusserah* when the victory of Rama is celebrated, and the variegated colours of the dresses—for it is held at the beginning of the cold weather, and plain white calico and muslin have been discarded—add to the brilliancy of the scene.

A sojourn in this thoroughly Hindoo capital which gives us the idea of extraordinary seclusion even in the vast remoteness of India, must make a European understand the life of the East, in a way not to be got at on the mixed and modified external side of the Outer Mountains. Within a couple of marches are the ruins of three Hindoo temples, of undefinable antiquity, which, though clearly devoted to the worship of this actual time, for Ganesha, the elephant-god, is prominent among the figures, are quite neglected by the people. We linger willingly with the writer over the scenes which have such charms for the fancy,—the pilgrimages, the royal hunts, the curious festivals in which the deepest philosophy finds the most childish expression ; but he gives the word for the Middle Mountains, and takes us to their lower slopes, to the forests of Himalayan oak, with rhododendron and horse-chestnut among it and, higher up, of deodar, of silver fir and pine, to the sloping glades of fresh grass dotted with trees, like an English shrubbery ; to hill-surrounded plateaus, shaded by superb walnut-trees, with a foaming river and beautiful cascades far below, until, leaving the summer, we rise to altitudes where it is winter, and come to a camp pitched on the north side of a valley at an altitude of 9,500 feet, and are bidden to look across at a snow-clad slope of 4,000 feet, surmounted by a rock-mountain 13,500 feet high. Surely, to those who see this with their bodily eyes it must seem to be the end of the world, the ultimate shutting-out of all things. Every stage of the march from Jummoo to Cashmere is full of interest, furnished by the places and the people ; the story of Kishtwar is a chronicle of stubborn fight, and the description of the plain, enclosed by high mountains, enamelled with gorgeous flowers on close green grass, set with beautiful villages shaded by huge plane-trees, and divided by hedge-rows of red, yellow, and white roses, and commanding a view of a wonderful waterfall, whose spray-shrouded volume leaps from a cliff 3,000 feet high, is quite entrancing. Indeed, the entire journey through the Middle Mountain region is so, and not without its thrilling suggestions of danger ; the rope-bridges with roaring torrents beneath them, which sway in the always high wind, are rather fearful to think of. The people of Padar, their history, the deodar forests, the great temple of Ragaori ; the Ratan Peer, or Pass (an appellation which the author ingeniously accounts for in a note to page 157), the gradual descent of thousands of feet to Heerpoor, partly through woodland paths where violets, strawberries, forget-me-nots, and buttercups abound, occupy us delightfully, until the

writer tells us how, between what, as compared with the mountains, are mere banks, he enjoyed his first view of the long-looked-for country of Cashmere.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—An article with this heading appeared some little time ago in one of your contemporaries, that I abstained from noticing partly from the hope that it might be repudiated by the journal itself, and partly from a doubt as to whether it was worth while to seriously answer it. If a man openly assert his desire of insulting and oppressing his fellow-men, the only argument likely to deter him from gratifying this desire is the assurance that if he attempts to do so he will be fined and imprisoned. I notice the article now only to repudiate, as I think every European in India should do, all participation in the insult offered therein to our native fellow-subjects.

The writer begins with expanding the old idea that we are sitting on a volcano. He hints—rather than states that the attitude of the Native Press, and the insolence of the lower orders of natives to "poor Whites" shew that we may expect an eruption, and that we shall have brought it all on ourselves, because we have been fools enough to place all classes on an equality before the law, and to allow all an equal liberty in the expression of their opinions. How we are to avert the danger we are not told, but the writer seems to think that if we were to deprive natives of all redress against Europeans except for outrages which might come under the head of cruelty to animals, and to enact that while European writers may be allowed to libel the people *en masse*, a Native paper attributing any but the most exalted motives to the acts of Government or individual Europeans should be instantly suppressed, there might still be a chance for us. But the writer shews by his silence, that it is obvious even to him that the sentimentality of Exeter Hall would prevent the proper carrying out of such a policy, and that all we can do is to sit down and await the end, with the courage of despair.

His reference to the Meares case was an unfortunate one; although it is true that in many points it bears some analogy to the Baroda case. In both cases there was no doubt that the complainant had suffered the injury complained of. The fact that Panchu had been really flogged was even more indisputable than the fact that an attempt had been made to poison Colonel Phayre. In both cases, it was certain that the actual perpetrators of the offence had been instigated by some one in a higher position than themselves—In both cases, there was a *primâ facie* presumption that this person was the accused: and in both cases there was the direct testimony of native witnesses that the presumption was correct. In both cases, cross-examination brought out inconsistencies in the evidence; and in both there was the same issue before the Court—Were the inconsistencies sufficient to discredit the general truth of the witnesses' story? In both cases the Court answered "no;" but in both there was a difference of opinion. In the Meares case, the English magistrate who actually examined the witnesses, and two out of the three judges who heard the appeal, held that the guilt of the accused was proved. In the Baroda case, the Commissioners who examined the witnesses were divided. The Supreme Government, rightly as I think, found the accused guilty, but the Home Government thought the case sufficiently doubtful to render it advisable to depose the Gaekwar on other grounds.

In the Meares case, the Native Press may have exulted too much; but the tone of some of the English papers was, I think, most indefensible. If they did not charge the judges with corruption, they insinuated that they were incompetent to decide the facts of a common assault case; or were so weak that they gave a decision they knew to be wrong to curry favor with native opinion. No Englishman's liberty, or even life, was declared to be safe. "Indignation meetings" were called, memorials presented, and the Lieutenant-Governor bitterly denounced for rejecting them as the English Government, and Parliament have been denounced in favor of the "unfortunate nobleman" now at Dartmoor.

Exciting race-prejudices seems to me to be one of the great offences of our papers. There is scarcely a journal I take up that does not contain something to wound the feelings of native gentlemen. We have articles proving that all vices are inherent in the native character, or we are urged to the duty of ruling by the sword. Extracts are culled from Native papers to shew how seditious they all are: offences proved against individuals are held up as specimens of what we may expect if we persist in the ridiculous policy of putting natives into posts of trust. It is therefore not without reason that those who declaim against the liberty of the Press in India claim a continuation of the utmost liberty for themselves. Were a Censorship established, one of the censor's first duties would be to prevent one class of the community insulting another.

I would ask seriously those of your contemporaries who offend in this way or allow themselves to publish articles like the one under notice, what object they hope to obtain? They must acknowledge that there is not the remotest chance of legislative sanction to their views. No law will ever be passed to favor Europeans in judicial cases, or to make Natives comply with the demands of loafers in a willing and submissive manner. The only effect of advocating such laws is to raise the hostility of those against whom they are proposed, and to tempt the more ignorant into violations of the existing law.

AN ENGLISHMAN WHO REFLECTS.

YOUNG vs. OLD BENGAL.

SIR,—We are beginning to reap the fruit of the European education which has of late years been so pressed upon the inhabitants of this country, and which in result is proving no exception to the introduction of exotics into any country, not prepared for their reception. It is no blame to the natives of India that European institutions do not find a congenial home in their country, any more than it is to Europeans that foreign ways do not go down kindly with them, and it cannot but prove a failure for natives to try for any system of popular Government until the country is educated up to it. Young Bengal has been going too fast, and a good instance of this is seen in the report of a meeting held last Saturday week for the purpose of establishing an "Indian league, for representing and furthering by all legitimate "means, within the bounds of the constitution and loyalty, the "genuine wants and deliberate wishes and aspirations political, com-"mercial, and adminstrative of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." Even in Europe such patriotic debating clubs have become a weariness and burden to mankind, and it is sad to see the tendency of Young Bengal to follow that model, and give itself up to talk, instead of sitting down quietly to improve its condition, by steady work and careful study of what is best in western civilization. Even the British Indian Association is behind the times for this new organization; and that not yet very ancient body is described by the new patriots as consisting of "effête and old men." It is greatly to be doubted whether the old style of Bengalee (of position) was inferior to his smart descendant in any quality, and the intercourse between Native and European was without doubt more kindly and cordial when they could understand and appreciate one another, without apeing each other's manners of acting or thinking. Each race had better keep to its own ways, and certainly the inhabitants of India have no reason to complain that they are not fully considered under the British Raj. At an entertainment given by a well known and respected Baboo the other day, in which Europeans and Natives participated, one of the native speakers very aptly described the fusion sought to be brought about, as likely to be "cemented with beef, brandy, tobacco, and beer" and said the two races would then "march forth, hand in hand, the path of civilization, peace, and prosperity." A result greatly to be desired, and which will no doubt come about in time, if gone about in a better way.

B.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

SIR,—There are signs abroad, I think, that the 19th century will complete the work of the 16th, in bringing men closer back to the Bible as the rule of faith. The work of the reformers was necessarily incomplete. Their attention was fixed and concentrated upon the most obvious and offensive, of the superstitions which the Church had engrafted upon Christianity. Tetzel's scandalous mission led to their discovering that neither Purgatory nor the Mass had any foot-hold in the Bible; and had they lived on they would have seen that the belief from which both took their origin had no place therein either. The moment the belief came to prevail that the soul was naturally immortal and not mortal as the Bible teaches consistently, it was necessary to find an eternal abode for it. The choice lay between Hell and Purgatory, a meaning being given to the former word altogether foreign to its sense in the Scriptures. It being as incredible to the third century that God had brought the masses of mankind into being only to consign them to eternal fire, as it is to the 19th century, a purifying fire had to be invented; and the Church finally went a step further and invented masses to deliver souls even out of that abode; handing the keys of the new institution to the Pope. The grafting of the Greek *Tartarus* upon Christianity was the real origin of both doctrines. They were simply an escape from the horrible doctrine of everlasting torments and were adopted to make a belief in Hell possible to the human mind. The *Nonconformist*, commenting on some recently published books by Independent ministers which discuss very trenchantly this doctrine says: "The question seems ripe for patient theological treatment, as well as for popular presentation, and we can anticipate nothing but good from a frank and full discussion of it." How strange it is, adds the *Lucknow Witness*, "that so many good people should shrink from it, and should exhibit so little confidence in the truth, as to repress every attempt at untrammelled investigation. Only thus can we hope gradually to eliminate the errors of our creeds."

A layman in the same paper deals with the subject in a very admirable spirit, and says: "I have found, as a rule, that enquirers into the matter "are laymen, men who are in the habit of 'searching the Scriptures "whether these things are so,' which are expounded to them from the "pulpit. It has surprised me to find that few of the ministers of the "Gospel to whom I have spoken on this great question, have ever studied it. "This I found to be more frequently the case at home than in this country. "It has shocked me to find men appointed to be religious teachers who "have at once taken for granted this awful doctrine of the eternity of "suffering and shown such ignorance about it as to be surprised "that there are doubts entertained as to its scriptural foundation on the "part of not a few men of deep piety and sound mind. But I have "met such men, and some of them Missionaries, in this country." "I know of thoughtful, pious, and humble servants of God, men ever "searching the Scriptures for fresh knowledge of God, by the teaching "of the Holy Spirit, who find the doctrine in question so inconsistent

"with what the Bible sets forth in every page as to the character of "God, that they are wholly staggered by it."

It is, I believe, the fact, that large numbers of laymen are in advance of the pulpit in their convictions on this momentous subject. They have arrived at the definite and settled view, that science is right in affirming that there is no reasonable ground whatever for believing, that man is *by nature* immortal; (2), that Revelation most explicitly confirms what science teaches, and that the earliest of the Christian fathers, Just in Martyr, held that the necesssary immortality of the soul was not taught in the Scriptures; (3) that Immortality is the *gift* of Eternal life; and that all hope of it rests upon the Resurrection of the Saviour and upon our union with Him. Hence the importance attached in the new Testament to the Resurrection, as the sole ground of the Christian's hope of a future life. It was this doctrine that gave Christianity so distinctive and so absurd a character in the eyes of the Greeks. That the soul was immortal was a favorite speculation of their own. That the soul was mortal like the body; but that body, and soul would rise from the grave; and that assurance of this had been given unto all men in that Christ had been so raised, excited simply the ridicule of the Athenians who "when they heard of the Resurrection of the dead mocked." The Incarnation and the Resurrection are the two grand peculiarities of the Christian system. By stooping to be incarnate, the Son of God became the Brother of mankind, while by His Resurrection He has robbed the grave of its victory, and given all who are united to Him the assurance of Immorality. There is a Resurrection of the unjust also; but it ends in their *second* death, under few or many stripes from the righteous but merciful hand of the Divine Saviour now become the judge of all men. That there is a final Restitution of all men, and a gift of Eternal life to all is not in the Bible as I read it, but the rest is clear. The Church of the second century got Platonized, and made man immortal. By so doing, it robbed both the Incarnation and Resurrection of the Messiah of their necessity and their true significance, while the doctrine of an Eternity of punishment followed in its wake, to be softened down and made endurable by the inventions of Purgatory and the Mass. Protestants have got rid of the latter errors, but the root doctrine of the *necessary* immorality of the soul still keeps them away from the Christianity of the new Testament. The natural reply of every native of India to the missionary while this lasts must be "I cannot receive the Christian religion, if I must believe what "you say concerning the dealings of God with whole nations and genera- "tions of human creatures whom He has himself left in ignorance." The missionary has preached another gospel than that Paul preached on Mars Hill: contradicted a plain statement of our Divine Lord and his apostles, and promulgated a doctrine which is abhorrent to the conscience and reason of mankind; a doctrine which does not admit of being relegated to the back ground, but forms the fore front and substance wherever it is admitted to be part of the Christian system at all. And if we are preaching a gospel of which Paul knew nothing, or are even preaching the gospel which the apostle *did* preach, but adding thereto a stumbling block so awful as this doctrine presents—Why should we wonder that the people fail to embrace it? It is as certain as that God lives, that Christianity is "glad tidings of great joy to all people" and if we are preaching a Christianity that cannot be so described, without a reserve that hides its real nature from ourselves, it is not the Christianity of the Bible, nor the divine message that is to convert the world. How hideous is the gulf between the creed that passes for Christian, and the simple letter of Scripture upon the destiny of the race—a subject of awe and mystery in all creeds! Glance for a moment, at the refinements upon which Catholic teachers of the orthodox school venture. "In the twilight of hell,' says one of them, 'the damned will behold "the hideousness of the other reprobates, and of the devils who will "assume horrible forms to terrify them the more. The sense of smell "shall be tormented. * * If one body of the damned were driven "from hell, the sense of stench would be enough to destroy all men. "* * The hearing shall be tormented by the continual howling and "wailing of those despairing wretches. The devils will make perpetual "noises." Might we not well be pardoned for believing that we had in our hand the description of some Chinese joss-house, rather than the writing of a doctor of the Christian Church. It is a solemn declaration of Scripture that it shall be ill with the wicked. Christianity would be glad tidings to none, if its message were other than *that*: but the "developements" which darkness and superstition have "drawn out" of the Bible, for the purpose of making creeds and systems, are so horrible that they undoubtedly form one of the chief barriers to the reception of Christianity, by a people like that amongst whom we live. The South Sea islander may receive without difficulty, a Christianity which calls itself orthodox; but it is because the heart of the savage is reached, while his intellect is dormant. But in India, we have a people accustomed to reason and to reflect; and we cannot doubt that the dogmatic developements that have been drawn out of the Bible and called "Christianity" throw a heavy stumbling block in the way of its reception. Instead of "glad tidings" a system of doctrine has been evolved that revolts the conscience, and we then wonder that Christianity makes such slow progress.

A LAYMAN.

POETRY.

THE HAUNTED DURREE.

Once upon a noontide steamy, as I pondered hot and dreamy,
Over many a dark and fusty native near my court house door—
While I nodded, nearly sleeping, suddenly there came a creeping
As of some one gently peeping, peeping through the open door
"'Tis some visitor," "I muttered," "creeping through the open door—
Only this and nothing more."

Ah! distinctly I remember it was in the moist September.
And each dirty shoeless member left its mark upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow-pay-day, for I'd failed to borrow
From the Bank relief from sorrow—sorrow for the long lost store;
For the rare and precious metal I had hoped to have in store—
Lost to me for ever more.

And the look so contemplative, of each dark and stolid native
Bored me—stared me with fantastic fancies never known before;
So that now, to stave off sleeping—This repeating I was keeping
'Tis some visitor that's creeping silently within the door
Some damp visitor that's creeping from the wet within my door,
This it is and nothing more.

Presently I grew less drowsy; put aside the open *tauzih*
"Sir" said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore
But the fact is I was sleeping, and so gently you came creeping
And so shily you came peeping, peeping through my court-house door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you"—Here I opened wide the door;—
Blankness there, and nothing more.

Deep into a corner peering, there I saw a monster leering,
Glaring, staring as no mortal ever dared to stare before;
But the silence was unbroken, and *the* stillness gave no token,
And these words alone were spoken—"Has Sir William brought the ore?"
This I whispered, and an echo mocking murmured back "the ore"
Merely this and nothing more.

Back into cutcherry turning, mixed emotions in me burning,
Soon again I heard a creeping somewhat louder than before.
"Surely" said I, "sure as old-Nick, that is something at the door-chick
Let me go then with this big stick and the mystery explore;
Let me keep awake a moment and this mystery explore—
"'Tis the wind and nothing more."

Here the chick I lifted higher, when with eyes far flashing fire,
In there sprang a stately cobra, and from out my every pore
Came the perspiration quickly. For a minute felt I sickly,
As with crest raised blackly, thickly, there he stood against the door—
Stood or *sat*, and nothing more.

Then this ebony snake beguiling, my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
"Though thy hood be wide expanded, thou" I said art p'raps commanded.
Ghastly grim and deadly cobra to report about that 'ore'
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Jumna's flooded shore
Quoth the Cobra "Never more."

Much I marvelled this ungainly, snake to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing snake at his Cutchery door—
Beast or snake upon the durrie, lying near his court-house door,
With such name as "Never more."

But the cobra sitting lonely on that dirty mat spoke only,
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour,
Nothing farther then he uttered, not a single hiss he spluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown before—
On the morrow *he* will leave me, as my hopes have flown before."
Then the snake said "Never more."

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless said I" "it can tell me something of my longed for 'ore'
Sent p'raps by William Muir, for my thoughts fixed on my pay were
Pay that is so microscopic, that I dread to name the topic"—
Quoth the Cobra "Never more."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil! prophet still if bird or devil!
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here,
Desolate, yet all undaunted, in this dingy room enchanted—
On this durrie vermin haunted—tell me truly I implore—
Is there—*Is* there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the Cobra "Never more."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil—prophet still if snake or devil!
By that heaven that bends above us—by the gems we both adore—
Tell to this unhappy mortal, if *unto* his dreary portal
Will at any time be brought all those arrears of filched ore
Payments promised and that bought all, that he knew of classic lore—
Quoth the Cobra "Never more."

"Be that word our sign of parting, snake or fiend!" I shrieked up-starting
Get thee back into the mud-pools on the dirty Jumna's shore!
Leave no shiny mark as token, of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave me ere with rage I'm choken! Quit the mat before my door!"
Quoth the Cobra "Never more."

And the cobra never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting,
On the dim Cutcherry durrie just beside my court-house door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming,
And petitions o'er him streaming throw their shadows on the floor
And my soul from out those shadows, that lie floating on the floor
Shall be lifted Never more?

THE WEEK.

CALCUTTA has gone to sleep for a fortnight in honor of the Doorga poojah festival; at least that portion of Calcutta society which has been unable to transfer itself from the ditch to the heights of Simla or Nynee Tal, or to go down the Bay, braving a prophecied cyclone in the desire to inhale ozone. The numbers who have gone away this year are very large, and the Howrah railway station for several evenings, has been a very good imitation of Euston Square. Business is entirely suspended, and were it not for the still considerable numbers of dress-coats seen at Lewis's and at the Corinthian, the appearance of the town would lead to the belief that all the owners of those works of civilization had departed from it. Mr. Lewis has opened in great force of numbers, but so far the performance has been rather disappointing, and if Mr. English's company, who have now arrived, but are not to come before the public until after the holidays, should at all come up to the reports that have preceded them, they seem likely to make the running. In Opera however, the Corinthian Company are making themselves a position that will be difficult to dispute. In "Blue Beard" they have worked together much more as a piece, than in anything they have yet tried, and their performance would have appeared creditable, even on a London stage. The Prima Donna, as Boulotte, was almost perfection, and her arch hoydenish manner quite took the audience by force. There is one important point of the "get-up" which does not receive the attention it deserves, at either theatre—the chaussures. Those at Lewis' are simply atrocious, and of the Corinthian they are only partially respectable. Boulotte, as the peasant girl, was very natty, and as an exception appeared to wear shoes that were made for her, but they were white and worn-looking at the toes, and if meant to be so as a proper representation of the character, then the dress should have corresponded.

THE country at large is now getting into a state of fermentation that will no doubt become more and more intense as the period of the Prince of Wales' arrival draws on.—Here in Calcutta, the visible preparations are as yet mostly confined to white washing houses; but elsewhere balls and festivities of all sorts are being projected. There are fears however, that those preparations may prove premature, since the *Times* has stated on authority that the programmes hitherto published, of the Prince's movements are inaccurate, and that nothing is yet settled excepting for Calcutta. Here, there seems to be no idea of working him to death, and if his journey is to be made an enjoyable one for himself, much of the loyal endeavor being made to do him honor in other places, will have to be modified. It is in the Madras presidency that the most thorough-going preparation appears to be making. At Calicut especially everything in the ordinary conduct of affairs seems destined to be overthrown; the poor fisherman who make a living by drying fish on the beach, are said to have been already prohibited from exercising their calling, lest the Royal nostrils should be offended by the consequent smell. A large supply of turkeys, geese, and ducks is already being fattened for supply of the royal table, and that to an extent that the neighbouring inhabitants are scarcely able to live in their houses for the consequent cackling, whilst the prices of horses and grain are being forced up to most exorbitant rates by numerous and eager purchasers. Both here and elsewhere, house rents have risen to a level that will drive ordinary people, not already provided with lodging, into sad straits, and the young well behaved gentlemen who frequent Chowringhee boarding houses, see nothing before them but the Poor-house in Chandernagore.

THE long expressed desire to have "more bishops" for India is now about to be carried out, and the time seems opportune when a revival of religious feeling is taking place here as well as in Europe and America. Two old missionaries, who have laboured long in Southern India, Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargént, are to be consecrated in the cold weather by the three existing prelates of India, but the districts forming the new sees are not yet determined upon. The salaries of the new bishops are to be defrayed by private voluntary subcriptions, so no objection to the appointments can reasonably be entertained by any one Christian or heathen; but still it is not unlikely that unreasonable people may be found to object.

THE storm, which has been brewing for some time in Affghanistan, is about to burst, if we may trust the statement of the *Pioneer*, and the Amir of Cabul is about to direct two forces, from Herat and Balkh, upon the Uzbeks of Maimena, the Meer of which is suspected of a treasonable correspondence with Bokhara and with Abdul Rahman, now an exile, dependent on Russian bounty. The Maimena army is said to consist of about 12,000 feudal horse, and the Governor of Balkh and Hosein Ali Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's force at Herat, have their work cut out.

THE *Times* speaks, not without reason, of the sentiment of aggressive hostility, which is the normal mood of some minds towards the nations of the East. We find this sentiment in excess, too frequently in the Indian press. If we can possibly avoid war with China, the Government must avoid it; and it is most unwise to be perpetually reproaching it, for its reluctance to draw the sword. It is about four months since Colonel Browne arrived at Shanghai upon his special mission to obtain reparation for the Yunan outrage, and the delay in enforcing it, is of course very unpalatable. As far back as June last Li-han-chang, the brother of the present prime minister, Li-hung-chang, was appointed an Imperial commissioner to Yunan to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's death; and although later intelligence appeared to show that the province was disposed to regard the murder with nothing but a feeling of insolent exultation, every one heard with satisfaction a week or two ago, that the Court at Pekin had determined to make full "reparation." It would be subject of just reproach to our country if, forgetting that we have constituted ourselves "the censors of mankind," we showed the same readiness to appeal to arms, which we have so often reprobated on the part of others. That the national honour is perfectly safe in the hands of the present Ministry, we may be sure, and it is seldom that popular pressure is exerted in favor of war, without mischief resulting therefrom. We had hardly finished writing these lines than the news reaches us that Mr. Wade has been successful after all, and that the prospect of war is for the present averted. The magnanimity of a great State is never so conspicuous as when it shows strong reluctance to lay its hand upon the sword, it would feign carry only in the scabbard. That we can crush both Burmah and China in a few weeks' campaign, is sufficient reason why we should be slow to go to war with either.

THE volunteer Rifles are now again drilling vigorously for another compaign, and may possibly be hoping to have an opportunity of acting as guard of honor to H. R. H., under their esteemed Colonel who is expected back in time. The cavalry who are trying to recuscitate themselves, have got a good many new adherents and if they will only exchange the cumbrous lance for a light carbine, or revolver, there is no reason why they should not rapidly attain a fair efficiency.

AT an anniversary dinner held at Lucknow the other day to celebrate the relief of the garrison by Havelock and Outram, a speaker took a genial view of the future life by proposing the health of the departed heroes who fought and fell at the siege. Let us hope the speech was heard in the happy hunting grounds.

THE new Zoological garden at Alipore is now in a fair way of becoming a fact. The inhabitants on the proposed site are busy removing their houses and their household gods, and Mr. Schwendler has generally promised his valuable collection of beasts as a beginning.

THERE are still heavy rains up in the North-West and Punjab, but in Bengal and Bombay the moonsoon appears to be over. The last day or two the weather has become much more bearable in Calcutta, and in the mornings there are whiffs of the cold weather already.

IT is reported that General Haines will be the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

BUSINESS is quite suspended, and there is nothing to report here under that head. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round. The Chartered Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Delhi at rate of 4½ per cent.

IT is with great regret that we record the death of Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Presidency College. The event, which took place on the 30th ultimo, has filled the educated community of Calcutta with gloom and sorrow. The Presidency College, and the Hindoo and Hare Schools were closed on Friday as a mark of respect for the deceased, and a Committee has been formed under the auspices of the Principal and Professors of the College, for the perpetuation of his memory in a suitable and abiding form. Baboo Peary Churn Sircar was born about the year 1822, so that at the time of his death he was only fifty-three years old.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

COUNTRY CLOTH.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the native élite of Dacca, held on the 18th instant, a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of Rs. 10,000, each share being worth only Rs. 10, will be started for the sale of country cloths.

THE *Gazette* publishes a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, giving formal intimation of the intended visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India. The despatch concludes with the assurance that the supreme authority with which the Viceroy is invested, as the representative of Her Majesty, will enable His Excellency to show how highly he estimates this proof of the Queen's good-will and her confidence in the loyalty of her Indian subjects, which are afforded by her sanctioning the visit of the Prince of Wales.

THE *Coconada Advertiser* draws attention to the inhuman system of carrying native passengers across the Bay of Bengal. It consists in crowding several hudreds of men, women and children on deck at a season when the weather is very uncertain, wet, and boisterous, with every hatch and access to below deck are barred and battened down. The steamer *Coomassie* arrived at Coconada from Rangoon about ten days ago laden with a full cargo of rice for Bombay; and it appeared that after receiving a full and complete cargo, her *deck space* had been chartered to a native, who crowded it with several hundreds of persons, regardless of their safety or comfort. The passengers complained very bitterly of their exposure on deck to rain and spray, and of the want of water, from which they say they suffered much. The moment they landed at Coconada they proceeded in a body to the Master Attendant's Office, and laid their complaints before that officer.

NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. A. RICKETTS, Civil Engineer, has been charged with bribery and corruption by Colonel Browne, Superintending Engineer. The date of trial is not fixed.

THE Forest Conference, Mr. Brandis presiding, began at Simla on the 4th October. Thirty-four Forest officers were to have been present.

ANOTHER of the Rajpootana chiefs has passed away. The celebrated Lukdhir Sing, claimant to the Ulwar *guddee*, has died at Jeypore of chronic dysentery, *en-route* from Ajmere to Ulwar, the seat of his ancestral palace.

THERE have been a series of religious meetings held at the Union Church, Simla, which have been very well attended. They have been presided over by Dr. Brodhead of Allahabad, Rev. Mr. Werry of Loodianah, Dr. Morrison of Subathoo, Rev. Mr. Morrison of Umballa, and Rev. J. Fordyce.

THE Simla Season is likely to break up early, we are told. The better part of its pleasures, those taken in the air, are utterly barred by the weather. The closing ball at Government House took place on Thursday last. Every available tonga from early in October to the 1st of November is pre-engaged. After five months spent mostly in the clouds, denied the brief interval of bright and buoyant days which were wont to speed the parting guest from the hills damp, dyspeptic, and dreary, the denizens of Simla are looking forward with a sense of relief towards the plains.

A YOUNG Brahmin at Akola scarcely out of his teens, lately professed Christianity at the Mission School, where he was employed as a teacher. The friends and relatives, after employing argument and persuasion to little effect, endeavoured to obtain possession of his person by artifice. They got a medical man to examine the neophyte with a view to pronounce an opinion adverse to his sanity, which was actually done, and the latter would have been hurried away to a lunatic asylum, had not the interference of the Assistant Commissioner been sought in time, and the young man released from further persecution.

THE Inspector-General of Police reported some time ago that infanticide exists in some few villages of the Purtabghur district. This has formed the subject of enquiry and correspondence, but we are not aware what steps have been taken to put a stop to this inhuman practice. Mr. Low, the District Superintendent of Police, thinks that there are "30 or 35 villages in the district in which infanticide is practised," and his careful enquiries give good grounds for his conclusions. He notes one painful fact—of 3,197 females over the age of four years in these 30 villages, no less than 820 are widows, not a few of whom have never been actually wives, and are for ever debarred from remarriage. The result of this unnatural state of society may well be imagined.

HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR will hold a durbar during the Viceroy's visit to Indore His Excellency and Miss Baring will arrive at the Residency on the 12th November, and will be the guests of General Daly. A day will be spent in Mhow, where a levee will be held at General Montgomery's house. Lord Northbrook will then visit the old ruins of Mandoo, where a camp will be formed, and where there will be some *shikar*; and then he will proceed on towards Rutlam, where the young Nawab will entertain him and the camp and the party then move on to Neemuch. Sir Henry Daly and General Montgomery will accompany His Excellency to Rutlam, and a detachment of the Central India Horse will be the guard during stay of the Viceroy in Central India. Holkar will visit Delhi, with some State, as orders are given for a force of 500 Cavalry to be held in readiness to proceed with his camp. The Chiefs who will be in Indore during Lord Northbrook's visit will besides Holkar, be Dhar, Rutlam, Jowrah, and Dewas—possibly the Begum of Bhopal. Miss Barring from Indore will return to Calcutta.

IN a few days a very interesting experiment will be carried through its final stage of preparation by the opening, to the public use, of the Hattras and Muttra Railway. This little line is the first of a kind projected by Colonel Alexander Fraser, R.E., the well-known Chief Engineer, North-West Provinces, now at home on furlough: and if it succeed, it is hoped that it will be the precursor of an extended and highly useful system. The idea is to lay out lines on the terms of existing first-class roads, utilizing the earthworks and bridges already existing; all rolling-stock to be of the lightest possible description, and speed being confined to ten miles an hour. The line has been constructed at the average rate of Rs. 33,000 a mile, inclusive of all initial expenses, purchase of rolling-stock, building of stations, &c. A portion of the capital was raised by local subscriptions, on which there was a sort of Government guarantee of interest at the rate of four per cent. And it is understood to be the hope and belief of the Government, North-West Provinces, that the success of the line when opened will be so immediate and so brilliant that the natives in other districts will rush forward to invest wherever it may be deemed proper to extend the system.

PALE death has been busy of late among the princely palaces of Rajpootana. It seems but a short time ago since we heard that the Maharana of Oodeypore had been cut off in the vigour of youth, then that the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar had ceased to be a cause of anxiety, next the loyal chief of Jallawur was dead, then (incorrectly it would appear) that the Nawab of Tonk had fallen a victim to cholera, and now, as we have already informed our readers, the Rao of Serohi is gone. The Rao was chief of the little principality in which are situated Mount Aboo and the summer retreat of the Agent to the Governor-General. It is an ill-wind that blows no one good. Not many years ago it used to be said that the Native States of Rajpootana lagged sadly behind those of Central India. Whether it was that the strong hand of a Malcolm had been wanting, or that the British Government was precluded from such interference with the internal affairs of the Rajpoot States as is admitted by our engagements with Central India, or that the character of both chiefs and people was less plastic and less open to civilising influences, certain it is that comparisons were drawn, and those not favourable to the Princes of Rajpootana. Matters stand differently in that great province now. In the Maharajah of Jeypore (his mistake at Baroda notwithstanding), we have, perhaps, one of the most enlightened chiefs of the Empire. The loyalty and high character of the Rahtore Prince of Marwar are unquestionable. The young Maharana of Meywar is in leading strings under British supervision; so is the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar; so is the Maharana of Dholepore under the fostering care of Major Dennehy. The young chief of Shahpore is just emerging from tutelage; the chief of Jallowur has left an infant in arms; Kotah is in the hands of a Mahomedan noble imbued with the spirit of progress. Thus the way seems cleared in various directions for a rapid advance towards better things in Rajpootana. In Mr. A. C. Lyall, the Government of India possesses an agent of undoubted ability. It is for him and his subordinates to see that a great opportunity of raising Rajpootana out of the slough of old-world ideas is not lost.

BOMBAY.

THE Bombay address to the Prince of Walse will be enclosed in a cylinder of Cutch silver work which will be placed within a casket, designed by Mr. Walton of black and other woods and gold.

IT is understood that the G. I. P. Railway dividend for the past half-year will be fully 6 per cent. The Railway is said to have really earned 7 per cent., but the Government, alarmed at such prosperity, is believed to have insisted on costly renewals of rolling-stock which will make a large hole in the revenue,

THE G. I. P. Railway have made arrangements for the traffic over their line during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, which will facilitate greatly the movements of those who may wish to be in Bombay on that occasion. The custom with railway companies has usually been to allow to first and second-class passengers only return tickets on public holidays or occasions, but the G. I. P. have decided to allow all classes alike to have return tickets, so that first, second, and third-class passengers will be able to go to Bombay from all stations on the line from 15th October to 8th November, both days inclusive, at a fare and a half, and they will be allowed to return on any day up to and including the 30th November. For horses and carriages similar reductions and privileges will be given.

THE flame of Captain Webb's glory has electrified the souls of swimmers in Bombay. We learn that the first fruit of the enthusiasm for grand aquatics will be an endeavour by an amateur to swim from Malabar Point to the Prongs light-house. He has backed himself to achieve this great feat for the sum of two thousand rupees, only stipulating that he shall have a month's training before jumping in and putting off. The distance is not so great as that accomplished by Captain Webb, but it will have to be traversed against dangerous currents flowing from every point of the compass in succession—and in the teeth of countless sharks. The danger to be encountered may well compare with any that beset the famous Captain, and considering the relaxing character of the climate and the rapidity of the currents, the powers of endurance of the swimmer will be subjected to a test of great severity.

MADRAS.

ACCORDING to Simla gossip, Lord Northbrook is about to appoint a commission to inquire into the Government monopoly of Madras salt. The prayers of Mr. Corbett and the other Cheshire traders seem to have been heard.

INAMDARS.—Collectors of Districts have been informed that when an Inamdar falls into arrears it is necessary that the entire inam on which the arrears have accrued should be sold when the sale of a portion only will suffice to discharge the arrears. So far as may be practicable no larger portion than is necessay to discharge the arrears with interest and expenses should be sold.

LORD PIGOT'S GRAVE.—When the grave of the late Lord Hobart was being dug in the Fort Church, a leaden coffin bearing no inscription was found. It was supposed to be that of Lord Pigot, who died in 1777, while he was a prisoner at St. Thomas' Mount in the hand of his council. The matter was reported to Government and an order passed that a black marble slab be placed over the grave, with the words "In Memoriam," at the public expense.

THE zemindar of Ettapooram, in the Tinnevelly district of the Madras presidency, though yet a minor, has signified his intention to the Collector to expend Rs. 30,000 on the occasion of H. R. Highness' visit to Tuticorin. It is not known whether the Prince will pass through the young zemindar's estates and give him an opportunity of evincing his loyalty to the British raj; but it is hoped that Ettapooram will have the opportunity afforded him of entertaining the Royal visitor.

As the cool weather in the plains is approaching the Madras Government, now in the Neilgherry clouds, are beginning to show signs of vitality, just as frogs do when "the rain it raineth every day." Council will meet for the last time this season at Ootacamund on the 15th October; the unhappy under-strappers will then return to the bosom of their families, and a warm temperature; and subsequently, the fearfully overworked Members and Secretaries of the Government will tear themselves away from the Hills, and be received on their return to the capital with a salvo of artillery, and demonstrations of (official) admiration.

A NUMBER of ryots who own land in the vicinity of the Palace under construction for the Maharajah of Mysore, on the high ground, being required to give it up under the land Acquisition Act at Rs. 200 per acre, and refusing to do so, the matter was referred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and the case was decided on the 29th ultimo. Mr. Anantha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, appeared for Government, and on hearing evidence, the court decided that as land for building sites in the neighbourhood of Bangalore had become exceedingly valuable of late years, Rs. 500 per acre was a reasonable price for Government to pay for the land wanted. This is the first time, we believe, that Government have, when requiring land, submitted the value to be put on it to the decision of a competent court of law.

SOME days back the signaller at the signal station just out of Goondacul, where the lines branch off to Raichore and Bellary, was on the look-out for an incoming train. Hearing a noise he turned round, and saw a large monkey, belonging to a Railway official at Goondacul working away at the signals. A struggle thereupon ensued, and the monkey caught the poor man by the throat, and bit him savagely. At Goondacul the Railway people thought the signaller had gone mad. The volunteer has of course been destroyed. Considering the aptitude for signalling shown by this animal, and that there are plenty of his community about India, would it not be a good plan to start a monkey signalling class? We commend this to the notice of Accountant Cheeseparers in general.

A CORRESPONDENT mentions a rather curious circumstance which took place in Bangalore a short time ago. A gentleman, who is a Frenchman by birth, but has held a commission in the British army, and has officiated as a Magistrate for many years past, was about to try a case, when one of the parties to the suit rose and objected that the Court had no jurisdiction. "Why?" asked the Magistrate. "Because your Worship is a Frenchman," said the native. The answer astounded the Magistrate, upon whom information that he had long ago forgotton had apparently come with novel suddenness. "You are quite right," he said to the objector after a pause, "the Court has no jurisdiction. I dismiss the case." Next day the Magistrate took privilege leave for three months. It is difficult to say what will be done when he returns to his duties.

A LETTER in the *Madras Times* says: The trial of the town Sub-Magistrate on the charge of extortion terminated on Wednesday last, in his conviction and sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 150, which he immediately paid into court, and was released. The local community seem to view the sentence as very lenient, as a simple fine is no punishment to a person in the Sub-Magistrate's circumstances; and it is even believed that the Joint-Magistrate has not awarded imprisonment with the fine owing to some external pressure brought to bear on him with the assurance that a dismissal from his duties would be a sufficient punishment to the delinquent; but now that the case is concluded, whether the sentence will be followed up with his immediate dismissal from the service, remains to be seen. It does not appear, however, that we have heard the last of this case, for, just as it was generally expected, Mr. Rajahram is now about to become a victim to local intrigues. On the same day that the Sub-Magistrate refused to make any defence, a petition was sent off to the Political Agent, stating that the Joint-Magistrate had attempted to extort a thousand rupees from the Sub-Magistrate to let him off, with some other scandalous insinuations against his private character; and the Political Agent has since forwarded the petition to the Sirkele for report thereon. In the meantime, a rumour is current that the Sub-Magistrate is about preferring an appeal from the sentence of the Joint-Magistrate, and that it is already arranged to quash the sentence, so as to make it a ground for restoring him to his duties, he being now under suspension. From the intrigues now in progress in this matter, it is easy to see which way the wind blows. However, a charge of breach of trust has just cropped up before the District Magistrate against the same Sub-Magistrate, as it appears that he lately received the sum of Rs. 10 to open a water-pandal for travellers during the past hot season, but that he appropriated the money to himself, as no water pandal was opened by him in the place at which he was directed to do so.

CEYLON.

WE hear that there is every probability of Sir Edward Cresy returning to Ceylon in case his pension should be disallowed by the Colony. The report that Mr. Begbie of British Columbia is to be his successor seems gaining ground.

ASIA.

THE Peshawur correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* learns "that there is at present a vakeel from the Russian Court at Cabul, who is said to be a Turkoman, sent by the Russian Governor to lay before the Amir some political propositions. Amongst other things demanded, our correspondent learns that the Czar wishes a passage through Cabul to India. The terms of the communication, we learn, have been transmitted to the British Government for consideration, while the Russian vakeel is still awaiting a reply in Cabul."

MILITARY.

ONE effect which may be certainly considered as beneficial to the service and to the country, has resulted from the abolition of purchase, and that is the increase of "gentlemen" recruits. We are constantly hearing of gentlemen entering the ranks with a view of ultimately obtaining commissions in the army. The Cavalry is considered the best field, but one Militia man and an old Volunteer have selected the Artillery, where there is little or no prospect. An ex-Subaltern of the 29th Regiment has just donned the blue tunic of a very smart Cavalry Corps, and another retired officer has enrolled himself in a "marching regiment." Doubtless there are numerous other instances. We only quote a few that we have heard of.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: Mr. Morris, a subordinate of the Inland Customs Department, is at present here endeavouring to urge on the authorities the adoption in the army of a new method of capping the present Boxer cartridge, by which it can be re-capped after use, and a vast saving effected. The plan is so simple that it could be worked either by the soldier himself, or in the regimental workshop. For sporting purposes, the invention is a great improvement on the present systems, which are so tedious that only the most parsimonious attempt them, and then with indifferent success. Mr. Morris's invention was reported on most favourably two years ago by a Select Committee of officers at Lahore, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. But the course of invention, like that of true love, never runs smooth; and the Ordnance Department found certain objections, which Mr. Morris believes he can show to be without foundation. May his fond hopes be realized. Boxer himself had a rough time of it, before he *realized* over his own inventions. The argument used by the open-hearted War Department in his case was that, being an officer employed in the Ordnance, Government was entitled to the benefit of all the products of his intellect. This, however, cannot apply to Mr. Morris, and as there can be no connection between salt and cartridges, he will be entitled to a large honorarium if his invention is adopted.

GENERAL.

THE Rev. W. Taylor, the Methodist Revivalist preacher, has arrived in New York. He is said to be looking for suitable recruits to be sent in for the reinforcement of the work in India.

MESSRS. HEAD, WRIGHTSON & Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, have entered into a contract with the Japanese Government to supply the whole of the necessary plant for two blast furnaces which are to be erected at the Heygori mines, in the north of Japan, where it is a said that a rich, ore, containing 50 per cent. of metalic iron, exists. These will be the first blast furnaces constructed in that part of the country. The professional adviser of the Government is Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S., of London, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute.

A STORY about Mr. Lowe. is going the rounds. At a dinner party under the hospitable roof of the right honorable gentleman, the conversation turning upon the introduction of many unnecessary passages in the marriage service, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the absurdity of a man who had no property whatever, gravely declaring that he endowed his bride with the whole of his possessions! "Now, when I married," said he, "I had not a shilling in the world." "But," chimed in his wife, "you had your splendid talents." "Well, but I didn't endow you with them," was the smart rejoinder.

FURTHER particulars respecting the loss of the *Vanguard* state that the ram of the *Iron Duke* struck her about four feet below water-mark. An artificer, at the imminent risk of his life, ran down into the engine-room, and let off the steam. But for this

a terrible explosion would have occurred, and destroyed probably the lives of all on board. The after-portion filled first, and the water rushed into the engine-room extinguishing the fires. Tho ship gave a lurch, and sinking stern foremost went down in an inclined position ; on reaching the bottom she righted. The *Iron Duke* was greatly shaken. Several plates were wrenched, but she does not leak. Her bowsprit, jibboom, and some woodwork, were carried away.

THE LOSS OF THE "STUART HAHNEMANN."—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the East Indiaman *Stuart Hahnemann*, which capsized in a squall in the Indian Ocean, has been concluded at Liverpool. Captain Edgell, one of the witnesses called said the *Stuart Hahnemann* was alarmingly overmasted and oversparred ; but Mr. Johns, assistant surveyor at Lloyd's, and several other experienced men who were examined, considered that her masts and spars were only in proportion to her hull, and also that she was sufficiently ballasted It was submitted on behalf of the owners that the loss of the vessel was due to an error of judgment on the part of the captain having too much sail set in such weather. It was stated that the captain (Captain van Norden) was a man who was very fond of pressing his ship under a great deal of sail The Court did not deliver judgment, the captain's certificate not being before them, but will report to the Board of Trade.

THE NEW LAW ON "TRADE MARKS."—The act which was passed at the end of the session, and to which special reference was made in the Royal Speech on the prorogation, has just been issued. It contains eleven provisions, and its object is to establish a register of trade marks, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Patents. The office is to be established not later than the 1st January next, with such officers and salaries as the Lord Chancellor may direct with the consent of the Treasury, and general rules are to be made as to fees and other matters to carry out the new law. From and after the 1st July next a person is not to be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark, as defined by the Act, until and unless such trade mark is registered in the manner prescribed. Much will depend on the general rules to be framed for carrying out the statute, and there are regulations as to the Cutlers' Company and Sheffield Corporate marks. The register can be rectified, but the mode of procedure will be set forth in the new rules to be promulgated.

ACCORDING to the credits voted by the National Assembly, the following are the works to be executed for the French Navy in 1876 :—The sum allowed is 30 millions, and the Minister proposes to apply it to 50 ships, which have either to be completed, continued, or put on the stocks. Out of that number seven are first-class ironclads, five second-class ditto, eight armour plated coast-guard vessels, eight gun-boats, nine cruisers, and eight transports. Those vessels are, or will be constructed at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon. Some, however, will be confided to private manufacturers. In a letter to the *Journal des Debats*, Admiral Pothuan, formerly Minister of Marine, states that, at the present moment, France possesses 19 armur-plated ships of the first-class ; 9 of the second-class ; 13 armoured-floating batteries for coasting service : 8 cruisers of the first-class; (not iron-plated); and 12 of the second-class; 18 screw advice boats ; 27 screw transports ; 19 gun boats, &c.—making a total of 144 vessels. To these may be added 65 paddle-wheel ships, 35 sailing vessels, and 82 war vessels of various dimensions, belonging to the old fleet. giving a total of 326 vessels, not including those in course of construction.

THE revision of contract settled by the French Government and the directors of the Messageries Maritimes, contains the following with regard to the Indo-China services. The regular steamers of the company are bound to accomplish yearly a total length of travel of 221,078 marine leagues, as follows : 154,960 leagues on the main line between Marseilles and Shanghai, with a departure at each end every fourteen days; 21,571 leagues on the branch line between Aden and the Mauritius, with a departure every twenty eight days ; 11,700 leagues on the branch line between Point-de-Galle and Calcutta, with a voyage every twenty-eight days ; 4,767 leagues from Singapore to Batavia and back, with a voyage every twenty-eight days, and 20,080 leagues on the branch line from Hong-Kong to Yokohoma, with a voyage every fourteen days. The concession of the Indo-China services of the company, and of all its other existing services, will come to an end on July 22, 1888. From July 22, 1876, till then, the company will receive from the French Treasury, as a subsidy for its Indo-China lines, a fixed annuity of 8,573,024f., paid in monthly instalments. The Government is bound to give notice, three year before the expiry of contract, of their intention to renounce the services of the company, or to go on with them after July 22, 1888.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Paris *Patrie*, writing from Turin, gives an account of an interview he has recently had with Louis Kossuth, the ex Hungarian Dictator. at which the insurrection in the Herzegovina formed the principal subject of conversation. Kossuth is reported to have expressed himself to this effect :—If any political idea is mixed up with this movement, it undoubtedly emanates from Prince de Bismarck, whose favourite notion is to urge on Austria to aggrandise herself in the East, in the hope of recompensing himself by the annexation of Cis-Leithiana. I do not look upon Count Andrassy as a great statesman ; nevertheless, I believe he comprehends the danger which would arise for the Austro-Hungrain Monarchy, and particulary the Magyar Kingdom, by annexing the Sclave populations. The fact must not be concealed that Prince Milano of Servia is placed at present in the alternative of losing his crown or risking the existence of his state, for the great majority of his subjects desire war. If the principality takes part in the movement, that step might induce an immediate intervention of Austro-Hungary, which it would entail on the part of Russia. If the Bosno-Herzegovina rising is regarded from this point of view it has a certain gravity ; but Turkey will succeed surely and rapidly in repressing the insurrection. In my opinion, she can, that is to say, she possesses resources and means more than sufficient for that, even admitting the participation of Servia and Montenegro in the struggle. As to the flame spreading to Bulgaria—the inhabitants of which are about 75,000—that is not to be feared for the moment. That eventuality would only arise if the rebellion should persist and gain in strength and power. The conduct of the Andrassy Cabinet in these circumstances is not able ; for, on the one hand, it authorises Turkey to disembark troops at Klek and Sutyrina ; on the other, it does not withdraw its sympathies ; from the Eastern Christians. To endeavour to remain on good terms with everyone is to attempt to realise the impossible. No great success is to be hoped from the collective action of the consuls with the leaders of the insurrection. They are not men to yield to reasons of high policy, and the risk is great that diplomatic subtleties will fail with them. In fine, the most propitious solution would be an energetic action on the part of Turkey, and in case of necessity some concessions.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—The statute to amend and extend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1872, has just been printed. It is a very long one of 49 sheets, and is to be construed with the other one, and, with the rules and orders to be observed, will be food for consideration during the present long vacation. The new law, consisting of the two Acts, will come into operation on the 1st of November. Notwithstanding the provisions in the principal statute abolishing the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, the right is to be reserved until the 1st of November 1876. The present number of Judges is not to be reduced. The constitution of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal is declared, and there will be divisions of the Court—Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. All the officers of those Courts are continued, and on appeals are to attend the High Court of Justice. The Probate Court and the Court of Admiralty will act in divisions, and the present Judge of the latter is to give up his ecclesiastical appointments if he accepts the appointment of one of the Judges of the High Court before the commencement of the Act. The London Court of Bankruptcy is not transferred to the High Court. A plaintiff has option as to which division he will sue in. Three Judges are to constitute the Court of Appeal. Before and after the commencement of the Act, rules may be made for the sittings of the Courts, &c. and Her Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to make regulations as to the circuits of the Judges. There are other provisions to carry out the new law, and the last section, number 25, provides that the present Chamber Clerks may be reappointed on a vacancy at the same salary. The statue only extends to seven sheets, and the remaining 42 comprise the orders and forms. There are 63 rules and numerous forms set out to be used. There is to be no local revenue, and causes may be tried before a Judge or before a Judge and assessors, or jury, or official referee. Although terms are abolished, the "long vacation" is preserved, and is to commence as usual on the 10th of August and terminate on the 24th of October. There is to be a vacation of a week at Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas. Two of the judges, however, are to sit in the vacation for the hearing in London and Middlesex of such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard, and they may sit either together or separately as a Divisional Court. The vacation Judges of the High Court may dispose of all actions, matters, and other business of an urgent nature during any interval between the sittings of any division of the High Court to which such business may be assigned although such interval may not be called or known as a vacation. The two statutes, with the various rules, and others to be added, will require much attention. The Courts now known as Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, with the Probate and Admiralty Courts, will still exist in their several divisions, and "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal" is now substituted for the Court of Chancery. The ordinary Judges of the Courts of Appeal are to be styled "Justices of Appeal." The two statutes on the Supreme Court of Judicature will take effect, as stated, on the 1st of November.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 29th September.

THE rate of discount ruling in the open market is 2 per cent (same as Bank rate.)

The sum of £108,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for Germany.

ARRIVAL.—*Saint Marnock, Burdwan, Nagpore,* and *Bulen.*

London, 1st October.

THE revenue of the United Kingdom for the last quarter amounted to £16,375,000, showing an increase of £375.000. The report of two Servian Officers having been shot by Turks on the Servian frontier is unfounded.

London, 2nd October.

CHARTERED Banks of India and Australia and China, and Delhi and London Bank, have declared half-yearly dividends at rates of 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent. respectively per annum.

London 2nd October.

THE *Times* is authorized to state that none of the programmes published, respecting the Prince of Wales' Indian tour, are accurate. Nothing is yet settled beyond Calcutta. The Prince will probably go up-country to Jummoo visiting the camp of exercise at Delhi and some of the native capitals in Northern and Central India. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Rangoon dated 2nd instant stating that Lee See Thae has escaped and been disgraced, and that the officials are torturing the inhabitants of Manwyne and endeavouring to discover assassins of Margary. A Telegram also states that offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Burmah and China.

London, 2nd October.

THE Homeward Mails *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta on 7th and Bombay on 10th September, were delivered on Saturday.

The sum of £250,000 was paid into the Bank and £169,000 withdrawn to-day.

The price of wheat has advanced 1*s.* per quarter.

ARRIVAL—Ship *Sea Queen*.

London, 5th October.

MR. WADE has notified to the Foreign legations at Pekin that his negotiations with the Chinese authorities have averted the prospect of immediate war. Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to England. Chinese Agents have arrived in Vienna for the purpose of purchasing smooth-bore bronze guns. The latest advices from Spain state that the Carlists are displaying renewed activity and are bombarding Pampeluno and Saint Sebastian.

Shanghai 1st October.

MR. WADE'S ultimatum regarding negotiations with the Chinese Government would expire yesterday.

Hong-Kong 2nd October.

THE Captain and Mate of the German Schooner *Anna* have been murdered by the Chinese crew near Foochoo. The gun-boat *Cyclops* has proceeded in search of the vessel.

Belgrade 4th October.

THE Servian ministry have resigned. The legislature supports the pacific policy of Prince Milan. The Foreign Consuls have been instructed to remain at Mostar.

Constantinople 4th October.

THE Sultan has issued a decree, suppressing a fourth part of the tithes and promises fiscal reforms.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Cambesi* Commander A Simons, arrived in Bombay, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, with the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Humby, Mrs. Withers, Mr. A. B Nixen, Mr. H. Cookson, Capt, A. L. Towys, Lt and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. Malcolm Low, Mrs. Paxton, child and infant, Mr. G. H. Wright, Mrs Watkins, Col. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. H. E. Bale, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cook and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster and three infants, Mr. W. Pope, Miss. Z. Swift, Mrs. Dare and infant, Mrs. Sadler and infant, Miss. Parish, Mrs. J. Miles, Mr. J. Heenan, Mr. P. H. Heenan, Mr. J. J. Hutton, C. E., and Mr. J. Andrews.

FROM VENICE—Mr. T. E. Glover, Dr. C. E. Bensley, Mr. T. J. Preswell, Dr. J. N. Continho, and Mr. H B. Finlay.

FROM BRINDISI—Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Brown, Dr. G. W. Bensley, Mr. R. Brookes, Col. P. M. Macdonald, Miss Gabell, Surgeon-Major Bidie, Mr. F. Fawens, and Mr. Mong Mya.

FROM ADEN—Ten natives, deck.

DEPARTURES.

THE following is a list of passengers per S.S. *Penang* which left Calcutta on the 4th instant for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo :—Mr. J. V. Woodward, Mr. Wm Ewing, Junr, Mr C. P. Hill, Mr. A. N. Mell, Mr. Francis Sills, Mr. J. M. McLean, Miss, Roberts, Miss Evershed, and Mrs. Canoongui and two children. Second Class—Moulvi Abdool Wahab.

THE following is a list of passengers per S. S. *Mecca* which left Calcutta on the 4th instant for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Straits :—Mr. G. C. Sonce, Mr. Ed. Richardson, Mr W. Y Fleming, Mr. W. H. Trotter, Mr. R. J. Reid, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. J. Jameison, Mr. T. K. Milne, Mr. R. B. Yates, Mr. W. D. Sinclair, Mr. W. P. Kelly, Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. C. J. Malchus, Mr. S. H. Robinson, Mr. E. J. Rumsby, Mr J. W. Sowton, Mr. L. E. D Rose. Mr. James Melville, and Miss Adlard. Second Class—Mr. George Marklew.

BIRTH.

YOUNG.—At Rockmount, Helensburgh, Scotland on 8th September 1875, the wife of James Young Esq., of Calcutta of a daughter.

DEATH.

SALE.—At Rockmount, Helensburgh, Scotland on 4th September 1875 very suddenly the Rev. John Sale, aged 57 years; for 26 years a faithful, loving Missionary in Bengal of the Baptist Missionary Society.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIME BALL.

DURING the Doorga and Lukhee Poojah Holidays, the Time Ball will be dropped on the following days :—

Monday the 11th October.
Friday „ 15th Do.

SURVEYOR GENL'S. OFFICE; *The 2nd October* 1875. } GOPEENAUTH SEN, *Incharge of the Observatory.*

HOW TO SPEAK AND WRITE ENGLISH,

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NOTICE.

RAMDEEN AND DOOLAUR, lately arrived from Trinidad per Royal Mail and P. and O. Steamer, are hereby notified that the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta is prepared to pay them the sum of Rs. 5,687-8-0 deposited in the Colonial Treasury at Trinidad, for remittance to India.

No. 9, GARDEN REACH. ROBERT N. S. MITCHELL.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Blaud LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5½p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S, late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT, *Calcutta, 25th September* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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IMPORTERS OF

COUNTER WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.

Flat Iron Weighing Machines for Casks, Cans, Bales, &c. &c. No. 600.

	10,	5,	20,	30,	cwt.
	30 by 30	42 by 34	36 by 36	40 by 40	Size of Plate.
Rs.	235,	310,	425,	510,	

Portable Machines with Back Rail for weighing Sacks, Bales, &c. &c., No. 112.

	5,	7,	10,	cwt.
	26 by 22	31 by 26	34 by 30	Platform.
Rs.	115,	140,	165,	each.

Dormant Weighing Machines, No. 100.

	16,	20,	25,	30,	40,	cwt.
	30 by 27	37 by 29	37 by 32	38 by 38	50 by 40	Platform.
Rs.	210,	250,	270,	310,	370,	

Portable Weighing Machines Mounted on Wheels, No. 102.

	3,	5,	7,	10,	cwt.
	22 by 24	26 by 22	26 by 26	30 by 30	Platform.
Rs.	75,	110,	125,	145	each.

Portable Weighing Machines, No. 105.

	20,	30,	40,	50,	cwt.
	38 by 34	38 by 35	42 by 40	54 by 51	Platform.
Rs.	260,	340,	410,	500	each.

Family Balances.

7lbs. by ½ oz. Oblong, Rs. 10-8 | 14lbs. by 1 oz. Rs. 10-8.

Counter Weighing Machines.

		1	2	3	4	
		7	14	28	56	lbs.
No. 888 K	Rs.	9-8	11-8	13-8	16	
„ 883 J	„	13-8	16	20	25	
„ 883 L	„	13-8	16	20	25	Copper
„ 883 G	„	9-8	11-8	13-8	16	Tin Pans

Domestic Weighing Machines.

No. 500	7	14	28 lbs. Tin Pans
Rs.	14	17	21 each, complete with weights.

☞ *Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.*

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					Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1	dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Propriétaire,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 18
Do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 12
Brandy,	in 1	do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 32

BRUCE'S

Amontillado Sherry,	in 2	dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 31
Do, do.,	in 2	do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 16-8

F. GIESLER & Co's

Star Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	12	Quarts,	at	Rs.	46 per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints,	..	„	50 „
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6	Magnums,	at	„	37 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12	Quarts,	..	„	37 „
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24	Pints,	..	„	40 „
Stil Zeltinger Mozelle	di to,	12	Quarts	..	„	26 „

A liberal discount allowed on large orders.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	Rs.	31	8	0
The old rates do, .. do, ...		30	12	0	The Church of England		30	0	0
The Standard		31	8	0	The Royal		30	0	0
The Universal		29	0	0	The Alliance		31	10	0
The Commercial		34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.		31	9	0
The London and Lancashire		33	8	8					

INDIAN BRANCH.—CENTRAL OFFICE, 1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

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CALCUTTA METAL MART.

THE undersigned have a large stock of Machinery, Metals, and Miscellaneous Articles of all descriptions, and are prepared to give estimates, or contract for the supply of any materials which they have not in their godowns.

They are also prepared, for a moderate commission, to import any articles from England at actual cost, and are in a position to get the best quality at the lowest possible price.

The following are generally in stock or on the way :—

PORTABLE ENGINES,—Clayton & Shuttleworth's

	4 H. P.	6 H. P.	8 H. P.	10 H. P.
Prices, with Single Cylinder .. .. Rs.	2,700	3,250	3,900	4,500
	10 H. P.	12 H. P.	16 H. P.	20 H. P.
Do., with Double Cylinder .. .. Rs.	4,750	5,000	6,250	7,500

REVERSING GEAR,—Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

STATIONARY ENGINES.—Tangye's (suited for Tea Gardens), with vertical boiler mounted on base plates, occupy little room, and are well adapted for use with Tea or other machinery requiring small power. Fire-places are constructed to burn either wood or coal.

	2 H. P.	3 H. P.	4 H. P.
Prices .. .. Rs.	1,400	1,500	1,650

FIRE ENGINES,—Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Centrifugal Pumps.

Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
A 7-inch pump worked by an 8 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 900 gallons per minute.
An 8-inch pump worked by a 10 H.P. Engine, will discharge about 1,100 gallons per minute.
Prices, with pipes and other fittings complete.

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
Rs.	460	600	750	900	1,050.	1,300	1,500.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—The same sizes, but of slightly different shape, may be had mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

SPECIAL STEAM PUMPS.—Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

Disintegrators.

Norton and Hawksley's for grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans, leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.
PRICES.—No. 1, Rs. 450; No. 2, Rs. 1,050.

Extinctures.

Dick's—can be carried by one man, and always kept ready for instant use in case of fire. They have proved very efficacious at Home; and in Warehouses, Mills, and Ships; as well as for Private Dwellings, they form a great safeguard against damage by fire.
PRICES.—No. 4, Rs. 100; No. 5, Rs. 125. Charges for ditto supplied extra, at Rs. 4 per tin.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.—Aveling and Porter's, 5 ton and 8 ton.

Stone Breakers,

Marsden's .. .. Rs. 3,000 | ALBION DRILLING MACHINES .. Rs. 325

Steam Hammers,

3 cwt., with fittings complete .. .. „ 1,250

Soorkee Mills,

with 6-feet pan and rollers complete .. .. „ 1,025

Injectors.

Giffard's—are much superior to Pumps as Boiler feeders, and are very simple in their construction.

	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Prices .. .. Rs.	70.	90.	135.

Wire Tramway.

Hodgson's. These Tramways are well adapted for carrying produce and minerals over hilly ground, or in any country where good road or water carriage is unavailable; and as feeders for railways, their use might be extended.

The undersigned will be happy to furnish Catalogues and particulars on application.

J. NICOL FLEMING & CO.

F. & C. OSLER,

LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER AND EARTHEN-WARE ROOMS,

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Table Glassware of every kind, including Goblets, Champagnes, Claret, Sherry and Liqueur Glasses. Ruby Champagnes. Green Hocks. Soda-water Tumblers Quart Goblets. Two-Quart Goblets. Custard and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Ice Plates. Milk Jugs of sizes. Butter Pots. Sugar Jars. Richly engraved or embossed Water Sets, Jug and 2 Goblets. Plain or engraved glass Biscuit Jars with glass or plated covers. Decanters. Carafts.

DINNER TABLE TROUGHS.

Straight Troughs, Circles, Cross, Semicircles, Quadrant Segment, Libra, Bridge Boat, &c. Specimen Vases for single flowers, in plain, engraved or coloured and gilt glass.

LARGE FLINT CENTRE VASES.

In very great variety with trumpet holders; Cornucopæa-holders and pendant baskets. Flower Baskets, Glass Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Potted-meat Boxes, Beer Mugs, Pickle Jars, Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 6 or 8 bottles. Pickle Frames, with 2, 3, or 4 bottles. Glass Pails for rough ice. Liqueur Frames with 2, 3. or 4 bottles.

GLASS DESSERT SETS.

Centre-pieces. Ice Dishes. Celery Vases. Menu-holders.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Every variety of beautiful Ornamental Glass in every shape, color and piece, consisting of Vases, Tazzas, Card Trays, Essence Bottles, cut crystal Eau-de-Cologne bottles, Pomade Boxes, Ring Stands.—CASKETS.—Richly mounted, containing 2 or 4 bottles. Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, Pin Trays, Brush Trays, Pen Trays.

TABLE TOILET SETS.—In every variety of colour, each set containing 2 Candlesticks, 2 Pomades, 2 Essence Bottles, Powder Vase and Ring Tray, suitable for Wedding Presents.

PAPER WEIGHTS.—In great variety, crystal glass, cut slabs and cube, lapidary cut balls, ornamental blocks—with compass or thermometer. Frosted slabs, with modelled animals, birds, &c.

MIRROR PLATEUX.—Jewelled flint Vases on mirror stand.—GIPSY-KETTLE FLOWER-BASKETS.—With plain or Venetian tripods.

BLOCK INKSTANDS.—Velvet Portrait Frames with flower ornamentations, &c.

EARTHENWARE.

DINNER SERVICES.—In large or small sets, in Stone or Porcelain, gilt or plain, in great variety.
BREAKFAST SERVICES.—In the finest Porcelain, of assorted patterns. Spare cups and saucers for evening use.
DESSERT SERVICES.—Of pure Porcelain, richly gilt and painted, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, &c. Separate Dessert Plates to use with glass Compotiers.
CHAMBER SERVICES.—Single or double, plain or ornamental Large white Bowls and Jugs.
VEGETABLE DISHES—with 3 or 4 compartments.
GAME PIE DISHES.—Of sizes, with very ornamental covers. Cheese Stands and covers, of Gothic, Sage, Stone or Rustic patterns.
JUGS.—Of various sizes, Stoneware, Parian or Terracotta. Sneakers, &c.
FILTERS.—In Stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons; ditto in Glass, with carbon blocks.
DEJEUNER SETS.—Consisting of Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar Pot, Cream Jug, and 2 cups and saucers, some of them exquisitely painted, and adapted for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
TEA POTS.—A large assortment, from the plain "Rockingham," of all sizes, to the ornamental Terracotta or Mosaic.
TERRACOTTA SETS.—Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk Jug, very pretty Jug or Tea Pot stands, plain or painted.
MAJOLICA BUTTER POTS.—Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Cream Jugs, Beer Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Tea Pots, double Salt-cellars, Carlton Breakfast Sets Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Jardinières, Rose Caskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Menu-holders, Strawberry and Cream Dishes, Smoking Sets, &c.
POROUS SORQYS.—English made, red or white, and ornamental.
BREAD PLATTERS.—Of wood or stone, carved or plain, some with mottoes.
BREAD KNIVES.—To match the above.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.

TABLE LAMPS.—For kerosine or oil, with Osler's patent air-slide burners, single or duplex, with Pedestals of Florentine or dark bronze, cut or moulded crystal, or fancy painted, of one quality, but in every variety of price.
READING LAMPS.—Osler's patent, in bronze, German-silver or Electro-plated.—CAMP LAMPS.—Packed in the most compact form, for oil or kerosine.
BRACKET LAMPS.—For oil or for kerosine, with single or duplex burners.—HALL LAMPS— HAMBER LAMPS.
CHANDELIERS.—In the richest cut glass, from 30 lights to 3 lights. Chandeliers of all sizes, in amber, red, blue or green, very handsome.
WALL LIGHTS.—In glass, bronze or electro-plated for 1, 2, 3 or 5 lights. Chandeliers—of new designs, for kerosine, for 3, 4 or 6 lights, in glass or bronze.
HANGING LAMPS.—For single lights for oil or kerosine, for Dining Room, Drawing Room, or Hall.
LANTERNS.—For oil or kerosine, some for Railway use.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,
AND
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh
CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest, in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificient and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far
THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST
ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrush, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

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Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Family Aperient Pills.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

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More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ Does not contain opium in any shape. ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & Co. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots. Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

	s. d.	s. d.
Excellent quality, much approved ...		18 6
Very superior		21 0
Finest possible quality		25 0
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	... 5 6	& 7 6
Do. do. with French heels	... 7 0	& 9 0
Grey Linen Slippers ...	...	3 6

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, *OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.*

CONSUMPTION.

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE, the Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gun-makers and dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that return tickets for all classes of passengers, and return tickets for all horses and carriages at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued between the 15th of October and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, from all stations to Bombay and Byculla and will be available for return on any day up to and including the 30th November next. These return tickets to Bombay will be available for passengers only to or from the new Musjid station between Bombay and Byculla.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

No. 1707A. of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 21st August 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Tea Plantations in Kumaon, the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almorah, on Wednesday, the 1st December 1875, at noon:—

Hawalbagh.—Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road and six from Almorah. Area about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold: said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi River (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price—Rs. 25,000.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridged, runs to: (1) Haldwani; (2) Kaladungi (*viâ* Naini-Tal); and, (3) Ramnagar (*viâ* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Bareilly Railway Station 60 miles over a *pucka* cart-road; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station 48 miles on partly *pucka* road; and from Ramnagur to Moradabad 45 miles *viâ* Kashipur, of which 25 miles more or less are a *kutcha* fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad. From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi River not bridged) to Ranikhet 56 miles; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi River is being bridged, 19 miles.

1, 2, 3—markets at the foot of the hills.

Ayar Toly—In Kuttyur, consisting of about 2,546 acres, the area under tea was some years ago considerable. About 700 acres are cleared, and nearly 1,500 acres consist of jungle, of which part may be unculturable: a portion of the estate, named Binculi, 919 acres, is held under a perpetual lease from the Nagnath temple, at an annual rent of Rs. 24. There were on the estate a house, factory, godown, and numerous out-offices, all slated; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level 5,200 feet, and the plaintation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price—Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh 24 miles by bridle-road; thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately, at the upset prices named, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land revenue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force or that may be imposed hereafter. Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almorah. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st January 1876, when possession will be given: failing payment in full, the deposit will be forfeited and the estate resold.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

No. 1708A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division for information, with reference to his letter No. 681, dated 23rd July 1875.

No. 1709A.

COPY, with 50 spare copies, forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the Notification may be distributed to all firms interested in tea cultivation.

No. 1710A.

COPY also forwarded to the Superintendent of the ——— with the request that the Notification may be published in the ——— not less than four times.

HIBBERT'S

HEALTH-GIVING SALINE,

AS SUPPLIED through the WAR OFFICE for the USE of the TROOPS employed in the EXPEDITION to ASHANTEE, on the WEST COAST of AFRICA, and highly recommended by the Medical Profession as a Valuable FEBRIFUGE, and for its REFRIGERANT PROPERTIES.

BEING very agreeable in taste, it is taken readily by the most fastidious. A DRAUGHT of the SALINE exhilarates and invigorates the system in a marked degree.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is acknowledged by all to be the most approved remedy for DISORDERED DIGESTION so often accompanied by SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, INDISPOSITION FOR BUSINESS, and other distressing symptoms.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, &c., so productive of LASSITUDE, MENTAL DEPRESSION, and NERVOUS DISORDERS, are quite under the control of this efficient medicine.

LETTER from EDMUND LEATHES, Esq., Savage Club, London:

"April 23rd, 1874.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered very much from Acidity and a tendency to Congestion of the Liver, a friend strongly advised me to try your Health-giving Saline. I am happy to say that I have derived great benefit from taking it. I shall always consider it a valuable household remedy, and will lose no opportunity of recommending the Saline to my friends and others, as a remedy in similar cases.—Yours truly, ED. LEATHES."

Captain GRAHAM, of Fowey, Cornwall, suffered greatly from Irritation of the Liver, which prevented sleep, and racked him with pain. After taking one bottle the pain was nearly removed, and he was able to sleep well at night, and, on taking a second bottle, expressed it as his opinion that it would complete the cure so well begun.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, as a Therapeutic Agent, and as a Cooling and Refreshing Drink in SCARLET, TYPHUS, and GASTRIC FEVERS, is unsurpassed—frequent experience has proved this.

Testimonials from Medical Men.

W. E. GREEN, ESQ., N.R.C.S., and L.S.A., Lond; speaks very favourably of the Saline as an efficient, aperient, as active as Friedrichshall Water, and decidedly more agreeable to the palate, and generally recommended for this purpose.

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., London, remarks that he has found the Saline of considerable efficacy in febrile attacks as an efficient aperient and refrigerant, and very useful in attacks of bilious vomiting.

ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

BY restoring lost Saline matter to the BLOOD it invigorates and enriches that fluid, enabling it to throw out all impure and effete matter, and thus, perform the functions of an EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, for the above reasons, removes BLOTCHES and ERUPTIONS on the SKIN, whether arising from disorder, digestion or from some taint in the constitution.

A daughter of Mr. GEORGE WEBB, of Glyn-Neath, aged fifteen years, was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on her limbs, accompanied with such weakness that she was unable to walk, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. After a course of the Saline, less than three weeks in duration, her father reported her as quite cured.

DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY, so prevalent during the summer and autumn months, will be warded off by a judicious use of the Saline or will be quickly cut short by its prompt administration.

"Bedford, Nov. 20th, 1873.—Having tried your Health-giving Saline I am satisfied that it is a very valuable preparation in cases of fever, rheumatism, &c.; it is, in fact, a remedy that should be found in every household, since by its salutary influences (if taken at the first indications of fever, diarrhœa, and other complaints) many a tedious illness may be averted, I shall do my best to recommend it wherever I go. In the meantime wishing you every success, &c., &c., I am, gentlemen, yours truly, W. H. PHILLIPS, B.A., Oxon.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is invaluable to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS in INDIA, CHINA, AFRICA, &c., since it is peculiarly adapted for the cure of those Complaints prevalent in Hot Climates, such as Fevers, Dysentery, &c., &c.

Extract from a letter received from Captain R. ROBERTS of the ship Sidney A. Jenkins."—Dundee. May 28th, 1874—I have just received the case containing the 10s. 6d. bottles of Saline. Since taking the bottle I purchased of you before last voyage, I have enjoyed better health than I have previously had for five years. It is the best thing of the kind I have yet met with. I shall strongly recommend it to my brother captains."

SOLD in Botties, 2s. 6d. each; Double Size, 4s. 6d.; in Bottles containing Five of the 2s. 6d. size at 10s. 6d.

INSIST ON HAVING HIBBERT'S SALINE.

AGENTS FOR CALCUTTA,

BATHGATE & CO.

PRINCE OF WALES'S

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

TRANSPARENCIES,

REPRESENTING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME.

PRINCE OF WALES'S

COAT OF ARMS,

PRINCE OF WALES'S

CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,

AND

OTHER COATS OF ARMS.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

RS. 50 to RS. 400 EACH.

With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations, Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,
No. 10 *and* 11 *Park Street.*

MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT, *Rector.*

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,

Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.

Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary.

P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, *Calcutta, 17th January* 1874. NIAUDE, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,

F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,

AND

No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET,

CALCUTTA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

Rates of Subscription.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months	25 0	24 0
„ 6 months	12 8	12 0
„ 3 months	6 8	6 0
Singl copy	0 9	0 8
ARREAR RATE.		
For 12 months	30 0	27 0
„ 1 month...	2 8	2 4

PROSPECTUS.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

ON THE

ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE

Building Fund of St. Joseph's Seminary.

60,000 TICKETS AT ONE RUPEE EACH.

261 PRIZES.

1 Prize.—A Diamond Necklace, value Rs. 10,000, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 10,000 in cash.
1 Prize.—Brooch and Earrings set with Diamonds, value Rs. 3,000, or at the option of the winner. Rs. 3,000 in cash.
4 Prizes.—Jewellery *en suite*, set with Gems, value Rs. 1,000 each, or at the option of the winner, Rs. 1,000 in cash.

5 Prizes.—Rs. 500 each.	20 Prizes.—Rs. 25 each.
5 Prizes.—Rs. 250 each.	20 Prizes.—Rs. 20 each.
5 Prizes.—Rs. 100 each.	40 Prizes.—Rs. 15 each.
10 Prizes.—Rs. 50 each.	50 Prizes.—Rs. 10 each.

100 *Prizes.—Rs.* 5 *each.*

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad under the supervision of a Committee of Gentlemen of the Station.

Tickets can be obtained from all the Catholic Chaplains of the Vicariate, from Messrs, P. Sheridan, W. D. Hogan, T. Crowley, G. A. Savielle, and J. C. Purcell Allahabad; A. John & Co., Agra; J. Rebello, Simla; C. Carne, Umritsur; D. J. Byrne, Umballa: Manager, *Statesman Press*, Calcutta and Bombay; P. S. D'Rozario & Co., Calcutta, E. Currie, 50 Bow Bazar, Calcutta; Rev. A. E. Medlycott, Howrah, and from the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any further information required.

VERY REV. FR. LEWIS, *Rector, St. Joseph's Seminary, ALLAHABAD.*

N. B.—A Free Ticket, for a separate Drawing, of 252 Prizes, will be presented to any one purchasing or disposing of 100 Tickets.

P.S.—The Drawing will probably take place on the 28th of December next.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

FOR OCTOBER 1875.

CONTENTS:—THE RUHELA AFGHANS. ISLAM.—Part II.—Mahommed at Medina.—By R. D. Osborn. ON CONTRACT; An Essay towards a Popular Introduction to the Indian Contract Act of 1872—By Jno. G. W. Sykes, LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law*. AMONG THE CONTINENTAL JAILS.—By John Macgregor, M.A. THE NINE-LAKH CHAIN, OR THE MARO FEUD; Being the first portion of the Lady of Alha. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA.—By G. R. Aberigh-Mackay. HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—Part II.—The Sikhs in the Upper Doab.—*Concluded*,.—By G. R. G Williams, B.A., B.C.S. MR. WHELLER'S HISTORY OF INDIA. CORRESPONDENCE:—TRASLITERATION.—By R. J. Ellis. CRITICAL NOTICES:—Vernacular Literature.—General Literature. *To be had of* THOMAS S. SMITH, *"City Press," 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and of all Booksellers.*

Will be published on the 1st December.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS,

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

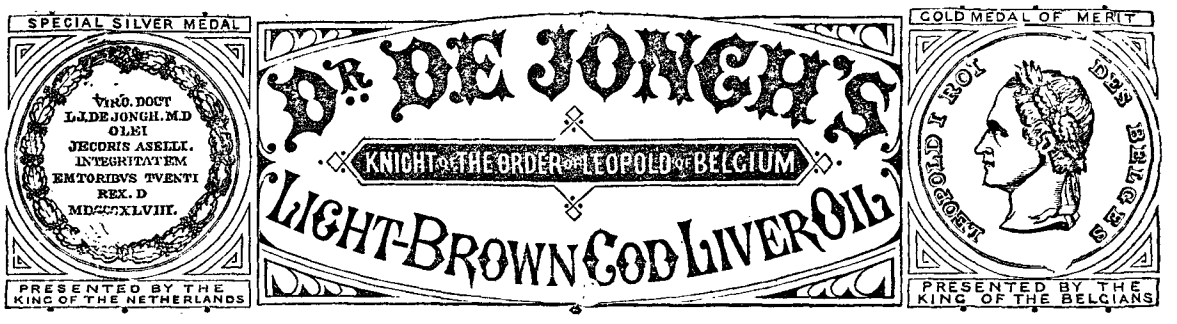
The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 *per year only, payable in advance.*

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.



The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2118.] Calcutta : Saturday, 16th October, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, October 18th and 25th, *those of the 25th October, proceeding direct to Southampton.*
„ The Straits, China, and Japan, October and 19th November 2nd and 16th.
„ Australia, October 16th and November 13th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

October 21, *Australia*, Captain J. S. Murray, 3,648 Tons, 600 H.-P.
November 4, *Nizam* Capt. A. E. Barlow, 2,725 Tons, 450 H.-P.

The *Australia* will leave Garden Reach at noon precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers for China also.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 19th October.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether vid Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th September.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail about 10th November.

THE Anchor Line Steamer "Europa" 2277 Tons 424 H.P. Capt. Mackay will be despatched for Liverpool via Suez Canal from Bombay about the 10th November. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares	First Class.	Second Class.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	„ 350	„ 200

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Europa	2,277.424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
Utopia	2,731.673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
India	2,290.500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486	6th Nov.	15th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *vid* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55 0 0
Transit to Alexandria	3 0 0
Passage to Trieste	12 0 0
Trieste to London	12 0 0
	£82 0 0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13 0 0
2nd Class	9 0 0
3rd Class	6 0 0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

WANTED.

A WORKSHOP Foreman for the Workshops at the Sutlej Bridge of the Indus Valley (State) Railway at Adamwhan, near Mooltan. He must be a European of thorough mechanical training either as a fitter or mill-wright, and who has held a similar charge before. No one who does not fulfil these conditions, or who is unable to produce satisfactory certificates or recommendations, need apply.

The post is that of a Sub-Engineer in the P. W. D., and the successful applicant will after the usual probation be appointed to the Department in that rank.

Applications with copies (not originals) of certificates to be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District Indus Valley (State) Railway, Mooltan.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during October and November 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 18th October, 1st, 15th, and 29th November.
„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 11th and 25th October 8th and 22nd November.
„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 25th October, 8th and 22nd November.
„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN PENANG and MALACCA, 18th October, 1st, 15th and 29th November.
„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 1st and 29th November.
„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd November
„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 21st and 28th October, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th November.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 13th and 27th October, 10th and 24th November.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 18th and 25th October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th November.
„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 22nd and 29th October, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th November.
„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 16th, 23rd and 30th October, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th November.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 5th November.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 21st October and 18th November.
„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 18th October and 15th November, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 30th October and 27th November.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 2nd and 30th November, touching at KURRACHEE on 18th November and 18th December.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit*."—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their *option*, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which *limits* the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds ...	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to

MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras..	PARRY & Co.
Bombay	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies :

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows :—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	4 „ „
12 „ „	..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,
8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

WATSON & SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,
AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.
Wellesley Place, Calcutta,
"THE MALL," SIMLA.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, isssues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms

For 12 months certain	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 „ „	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	4	„
3 „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	„

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards :—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	„	„	„	„	6 „	„
5	„	„	„	„	12 „	„
5½	„	„	„	„	18 „	„
6	„	„	„	„	2 years'	„

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

9, CHOWRINGHEE,

Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

Tents—Notice.

DURBAR Tents and Camp Equipage of every size and description made to order at the Futtehgurh Orphan Asylum Tent Manufacturing Company, "Limited," of the best materials procurable, excellent cut, and most handsome workmanship. Established in 1838.

A New Revised Illustrated Catalogue of Tents of every size with full description will be forwarded gratis on application to

MESSRS. PREM MASIH & Co.,

Managing Directors.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece,

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating.								Usual Plating.	
	"Kings," &c.		"Threaded Shell"		"Threaded"		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."		"Fiddle."	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	0	22	0
Forks "	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	0	22	0
Dessert Spoons "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Forks "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons "	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	11	0
Salt " each	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg Mustd. "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	0	1	2
Soup Ladle "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	0	2	12
Fish Knives "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	8
Butter "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	12
Gravy Spoons "	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	8
Sugar Sifters "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	12	2	8
Pickle Forks "	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes*: also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes*, and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen	.. .. ..	Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do.	do. ..	" 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair		" 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services.

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO.'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CASH PRICES.

POETICAL WORKS.

Alford's (Dean) Poetical Works, 2rs. 12as.

Arnold's (Matthew) Poems, Narrative and Elegiac, 2 Vols., 6rs. 12as.

——New Poems, 2nd Edition, 3rs. 10as.

Bailey's Festus, 2rs. 12as.

Betsy Lee, A Fo'c's'le Yarn, 2rs.

Blake's Poetical Works, Lyrical and Miscellaneous, 2rs. 12as.

Browning's (Elizabeth B.) Poetical Works, 5 Vols., 17rs.

——Selections from her Poetry, 4rs. 4as.

Browning's (Robert) Poetical Works, 6 Vols.

——The Ring and the Book, 4 Vols., 11rs. 8as.

——Fifine at the Fair, 3rs.

——Selections from his Poetry, 4rs. 4as.

Bryant's Poems, arranged by Himself, 4rs. 4as.

Buchanan's Book of Orm, 3rs. 8as.

——Tragic Dramas from History, 2 Vols., 6rs. 12as.

——Idyl's and Legends of Inverburn, 2rs. 8as.

——Undertones, 2nd Edition, 2rs. 8as.

Crawley's Horse and Foot, 2rs.

Clarke's Riches of Chaucer, 6rs.

Clough's Poems, with a Memoir, 3rs. 6as.

Cook's (Eliza) New Echoes and other Poems, 2rs. 8as.

Durand's (Lady) Imitations from the German of Spitta and Terstegen, 2rs. 4as.

Dutt Family Album (The), 3rs. 8as.

——Eliot's (George) The Legend of Jubal, 3rs. 8as.

——The Spanish Gypsy, half bound in best Morocco, 7rs. 8as.

English Sonnets, edited by J. Dennis, 2rs.

Eyre's (Sir V.) Lays of a Knight-errant in many Lands, 4rs. 4as.

Gray's Poetical Works, Illustrated, 2rs. 12as.

Ingelow's Poems, 2 Vols., 5rs. 8as.

Keene's Death of Akbar and other Poems, 1re. 8as.

Kelly's Delhi and other Poems, 2rs. 4as.

Kingsley's (Charles) Poems, including The Saint's Tragedy, Andromeda, Songs, Ballads, &c., 3rs 8as.

Lockhart's Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic, 3rs.

Lowell's Poetical Works, complete Edition, 2rs. 8as.

Kishoge Papers, Tales of Devilry and Drollery, by Bouillon de Garcon, 3rs.

Lytton's (Sir E. Bulwer) Poems, New Edition, 5rs. 4as.

——(Robert) Orval, or the Fool of Time, 5rs.

Miller's (Joaquin) Et-al, 2rs. 8as.

Milton's Poetical Works with Introductions and Notes, by D. Masson, 2 vols., 5rs.

Moore's Songs, Ballads, and Sacred Songs, 1re. 8as.

Morris's Earthly Paradise, Popular Edition, in 10 Parts, 20rs.

Mrs. Jerningham's Journal, 2nd Edition, 2rs.

Pennell's Muses of Mayfair, selections from *Vers de Societe* of the 19th Century, 4rs. 4as.

Puck on Pegasus, by the same Author, Illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, Doyle, Millais, &c., 2rs. 12as.

Poems by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman.," 3rs.

Powlett's (Lieut N.) Eastern Legends and Stories in English Verse, 2rs 12as.

Praed's Poems, with a Memoir by Derwent Coleridge, 2 Vols., 6rs.

Rossetti's Dante and his Circle, with the Italian Poets preceding him (1100-1200-1300)—a Collection of Lyrics, 7rs 12as.

Rossetti's (Christina) Goblin Market and other Poems, with 2 Designs, 2nd Edition, 2rs. 12as.

Saint Abe and his Seven Wives, a tale of Salt Lake City, 2rs 12as.

Songs of Scotland prior to Burns, with the Tunes, edited by Robert Chambers, 2rs.

Scottish Songs, a selection of the choicest Lyrics of Scotland, compiled and arranged with brief Notes by Mary Carlyle Atkin, 2rs. 8as.

Swinburne's Bothwell, a Tragedy, 7rs.

——Songs before Sunrise, 6rs.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2118.] Calcutta: Saturday, October 16, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs. 13-10 as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

NOTICE.

SO much regret has been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, that Mr. Knight has determined to publish on the 1st December next, the first number of a new monthly journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertising columns. The circumstances under which the *Indian Economist* was discontinued, have not been made public, and probably never will be. Suffice it to say, that the stoppage of the paper deprived the country of the only Agricultural, Industrial, and Statistical newspaper it possessed; and the new journal is designed to partially supply its place. The subscription will be Rs. 12 a year only, and Mr. Knight believes that he may count upon sufficient support, to warrant his announcing the publication without further delay. The new paper will be somewhat larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and more comprehensive in its range, but will be strictly technical and in no way political or controversial. A limited space only will be allotted to advertisements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

COUNT E. G. D'ALVIELLA has been appointed special correspondent to the *Independance Belge* to report the Prince of Wales's Indian tour. Count d'Alviella, says the *Pall Mall*, is an accomplished political writer and scientific traveller, and he is also a member of the Provincial Council of Brabant. His appointment to report the Prince of Wales's tour for the *Independance Belge* proves the importance attached on the Continent to the Prince's Indian visit.

***

A CONTEMPORARY, having for some time past amused its readers with detailed programmes of the Prince of Wales's movements in India, now delivers itself as follows:—The *Times* corroborates what we have already stated, that the Programme of the Prince of Wales's tour is not determined. The *Times*, however, is wrong in declaring it to be unsettled beyond Calcutta. It is not yet settled *for* Calcutta, nor will it be absolutely, until His Royal Highness arrives in Bombay."

***

WE would draw the attention of our readers to a letter in our correspondence columns from Mr. W. H. Newnham C. S., appealing to the charity of the public at large on behalf of the sufferers from the recent terrible floods in Ahmedabad. Liberally as Bombay and other parts have been aiding the sufferers, we are assured that there is still *great* need of further help, and we trust the public in general will come forward with their usual liberality to swell the relief fund.

***

IT is to be earnestly hoped that we may yet be visited by a few showers of rain. Delightful as the dry atmosphere and the cool north breeze may be after the languor and suffocation of September, it is yet too soon for the rains to have finally ceased, and only the unthinking can rejoice. It is, however, only in parts of Behar and Bhaugulpore that we believe there will be any important failure in the crops, but there is too much reason to fear that, in those districts, there will be a deficiency which without causing actual famine will entail considerable hardship on the inhabitants. A few rainy days before the end of the month would effect an improvement, both there and over the greater part of Bengal.

***

A BOMBAY correspondent writes to us concerning the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the late riots in the Deccan:—"The Commission now sitting at Poona opens up the whole question of the power and policy of State protection to the more helpless classes of the community. The outcry against the Courts is a most senseless one, and the remedy, as far as a remedy is possible, is to be sought rather by extending the discretion of the Courts than by excluding their jurisdiction. On the other hand, the mistake is as great by saying that the State can do nothing as of saying that it can do everything. It can do a great deal in the way of gaining time for the moral change without which no merely external reform can be permanent.

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THE *Pall Mall*, in making some remarks on the equipment of troops, reminds its readers that "Napoleon impressed on his Marshals the truth that a soldier's shoes are the most important parts of his campaign outfit." If the Indian authorities are not above taking the advice of a practical soldier like Napoleon I. they ought to look to the shoeing of their sepoys. It is well-known that native troops cannot march far in the boots supplied to them by a wise and paternal Government, and although they have, on our ordinary Indian roads, the pleasing alternative of marching barefoot, this method of rectifying shortcomings in equipment would be hardly practicable on rough ground. An army of cripples may be all very well in time of peace, but there are occasions when it is necessary to have troops able to walk, if not to run.

***

IN the course of some observations on gunnery, the *Borsenzeitung* says that the competition which has existed between the English and the German guns since 1868 may now be regarded as definitively closed in favour of the latter. "The English guns have been driven step by step from the Continental markets, and is now not a single State which will use English guns for its navy or the defence of its coasts. Only the other day a trial took place in Japan of the English heavy Woolwich guns and the German breechloaders, in which the former proved decidedly inferior, and the English gun-makers have thus lost their last customer except Brazil." We have never quite known the reason why our artillery experts have preferred muzzle-loading to breech-loading guns. Is it because we have so many gunners that their protection under fire is not so necessary in our case as in that of Germany?

***

THE Porte, not being able to borrow any more money, has taken the first step towards repudiation by reducing 50 per cent of the interest due to bond-holders. The balance is, indeed, to be paid in the shape of bonds, but the value of these in the market will be merely nominal. By this arrangement, Turkey will save about 7½ millions in 1876 alone, the annual interest on her debt being £15,000,000. At the end of the five years, the issue of bonds in lieu of interest in cash will have nominally added about £40,000,000 to her debt, entailing an additional liability of two or three annual millions. It will, of course, then be necessary to increase the percentage of interest payable in unsaleable paper, and in a very few years, if Turkey exists so long, the happy creditors of the State will be the holders, in satisfaction of all demands, of a periodically increasing pile of Turkish bonds, till they either make a bonfire of the lot to economise space, or

are put out of their misery altogether by a total collapse in the Turkish Stationery Department.

***

WE commend the following recipe to the attention of enterprising gentlemen who may be anxious to refill pockets emptied by poojah festivities. Carefully select a subject in the shape of a Calcutta resident who is about to leave the country, and who is not in the habit of perusing the Small Cause Court Chronicle. Obtain a summons against him in the local Small Cause Court. By a little "judicious profusion" to the extent of ten rupees or so, arrange to have the summons delivered to the said resident's *mehter* on his master's premises and quietly destroyed by the recipient. You will then obtain a decree *ex parte*; take out execution, and have the warrant served just at the time when the subject of your experiment is about to leave for England or elsewhere. He will be sure to pay up rather than forfeit his passage-money and postpone his departure. Some people may say that a law under which such a proceeding is possible seems more or less defective, but this does not concern you. You deal with things as they are, and your intelligent appreciation of the situation will be pecuniarily advantageous to yourself.

***

THE *Turkistan Gazette*, as might have been expected, endeavours, with that love of truth which is characteristic of a Tartar, to throw cold water on British and Indian trade-enterprise in Kashgar. One of its correspondents tells us that during the past year "a large quantity of goods, including muslins, shawls, chintzes and tea, came from India; but the tea and chintzes found but few purchasers, as they were of very indifferent quality. The goods which were not sold were sent to various parts of Khokand, Andidjan especially." The correspondent adds that Russian goods meet with a much more ready sale in Kashgar than English goods, which are bad and dear. If the statements of the Russian merchants are to be credited, not a yard of English chintz was sold in Kashgar this year. "The green tea, which comes from India," proceeds the correspondent, "is very bad; Russian tea is greatly preferred, and the English traders have to go to Khokand for purchasers. Among the other Russian goods for which there is a great demand in Kashgar are sugar, pepper, candied sugar, and red, green, and cinnamon-coloured cloths. The representative of a Russian firm, who went there the other day, sold all his goods in a short time, and was paid in cash and bills, after which he proceeded to Khokand to buy some of the products of the country.'"

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IT is complained that the change made two years ago in the rules for serving criminal processes in the Mofussil of these provinces is working very badly and oppressively. It was formerly the rule that these processes should be executed by the police, without charge. But years ago an order was issued that in future they should be served by a special establishment of peons, and that fees should be charged for them. The effect has been to add very considerably to the cost of all proceedings before Magistrates. In an ordinary case, the complainant's outlay formerly was about two rupees; while it is now four. In other words, the cost of obtaining redress for the most petty injuries, such as illegal cesses, destruction of crops by trespassers, the redemption of cattle from the pound, and the hundred-and-one acts of small oppression to which the ryot is subjected, has been doubled. The income of an average ryot is not more than five rupees a month, and he feels the loss severely. Four rupees may seem a small sum; but four-fifths of a family man's monthly receipts are to him a very serious loss. How is a poor half starved cultivator to find four rupees in payment of Court processes before he can protect himself from the ill usage to which he is so subject.

***

IF we may trust the *Times*, the Russian Ministry is convinced that the Khokand rebellion was fomented from Kashgar. An agent of Yakoob Khan has made his appearance at Odessa, but must have left before these events. It is most doubtful, we should think, whether Russia will do more than make a note of the matter, even should she have this conviction. For the difficulties of an advance beyond Khokand into Kashgaria are nearly insuperable. The Duke of Edinburgh has been fêted with extraordinary enthusiasm at the celebrated fair of Nijni Novgorod. The merchants presented him with a salver worth two thousand roubles, and entertained him at a banquet. The *Moscow Gazette* takes credit to itself for having predicted that the marriage between the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie, would be beneficial not only to the two countries, but to the whole civilised world. If Englishmen would but be a little less concerned about Khokand, and Khiva, and Kashgaria, and Merv, we think it would be a good deal wiser. The prospect of a threatened war between Japan and the Corea has again obtained currency, from the announcement that the Corean ruler has declined to grant an audience to the envoys to his Court from Japan. The relations between the two countries would seem to be far from cordial, but it is to be hoped that actual hostilities will be avoided.

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AT a period when civilization has almost eliminated the romantic element from human life, it is a positive pleasure to know that in this humdrum world it is still possible to find places where the good old traditions of the past are affectionately remembered and occasionally recalled in a practical way. The gay young bloods of 1875 cannot, it is true, emulate in the streets of London the feats of the Mohawks; nor can adventurous yeomen take to the woods after the manner of Robin Hood and his merry men; but the railways still afford facilities to those whose imperfect human nature (*vide Pioneer*) prompts them to insult and outrage defenceless maidenhood; and there are in parts of Spain and Italy forests in which, by an introductory murder or so, a bold adventurer may enjoy the privilege of becoming a member of the modern Robin Hood fraternity. In like manner, modern Christians who wish to experience the ecstatic sensations of the early converts in the days of Imperial Rome, have only to naturalise themselves in certain provinces of Turkey administered by Mahomedan Pashas; and Jews who lament the good old days of King John may find consolation in the same quarter. The *Pall Mall* tells us that a Jew at Bagdad, named Ychanda, having been accused of blasphemy, "has been horribly maltreated and afterwards burned by the populace of that town. Several other Jews were also ill used. Ychanda being a native of Hamadam in Persia, it is expected that the Teheran Government will take steps to obtain redress."

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THE *Pioneer* (October 6th) draws a touching picture of the fruitless search by the Government of India for a member of the Civil Service qualified to hold the office of Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and implies that their anguish at seeing themselves reduced to appoint a Lieutenant Talbot, an attaché in the Foreign Office must have been poignant. Of Mr. Talbot's special qualifications for the post we know nothing. But we may be pardoned for doubting whether a more diligent and leisurely inquiry, would not have revealed to Government the existence in the ranks of the Civil Service of several men thoroughly competent to fill the appointment, and, it may be, of one or two whom to have passed over will hereafter be justly held a reproach. In his place in the House of Commons, Mr. Lowe referred to the case of a civilian of thirteen years' standing, a distinguished Oriental Scholar, who had been refused an appointment in the Educational Department, for no apparent reason except that he had the misfortune to belong to the Covenanted Civil Service. Sir W. Muir will know whether this gentleman's claims were taken into consideration on the present occasion, or whether he (Sir W. Muir) allowed the Government of India to remain in ignorance of his existence. Sir W. Muir's reputation as an Oriental Scholar forbids us to suppose that he was not consulted, or that his recommendation would not have been accepted, or that he is ignorant that the gentleman of whom we write is eminently well qualified for the appointment.

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FOLLOWING up a suggestion in the daily papers, that the community should commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales with "something that will bear fruit in the grateful remembrance of thousands," the Rev. Mr. Bromehead suggests that we should perfect the system of the Calcutta Free School, by the addition to it of an infant department. Those who know the Free School best have long felt that the absence of such a department is a most serious drawback to the school doing its work efficiently and properly. "There are numbers of children, between the tender ages of five and seven years old, who simply are not fit to rough it in a great large school. They are *little children*, and they would be happier and better off in every way, if they were tended, kept, and taught as *little children* should be. No doubt they are as well taken care of, and educated too, under the circumstances as they can be; but they would be very much happier, and better brought forward, in bodily health and mental culture, and very much more calculated to make progress in the upper departments of the school, and far likelier to succeed eventually in the great battle of life, if they were in charge of a well-trained infant schoolmistress, who could devote all her time and energies to their well-being and nurture. The

reports of the Free School for years past have recognized the want of an infant department, and the governors have recorded their opinion that it should never be lost sight of, and should be established on the first possible occasion. Now, if the great public will only just say so : this is the occasion."

***

A LOCAL contemporary, whose powers of miscomprehension are in a high state of development, sometime does good service by shewing how we may at times be misunderstood by the less intelligent or more random of our readers. He quotes a sentence from our columns with reference to the doctrine of everlasting torments, which runs as follows: "It is one of the painful necessities of this controversy that we cannot oppose this dreadful error, without appearing to be insensible to the perilous character of sin." His remarks upon this lead us to state, what we should hardly have thought it needful to state, that though rejection of the doctrine appears to many of its upholders to argue an insensibility to the perilous character of sin, no such insensibility can, or ought to, be charged against either free enquirers or decided rejecters of the doctrine. It is not only absurd to suppose that any such insensibility should lie at the root of a careful investigation of Scriptural teaching, but it is unjust to ascribe it as a cause of the strong revulsion of natural feeling from the appalling dogma. Not only will as tender consciences be found among those who oppose, as among those who receive, the dogma, but we are inclined to the belief that a familiar contemplation of the imaginary horrors of the orthodox hell by those who "believe that they believe" *in them*, has a tendency to deaden the conscience. And we are also inclined to believe that the preaching of this monstrous fiction has driven more men away from the blessings of the Christian faith than it has moved to repentance. It has driven many to impiety, but it can never produce contrition.

***

THE Flying Squadron, to convoy the Prince, under Admiral Rowley Lambert, C. B., will consist of the *Narcissus* (flagship), Commander Alfred Jephson ; *Doris*, Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B. ; *Immortalité*, Capt. Francis A. Hume ; *Newcastle*, Capt. R. G. Douglas ; *Raleigh*, Capt. George Tryon, C.B. ; and *Topaz*, Capt. Thrupp. The fleet will meet the *Serapis* at Aden, and act as convoy thence to Bombay, which the Prince of Wales is expected to reach on Nov. 9, the anniversary of his birthday.

The following gentlemen accompany the Prince :—

The Duke of Sutherland, in no official capacity.
Lord Alfred Paget, temporarily attached to His Royal Highness.
Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., temporarily attached.
Mr. Albert Grey, private secretary to Sir. B. Frere.
Dr. Fayrer, C.S-I., in medical charge.
Lord Suffield, Lord-in-Waiting.
Major-Gen. Probyn and Lieut. Col. A. Ellis, Equerries.
Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary.
Mr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., Assistant Private Secretary.
Captain Lord Carington, Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.
Lord Charles Beresford, R.A., A.D.C.
Lieut. A. FitzGeorge, Rifle Brigade, Extra A.D.C.
The Rev. Canon Duckworth, Chaplain to His Royal Highness.
Mr. Sidney Hall, Artist.
The Earl of Aylesford, Extra Equerry.

In addition to this staff there will be a taxidermist and botanist. Mr. Isaacson, of the India Office, in charge of the presents, will be included in the suite of His Royal Highness ; and Herr Kreyser, the eminent bandmaster, will have charge of the corps of musicians from the Marines.

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THE *Pioneer* of 28th September informed us that "no despatch is now expected on the subject" of the redress of the grievances of the N.-W. P. Civilians. We accepted this oracular utterance with the more implicit faith that we had indifferent good reason to believe that a strong communication on the subject must have been received by "India" some two months ago. And, as it concerns the honor of the Government of India to make full and prompt reparation for a course of action which has been so strongly reprobated by public opinion here and in England, we cordially shared in the hope, somewhat faintly expressed in the same editorial note, that "half measures would find no favour." We trust therefore that we shall hear no more helpless twaddle as to the insuperable "difficulty of providing a remedy," or sentimental cant about the "Indian tax-payer." It is the inevitable destiny of tax-payers all over the globe to pay for the blunders of those who govern them. British tax-payer had to pay pretty smartly for the carelessness of their rulers in the matter of the "Alabama." If the Indian tax-payer has any just cause for complaint, it is not against the public servants who have been wronged, but against those whose conduct has rendered a claim for compensation irresistible. We are pleased to see that the Secretary to the Civilians' Committee has come forward with an emphatic contradiction of the *Pioneer's* assertion that Mr. Lowe discredited his advocacy by errors of fact, or over-statement. The Civil Service owe it to their eminent advocate, and to those who have managed their case at home with such marked ability and success, not to suffer these allegations to pass without the unqualified denial of which the facts notoriously admit. We are curious to see how the *Pioneer* will meet this challenge, and shall be glad of a little detailed information as to who "the best friends of the cause" may be, and why they have taken on themselves to make the painfully candid admissions attributed to them by the *Pioneer*, but which, strangely enough, are indignantly repudiated by those on whose behalf they are said to have been made.

A good man contending with adversity is said to be a sight worthy of the gods. The *Pioneer* under the conflicting influences of official inspiration, and unwillingness to offend the Civil Service, cuts a figure which must cause inextinguishable laughter among the more cynically disposed of the dwellers on Olympus.

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THE *Pioneer* charges Government with something like a breach of faith with its educational officers in connection with the higher appointments of the service. The charge is made with special reference to the appointment of Rao Sahib Narayen Bhai Dhankedar, Principal of the Poonah Training College, to the Directorship of Public Instruction in Berar. Now it is perfectly natural that men who have carried off honors at the English Universities, and have been tempted to come to India with their "blushing honors thick upon them," should expect a monopoly of the highest posts of honor and emolument which the department can confer. And we do not think that as a rule they have much to complain of in this respect, for the majority of appointments certainly fall to their lot, though we are not aware that Government lies under any express obligation to limit its patronage to them. It was certainly contemplated in the great education despatch of 1854, that any duly qualified officer, Native or European, might be chosen under the proposed system for any, even the highest, post in the service, though it was recommended that, for obvious reasons, a civil servant should, at the commencement, be put at its head. While there is, as far as we know, no obligation lying on the Government to limit its choice to Oxford and Cambridge men or even to Europeans, there may be strong reasons why *ceteris paribus* a native should be preferred for such a post as the Directorship of Public Instruction in Berar. It begins to be suspected by many earnest observers that our system of education is very far from being the perfect system which most educational officials not unnaturally seem to think it is, and notwithstanding the undeniably high attainments of our educational officers, the quality of the education we are giving to the natives of India stands charged with defects of the gravest nature. It is also doubted if the highly qualified and highly paid officials in the Department are willing to open their eyes frankly and fully to these defects. What may be the qualifications of the new Director of Berar we do not know, but we are not disposed to admit any other criterion of his fitness than his personal qualifications. If a better man was available for the post the appointment is a mistake of course ; if no better man was available, the fact that he is a native is in his favour. A really enlightened native in such a post may do a great deal for the educational progress of his countrymen ; more, we believe, than most European officers could do.

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THE *Pioneer* tells us that ex-Colonel Baker has written "direct to General Kaufmann, offering his services for the command of a Brigade of Cavalry of the Russian army in Central Asia, and binding himself, in case his offer were accepted, to denationalize himself and become a Russian subject," and our contemporary goes on to make the following perfectly astounding comments on the offer in question : "Colonel Baker has been justly or unjustly cast aside by his country. The English army will know him no more. He is not a rich man and cannot afford to be idle ; but all honorable professions are closed to him. Society of course, holding itself outraged, would refuse to receive him : and if he tried to live in a lower state of life, the middle and lower classes, perhaps justly, more furious than his equals, would see him starve. Rejected as he is by his country, he is surely justified in seeking another. Is he further jus-

tified in the particular choice he has made? His offer to denationalize himself clearly shows his belief—and Colonel Baker's belief in such a matter is of no mean value—that should his offer be accepted by the Russians his interests and those of England will be adverse. Not long ago we touched upon his knowledge of Central Asia. Combined with his undoubted skill as a cavalry officer, and further supplemented by an avowed indignation at the treatment he has received, Colonel Baker's special experience would make him a formidable enemy. He will be able to revenge himself. Is he to be blamed? If mankind were perfect, Colonel Baker would most likely be starting to India with the Prince; but mankind unfortunately is not perfect, and a large margin must be allowed for original sin. Acknowledging our wickedness, must it be allowed, Colonel Baker has chosen the only course open to him? He have submitted tamely to the punishments heaped upon hi might try to revenge himself. Which of these two ways generally be chosen by an English soldier."

In spite of facts of the most indisputable nature, the *Pioneer* is not quite sure whether Colonel Baker has been justly caste aside by his country—*i.e.* society. Admitting the fact that "all *honorable* professions are closed to him," it believes it to be possible that the Czar would be glad to bestow high command on a broken English officer who was willing to become a traitor to the Sovereign whose uniform he had disgraced. Since when, may we ask the *Pioneer*, has it been the fashion to officer the Russian army with the rejected outcasts of other nations? The officers of the Russian Army are by no means inferior to English officers in birth, breeding and professional pride; and if Colonel Baker seeks a high command for purposes of revenge, he had better apply to the King of Burmah or the Emperor of China, or qualify himself for a Turkish Pashalik, than submit his credentials to the Head of the Romanoffs. Our contemporary asks if he is to be blamed for wishing to revenge himself on a country and a Sovereign by whom brutal outrages on women are unjustly regarded as unworthy the character of an officer and a gentleman. Such outrages, the *Pioneer* thinks, are only natural, mankind not being perfect, and ought to be attributed to original sin ! ! !

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THE escort difficulty with His Majesty of Burmah has been to all appearance satisfactorily settled. The King, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, has signified his willingness that, if a British Mission require to be sent through Burmah to China, it should be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient in strength to protect it from attack and insult. Our bellicose contemporaries, who lashed themselves into fury on this subject a short time ago, will probably now admit that their condemnation of our Government for its supposed utter failure in the negotiations with the Avan court was somewhat hasty and inconsiderate. Though the King's persistent refusal to permit the passage of a sufficient escort would doubtless have been a sufficient *casus belli*, the fact that the refusal has been overcome by firm but deliberate diplomacy furnishes the final justification of Government in refusing to adopt hasty measures after the so-called failure of Sir D. Forsyth's negotiations. Notwithstanding some empty criticism on our recent remarks on this subject, we adhere to our expressed opinion that the fact that we are, if necessity should arise, able to crush, with comparative ease, the united strength of China and Burmah, is the best of all reasons for not rushing into a bloody war with such Powers until peaceable negotiations have been fairly tried and have proved utterly fruitless. Those journals that are continually insisting on the precarious nature of our prestige in the East are really doing all in their power to weaken and endanger that prestige. As regards Burmah, it has been observed that the King is desirous to be informed of the strength of any escort the British may desire to send through his territories before it shall set out, and the probability is hinted that he may then object to the escort on the ground of its being stronger than necessary. Such a difficulty may, of course, arise, and the time to meet it will be when it does arise. Meanwhile it cannot be denied that the King's request is perfectly reasonable. We do not hesitate to condemn Government unsparingly when we see proof of real weakness, such as is too often apparent, but in our dealings with barbarous Powers we are fully convinced that calm deliberation is not only the best sign of real strength, but is sure to be justified by the ultimate result. It cannot be denied that the apparently shuffling character of the dealings of Chinese officials with our representative is calculated to provoke resentment, and is such as in a European Power would call for a speedy suspension of friendly relations. It appears from the latest of the perversely contradictory telegrams that have appeared of late from China, that the prospects of settling the Yunan difficulty are still doubtful. It may, perhaps, be a question whether or not the Chinese Government has the power to satisfy us fully on this point, by bringing the perpetrators of the outrage to justice. But it ought to show clearly, and must be compelled to show clearly, that it has done all it can to effect this. We are still hopeful that a recourse to war may be unnecessary, but the Government must insist on its demands being fully complied with, though it must at the same time take care not to demand an impossibility. We are not quite sure that we yet know China and its people sufficiently well to justify us in dashing suddenly into war because the Chinese will not look through British eyes on their relations with foreigners. It is stated, wever, that the *Pekin Gazette* has published an edict, enjoining per treatment of foreign residents, a proof that although John inaman may be quite willing to cheat or insult us if he can, e is not inclined to fight us, and will make reparation and accede our wishes, if we can be at once firm and patient. It is the alternation of feeble remonstrance and assured fury that is the usual weakness of our dealings with such Powers.

THE COUNTRY IN DANGER.

IT is well known that the War Office, has been giving considerable attention of late to putting many of the English coasts and dockyards into a proper state of defence. Sheerness, Chatham Dockyard, and the whole line of the Medway are now protected by heavy guns in casemated forts, and all the old martello towers have been destroyed. Latterly, the authorities have been busy on the coasts which lie between Colchester, Harwich, and Oxford, where there is no obstacle to the successful landing of an enemy on that part of Essex. Surrounded by the sea, and having for several centuries ruled the waves, as one of our national songs informs us, and never having, except with the consent of a large proportion of the inhabitants, allowed any foreign nation, since the days of William the Conqueror, to set hostile foot on our shores, we have reached the state when a successful invasion of the country is by the majority deemed an impossibility, and sheltering ourselves under the ægis of our navy, we rest in calm security. We are far from being alarmists, but the words of De Tocqueville revert to us, "For my own part I cannot but "censure the imprudence of attempting to limit the possible "and to judge the future, on the part of a being who is hourly "deceived by the most palpable realities of life and who is con-"stantly taken by surprise in the circumstances with which he is "most familiar." However improbable, it is very possible that a well-armed and equipped force of a dangerous strength might be landed at our coasts on more points than one, and the question is—Does our defensive force rest on a system conducive to unity and cohesion in the field, and under which concentration on a given point could rapidly take place? We believe that the concentration of a force on definite points of our coasts has already been arranged, but what these forces are to be, where they are to be collected, and how shaped into a well equipped army with its stores, material, &c., complete is a point still *in futuro*. Our railways could perform the most that could be required of them, if the men *were* there.

The subject of this article is one of peculiar importance to England in the present day, being the question of army efficiency and organization. It is needless to advert to the many thousand volumes that have been written on the deterioration or otherwise of the physique of our soldiers. To the simple and unsophisticated it would appear that a good deal of time and trouble has been spent in chest measurements and standard heghts, but curiously enough statistics, which in this case ought to be able to cause the fermentation of argument into the alcoholic liquor of assertion, does not appear to be invoked by either side; in fact the question remains pretty much where it started from, and we do not propose to attempt to move it. After all, the real point at issue is, do we get the best men obtainable for the work; and even this pales in importance and is secondary to the question of the strength of our army, and the organization under which the largest number of efficient men can be obtained in time of need. Under our present system we have a *small* effective force: we want a *large* effective force.

Continental nations have been compelled to settle their

army organization by the march of events, without room for argument. The obligation of every man to defend his country is apparent; and as in these days the defence of a country has acquired a more extended meaning than was connoted by the expression previously, and implies not only fighting the enemy when he is in the country, but preventing his ingress at all by attacking him in his own country, almost every able-bodied man becomes a soldier liable to be employed either in, or out of, his own country. The necessity which has caused this return to the old, uncivilized period when every man was obliged to be a soldier, has not yet made itself sufficiently felt in England to cause any action to be taken in the matter. But the Press has not been *idle*, and there have not been *wanting* earnest and *startling* appeals warning us of the danger incurred by not altering and cementing the organization of our forces, so as to place them more on a par with the armies of her neighbours, which consist of well-organized millions, for offensive or defensive purposes. Compulsory service is utterly distasteful to the English people not only because of hereditary instinct and its being in antagonism to our conceptions of liberty and freedom, but because of its being so detrimental to the interests of our manufactures and commerce. No one can fail to see the difficulties that exist, but the way to surmount these difficulties has not been brought before the public so as to blend opinions into any unity.

We wish we could show how the men are to be got, and blazen forth a plan which would set argument on the subject at rest and until the next change in affairs takes place when our Statesmen will have to busy themselves as to the best method of getting the required number of able-bodied men into the ranks. All that can be done is to put our ideas on the subject in print, that they may be the means of suggesting others until some scheme is found which may at last gain a trial. The means of offence need not be considered now. There is our Navy which certainly ought to be offensive enough. Also it may with some reason be asserted that if our means of defence are thoroughly matured, our power of assuming the offensive will, when the opportune moment arrives, evolve itself in a practical and efficient manner. What have we then as a defensive force? There is a small army which scarcely admits of expansion: the militia and the volunteers. The whole force available, it is generally admitted, is numerically inadequate. But it has another weakness or ailment, greater even than its want of strength. It is not only weak, but it is disjointed. In other words instead of being one homogeneous force, trained, disciplined, and commanded on a single system, we have three descriptions of officers and three descriptions of men: the men trained to war not amounting to more than fifteen per cent. of the whole; with a half-trained militia; and the partially-trained volunteer. We have not educated our officers, who are the sensory and motory nerves of our force, to use physiological language, with any equality of training or qualifications. If we picture to ourselves the actual working of such a tri-partite force in the haste, turmoil, and confusion of a period of alarm; and with a well-trained, highly-organised force on our shores, there is some excuse for those who are doubtful of the issue. The qualities developed by discipline and training, are pre-eminently wanted at such a time, and the method of obtaining these qualities in as large a proportion as possible, has to be found out. The problem that presents the greatest difficulties is that of obtaining really effective reserves. The militia is inadequate; while the reserves supposed to be coming into existence under Mr. Cardwell's scheme already show symptoms of extending into a very thin red skirmishing line without any supports.

But our readers may ask what has become of the Volunteers? Well, they have not been forgotten: and very useful they would be as an auxiliary force, but a force which from its nature, cannot be looked upon as a reserve. Hitherto, the volunteer force has only sprung into being at a time of danger, and with the disappearance of the danger ceases the existence of the force. It is not so in the present instance, simply because the danger has existed, is existing, and well exist permanently. The real fact is the times have changed, although we decline to recognize it, and the organization of our forces must be altered to suit the times. If the people would but see this, the noble spirit shown in our volunteer force would soon produce the force now required. Of the many schemes that have been brought forward, the one which appears to carry with it the elements of hope and success and the possible avoidance of conscription or compulsory service, is that of deferred pay, not originated but elaborated by Captain French. If we want a more efficient army we must pay for it; and one of the merits of the scheme under consideration is that it reduces the amount to a sum that would be little felt. It proposes to meet the increase of pay which it necessitates, by the abolition of pensions. Although the pay of the soldier is increased, he cannot spend it, as a large number would on drink and dissipation as soon as issued. Instead of having to be invalided or pensioned earlier, as would be the case if his pay was immediately increased, the soldier might indulge in day dreams during his constitutional walks, as to what he will do with his £125 when he leaves the army and marries Betsey. By deferred pay is meant that the soldiers should receive another sixpence a day, but that this sixpence should be kept for him until he took his discharge, or on expiration of his service. The present conditions under which he enlists are for twelve years' service in the army, or six years' service in the army and six years in the reserve. The twelve years' army service man can re-engage for further periods if physically fit. This system would be continued. The twelve years' service man would be entitled to receive on leaving the army £125. Three-fourths of this he would receive immediately, the remainder in yearly instalment, if he enters the militia, for five years. The six-year army service man would have earned on leaving the colors £60, three-fourths of which he would receive at once, and the remaining £15 during his service in the reserve: the reserve pay being increased from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a day, but the extra 2*d.* in the form of deferred pay. This might be extended to the three years' service men; the obtainment of the deferred pay being dependant upon a six years' service in the reserve.

The details could be modified or arranged so as to offer the greatest inducements to good men to enter the army. Many minor questions would present themselves: such as the best means of retaining good Non-Commissioned Officers, a difficulty that is not consequent upon the adoption of the deferred pay system, but is already under Mr. Cardwell's scheme, causing considerable anxiety. The duty of the Non-commissioned ranks is often unpleasant, and of such a nature that many men shrink from the odium of its performance and prefer remaining private soldiers. To meet the growing difficulty the pay of the Non-commissioned ranks must be increased and it might be necessary, as Non-commissioned officers would be men who having passed a long period of service in the army and are not likely to be able to turn to another profession, to allow them pension. Would the deferred pay system enable us to raise our reserve to a really effective strength, and one not liable to melt away from us at the moment of need? We think it offers the best means yet suggested for attaining this end, if liberally and wisely applied, and though by its liberal application the country may have to pay more for army charges than at present, it is worth trial before resorting to the undesirable, but otherwise almost inevitable, compulsory service. It is also a matter of consideration whether some such scheme might not be adopted in India to take the place of the present cumbersome and very expensive pension establishment.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

ONE of the most irritating circumstances that attend the discussion of the Opium question is the difficulty of getting at the facts concerning it. After many years' attention to the subject, we confess that we are unable to form an opinion as to the effects of opium upon the Chinese people. Our impression is that those effects have been so much exaggerated that it would be most unsafe to base any action thereon. On the other hand, it is most difficult to believe that there is not some solid ground for the remonstrances constantly

addressed to us on the subject. The Protestant Missionaries of Canton in a body have now sent in a representation upon the matter to the Anglo Oriental Society for the suppression of the trade, claiming consideration for their views on the ground of their united testimony to the following facts :—

1. The Empire and people of China are daily becoming more and more demoralized and impoverished by the increasing use of the drug. The moderate use of opium, granting that such a use is possible, is uniformly regarded by Chinese Christians as sufficient reason for refusing admission to the Church; and though none of us enforces such a rule in regard to the use of spirits, we do all believe that the danger of excess is so much greater in the case of opium that this rule in regard to it is necessary.

Now, who that notes carefully the terms of this first head of the memorial can possibly believe what it affirms? The empire and people of China mean 400 millions of the human race. Now what, we ask, can the sixteen mssionary gentlemen at Canton possibly know of this vast mass of people concerning whom they nevertheless affirm that they are daily becoming "not only more and more demoralized" but more and "more impoverished by the use of this drug." Reduced to its proper dimensions, the memorial would simply have expressed a fear that the use of opium was increasing in the Empire, and that it demoralized, if it did not impoverish, those who indulged therein. To say that the drug is daily more and more impoverishing and demoralizing the people of China, when not one Chinaman in a hundred probably can afford it, is the style in which all these remonstrances are couched. Again of what use is it to tell us that the Missionaries think the use of opium so much more liable to abuse than that of spirits, that while allowing the one they forbid their converts the other. They may be right in so doing: but who is to build anything upon it? The second statement of the memorialists, though awkwardly and indeed ungrammatically expressed, is more to the purpose,

The moral sense of the people of China, whether addicted to the vice of smoking opium or not, is opposed to the traffic, and condemns all concerned in the importation of the drug.

This is probably true; but the statement is worthless for legislative purposes. The moral sense of every people condemns much that is done in the midst of them, but that no one would propose to put an end to by law. The next objection runs as follows :—

The fact that people of Christian nations engage in the traffic, and especially that Great Britain to a large extent supplies the China market with opium, is constantly urged as a plausible and patent objection to Christianity. The heathen acknowledge the superiority of the Christian theory of morals to their own, but ask triumphantly, "Where is the superiority in practice?" They, of course, buy the poison and inhale it, but "why do Christians bring it here and sell it?" It comes, as it were, with a recommendation from Christian nations.

It is very proper for missionaries to deplore this, but what sensible person would adduce it as a ground of legislative action to Parliament that cares about as much for converting the Chinese to Christianity, as for converting the missionaries to Buddhism. The two next objections are full of the strangest economic reasoning, and indeed are almost silly :—

British India has lately been visited by famine, and may at any time suffer from the same calamity. But although a part of the soil of British India is diverted from its proper use in order to produce a deleterious drug for the China market, the exportation of rice from China is prohibited by the Government. It is really a wrong therefore to the natives of India to compel them to produce opium, or to license them to do so, in order to fill the imperial exchequer, and to gratify a morbid and ruinous appetite of the Chinese.

On the other hand, if the patriotic sentiments of the Chinese were met by the abolition of the opium trade, they might reasonably be required to sanction the free exportation of rice in case of scarcity in any neighbouring country. The demand for useful British and American manufactures is kept at a low figure in China by the impoverishing and enervating effects of opium; and it would no doubt be greatly to the advantage of the manufacturing interests of these countries to have the supply of opium to China stopped.

Though China did not import a chest of opium, it is doubtful if Manchester would benefit one shilling thereby, while it is certain that India would suffer heavily by the loss of the most valuable of her exports. The memorialists have not even a glimpse into the true nature of the economic problem they raise: and to reply to them we should have to begin with the alphabet of the science. The final point of the memorialists is based upon the fact that the "demand for "foreign opium having been sensibly checked by native cultiva- "tion, there is *now* an opportunity for Great Britain, by a noble "act of self-sacrifice, to give a check to the ruinous consumption of opium in China, by immediately reducing or "stopping the supply. The effect would be all the greater, the "more prompt and decisive the action taken. And, on the "contrary, delay or very gradual reduction of the supply "would, by giving time for the native growth proportionately to "increase, be fatal to the success of our benevolent enterprise." It is almost impossible to suppress a smile at a simplicity, which can persuade itself that the people of Great Britain will be influenced in the very least by such appeals. The consumption is known to have largely increased of late years, while the import of the Indian drug has remained stationary. Our Consul tells us that "the drug is so highly prized, and the local executive are everywhere so easily bribed," that the prohibitions against the cultivation of it are practically useless. Indian opium is weighted with an inland tax of 10 per cent. on the value, and foreigners are not even permitted to accompany it into the interior. These disadvantages are of course a premium to native cultivators to learn how to grow and prepare a drug equal to the Indian. The importance of the subject so far as regards the revenue of this country cannot be overrated, and the suggestion that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed with a view of ascertaining the probable future demand for the Indian drug seems to merit consideration.

It is idle to oppose either the Government monopoly or the private traffic in opium, on religious grounds. No Government exists or probably ever will exist that would deal with the question except on economic and fiscal considerations the objections, says Mr. McCulloch.

The objections that have been made to the trade in opium because of its supposed injurious influence over those by whom it is used, do not seem to be entitled to much weight. There are no good grounds for thinking that it is at all worse than brandy, gin, wine, or other stimulants. All of them are mischievous, as are most things, when taken in excess, but not otherwise. We do not anathematise the growers of barley, or distillers, or the importers of wines or spirits, and why should we adopt a different course in dealing with the cultivators and sellers of opium? Sir Benjamin Brodie, P.R.S., than whom there can be no higher authority, contends that the use of opium is not so injurious as indulgence in spirits. "The effect of opium," says he, "when taken into the stomach is not to stimulate, but to soothe the nervous system. It may be otherwise in some instances, but these are exceptions to the general rule. The opium-taker is in a passive state, satisfied with his own dreamy condition, while under the influence of the drug. He is useless, but not mischievous. It is quite otherwise with alcoholic liquors. When Bishop and his partners murdered the Italian boy that they might sell his body, it appeared in evidence that they prepared themselves by a plentiful libation of gin. The same course is pursued by housebreakers and others who engage in desperate criminal undertakings. It is worthy of notice, also, that opium is much less destructive to the understanding than gin or brandy. Many opium-takers live to a great age, while dram drinking induces diseases of the liver, with their attendant bodily suffering, ill-temper, wretchedness, and premature death." It would be useless or worse to attempt to add anything to this conclusive statement. It disposes satisfactorily of the moral part of this question. It is not easy to imagine a more unexceptionable source of revenue than the tax laid by the Government of India on opium when exported. It is no part of their duty to look beyond the interests of their own subjects; but it is evident that in raising the duty on opium to the point at which it will yield the greatest amount of revenue, they are consulting, at one and the same time, the best interests of their own people and those of the Chinese. A large amount of revenue is produced for the service of the former by a tax laid on an article consumed by the latter. But as the abuse of opium, which, like the abuse of spirits, would be highly prejudicial, is checked and in part prevented by the duty, it is plain that the well-being as well of the buyers as the sellers of the drug is promoted by its imposition. The tax is in truth one of the very best that has ever been imposed; and its productiveness is not one of the least of its good qualities.

A NEW ADDISCOMBE.

IT is most unfortunate for the country as well as for the Army, that so much dissatisfaction exists among Indian officers as the result of our mistaken measures. The grievances of the Indian Officer are by no means at an end. There is scarcely a newspaper we take up, in which one or more complaints are not to be found concerning the Staff Corps, with the evils that have sprung from that unfortunate institution. It would take much time to chronicle the ills attributed to Sir Charles Wood's obnoxious *corps d'elite*, but there are one or two of them which are so evidently real grievances, that we make no apology for their brief discussion. One of the first aims of the Indian Staff Corps, as every one knows, was to provide "smart" officers for the command of native regiments. It was a part of the original scheme, that the Staff Corps officer should have an exceptional knowledge of the vernacular, and all things appertaining to the command of the sepoy soldiery. As a guard against old age and incompetency, Staff Corps promotion was made very rapid for those days: and we think it was calculated that an officer might attain command of a regiment in twenty years' service, or about the age of six or eight and thirty, let us say. It was also thought that the second in command, and the wing officers of the then newly organised regiments would be of the rank of Captain or even Lieutenant: and wonderful were the hopes excited in consequence. Young fellows looked to be Major-Generals and Brigadiers of the Indian Army in the prime of life; and for a brief space of time the *esprit de corps* of the new institution was exceedingly strong. The pecuniary prospects of the members were also magnificent. The Major-commanding was expected to draw one thousand a month, and each captain and wing officer something like seven hundred. No wonder that the Army saw an El Dorado in prospect, and took full advantage of Lord Salisbury's permission to enter the Corps, when Lord Salisbury could do nothing else with it. Indian officers generally were in the greatest haste to enter a service that promised so much; while they have reaped nothing but disappointment, and the more fortunate "Local" officers have looked on, laughed and superseded the Staff men in every direction. One by one, all the golden prospects of the *corps d'elite* vanished into air. It was turned into a great "siding," into which every obstructive or worn-out officer was shunted out of the way, while still in some sort in use. Ancient Colonels were thrust into regimental command, and Colonels hardly less antique were put into the wing appointments, which were originally intended for Captains and Subalterns. To increase the disgust at these measures, it was soon found that the salaries allotted to regimental appointments were *bogus* incomes; for whenever an officer was appointed "officiating" or "acting" in one of these posts, he received but half the income belonging to the appointment, while some one in Europe perhaps received the other half. As time passed, confusion became worse confounded. Promotions in regiments were made on a variety of systems after a variety of Commanders-in-Chief: and no one knew whether seniority, selection, or what, was to be the rule of advancement. Hundreds of officers who entered the corps, on the understanding and promise of remunerative staff employment were thrown out of employ altogether, and relegated to general duty on the bare staff pay of their rank, without any allowances whatever. Many others, less fortunate still, were sent all over the country from regiment to regiment, and were involved in debt as the result of long marches and "acting" pay. The younger men saw with despair the failure of their ambitious hopes, and learnt that the chances were greatly against their obtaining a command at all, while the best they could hope for was one when they were old and prepared to accept pension. But regimental command is the great prize of Indian service. It is the one thing, the one hope, that renders the hideous monotony of life in a native regiment tolerable. Men will dispense with society, or cheerfully endure the bickerings of a little regimental social circle away in the jungles, in the expectation of some day securing a command. Take away this prospect from them and there is little to live for: nothing in fact but to go for ever through the dull routine of subordinate duties, even while possessed of the too delusive title of Colonel. Naturally the disappointment has been very great; so great that it is hard to think the officers of the Indian army now living can ever possibly recover it. Instead of being members of one of the most attractive services in the world the men were reduced at a blow to membership of a service that offered propects of scarcely anything but pension. Nor has time done much to improve the situation, or redeem those faults of organisation which have rendered the corps the lamentable failure that it is. The service is senile to a degree. There is no young blood in it. It can shew few subalterns on its rolls—there is only *one*, if we are not mistaken, in one of the native armies—a paucity of Captains, and only a monstrous mob of Colonels. It lacks the animating element of popularity: in fact it has none. The only officers of the corps who do not grumble from morn to night, are those who have found it the stepping stone to civil employ, or who have obtained regimental command under its vague laws of promotion. The Indian staff corps in a word is a huge failure, and it is necessary for the State to consider how far it can rectify one of the greatest blunders ever perpetrated in the country.

As far as we can judge, it appears to be the policy of the Government to allow the corps to right itself with time, and possibly opportunity. A certain number of old officers are purchased out annually to keep things as level as they can be made under the circumstances, but the public observes with dismay that, every time five thousand pounds or so is paid to be rid of a Colonel, another steps into his place: for of Colonels there is no end. Meantime there are few Captains, and fewer subalterns. These officers are in process of steady transformation to the grade of Colonel, and all that special purchasing seems to do is to put a new batch of field officers into the places vacated by the old ones. As for the intellectual vigor of the service, or its attainments as a *corps d'elite*, it is proverbially behind even the Line. Its members are too old to go to school, and too hopeless of getting any thing by talent to exert it.

Our own impression is that it would be better to abolish the Corps outright than to play with it any longer. It has already led us into heavy expense, and it is impossible to see the end of our futile disbursements on it. It fails in all its objects, and is a manifest failure. It cannot give the native army any officers but Majors and Colonels. It offers a young officer no training suitable for service with native troops, but just the reverse. It is deficient in *esprit de corps*, and is a service only in name. Whatever attractions it possesses it keeps for its civilian members, while it practically brings the army for which it is supposed to recruit into contempt by holding out superior inducements to young gentlemen to enter political life. In vain we search for anything connected with it to counterbalance its disadvantages. There is not a single plea to be urged on its behalf, unless it is that it gives military rank to civilians, which civilians might obtain without it. And yet the country retains the corps at vast expense and inconvenience, for fear of getting something worse. This is the real reason of the deadly liveliness of the corps. Better the demon you know than the one you don't know; but it does not say much for the talents of Secretaries of State aided by all the professional knowledge of the Horse Guards and War Office, that they cannot accomplish so simple a matter as the recruiting of the native army with competent officers. Let them give India a staff college and not a staff corps, and they will take a step in the right direction. The Indian service wants re-animation: and a new Addiscombe should provide the stimulus. The existing service is worn out with disappointments and mistakes, and would be much the better for what the Americans call re-cuperation. The Staff corps might be permitted to die out, if there was any prospect of its speedy demise, but there is none. It is an unconscionably long time dying, and appears to rejoice in a perennial spring of grey heads and dismal grievances. We are not so severe as to assert that the Corps finds occupation

for people who would otherwise have none, but there is certainly ample employment for every military officer in the country in disentangling its ravels and correcting its errors, according to military limits in such matters.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE IN BENGAL.

SOMETHING seems suddenly to have got out of gear in our Government Colleges. A few weeks ago, the students of the Dacca College, with some outsiders, committed an assault within the College upon a Eurasian bandsman. The contagion spread westwards, and the *Behar Herald* contains a lengthy report of a similar outbreak at the Patna College. There, at all events, the occasion and extent of the *fracas* are clearly defined, and the result has been a criminal prosecution ending promptly and satisfactorily in the conviction of the ringleader. His punishment of 50 rupees fine and a month's imprisonment seems to have been richly deserved. The strictures of the magistrate on the state of discipline in the college were very out-spoken, and the Commissioner appointed to investigate the affair will, we hope, go to the bottom of it, and throw some light upon the present most inadequate means for preserving subordination in our schools and colleges. We are informed that a smouldering spirit of lawlessness and contempt for the authority of the tutors has of late years been a normal characteristic in all the State colleges. Outsiders are amused on reading that "the students of the second-year class in the Presidency "College, taking umbrage at some censure administered to "one of their body by a Professor, surrounded him in his "lecture room and barred his exit, till he had with tears "satisfactorily explained away the expressions of re-"proof:" Or again of how Young Bengal, in the persons of, we believe, the same class of the same college, vindicated its manhood by attacking two similarly offending Professors in the college compound, and how it was only by their timely retreat to a palkee-gharry that the demoralized Professors escaped after rough handling with umbrellas and sticks. Truly we manage these things 'well in India,' when the baboo's umbrella takes the place of the dreaded 'tawse' of old times, and it is the teacher that is feruled and the scholar that flogs. Well may the confused and contused Professor remonstrate that the dispute is very one-sided: *ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.* These outbreaks are comical enough to read about, and to the district magistrate or superintendent of police, whose relations with the people are those of absolute power to cringing subservience, may seem easily preventible. They seldom occur in schools much less in colleges in England, why should they happen here? At first sight, it would seem that in a country where education depends so largely on State aid, that nothing should be easier than to draw the bonds of discipline tighter than elsewhere. The students are supposed to be constitutionally timid: the Principals and Professors are taken from the same class as those in English schools and colleges; and the State, it might be thought, could surely rule with an exceptionally strong hand, having the power by expulsion of ruining a refractory student's chance of getting an English education at all. It is in the last of these considerations that the real point is touched; and we shall endeavour to show that it is just that which should be the most effectual preservative of subordination in our colleges, that operates most strongly against all discipline. The *Behar Herald*, in commenting on the action of the police at Patna in entering the college class-rooms, holding an investigation therein, and arresting the students, without the least notice to the head of the college, says that discipline *must* suffer where the boys see that the police officer is a greater man than the Principal even within the college itself. A similar case is reported from the Hooghly College, where the conduct of the executive seems to have been strangely discourteous, the police entering the hostel adjoining the college, and arresting a student without one word of explanation to the Principal. But it is not the police alone that is to be blamed, we are assured, for the state of things described. The heads of colleges themselves have more than once been humiliated before their pupils by the direct interference of Government with the routine, if not the very discipline, of the institutions for which they are supposed to be answerable. An example of such interference, and of the instant effect of it was seen in the establishment by Sir George Campbell of the Native Civil Service classes that were tacked on to the colleges, and put under the charge of the College authorities, while at the same time a State routine of study and conditions of admission were imposed, and so unskilfully drawn as to admit of a host of interpretations. In one college, the Principal interpreted the rules one way; the students, who claimed exemption from a certain set of lectures, another. They were ordered to attend the lectures until the matter was decided by the Lieutenant-Governor. But this did not suit the stomach of these young men, who looked upon themselves as specially under the wing of the Bengal Secretariat, and resented the Principal's action as an indignity. They accordingly made an appeal to the Secretary who most unwisely exempted them from attendance. The letter was received by the malcontents during lecture, and was read out by them to the class, who received with jeers the news of the discomfiture of the Principal. Could any course be surer than this to weaken the hands of the authorities? In this very case, the fruits were soon visible. Shortly afterwards, on a boy being turned out of the class-room for misbehaving himself, three classes out of the four in the college refused to attend lectures; formed themselves into a Union for redress of grievances; telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor and Director of Public Instruction at Darjeeling that they had been 'insulted'; and required that one of those two dignitaries should come down and avenge them! Every one of them ought to have been at once horsed and fustigated. Who can imagine a VIth form at Eton playing truant for a week, and telegraphing to the Secretary of State to do justice on Dr. Hornby for having "insulted" one of the form by telling him to leave the room? This notion of "appeal," so outraging all just ideas of discipline, comes unfortunately but too naturally to the Bengali youth, breathing an atmosphere of nothing but litigation, and law-court quibbling in his home. Times without number he sees a defendant of spirit and means ensure a final triumph over the first court by an appeal to the next tribunal: and the conceited blockhead comes to look upon every official, and upon his tutors and governors as but links in a chain, the last of which lays hold of the throne at Belvedere. That the fiat of the head of his college is final would seem to Young Bengal an invasion of his just rights. Even the youngest boys in the school find that an "appeal" lies from the lightest punishment by his class-teacher to the Headmaster, and from him again to the Principal of the college. This consequence is that all minor offences go unpunished and almost unreproved. A boy twelve years old is thoroughly impertinent: and, instead of the birch being laid into his bottom, the master does not dare even to box his ears, lest he should be prosecuted in court for assault. What wonder that the masters get tired of reporting misconduct, which is punished by a four annas fine. To model the economy of our schools on the pattern of a cutcherry is not the way to instil into our conceited ill-bred students' ideas of subordination to authority: and even their own friends complain that the system demoralizes them. In the discussion recently carried on in the *Pioneer* between two native gentlemen the one condemning the present system, and the other defending it, the one notices: "among the deplorable results of "the educational department, the seditious tendencies of those "who form the product of its labours are perhaps the most de-"plorable:" And he goes on to quote an article from *Mookerjee's Magazine*, the tone of which is thoroughly seditious. Indeed more than one native paper of this new school seems to breathe against the Government the very spirit of Caliban:—

> "You taught me language and my profit on't is, I know how to curse."

Much of this nonsense is due no doubt to an apeing of independence that ought to have been "taken out of" the boys at school. Washington with his hatchet barking his father's fruit-trees is no inapt type of a newly dubbed B. A. of Calcutta fleshing his maiden pen in the policy of a paternal government. No small portion of this spirit may have its origin traced

to the general atmosphere of insubordination that prevails in our schools and colleges. There are points of difference, we allow, between the relations of teacher to pupil in Indian Colleges and those in similar institutions in England. Caste-laws place a gulf between the Professor and the student in India. Of the exact requirements of these laws the European teacher has but a very imperfect knowledge, and is consequently greatly hampered in his use of means for keeping up discipline. Again the Collegians of Bengal are neither men nor boys. They have not the self-respect that would keep the man from childish disorder and impertinence, while they are often the fathers of families and therefore beyond the birch. Nothing but moral force in the tutor is left, and no doubt this is the great instrument for preserving order in every "seminary of sound learning." But where this moral force has nothing to back it up on emergency, except a petty fine which neither pupil nor parent cares for, to rely on this power to maintain discipline among a mob of native youths is very like trusting in Providence without keeping one's powder dry. Respect for the *Gooroo Mohashoy* is the first principle instilled into the village school-boy ; and is enforced by the quaintest devices of punishment, such as standing on one leg with a brick in the hand, or having to support a stone on the bowed neck. It is only with the study of English that disorder enters the school, to have learnt the mere A B C of which seems to produce insubordination. We treat these nondescript hobbledyhoys with far greater tenderness than is shown to the VIth form of an English Public School, or even to the under-graduates of Oxford or Cambridge ; and to expect them to be amenable to reproof is both unreasonable and unpractical, while it is the worst possible training for the students themselves. Flattered in reports on education and coddled by scholarships, encouraged to regard Professors and Principals as little better than convenient media for the transmission of complaints to higher authorities,—what wonder that valiant young Bengal betakes himself to the amusements of assault and battery, and of spouting sedition in the press. If Sir Richard Temple, as his late resolution sets forth, is bent on "elevating High Education," he cannot begin better than by settling the relations of the European teacher and native student on a more definite and practical basis. We may then hope that such out-breaks as those at Dacca and Patna will be impossible. Personally, we should be glad to see the birch introduced, and used freely without the least regard to remonstrance.

SHOP.

It is only natural that professional ideas and tricks of speech should take the lead in Indian conversation. There is so little else to talk about that a man or woman may be pardoned for speaking Civil Service, Military, or Mercantile a little more persistently than is thought good form in Europe ; still there is a weariness in "shop," unrelieved with liberality of thought or diction that is not the least of the evils of Indian exile. There are very many people in this country who can unfortunately talk nothing but shop, and plenty of it. If they read books, and carry their thoughts out of India in the privacy of their own houses, they are careful to conceal the knowledge they may have gained in this way when in public, and would be rather ashamed to confess that they were well posted on any topic of scientific or political interest exciting attention out of India. If they do not study ; if they are only well versed in the Army and Civil Lists, in the Government Gazette, and the gossip of the locality in which they dwell, they will, nevertheless, be quite in the Indian fashion of these things, and be called "deuced pleasant people" by Captain Scatterbrains of the Hussars, and "socially agreable" by old Codshead of the Civil Service. If, on the contrary, they attempt a higher tone of conversation than this, and talk in India as if they were in London, their station friends will regard them suspiciously as Red Republicans, writers on the Press, or, at the very best, as bores and blue stockings to be avoided as much as possible. It follows, of course, as the consequence of this depreciation of intellectual vigor, that the silliest and stupidest persons in station society are often its leaders. The insane, simpering woman, remarkable for nothing but her dress and her capacity for retailing the smallest of small news, is not unfrequently the most respected lady in the place, and rules the little jungle world together with the rough riding coffee shop haunting, and army-list quoting officer who would be considered as tedious at home as delightful out here. It is a peculiar style of conversation that these autocrats of station *ton* indulge in, and which they recommend to their numerous admirers and imitators : conversation made up of an extraordinary medley of women's dress, dogs, dinners, the Gazette, the latest scandal, the local bigwig, horses, and the obituary of the last mail. The beauty of it is, that it is so easy for idle people to keep the conversational ball a rolling on these topics. The unfortunate horsewoman, whose under garment slipped down on the ride, affords ample material for coffee-shop, dinner, and band-stand conversation for a week at least: and just as one hopes that she and her misguided garment have been worn out and cast aside for something new, she crops up again with fresh additions and adornments of her tale, and is as eagerly discussed as is the prima donna, or the new novel in London life. A mere traveller in India, or a stranger to the land, will wonder what possible interest people can take in so simple an affair as a stringless petticoat, but older Indians know better than this, and are aware that it is an incident of the sort that is a stock piece of station conversation. If it is not this it is shop ; or the Petticoat and Shop turn about like the dreadful drama, followed by the screaming farce of transpontine theatres, stage peices in which there is little or no variety from one year's end to another.

Considering the number of parades, and the many days of cutcherry soldiers and civilians have to attend, it might be supposed that out of uniform or court they would strive to forget the eternal leather. Nevertheless, to hear them talk one would think there was nothing like each man's particular leather, and that the world could not have too much of so good a thing. Everything military from the General's wife to the defects of the Martini Henry rifle, is dwelt upon with a professional gusto that would be amusing if it was not tedious : but to have to listen over a cigar or a glass of wine to two civilians discussing "appeals" or some professional technicality connected with the "Joint" is truly maddening, a sort of conversational rack and thumbscrew only comparable with a discussion on tithes by three parsons and an Anabaptist. It is the same at all times of the day, and at all seasons. The man on the ride,—who represents the famous man in the street, commences a little after gun-fire with the Government Gazette, or some General order on Musketry by Lord Napier, and we hear the whole thing discussed by women as well as men all that day. At *chota hazree* it is still the subject of discourse. The morning caller carries it about with his best suit of clothes and new hat from house to house, and it is talked over at tiffin. Perhaps it is dreamt of afterwards. Young men at the bandstand, desirous of rendering themselves agreeable, resuscitate the conversational scarecrow anew, and he is finally tossed about partially putrid and with scarcely a draggled feather to his back,—at dance or dinner, where we have heard military men commend themselves to their fair partners by explaining the "garrison course" in the intervals of the dance, with the method of making gabions, fascines and trenches between the courses. Perhaps Indian girls see nothing strange in this sort of gallantry, being accustomed to the dearth of anything better. Indian habits are readily and speedily acquired, so that Miss Newcome will soon perceive nothing odd in dissertations on Dhollera, conversation on the Exchange, or such commercial talk as her mercantile suitor in India is likely to suit her with. It is the manner and custom of Anglo-Indians to talk shop, yet it must be strange at first to find conversation all more or less flavoured with gunpowder, foolscap, cotton, or rupees. There are, doubtless, numbers of liberal-minded and well-read people in India, to whom the frivolity of ordinary Indian conversation is distasteful, but they do not say so because they well know that they are in the minority. They hold their tongues if they do not care to speak like their neighbours, whence observers run away with the impression that men are narrow-minded or ignorant when they are only silent. Indian social life and etiquette afford small encouragement to any one to distinguish himself as a Sydney Smith or Samuel Johnson. The first, in India,—unless he held a good appointment and was of a certain rank in the Services—would be voted a most forward and conceited person who required "putting down," and the other would be avoided as too clever by half for the country and the company. An Indian Johnson would hardly find an Indian Boswell, unless Johnson was a Lieutenant-Governor or a General Officer Commanding a Division, when Boswells would not be wanting if required. The fact is, that the grave give way to the gay in India, and most men carry their learning in their heads instead of on their tongues. The proof is seen in the almost total absence of anything like *conversaziones* or scientific meetings in this country. When society gathers here

it is not to discuss a Megalong, or a trans-Thibetian geological phenomenon, but rather the relations between Mrs. Racketts and Lieutenant Harkaway. It prefers "gup" to science, and dancing to deductions. It would be impossible for the *conversazione* of Parisian or Roman salons to flourish here. People would not assemble to eat ices and drink coffee and to talk nothing but Art and Science by the hour. They would resent anything so intolerably musty and slow, and would much prefer a discussion of the merits of the local Bobbery pack, or of the contents of the last Europe box, Mrs. Faddles had out from London. Art in Anglo-India is at a discount, and as for science, unless it can be brought into the great race for appointments, Society declines to recognise it. Nevertheless, there are few countries in the world wherein men read more, or more diversely, than in India. The opportunity for the acquirement of a varied store of knowledge is ready to hand. Nearly every Indian station is provided with a good public library, and leisure is not wanting for those who care to study. We have known a man who had read almost every volume in a station library that contained several thousands of fiction, travel, biography, and poetry, and complained at the end of the torpidity of the Committee, in keeping him waiting for more books, per mail, but it is one thing to acquire information of this kind in India and another to apply it:—in fact, the application is not easy. A good acquaintance with one professional "shop," or one with a bigwig, or a capacity for sitting a buck jumper, or breeding toy terriers, or singing a sentimental song, or taking away from, or adding to a reputation, will, one or all, do a man more service in Indian society than all the learning in the world, however much the last might be valued in more appreciative countries.

GOD: AND THE PHILOSOPHERS.

A MODERN sceptic tells us that Nature "acts with fearful uniformity; stern as fate, absolute as tyranny, merciless as "death: too vast to praise, too inexorable to propitiate, it has no "ear for prayer, no heart for sympathy, no arm to save." The haunting dread of the old philosophic world is true; and we are nothing better than insignificant and unheeded atoms swept hither and thither in the mighty eddies of an unseen, impersonal, mysterious agency destined hereafter to be "sealed amid the iron hills, or "to be imprisoned in the viewless winds, and blown with reckless "violence about the pendent world."

Now, assuming that there is *some* doubt about this theory of the Universe, it will be admitted that however otherwise competent to assist in the enquiry as to whether it is true, the man who can *desire* it to be so is disqualified from taking any part therein. The man who can really desire that such a theory of the world should be true is plainly disqualified, we say, from taking any useful part therein. For such a mind is certainly disordered, whether we are able to put our finger upon the precise disease that afflicts it or not. And yet we find an almost passionate desire on the part of some of the leaders of this school to persuade us that this is the only true theory of the world. It is not true to say that it is necessary to approach an enquiry of this order with minds indifferent to the result, and prepared to accept one conclusion with as much readiness as another. For the assumption ignores all that part of the natural order of things that consists in the affections of the human mind. We suggested a few weeks ago that the materialistic tendencies of the modern scientific school had been assisted in their development by the neglect into which metaphysical studies have fallen, under the influence of the positive philosophy. What we mean is—that while modern scientific writers are pressing the conclusion upon us, that they have found out the secret of the universe, they seem unconcious of two gigantic assumptions on which their speculations rest: they ignore, as though it were unreal, the existence of a vast domain in the field they are pleased to call the Universe; and they assume that the condition of things in which we find ourselves, and of which the only cognizance we have is that obtained through the medium of our feeble senses, really exhausts the infinite. Thus Professor Draper in his *History of the Conflict between Science and Religion*, which the Westminister Reviewers speak of "as this most valuable and outspoken treatise" tells us that—"It is enough for ourselves to know that though there is a "Supreme Power: there is no Supreme Being. There is an invisible "principle but not a personal God, to whom it would be not so much "blasphemy as absurdity to impute the form, the sentiments, the "passions of men. All revelation is necessarily a mere fiction. "There is no such thing as Providence, for nature proceeds under "irresistible laws, and in this respect the Universe is only a vast "automatic engine. The vital force which pervades the world is "what the illiterate call God."

The assumptions that underlie such confident and immodest writings are simply gigantic; for, looked at carefully, they plainly involve a challenge to us to allow that these men themselves are God. For when they speak of the Universe they claim to have scanned all heights, measured all depths, and to hold the eternities and the immensities in their grasp. And they then come boldly back and tell us "There is no God." The fault is not confined to Mr. Draper: it marks the whole school. In confining their researches to what they believe to be 'knowable,' they have glided into the assumption that the Universe is necessarily bounded by the perceptions of men, and the deductions of our reasoning powers therefrom. Our wonder is how the Professor has come to know anything about "the Universe." Mathematicians tell us of the possibility of a space of *four* dimensions dawning upon them; and, for anything we know to the contrary, the Universe may embrace world-systems so different from that in which we exist as to bear no resemblance to it at all, and to be inconceivable by creatures with such limited powers as ours. It is only reasonable to suppose that it *is* so, while there is not a writer of this school that does not assume that the system in which man dwells exhausts the unseen. We say truly that there is a breadth of conception concerning the unseen in the minds of reverent and believing men, that puts to shame the confident dogmatism of the school that has risen up to deny the being and Providence of God, in the name of Reason.

But in addition to the gigantic character of this assumption there is one nearer home that again marks the whole school. You will find that narrow as their Universe already is they put out of it altogether, as having no place therein, all the emotions and affections, the yearnings and longings, the hopes and desires of the mind. They treat them as non-existing. In the Universe of these writers there is no place for any mental phenomena that are not connected with the reasoning faculty. And yet the perception that two and two make four is not more true, more real, more a fact, than those other movements of the mind which a universal instinct tells us are connected with its highest aspects. The love of the true, the yearning after communion with a personal God, are as much parts of our Universe as oxygen gas or Professor Draper's book. The exclusion of these phenomena therefrom and the repudiation of all study of them as metaphysical does not get rid of them. They are still there: you may treat them as though they were not, but so much the worse for you. The thoughtful observer of the present state of opinion on this subject cannot but be deeply offended at the immodest, indeed outrageous assumptions, on which the scientific school dismisses the religious sentiment in our nature from the controversy. The school has no true conception of the attitude of devout and well-informed minds towards these great controversies. If any of our readers in perplexity, or distress, on this great subject, will look carefully at the narrow grounds and enormous assumptions on which the conclusions of these men rest, when they deny the existence and personality of God, they will cease to care very much for their speculations in religious matters. They have no business with religion at all. They are doing excellent and welcome service in their researches into the physical conditions and relations of things; but they should cease to talk about a Universe that is no Universe at all, and that is lamed on one side, even in its own narrow bounds, by the total exclusion therefrom of all moral facts. When you have exhausted the investigation of the physical part of your Universe you have still the more important part thereof to deal with; the very existence of which you ignore. "Nature's last work" is something more than the Professor Huxley school deal with; and it is only by ignoring one half the phenomena that present themselves for investigation—on the notable ground that they are *unknowable*, that the philosophic system is built up at all.

CARLYLE'S LATEST HEROES. *

EVER on search for the record of heroic work, for the recital of the deeds of men who have helped with pen, or tongue, or sword, to transform disorder into order, anarchy into submission to the rule of the wise and strong, "chaos into cosmos," Mr. Carlyle has been overhauling a history of Denmark, first published some thirty years ago by "accurate, learned, and unwearied Dahlmenn, the German Professor," and has found therein the story of the early Norway kings derived in most part by Dahlmann from a

* The Early Kings of Norway. By Thomas Carlyle. London: Chapman and Hall.

history of the Norse Kings, by Snowe Sturleson, a thirteenth century chronicler. Sturleson had himself built up his chronicle from a collection of narratives, known as the Icelandic Sagas, or Says. The Icelanders, it seems, in their long winter spent much of their time in writing. Their parchments are still in existence, and testify by their beautifully formed letters that their winter work was pursued with a loving patience. Mr. Carlyle, finding that these early Norway records throw much light upon English contemporaneous events, and that they also reveal with what rough heroic vigour the transition from Paganism to Christianity was helped on by the northern kings, has put together, with a picturesqueness and vigour of style all his own notes jotted down during his perusal of Dahlmann, and which he has rightly deemed would be of interest to English readers.

The first king over the whole of Norway was Harold Haarfage, or Harold the Fairhaired. Before his time the land was ruled by numerous jarls. Each jarl was a little king. He ruled over a small territory, which had a sort of parliament—Folk thing it was called—in which the public wants were talked about. There were often unhappy quarrels between the kinglets, and much confusion and bloodshed. Harold the Fairhaired put an end to this state of things about the year 860, and rendered service to his country by uniting it under one head and making a kingdom of it. He recognised, or rather Mr. Carlyle makes him recognise, his country's anarchy as the worst kind of savagery, and did what in him lay to diminish it by conquest and afterwards by wise government of the conquered. But there was another motive prompting him to carry on his fighting to a successful issue. This was love for a beautiful lady, Gyda by name, who, when he sought her in marriage, bade him do as Egbert of England had done, subdue into peace the contentious jarls around him, and become a king; and then she might think of his offer, but not till then. This resolve of the proud lady increased Harold's desire to call her his own tenfold. He made a strange vow. Until he had achieved what was bidden of him he would neither cut nor comb his hair. Year after year he engaged in fierce battle with the jarls, subduing them one after another, and at the end of twelve years had finished the work he had put his hands to so resolutely. He then had his wild profusion of unkempt hair clipt off, and when it had grown again to luxuriant beauty all Norwegians knew as their King and Queen Harold the Fairhaired and Gyda the beautiful.

But though Mr. Carlyle recognises Harold as a man of naturally royal nature, and sees much to admire in the long series of his successors, he reserves for two of their number the enthusiastic devotion bestowed by him on the few who do the most heroic work in the world. Olaf Tryggveson and Saint Olaf are the two heroes of his book. The first Olaf was born at the close of the tenth century. His father, who was a sort of under-king and near relative of Hakon the Good, was treacherously slain three months before Olaf was born. His mother had to flee for her life. She concealed herself in the islands, and made her way through trackless forests, and afterwards with her child to Sweden and thence to Russia. They were here seized and sold to slavery. The boy Olaf at last fell in with a kinsman in the Russian service, who redeemed him from slavery and when he had grown to manhood he left Russia. He became a sea-robber or Viking; and in that career achieved much doubtful honour around the coast of Britain. In one of his expeditions, after marauding among the Hebrides and off the coast of Wales, he rested for a while at the Scilly Isles. A famous Christian hermit was then living on one of the islands. Tryggveson heard of him, sought him out, had much talk with him, and was induced to receive Christian baptism from him; but did not quit his roving and pillaging life all at once. Soon after, A. D. 994, he joined with the King of Denmark, Sweine of the double beard, the father of Knut, in an invasion of England. They steered up the Thames with 300 ships and many bold followers, and began a furious siege of London, but being unsuccessful retreated, and overran and plundered Kent, Hampshire, and Essex. It was while with these invading Danes that Tryggveson met with Elphegus, bishop of Winchester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The bishop, a man of great piety and discernment, made a deep impression upon our hero, and introduced him into the depths of the Christian faith. He baptised Olaf anew, in presence of Ethelred, and Olaf solemnly promised he would never plunder in England any more. He married an English princess, and kept his promise. For more than twenty years Norway had been governed by one man. He had not the title of king, but ruled under the patronage of the king of Denmark, and was known as Hakon Jarl. He did his ruling in a strong-handed fashion, was a zealous heathen, yet tolerant towards Christianity. But as he grew older his heathenism developed into dissoluteness, and he encouraged himself in the habit of appropriating other men's wives. At last, his attempt to carry off one Gudoun, the wife of a peasant proprietor, who was so fair that she was known as "the Sunbeam of the Grove," roused the whole country into hostilty. Just at this time, Tryggveson appeared in Norway, and was welcomed by the peoples as their leader. The story of Hakon's death is told in Mr. Carlyle' characteristic fashion.

"Hakon finds he cannot fly under cover too soon. With a single slave he flies that same night, but whitherward? Can think of no safe place, except to some old mistress of his, who lives retired in the neighbourhood, and has some pity or regard for the wicked old Hakon. Old mistress does receive him, pities him, will do all she can to protect and hide him . . . She, by the slave's help, extemporises a cellar under the floor of her pig house: sticks Hakon and slave into that: Hakon and slave begrunted by the pigs above them, tortured by the devils within and about them, passed two days in circumstances more and more horrible. For they heard, through their light slit and breathing slit, the triumph of Tryggveson proclaiming itself by Tryggveson's own lips, who had mounted a big boulder near by and was victoriously speaking to the people, winding up with a promise of honours and rewards to whoever should bring him wicked old Hakon's head. Wretched Hakon, justly suspecting his slave, tried to at least to keep himself awake and the slave did keep himself awake till Hakon dozed or slept, then swiftly cut off Hakon's head, and plunged out with it to the presence of Tryggveson. Tryggveson, detesting the traitor, useful as the treachery was, cut off the slave's head too, had it hung up along with Hakon's on the pinnacle of the gallows, where the populace pelted both heads with stones and many curses, especially the more important of the two."

And thus our hero Tryggveson became King of Norway. He was full of wit and pleasantry, and had a fine ringing laugh, and a ready command of speech. He put down a great deal of miscellaneous anarchy by soft persuasive methods. Whenever these failed, he brought to the front his hard and terrible methods. He resolved to do his utmost to put down Norway's heathenism. This involved devil-worship and some detestable rites, in dealing with which he showed no mercy. The people began to murmur at his zeal for the Christian faith. He met a large gathering of them at one Yule-tide feast. In a tone of solemn mockery, he announced his intention of acting as a heathen again, and of doing sacrifice. He intended to do it too in the highest form, that of human sacrifice, and not of slaves and malefactors, but of the best men in the country. As he spoke, his own armed followers seized eleven of the principal men present; and with very little more ado the eleven and all the company gave unanimous consent to baptism. They at once received it, and abjured their idols; but were not permitted to go home till they left their sons as hostages in the king's hands. In this way King Olaf went all through Norway with what Mr. Carlyle calls "a rough harrow of conversion." But this rude, upturning process was always followed by the teaching of missionaries from England, bishops, priests and preachers, who went from place to place reconciling to the Christian rule of life those who had been hastily driven into the Christian fold by peremptory royal command. When Norway had thus been initiated into Christian ways, the king tried to effect the conversion of Iceland. Though the bards opposed with lampoon and satire, he at length with the aid of a priest, Thormod, a pious, patient, and kindly man induced the Thing or Parliament of Iceland to accept Christianity by open vote. The roar of a volcanic eruption on the very day of the voting was taken as a supernatural approval of the change of national creed.

But many of the Norwegians did not give up their old heathenism without a struggle. At one Thing in Hordaland far up in the north, there were assembled many obstinate worshippers of Thor and Woden. The king introduced to them the question of Christianity, and urged that the old gods should be given up. But opposition was plainly and loudly expressed by one sturdy chief, by name Ironbeard. He said that if the king insisted on a change, he and his followers were ready to fight. Olaf vouchsafed no word in reply, but signalled to his own trusty armed men, who rushed to the temple hard by and broke down all the idols. In the confusion which followed, the old Ironbeard was slain. This grieved the king very much. And at another Thing, summoned a little later, he expressed his regret, but still urged conversion. He would conciliate the heathen folk, he thought, by himself offering to marry the fair daughter of Ironbeard, for he was now a widower, if only they would all accept baptism. This was agreed to. But the bride had resolved to avenge the death of her father and the destruction of her gods; and on the wedding night Olaf closed his eyes but not in sleep. Suddenly opening them, he saw the gleam

of bright steel and his bride with a long knife about to strike at him. He arrested what might have been his deathblow, dismissed his bride to her kinsfolk and saw her no more.

He was happier in his next choice for she was loving as well as fair, yet she urged him to an expedition which resulted in disaster and death. The Princess Thyri, whom he now married, was the sister of Sweine of the double-beard, who had married Sigrid, the dowager queen of Sweden. Sigrid had once been sought in marriage by Olaf himself. At an interview he had insisted upon baptism and renunciation of idol gods. "They are the gods of all my forefathers," urged the lady. "Choose what gods thou pleasest, but leave me mine." Olaf's anger was aroused and he said to the dowager at last.—"Why should I care about thee then, old faded heathen creature?" And as he made an impatient gesture, the glove in his hand switched the lady's face. She in her rage said that her day of revenge would be sure to come. And so it did. Her marriage with Sweine did not make her forget her resolve. She urged upon her husband, and upon her son the king of Sweden, and upon Jarl Eric, son of the Hakon, the troubler of Norway whom Olaf had supplanted, to surprise and attack him in the Baltic, as he returned from the expedition on which he had been sent by his young wife. The treachery of one in whom he had confided rendered all ineffectual. Yet he and his men fought on to the last. When he had scarcely a man left he sprang overboard, and was seen no more.

Mr. Carlyle's admiration for this famous old hero, whose renown over all the Norse world was unrivalled, is unbounded. His own words may here be given: "A magnificent, far-shining man; more expert in all 'bodily exercise' as the Norse called them, than any man had ever been before him, or after was; could keep five daggers in the air, always catching the proper fifth by its handle and sending it aloft again; could shoot supremely, throw a javelin with either hand; and, in fact, in battle usually threw two together. These with swimming, climbing, leaping, were the then admirable Fine Arts of the North; in all which Tryggveson appears to have been the Raphael and the Michael Angelo at once. Essentially definable too, if we look well into him, as a wild bit of real heroism, in such rude guise and environment, a high, true, and great human soul. A jovial burst of laughter in him too; a bright, airy, wise way of speech; dressed beautifully and with care; a man admired and loved exceedingly by those he liked; dreaded as death by those he did not like. 'Hardly any King' says Snowe, 'was ever so well obeyed; by one class out of zeal and love, by the rest out, of dread. . . . . Strangely he remains still a shining figure to us; the wildly beautifullest man, in body and in soul, that one has ever heard of in the North."

Mr. Carlyle's other great hero is also named Olaf. His father Harold Graenske, kinglet in a remote part of Norway, was a great grandson of one of the sons of Harold the Fairhaired. Like the other Olaf's father, he died before his son's birth. His mother married another kinglet, Sigurd Syr, also a descendant of Harold the Fairhaired. Sigurd became very fond of his step-son and had him trained by a special tutor known as Rane the Far-travelled. His mother instilled into his mind ambitious ideas. Once his foster-father bade him saddle his horse for him. Olaf went out with the saddle, chose the biggest he-goat he could find, saddled it and brought it to the door. Sigurd discerned that the boy was of too high a humour to take commands from him, and was scarcely vexed to find him so. Olaf had his days of roving as Viking. His principal exploits were in England, where he fought on the side of Ethelred. In England he seems to have acquired the deeply religious feeling and intense adherence to the Christian faith, for which he was afterwards distinguished. He was known in those early days of his as Olaf the Thichset. It was in 1015 that he resolved to give up his roving life, return to Norway, and assert his rights to kingship there. As soon as he landed he called a Thing together, and unfolded his claims. They were at once assented to. A little dexterous manœuvring soon quelled whatever opposition reared itself up, and he became King Olaf. During his reign he finished the work of conversion of the nation to Christianity, begun by his namesake. Some of his methods were rougher than even those of the other Olaf. But after him heathenism was not able to assert itself again and died quite out. All testimony represents him as a highly devout and pious man, and a most righteous king. He was ever watchful, just, and vigorous in the administration of the laws, in his repression of robbery, punishment of injustice, and dealings with all evil-doers upon whom he could lay hands. He reigned altogether about fifteen years. His reign closed in disaster, however, and Norway was invaded by Knut from England, whose gold corrupted many of the chiefs of the kingdom, who joined his army. Olaf secured a naval victory, but on land found he was losing influence. He retreated into Sweden, and thence to Russia. He watched his opportunity for returning, and one seemed to present itself. His march back to Norway is described by Snowe Sturleson with pathetic grandeur. The battle of Stickelsead which ensued was a fatal one for him. He was slain on the battle-field, and his body was carried, after dark, to a farm-house near. The story is that a poor blind beggar, who crept for shelter where the body was lying was miraculously restored to sight. With wonderful rapidity the feelings of all Norway for their King underwent a transformation. The revolt against him was bitterly repented of. He became, and is known to this day to every Norwegian as Saint Olaf; and says Mr. Carlyle, "I have seldom met with better stuff to make a Saint of, or a true World-Hero in all good senses."

Interwoven with Mr. Carlyle's rendering of the stories of the various kings is a thread of occasional comment. There is also appended as an epilogue a brief but forcible chapter, the burden of which is the thought that an eternal Providence guides the course of human events, and that the old northern kings, clothed as they were in stormy passions and instincts, and unconscious it may be of any aim but their own satisfaction, were really working out the designs of a Divine Ruler, in bringing about "the blessed beginning of human order, regulation, and real government." The men who leave their mark on the world are for the most part the men who are possessed with some one great idea. Carlyle is so possessed. His foremost idea he steadily unfolds in almost every book he writes with other ideas in due and picturesque subordination. Submission to the rule of might allied with right: endless trouble in solving the question "who is the best man?"—earnest endeavour to help on the transformation of disorder into order, of wretchedness into contentment, of ugliness into beauty:—this is the one great thought variously rendered, running through all his books. He has of late years been aided in his aims by one other, Mr. Ruskin, who without losing his own individuality has assimilated much of his own thought to that of the vigorous old prophet of Chelsea, and has even in his writings caught a trick or two of his style Mr. Carlyle in his Epilogue recognises Mr. Ruskin as a fellow-worker along the same track, and quotes from what he calls his "strange piercing winged words."

TENNYSON'S QUEEN MARY.

THERE is a school of thinkers, of which Carlyle may be mentioned as a representative, which believes that real genius is by nature universal. The true hero, according to Carlyle, is fitted by nature to excel in any capacity. His original endowment of transcendent faculty has not in itself a special bent; it is a peculiar training and special circumstances that give it a special development, so that the hero appears before the world sometimes as king, sometimes as priest, sometimes as poet, and so on. All this may be perfectly true, but its truth or falsity is undiscoverable, for we cannot recognise a hero until his special development has taken place, and his faculty has proved itself by some special achievement. What we do know is that very few even among men of acknowledged genius retain this possibility of universal excellence, if they ever possessed it, after they have undergone a special training and development. The sphere in which most men are fitted to shine is narrowly circumscribed, and when a man has attained excellence in some one province it is generally a mistake, involving a waste of time and power and resulting in comparative failure, to forsake that province for one hitherto untried, especially if the effort is made at an advanced period of life. We are never weary of expressing our admiration of Tennyson as a reflective poet; his powers of narrative and description are of a very high order; and many of his lyrics are exquisite, but when we learned that he was about to demand the verdict of the world on his powers as a dramatist we felt a strong misgiving as to the result. His long confirmed habits of thinking and writing did not seem to justify the hope that he could write a successful drama. His former poems afforded scarcely a hint of dramatic power. He has written pretty and pleasant conversations, eloquent speeches, and noble soliloquies, but the reader could never forget that he was seeing the persons through the eyes of the poet. The characters did not manifest themselves, but Tennyson himself with his well-known voice and gesture was always recognizable as their spokesman and interpreter. Even the splendid soliloquy of Lucretius never deceives us as to who is the real speaker. The poet has skilfully adapted to the form of his own mind, the Lucretian philosophy and imagery, and wears them with noble and natural ease. To an uncritical eye it might seem that the grand old

Roman sceptic had himself been revivified, but a keener inspection discloses the fact that merely a choice selection has been made from his wardrobe and that the living wearer is our own Tennyson.

We do not pretend to say whether or not Tennyson was endowed by nature with the capacity to become a great dramatist, but not only had he never, before the publication of "Queen Mary," given any unmistakeable evidence of dramatic power, but we may add that the whole course of his life has been unfavourable to the development of such a power even granting that it lay among his natural endowments. It has been his delight to live sequestered from the din and tumult, the battle and toil of public life, in an element of tranquil study and reflection, drinking in sweetness and beauty from nature, books, and friendly faces, and feeling no monotony that could not be relieved by the gentlest of social and family excitements. He will not emerge from his self-imposed seclusion even to deliver a speech of a semi-public character. Few men, perhaps, are more familiar with the knowledge, and thought, with the mental wealth, of this age, but few, on the other hand, have stood more resolutely aloof from the roaring, impetuous tide of life with all its burden of sins and sufferings and high endeavours, of battles, shipwrecks, and glorious victories. We cannot blame his choice; nay, perhaps it is in these days for those who can win it, the choice of wisdom. But it is a choice which utterly disallows the free full growth of dramatic powers. These spring up and grow to grandeur, and blossom into beauty, out of the still deep heart of the poet it is true, but in the very vortex of the wide world's whirling restlessness. Thus it is that, while it is easier to be a dramatist than to be a poet, it is far easier to be a poet—and a great one, than to be a great poet-dramatist. Scott could not with accuracy be called a great poet, but he is, next to Shakespeare, our greatest dramatic writer. Byron was infinitely above Scott as a poet, but though he wrote dramas he was singularly destitute of dramatic power. He did not seclude himself from the world in the manner of Tennyson, but in his own way he did so even more completely. His own individuality was so intense that it could never forget itself in that of another, and his keen eye merely glanced from the surface of the characters among which he mingled to brood upon himself. Wordsworth was perhaps a truer poet than Byron, but he, like Tennyson, lived too remote from the world's activities to feel the dramatic fire that lives and glows only by friction.

We have been a little too prolix in our introduction, but it was impossible to judge truly of the merit or demerit of Tennyson's drama without reflecting on the stupendous task which in his advanced years he has attempted, and his apparent unfitness to achieve success. Our readers will not be surprised if we now record our opinion that "Queen Mary" is a beautifully elaborated product of careful study and highly cultivated literary skill, a profoundly interesting and intelligent picture of the unfortunate queen and her tragic reign, has some fine poetic touches, and a few striking photographs, but that mixed with these there are not wanting blemishes and defects, and that while the dramatic form is nearly all that could be desired, and even the action is so well sustained that the reader's interest slowly deepens to intensity at the close, it is impossible not to feel in the course of reading and still more when the book has been closed that something essential is wanting throughout. The dramatic illusion has not been attained. The characters have been carefully studied and the separate studies have been put together into a beautiful whole with excellent art, but the whole is manifestly rather a product of art and patient labour than a free natural growth of genius. The persons of the drama have all been made from without, and have not grown from within; they are excellent imitations, a beautiful gallery of artistic shapes almost rivalling nature in exquisite workmanship, but the words they seem to utter are really spoken for them by an invisible ventriloquist and a careful listener cannot fail to detect the accents of Tennyson. Yet the drama will richly repay study, and is, in one sense more interesting to a patient reader from its very defect. It is a splended monument of what can be accomplished in a sphere foreign to a man's peculiar genius by "the infinite faculty of taking pains."

The frame-work of the drama is well constructed. Each act has a completeness of its own, and really marks off a stage in the development of events, while each grows most naturally out of the preceding. The first leads up to the Spanish marriage, the second represents the rebellion arising thereupon, and that being quelled and due vengeance taken, the third—which is the longest and perhaps least satisfactory—is occupied with absolution and persecution—the Papal legate absolves the nation, popery is triumphant and heretics burn. The fourth act—which is far more interesting though we doubt if it is fitted for the stage—exhibits the repentance and martyrdom of Cramner, and the fifth, carries us from the blazing fagot-fires to the black shadows of defeat, despair and death, behind which rises the star of Elizabeth.

It is impossible not to see the art that has been exercised in the opening scenes for the purpose of bringing on the stage and calling attention to the leading personages and the great *nodi* of the play. Mary and Elizabeth—the unlovely queen whom the nation's love of justice has enthroned, and her fairer, more politic, and more popular sister, to whom the heart of the people leans—pass in procession through crowded Aldgate while the citizens and gentlemen assembled, discuss from popular points of view the personages and problems of the time. The question of the queen's legitimacy is jocularly touched upon by the illiterate crowd, and a few expressions are made to suggest the advent of popery and the fiery stake. Then two gentlemen discuss the dreaded prospect of the Spanish match, and show us why the poet has thus introduced the two sisters in juxtaposition. Elizabeth plays no prominent part in the drama, but in spite of her greater attractiveness has been kept by the poet in exactly the position she seems in real history to have occupied. She is generally invisible, sometimes we get a peep of her in seclusion, and see enough, as the nation saw enough, to point a strong contrast between her and Mary. While Mary's baleful light is supreme, an occasional glimpse of Elizabeth's clear star on the horizon attracts the longing eye. As the one rises to the zenith in blood and smoke, the clear cool light of the other seems about to sink in untimely clouds, but when the former begins to stagger darkly towards its dismal setting, the latter rises in clearer effulgence till at last the lurid light and the vapour of smoke are swept away, and the star of a new morning for England and Protestantism rises in the person of Queen Elizabeth. These citizens and gentlemen are thus made to serve a useful purpose in the opening scene, but we must admit that the purpose for which they appear is far too evident. We do not believe that they are real characters but simply voices, introduced to call attention to the germs of events that the drama is to unfold. They in fact, supply the place of a prologue. Their appearance here reminds us of the cobbler and his fellow citizens in the opening scene of "Julius Cæsar," but what is mechanism in Tennyson is real, live and lusty flesh and blood in Shakespeare. The same criticism is applicable to all the minor characters in "Queen Mary." If at first sight *Joan* and *Tib* in the fourth act seem to be exceptions, it is owing entirely to their dialect and rusticity They are too purely generic; each might be either, and either might be any old woman of their class.

The curtain next rises upon Cranmer. He embodies the vacillating religious spirit of the English reformation—a strange mixture of meanness and nobleness, of the strength that lies in truth and the pusillanimity of an imperfect loyalty to truth—while Elizabeth embodies its political spirit, flexible and compromising within certain limits, but true in instinct, bold in resolution, and unswerving in its main purpose. As the shadows of Mary's character show blacker by contrast with Elizabeth so do the weak lines in the face of Cranmer seem more strikingly irresolute. Tennyson's Cranmer is perhaps the principal male character in the drama, and is one of the most skilfully drawn, though least fitted for stage representation. This is a misfortune in a play that has been written for the stage, but it is difficult to see how Cranmer could have been represented otherwise, and the character is an interesting one for the student. The brief soliloquy with which the scene opens though little more than a list of names is, for dramatic purposes, one of the most skilful passages in the play, and fills the imagination in a moment with a vivid picture of what was going on all over England at the time—the almost universal flight of the Protestant leaders to places of refuge on the continent. Cranmer's resolution to remain, come what might, is thus made to show powerfully in his favour, while the fatal weakness in his character is not concealed. His own consciousness of weakness is admirably revealed by his exclamation when he is summoned to the Tower. "I thank my God it is too late to fly." The peculiar character of his mind is well portrayed—a mind singularly open to conviction by the truth, and full of the purest and noblest impulses, yet weak in resolution and pliable in stronger hands, and when daring to act on conviction against imperious opposition, apologising for such action rather than defending it. When Peter Martyr urges him to fly, and enumerates his acts, which will now be held criminal, his answer is in each case substantially an apology. Truth, authority, obedience, or example, had been too strong for him. He had signed the Letters Patent giving the Crown to Lady Jane Grey because—

"The wan boy-king, with his fast fading eyes
Fixt hard on mine, his frail transparent hand,
Damp with the sweat of death, and griping mine,
Whispered me, if I loved him, not to yield
His Church of England to the Papal wolf
And Mary; then I could no more—I signed."

In spite of weakness he feels that he must remain firm on the doctrine of the Eucharist.

"Step after step,
Thro' many voices, crying right and left
Have I climbed back into the primal church,
And stand within the porch, and Christ with me;
My flight were such a scandal to the faith
The downfall of so many simple souls,
I dare not leave my post."

But he had brought about the divorce of Queen Catharine, and he answers;

"I cannot help it.
The Canonists and Schoolmen were with me."

The apologetic tone of his defensive statements, half resolute, and half despairing, and his thanking God that it was "too late to fly," are skilful touches of the poet's art, and prepare the mind for his subsequent recantation. Evidently he recanted for the same reason as he had habitually acted—he could not help it. How far a man is morally responsible for constitutional irresolution, and consequent acts, we leave casuists to decide, but one thing is clear as regards Tennyson's Cranmer—that so far as his natural irresolution palliates his recantation, in the same proportion it detracts from the praise due to his great actions.

Cranmer in prison and at the stake fills the fourth act, but little additional light is thrown on his character though the lines are more distinctly brought out. The delineation is profoundly interesting as a study, but the speeches are not suitable for declamation, and do not gain, as dramatic speeches should, by being read aloud. His vision of King Henry looking from a cloud and bidding him have courage, which a reviewer has taken for a subtle sarcasm on his character, is not so meant by the poet, and is the one really incongruous thing that he has here introduced. His prayer and speech before he is led to the stake is a beautiful piece of rhetoric, calm and subdued in tone, elevated and sweet in feeling and expression, but is indebted for sublimity rather to the circumstances than to anything in itself. We shall quote merely the conclusion.

"And now I come to that great cause that weighs
Upon my conscience more than anything
Or said or done in all my life by me;
For there be writings I have set abroad
Against the truth I knew within my heart,
Written for fear of death, to save my life,
If that might be; the papers by my hand
Sign'd since my degradation—by this hand
[Holding out his right hand.
Written and sign'd—I here renounce them all;
And, since my hand offended having written
Against my heart, my hand shall first be burnt,
So I may come to the fire."

Opposing shouts from Papist and Protestant interrupt him, and Lord Williams of Thame reminds him that he has already recanted all he wrote about the sacrament, and bids him not dissemble but "play the plain Christian man." And he answers:"

"Alas my Lord,
I have been a man loved plainness all my life;
I *did* dissemble, but the hour has come
For utter truth and plainness; wherefore I say,
I hold by all I wrote within that book.
Moreover,
As for the Pope I count him Antichrist,
With all his devil's doctrine; and refuse,
Reject him, and abhor him. I have said."

His courage has been perfectly serene from the moment he saw that his fate no longer depended on his own resolution. His destiny has been taken out of his own hands and he now goes smiling to the stake.

A great deal of skill is displayed in the metre. It wants the fire and strength requisite in dramatic poetry, but the deficiency is not properly in the metre itself which is admirably fitted to the thought and feeling. The imperfect lines as in the foregoing extract are skilfully used. The pause, and the commencing of these declarations with a new line, give them emphasis and completeness.

We reserve our comments on Mary herself, and a few other remarks for a concluding notice.

WITH THE GERMAN PILGRIMS IN FRANCE.

LOURDES, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1875.

THE German Catholic pilgrimage to the sacred shrines of France, in spite of the various strong assertions which were repeated up to the last moment as to its not being carried out, may really be numbered among the accomplished facts of history. On Tuesday evening I read at Paris in the *Daily News* of the same morning a telegram announcing the entire abandonment of the pilgrimage. Half an hour afterwards I saw the very pilgrims themselves at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. This Church is the usual rendezvous of pilgrims in Paris. One of the streets leading up to it is the Rue des Petits Peres. The original name of the Church itself was L'Eglise des Petits Peres. The priests of the Church became, however, in course of time such favourites with the fashionable ladies of Paris, and the term "Little Fathers" was so often on ladies' lips, that it was deemed prudent to change the name which sounded so much like a term of endearment to the present one. One of the altars of the Church is especially dedicated to Our Lady of Victoires. The walls in its immediate neighbourhood are covered with votive offerings. Here and there one's eye lights upon a tablet with an English inscription, but the French workman has in each case carved an error into the durable marble. The English apostrophe as a sign of the genitive is especially unintelligible to the carver, and is generally turned into an accent, so that a Madras gentleman is made to thank his heavenly mother for his "wife's restoration to health."

At this Church Count de Stolberg, the leader of the German pilgrims, presented an ex-voto offering richly wrought in gold, and his sister a bouquet of flowers, and then all the pilgrims listened to a few well-chosen words of welcome from the officiating priest. He said he could not refrain from asking for God's blessing upon those whose love for the Holy Catholic Church had sent them on so long a pilgrimage from their own homes. The benediction service was then sung, and the pilgrims left the Church to make their way to the railway station, to set out on their midnight journey through Orleans to Issoudun.

The pilgrims are ninety in number; the larger proportion of them are priests and peasants from Saxony. The pots and cans they have with them testify to their resolve to take back from Lourdes some of its sacred water. Middle-class society is not very largely represented, but there are nearly thirty connected with titled families. The aristocratic companions of the Count of Stolberg, the leader of the pilgrim band, include counts and countesses, barons and baronesses.

Issoudun is a picturesque town in the department of Indre. It has a ruined castle built in the days of Cœur-de-Lion, an ancient Church, and streets lined with trees. It is rapidly acquiring fame, but not for its picturesqueness. The missionary priests who have established themselves there know the potency of a name. Notre Dame has ever been a name of power. The visions vouchsafed to the hysterical nun Marguerite Marié Alreacoque at Paray le-Monial have given to the name Sacre-Cœur a magic influence The missionary fathers have in their wisdom combined both names in the title of their church. No visions, no miracles, no sudden upspringing of healing waters had made Issoudun sacred ground, but the priests bethought themselves that Notre Dame was during the early years of the Holy Child the guardian of the Sacre Cœur, and so they chose the Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur as the name of the church they set themselves to raise. They thus united the old magic of the name Notre Dame with the newer magic of Sacre Cœur, and in the union evolved the new and subtle magic residing in the thought of the guardianship of the Sacre Cœur by Notre Dame. At Issoudun they have gradually created a new devotion. They have gradually spread abroad the idea that Issoudun was the one spot on earth where Notre Dame was to be revered as the gentle guide of the Sacred Heart of Jesus They have attracted crowds of devotees. These have left contributions behind them. The money which has been poured into the treasury of the missionary fathers has justified them in resolving that their church shall be one of surpassing beauty. And so it is. Only recently has it been entirely finished. A year ago, when it was on the verge of completion, it received special honour from the Pope. It received from him the title of Basilica, and so was taken under his especial patronage. Basilicas are of two orders. There are but four of the first order. These are at Rome, and are regarded as representative of the four first patriarchal cathedrals—those of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch. The church at Issoudun is now one of the Basilicas of the second Order. One peculiarity of the edifice, which consists of two main parts, the church of the Sacred Heart and the chapel of our Lady, is, that its interior walls are mainly covered with native tablets of marble, all of uniform design in harmony with the architectural features of the church. Wherever the walls are not so covered they are painted with frescoes representing scenes from the Gospels or from the lives of the saints of every age of the Church. There is not a

window too in the whole building which has not a story to tell to the on-looker. The one over the high altar of the Lady chapel has in it the pictured representations of two living men.—Pius IX and the Archbishop of Bourges, Prince De la Tour d'Auvergne. Both of course are arrayed in their robes of ceremony, and as the Prince Archbishop took a leading part in the proceedings of Wednesday, the German pilgrims were able to compare the living Archbishop who dispensed his blessing so gracefully to the crowd through which he moved with his figure in the painted window. The steeple of the Basilica is surmounted by a statue of our Lord; but the main idea involved in the name Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur is symbolised within the edifice in the two figures of Notre Dame and the child Jesus, which are represented in fresco, in painted glass, and in statuary. The Holy Child stands in front of the Madonna, pointing with his left hand to his own sacred Heart, and with his right pointing upwards to his Mother behind him. The two figures, posed as they are, are vividly emblematical alike of the teaching which of late years has had so magical an effect upon the devotees of France—the teaching as to the Sacred Heart (teaching which involves the identification of the loving heart of our Lord with the mere heart of flesh, and the thrusting forward into painful prominence the representation of the same) the development of the worship of Mary, and the mingling of the two phases of worship in the special devotion directed to Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur.

Wednesday at Issoudun was quite a festive day. Six years ago on the same 8th of September, the statue of Notre Dame within the Church had had a golden crown placed upon its head, and on the same day last year the bestowal of the dignity of Basilica had taken effect. The day was therefore a two-fold anniversary. Many pilgrims had come to take part in it. Five hundred had come from Belgium, and a large number from Paris and from neighbouring towns. The German pilgrims made no attempt to keep themselves distinct from the others, and none of the ceremonies had special reference to them. All the pilgrims were met at the railway station at six o'clock in the morning by the clergy of the Basilica. They at once formed in procession. They sang enthusiastically a hymn calling upon Christians to defend the Holy Father to take up in his cause the pilgrim's cross, and to run to Mary and entreat her to bestow her protection upon the August Captive now upon his knees before her, upon him for whom the Vatican was a new Calvary. They speedily heard high mass celebrated in the Basilica, and later on in the morning they assisted at an open air celebration of mass in the broad avenue leading to the Basilica. The united band of pilgrims joined together in the chanting of the Nicene Creed, and then listened in silence to a stirring sermon in which the preacher seemed to string together all the terms of adulation which have ever been adopted by the most fervent of Notre Dame's devotees. In the afternoon the pilgrims all joined together in a procession through the town. More than a hundred banners waved in the dazzling sunlight, and more than 2,000 voices were raised in loud appeal to Mary and Joseph. Upon the latter the title "Friend of the Sacred Heart" has recently been bestowed. Ere long doubtless his name will become the source of a magic influence. The hymns which were sung to him, and the figures borne aloft of himself and the holy child, indicate the direction in which a special channel of devotional feeling will be caused to flow. For the procession a cluster of German countesses and baronesses assisted one another in bearing aloft a banner on which the name "France" was conspicuously inscribed, followed by a prayer to Notre Dame for pity on the desolated country. It was not upborne by reluctant hands, and yet it seemed strange to see such a banner entrusted to Germans. But the most friendly feeling was displayed towards the pilgrims from the land which only five years ago sent its host of invaders. Indeed the leaders of the pilgrimage were deeply impressed with an incident which occurred in the course of the day. The Count de Stolberg himself took no part in the late war; but a cousin of the same name was an officer in the German army, and took an active part in the operations in France. A French officer at Issoudun, identifying the leader of the pilgrimage with his cousin, came up to him, and with an emotion evidenced by tears in his eyes and a tremor in his voice, said that though they were once enemies they were now brethren, and followed up his words by cordially grasping the Count's hand. The ceremonies at Issoudun were closed with the Benediction service, with the lighting up of the interior of the church with the electric light, and with fireworks outside. The illumination had the immediate effect of transforming the pilgrimage observances into gala-day-like festivities. The pilgrims in the church could not restrain an exclamation of surprise as the vivid light suddenly flashed along the church and brought the dimly lighted altar into glittering prominence. The very natural outburst of delight was suppressed by a priest who reminded the people that they were in a church, but when they passed outside they gave free vent to their glee in witnessing the fireworks with which the day's festivities were ended.

But Lourdes is the spot which the Germans have looked forward to coming to with the greatest eagerness. The shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes is the one for which they have prepared their magnificent banner. They reached here yesterday morning, but on that day the missionary fathers, because of the ceremonies in connection with the Belgian pilgrim age, could make no special arrangements for the Germans. They spent the day therefore in offering up private devotions in front of the grotto in which Bernadette Soubirous is asserted to have seen Notre Dame sixteen years ago in all the freshness of youth and beauty. The statue which now stands in the very recess from which the apparition is said to have smiled upon Bernadette represents Notre Dame as youthful and graceful. To this marble figure all the eyes of kneeling pilgrims are upturned. The spot where Bernadette knelt when the vision was first visible to her is marked by a special slab in the pavement. This is a favourite spot with the devotees. They kneel there, with outstretched arms, and radiant faces, on which one can almost read an assurance that if they gaze long enough and intently enough the same vision will be granted to them as Bernadette was blessed with. They drink eagerly of the water of the spring which is supposed never to have flowed before the day on which Bernadette, in obedience to the words of Notre Dame bidding her drink of the water which she would find springing up at her feet, scooped out a hollow in the grotto's floor. They enter the bath-house, and think themselves fortunate if they can immerse themselves in the water, which since it began to flow has wrought many wondrous cures. They go within the grotto's railings and present their medals and crosses and rosaries to be blessed by the priest always there. Often pilgrims may be seen moistening their hands with the water which trickles down the grotto walls, and applying it to sightless eyes or to ears dull of hearing. Or they buy cans capable of being hermetically sealed, and fill them with the precious liquid so that they may take it to those who cannot come to the sacred source itself. The rocks out of which the grotto has been hewn by the action of water are called the Rocks of Massabielle. Forty feet above the heads of kneeling pilgrims spring the foundations of a splendid church, the glittering cross and crown at the top of whose spire may be seen more than 300 feet aloft. Since its completion it, like the church at Issoudun, has received from the Pope the privileges of a Basilica. From its vaulted roof are suspended the 250 banners brought hither from the various cities and towns of France at the "feast of banners" in October 1872. Its walls too are adorned with other banner contributions. In its sanctuary are suspended golden lamps, and all the adornments of the altar are of the most costly character. The marble church and all its rich decorations have been paid for out of the offerings of pilgrims.

To offer up devotions at the shrine of the celestial lady who is supposed to have granted to a poor peasant girl a vision of her divine beauty, and to place their banner in the sanctuary of the magnificent marble Basilica raised to commemorate the marvellous apparition, the Germans have come on their long pilgrimage. The early part of to-day has been devoted to ceremonies having special reference to them. At seven o'clock this morning they all assembled in front of the grotto. They brought with them their banner. It is larger and more magnificent than any one that has yet been offered to Notre Dame de Lourdes. It has been entirely worked by hand from a design drawn by the Baroness de Oer, who is herself one of the pilgrims. The central figure is the Madonna. Kneeling at her feet are St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, and St. Elizabeth of Thuringia. I am reminded by one of the lady pilgrims that it was from England that Boniface went to Germany in the eighth century to preach the Gospel. Sentences from the Old and New Testament are inscribed on the banner around the figure of Mary, on the book held open by St. Boniface, and along the border of St. Elizabeth's mantle. But the legends of chief import are at the foot of the banner, and are as follows, except that I give a translation of the second legend, which is in German: "*Beatem me dicent omnes generationes.*—The Catholics of Germany beseech thee, O Virgin conceived without sin, for thy motherly protection for Church and Fatherland.—*Regina Pacis ora pro nobis.*" Father Sempe, superior of the missionary fathers at Lourdes, was at the grotto to receive the pilgrims and bless their banner. He addressed them a few words of genuine welcome. They were all, he said, fellow soldiers of the Church of Christ. They all had to fight in defence of the one true faith, to fight for the triumph of Christian charity, to

fight for peace—for peace with God, peace with their neighbour, peace in their own hearts. It was therefore a happy duty which devolved upon him to bless the banner which had been dedicated to the Queen of Peace. The ceremony of blessing was then proceeded with, and the pilgrims sang together a hymn to the Virgin; then, with their banner at their head, they marched in procession to the Basilica, where mass was celebrated, and all communicated. A sermon was preached by a priest who was averse to having his name mentioned, as he feared, though doubtlessly unnecessarily, that he might be deprived of his position as an ecclesiastical teacher, were it known that he had taken part in the pilgrimage ceremonies. There was nothing in the sermon of the preacher, of whom no one knew anything except that he came from Wiesbaben, calculated to bring upon him the censure of the German Government. He prefixed to his sermon a Latin sentence the equivalent of which is "Make me worthy to praise Thee, O holy Virgin!" He said that seven hundred years ago a man came from France to Germany, and in their most beautiful church, the cathedral of Speyer, after the Salve Regina had been sung, gave way to his feelings of deepest and tenderest love to the Blessed Virgin by exclaiming "*O clemens, O pia, O dulcis Virgo Maria!*" These words were as a monument which St. Bernard had founded for himself in all Catholic hearts. Since he uttered them they had been repeated as often as the Salve Regina had been sung throughout the whole world. The pilgrims from Germany had been drawn to Lourdes by the love of the same Heavenly Mother. The preacher thought they would best express their love and gratitude to her by adopting the words of St. Bernard. On their banner they could see their glorious Apostle St. Boniface and their dear St. Elizabeth, the model of virgins, of spouses, of widows, and of nuns. They with themselves implored the aid of Jesus and Mary. The first part of their prayer "*O Clemens!*" they might place in the hands of St. Elizabeth. She was merciful on earth. Every misery found its succour from her. The pilgrims ought to ask her to implore with them the Mother of Mercy, whose sweet hands were ever dispensing grace and assistance to those who needed aid in soul and body—to implore her aid and the aid of her Divine Son for their Holy Church, for their Holy Father, for their bishops and priests. The second part of their prayer "*O pia!*" they might place in the hands of St. Boniface, who brought to them the Holy Catholic faith, and who offered for the preservation of that faith his prayers, his labours, his sufferings, and his blood. Let the pilgrims ask him to implore the aid of Jesus and Mary for the Catholic Church in Germany, that she might again freely extend herself, and that this Holy Sacrament which he administered to their fathers might again be administered freely throughout their country; as to the last part of their prayer "*O dulcis Virgo Maria!*"—where should they place it? They would place it in their own hearts, and there they would keep it. Let them ask their sweet mother, their blessed Lady, to be their sweetness throughout their whole life, their support in affliction, their star in darkness, their leader to Jesus her son and her God. After having aided them in life she would be their sweet comfort in the hour of death, and they would go to her in heaven, and praise with her and all the saints the mercies of their God.

When mass was ended the pilgrims left the Basilica. All further ceremonies it was understood they would share in with the Belgians. In the evening all joined in a candle-light procession from the grotto along the winding paths which have been cut in the rocks above the Church. The moving lights and the many voices raised in song rendered this part of the proceedings very interesting and picturesque.

Lourdes will doubtless long maintain the influence it has succeeded in asserting over the minds of devotees of the Roman Catholic Church. The alleged cures must necessarily exercise a powerful influence. Most of them, it should be noted, are cures of paralysis and of other diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system, and may really be due to the shock which the strange scenes and the uncontrolled enthusiasm of the crowd of pilgrims produces upon the afflicted ones. Apart from its healing waters, its magnificent Basilica, its attractive grotto and sweetly smiling marble image, and the belief which has gained so strong a hold upon the minds of all who come on pilgrimage to its shrine that it is a spot favoured by the visits of Notre Dame, its mountain scenery is of the most varied and pleasant character, and would alone induce wanderers to stay to explore the banks of the Gave, which runs down from the snow-capped Pyrenees whose summits may be clearly seen glistening in the sunshine from the winding streets of the quaint old town.

The Germans will leave on Monday to proceed to Paray le Monial as pilgrims to the shrine of the Blessed Marguerite Marie, to whom also—if I may adopt under protest the language so familiar to Roman Catholic minds—she revealed the mysteries of the Sacred Heart. They will leave under the impression that a kindly feeling is rising towards them in the hearts of the French who have been witnesses of their devotion. Many of those with whom they have come into personal contact have certainly displayed towards them great cordiality. But they have received no more than silent courtesy from the great mass of on-lookers, who of course cannot understand that the Germans who have come to their shrine are the representatives of the ultramontane party and are strongly opposed to the anti-clerical policy of the imperial government. The people at Lourdes recognise the beauty of the German banner; but they also point to the banner of Alsace covered with crape which is suspended in the same Church. "There is no heaven for the Germans; they are all amongst the condemned" seems to be a common expression on their lips. They are not yet prepared to salute Notre Dame de Lourdes as the Queen of Peace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige me by inserting the following query in your next issue and oblige.

Is a Government Civil Pensioner entitled to the services of the Civil Medical officer of the station without fee, or not?

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE AHMEDABAD RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Allow me to make an appeal to the charity of the Public through your columns in behalf of the sufferers from the recent terrible flood in Ahmedabad. Nearly 6,000 houses have been either destroyed, or injured so as to necessitate pulling down, in the city alone; and in the districts also villages have been swept away, and immense damage done. Liberally as we have been aided from Bombay and elsewhere, there is still great need of further help. We have an account with the New Bank of Bombay, and subscriptions might be sent to me by cheque on any bank, payable to me or order.

W. NEWNHAM, C.S.,
Chairman,
Executive Committee, Ahmedabad Relief Fund.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Having noticed the articles presented in the *Friend* in the last few numbers on the subject of a belief in the immortality of the soul's and the possibility of eternal punishment, I have become not a little interested in the discussion. I noticed that in the principal articles written it has been affirmed that the notion of the soul's immortality was an ingraft upon Christianity and not found in the written Word. I do not wish to affirm anything to the contrary, but a little light on the life and writings of St. Paul would perhaps enable me with others to see more clearly the foundation of your assertion that the doctrine is not a scriptural one. Paul was a Pharisee and the son of a Pharisee, and one distinctive feature of his belief must have been, as was the case with all Pharisees, that there was a life beyond death. Paul himself directly professes this belief, as recorded in Acts III. chap.

It may be said that this does not affirm actual immortality but merely a resurrection, some may put this limitation to the belief of the Pharisees, but as an inquirer for truth I would ask to be shown that though poorly defined the Pharisees did not hold and teach the doctrine of a future state and therefore the soul's immortality regardless of any promise of receiving it upon obedience.

AN INQUIRER.

INDIAN DISESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Mr. Ross and 'Mofussilite' may well be left to fight out the question of the expediency of Indian disestablishment,—whether that is, Christian willinghood would or would not supply the gap it would cause.

But as to the question of injustice,—government servants are supplied by their employer with the benefits of subsistence, of medical attendance, of protection; shall they not then be supplied with the highest of all benefits, those of religion? The objection to this being done is based on the right of conscience. Now in the case of Hindoos surely their conscientious objections must be far greater to maintaining a cow-killing commissariat than to paying the chaplains who, ministering only to Christians, in no direct way outrage Hindoo feeling. Beyond this

'Mofussilite' has shown the worth of this objection of conscience even to me who am opposed to State support of religion. But those are on still firmer ground who refuse to see any difference between religious and other benefits except that of a far higher value. It is the notion that there is some essential difference that is at the root of all objections to establishment, and it is simply due to the sectarianism which has elevated into matters of conscientious scruple differences of religious opinion, which are the mere accidents of Christianity, not its principles.

DOKIMASTES.

POETRY.

THE BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

In days of infancy my nurse would lull
My weary spirit to a soft repose,
By singing songs I now think somewhat dull,
And uttered too much through her saintly nose.

My offspring still affect or fain delight
At hearing songs from this same sometime fair:
And one of these is all about a fight
Between a bull and certain China ware.

The bull to wander through the open wold
All unopposed had been accustomed long,
And though in search of pasture sometimes "sold,"
Had his own way—for he was mighty strong.

In lane or street he ne'er went by ill luck
And met a lonely maid or feeble child,
Attired in red, but he would run a muck
And gore the wearer—for his ways were wild.

His master feared him least of all and knew
The way to make him ever do his will:
For though amenable to very few
The bull to him gave daily homage still.

When o'er the fertile lands of lovely Fr—nce
His master chose to ride a rough shod steed:
The bull contented was to stand and dance,
Nor cared how much his nearest friend might bleed.

This wooden headed brute in bovine shape
Has recently slept soundly as a top:
But now alas! has got into a scrape,
And sits uneasy in a China-shop.

His master finding him no more of use
Has turned him out to graze where'er he likes,
And he not knowing yet that he is loose,
His head against the nearest lamp-post strikes.

'Tis said, but much I doubt if people know,
His master had some qualms of conscience still,
A thing unusual for him to show,
Which made him hesitate the beast to kill.

But though he felt compunction at the thought
Of slaying one who always served him fair,
'Tis said he will not scruple—when he's caught,
Murdered, and quartered—in the spoil to share.

THE WEEK.

THE Chartered Mercantile Banks has declared its half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

THE weather here during the past week has become delightfully cool and pleasant, and the cold season appears to have decidedly set in. All over the country similar reports are made, and in the neighbourhood of Simla snow has already fallen. As Ice is again 2 annas a seer, this change in the weather is profitable as well as pleasant.

MR. ALLEN has been acting as Coroner this week, owing to the absence of Mr. Marsden on a week's holiday, and as suicide is quite the rage at present he will have had no sinecure. The Fort Chaplain, the Reverend H. J. Mathew, is expected back from furlough in about a month, and the present incumbent, the Reverend A. O, Hardy will then remove to Bankipore.

IT is said Mr. Hogg will be back in Calcutta on Monday; he was last heard of at Simla, pressing the inhabitants to subscribe to the Prince of Wales's Entertainment Fund. The question of the election of a Vice Chairman to the Justices will no doubt be taken up at once, and in the meantime Mr. Roberts' friends are pressing for more signatures to the memorial in his favor. It is believed that at least one fresh candidate will be brought forward, a military man, with support of the Chairman, Baboo Bysack being apparently thrown overboard.

THE use of mosquitos has at last been found out, of course by an American, and now when those disagreeable insects are renewing their attacks upon us in force it is consoling to think that they are not absolute evils. The first object of their being is to drive the human race from inhabiting "malarial districts," but as such districts as Bengal are not likely to be given up while the desire of wealth actuates the human mind, a second mission has been provided for the tormentors, namely to inject a liquid into the human frame, which firstly thins the blood, and secondly acts on the system as quinine, and thus counteracts the effects of the malaria.

BUSINESS will be resumed on Monday, and there are signs that the money market will be at all events steady. Exchange on England is higher at Bombay, and a similar advance is looked for here, though the little business that has been done here during the holidays, by one or two of the Banks which opened for the mails, was carried out at only a little over previous rates. The price of Silver in London has risen to 57*d* and the rate of discount in the open market to $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

Rates of Exchange here are looking stiff, at 1-10 3-16 for six months' sight Bank Bills, and to-day 1-9$\frac{7}{8}$ has been given for telegraphic transfer. Document Bills look stiff and are not saleable at 1-10$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1-10$\frac{5}{8}$ either for acceptance or payment.

IT is after all a little doubtful that the China question is absolutely settled, and that England may not be driven, however unwillingly, to exercise force for preservation of its prestige in the East. The King of Burmah has now conceded the point of allowing a military escort to accompany an expedition through his country to Western China, but he has not done so in a hearty manner, and in the Chinese ports the feeling seems to be that Chinese Government promises are not to be too implicity relied upon. It is no doubt very desirable to abstain from being forced into war unnecessarily, but it would be very ill judged to go on being humbugged by the Mandarins when it is clearly seen they only wish to gain time. From Shanghai, on the 10th October, it is telegraphed that the main points of our demands still remain unsettled, and that the prospects of a settlement are doubtful.

THE holidays have now dragged their weary length along, weary at least for those who have had to remain in town with nothing to do, and nothing interesting to read, for the newspapers are very empty at present, and the only one of them that has been enterprising enough to start a holiday topic has had nothing better to propose than an enquiry into the personality of the devil. This elicited a crop of letters to the editor apparently from the regular set of amateur theologians who are always ready to supply him with supernatural information, but no definite result has been arrived at amongst them.

THE Prince of Wales has now started, but when he will arrive cannot yet be said, as the *Serapis*, after her improvements, has turned out a slow ship, and an engineer has been despatched from England to Malta to see what can be done with her. The preparations in Bombay for fireworks and illuminations seem progressing rapidly, and if little or nothing has yet been done here, there is plenty of time ahead to profit or take example by successes or failures elsewhere. In some parts of the country there is a disposition to overdo the thing, and large sums of money will be uselessly wasted; if the Prince were allowed to see the country in something like its natural state, the pleasure as well as the profit of his journey would be the greater. For example, it has been thought important enough to telegraph from Bombay that Southdown sheep have been imported to provide mutton, and altogether there appears to be too much of a desire to import *Pall Mall* as much as possible along with its principal inhabitant. One of the best ideas is the Polo Match to be played here between a Munipore team, in charge of Dr. Brown and some of the crack Calcutta players, and as a preliminary, on the same day, it would not be a bad thing to give his Royal Highness a tiffin at the Calcutta Cricket ground, with a little play to follow. He would thus see one of the most characteristic and pleasant of Calcutta Institutions.

THE attendance at Lewis' Theatre has so far been very poor, and even on the night of Mrs. Lewis' first appearance there was but a beggarly array of empty benches. We hope to see an improvement after the holidays, but it cannot be denied that the Company, with some exceptions, are of a provincial, unfinished character, and Mr. Lewis would have been much more judicious had he gone in for quality rather than quantity. It is true that the same want of finish and cultivation of style is visible to some extent in the other colonial company, but then Miss May is such a host in herself, and Opera Bouffe has proved itself so suited to the taste of a Calcutta audience, who want something light and amusing after the lassitude of the day, that the Corinthian has had splendid houses every night of performing. The very absurd and laughable "Genevieve de Brabant" has per-

haps been the best received of anything yet presented, but it is questionable if it was so well performed as "Blue Beard," taking the characters all round. As in the Grand Duchess, so in Genevieve, the Prima Donna stood out conspicuously far superior to any one else in the caste, and if she had not been quite so superior, perhaps the play as a whole would have been more pleasing. Miss Howe did very well, better than in any previous attempt. Mr. Rainford and Mr. Vernon, in the policeman song, were very good indeed. English's company open on Wednesday, and from all that is known of them, some good finished acting may be expected.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE new railway line to Darjeeling is to be opened on New Year's Day.

THE Viceroy will leave Simla on the 15th instant, arriving at Calcutta on or about the 8th December.

MR. FERDINAND SCHILLER is returning to India this month. It is reported that he intends to lay before the Governor General in person expostulations against His Excellency's policy in permitting the stoppage and confiscation of the Himalaya Mines, in which he is interested, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as well as to demand some redress for the injury sustained, which has been vainly solicited in memorials sent to the Viceroy fifteen months ago, but never replied to. The Marquis of Salisbury has already recorded that the proprietors "have been most shamefully treated."

NORTHERN INDIA.

DURING Mr. Mackworth Young's absence on three months' privilege leave, his place as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, is to be taken by Mr. Fryer, the Settlement Officer at Jhang. Mr. Fryer will be stationed at Lahore.

MR. T. H. THORNTON, D. C. L., Secretary to the Punjaub Government, will officiate as Foreign Secretary during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Aitchison. It is to be assumed that Mr. Thornton's knowledge of Central Asian and Frontier politics has chiefly recommended him for distinction.

THE celebrated suit of Bertola *vs.* the Secretary of State for India in Council, in which plaintiff claims Rs. 200,559, came on for hearing on the 4th instant in the Mooltan District Court. This suit is for alleged breach of contract by defendant's agents in June or July 1873, and will certainly be an interesting one.

IT is hoped that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will, either on his way to Jummoo or on his return thence, open the P. N. State Railway bridge over the Chenab. The Prince, we believe, was present at the opening of the longest bridge in the world, and when the Chenab viaduct is completed, will open one considerably longer.

SOME time ago Mr. Delmerick, Extra Assistant Commissioner, told Mr. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, that Mr. Peacock, the Small Cause Court Judge, had decreed a case against himself in his own Court. Mr. Smith, without inquiring into the truth of the statement, reported the matter to the Commissioner, who in his turn reported it to Government. Mr. Peacock, on learning this false statement and on being supplied with the correspondence, has sued both Mr. Delmerick and Mr. Smyth for libel, damages laid at Rs. 3500.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gwalior on the 30th ultimo says :—"Colonel Hutchinson resumed charge of the office of Resident on the 22nd ultimo and Colonel Osborne left that very afternoon for Bhopaul. It is rumoured here that General Daly takes leave in the month of March next. Some of the more important public buildings, such as the Phool Baug and the Newlukka, are being pushed forward with great energy in view of the expected advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is believed that the Phool-Baug alone will cost H. H. Scindia the magnificent sum of Thirty lakhs of rupees.

A SEVERE thunderstorm, accompained with hail, passed over Lahore on the night of the 4th. The hailstones were said to have been some of them nearly as large as a pigeon's egg, and rattled with considerable force on the roofs of houses, breaking glasses, &c. The lightning was most vivid. It blew almost a gale, the wind being from the North. The rain lasted from 9 o'clock to 1 A. M. when it ceased for about half an hour. After a short cessation the thunder which had died away resumed its mutterings, and the rain descended once more, though not so heavily as before, and did not cease for a couple of hours.

A CORRESPONDENT mentions a rather unfortunate accident caused by H. H. the Rajah of Kuppurthala. Shooting kites is, we believe, His Highness' favourite pastime, and the other day when indulging in this amusement he accidentally shot an attendant belonging to his suite, who was occupied in throwing into the air a number of bones in order to attract the birds within range of the Rajah's gun. The man was standing about twenty yards in front of the Rajah, and was hit rather hard. The man had a very narrow escape, as several grains of shot penetrated his lungs.

THE death-rate of many of the large towns in the Punjab is, if we are bound to take the words of the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. A. C. DeRenzy, "terribly high" indeed. For the week ending 4th September, that of Palwal was 372; of the Delhi suburbs 164; of Rewary 115; of Umritsar 113; and of Panipat 100 per mille per annum. Panipat, then, must be losing its population at a rate which will completely depopulate it in ten years, and Palwal will be left without an inhabitant in less than three! We cannot imagine what purpose the publication of these incredible figures in the *Gazette* can answer, except that of throwing discredit on Punjaub statistics generally.

A VERY melancholy accident by which no fewer than fifty unfortunate individuals were deprived of life, has occurred at Kurrachee. The particulars of the sad affair may be thus briefly summarized.—The *Cotia Versael*, Tindal Mahomed, from Kutch Mandavie, was making the port in ballast trim, she having no cargo on board; there were, it has been roughly estimated, about seventy people in the vessel, including the crew, the majority being passengers. From the tindal's account, the *Cotia*, while running into the harbour, came into violent collision with the extreme end of the Manora Breakwater, which extends far out into the sea, and after bumping heavily against it for a short time, the ill-fated craft literally went to pieces. The scene at this particular moment may be easily imagined; men, women, and children were thrown *en masse* into the sea, which, at the spot indicated, is heavy at this time of the year, and was, we learn, when the accident occurred, unusually rough. In the darkness it must have been futile, in the absence of all assistance, to endeavour to avert the fate which the struggling mass of humanity must have frantically striven to avoid, and which overtook so many. The tindal jumped on to the breakwater, followed by his son, and they, we learn, are the only two of the crew that were saved. The cries of the unfortunates were heard at Manora, and the Port Officer was not long in making his appearance on the scene. Captain Parker did all he possibly could to save life, and he succeeded in rescuing seventeen individuals, the total number spared of the seventy supposed to have been in the *Cotia*. Dead bodies were observed floating about the next day, and the energetic Inspector of Town Police, Mr. Bozenjee, had his men busily at work picking them up. The sight was a most heart-rending one, the lamentations of those who had lost relative and friends being most pitiable; women rent the air with their shrieks, crying bitterly over the lifeless bodies of those near and dear to them. Such a spectacle was enough to move the stoutest heart. The greater number of the passengers were Borahs and Khojas, who had their families and their dwelling-places in Kurrachee. The cause of the accident was, as may be imagined, the steering of the *Cotia* in a wrong direction; instead of her being brought round so as to avoid the breakwater, and to keep her well clear of it, she was steered bodily on to it with the results mentioned. Had there been a light on the breakwater, the accident, it is not too much to affirm, would never have occured. How is it that the ordinary precaution has not been adopted of having a light on a projection so dangerous at night as the breakwater must be? Now, of course, that such serious consequences have occurred from the want of the commonest forethought on the part of the Port Department, we shall be having a light exhibited where the want of one ought never to have been allowed to exist.

BOMBAY.

THE State Railway line from Ajmere to Nusserabad is to be opened as soon as the rains have ceased and the line has been examined.

A PRINTING press is shortly so be set up at Indore at the local Government's expense. About Rs. 6,000 have been sanctioned towards the expenditure.

A CASE is pending before Mr. Wilson, full-power Magistrate of Kaira, in which the chief native police constable of talooka Anund is charged with bribery.

RAO SAHIB NARAIN BHAI DHANKIDAR, Principal of the Poona Training College, has been appointed to the vacant Directorship of Public Instruction, Berar.

WE hear the members of the "Poona Ryots Commission" intend to inquire into the ryots' long-talked of grievances personally by visiting their talookas in the Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapore Collectorates of the Southern Division. They will leave for those districts shortly, and will satisfy themselves as to the ryot's grievances thoroughly.

ADMIRAL MACDONALD, C. B., the new Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, is expected to arrive at Bombay from Trincomalee with four ships of his squadren on the 20th instant, and he will, on the arrival of the Flying Squadron about the end of the month, take command of the whole fleet, consisting of eleven men-of war and the "Serapis" and "Osborne."

A STRANGE occurrence is related by a vernacular contemporary to have taken place on the night of the 3rd instant at the temple of Mahadeo in the Bhimpore talooka, seven miles from Surat. The cocoanuts laid as an offering at the idol's feet went off with an explosion, the sacred kettledrum burst of its own accord, and spontaneous combustion set Mahadeo's image in a flame, leaving only the trunk and head unconsumed.

IT is stated on good authority, that the Tutor to be appointed for the charge and education of the young Gaekwar of Baroda, is to be selected from the Civil Service. The choice will probably fall to the lot of one of the Civil Servants of the Bombay Presidency, or of the Central Provinces, as a knowledge of the Mahratta language will no doubt be deemed an essential condition and qualification for undertaking the tuition of the young Prince.

ACCORDING to a report forwarded by Mr. Thakordas Atmaram' one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Ahmedabad *Flood* Relief Fund, "in Duscroi talooka six villages have been entirely washed away, four almost, and the rest more or less; in talooka Sanund two villages have entirely gone, and the rest are destroyed to a great extent; in Dholka talooka the loss is also immense, about twelve hundred houses have been destroyed; in Kaira zilla three villages have been entirelv destroyed and one partially." Large quantities of grain have been despatched for the relief of the sufferers, and at a public meeting held at Bombay on Friday last, it was resolved that the unappropriated balance of the Famine Relief Fund collected in the Bombay Presidency, amounting to Rs. 21,000, should be devoted to the same purpose. The new Bank of Bombay, with which the money was deposited, has very considerately offered to pay it over at once, instead of demanding the usual notice of withdrawal.

ON August 30 the London solicitors of the late Gaekwar of Baroda, Messrs. Lattey and Hart, addressed a communication to the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, respecting the question of the Gaekwar being allowed to have interviews with his solicitors in India, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne. The letter reviews the previous negotiations on the subject, and mentions the conditions upon which the permission desired would be granted. But it goes on to recite that the Government of India refused to allow the Gaekwar to have interviews with his solicitors unless in the presence of Government officials, and that this qualified privilege was declined by the Gaekwar. Messrs. Lattey and Hart feel satisfied that His Highness has not been sufficiently informed to enable him to disabuse his mind of the fear under which he evidently labours, and they ask that a preliminary meeting be allowed between His Highness and his solicitors without a Government official being present. The reply from the India Office, signed by Horace Walpole, dated September 3, is as follows:—"I am desired by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 30th ultimo, and in reply to express his regret that he cannot accede to the request you therein make."

MADRAS.

IT has been decided to open the South Indian Railway line from Madura to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly early in December.

IT is stated that the Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to visit Hyderabad on his return trip to Bombay. Preparations on a magnificent scale are being made for the occasion by the Nizam of whose delicate health we now hear nothing.

THE good people of Mysore city, alarmed at the idea of the Maharajah leaving his capital; are, a Bangalore paper says, getting up a petition to the authorities, praying that he should not be allowed to take up his residence in Bangalore. The same outcry was raised with regard to His Highness' annual trip to the hills.

THE Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India* writes: "Lieutenant Carlyon, 106th Regiment, is now under medical supervision, having been pronounced insane; he has been very eccentric lately, and his last was the issuing of an "at home" invitation to the station, including the Mysore Rajah and the ex-Gaekwar. He is now in hospital, and is under very careful treatment."

TWO coadjutor Bishops for Madras will be consecrated within the next few months in the persons of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell and the Rev. Dr. Sergent. The consecration will probably take place at Poona—the officiating Bishops being the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras and the new Bishop of Bombay. It is also likely that three or four other Bishops will soon be consecrated for different parts of India.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad has made definite arrangements with respect to the Chanda line of Railway. We are informed that it will be 210 miles in length, and constructed by the D. P. W. It is reported that the Nizam's State Railway maintenance establishment is to be maintained by the Nizam's D. P. W., instead of, as at present, by the British Railway branch. It is said that such an arrangement is not looked upon favourably.

COMPLAINTS having been received from the Village Moonsiff of Puther, that the monkeys transported recently from the Sreeungum pagodas to the Pachamalais or Greenhills and the Kolimallais, have caused great damage to the surrounding fields and plantations, directions have been given that these posts be removed to such parts of these hills as are four or five miles distant from any cultivated or inhabited portion of the country.

AT last the Tellicherry Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation is in a fair way of obtaining its dues from Messrs. Baudry and Co., merchants of the same place. The claim brought by Messrs. Ravot at Coupery, which hitherto acted as a bar to the Bank selling the property of Messrs. Baudry and Co., has been disallowed by the Court, and it is believed that the decree passed in favour of the Bank will be executed before long.

WHILE certain workmen were digging in the Band Stand, St. Mark's-square Bangalore, they came, at about 2½ feet from the surface, upon what appear to be copper wires covered with guttapercha. It is stated that this will lead to the discovery of treasure, a masonry channel built of strong Mysore stone used in the construction of the fort being a sort of line along which the wire is laid, and the wire is supposed to lead to something. The authorities are divided as to whether to go on with the excavation, and find out to what it may lead, or to desist from the work.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Calicut:—"Great doings at Beypore in the way of building pandals. One pandal is to cost Rs. 9,000 for H. R. Highness' reception, another Rs. 6,000 for the Zamorin. Breakfast for 30 people including the small fry downstairs. I hear that the officers of the fleet are to have a dance given them by us Calicut folk. It is also not improbable that there will be a masonic demonstration. The Grand Master of Bombay will perhaps accompany the Prince from Bombay to Calicut, and if he does there will probably be some grand doings here in connection with our new lodge."

HIS Highness the Rajah of Cochin has been invited not only to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras on the occasion of the latter's visit to this Presidency, but also to attend the Chapter of the Order of the Star of India to be held at Calcutta. Similar invitation has been sent to the Travancore Maharajah. His Highness of Travancore will go on to Madras as well as to Calcutta, but the Prince of Cochin is forced to abandon the visit to Calcutta from constitutional incapacity for lengthy travel, as well as for other considerations. The Cochin Rajah has resolved however to visit Madras to meet the Prince of Wales, in accordance with the Governor's invitation. His Highness has invited the Travancore Sovereign to be his guest in Cochin both on his onward and return journey from Calcutta.

THE Bishop of Madras has brought to the notice of the Government that in St. Mary's and the two contigious burial grounds in the heart of the city of Madras, the bodies of persons who have died from cholera, typhoid fever, and other contagious diseases, are usually interred in graves into which the water of the Cooum river percolates. The graves are required to be of a minimum depth of six feet, and water is usually reached at four feet from the surface, so the remaining two feet has to be dug in the water, and baled out immediately before the funeral. The information has been communicated by His Lordship with special reference to the proposed sojourn of the Prince of Wales in Government House, Mount Road—a building within a few yards of the Cooum—which has since 1860 been the scene of the death of one Governor from cholera, and of another from typhoid. The Government have directed an Engineer officer to report upon the sanitary condition of the building and vicinity.

MR. VANSTAVERN, of the P. W. Department, stationed at Dumagudiem, in the Kistna District, recently discovered in his range, hidden in the ground, an ancient monument, which he offered to send to Madras for the museum, if Government would accept the gift. The monument is a metamorphic slab, some 4½ inches thick, and bears date, in badly cut-letters, Vikramarka 1160. The date Vikramarka 1933 would correspond with our year 1875, so that the slab in question is 773 years old. Near the spot where this slab was unearthed Mr. Vanstavern also found a small oval gold coin, very much defaced, but under the magnifying glass shewing a Hindoo goddess on one side, and some few letters, which make up the name of one of the Talingana Kings at Warrungul, on the other side. Government have accepted Mr. Vanstavern's offer to send the stone to the Museum, and have directed the Superintendent of that Institution to disburse any charge which may be incurred for its transport down. A tracing of the stone is to be taken and lithographed and forwarded to the *Indian Antiquary*.

TWO prisoners were lately put upon their trial before the Sessions Court of Coimbatore on a charge of having murdered a boy of about twelve years of age for the purpose of obtaining possession of his earrings and other ornaments. The boy, who was in the habit of going out tending cattle, did not return home as usual one evening. His father, on enquiry being made, learned that he had been called away by the first prisoner, and the next morning his body was found floating in a well with the ears cut off, and otherwise mutilated, and the earrings worn by him taken away. The first prisoner on being charged with the crime at once confessed and implicated the second prisoner, and the latter produced the earrings from a place where they had been buried, while the first prisoner gave up the knife with which the crime had been perpetrated. Before the Court of Sessions both prisoners denied their guilt, but the assessors had no hesitation in convicting them, and they were accordingly both of them sentenced to suffer death, which sentence having been confirmed by the High Court an appeal for mercy was preferred to H. E. the Governor in Council, but this also has been rejected, and the sentence will accordingly be carried out.

IN that elaborate official document, the Census Report of the Madras Presidency, attention is drawn to the circumstance that the bulk of the native officials employed in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the Presidency are Brahmins. The members of the twice-born caste, either by their alleged superior intellectual ability or by some other means not equally creditable, have contrived to acquire a large share of many of the higher appointments that lie within the reach of uncovenanted servants. When a sheristadarship or any other high post becomes vacant, a Brahmin is selected as the right man in the right place, and it would appear that in future, the post of head uncovenanted assistant in the Government Secretariat, at least in one department, will be considered a monopoly for the same caste. Turning to certain statistics in our possession, we observe that out of 63 deputy collectors in this Presidency, 25 are Brahmins: 15 belong to other castes, 21 are Europeans or East Indians, and 2 Mahomedans. Among the 21 Huzzur Sheristadars belonging to the collectorates, 12 are Brahmins, 7 other castes, 2 Europeans or East Indians. Of 156 Tahsildars, 93 are Brahmins, 50 belong to other castes, 8 are Europeans and East Indians, and 5 Mahomedans. Among 154 Taluq Sheristadars we have 126 Brahmins; of 174 Sub-Magistrates there are 111 Brahmins, 51 other castes; of 20 Head clerks in Collectors' offices, 9 are Brahmins; of 21 Head Accountants there are 11 Brahmins. So that in all these grades we have a total of 609 subordinates, of whom 387 are Brahmins, 162 of other castes, 46 Europeans and East Indians, and 14 Mahomedans. It will be seen from the above figures that the Brahmins are pushing their way more successfully than other castes in Government employment, and perhaps at no remote period, most if not all the higher uncovenanted posts in this Presidency will be entirely filled by them.

THERE has, says the *Deccan Herald*, been a great increase in the returns of human poisonings which have taken place within the

past two years, and the attention of the authorities has, we believe, been directed to the subject. It is one of the most important subjects which the Government could take in hand. It has been found that cases resembling cholera have taken place ; the persons have died and even been buried ; a slight suspicion has arisen regarding the cause of death ; the bodies have been exhumed, and inflammation of the stomach has been found to have taken place, in some instances with slight perforation of, the stomach, and a large quantity of arsenic found in the liver, though nowhere else. This shows how important it is that all cases of sudden death should be carefully inquired into. We doubt not that an outbreak of cholera is often taken advantage of by wicked unscrupulous persons to get rid of those who stand in their way, and that there are many cases of poisoning in this country which are never found out. In an outbreak of cholera there is always great necessity for prompt disposal of the dead for the sake of the living, so that it is much more easy for murderers to perform their deadly work. In cases of Hindoos, when the body is burned there is no fear of the offence being ever found out. Even in religious festivals it has been found that poisoned bread has been used in the religious ceremonies, for what purpose no one was able to find out. But when we know that there are Hindoo deities that can only be propitiated by human sacrifice, and that Government forbids such sacrifice, we need not wonder that the needed victims are obtained by means which are not likely to be detected, as attacks of this kind are usually supposed to be caused by cholera brought on by the overcrowding and fatigue of the *juttra*. We hear that a case occurred at Vingorla, where a man distributed some sugar to four persons—a man, a woman, and two children. The children died in consequence with symptoms of irritant poisoning, the others recovering. It seems that the poisoned sugar had a short time before been used at some religious ceremony placed in "front of their god." On examination, the sugar was found to contain white arsenic to the extent of 61 grains to the ounce.

CEYLON.

CHOLERA still continues to be reported from many quarters There is every reason to believe however that the cases are sporadic

THE prospects of sport for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Trincomalee jungles are, we hear, excellent. The district, it is said, is well stocked with elephants.

BURMAH.

IT is now officially intimated that the King of Burmah has consented to the next Mission through his territory to China, or *vice versa*, being accompanied by an escort of British troops. The following extract from a communication addressed by the Kin Woon Mengye, the Burmese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to our Resident at Mandalay, is published in the *Gazette* for general information :—"In regard to that portion of the letter which states that until the result of the investigation is known His Excellency the Viceroy is unable to say whether or not he will send a fresh expedition, but that he desires his thanks may be communicated to His Majesty for having offered to Captain Strover to send the Mission back to China if arrangements can be made, and directs that the Burmese Government may be informed that should a Mission be sent again to China, it will be necessary that a sufficient escort of British troops be sent with it to protect it from attack and insult,—and also with reference to the letter dated 14th June 1875 from the Envoy, in which it is stated that the Chinese Government have issued fresh passports for a new Mission from Burmah to China, or *vice versa*, if the Viceroy sees fit to send one, I have the honor to say that should such another Mission be sent to the Chinese territory, it may be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient for the purpose stated [in the letter]; and I request that, in accordance with the existing friendship [between the two Governments], you will inform me of the strength of the escort previous to the despatch of the Mission." This result of Colonel Duncan's negotiation with the Court of Mandalay seems to be accepted as satisfactory at Simla. But it would be premature to assume that it completely disposes of the question at issue. There is still plenty of room left for diplomatic haggling about the proper strength of the escort which is to protect the officers of the Mission from "attack or insult," and when the time for its despatch arrives, it may be discovered that His Burmese Majesty entertains on that all-important point opinions which differ considerably from those of the Government of India.

ASIA.

IT is reported at Bombay that Sir Lewis Pelly will succeed Sir Alexander Alison as British Minister at Teheran.

THE tea exported from China during the current season swells up to a somewhat alarming total. The published returns show that some 55,500,553lbs. of the fragrant leaf have left Shanghai and river ports alone since the 1st of May last.

THE new press laws restricting the Japanese newspapers within reasonable bounds as to libel, are powerless to prevent them from indulging in sensationalism. Witness what the *Akibono Shimbun* says :—"We have heard a wonderful report to the effect that a conspiracy has been organised, whose object is to introduce a republican government into Japan. The number of conspirators is said to amount to many hundreds. Some officers of the Government are reported to be among them. We imagine that no such enterprise will be undertaken under our present righteous government." The *Japan Gazette* remarks concerning the attitude of the native press :—"The native newspapers are using sarcasm most freely, and of the most transparent kind, in their comments on the press laws. They make it appear that these laws have been drawn up by a committee composed of Solomon, Haroun Al-raschid, and Wilberforce, with John Howard as Secretary. Even in the use of this harmless weapon they may go too far. The press laws, if carried out to the letter, can make even 'chaff' an indictable matter—because it is inflammable."

THE prospectus of the Central Asian Company, "Limited," with a capital of £120,000 and power to increase it, has just been issued. The new company, we are told, will take over the good-will, business, and property of the old Central Asian company for a sum of £6,000, and anticipates doing a lucrative trade with Turkistan, Cashmere, and Afghanistan, as well as in the Punjab. Warehouses, from which local merchants can be supplied with goods at more favourable rates than they can themselves import them from Europe or India, will be established at Srinaggar, Peshawur, and eventually at Leh, and the Company will receive payment in either cash or produce. The concessions obtained from the Maharajah of Cashmere are said to be of great value, and the Directors profess to look forward with the utmost confidence to the future results of the trade they are about to establish. We need not say that we wish well to this new development of British enterprise. Of the probabilities of its success, which will largely depend upon the future progress of Central Asian politics, every intending shareholder must judge for himself, but granting the continuance of peace, we see no reason why good management should not bring the Central Asian Company Limited fair dividends. The trade already done with Yarkand is said to have realised handsome profits.

THERE has been another outbreak at the Shantung Promontory. Mr. Henderson, the chief engineer of the lighthouse department, and the assistant light-keeper of the place, accompanied by the Chinese servant and a boatman, were attacked a few days ago in the neighbourhood of the lighthouse by a mob of about forty Chinese. The Chinese servant was knocked down and beaten. Mr. Henderson was seized by three men and beaten, and the assistant light-keeper also received some blows. The Chinese were armed with hoes and grass-cutting knives, and one of these knives was thrown at the assistant, and hit him with the butt end. If the blade had struck him, it would have inflicted a servere wound. Mr. Henderson and his companion only managed to extricate themselves by defending themselves as well as they could with their sticks, and then taking to their heels ; but they were pursued, and while leaping a ditch Mr. Henderson was struck two blows by the Chinamen, one of which drew blood. Two of the Chinese were sent back a couple of days later from the district magistrate's yamen, and the appearance they presented showed they had been rather more than half-murdered at the hands of the mob. The chief instigator of this disturbance was a Chinese retired literary man, or mandarin, named Lee-woo, who has been the cause of a great deal of trouble there already.

IN his new work on Cashmere, Mr. Drew gives us an interesting description of the Baltis and Baltistan. Some of the Baltis, it appears, serve the ruler of Cashmere as soldiers ; the regiment is dressed in Highland kilts, *plus* old grenadier headpieces ! The tribe delight in horseflesh, and play polo with great vigour. And this brings Mr. Drew to the most generally interesting chapter of his book, namely that on polo. Every one interested in the gentle art of hockey on horseback should peruse Mr. Drew's remarks, many of which are both novel and interesting. Baltistan is one of the homes of polo, and many is the game that Mr. Drew has played there, sometimes with a chieftain for opponent, or a Rajah for partner. It is quite the national recreation, and all classes join heartily in it. Mr. Drew tells us that Englishmen at Calcutta first learnt polo from the people of Munnipore, on the borders of Burmah. In the Punjab the game began to be played about ten years ago, it having been introduced into that country almost simultanously from Bengal and Cashmere. English visitors to Cashmere first played it in 1863. Polo is now familiar to every station of any importance from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The game as played amongst the Baltis has a few striking peculiarities. Mr. Drew draws especial attention to the Baltis' polo stick, which he rightly considers to be a great improvement upon those which are employed in Calcutta, and which have found their way thence to England. Mr. Drew gives drawings of the various Polo Sticks in use, and from them the superiority of shape in the Baltis' stick is quite palpable. Polo stick manufacturers should pay some consideration to Mr. Drew's remarks under this head ; whilst lovers of the game will read with interest his descriptions of the matches fought out in narrow strips of turf in lofty valleys overlooked by eternal snow.

MILITARY.

AT Lucknow, the troops in cantonments are rapidly regaining health, and the accounts from the several camps are quite satisfactory.

THE fortress at Gibraltar is to be armed with 38-ton guns, and the sum of £75,000 will be required to carry out the requisite works for mounting the new armament.

WE learn from Secunderabad that Captain Wannel and Lieutenant Morant of the Nizam's Regular troops have been cashiered for disobedience of orders. The latter officer once belonged to the 1st Royals.

MAJOR FITZROY STEPHEN, of the Rifle Brigade, will act as Military Secretary to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Norman, during the time the latter holds the office of President in Council, that is, from the 15th of this month to the 4th of December.

THE following has been issued by the Adjutant-General of the Madras Army :—Extract from Division Orders by Major-General Borton, C. B., Commanding Mysore Division. Bangalore, 15th September 1875.—Major-General Borton cannot resign the command of the Mysore Division, which he has held with so much satisfaction during the past five years, without placing on record the high sense which he entertains of the support which he has received, at all times, from the officers who have, from time to time, been placed in command of corps, and at the head of the several departments. He

more specially desires to convey his best thanks to those who are now serving under him. The duties of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General have been performed with equal zeal and ability by Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot and Lieutenant-Colonel Mesham. The Deputy Surgeons-General of both the British and Indian Medical Departments have been indefatigable in their exertions to maintain the health of the troops. The Commissariat and Barrack Departments have performed their duties most efficiently, and the officers commanding corps and batteries have exerted themselves so successfully to maintain discipline and promote the general efficiency of their men that His Excellency Sir F. P. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, was pleased to express his marked approval of the state of the troops at his recent inspection of this garrison. Major-General Borton will always look back to the period of his command of the Mysore Division with unmixed satisfaction, and retain a lively interest in its welfare.

GENERAL.

A SHANGHAI paper says that the voyage to Europe from that port is now performed more rapidly by the way of San Francisco than by the Suez canal.

IT has been officially signified that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will land at Aden and visit the town. Preparations are being made for His Royal Highness' reception.

THE betrothal is announced of Countess Mary Elizabeth Johanna, the only daughter of Prince Bismarck, to Count Wendt Zu Eulenburgh, a member of the Prussian Civil Service.

THE Aden correspondent of a Gujerati paper states that Brigadier-General Phayre, of Baroda celebrity, is named as a likely successor to Brigadier-General Schneider, who is shortly to retire.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states that in future all vessels belonging to the Indian Government are to be designated "Indian Government Steamer" or "Ship." The prefix "Her Majesty's" is to be discontinued.

A PARSEE carpenter in the employ of the Messageries Imperiales Company at Aden was recently brought to book for having openly insulted the religious feelings of a Mussulman. The case was brought on four times before the First Assistant to the Political Resident, and the delinquent was fined Rs. 100 for the offence.

WE understand that Mr. G. Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has applied for two years' furlough to Europe to commence from January next. We have heard that Mr. Strettell, when in Europe, will devote a portion of his time to publishing a work on Burmah, and from his experience in the province and known ability, it should be worth reading.

THE rates of subscription to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund payable by native members of the Covenanted Medical Service are fixed by a Resolution in the Financial Department at an increase of five per cent on the rates paid by Europeans. The rule, however, will hold good only until the adoption of new tables, when some modification of it may be necessary.

THE accident to the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Deccan* will not involve any delay in the arrival of the Brindisi mail, which will be forwarded by a special Steamer from Suez on the 15th instant, and may therefore be expected to reach Bombay by the 27th. The *Deccan's* passengers and cargo will be brought on to Bombay by the *Pekin*, which left Southampton for that purpose on the 8th.

AN apparatus for wasting smoke, and so depriving it of its character of a nuisance, is in operation at a factory at Menilmomant, Paris. A fine shower of water travelling in the direction of the smoke, and at five times its velocity, is projected into the chimney, where it mixes with the smoke, taking up the soluble gases, and precipitating the impurities carried up with the smoke by the draught. The foul water is discharged into a cistern, where it is collected, and a fine black paint is got from it.

IT is being found that De la Bastie's glass, which is undoubtedly hardened by tempering, loses its molecular cohesion under a repetition of blows, and then fractures like ordinary glass. Tempered glass, submitted to hammering, presented an appearance on fracture similar to that of *fatigue* steel, a molecular disintegration having taken place. It is feared that this alteration of structure and loss of temper may not only follow from repeated shocks, but may happen spontaneously from interior change in the lapse of time.

AT Alexandra, Australia, a death has occurred under melancholy circumstances. Speaking of the deceased, an elderly man, named Smith, who died in a most miserable manner, the local paper says: "This wretched remnant of humanity was the Hon. John Spencer Smith, at one time Colonial Treasurer of Prince Edward's Island, his father being Governor at the same time. His uncle was Admiral Sir Sydney Smith. Mr. Smith, who was about 66 years of age, had the stamp of a man who had seen better days."

THE *Pall Mall*, alluding to Mr. Charles Mathews' approaching visit to India and to his recent acting in a play of his own composing called "My awful Dad," says: "Mr. Matthews is still without a rival upon the stage, and he plays the part of Mr. Adonis Evergreen in his happiest manner. His acting, indeed, differs little from what it has been for some years past. If here and there some decline of force or of volubility may be detected, the performance generally is surprising in its animation, humorousness, and power of entertaining. Hearty applause rewarded his efforts both as player and playwright."

A GERMAN inventor, Mr. Wm. F. Schroeder, of Baltimore, is said to have submitted on the 21st of last month to the New York Engineers' Association, a model of an air-ship, designed for carrying the mails between America and Europe. The air-ship is to be steered by a hydraulic apparatus of 8 horse power, and to be carried by a gas balloon. The ship weighs 2800 lb., and has a carrying capacity of 12,000 lb., its minimum rate of progress is estimated at seventy miles an hour. Experiments are now being made with it: should they be successful a proposal will be made to Congress to entrust the mail service to air-ships.

A RECENT resolution of the Governor-General in Council withdraws the restrictions hitherto imposed upon officers desirous of visiting Native States within the limits of India. His Excellency "considers it unnecessary to place any greater restrictions upon travelling in such states than upon travelling in British territory, except to direct that when officers of Government travelling in Native States move off the main lines of road, they shall in all cases send intimation to the Political Agent or other officer through whom correspondence with the Native States is usually conducted." Nothing in the resolution will, however, affect the special rules in force with regard to travelling in Cashmere, or to countries beyond the frontier, such as Afghanistan, Nepaul, Kashgar, and Thibet.

AMONGST the gifts that the Prince of Wales will bring to India will be a large quantity of scimitars, made in accordance with a design furnished by His Royal Highness, similar in pattern to the sword worn by him as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and a large quantity of steel claymores, double express rifles, revolvers, and hunting knives. Each of the last named is about two pounds in weight. Amongst others from whom presents have been ordered are Messrs Wilkinson and Son, of Pall Mall, the military accoutrement makers, and the Messrs Henry of Edinburgh. The scimitars, which are only intended for persons of exalted rank, will have the following inscriptions engraved in embossed letters on the blade:—"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, India, 1875-76." Beneath these words are placed the names and titles of the persons to whom the gifts are to be made, and as a general rule occupy a large space. The handles of these weapons are triumphs of mechanical art. They are of ivory with chasings of the finest gold.

ANOTHER claimant, styling himself variously Sir Roger Tichborne and Sir Roger Rayner Tichborne Aylmer, has been brought up at Marylebone Police court on the succinct and simple charge of being a lunatic, and sent accordingly to the Paddington workhouse. His great object in life appears to have been of late to announce himself as the long-lost baronet. To this end he wrote out a message to Mr. Disraeli, "I am here; Orton is not the man in prison. He must be released." Then another precious document was indited to the Prince and Princess of Wales. "I wait the pleasure of being introduced," wrote this lunatic, "to the future King and Queen and royal children of England;" while a third was addressed to the Queen. Curiously enough, however, the telegraph-clerk refused to despatch the messages without payment, and suggested that the baronet should be locked up; whereupon two cabmen—who had driven him about all day—several tradesmen, and an hotel-keeper or two, appeared on the scene as creditors only to find that they had been duped by a madman.

THE Mayor of Melbourne having allowed the Town Hall to be occupied on Sunday evenings for the purpose of sacred readings and organ recitals, the question has been raised as to whether such entertainments can be legally given. When the first recitals were announced, the Sabbath Observance Society waited as a deputation on the mayor to object to the proceeding on the grounds of impropriety and illegality. The mayor declined to entertain the former objection, and having been fortified by the opinions of Mr. Geo. Higinbotham and Mr. Ireland, Q. C., who held that the prohibitory law, which was called into requisition in the Brighton Aquarium case, did not extend to this colony, allowed matters to proceed. The Sabbath Observance Society has since obtained opinions from Mr. H. J. Wrixon and Mr. Holroyd, in opposition to those of Messrs. Higinbotham and Ireland, but no action has been taken to test the matter in the courts. The recitals have gone on, and have been attended each Sunday evening by large, respectable, and well-conducted audiences. The city council has been called upon to interfere, but that body has not yet been able to deal with the subject.

IF *La France* is to be believed, the Orleanist princes have made an adroit move, and entered a very possible bid for power. According to that journal, the Bourbons have decided to accept the definitive Republic, always excepting, of course, the half-witted hero of white flag and lilies, and have resolved to support it loyally. If this be true, the result may be tremendous. The declaration of Prince Jerome Napoleon for the Republic is not to be compared with it. He was believed to be a coward; he is known to have but little respect for principle, his ambition is guaged to its utmost extent, and he boasts a nickname which will stick to him to the end of time..."Plon-Plon." He never was dangerous; his followers could be counted on the fingers, and his opinions are as *bizarre* as were the ceilings and furniture of some of the rooms hard by the Tuileries which he so grotesquely furnished. But the Orleanists are in a very different position. The Duc D'Aumale has already presided over great State proceedings; he seems specially marked out—being childless—for the presidentship of a Republic, and he would have for his successor the well-known and much respected Comte de Paris. Is the dream of these new converts to Republicanism so wild as at first it seems?

LITERARY.

DR. ANDERSON is preparing an account of the two expeditions to Yunan, in the latter of which Mr. Margary was killed. The work, which will be published by Messrs. MacMillan and Co., will be profusely illustrated.

IT is stated that the gentlemen retained to write essays on music for the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" are Mr. William Chappell and Dr. Hueffer. The former will deal with the general history of music, the latter more especially with the theories of Herr Wagner.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A PAPAL brief, hitherto kept secret, on the subject of the Austrian School Laws, has come to light and is causing a considerable sensation, inasmuch as the Pope in this document calls upon the Bishops to condemn those laws as hostile to the church while they were under the consideration of the Reichsrath, and advises that, as soon as they were established, they should be utililized as much as possible in the interests of the church.

THE installation of the Right Rev. Dr. Thornton as Bishop of Ballarat, took place on August 11th. The ceremony was performed at Christ Church, in the presence of a large proportion of the clergy of the diocese and a great number of the laity. An eloquent inaugural sermon was delivered by the bishop. In the evening a public meeting was held, at which addresses were presented to the bishop on behalf of the clergy and the laity of the diocese. His Excellency Sir William Stawell was present. On the 26th a tea-meeting was held in the Melbourne Town Hall to welcome the new bishop to the colony, at which upwards of 3,000 persons were present, On the 28th, Dr. Thornton was entertained at *dejeuner* at the Athenæum, by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Melbourne.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 8th October.

THE Admiralty has suspended the circular which was issued on 31st July, forbidding the reception of fugitive slaves on board Her Majesty's ships.

At the Municipal banquet given at Liverpool yesterday, Lord Derby made a speech, deprecating the unwise intermeddling, as well as the excessive indifference in Continental affairs, and declared England's great interest to be the maintenance of peace. Respecting the Herzegovinian insurrection, he said its importance was exaggerated. Leaders would meet with no support from the great Powers and autonomy of insurgent provinces was impracticable on account of difference of religion. Referring to China he said we have interests of our own to press the already extensive interests which may in course of time become incalculably great. He had hoped to have been able to bring news of the peaceable settlement of the Chinese difficulty, but this was not the case, as no decisive intelligence had been received; nevertheless he was hopeful that matters will go well and we must do our best to turn the present collision to good account and put our relations with China on a better footing for the future. He concluded by saying that our demands were moderate and trusted it was our intention to adhere to them.

London, 9th October

TURKISH default has produced great excitement on the Stock Exchange, and a heavy fall has taken place in the Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian bonds.

It is stated that Sir Louis Mallet and Clement Colvin will shortly proceed to India on a mission connected with the India Tariffs' Bill.

Mr. B. H. Ellis has been gazetted a K. C. S. I.,

British exports for the past month amount to 19⅞ millions sterling, showing a decrease of 1⅛ millions. Imports amount to 30⅞ millions.

London, 11th October.

THE Heavy Mails which left Calcutta on 7th September arrived at Southampton on Saturday per P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore.*

Discount :—The rate ruling in the open market is 2½ per cent. (the same as Bank rate).

The sum of £77,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

London, 11th October.

THE Prince of Wales started for Paris at eight to-night, being accompanied as far as Calais by the Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught.

London, 12th October.

THE *Serapis* has made a slow passage to Malta and a special first Engineer has gone to *Brindisi* to meet her and endeavour to increase her speed.

The Cape Ministry have summoned an extraordinary Session of Parliament to consider Lord Carnarvon's proposal to hold a conference for consideration of the scheme for confederation of the South-American States.

Transport *Malabar* has sailed for Bombay.

The French Government have ordered the formation of a territorial army, numbering 1,200,000 men.

London, 13th October.

THE Prince of Wales is now in Paris.

The Admiralty minute disagrees with the opinion expressed by the Court Martial on the late collision, that the loss of the *Vanguard* was attributable to the high rate of speed of the Squadron and considers the accident mainly due to the reduction of the speed of the *Vanguard* and the *Iron Duke's* improperly sheering out of the line. Lieutenant Evans has been dismissed from his ship and Captain Hickley is exonerated. The other findings are approved.

In the Cesarewitch race, Duke of Parma was first, Pageant second, and Perplexe third.

London, 14th October.

THE Prince of Wales left Paris last night.

The London Press disapproves of the late Admiralty's Minute regarding the collision of the *Iron Duke* and *Vanguard*; because it exonerates Vice-Admiral Tarleton and Captain Hickley from blame.

Constantinople, 9th October.

THE Decree issued by the Porte, respecting the public debt, takes effect immediately, and not from January. The guaranteeing Powers have recommended Servia to adopt a pacific policy, and withdraw her troops from the frontier, otherwise they will allow Turkey to occupy Servia.

Shanghai, 10th October.

THE *Pekin Gazette* publishes an edict, enjoining the proper treatment of the foreigners; but the main points of our demands, including punishment of the prepetrators of the Yunan outrage, still remain unsettled, moreover the prospects of a settlement are doubtful.

New York, 12th October.

THE Republican candidate has been elected Governor of Ohio thus signally defeating democratic inflationist. The result is important as indicating the future financial policy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 6th—Str. Sir John Lawrence from Chandbally, Str. Madras from Straits &c., Fazel Carim from Muscat and Alleppee, Old Kensington from Melbourne, Ann from Muscat and Alleppee, Mount Stuart Elphinstone from Moulmein. 7th—Str. Goa from Straits &c., Victory from Cardiff, Naturalist from Liverpool. 8th—Lalla Rookh from Madras, Rajah from Gloucester, Fatel Rohoman from Muscat. 9th—Str. City of Oxford from Liverpool, *via* S. Canal, Silas Curtis from Coconada, Punjab from Mauritius, Rajpootana from Bombay, *Via* Coasts, Fez Rohoman from Muscat. 10th—Durham from Liverpool, Futtay Moombaruck from Muscat. 11th—Str. Pleiades from Liverpool, *via* Suez Canal, Str. Tibre from Galle *via* Madras Coast, Shelomith from Jeddah. 12th—Str. City of Glasgow from Liverpool, Triumph from Cape Town, British King from Liverpool. 13th—Str. Duke of Devonshire from London, Broomhall from Shields.

DEPARTUES.

October 3rd—Mary Fry for Dundee. 7th—Edith Warren for New, York, Str. Mahratta for Chittagong &c. 8th—Mathilde for Bourbon,, Str. Africa for Bombay *via* Coasts, Kate Kellock for London. 10th—Str. Saugor for Bourbon. 11th—Str. Burmah for Rangoon and Moulmein, Str. Busheer for Akyab. 12th—Aldborough for London, Str. Sir John Lawrence for Chandbally.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Delhi*, Commander Geo, Lee, arrived at Bombay with the following passengers :—

From Southamptou.—Mr. nnd Mrs. Watson and infant, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wilcocks, Mr. Garnet, Mr. and Mrs. Hatchaway, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. John, Mr. John (Junior), Lieut. Baker, Mrs. Nelson, Major Harris, and Mr. Holmes.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Hermon.

From Brindisi.—Mr. White, Capt. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Watt Mr. Mathieson, Mr. Wicksted, Mr. Renny, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Southey, Mr. Daysdale, Mr. Elcock, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Handford, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Baker, Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Sharpe, Surgeon and Mrs. Buchanan and 6 children.

From Aden.—Mr. Heesey and 5 natives.

DEPARTURES.

List of passengers by the Anchor Line steamer "Trinacria" Captain Hutcheson, which left Bombay, for Liverpool, October 7th 1875.

Mrs. Strickland 3 children and an European nurse, Mrs. S winburns Captain Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Captain, Wetherall, Mrs. Wetherall and 2 children, Major J. W. Harris, Col. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, 4 children and ayah, Mr. Pitman, Mrs. Pitman, 2 children and an European nurse, Mrs. Garnault, Mr. Beale, Mr. Gray, Mrs. D'Quilar, Mr. H. Pitman, Dr. Raddock, Mr. Harrison, Captain Penington, Mrs. Penington, three children and ayah, Miss Anderson, Miss Wade, Mr. Carudupp, 8 deck passengers to Aden and 2 to Suez.

The following passengers left Bombay by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Bokhara* :—

For Southampton.—Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Mr. Rattray and 2 children Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bryden and 2 infants, Mrs. Macdonald and infant Miss Brown, Mr. A. C. Oliphant, Mrs. J. B. Reid, Mr. A. Sweetingham, Mr. Annet Pages, Lieut. Mackenzie, Lieut. and Mrs. Day, Surgeon-Major K. D. Meadows, Mr. Hugh Gough, Mrs. H. O. Thorald and 2 infants.

For Brindisi.—Mrs. N. Spencer, and Capt. J. S. Jarrett.

For Venice.—Mrs. F. V. Chapman, and Mr. F. S. Bagshaw.

BIRTH.

BARTON.—On October 5th, at the Travellers' Bungalow, Coimbatore, the wife of the Rev. J. Barton, M.A., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, Madras, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East Indian Railway.

THE public are informed that through booking with the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railway will be resumed from 16th instant.

ROBERT ROBERTS,

Calcutta, 14th October 1875. *Offg. Agent.*

East Indian Railway.

THEATRE TRAIN.

THE Public are informed that, for the convenience of Residents of Serampore, Chandernagore, and Chinsurah, wishing to attend the Theatrical and Operatic Performances in Calcutta, a 1st class Carriage will be attached to an Up-Goods Train leaving Howrah at 23-45 o'clock (*Calcutta time*, eighteen minutes past twelve) every week night, on and from Monday 18th instant, and till further notice.

The Train will stop at Serampore, Chandernagore, and Hooghly, at which latter Station the Carriage will be cut off.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Calcutta 11th October 1875. *Offg. Agent.*

The Celebrated Futtehgarh Tents.

ANY order for Tents required for next cold season, Durbar, Mess Native Princes, and Kutcherry will be furnished on application.

For particulars, and detailed very reasonable Price List, apply to

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Flat Iron Weighing Machines for Casks, Cans, Bales, &c &c. No. 600.

	10, 30 by 30	5, 42 by 34	20, 36 by 36	30, 40 by 40	cwt. Size of Plate.
Rs.	235,	310,	425,	510,	

Portable Machines with Back Rail for weighing Sacks, Bales, &c. &c., No. 112.

	5, 26 by 22	7, 31 by 26	10, 34 by 30	cwt. Platform.
Rs.	115,	140,	165,	each.

Dormant Weighing Machines, No. 100.

	16, 30 by 27	20, 37 by 29	25, 37 by 32	30, 38 by 38	40, 50 by 40	cwt. Platform.
Rs.	210,	250,	270,	310,	370,	

Portable Weighing Machines Mounted on Wheels, No. 102.

	3, 22 by 24	5, 26 by 22	7, 26 by 26	10, 30 by 30	cwt. Platform.
Rs.	75,	110,	125,	145	each.

Portable Weighing Machines, No. 105.

	20, 38 by 34	30, 38 by 35	40, 42 by 40	50, 54 by 51	cwt. Platform.
Rs.	260,	340,	410,	500	each.

Family Balances.

7lbs. by ½ oz. Oblong, Rs. 10-8 | 14lbs. by 1 oz. Rs. 10-8.

Counter Weighing Machines.

		1	2	3	4	
		7	14	28	56	lbs.
No. 888 K	Rs.	9-8	11-8	13-8	16	
„ 883 J	„	13-8	16	20	25	
„ 883 L	„	13-8	16	20	25	Copper
„ 883 G	„	9-8	11-8	13-8	16	Tin Pans

Domestic Weighing Machines.

No. 500	7	14	28 lbs. Tin Pans
Rs.	14	17	21 each, complete with weights.

☞ *Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.*

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All Cheques, Money-orders, and Cash remittances of every kind to be sent to MESSRS. NICHOLLS & Co., Financial Agents, 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

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Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
Do. Margaux do.,	in 1 do.,	Qts.	.. ..	„ 25
Do. do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 15
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Do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 12
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Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 dozen cases,	Qts.	.. ..	Rs. 31
Do. do.,	in 2 do.,	Pts.	.. ..	„ 16-8

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Star Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	12 Quarts,	at	Rs. 46	per case.
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24 Pints,	..	„ 50	„
MD Brand Champagne,	in cases containing	6 Magnums,	at	„ 37	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	12 Quarts,	..	„ 37	„
Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24 Pints,	..	„ 40	„
Still Zeltinger Mozelle	ditto,	12 Quarts	..	„ 26	„

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH,

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	Rs.	31	8	0
The old rates do, .. do, ...	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	30	0	0
The Standard	..	31	8	0	The Royal	..	30	0	0
The Universal	..	29	0	0	The Alliance	..	31	10	0
The Commercial	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	31	9	0
The London and Lancashire	..	33	8	8					

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Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Officer—DR. EWART.

Agents—CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

RAMDEEN AND DOOLAUR, lately arrived from Trinidad per Royal Mail and P. and O. Steamer, are hereby notified that the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta is prepared to pay them the sum of Rs. 5,687-8-0 deposited in the Colonial Treasury at Trinidad, for remittance to India.

No. 9, GARDEN REACH. ROBERT N. S. MITCHELL.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALDWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5⅓p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S., late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT, *Calcutta, 25th September* 1875. F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

Rates of Subscription.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months	25 0	24 0
„ 6 months	12 8	12 0
„ 3 months	6 8	6 0
Singl copy	0 9	0 8
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FOR OCTOBER 1875.

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The Fire Premiums were	.. ..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	.. ..	244,607
The Annuities payable	.. ..	59,511
The Invested Funds	.. ..	4,089,747

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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THIS preparation of the INDIAN SARSAPARILLA or UNUNTAMUL is equal, if not superior, to the more costly Jamaica or Hondurus Sarsaparilla. INDIAN MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, both European and Native, with one accord bear testimony to its valuable alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic properties, pronouncing it a most efficacious remedy in all those diseases arising from an *impure state of the blood*, and most strongly recommend it in SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, BOILS, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES of the SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, CACHEXIA, especially of children, CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, certain diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Revision of Fares for passengers and Special Return Tickets.

The public are hereby informed that, from the 15th October instant until further notice, the issue of the Local Third Class Tickets at three pies per mile will cease.

Single Journey Tickets, First Class at eighteen pies per mile, Second Class at nine pies per mile, Third Class at four pies per mile, and Fourth Class at two and a half pies per mile only, will be issued between all Stations, and will be available by all ordinary Trains by which Passengers are carried, except that Fourth Class Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains, between Bombay and Jabalpur, and between Bombay and Sholapur.

Return Tickets, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Class for Passengers, and for Horses and Carriages, at a fare and a half for the double journey, will be issued, between the 15th of October instant, and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, to BOMBAY (Boree Bunder) and BYCULLA, from all Stations, and will be available for return on any day up to, and including, the 30th November next. These Return Tickets to Bombay (Boree Bunder) will, for Passengers only, be also available to, or from, the New Musjid Station, between Bombay and Byculla.

On and after the 15th October instant until further notice, Third and Fourth Class Return Tickets for Passengers, at a fare and a half for the double journey, available for Return on the same or on the following day, or if issued on Saturday on the following Sunday or Monday, will be issued between Bombay and Kalian and intermediate Stations, and the issue of First and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages between those, and other Stations will continue as at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

Coffee Estate in Travancore for Sale.

THE property which consists of about 230 acres, of which 70 acres are planted and in bearing. Within a few hours ride of Trevandrum, where there is a good Library and agreeable Society, this Estate offers every advantage to a young gentleman with a small capital. As the owner is in Europe and cannot himself superintend the estate, he will sell without delay by private arrangement or by public auction.

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Being light and movable, they are easily forwarded to any part of the Country at a trifling cost, and can easily be drawn by Ponies or Galloways.

Harness and Lamps to suit, at Rs. 30 and 20 extra.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the accumulated funds amount to upwards £3,500,000 sterling. The new business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding premium amounting to £45,337 per annum.

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Agents at Bombay.

The London Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

No. 1707A. of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 21st August 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Tea Plantations in Kumaon, the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almorah, on Wednesday, the 1st December 1875, at noon:—

Hawalbagh.—Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road and six from Almorah. Area about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold: said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi River (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price—Rs. 25,000.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridged, runs to: (1) Haldwani; (2) Kaladungi (*viâ* Naini-Tal); and, (3) Ramnagar (*viâ* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Bareilly Railway Station 60 miles over a *pucka* cart-road; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station 48 miles on partly *pucka* road; and from Ramnagur to Moradabad 45 miles *viâ* Kashipur, of which 25 miles more or less are a *kutcha* fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad. From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi River not bridged) to Ranikhet 56 miles; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi River is being bridged, 19 miles.

1, 2, 3—markets at the foot of the hills.

Ayar Toly—In Kuttyur, consisting of about 2,546 acres, the area under tea was some years ago considerable. About 700 acres are cleared, and nearly 1,500 acres consist of jungle, of which part may be unculturable: a portion of the estate, named Binculi, 919 acres, is held under a perpetual lease from the Nagnath temple, at an annual rent of Rs. 24. There were on the estate a house, factory, godown, and numerous out-offices, all slated; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level 5,200 feet, and the plaintation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price—Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh 24 miles by bridle-road; thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately, at the upset prices named, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land revenue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force or that may be imposed hereafter. Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almorah. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st January 1876, when possession will be given: failing payment in full, the deposit will be forfeited and the estate resold.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

No. 1708A.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Kumaon Division for information, with reference to his letter No. 681, dated 23rd July 1875.

No. 1709A.

COPY, with 50 spare copies, forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the Notification may be distributed to all firms interested in tea cultivation.

No. 1710A.

COPY also forwarded to the Superintendent of the ——— with the request that the Notification may be published in the ——— not less than four times.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

No. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE,

CALCUTTA,

Agents for

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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&c., &c., &c.

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The reputation of Messrs. Defries and Sons precludes the necessity of any detailed description of their manufactures, and C. L. & Co. simply invite inspection of the large Stock of Glass-ware and other goods, which, for purity of material, elegance, and variety in design and for skill and finish in workmanship, has never been surpassed.

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Of novel Designs and very elegant.

Aquaria, Mechanical Birds in Full Song,

With beautiful Bouquets of Flowers.

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Comprising, amongst others, the superb Dia mond Pattern Service, consisting of 185 pieces each richly cut, of the purest Crystal.

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The newest and most elegant Designs. Specially intended for India, with Duplex or Single Burners.

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ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

TRANSPARENCIES,

REPRESENTING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME.

PRINCE OF WALES'S

COAT OF ARMS,

PRINCE OF WALES'S

CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,

AND

OTHER COATS OF ARMS.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

RS. 50 to RS. 400 EACH.

With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations, Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,
No, 10 and 11 Park Street.

MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,
Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT, *Rector.*

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.
Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary.
P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17th January 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,
F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,
No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,
AND
No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, besides having in view the development of British commerce with the countries beyond our frontier in India, are desirous of establishing in the Punjab, a warehouse upon the same principle as exists in London or any other large commercial city in Great Britain. Goods of every kind will be kept stocked in their warehouse at Peshawur for the purpose of enabling the English merchants of the Punjab, (or any other part of India,) to select goods wholesale on the same principle as they now receive from England. The Company's produce coming direct from the Manufacturer, must naturally offer advantages superior to what merchants so far inland are at present in the habit of receiving in dealing with Agents in England. The most favourable terms will be granted by the Company to merchants with whom they have business connections. The Company trust, by confining their business to wholesale transactions, that the European merchants of the Punjab (or any part of India) will appreciate their endeavours to open up a system of trade intercourse, which must eventually prove of immense benefit to the Company themselves, the retail merchants and the public generally.

The Company may not have the exact description of produce in stock, required by all the European firms with whom they hope to do business, they are however prepared to bring from England, without any delay, such goods as may be wanted provided the firm requiring the same will please to inform them of their probable yearly demands.

The Central Asian Trading Company offer the same inducement to the native traders of the Punjab *i. e.* to supply them with every thing they require in their daily business transactions. Every attention will be paid by the Company to the suggestions of native merchants in their dealings with the Company, so as gradually to introduce a system of trade intercourse which must prove profitable to all. The Company are prepared to receive barter in exchange for the produce of their warehouses, provided such produce is saleable either in the markets of India or Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas Russell, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, will feel happy at all times to grant information to any one desirous of doing business with the Company ; all letters should be addressed to Mr. T. Russell Manager Central Asian Trading Company, at Peshawur from 1st November to 30th March, and from 1st April to 31st October at Murree.

PROSPECTUS
CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED"
CAPITAL £1,20,000

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

In 12,000 *Shares of* £10, *or Rs.* 100 *Each.*

Managing Director
Pro. Tem
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.,
Manager T. RUSSEL Esq.,

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected :—

Bankers in the Punjab.		"The Punjab Bank Limited."
Do.	London.	"The Delhi and London Bank Limited."
Do.	Calcutta.	"The Delhi and London Bank Limited."
Do.	Bombay.	"The National Bank of India Limited."

AGENT, in England, George Holme, Esq., President
Derby Chamber, of Commerce.

AGENTS, in Bombay Messrs. Forbes & Co. | AGENTS, in Calcutta Messrs. Fitze & Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company, for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the state of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholders of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to take in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for Caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will be required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September, 1875.

To

The Manager_____Bank Limited

Sir

I enclose Rs._____being on account of my first call of Rs. 10 for share on_____shares in the Central Asian Trading Company Limited, and I undertake to accept that number of shares, or any smaller number, that may be allotted to me.

I remain,
Your's faithfully,

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2119.] Calcutta : Saturday, 23rd October, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, October 25th, November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, those of the 25th October, 8th and 22nd November, *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, November 2nd, 16th and 30th.

„ Australia, November 13th and December 11th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

November 4, *Nizam* Capt. A. E. Barlow, 2,725 Tons, 450 H. P.

November 18, *Poonah* Capt. W. C. Augore 3,118 Tons, 550 H. P.

The *Nizam* will leave Garden Reach at 10-30 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China and Australia.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 2nd November.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 26th October.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail about 10th November.

THE Anchor Line Steamer "Europa" 2277 Tons 424 H.P. Capt. Mackay will be despatched for Liverpool via Suez Canal from Bombay about the 10th November. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares	First Class.	Second Class.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	„ 350	„ 200

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Europa	2,277.424			10th Nov.
Utopia	2,731.673			1st Dec.
India	2,290.500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486	6th Nov.	15th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, "Limited."

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Funds in Government Securities only.

THE ORIENTAL PLAN,

Originated by this Company, combines all the Advantages of Life and Endowment Insurance,

AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

AGENTS WANTED IN BENGAL.

Send for Prospectuses to

H. M. MEHTA,
AGENT,
CALCUTTA.

JELLICOE,

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,

OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITH,

AND

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER.

The only Depôt for the Russell Watch,

AGENT FOR DR. A. MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

AND

OPERA GLASSES.

Scent Flacons, Silver Prize Plate, Clock, Plated-ware, Silver Christening Gifts, Pencil-cases, Jet Ornaments, Masonic Jewels, Meerschaum Pipes, and Cigar Tubes, &c.

2, ESPLANADE ROW,
CALCUTTA.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company' Steamers during October and November 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 25th October 8th and 22nd November.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 25th October, 8th and 22nd November.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN PENANG and MALACCA, 1st, 15th and 29th November.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 1st and 29th November.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd November.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 28th October, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th November.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 27th October, 10th and 24th November.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 25th October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th November.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 8th 22nd and 29th October, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th November.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 23rd and 30th October, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th November.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 5th November.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 18th November.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 15th November, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 30th October and 27th November.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 2nd and 30th November, touching at KURRACHEE on 18th November and 18th December.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit*."—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	**£ 1,012,185**	**16 8**
Annual Income	...	**£ 172,151**	**18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... **£ 2,142,045 14 9**

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0 0
	Interest ..	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta ..	..	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras ..	..	PARRY & CO.
Bombay ..	..	REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo ..	..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore ..	..	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Sealdah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
AGENT'S OFFICE, Sealdah Terminus, 10th May 1875. } *Acting Agent.*

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Sealdah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " "	..	4 " "
12 " "	..	5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

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Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

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CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

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COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

" THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	...	..	5 per cent.
6 " "	..	..	4 "
3 " "	..	..	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3	months' notice	of withdrawal.
4	"	"	"	"	6	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	12	"	"
5½	"	"	"	"	18	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	2	years' "	"

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
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Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

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The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

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		Per bot.		Per doz.	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
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(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

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All of Superior Quality.

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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

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Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

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DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

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WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

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Flour Dressing Machines and Cattle Gear.

Mills for Grinding Wheat into Flour with dressers complete for hand power, built of teakwood and lined with mahogany.

No.	1	2
Rs.	175	250 each.

The above will grind and dress respectively about half a Bushel and a Bushel of Wheat per hour.

Improved Corn Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames with Driving Pullies complete.

Stones	24	33 inches diameter.
Rs.	825	1,235 each
Will grind	2	3 bushels per hour.

Wrought-iron Cranes for raising Stones of the above for purposes of Dressing, Rs. 185 each.

15-inch Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones to be worked by hand power, Rs. 485, will grind about one-and-half Bushel per hour.

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No.	1	2
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Patent American Grist-Mills for grinding any sort of grain.

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Rs.	450	350 each.

The above can be driven by either Cattle or Steam power, No. 2 requiring a 4-H.P., and No. 3 a 2-H.P. to work them efficiently.

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Rs.	300	375	450	500

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Ditto ditto,	ditto, 24 Pints,	„	50 „
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WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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WITHOUT PROFITS.

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The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	Rs.	31	8	0
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The Standard		31	8	0	The Royal		30	0	0
The Universal		29	0	0	The Alliance		31	10	0
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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafis, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

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In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

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ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Table Spoons per doz	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Forks „	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
„ Dessert Spoons	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
„ Forks	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Tea Spoons „ each	11 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Salt „	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Egg „	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Mustd. „	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Soup Ladle „	3 0	3 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Sauce „	2 12	3 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Fish Knives „	3 0	3 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Butter „	2 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Gravy Spoons „	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Sugar Sifters „	2 8	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Pickle Forks „	1 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

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DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

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	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2119.] Calcutta: Saturday, October 23, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

NOTICE.

SO much regret has been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, that Mr. Knight has determined to publish on the 1st December next, the first number of a new monthly journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertising columns. The circumstances under which the *Indian Economist* was discontinued have not been made public, and probably never will be. Suffice it to say, that the stoppage of the paper deprived the country of the only Agricultural, Industrial, and Statistical newspaper it possessed; and the new journal is designed to partially supply its place. The subscription will be Rs. 12 a year only, and Mr. Knight believes that he may count upon sufficient support, to warrant his announcing the publication without further delay. The new paper will be somewhat larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and more comprehensive in its range, but will be strictly technical and in no way political or controversial. A limited space only will be allotted to advertisements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Bombay contemporary is assured that Mr. Sampson, late City editor of the *Times*, is actually at work as editor of the *Echo*, of which his particular friend, Albert Grant, is proprietor. The fortunate conjunction of two such financial luminaries ought to secure for the monetary views of the *Echo* the unlimited confidence of the British public.

***

WE shall not inflict on our readers a description of the *Serapis*, which doubtless those who are curious have read fully elsewhere. Suffice it to say that the vessel is fitted up magnificently and right royally, as probably no vessel ever was before, and contains among other things thirty-two tons of ice, an Erard piano, a histrionic corps, a troupe of Christy Minstrels, and the late Emperor Maximilian's cook as *chef de cuisine.*

***

M. THIERS, having been interviewed by one of the Editors of the *Temps*, declared that he is now in want of rest and that the hour of his retirement has struck. An unusually long and amazingly active public life may well justify his claim for a little rest and time to write his memoirs, but France has need of M. Thiers yet, and wants that he and M. Gambetta should combine to give stability to the republic before she will accept the veteran Statesman's "last legacy to the French people"—his autobiography.

***

THE *Indian Mirror*, writing regarding the appointment of Rajah Narendra Krishna as the new Native member of the Viceroy's Council, says:—The selection in the present instance is, we think, creditable to the judgment of Lord Northbrook, for Rajah Narendra Krishna unites an educated mind to a noble lineage. He belongs unquestionably to the most ancient Hindoo family of note in Calcutta—a family which has always been distinguished for its loyalty and public spirit. Rajah Narendra Krishna, we dare say, will do wel. in the Council, and maintain the reputation of the community he belongs to. To a mild and inoffensive disposition he adds highly-polished manners, and a modesty that cannot be surpassed. A good specimen of a Bengalee gentleman will be found in him It may be said that Rajah Narendra K[illegible]na has stepped to the Viceroy's Council *per saltum*, for he [illegible] not a member of the Bengal Council at any time, like Rajah Romanath Tagore.

***

THE worship of the Sacre-Cœur is, as our readers are aware, awakening an astonishing amount of enthusiasm among the adherents of Ultramontanism. France is, by devotion to the Sacred Heart, to be saved from the evils of centuries. The energy displayed by the priestly leaders in this movement is really extraordinary. The Catholics of England are asked, we see, to aid in the erection of a Church of the Sacred Heart at Gibraltar, by taking tickets in a gigantic lottery. The project is recommended as "a benevolent enterprise of extraordinary interest." The prizes are some of them of considerable value, and the committee undertake to send the prizes, except two statues, to winners at a distance. Considering that there are such prizes to be won as "a one-storied house, with stabling, coach-house (in all nineteen rooms) and garden with four wells," one can scarcely see the necessity for making special exceptions of the two statues. The agency that can transport the "four wells" might also undertake the safe transport of the statues.

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THE enquiry into the loss of the *Vanguard* seems to have brought to light with startling plainness the fact that in naval architecture as in some other directions science has been going ahead faster than poor common sense was able to follow. The tremendous strength and destructive power of our iron-clad fleet could hardly be exaggerated, but while our naval weapons have been constructed with the greatest scientific genius and on such a costly and gigantic scale, the most ordinary precautions to prevent them from demolishing each other instead of an enemy have been neglected. The officers of the fleet have exhibited the most marvellous ignorance and uncertainty as to the steps that ought to be taken by those in command of the different vessels in the case of a fog, when they have lost sight of each other and are cut off from the orders of the flag-ship. If the lesson conveyed in such emphatic terms be rightly learned a little more cautious prudence and plain common sense will in future be combined with energy and scientific skill in matters of such tremendous national importance.

***

IT has been suggested to us that the loyalty of our wealthy citizens could not be more usefully and appropriately exhibited than in the purchase of a Grand Organ, to be placed in the Town Hall in commemoration of the auspicious visit of the Prince of Wales. The Town Hall sadly wants an organ to drown the clamour of our Justices, and to introduce a little harmony into our Municipal Assemblies; and we see no reason why we should not follow the example of Bombay, the Town Hall of which city owes its Grand Organ to the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. Apart from its strictly municipal uses, such an instrument would add considerably to the *éclat* of public banquets, and be advantageously employed in cutting short over-long after-dinner orations about Sir William Wallace, Sir Richard Temple, *et hoc genus omne.* We hope that in the interests of the city some of our citizens will take up the matter, and thus associate their names with a far more pleasant and profitable, as well as permanent, exhibition of loyalty than lamp-oil and crackers can be said to be.

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OFFICIALISM is very much alike all over the world, and it is a blessing for England that its occasional vagaries in that country are in most cases, speedily exposed in the public press, and, if need be,

discussed and corrected in Parliament. We hear of a remarkable set of rules recently published by the Admiralty as a guide to naval officers in their dealings with slave ships and with slaves that may seek a refuge under the British flag. If a slave loses his shackles if he but touch our country or breathe English air, as our poet says and our people boast, the Admiralty have resolved that a like result shall not follow his stepping on the deck of a British man-of-war. It was always understood that the British flag could not wave over a slave, but the Admiralty understands that, not in the sense that the slave by coming underneath that flag becomes a free man, but in the sense that he must be handed over to bondage as soon as it has been proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command that he *is* legally a slave. We thought that was a sort of legality which Britain had ceased to recognize, and we shall probably hear more of his new set of rules before long.

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A TELEGRAM to a contemporary states that "at the instance of the Bombay Government, the Allahabad District Charitable Society has been warned against too free a grant of railway passes to poor Europeans seeking employment."

We fear the warning has been quite thrown away on those to whom it was addressed. It is always difficult to reconcile utterly conflicting interests. Allahabad grants the free passes in order to transfer to other stations the responsibility of maintaining the poor men out of employ, and will probably continue to do so in spite of the objection of those other stations to entertain or pass on the unwelcome visitors. It may be said, to the credit of Allahabad, that it deals far more liberally with poor whites than many other stations do; but that is no reason why it should be called upon to relieve all other localities of their Christian duties by retaining for an indefinite period all the stray seekers after employment who may find their way to that great railway centre from all parts of India. If the Bombay workhouse is getting too full, the Government has the remedy in its own hands.

***

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Tennyson has added some scenes to his drama of *Queen Mary* to make it fitter for stage representation. Something of the kind was certainly necessary, for there is a manifest lack of vivacious dialogue throughout the play. We trust he has been able to infuse a little more of the *vis vivida* into it. A few scenes of a more private character, and less purely historical incidents, would greatly add to its interest. In his painful effort to represent history accurately, according to his own conception of it, he has almost lost the poet in the pictorial historian. The omission of nearly all the fourth Act, containing the last hours of Cranmer, will give scope for the introduction of some scenes that may greatly help the play on the stage. But a still wiser course for Tennyson would have been to shun representation on the stage entirely. As a closet study, the drama possesses a great deal of merit, but as a stage play, although the name of the author, and the acting of Irving and Miss Bateman may give it a short run of success, we cannot hope that its success will be either real or permanent.

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THE *Lucknow Witness* throws the light of its recent reading upon the signification of the word "peg" as colloquially used in India. From a letter written by Henry Lyman, a young Missionary from Massachusetts, who was killed in Sumatra in 1834, the following quotation is given: "Formerly it (intoxicating liquor) was so pernicious in its effects at Padang that it received the Malay name *pakoe* (nail) because the people said 'it drove one more nail into a man's coffin.' You might hear them call to their servants 'Bring me the red nail' or 'Bring me the white nail.'" Our word 'peg' is, we are to infer, a corruption of *pakoe*, and has a very sinister signification indeed. We hope a more innocent derivation may be found for it. It is a pity if it cannot be explained as pleasantly as the common saying about 'taking a man down a peg' has been explained by the customs of our Scandinavian ancestors. The old Norsemen are said to have had their wooden goblets marked off into draughts by pegs driven in at equal distances down the side of the vessel. The distance between two pegs was supposed to measure off sufficient liquor to be quaffed without taking the tankard from the lips, and a man might thus drink peg after peg. A man who drained his liquor to a lower peg than had been reached by his boon companion laid his companion under obligation to imitate him, and was said to have taken him down a peg. There is a curious coincidence between this expression and our Indian peg, but perhaps no real connection.

WE extract the following from an interesting notice of the death of the Rev. John Sale of Burrisal, from the *Freeman*: "For the last quarter of a century he has been one of the foremost missionaries in Bengal. Sent out by the Baptist Missionary Society to Calcutta, he at once gave himself to the study of the Bengalee language and people with a zeal and a success which were the source of his subsequent influence with both the natives and the authorities. He was long stationed in the rural districts of Backergunge, where, with others, he was privileged to gather in a large body of converts and build up the native church of Burrisal. Such was his familliarity with agrarian questions, and such his almost judicial wisdom, that when the indigo disturbances between the planters and the ryots or peasant proprietors broke out in 1860, Lord Canning and Sir John Peter Grant appointed him the only missionary member of the commission which investigated the question. Year after year, sometimes among the educated Hindoos of Calcutta, but more continuously among the humble peasantry of Bengal, the late Mr. Sale laboured for his Master in season and out of season, in the spirit of Carey, the founder of the mission. His wife, a lady who spent some of her early years in the household of the late Duchess of Kent, the mother of our Queen, by whom she was held in high estimation, was no less zealous and energetic in her efforts to educate the Hindoo ladies of the city or district in which her husband was stationed. Indeed, no one has done more for that *zenana* work in which so many high hopes are now centred. Last year Mr. Sale was compelled to take sick leave.

***

AMERICA, while producing a plentiful crop of "girl graduates," can produce heroines of another description which never fails to awaken genuine admiration. The New York papers contain an interesting account of Ida Lewis, a young lady who has well earned the title of the Grace Darling of America. Ida's father is keeper of Lime Rock Lighthouse, Rhode Island. She first became an object of public admiration nine years ago, by saving the life of a soldier who, by venturing out in a light skiff on one of the most blustering days ever known in those latitudes, had put his life in imminent peril, and would certainly have been drowned had not the keeper's daughter bravely risked her own life among the surges and saved the man. In the following year she saved the lives of two men who, during a terrible gale, were trying to cross the harbour with several sheep. Again the keeper's daughter came to the rescue when the craft was nigh perishing, and carried both men and sheep safely ashore. Her most heroic adventure was in 1869. Two young soldiers were sailing from Newport to Fort Adams in a small boat guided by a boy, when a squall upset the little craft and the boy was drowned. The soldiers clung to the wreck and, Mrs. Lewis having beheld the accident from the lighthouse, Ida, though unwell at the time, launched the life-boat and without hat or shoes sailed forth to the rescue and was successful. She has just added another rose to her chaplet by the rescue of one of three men who were capsized from a boat, the other men being saved by another boat which put out from the shore. Such shining examples of feminine heroism deserve to be recorded.

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IF one result of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India should be, as the *Overland Mail* suggests, an appreciable acceleration of the Indian mails, at least one small blessing will remain to pleasantly remind the Anglo-Indian community of the visit, when all the rockets shall have blazed to heaven and all the Specials gone to their own place. But if acceleration be becoming a press topic again, why should not cheapening be a companion topic? Surely if the communities here and at home were to speak at once and with proper earnestness some concession might be made to a demand so reasonable from a public that has borne this grievance long and patiently A ray of hope on the postage question came along with the last mail. Last month a memorial from the Council of the East India Association was forwarded to the Postmaster-General, representing the increased advantages which would far more than counterbalance the slight pecuniary loss that would arise from a considerable cheapening of the postal rates between Great Britain and India and her other colonies. "While a letter, newspaper, and postage card can now be sent from Moscow to San Francisco, or from Great Britain to Egypt, Suez, America, and Africa, for 2½*d*, 1*d*. and 1½*d*. respectively, the cost to India remains at 12*d* for letters, and 3*d* for newspapers, while it is altogether denied the advantage of post cards." The absurdity is too glaring, and must be removed. The Postmaster-General directed a reply to be sent to Sir Charles Wingfield, the Vice-Chairman of the Council, to the effect, that with a view to a reduction of the postage on correspondence to and from India it was being considered whether it would be desirable for India to

become a party to the General Postal Union. We trust consideration will be brief, and action speedy.

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It is now abundantly evident that the Scotch Church Patronage Act has proved a complete failure, if, as was certainly the case, its promoters looked for any large immediate results. It was a case of shutting the cage after the bird had flown, or rather a removing of a grievance which if done in time might have prevented the bird from taking flight, but which is utterly powerless to allure the bird back after it has tasted the sweets of freedom and independence. Outsiders were always unwilling to believe the Free Church, when it protested that patronage was not the real grievance that caused the *Disruption*, and many English and not a few Scotch people anticipated a flocking back of ministers and congregation, and something like a union of the Presbyterian Churches to follow the passing of the Act. To such it must appear remarkable that up to the present time not a single pastor nor a single congregation has returned to the bosom of the Church of their fathers, and the division remains as complete, and has as much appearance of permanence, as before the Bill was proposed. The truth seems even to be that the Scotch Free Church claims to be itself the true representative of the ancient Scottish Church, and is not to be won back to the land of captivity by any promise that the old iron fetters having been eaten through with rust have been broken to pieces. While Statesmen are seriously asking the question, whether the existing establishments are worth preserving, it is manifest that the bodies which have broken loose from State control shew no inclination to accept again its trammels along with its advantages. That such advantages are great, and in a society nearer to our ideal would be far greater, we have no doubt, but we are bound to mark the tendencies of the times we live in, and we almost fear that the time for correcting the abuse of church establishments is fast going by.

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The Parliamentary celebrities who are enjoying in the provinces the annual oratorical dissipation which the recess brings them have with wonderful unanimity chosen education, in one or other of its aspects, as the main topic on which to harangue their applausive audiences. The Marquis of Harlington said a few sensible things at Nottingham with reference to the late praiseworthy movement for the extension of university education, which has been initiated by the University of Cambridge and of which Nottingham has been the first to take advantage. His remarks—at least the spirit of them—apply more fully in India than in England, though they are too applicable even there. He pointed out that while these admirable efforts were being made to extend more fully to all the large towns of England the advantages of university education, a wide primary system had only just been initiated and was scarcely past the experimental stage, while secondary education—putting aside a few excellent schools—could hardly be said to exist, and where it did exist was lamentably defective. He was afraid that a superstructure of university education was being raised upon a frail, if not rotten, foundation of inferior middle schools.

We rejoice to see, from recent reports, that the primary system established in England, though not yet fully developed, has not been unfruitful and bears rich buds of promise. By and by the compulsory method of securing attendance will, we doubt not, be universally applied, and if so we shall find young England some years hence vastly improved, we trust, as compared with our recollection of it. Given a thorough and fully comprehensive primary system, an improved secondary education will of necessity follow. In India we have made one of the most remarkable attempts the world has witnessed to build a national structure from the top downwards, and are only just opening our eyes to the fact that there are such things as natural laws that will not tolerate such undertakings. Our rulers must recognise more practically than they have yet done the necessity of looking to the base of our educational system rather than to the cupolas and minarets. The structure is at present ominously giddy and shaky, and it is not wonderful that it should be so.

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Readers of the English journals have had a course of feasting upon horrors such as seldom falls to their lot, but is apparently devoured with a relish that shews that we have not yet, in the course of our development upwards, succeeded in "working out the beast." It is strange that hundreds and thousands of people, most of whom would probably shrink away with horror from the spectacle of a man in a deserted warehouse grimly hacking to pieces the corpse of a murdered woman newly dug from the grave, should yet glut their morbid imaginations for days and weeks with minute descriptions of the deed, and all attainable information and ingenious speculation about the perpetrator and his victim. The hideous fascination that such revolting details exercise on the vulgar mind is a proof of the abysmal depths of ferocity that lie deep down in human nature and that civilisation covers over and suppresses, but has not annihilated. It might seem ungenerous to say that a person who can allow his mind to dwell with interest on a picture like that furnished by the Wainwright tragedy, longer than is necessary to apprehend the leading facts, is capable of being transformed, or perhaps we should say developed, into a Wainwright, and yet that is the conclusion to which a close study of this sad phase of human nature seems to point. The fondness for the horrible is more strikingly evident in this case because, as has been pointed out, the public imagination is mainly occupied not with the murder, which was the real crime, but with the mutilation, which was not performed till the body had been interred for a year, and had apparently become a simple necessity unless the man had been prepared to give himself up to justice. It is easy to blame the newspaper press for ministering to the morbid craving in the public mind for such disgusting stimulants, but it is a very difficult problem to work out to shew how the papers can avoid doing so. We do not believe that the supply creates the demand so much as the demand creates the supply. In the days when newspapers were far fewer and less read than now, Newgate Calendars and other black records were sought after by those of the multitude who could read them, and devoured with a keener zest on account of their rarity. Yet we are far from saying that respectable newspapers should not do all they can to discourage this taste which is so much to be deplored.

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It is to be regretted that France has sent a note to Turkey, protesting against the default in payment of coupons; and that other Powers contemplate similar representations. It is only by practically convincing the too gullible public of the utter folly of lending money to bankrupt States, that the evil can be put a stop to. It is certainly the interest of every civilized State that the subjects of the State should not be swindled wholesale by foreigners; for the wholesale ruin of individuals indirectly impoverishes the State to which they belong. But in these matters prevention is much better than cure. Prove to people in general that ruin *must* result from loans to bankrupt States, and the evil will cease forthwith. But if you encourage people to hope that the State will step in to protect them against the natural consequences of their own folly and imprudence, you induce them to go on lending. For, as long as there is any element of hope in such transactions, many will persist in seeking the best return for their investment of capital. Apart from ordinary speculators, who are entitled to no pity or protection at all, there are, in these high pressure days of civilization, thousands upon thousands of poor persons—widows and orphans for instance—who live upon incomes derived from a very small capital to which they have no means of adding anything by their labours. The capital is often so small that the income from it, at safe rates of interest, is insufficient to provide what are looked upon as the absolute necessaries of life; and, so long as the loss of capital and interest together is not a certainty, such sorely straitened persons can hardly help investing in loans which appear to secure to them incomes sufficient for their wants. Of course, when utterly ruined, they will confess that it is better to have half a loaf than no bread at all, but it is then too late; and people of this kind, sorely tempted as they are by poverty, are entitled to a modicum of pity; and that pity should take the form of removing from them the temptation of procuring more than the half loaf by proving to them, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the end of their investments will be no bread at all. To effect this desirable object, no State should interfere with the collapse of Turkish credit. Some of course must suffer, but examples are needed to keep others from the path of ruin; and the sooner the few are made examples of for the benefit of the many of the future, the sooner will society at large revert to the old plan of living by the sweat of the brow, or on an income derived from money safely invested on sound security.

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The income derived from the sale of stamps may fairly be considered one of the most expansive branches of the public revenue. It has more than trebled during the last fifteen years, and the report of the Board of Revenue on this department for 1874-75 shows that its growth is still as rapid as ever. During the year under review, the amount collected was Rs. 1,65,99,650, or Rs. 6,78,962 more than in 1873-74. All the provinces and administrations supplied by the

Stamp Office in Calcutta, with the single exception of the North-Western Provinces, have contributed more or less to this increase, and the gratifying consequence is that, notwithstanding the greater cost of administration, the net revenue exhibits a considerable improvement, being Rs. 79,05,699 as against Rs. 73,39,991 in 1873-74, and Rs. 70,50,358 in 1872-73.

By far the larger proportion of the increase is, however, due to the sale of judicial stamps. Non-judicial stamps of all kinds show an increase of only Rs. 59,834, or Rs. 2-4 per cent. over the last year. In a resolution published in the *Gazette* of the 13th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal calls the attention of the Board to this disparity, and remarks that district officers should show greater strictness in enforcing the provisions of the Stamp Act. Evasions of the law are, he thinks, far too common, and the slow growth of the revenue from general stamps is attributable to them. He quotes a strong instance from the report.

"A money-lender in the district of Tipperah was shown to have been in the habit of advancing money without drawing up any formal bond, but by entering the particulars of each loan on a separate sheet of his ledger, and taking the signatures of the borrower and witnesses to each transaction. Each leaf of the book was thus virtually an unstamped bond, and when it was necessary to proceed against any borrower a leaf was removed and filed in the civil court in support of the claim."

Amongst the banking and money-lending classes such stratagems are probably far from rare, and as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they wholly escape detection, the consequent loss of revenue must be very considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, it seems, disposed any longer to submit to this loss, and expresses his intention of applying to the legislature to vest the executive with greater power to enforce the use of stamps in cases where they are required, unless the existing law shall, on being carried out with more vigilance than of late, prove to be sufficiently stringent.

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THE Prince of Wales is at last on his journey to India. Before he set out he seems already to have experienced the pleasure of being looked upon as something of a hero. We can all, in our small way, remember the time when we were objects of extraordinary interest at home, because we were on the eve of setting out for this eastern wonderland. It has fallen to the lot of the Prince to do a thing unparalleled among the achievements of British Princes—not a very heroic thing perhaps, but novel and remarkable, and an exploit that may be fruitful of important issues. No wonder that people at home seem to have crowded round him wherever he made a public appearance shortly before leaving, with an interest warmer than it has been usual to manifest for some years, except perhaps on his convalescence some years ago. His journey south from Balmoral—where bye the bye he began his adventures by nearly getting lost among the heather—afforded opportunities for the gentry here and there to meet him where the train had occasion to stop, and bid him good speed. There really seems to have been a considerable amount of fine hearty loyalism displayed at home before his departure, which we take as a good omen, and hope that when he arrives he may "win golden opinions from all sorts of people" in India. He will of course be greatly lionized after he reaches the little island again, when we shall be summing up the cost, and beginning to look for the permanent good fruits of the visit. The *Telegraph* laments that "the Prince's travelling staff includes no men capable of explaining to him, stage after stage, the real import of all the varieties of life, and the fair opulence of nature which he will pass in journeying. Surely there were those at home and abroad—men like Wilson, Forbes, Watson, and Birdwood in economic sciences, or like Griffith of Benares, and Max Muller in Ayran literature—scholars, administrators and ethnologists of renown and science—from whose illustrious ranks really profitable companions might have been chosen for this serious expedition." Evidently if the *Telegraph* had been consulted as to the arrangements, the expedition would have been made a serious one indeed for the poor Prince. Ethnological, philological and economic lectures, superadded to all the blazing, rocketing, salaaming, durbaring, and elephant-shooting, and all the novelties that will attack all his senses daily and simultaneously, would have been a little too much for the most patient and placid of Princes. Probably the chosen companions will be able to ply the Prince with as much valuable information in the way of description and elucidation as he will be well able to carry home with him, and he may study Max Muller and the others till next dog-days if he feels disposed.

RUSSIA, CEYLON, AND BENGAL.

IN a recent issue, we referred to the completeness and success with which the village system has been restored in Russia. The present Czar, taking the opportunity afforded by the emancipation of the serfs, adopted in its entirety the communal system, and each Russian township is now a dependent republic, possessing supreme authority over its own members, and responsible as a whole for the landlord's rent, the imperial taxes, and the quota of recruits required from it by the minister of war. This change is generally supposed to have prevented the social anarchy which might otherwise have resulted from the destruction of the power of the nobles; and to have contributed not a little to the increase in the strength of the country and the popularity of the Government. It can, however, hardly be considered as affording an example for our guidance, as we are not placed in the same circumstances. We have not to reconstruct in India a society founded on an institution so bad as that of serfdom. It is therefore with pleasure that we read Mr. Digby's account of the introduction of the village system in a country which more closely resembles our own, *viz.*, the island of Ceylon, a province which is a part of India in every respect but this, that it is governed from the Colonial instead of the India Office. This case affords a precedent bearing directly on the point. It shows how an English Statesman may act, when endeavouring to give self-government to natives of Indian descent, and what results may be expected from his measures.

Ceylon has long been remarkable for the litigious spirit of its inhabitants. In the year 1869, one hundred and sixty eight thousand natives were brought before the magistrates on various criminal charges, which is to say that one-thirteenth of the whole population was on its trial. Of the accused, only one-tenth were convicted. The district judge of Colombo calculates that the number of those who annually attend the courts, civil and criminal, either as prosecutors, defendants, or witnesses is equal to that of the whole civil population. This excessive amount of lawyer's work was found to interfere with agriculture, and was the first of the evils which led to the introduction of the new law. Again, great difficulty was found in keeping the village works in repair. A Ceylon hamlet is always formed round a tank, on the waters of which the cultivators depend for irrigation. Formerly these tanks were kept up by the forced labour of the ryots, every one having to work for the common good. In time, the custom fell into disuse, and with it the water-supply failed. The Government was also anxious to introduce a system of primary education, and found great difficulty in getting children to attend the schools, and in raising rates for the purpose. These considerations were laid before Mr. Gregory when he assumed the government of the island. He is a Galway man, and has for many years represented his native country in Parliament, and possibly the experience gained by him in the west of Ireland had some influence on his policy. However that may be, he resolved to solve all three questions by one measure, and in 1871 he passed the Act introducing local self-government.

The law provides for the election in each village of a committee called a *gansabhama*, and sometimes by the familiar name of a *punchayat*. Every adult male resident has a vote, but a property qualification of twenty pounds realty is required in candidates for office. The committee-men retain power for three years, and may be re-elected. Their principal functions must be called legislative. They have the right to make binding rules for all purposes connected with, or relating to purely village affairs; and among the subjects particularly specified, are "the construction of village works, the care of waste lands, the rights of fishery, education, and the enforcement of ancient customs." In fact no Irish home-ruler has asked for greater powers than are given to these local bodies, except that their proceedings are subject to a Government veto, and that they are not binding on European or Eurasian residents. Acting under this law, the villagers have generally made a rule that when the *tom-tom* is beaten by authority, all cultivators shall assemble to execute the prescribed communal works on the tank, or the village roads. They have built schools where Government has provided the school-master, and, with a daring not to be found in

those who have to make laws for larger districts, have in many places made education compulsory. In some villages, the rule is that all boys between the ages of six and fifteen, all girls between six and twelve, shall attend school regularly, under a penalty of a fine of one rupee on their parents. In others, fathers who neglect to educate their children are declared ineligible for Government or village employ. And these regulations are said to be rigidly enforced. The number of taverns has been reduced to a minimum.

The village *punchayat* however does not, as in Russia, constitute the village tribunal. The power of trying cases is vested in a paid officer of Government, called a president, assisted by assessors from the committee. The president is a native, who goes his circuit, but has no pretence to the rank of a judge or magistrate. It seems that his decision is really controlled by the opinion of the villagers. He has jurisdiction in civil cases not valued at more than Rs. 100, and in criminal charges of petty theft, assault, mischief, trespass, and the like. No lawyer or advocate of any kind is permitted to appear in these local courts, which are by law directed to act summarily, and without form. The fact that a paid officer presides, and is entitled to decide against the opinion of his colleagues, distinguishes them from the real *punchayat*, but it appears that in practice there is no great distinction between them. Disputes are settled according to the local idea of their merits, not merely on evidence weighed by a stranger. In the long run, the representatives chosen by the villagers control the judicial as well as the legislative authority. It is difficult for us to satisfy ourselves as to how these extensive changes have worked. But it is certain that the local officials attribute to them the best results. Having first tried the system in a few selected villages, they were so pleased with the effect produced that they extended the law far and wide over the island. And now they declare themselves entirely satisfied. Judges, Government agents, legislators —all agree that the plan has been a complete success. The rules made are reasonable in themselves, and are strictly enforced. There are few appeals from the village tribunals, and their decisions when questioned are generally upheld. The natives are glad to find themselves once again in possession of power, while roads are being made and schools built by the voluntary agency of the people themselves.

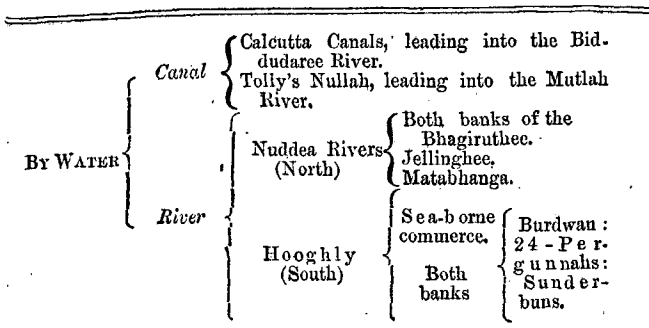
It seems that India cannot escape the effect of the reaction of opinion in favor of village government, which has swept through our great rival on the north and our little neighbour on the south. In Bengal, more especially, some measure of this kind would seem to be absolutely required. We formerly supposed that the internal government of the country would be carried on by the zemindars, as in the last century the English county was managed by its esquires. Relying on this hope, we passed many Acts making the landholder responsible for the apprehension of thieves, the due reporting of crime, and other such public duties. It has long since become evident that in this we were misled by a European analogy. The zemindars do not and cannot govern the country. Each estate belongs not to an individual but to a family of sharers, including, as a rule, many women and not a few children. The most influential members of this community reside in Calcutta or Benares, far away from their property. They know and care nothing for agriculture or for good government, and confine their attention to securing the regular payment of their rents, and such enhancement of the same as they can obtain from year to year. They belong to the higher castes and to the Hindoo creed, and do not interest themselves in the affairs of the lower orders. We have now ceased to expect anything from them in this respect. But while their authority has disappeared, it has not been replaced. We are in the position in which Russia would have found itself, had it not revived the village system when it broke the power of the nobles. We found when we came into the country, that the Government tax-gatherers had destroyed the autonomy of the village communities. We converted these tax-gatherers into landlords, and their influence disappeared. And now in rural Bengal, there is no native authority. External order is preserved by the magistrate and his police, but moral order has disappeared and proof of this fact is to be found in the sudden and rapid growth in the number of complaints of offences against the marriage laws, such as the enticing away of married women. These have risen from hundreds to thousands, and they are still on the increase.

It is well known that Sir George Campbell, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, passed an Act giving power to Government to create village municipalities, not unlike those of Ceylon. He and his staff and council took the greatest pains with the details of the measure, and it is a monument of labour and ingenuity. Had Lord Mayo's life been spared, it would now, in all human probability, have been the law of the land; and we should at this moment have been engaged in the honorable and useful task of introducing self-government in Bengal. No act of Lord Northbrook's administration appears to us to have been more unwise than that by which he vetoed that Bill. True, he was applauded by the Bengal zemindars, who were delighted to see Sir George Campbell mortified by the failure of his measure, and who had nothing to gain by the increased independence of their ryots. In Ceylon, too, the upper class of natives opposed Mr. Gregory's law, and violently protested against it. But a system required by the particular state of the country, and approved by universal experience, should not be rejected because opposed by a class. The interest of the villagers has not been altogether neglected by the government of Sir Richard Temple, in spite of the discouragement which results from such a blow. An Act was passed in Sir William Grey's time giving the Lieutenant-Governor the right to create in any village a *punchayat*, charged with the duty of appointing and contracting the watchman and paying his dues. It was tentatively applied in a few villages, and doubtful or contradictory reports were received as to its working. Sir Richard is now rapidly extending the operation of the law to every part of Bengal. This is certainly a movement in the right direction. If the members of the present unofficial *punchayats*, which decide petty disputes, be appointed to the new body, they will receive the benefit of Government acceptance, and of some small legal powers. This must add, however slightly, to the authority which they previously possessed; and it is now for the first time that the Bengal village is acknowledged as a unit, a body possessing common duties. When we compare such acts to those of Russia and Ceylon they seem as nothing, and we feel ashamed to think how much we have fallen behind them in the power of social organization. But when we reflect that they are the first signs of the commencement of a new policy they appear in a more favorable light. Among a conquered people, and in a great empire, public spirit and political life can be maintained only by local self-government. The Judge of the Roman municipality, the independence of the Tartar village, give to the subjects of an intelligent Government some of the blessings of free citizens. They may be and should be introduced into this country with all possible speed.

RIVER AND CANAL TRAFFIC: BENGAL.

AN observant man may pass a life-time in Calcutta, without getting a clear idea of the exact channels through which the city receives the rich and varied produce of which it is the emporium, and the vast supplies of food required for its own maintenance. The great channels by which this produce is ceaselessly pouring into the city day and night at all seasons, and by which it sends forth its vast stream of exports, northwards and southwards and eastwards and westwards, fall naturally under the two great divisions of land and water. By land, the vast streams of traffic pouring into the city and out of it are the following :—

- By Land
  - *Railway*
    - East India Railway at Howrah
      - Loop Line along the Ganges.
      - Chord Line through the coal-fields of Burdwan to the North-West.
    - Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah
    - South-Eastern Railway at Sealdah (to Port Canning, 30 miles).
  - *Road*
    - Hooghly Bridge, Grand Trunk Road.
    - Dum-Dum Grand Trunk Road.
    - Diamond Harbour Road.



The traffic that flows into Calcutta comes to it partly for export, and partly for the maintenance of the immense population of the city and its suburbs, while the traffic that leaves it consists almost entirely of goods imported from abroad, for the requirements of the vast districts that supply themselves with foreign goods through this port. The great channels by which the city receives its imports are noted above. From the south, it receives by the river all the sea-borne commerce of the world directed to Bengal: the vast supplies of food that fall into the river from Midnapore and Orissa: and all the coasting traffic of India that enters Bengal thereby. On the North-West, the great channel of receipt is the East Indian Railway, in addition to which there is a considerable import from the direct west by native boats bringing goods from the ghats of the Burdwan division along the western bank of the river: and a small amount of traffic by road across the Hooghly Bridge. On the north and north-east, the great channels of supply are the Nuddea Rivers in the wet season, and the Eastern Bengal Railway at all seasons; and on the east and south-east, the system of canals that connects the city with the Eastern districts and with the Sunderbuns. All the traffic that reaches the city comes into it by railway or river through one or other of these channels.

We may ascertain the amount of the traffic in two ways: (1) by estimating the annual consumption that takes place within the city itself, and adding thereto the amount that is annually exported; or (2) by adding the registered imports and exports together. The traffic on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals which connect the city with the Sunderbuns, Backergunge, parts of Jessore, and the country about the Megna river, is registered at toll stations a little outside the city: and the registry shows the traffic that passes between Calcutta and these districts by water. Tolly's Nullah and the Eastern Canals connect the Hooghly with the Mutlah. An immense trade is carried on by them between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts and Sunderbuns at *all* seasons of the year; and in the dry season, when the Nuddea rivers are impassable, the whole of the Ganges traffic from Behar, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye finds its way to Calcutta by the same route. This traffic consists mainly of oil seeds, wheat, pulse, and rice, and as it cannot flow down the Bhagiruttee it is diverted by Kooshtea down the Gorai river, and thence finds its way by the Eastern Canals into the city.

The entrance to Tolly's Nullah from the Mutlah is at Samookpottah, and the nullah flows thence a distance of about 15 miles north-west to Kidderpore, where it falls into the Hooghly. There is a toll station at each end, at Kidderpore and Samookpottah, and an intermediate toll station at Russah, where the Kamrapooker Khal or creek falls into the nullah. The entrance into the Circular Canal from the river is at Chitpore. The canal is held to terminate at Bamanghatta, where it flows into the great Eastern Canals which drain the Eastern districts and the Sunderbuns of their produce. The Calcutta canals fall finally into the Biddaduree River. There is a toll station at each end, at Chitpore and Bamanghatta, and another at Rajah's Khall on the lake channel. We may mention here in passing that the grain known as table rice is grown in the districts near Diamond Harbour, and comes up the Kamrapooker Khal to Russah, where the creek enters Tolly's Nullah. The quantity annually brought up this creek is about 12,70,000 maunds (47,000 tons) a year. It is all landed at Chitlah, a place opposite the famous Kallighaut Temple on Tolly's Nullah. Kallighaut is the most holy shrine near Calcutta, and is said to have been erected 200 years before the English came to India. Calcutta is supposed to derive its name from this ghaut.

The Bhagiruttee, Jellinghee and Matabhanga known as the Nuddea rivers are all offshoots of the Pudda, or main channel of the Ganges. The Jellinghee branches from the Pudda at the point where that river reaches the Nuddea district, and flowing in a south-westerly direction past the town of Krishnaghur, falls into the Bhagiruttee opposite Nuddea city. The Matabhanga leaves the Pudda about ten miles below the place where the Jellinghee diverges from it. It flows southwards near the Eastern Bengal Railway embankment; and at the toll station of Kissengunge branches into two streams, the Echamuttee and the Chromee. The traffic follows the western of these branches, the Chromee, and finds its way into the Hooghly, near the railway station at Chogdah. All these rivers require dredging and constant attention to keep them navigable; and it is to meet the heavy expenses incurred in keeping them open that the tolls are levied. The total revenue derived therefrom, in the year 1873-74, amounted to Rs. 1,63,050 against a gross charge of Rs. 95,930 on account of Public Works Department expenditure.

The traffic of the Ganges is registered, and tolls are levied at the stations of Nuddea, Jungypore, and Kissengunge. Jungypore is situated at the head of the Bhagiruttee, where that river leaves the Ganges. Nuddea is situated on the Bhagiruttee, about 50 miles above Calcutta, and about 80 miles below Jungypore. The toll station at Nuddea registers only the traffic of places situated between Calcutta and Nuddea. The toll station at Jungypore registers the whole of the traffic along the Bhagiruttee, except that of places below the Nuddea station. The small river traffic that proceeds along the Jellinghee is also arrested and registered at Nuddea, which is situated immediately south of the junction of the Jellinghee with the Bhagiruttee. The Kissengunge toll station is situated on the Matabhanga river, and registers the greater part of the traffic of North-East Bengal and part of the traffic of East Bengal on its way to Calcutta. This route is in more or less direct competition with the Eastern Bengal Railway. Returns have lately been submitted, showing for the first time the place of shipment and the destination of the traffic by the Nuddea rivers and canals. The tolls are levied to defray the expense of dredging the canals and keeping them in repairs; and it is because the proceeds of these tolls, alike in the Nuddea rivers and on the canals, are devoted to this purpose that their administration is in the hands of the Public Works Department.

Sahebgunge was chosen by Sir George Campbell in 1871 as the best site for registering the upper Ganges traffic being *below* the point where the last, or nearly the last, of the great affluents join the river, and *above* the point where the most westerly of the Gangetic channels, the Bhagiruttee, parts from the main stream for the sea. The whole of the downward-bound traffic of the North-Western Provinces, the traffic of the two Gunducks, of the Gogra, the Soane, and the Koosee *must* pass Sahebgunge. The Sahebgunge office thus registers all the river traffic that passes between Behar and Bengal; but no tolls are levied at the station. Every boat or vessel passing has to state in writing or verbally the starting place and destination of his vessel, its total burthen in maunds, according to Calcutta Canals' measurement, and the number of maunds of each kind of cargo he has on board. Vessels are boarded mid-stream by the Registering officer. If the tindal has a written statement ready, showing his voyage and destination, the measurement of the boat in maunds, and the cargo of each kind, the Registering Officer accepts the statement. If no such paper is ready he has to ascertain it all verbally. A sufficiently accurate estimate of the cargo is supposed to be obtained by deducting one-third from the measurement under the canal rules; but on testing this in boats chosen at random it was found that no fixed proportion obtains between the measured capacity and the cargo actually laden. The description given of the cargoes, moreover, is not to be depended on. In cases of mixed cargo the whole is often entered under a single head; and when not, the quantities and descriptions of each article are assumed on scanty off-hand information, the bare statement of the charandars being accepted and entered on the toll ticket.

There are three great food-centres in Bengal:—Calcutta, Patna, and Chittagong: and three main streams of export from the Province: (1) from Orissa coastwards to Madras; (2) from Calcutta, Morellgunge, and Chittagong by sea to Ceylon, the Mauritius, the West Indies, and to Europe; and (3) from Behar by railway and river to the North-West. The chief of the great food-centres is Calcutta, towards which immense supplies are constantly streaming by river, by canal, by sea, by road, and by rail. The population of Calcutta and its suburbs may be taken to be 800,000 persons, accustomed to a higher standard of living than prevails in the mofussil, and consuming, we suppose, not less than six million maunds of food-grains a year, and this vast consumption of 200 to 225,000 tons has to be provided for first of all.

In the second place, 350,000 tons of rice and 50,000 tons of wheat and other food-grains come to Calcutta for export by sea; and finally, a vast quantity of rice in transit *viâ* Calcutta, for Behar

and the North-West. Thus the annual import of food into Calcutta is about as follows :—

60,00,000	maunds for consumption in the city and its suburbs,
1,10,00,000	maunds for export to Ceylon, Mauritius, West Indies, and Europe,
30,00,000	maunds in transit towards the North West,
2,00,00,000	maunds.

The second great food-centre is Patna, towards which vast stores of rice flow in a constant stream from Nepaul and Chota Nagpore, on the north and south, and from the most distant parts of Bengal eastwards. These supplies are required partly for Behar and partly for the North-West Provinces. To estimate the extent of these supplies is at present impossible. We know, however, that Patna draws even upon remote Sylhet for rice, and that the quantities constantly streaming up-country by river, railway and road are very great.

The third great food-centre is Chittagong, towards which flow nearly 30,00,000 maunds of rice annually, from Sylhet, Tipperah, Noakhally, Mymensing, and the Backergunge districts, for export by sea to distant lands. The external drain upon the provinces thus begins : (1) low down with Orissa, from which flows a steady but comparatively unimportant supply of rice coastwards to Madras; (2) Calcutta, which taps all the provinces that surround it, near and remote ; Morellgunge, which taps the Sunderbuns and the rice of Jessore ; and Chittagong, which draws off the surplus supply of the eastern districts ; and finally (3) Patna draws to itself vast supplies from the most distant parts of Bengal, and after supplying the wants of Behar therefrom sends the residual stream on westwards to Benares and Mirzapore.

VACCINATION IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES

1874-75.

ANY one whom duty has led into the heart of a district in the North-West Provinces must at some turn or other have lighted upon a dirtily-attired, despondent looking man, generally of the Mahomedan persausion, who upon enquiry was found to be the *Teekawallah*, or as he styles himself the *Vuksinnetur* of the period. Dr. Pearson's estimate of the class is aptly stated in his second paragraph, where he deprecates the adverse criticism to which he appears to think his department may be exposed, owing to the disagreeably large percentage of the total expenditure which the cost of supervision forms." "This cost of supervision," says Dr. Pearson, "cannot be avoided so long as native human nature continues what it is. There are now 401 vaccinators, 35 apprentices, and 5 tube fillers on the establishment. The sense of moral obligation entertained by these 441 persons is not of such a nature that they can be trusted out of sight for any length of time ; unless therefore vaccination is to be a sham we must be prepared to pay heavily to ensure the reality." In other words a larger staff for supervision than was formerly thought necessary has been entertained, and Dr. Pearson thinks cannot be dispensed with. Twenty-two out of thirty-five districts of the N.-W. Provinces have now two vaccinators attached to each *tahsil*, or revenue sub-division, so that when the remaining thirteen districts shall have been similarly provided with a staff of two vaccinators in place of one as at present, we may hope that each village and town will be visited every second or third year. Dr. Pearson admits that this is not much to boast of, but at any rate thinks it must be admitted when we compare the present with the past, that the Government has not been insensible to those of the Vaccine Department. To a people suffering from an inadequate food-supply, it may seem a small boon to offer them a means of stamping-out one of those diseases, which a certain class of economists love to tell us are nature's safety valves to let off the superfluous portion of the population. But no Government has yet ventured to put in practice the theories of Mr. Herbert Spencer and the speculative writers who share his views, and however much individuals may deplore State interference with nature's operations when they assume the shape of famine and disease, the vast majority of thinking men are still embrued with unphilosophical sentiments of humanity ; and we are not likely soon to find it otherwise. It is strange that in some matters the ultra-speculative and the ultra-religious mind should join, though from far different motives in inculcating the non-interference doctrine. The extreme Pietist—as exemplified by a recent instance of refusal on the part of one of the peculiar people to accept medical advice—would leave the matter to God, and the extreme Malthusian would similarly leave it all to nature, God and nature being in all cases assumed to know and to do what is for the best.

We have hardly sufficient data for stating whether our native fellow-subjects take either of these views with regard to vaccination, or indeed whether they have troubled themselves to form an opinion at all on the matter. A writer in an English magazine for December 1874, in an article entitled "Glimpses at the East," says : "The fatalist nature of the Hindoo religious faith, might lead one to expect that the introduction of vaccination would be viewed as an impious interference with Divine sanctions. Nor would this be surprising when we reflect that even in enlightened England this argument has found supporters in a parallel case, where it was desired to apply simple means of prevention to contagious disease, some enthusiastic people having protested against all interference with the due punishment provided by Providence for evil deeds, as an interference that must be immoral and wrong in the sight of Heaven ! But the simple Hindoo has no such exalted notions. The deity (Debi) he worships is his natural enemy, and if the great sirkar or Government can circumvent her designs, he will be only too grateful. He regards that impersonation of earthly power, the sirkar, as not unlikely to be a match for the heavenly one, and indeed probably considers them both of the same order. Small-pox or Debi's sickness, as it is called, is supposed by pious Hindoos to be a direct manifestation of the dread goddess's anger, and no remedy is known to them, except the propitiation of Debi. The introduction of vaccination has, however, proved to them that there exists a remedy ; and though opposition is sometimes encountered, and the native vaccinator has been driven away ignominiously by the villagers, such cases are partly accounted for by the fact that the persons appointed to the office are, more often than otherwise, young Mussulmans of any thing but strict moral principles, and that the villagers naturally distrust the introduction of such persons to their families. No doubt the writer has hit upon a weak point in the system, the extensive employment of Mahomedans—a fact difficult to obviate, owing to the distaste with which Hindoos, not of the lowest castes, regard the employment No direct reference to this is, strange to say, made in D. Pearson's report ; but the following passage may be intended to allude darkly to the difficulty : "Practically there is very little difference in any of the vaccinators : as vaccinators, they are all equally trained and supervised. The difference is in the localities in which they work. The Government vaccinators are employed principally in the rural districts, where the people are amenable to persuasive influences. *In the cities, other feelings come into play, and assert themselves in a manner not conducive to the vaccinator's easy and peaceful pursuit of his calling.*" Can Dr. Pearson possibly mean that the native vaccinator sometimes abuses the opportunity his position gives him of access to the families of his patients ? We have heard complaints of this, although the Government of the N.-W. Provinces states the chief hindrances to vaccination to be the apathy and ignorance of the people." Sir John Strachey's views with regard to the relations that should subsist between the native vaccinators and district officers are expressed in the vigorous but at the same time rather vague style which has characterised recent effusions from the North-Western Secretariat. Para. 15 of the Government review is headed : "Apathy on the part of certain district officers ;" and we read that "the Lieutenant-Governor desires to take this opportunity of saying that apathy on such a subject is not creditable to district officers. *No direct pressure is required or would be allowed* [the italics are our own.] But enquiries when on tour, an interview granted to the vaccinator, and explanation as opportunity offers to the landowners are enough. . . . . His Honor hopes that he will not have to notice recurring inattention hereafter." By all means let district officers give the "*Teekawallah* a chair, converse with landowners on the subject of vaccination and make enquiries ; but if His Honor supposes that these simple measures will suffice to weaken the prejudice natives have to the vaccinators—to them rather than to vaccination itself—we think he is mistaken.

In the preceding paragraph, certain district officers are commended for the intelligent interest which by "a decided *consensus.* of opinion in the reports of all provinces" they are shown to have exhibited. May we be permitted to ask if no direct pressure —which it will be recollected is neither required, nor would be allowed—was used by any of these belauded officers? As a matter of fact, is it not true that many district officers make it a *sine qua non* condition of the retention, or attainment, of the meanest post under Government, that the holder or the aspirant together with all his belongings shall be submitted to the vaccinator's lance? We are not condemning the practice. There is more, we think, to be said in favor of than against it. But once admit that this is the mode of showing "intelligent interest" in

the subject, and what becomes of the prohibition against influence, or rather where does Sir John draw the line between influence direct and indirect? On page 10 of the report we read that "on the 5th March the *jagirdar* of Fatehpoor Tori *had the children of several of the leading merchants and nobles in his dominions vaccinated.*" Sir John is not apparently prepared to carry his zeal as far as this, but the incident is referred to without disapprobation.

A very interesting portion of the report is that where reference is made to the conflict between the rival methods of inoculation and vaccinations. Dr. Richardson, Superintendent of the Benares Circle, is of opinion that the former practice is undoubtedly on the wane, and that the inoculators themselves are becoming aware of this. It is according to Dr. Richardson a hopeful sign that, in one district, the inoculator waylaid and beat the vaccinator, on the ground that the latter was taking away his means of livelihood: the hopefulness of the occurrence resting on the inference that they, the inoculators, "can no longer afford to laugh at our efforts to supplant them." Meanwhile advantage is taken of every opportunity to win over such of their number as from age and education can be of use as vaccinators. "It would be ungrateful on our part," writes Dr. Richardson, "to treat with harshness the starving disciples of a craft which has been useful in its day, and to which at all events we owe it that the people have been taught the existence of some means of protection from small-pox."

Should any of our readers think, after Dr. Pearson's admission at the commencement of his report as to the absence of any great sense of a moral obligation among his subordinates, that statistics furnished by such persons are entitled to any great credit, they will find any taste they may have for figured statements, amply catered for in the 24 pages of appendices that follow the narrative portion of the report. The total number of operations performed is said to have been 494,928 against 464,233 in the previous year. The general percentage of success in primary cases was 87·64, which shows, we are told, a slight improvement over former results. We do not think it worth while to follow Sir John Strachey through the many conclusions and presumptions he has found it possible to base upon the figured statements. We are satisfied, with Dr. Pearson, that the local Government has, "with all its many other claims, not been insensible to those of the vaccine department. "At the same time we think Sir John expects perhaps a little too much at the hands of over-worked district officers when he would hold them, to a great extent, responsible for the success or failure of the system. These officials have already quite enough miscellaneous work to do, apart from the discharge of their regular judicial duties, without being pestered with native vaccinators seeking interviews whenever the collector-magistrate shows his face outside the sudder station.

CHESHIRE ON THE SALT TAX.

MR. CORBETT, a Cheshire salt manufacturer, writing to the *Times* in the interests of his trade, demands greater facilities for the importation of salt into this country. The *Pioneer*, in commenting on his letters, has fallen into certain errors. Mr. Corbett declares that the consumption of salt in England is estimated at 20lbs. per head per annum, but in India at only 9lbs. The *Pioneer* points out that in the Madras Presidency, where "the consumption is larger than in any part of India," the consumption is 17lbs. per head; but it would be more to the point to answer Mr. Corbett's assertions by shewing what the average consumption is in those parts of India where it is least. The *Pioneer* states that the consumption of salt all over India is supposed to vary from 8 to 12lbs. per head. We believe the average, except perhaps in Oudh, is nowhere so low as 8lbs., and that it varies from 10lbs. in the Punjab to 17 or more in Madras. It is of course much less among the wheat-eating populations of the North than among the rice-eating populations in the South. In the Punjab the allowance to every prisoner is 219 grains or ½ ounce per day, and in Oudh, where the allowance was less than this at one time, it was afterwards we believe raised to that amount on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is found that this quantity is sufficient to maintain the prisoners in health so far as salt can do so. Now half an ounce per day is about twelve pounds per annum; but the prison allowance is calculated on the amount necessary for an adult man, and taking the average of the whole population, including women and children, it has been reckoned that 180 grains per day, or 10lbs. per annum, is the average consumption per head of the people of the Panjab, where it is supposed to be less than in any other part of India. We except Oudh for a reason to be hereafter given. A recent Revenue Administration Report stated that only 785,000 maunds of salt were consumed annually by the eleven and a half millions of people in Oudh, which gives an average of 5½lbs. per head. The population is probably the poorest in all India, but still it seems almost incredible that the amount of salt consumed by them is so small. The probable explanation is that an illicit manufacture of salt is still practised to a great extent in the southern and eastern parts of the province, where there are large plains of saline earth: or it is possible that there may be errors in the statistics. At any rate, excluding Oudh, we do not believe that the consumption of salt in any part of India is less than 10lbs. per head per annum. But the true answer which should be given to a writer drawing inferences founded on analogies between the consumption of salt in England and in India is that any such comparison is misleading. In England large quantities of salt are consumed in manufactories and chemical works, and a great quantity is also used in the preservation of provisions intended for exportation. Mr. Corbett's estimate is apparently founded on the statistics collected by Mr. J. R. McCulloch, in which no attempt was made to distinguish between the salt consumed by the people, and that used in manufactories and in salting provisions. Again; the people of England, and indeed all western countries, use salt in a much more wasteful way than the people of this country, and the latter require therefore a less quantity of the article. Mr. Corbett's motive is doubtless his "sincere and "impartial anxiety for the physical and social well-being of "the natives," but something else besides the philanthropic benevolence towards the people of this country which the thought of their saltless condition developes in the mind of the Cheshire manufacturer, will be needed to induce the Indian Government to tamper with a tax producing an annual revenue of six millions. The tax sins against first principles; but until some less objectionable way can be suggested of raising the revenue yielded thereby, it is idle to denounce it, if not mischievous.

MOCK TURTLE.

[By Diogenes.]

THE quackery of Science, now so prevalent at home in certain circles, is, we fear, extendng itself to this country, in a manner to excite no agreeable emotions. Already, scientific *talk* has become a very noticeable feature of dinner conversation, and we may look for the worst, and for more public exhibitions of experimental science by amateur lecturers and philosophers, ere this Indian world of ours grows much older. The popularity of Tyndall and his confreres has caused many men and women to strive to emulate that eminent *savan* in a small way, but though we admire the great guns of the British Association in the original, we must honestly confess to very little admiration for their unprofessional copyists anywhere. Diluted science is of all things the weakest, while the mawkish draught is now-a-days being constantly presented to inoffensive persons, as if it was something they were bound to accept for the benefit of their health and spiritual welfare. We have amateur Science everywhere now—in the pulpit, on parade, in cutcherry, the merchant's office, the doctor's study, and even at sea. Parsons have a peculiar science of their own which is unanswerable, in Church at least, and in which they strive to reconcile certain texts of the old Testament with the teachings of the old red sandstone and what not. Garrison Instructors, and their well-stimulated classes, have science at their fingers' ends to such an extent, that they will tell you on the smallest provocation how to measure a mountain, or to find the cube root of nine Prussians all in a row. The medical man is no longer the earnest ally of the druggist as of old. His discourse is of electricity and ozone in place of castor oil, and he frightens the nervous into fits with his dissertations on oxygen, hydrogen, and similar gaseous profundities. Our bluff old skipper of less enlightened days, who spoke of steering gear, and top hamper, is now a professor of hydraulics and maritime machinery, and might be readily mistaken even on the deck of his own vessel, for a polytechnic professor, or a philosopher of Bonn. In short, every class has a scientific slang of its own, and people have caught science like the *Dengue* in the most unaccountable manner.

It is doubtful if it is always good to probe the causes and effects of things to the bottom : it is certainly wearisome. People are not content now, unless they let in the light of science on their stomachs and note all that is going on therein. The amateur philosopher will tell you, while you are seeking to enjoy your dinner, what is blood-feeding, brain-feeding, and tissue supporting on the table. He will even tell you what the brain is, though one doubts if he has any of his own. He is great upon adulteration, and "death in the pot," and has the scientific name at his tongue's end for all the villainous condiments he believes to go to make up a bottle of champagne. One dreads to eat or drink in his company, for, metaphorically speaking, a man of this sort places a pane of glass upon the epigastrum of each one of the company, through which he or she may cheerfully witness the bedevilments that are ever going on inside them. It is wonderful how any one can enjoy such dismal delights; nevertheless, for those who fall in with this scientific fashion there appear to be few things equal to it—nothing to surpass it.

More extraordinary however even than this is the case with which any impudent person can ape the man of science. The possession of a tin rain guage, value four annas, will give a man the credit in India of being a great meteorologist. One who learns some geological terms by heart, and has the sagacity to christen his babe "Murchison," will readily pass himself off as a *savan* of the first water. If he swears he has discovered coal, he may even obtain the thanks of the Government, but at the worst he is sure to be a success in society. He will be asked to many a *khana* to discourse on stones, and give his views on primary formations. Young women apprehend that he is old Buckland, or his ghost, and are alarmed in the most interesting way at his anecdotes, of a primeval globe and its monsters ; and though most of the Company know that all this scientific discourse is second hand, it suits the spirit of the times, which is all in favor of delusion.

The pedantry of Military Science is growing particularly offensive. It used to be a complaint of mess tablesthat the "shop," there was wearisome, such "shop" usually having reference to new uniform and old garrison hacks. But the Germans have changed all this, and the army slang of the day is chiefly mathematical One sickens of the "trajectory" of the tactics of the school-room and the strategy of the barrack square. Martini Henry is the military bogy of the day, and military science in society is a horrible nuisance. It may not be precisely the fact that the gallant young Hussar of the period whispers logarithms into the ear of his fair partner in the mazy valse, but he does the next thing to it, he talks musketry at supper. And while so talking, he is rivalled by the Civilian across the table with his science of food and famine. Scarcity is expounded upon philosophic principles, and its origin traced to certain constituents wanting in the composition of poor old Mother Earth. The C. S. *savan* will leave a vague impression on the company that it is all somehow phospherous and very interesting, but no one understands it or wants to. It is the flow of words that carries the day in these things, and reverses the proverb about silence being gold. We suppose it is natural that the ladies should follow the fashion of the hour, and talk learnedly on subjects we hope they don't comprehend. The conversation of Indian society has long labored under the imputation of slander, but "gup"—trifling as it is—may be considered preferable to some of those philosophic subjects of a delicate nature, which women take up now and then and air with an audacity inconsistent, we think, with the characteristic modesty of the sex. Even a thing so innocuous as astonomical slang is more curious than attractive when issuing from the lips of a gentle woman, and one cannot help wishing that photospheres and spectrosoopes were carried away by Venus in her transit for the benefit of the sex in this wicked world down below. What on earth, indeed, ladies have to do with the heavenly bodies is a mystery: it might be supposed that the enchanting bodies of the milliners would afford "the fair" every occupation of the age they live in.

The effects of Amateur Science upon India, if it spreads, must be considered with reference to the manners and customs of our Aryan brethren. We hardly think that the science we allude to is calculated to improve either. A Hindoo Huxley, lecturing in broken English, might fitly shine in burlesque or pantomime, but we hardly require his services off the stage just yet. Science is already parodied by our own people in numbers, and it would be too hard upon the country if the Parsees and the Mahomedans were let loose upon us, each man with the professional glass of water, and the box of beetles, or some similar *pabulum* for his discourse. And yet it is to be feared that there is a tendency among the natives to indulge in the self-satisfaction produced by that little knowledge which the poet assures us is a dangerous thing. Mock science is such an easy way of gratifying one's conceit at the expense of our fellow-creatures. It is the one sham which people will endure almost without remonstrance, probably because the age is confessedly scientific. It is, then, a frightful temptation to a self-sufficient person, whatever his color may be, to improve and instruct surrounding humanity. For our own part, we sometimes almost think that the many extraordinary privileges conferred upon us by real science are almost counter-balanced by the tedium inflicted by the Mock Turtles, if we may call our amateur *savans* so.

Science, as exhibited by Tyndall and Huxley, is admittedly full of fascination. The discoveries effected by these and other eminent men must naturally sharpen our wits to discover things for ourselves, and no objection is here taken to the man or woman who is following science with a useful motive, however small that may be. The censure applies only to those who prostitute it to the gratification of a pitiful personal vanity, and talk learnedly of things of which they really know nothing. There is very little faith or credit to be placed in the science of the drawing or dining room of the day. It abounds with a variety of speculations founded on smoke, and is practically perhaps equal to the inflammation of a Pharoah's serpent ; but nothing more. Nevertheless, as we have remarked before, it goes down with the multitude, which blindly imagines Tacticians, Astronomers, and all kinds of human phenomena, to exist in its midst, and in the persons of people who have nothing but audacity and some stuffing as their scientific capital to draw upon, while the old fogies wish for the wit and the decorous joviality of dinner-tables thirty years ago. To be candid, we think that discussions on bones and boulders are but poor compensations for a style of conversation which is as much out of date now as a mastadon or a liberal Conservative.

THE CIVILIANS' GRIEVANCE.

(Communicated.)

THE Indian Press has for so long been teeming with articles on the above subject, and letters from different members of the service, advocating each a separate remedy ; and the views of the writers have differed so widely, and such vague expectations seem to be entertained by some persons, that the following view of the subject may perhaps help to place the problem in its proper light.

> Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis,
> A tena magnum atternis spectare laborem.

Have the Civilians of the N.-W. P. a grievance? Parliament have solemnly admitted that they have a substantial grievance, and the public have universally expressed their concurrence. Now when a grievance is admitted on the part of its servants, Government *ipso facto* undertakes the responsibility of redressing it. The Home Government says, "Redress is doubtless needed, but the Indian revenues must not be burdened with any extra payments." The Government of India replies, "How then can redress be given:" and the Home Government replies by reiterating its former statement. Meanwhile disappointed assistants of 10 and 12 years' standing complain that they are still suffering. Naturally they complain. The local Government says, "Redress is necessary." The Government of India replies, "Doubtless; but you must spend no more money." This being the case we ask, "Who is responsible for the present state of things?" Friend and foe agree that this responsibility rests with the Government of India, which saddled the N.-W. P. with a number of men intended by the Home Government for the Non-Regulation provinces of Oudh and the Punjab. The Government of India have caused the evil and must cure it, or lay themselves open to a very unpleasant charge. The evil can be met in two ways, and only two as far as appears to the writer ; either by increased expenditure and an increase of the pay of appointments, or by appointing Civilians to posts now held by non-civilians.

Now, if the papers inform us rightly, the Home Government have placed their veto on remedy No. 1 ; and the only alternative is remedy No. 2. The Government of India possesses the patronage of the posts in the Non-Regulation districts, which are very numerous, and also of the Political appointments in Rajpootana and the hundred and one States in and around India. Why then should not the Government of India use this patronage to redress the wrong. Would the men be fit for

the posts? In knowledge of the native character, language, customs, few men in India surpass them. In general education they are not likely to be *inferior* to any other men whom the Government of India can find to fill the posts. In fact they are admirably suited for the work. But supposing that this scheme was carried out, what would be its effect on the service? Would it be a cure for the grievance? A man might object to leave the N.-W. P. and go to an unknown country. If he did object to go, having no prospects before him if he stayed, he would deserve to be passed over. Most men like change in this monotonous land. It is a universal cry in India that you are in danger of falling too much into a groove. Here would be a grand opportunity for effectually getting out of a groove. The Government should of course guarantee a minimum rate of salary, say Rs. 1,200 for men of ten years' service, and Rs 1,500 for men of 15 years' service. A man who refused to accept such an offer would deserve to be passed over, and the offer would then be made to the next man on the list. How then would the service stand if this scheme was caried out? The Government of India has provided for say 25 or 30 men elsewhere; these would probably be taken from the ranks of those senior assistants who have so long been serving in subordinate posts, their grievance would be remedied and all below them would get a push up the ladder.

But we are reckoning without our host. What would the Government of India say to such a proposal? They might object:

(1.) We cannot undertake the responsibility of Government, unless you allow us to choose our own instruments. If you force a number of men upon us, we cannot be responsible for the good couduct of the administration. But, dear Sirs, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces might make the very same objection. They are not allowed to choose their instruments, but are nevertheless held responsible for good administration. And besides this, we have shown you that the men we wish you to take are tried men, men of experience, acquainted with the ways of the country, and in every way extremely fit men for the posts.

(2.) We should be doing injustice to the men now filling these posts, and to those below them, who naturally expect to rise to these posts afterwards. As for those below, they must bear the disappointment. We do not know what rights they possess: while we know that you have entered into a covenant with the civil service. When you have fulfilled your covenant you may then provide for the others but not till then. Further we like not your instruments: we do not like to see soldiers exchanging the sword for the pen. We would rather see our gallant captains and colonels doing duty with their regiments. They are out of place in cutcherry.

(3.) But where are we to find 25 or 30 posts as Deputy Commissioners or Political Agents vacant? Dear Sirs, are there not Burmah, Assam, Chota Nagpore Berars, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Ajmeer, Mhairwara, to say nothing of the Punjab and Oudh, and all the Political Agencies in and about India: and the non-regulation division attached to the North-Western Provinces? It is passing strange if out of all these you cannot provide for thirty Civilians whom you have wronged.

4. But lastly the Government of India may say, "What's the Civil Service to us, or we to the Civil Service? The posts you ask for are filled by our special friends whom we wish to advance." Dear Sirs, it may not matter much to you, but it matters much to England, who looks on India as the most valued of her possessions. You may be gone tomorrow but your action may breed disaffection in the ranks of your Civil Service, and blunt its present fine sense of honour. And the world at large knows that whatever credit and stability the administration of India possesses is due in the main to its Civil Service. And if that service is shaken in its allegiance India and England will rue the day and the hour when that came about. We have now preached our sermon: we have shown the statics of the problem; let us now turn to the dynamics: and try and see what will be the resultant of the forces at work. If the Government at home forbids any extra expenditure, will the Government of India act as we have suggested of their own accord? We trow not. The claims of relationship are stronger than the claims of duty. "India has brothers, "sons, cousins, and will hardly right the Service except "under compulsion." How then can India be compelled? We know only one power able to effect it, *viz.*, the Home Government. Will the Home Government compel *India*? If they are in earnest, Yes. Let them order the Government of India to provide for 25 or 30 of the men over ten years' service out of the North-Western Provinces. And the knot is cut at once.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

I MUST ask your readers to be content with a brief and uninteresting letter upon this occasion. During the Parliamentary Recess in England the writer of a Political Letter would have literally nothing to record, were it not for the rather singular feeling of indignation which has been evoked on the subject of the accident in the Solent. This is certainly instructive as showing what a very fragile matter is the popularity of the Royal Family—how easily an injudicious Sovereign might shatter it to pieces so that it could never be put together again. The running down of Mr. Heywood's yacht has, as I mentioned in a previous letter, aroused a very angry feeling throughout England. There can, I fancy, be no doubt that the responsible officers of any other vessel would have been charged with manslaughter. The evidence at the inquest clearly showed that though going at a most dangerous rate of speed in a narrow and crowded channel, the look-out on board the Royal yacht was so negligent that until tapped on the shoulder by his own Quarter-master, Captain Welch was not aware that he was in danger of running into the *Mistletoe*. To make matters still worse, Prince Leiningen was foolish enough to produce in Court a letter from the Queen, expressing her contentment with the officers of her ship, as though this letter ought in some way to influence the decision of the Jury. To crown all, the manner in which the naval officers gave their evidence was grievously lacking in candour and straightforwardness. Rightly or wrongly, the public became convinced that the officers knew they were in error but intended to brazen it out. All these influences working together found very clear expression when the Jury on the second inquest found a verdict of "accidental death." The crowd assembled hissed the Jury and hooted the officers, and though the newspapers, in the regular courtly fashion, expressed their satisfaction at the verdict with the accompanying "rider," the public generally was warmly in accordance with the crowd. It, like them, hissed the Jury and hooted the officers. At this moment, when every one was sore and angry—trailing their coats about and hoping they might be trodden on—appears a letter written "by command of Her Majesty," and addressed to yachtsmen generally, containing an expression of regret for what had passed, but coldly advising them to keep out of the way of the Royal Steamer in future, or they too would be run over: of course the letter did not say this in so many words, but that was the purport of it; and every one was delighted. They wanted to quarrel, and here was a gage flung down just in the very nick of time. The letter was interpreted as intending to set aside the judgment of the jury and all England, and cover the negligence of the officers by the direct interference of Royalty. It was in vain that the *Times* strove to calm the storm. It went on muttering and exploding in a truly formidable and persistent manner. The Queen, however, has now come forward and explained. The letter, it appears, was written before the inquest, and was in no way intended to exculpate the officers of the Royal yacht from any blame that may be found to attach to them. This second communication has smoothed the ruffled mane of the angry British lion, and with a few sulky growls he has resumed his customary somnolent and acquiescent mood. The incident is of small importance except for the flash of light it throws on the monarchical feelings of the English people. They like to applaud their kings, to have them lay foundation stones, christen ships, open hospitals, attend Royal Academy dinners and so forth, but the moment Royalty presumes to be other than a State pageant, and to give evidence that there is a human heart beating underneath the Royal robes, the English people are smitten with the profoundest wonder and indignation. Unlike the Catholics who are delighted when their idols take to winking, we, it seems, do not want our kings to exhibit any signs of animation whatever. In saying this, I do not mean to imply that the Queen wished in any way to set aside the verdict of the coroner's inquiry. The interesting and important part of the incident is the general indignation which

has been awakened by a perfectly groundless suspicion that she, or rather some of her advisers, had attempted to do so. This, I think, is curious, because these very same people, or at least by far the larger part of them, would affirm vehemently that the peace, order, and prosperity of the Empire of Great Britain are inseparably linked to the existence of an inanimate king—that this and only this preserves us from the abyss of revolutionary excesses. There is, however, more truth in this supposition than appears at first sight. I doubt not the black and white French virgins, to whom pilgrims are at present flocking in such abundance, do really produce a beneficial effect on the blind, halt, and maimed, who go thither to be cured of their diseases—or, to speak more correctly, the belief in them does. And a profound reverence for inanimate kings must, so long as it lasts, be a very potent barrier to projects of political reform.

Mr. Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary" is shortly to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, with Mr. Irving as "King Philip" and Miss Bateman as "Queen Mary." The Poet Laureate has added some scenes to make the piece better fitted for theatrical representation, and all those parts in which Cranmer appears are, I believe, to be omitted as being of too sacred a character for the stage. The play, as a matter of course, will not be condemned, and it will attract large audiences, but I cannot suppose it will retain possession of the stage. No purely historical play has ever done so. Shakespeare's Richard II. contains much of the finest and deepest poetry he has ever written; the character of the King is depicted with a subtlety, truth, and finish that he has never surpassed, but as an acting play it has never been popular. Pure history lacks stage interest, because not only is every turn in the events known before hand, but the effects also which they produce on the actors in them. And so it is that only those historical plays of Shakespeare are permanently popular on the stage, in which he has interwoven something of private life with the historical background. Fancy King John without the character of Falconbridge—what a *caput mortuum* it would be. And it is this blending together of historical and domestic drama which gives such supreme interest to the two parts of Henry IV. and Henry V. In "Queen Mary" not only is there nothing but pure history, but the poet has introduced such a multitude of characters that he has not left himself space to do more than give a few touches to each and pass on to the next. Wyatt's insurrection, Cranmer's last moments, Mary and Philip, Elizabeth in exile and at Court—all these are so many distinct crises of action which never converge or cross one another, and so all unity of effect is lost, and the interest of both reader and spectator is broken up and frittered away. The fact, I fancy, is, that as a tragedy the effectiveness of Queen Mary has been ruined, because the Poet Laureate desired not merely to write a poem but to deliver his testimony against Ultramontanism, which is at this moment striving so hard to re-assert its supremacy over Europe. And as a political pamphlet, I fancy, its power will be greater and more lasting than as a poem; though from this point of view, too, it is to be regretted, at least in my opinion, that Mr. Tennyson should have selected Cranmer as the representative of English Protestantism. He has been compelled to depart from historical truth, in order to obtain for his martyrs a degree of sympathy which the bare facts of the case would scarcely have extorted. Cranmer was a trimmer and a persecutor, and had all our English reformers been men like him, we should never have thrown off the yoke of Rome. But in Hugh Latimer the Poet Laureate had a hero made to his hand. It would have been an act worthy of an English poet to have embodied in his verse a delineation of such a thoroughly great and good Englishman. I cannot understand what motive induced Mr. Tennyson to set the one aside and choose the other.

In France the political prospect is once more overcast. When Admiral Ronciere le Noury was deprived of his command on account of his seditious letter, people began to hope that the Marshal and M. Buffet were convinced that political honesty after all was the best policy. These hopes have been completely destroyed by the incidents of the past two or three days. M. Buffet, in a speech recently delivered, has thrown down the glove against all Republicanism. The policy of the Ministry, he affirmed, was not merely to fight against the extreme Republican party, but against those also whose opinions, though not the same, conduct logically to the same issues. Can any sincere and impartial reader," asks the *Journal des Débats*, "doubt that by the epithet 'revolutionary,' the minister means to designate the Radicals, or that when speaking of ideas which, without being revolutionary, tend to an abyss and the abomination of desolation, he refers to those reasonable Republicans who founded the Constitution of February 25th?" This is what I have repeated again and again in my letters. The Marshal and M. Buffet are determined, if they can, to destroy their own Constitution. They wish to form a league of Royalists, Bonapartists, and Clericals, against the very men who have ratified their Constitution and seated them in power. It would be difficult to find a piece of political perfidy more signal and unprovoked than this. The *Telegraph* of this morning announces that at a recent meeting of the Cabinet the Ministry agreed to stand or fall by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and that the Marshal declared he would oppose the dissolution of the Assembly if the elections were to be conducted on the principle of the *scrutin de liste*. The Republicans are certain not to yield in this matter. With such an utterly unprincipled politician as M. Buffet to superintend the elections, with all the *arrondissements* in the hands of Bonapartist prefects, it would be madness to do so. Even the present Assembly, in its imbecile and impotent condition, would be preferable to a new one which seemed to possess the *prestige* of a popular election, and yet did not represent the feelings of the country. If then the Marshal and his Ministers persist in their insane determination to suppress the voice of the people, it would be hard to say what might not happen in France during next year. But the Assembly does not meet for six weeks yet, and it is just possible that these clouds may clear off. It is becoming more and more manifest that the judgment of Europe is adverse to the policy of the Marshal and his satellite. Both Germany and Russia see clearly enough—indeed Prince Gortschakoff has said so in so many words to M. Thiers—that the existing French Government, under pretext of combating revolution, is fostering the most dangerous revolution of all—the Ultramontane conspiracy against all existing institutions. Italy and Austria are not less directly interested in the establishment of a Government hostile to the exorbitant pretensions of the Clericals; and France in her present fallen condition cannot afford to pursue a policy which will leave her without a friend in Europe. I need not say that here, in England, any attempt on the part of the French Government to strangle the Constitution in its cradle would be everywhere condemned. There would be nothing to fear were it not for the profound stupidity of Marshal Macmahon. Against stupidity, the gods themselves fight in vain; and I doubt if this particular quality has ever been possessed by man in such pure and beautiful perfection as by the President of the French Republic. No glimmer of political light ever proceeds from him, and none, it seems, can enter. His utterances, when forced to say something upon the occasion of provincial tours and the like, remind one painfully of the eloquence of Mr. Barkis in David Copperfield. "Barkis is willin'" was all that worthy gentleman could ejaculate, and the Marshal's flow of language is limited to similar laconic and unmeaning remarks: "I am a lover of my country," he remarked on a recent occasion. This is the longest and most lucid speech yet recorded of him; but it cannot be said to help France much in tiding over her present difficulties. I don't suppose the Marshal has any plans of his own; in fact I am quite convinced he is incapable of thinking out a plan. His political capital consists of one conviction, and that a negative one. He will not have a Republican Ministry. The problem which the French nation has to solve is—the nature of the surgical operation necessary to eradicate this negative conviction from the mind of the President. It is one of the most difficult ever set before man.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's question as to whether a Medical Officer of Government in the Mofussil attached to a Civil Station, or in the Presidency attached to the charge of a division, should attend a pensioner of the Government gratis—I would state on the best authority, namely, the orders of Government published and issued from time to time, that he is most decidedly required under the Rules to do so. In the Mofussil a Medical Officer attached to a civil station draws salary from the Government principally and primarily for his attendance upon the servants of Government and their families, just as a Doctor attached to a regiment draws his salary for his attendance upon the families of the officers, and upon the officers and men of, a regiment. In the Presidency the same Rule prevails. If a Medical Officer refuses to do so, he is guilty of a grave dereliction of duty for which he is *solely* paid, and is liable to removal by the Government. A Medical Officer who accepts a fee under these circumstances is virtually guilty under sec. 61, page 124 of the Penal Code, in my humble opinion, of "taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act," which is not only reprehensible but illegal, in the same manner that a judge paid by the Government would be amenable, if, in addition to his professional salary, he charged a

suitor for every decree he passed, or a Collector and Magistrate if he accepted a bribe, for passing judgement in a revenue suit.

In the Mofussil as well as in the Presidency one or two other duties have been added, as charge of jails, and Medical charge of, say, the police, but for each of these duties, the Medical Officer is paid separately, and in addition to his primary substantive pay for attending to the health of the officers of Government.

I have, however, heard that Medical Officers here have insisted on being paid by officers of the Government on the same scale as they are paid by private individuals and for their families. If every such case were reported to Government there would soon be a radical reform of a very crying and a very grave evil.

Either the large salaries drawn from Government should be stopped, and Doctors in private practice not paid by the State should be called in, or the fees now *levied* from public servants should be given up. It should be remembered that while the Government has allowed a handsome scale of remuneration to Medical Officers for attendance upon their officers and the families of their officers, it has at the same time allowed them to attend private families, and has never interfered with their private practice. With the extent of the fees charged for such attendance neither I, nor your correspondent, I believe, have any concern.

"AUTHORITY."

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

I.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the articles and correspondence in your columns on the doctrine of Eternal Punishment,—the most momentous subject that can invite attention. I do not wish to say anything on the old and so long unquestioned "orthodox" doctrine, of which you have already spoken in strong but not at all too strong language,—except that it has long been a marvel to me how feeling and estimable men, who think they hold it, and also hold the entire foreknowledge of God, can fail to see that these two doctrines taken together, and coupled with the facts—patent to our eyes—that of the thousands of daily new-created souls sent into this world the vast majority are by God's own fiat, placed in circumstances in which they *cannot* fulfil the conditions declared by the same school to be needful to salvation—accuse God of more hateful conduct than was ever attributed to Satan himself—for *he* does not call men his *children*. Nor need I speak of the various palliations imagined by those who see this difficulty,—such as talk of "prolonged infancy," "invincible ignorance," and the like,—all which amount but to favouritism in the first place, and in the second to cozening the devil by sweeping the stakes.

What I wish to note here is that you seem to lean to the theory advocated by the Revd. S. Minton and others of eternal life only for the redeemed, and annihilation for the rest of mankind. I have read some of Mr. Minton's tracts, and know his course of argument. But I wish to put it to you whether even this doctrine does not give far too much victory to the Principle of Evil, whatever that mysterious creature may be,—and if not the Creator it must be His *creature*, and do His will. Can anything less satisfy a loving heart, can anything less be worthy of Infinite Perfection, than the end shadowed by the poet?

> Oh yet we trust that *somehow* good
> Shall be the final goal of ill,—
> To pangs of nature, sins of will,
> Defects of doubt and taints of blood.
>
> That not a worm is cloven in vain;
> That not a moth with vain desire
> Is shrivelled in a fruitless fire,
> Or but subserves *another's* gain.
>
> That nothing walks with aimless feet;
> That not *one* life shall be destroyed,
> Or cast as rubbish to the void,
> When God hath made the pile complete.

That we cannot see *how* this should be should not daunt us,—if we can conceive it, God can do it.

I would wish to commend to your attention, if you do not know it, and to that of any of your readers who are interested in the matter, a small book—it costs but five or six shillings. "The Destiny of the Human Race" by Henry Dunn. I cannot give you the publisher's name, as it is not at hand. Mr. Dunn is a complete believer in the authority of Revelation, in which alone he seeks the answer to this problem,—therefore the most orthodox need not fear being shocked by his treatment of the subject. But in an earnest and reverential spirit, he so marshals and compares the declarations of Holy Writ touching this matter as to afford, I may say, a happy relief to perplexed spirits, such as some of your correspondents profess themselves, and, a probable reconcilement of conflicting passages,—and in particular he attaches to the doctrine of Election a meaning which not only separates it from Reprobation, but enables it to be held without impugning God's justice and impartiality. I recommend the book to your correspondent H. and others like him.

I.

II.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the articles and letters that have appeared lately in your paper bearing on the subject of future punishment. These articles and letters, with perhaps one exception, have denounced the doctrine of eternal punishment—declaring it to be repugnant to Scripture and conscience, and an outgrowth of certain heretical teachings which gained a footing in the Church subsequent to the Apostolic age. I have noticed, however, that there has not been even an attempt to substantiate the first at any rate of these assertions. True, there have been many quotations given from one author and another, in which the torments of the damned are described in minute and disgusting detail, and by this means discredit may be, and doubtless has been, thrown upon the doctrine which is held by the Church generally. But surely it is hardly fair to represent the effusions of a few (or if you prefer it of *many*) individual writers whose imagination has unfortunately been developed at the expense of their common sense, as a faithful exhibition of the doctrine which is held and has been held for many centuries by the great mass of Christians. I believe this doctrine to be taught by the Word of God, yet if it can fairly be shown to be otherwise, I shall be only too glad to acknowledge the error and abandon it. But the quoting of passages such as those I have alluded to seems to me far from affording proof either on one side or the other of the question, and only to create confusion by making the doctrine appear to be what it is not. For example "A Layman," in your issue of the 9th, favors us with one of the "refinements upon which Catholic teachers of the orthodox school venture." Who this Catholic teacher is we are not told, yet I can very readily believe that not only one, but, in the course of ages, many, individuals of the orthodox school may have written things as repulsive as that which he quotes—or even more so, but does it by any necessary consequence follow that the doctrine of eternal punishment, decently stated, is antichristian or unscriptural? It is idle to quote extravagancies of this kind, indulged in by certain writers of the "orthodox school," in refutation of a doctrine which the great body of that school believes to be the solemn and emphatic teaching of Scripture. Neither can the views of "A Layman" and of those like-minded with him, be maintained otherwise than by the presentation of clear and distinct arguments based upon the Bible itself. What is needed is a statement of those passages in the Word of God which contradict the Church doctrine on this point, and such an explanation of those which *seem* to support it as will make them harmonize with the teachings of those who advocate the opposite theory.

A few weeks since, one of your correspondents referred in his letter to a number of passages of the latter class, and asked you for an expression of your views in regard to them, but elicited no other answer than something to the effect that the texts in question had not been overlooked by the editor. This reply was unfortunate, because, however true it might be, it was hardly satisfactory either to the correspondent himself or to the generality of your readers who take an interest in the question.

One other point in "A Layman's" letter I wish briefly to call attention to. He says, "it is as certain as God lives, that Christianity is 'glad tidings of great joy to all people," and if we are preaching a Christianity that cannot be so described without a reserve that hides its real nature from ourselves, it is not the Christianity of the Bible nor the Divine message that is to convert the world—" that is to say, if, in addition to the teaching that Christ came to save sinners, we tell men that the rejection of Christ involves eternal punishment, then the Gospel which we preach ceases to be a message of glad tidings. But the writer loses sight of the fact that the Gospel is a message of joy to men only in so far as they accept of and believe in Christ, nor does it profess to be such for those who refuse this acceptance. "A Layman" does not tell us what his own views are with reference to the destination of the impenitent. I gather, however, from his letter, that he believes that they will finally be annihilated. But surely he cannot maintain that this doctrine is any more deserving of the name of "glad tidings" than is the common teaching of the Church. If, when I say to a man, "believe in Christ and you will be saved, or reject him and you will be for ever damned," I fail to preach glad tidings to him, no less shall I fail to do so if I say to him, "believe in Christ and you will be saved, or reject him and you will after a limited period of suffering be annihilated." To the Believer the message is the same in both cases—to the unbeliever it is a warning of punishment differing only in degree in the one case and in the other. I hope we shall hear further from you and your correspondents on the subject.

E. P. NEWTON.

III.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In your issue of September 18th, you have an article on "Eternal Punishment," from which the following is an extract:—

"Is the doctrine true or false? Is it taught in the Bible, or is it simply a human tradition? We hold the doctrine to be an impiety and blasphemy, a doctrine not taught in the Bible."

Rather more of a sweeping declaration than I should have expected from the man capable of editing the *Friend of India*. But let that pass. "Is the doctrine taught in the Bible?" *That* is the question. I am glad you have presented it in this way. For some fifty years I have been honestly believing and preaching this doctrine, that it *is* taught in the Bible. Now, if during all this time, I have been preaching "impiety and blasphemy," it is certainly a very serious matter, and a great wrong. If I have been wrong, I wish to see it and retract as soon as possible—confess and forsake before being called to my final account.

But I can see nothing in your article to shake my faith. I find there nothing from the Bible itself to show that the doctrine is not true. And on this point, mere human opinions weigh nothing in my mind.

"Is it taught in the Bible?" That is *the* point at issue.

"To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."

Matt. III. 12. "Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather the wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."

Fire that is unquenchable must continue to burn.

Matt. XXV. 46. "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal."

The original word rendered *everlasting* in the first clause is the same as that rendered *eternal* in the second clause. So that the punishment of the one class must be just as long as the happiness of the other.

Mark III. 29. "But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." A man cannot be in danger of that which does not exist. But the Saviour Himself says of a certain person that he "*is* in danger of eternal damnation."

Jude 7th verse. "Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them, in like manner giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."

Here the persons spoken of are not in danger of, but are actually "suffering the vengeance of eternal fire." That the idea is appalling I admit; but that is not the question now under consideration. The reasonableness or propriety of the doctrine is a very different question; and not the one now before us. Let us stick to our text. "*Is it taught in the Bible?*"

Mark IX. 43-48. "And if thy hand offend thee cut it off; it is better for thee to enter into life maimed than having two hands to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched; where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

And if thy foot offend thee cut it off; it is better for thee to enter halt into life than having two feet to be cast into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched; where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. And if thine eye offend thee pluck it out; is is better for thee to enter into the kingdom of God with one eye, than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire; where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

Such language needs no comment. It is simple, positive, and easy to be understood.

Rev. XIV. 11. "And the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever."

The above passages are a few of the *positive* declarations of the Bible on this point. If language is capable of expressing the idea of "eternal punishment," such language is found in the above quotations. "Eternal damnation"—"Eternal fire"—"Torment for ever and ever"—"Fire that never shall be quenched"—These are not the words of man, but of Him, who spake as never man spake.

There are other portions of the Bible, which clearly teach the same doctrine. Look at that large class of passages called the promises. Now the promise of a certain good on a certain condition, implies that if the condition be wanting the good is not only lost, but the opposite evil must be endured.

Suppose I am suffering for the want of a Thousand Rupees, and you in the kindness of your heart, send me a note, saying, "Call at my office to-morrow at 10 A. M., and you shall have the Thousand Rupees."

Now that promise would clearly imply that if I did not call, I should not only be without the Rupees, but have to suffer for the want of them.

So when God promises us eternal life on condition of faith in Jesus Christ, it is clearly implied that without that faith we not only lose eternal life, but must suffer the opposite evil—eternal death.

Again, from Genesis to Revelation, the Bible presents mankind before us in two great classes, the "righteous and the wicked." The one class walking in the "narrow way to life," and the other in the "broad way to death."

This fact the Saviour has presented to us, in that wonderful passage of Luke XVI 19-31, in most clear and forcible language, too plain and simple, it would seem, to be misunderstood by an honest enquirer after truth.

Here we have presented the future happiness of the one class, and the future misery of the other, with an impassable gulf between them. The one state of existence equal to the other as to the time of continuance,

I will only add the remark of a pious negro, containing much truth on this subject, which he made to an unbeliever, thus,—

"Well—Sir,—I have a great advantage over you; because if your way should prove true, I am as well off as you are, at any rate. And if my way should prove true, your case would be dref-ful."

D. L. BRAYTON.

"THE TREE OF LIFE."

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In an editorial on this subject in a late issue of the *Friend* you say "that the Bible is not merely imperfectly understood but largely misunderstood, has been long *our* belief;" and then you say "that the immortality of the soul is *spoken* of only in the Bible as the *gift* of Eternal Life." But surely this is directly *taught* in the Bible by our Saviour, when he says to the woman of Samaria: "If thou knewest the *gift of God* and who it is that saith to thee, give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee *living* water," John IV. 10; and in the 14 *v.* he explains that this water "shall be in him a well of water springing up into *everlasting life*," and in ch. X. 28 *v.* Christ says "and *I give unto them eternal life*" and in verse 10 He had said to the Jews "I am come that they might have *life*, and that they might have it more *abundantly*." And what *this life* is the Apostle St. John explains in ch. XX. 31 *v.* "that you might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the son of God; and that believing ye might have *life* through His name." The teaching of all the apostles is the same. St. Paul says, Rom; V. 21 *v.* "even so might grace reign through righteousness unto *eternal life* by Jesus Christ our Lord" and ch. VI. 22 *v.* "ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end *everlasting life*" and verse 23, he says: "For the wages of sin *is* death"—he says not everlasting death or torments, but the common death of all men as understood by Moses in Numbers XVI. 29 *v.*—"but the gift of God is *eternal life* thro' Jesus Christ our Lord." And in Eph. II. 8 *v.* "For by grace are ye saved *thro' faith*; and that not of yourselves, it is the *gift* of God." And so St. Peter I. Epistle, chapter V. 10 *v.* "hath called us unto His *eternal* glory by Jesus Christ, and II Epistle chapter I. 11 *v.* "For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you *abundantly* into the *everlasting* Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" and so St. John I. Epistle chapter V. 11 *v.* "and this is the record, that God hath *given to us eternal life*, and *this life* is in His Son;" and St. James, chapter V. 19 and 20 *v.*, and St. Jude 21 *v.* "Keep yourselves in the name of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto *eternal life*."

That Adam was not created *immortal* is evident from Gen. II. 17 *v.* "for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die;" he was then liable to death, and the breath of life breathed into him, 7 *v.*, was not immortality, but as St. Paul says, II. Timothy I. 10 *v.* "but is *now* made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, *who hath abolished death*, and hath brought *life and immortality* to light thro' the gospel." If our Lord and His Apostles thus taught, and the great Apostle could say as he was *finishing his course*: "This is a faithful saying and worthy of *all* acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world *to save* sinners, of whom *I am chief*;" what possible good is to be obtained by any modern Churches driving men to despair and hatred of God by preaching that Hell and eternal damnation are the lights of the glorious gospel of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? Now as to misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the Scripture, I beg to send you a few notes I had made in reading Gibbon's famous 15th chapter over again. Of the Jews he says "the sullen obstinacy with which they maintained their peculiar rites and *unsocial manners* seemed to mark them out a *distinct species of men*, who boldly professed or who faintly disguised their implacable hatred to the rest of the human kind," and as "usual with him, in a note, after quoting from Juvenal," he adds, "the letter of this law is not to be found in the present volume of Moses." This Dean Milman corrects by a reference to Duet. X. 18 and 19 *v.* but it is totally at variance with Leviticus XIX. 18 *v.* "but thou shall love thy neighbour as thyself: I am the Lord" and Numbers Ch. XV. 16 *v.*—"*one Law and one manner* shall be for "you, and for *the stranger* that sojourneth with you," and how this ought to have been interpreted by their teachers our Saviour explains in Luke X. 36 and 37 *v.* According to Gibbon, Christ literally taught the near approach of the end of the world, but he evidently tried to lead men away from the idea *they* entertained on this subject, as in John XXI. 22 *v.* and Acts Ch. 1, 6, 7, *v.* he warned them to be sober and to watch, for this knowledge would not be given to them, and because men would not believe, Christianity is to blame!

Again "The use of marriage was permitted to his *fallen posterity* as a *necessary* expedient to continue the human species &c.," which is not only limiting the powers of an Almighty Creator, but is directly opposed to the Bible account in Gen. I, 27 & 28 *v.* and II. 25 *v.*, and as expounded by our Saviour in Matth: XIX. 4-6 *v.* Gibbon has only one idea in regard to the works of the flesh, and that the grossest possible. Of the *fruits* of the spirit as contrasted with them by St. Paul in Gal. V. 19—21 *v.* he apparently knows nothing—with him gross intemperance amongst the savage Germans allows of the most chivalrous conduct towards women and the greatest chastity; but as soon as any savages become Christians intemperance produces effects which cannot be mentioned. He has ignored the introduction of Bishops into the Church as described by St. Paul in 1 Tim; III. 1*v* and Titus 1.7 *v*, and the purpose of this institution, but any failings of the Bishops in *after* times he seizes upon as the *fruits* of Christianity.

Gibbon says "and it was *always* by slow and painful gradations that the sinner, the heretic, or the apostate was readmitted into the bosom of the Church"—how different to the teaching of the Bible in Luke XXII. 61 *v.* & 62 *v*, John VIII. 11 *v.* Mark XVI. 7 *v.* and 2 Cor. II. 6 and 7*v.*, but this he describes as the constant practice of the Christians, and apparently sanctioned by their religion.

Again he says, "sometimes we might imagine that we were "listening to the voice of Moses when *he commanded* the earth to "open, &c." which is as directly opposite to scripture teaching as it can well be, for in Numbers XVI. 28 *v.*, we read "and Moses said, "Hereby ye shall know that the Lord has sent me to do all these "works; *for I have not done them of mine own mind*" and in verse "30. But if the Lord *make a new thing* and the earth open her "mouth &c.," and in chapter XX. 10 *v.*, on the *first* occasion in which Moses and Aaron presumed to say to the children of Israel., "Hear now, ye rebels; *must we* fetch you water out of this rock?" the sentence was passed on them that they should not lead that people into the promised land, which is a very different account from what Gibbon gives, who appears to think Moses was like one of our modern Popes, always loudly proclaiming his own infallibility, and not what the Bible describes him to have been "very meek, above all *men* which were upon the face of the earth."

Gibbon declares his intention to be to make "a candid but *rational* inquiry into the progress and *establishment* of Christianity," but of this latter purpose he soon takes leave, and ignores altogether the teaching of Christ and His apostles. Of the former he makes all the use he can.

It would not be difficult to show that his XVI chapter is equally prejudiced, and that the persecution of the Christians was an act wholly opposed to the ordinary feelings of mankind in general, for Pilate wished to let our Saviour go, and could find no cause of death in Him. Gallio cared for none of those things, or the town clerk

of Ephesus, or Claudius Lysius or Festus, but when "it was *expedient*," for those in authority, that some men should die, a sect like this were certain to be marked, and therefore there is no such great improbability in the matter as he insinuates; but this chapter of his should always be read with his XXIII., in which he describes "the vanity and superstition," which led Julian to persecute the Christians, and if his favorite hero could do this, why should not others *in his position* have done the same for expediency?

A. B.

THE NEW ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your article on the new assessment in Bombay, in the *Friend* of the 25th ultimo, affords an opportunity of making some remarks on the whole land Revenue system of India, of which I would gladly avail myself with your permission, and considering the importance of the subject, I feel certain you will not think I am intruding too much on your space, however much I may differ in opinion from you on the matter.

You say "the assessment which the land will bear depends largely upon *the prices* of the common food staples of the country," &c. In other words, the *products* of the land should be assessed according to prices as they prevail, which I submit is simply ignoring the whole theory of rents from land, and levying a tax on the industry of the agricultural classes and the food supply of the whole community, and this I cannot but think is the fundamental mistake we have made all through our land revenue administration.

In any condition of society, if the demand for agricultural products is such that only land of the class A, yielding 100, can be cultivated at the ordinary rates of profit for the capital employed on it, no other class of land will be taken up, and there can be no such thing as rent. To assess such land, never mind how lightly is simply to tax the industrial resources of the agricultural classes, and to raise the price of food to the whole community, and by increasing the cost of labor diminish profits all round in a country like India. If the assessment is also made to vary with every rise or fall in prices, every opportunity is afforded to the landholder, to exact as much as possible from the ryots in good years, and leave them to their own resources in bad seasons, a state of affairs we are becoming pretty familiar with. On the other hand, had we attended to the principles on which the theory of rent is based, every advance made by the society *must* have increased the revenue from the land, without its being a burden to any one. In the case above given, suppose a rise of prices to occur so that the class of land B. yielding 90 can be cultivated at the ordinary rates of profits to capital, the land A could then pay a rent of 10 and the cultivators of both classes, of land would obtain equal profits *without* any increase of price in the food supply, to cover the expenses of taxation, so that labor would then be as cheap as possible. Similarly if the classes of land C. D. E. &c., came into cultivation, yielding products of 80, 70, 60 &c. Under the same conditions of society we should have as below :—

A	B	C				
100	90	80	aggregate of products =			270
20	10	0		,,	Rents ...	30 or 1/9
A	B	C	D,			
100	90	80	70	,,	products ...	340
30	20	10	0	,,	Rents ...	60 or 1/6 nearly.
A	B	C	D	E,		
100	90	80	70	60 ,,	products ...	400
40	30	20	10	0 ,,	Rents ...	100 or ¼

And so on. Rents having increased from 1-19 or 5 per cent. to 11 per cent, 16 per cent, and 25 per cent, at every rise of price, or improvement in the means of cultivation and the profits to the cultivators increasing in the same proportion, no one is burdened, the land yielding a fair return to all classes employing capital in it, *and the rent*, as a mere instrument of production. This shews how wrong the principles are on which we have been assessing the land and so crippling the industry of all classes by enhancing the prices of food and the necessaries of life and making the *cost* of labour more and more expensive and less efficient.

Now omitting the consideration of lands possessing an exceptional value and commanding monopoly prices for their products, there are but two elements of rent, *viz.* fertility of soils and facilities of access to markets. As Mr. Mill observes, the very term "inferior lands" implies their deficiency in one or other of these respects. It is impossible in any other way to extend cultivation profitably but to omit these elements altogether; and to tax the products of any land cultivated—even when only supplying the bare necessaries of life—is perhaps as suicidal a policy as it is possible to adopt, and fully explains why the agriculture of India has been for ages in so backward and depressed a condition. And the sooner such a system is abandoned the more rapid will be the recovery of the country, but in how many of our numerous systems for collecting the land revenue in India have these fundamental principles been attended to? Have we not gone on taxing *the products* of the land till we had thrown it out of cultivation, and then had to make reductions to restore this, instead of making the land yield a rent and leaving the cultivators to enjoy in full the fruits of their industry? Had we expended 1-100th part of the time, labour and thought on making good roads, canals, and other irrigation works that has been wasted in adopting and writing up systems for collecting the land revenue—a most crude unscientific economic idea at least and only adopted to a very backward ignorant condition of Society—India would now be as well able to support railways as England, instead of complaining, *after* these works have been constructed, that there are no feeders to them, that they do not pay, and are increasing the debt and the Budget deficits year by year. But like boys and girls we fancy we can begin where our fathers and mothers left off, as if the land had never been cursed for our sakes, and we could obtain its fruits otherwise than by the sweat of the brow. Of course in advocating the taking of rent from land as laid down by all the English economists from Adam Smith to the present time, I assume there is perfect security of tenure, as they did. No cottier, zemindary or other system for fleecing the cultivators of every shilling and telling them to provide stock and labor to continue the process as long as possible, for the sake of a big landed aristocracy.

The subject is of such vast importance, the interests at stake so enormous with the rapidly increasing population in India, that I trust you will excuse the length of this letter; as you justly remark in the article above referred to, that the fall in the value of silver (money) will cause a very important rise in prices and of course of food. And what prospect does this hold out to the laboring classes of India *now* only existing from hand to mouth, diminishing yearly the wage fund of the country as no means are being adopted to enable stock to accumulate or to promote the growth of the country's principle industry? No rise of prices *only* can be of any benefit to the laboring classes, unless the products of the land are secured against destruction from the vicissitudes of seasons, and can be sent profitably to markets. The losses which the cultivators meet with, by the present arrangements, of assessing the land products at *fixed rates* for so many years or in perpetuity, must fall on the wage fund of the country, and a rise of prices of food means starvation to the laboring agricultural population as there is no other industry to which they can apply themselves. Railways can of course afford relief by carrying grain to threatened districts at the expense of the State; but is that any reason why the land should not be improved and made to pay full rents? The products of any large agricultural country, possessing no large town populations employed in trades, manufactures or professions, can only be profitably disposed of in the markets of the world; but as these surplus products are always raw and of great bulk and very perishable, they require to be carried at the cheapest possible rates to secure the greatest value; but by taxing these, and not affording cheap transport, we are simply burdening the land more and more, and leaving the laboring classes to mere chance for existence with the certainty of having to relieve them at the expense of the State each time a famine occurs. This fact cannot be much longer overlooked by the Government. It is only necessary to enquire into the average rate of wage of a cooly for a year and the average prices of food in any district to find that any rise of prices almost in the latter will so completely swamp the average wages that the population must be starving even if famine does not occur. The experience of England has shown us that high prices of food does not mean high wages but an abundant supply of food at the cheapest possible rates does mean better wages and greatly enhanced rents from land and conservative landholders when in power, as at present, *do not* advocate the abolition of Free Trade. Why then should we in India persist in adopting crude native ideas in the administration of the land revenue on principles which have been long ago exploded in all advancing civilized countries? It is perfectly clear that by assessing the products of the land according to prices we introduce a great element of uncertainty as to the charges the cultivators may have to pay, and so neutralize the effects of peace and good order established by the British Government. If the assessment is so much for a term of years, it is at best a hap-hazard arrangement; and if in perpetuity it is a positive injustice to the community to whom the land belongs and a breach of trust. If the cultivating classes do not know how much or what they may have to pay and have no means of access to the best markets *at all times*, at the cheapest possible rates, they must of necessity reduce wages to a minimum and only cultivate such lands as will afford them a profit: hence the laboring classes can only earn the most scanty subsistence and are liable to lose this even at any time. And can such a state of affairs be considered, satisfactory amongst apopulation of some 200 millions nine-tenth of whom belong to this class.

A. B.

THE WEEK.

MR. DAVID COWIE has once more been nominated a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council,—an appointment viewed with great satisfaction by all classes of the community.

THE Sky Races at Barrackpore, which were prevented last Saturday by the heavy rain, will come off this afternoon, barring a similar accident, and are likely to be at all events amusing.

THE Assistant Harbour Master, who was in charge of the *British Viceroy*, when she sank just as she was going into her moorings a few weeks ago, has been dismissed from his appointment, and no one who has read the particulars can doubt the justice of the sentence.

IT is said by some of the English papers that among our other distinguished visitors this year will be Miss Thompson, painter of the "Roll Call." What a chance for Colonel Walton and his braves, or better still for Major Sterndale as Commandant of the Cavalry. His grey arab may yet become immortal, as well she deserves to be.

IT is telegraphed from London that Mr. Wade announces having obtained the necessary gurantees from the Chinese Government, and that Mr. Grosvenor, second Secretary, proceeds to Yunnan. If by guarantees, promises and assurances are meant, the result will be waited for with interest, if not with anxiety, at all events with anxiety for Mr. Grosvenor.

SOME comment has been made on recent sentences by our local Police Magistrates on brutes in human form who have been making vile assaults on women, and who have received sentences ludicrously nominal. The Penal Code of this country is fiercely severe on much milder crimes of similar nature; and if the sentences commented upon are really all that could be awarded, the sooner the law is looked into the better. The matter is certainly one that demands investigation in either case.

THE Viceroy has left Simla, gradually journeying towards Bombay, and Sir Henry Norman acts as President of the Council. The Duke of Buckingham sailed on the 16th for Madras, and the papers of that presidency complain that he has economically shipped a supply of tinned provisions to be ready on his arrival, instead of purchasing in the local shops. It is to be hoped he has secured a reliable man as A.D.C., for the supervision of such commodities has led to misery and heart-burning in India before now.

THE holidays are over at last, and the numbers of bronzed faces seen all about show to what good effect the rapid means of locomotion now available have been put. A trip to Europe could not have made a greater change in the activity, or imparted a greater degree of rubicundity to the countenances of, our hardworking citizens, than their fortnight's run to the hills has done. And yet the accounts of up-country correspondents speak of nothing but balls and amateur theatricals, the natural results of which are pallor and fatigue, but the tourists may have adopted means of getting the better of all that; and if so, they have been successful.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written and said, on high authority too, about the salubrity of this climate for Europeans under proper precautions, there can be no doubt that in the army at least the waste of men keeps very serious; and it is remarkable that when cholera appears at a station, the military get the worst of it. Their comparatively idle life probably accounts for this, but that is an incident of their profession that cannot well be avoided; it is therefore very satisfactory to hear that Government have a plan under consideration to establish small depôts all along the Himalaya ranges, to which men may be sent in turn, either to recover from indifferent health, or to retain the good health they have.

IT is very nice to hear that our lively neighbours in Pondicherry are about to receive a Governor more to the national taste than he who has borne rule over them for some years past. The latter seems to have taken a gloomy view of things, but now dancing, singing, and *eau sucré* are likely to begin to reign again, and when next poojahs arrive, a trip to that colony may be the most pleasant one to take, seeing that midnight garden concerts seem still unattainable here. Chandernagore appears to have been dull this year during the holidays—quite an exception—and many of the Calcutta youths have been feeling sadly disappointed that a projected *tumasha* of boat-racing, concerts, and dancing, fell through from some cause or other. There is some reason to suppose that a principal cause was the fear that Calcutta young gentlemen might not comfort themselves with discretion; perhaps not a groundless fear.

ONE of the most sensible petitions, and one of the strongest reflections upon the unreasoning latitudinarianism of the newest improved system of education in India, is a petition presented the other day to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Dacca Philanthropic Society, presumably chiefly Mussulmans, praying Government to introduce the teaching of morality in all its educational institutions. The arguments used are very clearly put, and of great weight, and the petitioners state what has long been evident to others besides themselves, that "they themselves, with the rest of native society, are beginning to suffer from the consequences of the neglect of moral training among the educated native youths of Bengal." What a reflection on a so-called Christian and civilized Government. Instead of the wholesale destruction of religious principle, of every description, which has characterized the latest attempt at fairness between all castes and sects, how much more wise and statesman like would it have been to take hold of and work the principles of true morality and religion which underlie all systems, at least all systems which find place in this country. But the reply is very discouraging, and steers clear of the request. It is thought there can be no use of *teaching* morality, if breaches of morality cannot be punished. That being the case, why hold missionary meetings in the drawing-room at Belvedere, and get covered with glory for so doing?

NOW that the Prince of Wales is actually outward bound, the press of the whole continent of India, Calcutta excepted, can treat of scarcely a thing but the Royal Visit; and it is almost painful to take up a paper published outside the Mahratta ditch. In loyalty, and in a desire to do all honor to the illustrious visitor, Calcutta is behind no place, but elsewhere loyalty is degenerating into a sort of maudlin Jenkinism. Here we don't seem to have got beyond the white-washing stage yet; but then, to be sure, we are the capital, and always presentable. It is much to be feared the Prince will ere long have occasion to pray to be saved from his friends. Some of the native press have been pointing out the dangers he runs from fever, cholera, and even from more preventible misfortunes; but if all the entertainments laid out for him have to be gone through, he is likely to leave the country a broken-down man. Why cannot he be allowed to see the country as it is, and to enjoy what of enjoyment it can provide? Durbars for Rajahs and other great people, natives of the country, are perhaps necessary, but balls, fire-works, and foundation-stones, are no novelty to him, and can scarcely fail to be boring. The amount of work proposed to be put upon him seems already to be alarming the conductors of the expedition, and latest telegrams from home point to a desire for a restriction of the overabundant loyalty that is being shown. It is wonderful that none of the enthusiasts, in Madras especially, have taken means to get up a great fire, to give employment to the engines that are coming.

THE theatres continue to occupy the public mind largely, and while great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Lewis in their bad luck, it is still becoming more and more clear that the popular current is against them, and that the light amusement of the Corinthian is to carry the day this season. English's company are to appear in similar pieces in addition to regular play, and with so strong a contrary tide, and with the certain inability of Calcutta to maintain three companies, it is clearly Mr. Lewis's interest to try elsewhere. There is Bombay, for example, where a good theatre is a rarity, and where it would most likely be well supported, and where moreover Mr. Lewis's Company were well liked. The Corinthians have continued to draw very respectable houses, and the attraction of Miss May is becoming stronger and stronger. A great variety of pieces has been given this week, and all have been very well done indeed. Miss May's singing in Martha was, if possible, more exquisite than ever. Robin Adair must have thrilled every nerve in the house. The Lindsay Street Company opened on Wednesday, and had a full house, but were very unfortunate in the piece chosen for their *début*. It was very uninteresting, and many practiced habitues of theatres were seen sound asleep in different parts of the house. It is very evident, however, that the company are of quite a superior class; in fact, it was chiefly known faces that appeared on Wednesday, the ladies at all events, but the piece gave no scope for exhibition of the powers of any of the performers. One great drawback was the badness of the acoustic properties of the house, which are very bad, and will require to be improved at once. However soundly some of the audience slept during the play, they became open-eyed and open-mouthed enough when the ballet came on, and no wonder! It was something quite astonishing, and words would fail to describe it. If imported from an English stage, the Lord Chamberlain must be dead.

THE rising importance of the jute spinning trade here has been watched with interest by all who have the permanent welfare of the country at heart, and strong hopes have been entertained by those best qualified to judge, even all through the recent depression in the trade, that Bengal would prove in time to be the chief natural seat of that great industry. It is therefore pleasing to find those hopes being confirmed by the fears of the spinners at home, and the following extract from the Scotch letter of a Madras newspaper may be reproduced here, and read with interest by many:—

"The latest advices from Calcutta have helped to spread alarm amongst the jute lords. They speak of very large shipments of bags and sacks to Australia,—a trade once of great value to Dundee. The number of looms in Bengal is stated in a recent letter as 3,910, (being about one-third of the number in Dundee, which is roughly estimated at 10,000 looms) and the current production as equal to 66 millions of sacks per annum. Both actually and prospectively, the mills in India are improving, while a pall of dull trade and gloomy foreboding hangs over Dundee. In extent, and in wealth, in importance, and in public spirit, the

town has been advancing with rapid strides; and it will be a cruel fate, should a reverse come upon her, to stop all this progress, and reconvert its spreading suburbs in the unpeopled fields they represented only ten years ago.

The general condemnation with which the late tariff alterations were received have had their justice well supported by the announcement that Sir Louis Malet, the commercial member of the Secretary of State's Council, is coming out to confer with Government on the changes complained of. It is very remarkable that Lord Northbrook's Government, which was expected *par excellence* to be an intelligent Government for the mercantile and trading interests of the country, has evoked a storm of indignation whenever it has meddled with commercial or monetary affairs.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

THE unwonted ease in money just previous to the holidays has been quite maintained all through them, and up until now, and the public demand on the Bank of Bengal has, during the last four weeks, which include only a fortnight's working, decreased by upwards of a crore of rupees; the items of loans and discounts have fallen to a lower point than has been seen during the last fifteen months, and the private deposits stand at a high figure. The Bank's cash balances are strong, and have increased 25 lakhs since previous statement, and the Government balances have now contracted to an ordinary amount. The whole position, therefore, is much more decidedly than it was a month ago, in favor of an easy money market throughout the cold weather. In Bombay money is becoming more abundant, and the resources there are being augmented by steady though moderate shipments of silver from Europe. On this side we have chiefly the Council Bills to look to, but we are receiving nearly the whole of the issues, and this market is likely to prove able to manage the heavy export business of the next few months without being hurt by the pressure.

A very large business in English Exchange has been done since the beginning of the month, chiefly in purchases from the Banks. Still the rate has steadily risen, and closes for this mail at a rise of three quarters per cent. over what it was for the mail preceding the holidays; that refers to the six months' rate, short remittance had a similar rise, but has gone back since yesterday morning, when the telegraph announced that Council Bills in London had not followed the rising market here. During the holidays, telegraphic transfer was negotiated at from 1/9 3/4 up to 1/9 7/8. Early this week the rate remained strong at 1/9 7/8, but business has subsequently been done at 1/9 13/16 and 1/9 3/4. For to-day's Mail all the six months' sight purchases have been made at 1/10 5/16, and three months at 1/10 1/8 to 1/10 1/16. Credits and open paper have brought 1/10 3/8 to 1-10 7/16, documents for acceptance 1-10 1 1/2, and documents for payment 1/10 9/16. The closing quotations are—

Bank Bills	1*s.* 10 5/16	at 6 months' sight.
Credit Bills	1*s.* 10⅜	
Document Bills	1*s.* 10 9/16	

Present prices of Government paper are exactly what they were this day three weeks, but very considerable business has been done this week, in the four per cents., at a slight decline, *viz.*, 101-12. This clearance has stiffened the market, and with prospects of easy money, and with prices of paper at present comparatively low level, a steady, if not a rising, market may be expected. Present quotations are—

4 per cents.	101⅞
4½ per cents.	102¾
5½ per cents.	108

The business for the going China steamers has been mostly settled at 219 to 218¾ per hundred dollars for thirty days' bills, but there was a little done, exceptionally, at 218½ and at 219¼. The closing rate may be called 219.

In commercial affairs there is nothing very remarkable to mention. In Cotton Goods a healthy steady business is now going on, and up-country accounts are favorable for a continuance of a satisfactory trade. The amount of sales since the beginning of the month has now reached a very respectable figure, although the *Lukhi* day itself was rather disappointing. In exports the tendency has been rather towards curtailment of operations. Seeds are in much less demand, and Jute transactions during the holidays amounted to some 5,000 or 6,000 bales, at easier prices. This week there is next to nothing doing in it. There is not likely to be another Tea Sale until after the end of the month, by which time it is expected that from 20,000 to 25,000 chests will have arrived at market.

Nothing further has been made public regarding Government intentions towards the Presidency Banks, but the new Charters will most probably be laid before the Viceroy's Council soon after it assembles here. Their determination to sell out their shares in the open market, though so ungenerous and even so unjust to their co-shareholders who invested in the Bank with quite a different understanding, is apparently a fixed and settled thing; and whether so or not, the matter has now been so fully discussed, and with such a striking uniformity of opinion, that it is needless to say anything more about it here. But if the shares are to be sold, it is very desirable to have that done in the way most likely to create the least amount of injury to the stock generally, and most likely to bring the best price to Government. A gradual supplying of the market, as proposed, would keep the shares very much depressed all the time the operation was in progress; it is always so when it is known that a large number of shares of any kind have to come on the market sooner or later: buyers stand clear, and prices droop. A better plan, we think, would be for Government to call for tenders, in the same way as is done when a loan is issued. The hope of getting in at a little below current market rates would likely tempt many people to apply for small lots, and the whole depressing weight would thus be removed from the market, before it had time, by its slow wearing action, to bring about a much lower range of value.

This depressing influence has been steadily working on Bank of Bengal shares, which stood at Rs. 1,420 a little over three weeks ago; and just before the announcement of Government, they are now 1,340 sellers, buyers standing aloof, and very little business doing in them. Although the National Bank's report is so favorable, showing a profit rate of 10 per cent. per annum, one-half of which only has been divided, the shares are not much run upon, but the share market altogether is so flat and lifeless, that the fact need create no surprise. Since the re-opening of business generally, the share market is about as neglected as if the holidays still continued. Any little enquiry there is goes on spinning mill scrip. The following are the principal of the few sales carried through:—

Bank of Bengal, 1,350, 1,340.
National Bank, 109, ½, 10, ½, 110.
India General Steam, 375, 380.
Singell Tea, 98, 9, 100, 102.
Bengal Coal, 1,375.
Equitable Coal, 225, 227½.
Barnagore Jute, 97, 98.
Howrah Jute, 75.
Budge Budge Jute, par.
Seebpore Jute, 76, 75.
Bowreah Cotton, 98, 96.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam makes his tour on the Sylhet side in November and December.

WE understand that it will take two years more to complete the splendid carriage road from Shillong to Gowhatti.

MR. MANGLES leaves Darjeeling for Calcutta on the 3rd proximo. The Bengal Secretariat Office will follow on the 5th.

WE hear on reliable authority that a marriage was solemnized the other day at the court of the Deputy Commissioner, Shillong, between a military officer belonging to the 44th Bengal Infantry and a Khassi woman. This bids fair for the Khassi ladies about the Assam capital.

IT is reported that Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., Director-General of Telegraphs in India, who is at present on leave in England, is to confer with the Board of Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company as to the terms on which the Government wires are to be leased by the Company after the telegraph line of the railway has been transferred to Government.

NORTHERN INDIA.

RUPEES 45,000 have, we hear, been subscribed by the native community of Lahore for the purpose of giving a grand *feté* to the Prince of Wales.

THE late Sir Man Singh's estates in Oudh have long formed the subject of a heavy litigation. Lal Terloki Nath Singh is now declared his rightful heir.

IT is proposed to hold a fair at Lahore during the Prince of Wales's stay. An attempt will be made to exhibit the different products of the province.

THE piers for the Railway Bridge across the Jhelum are completed, and those across the Chenab are very nearly so. It is hoped that the Railway over both bridges will be opened by the Prince of Wales.

MR. PETER BRUFF, late Locomotive Superintendent of the Rajpootana State Railway, is to be the Deputy Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and not an Engineer from the East Indian Railway.

WE hear great discontent expressed at the extraordinary course adopted by the Principal of the Roorkee College in sending the examination papers to the Head Masters of favored colleges instead of to some disinterested examiner.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Putiala has bestowed a liberal gift, Rs. 10,000, on the Anglo-Mahomedan College. The money, we understand, is specially intended for secular purposes. A meeting will very shortly be held at Alligurh to complete the scheme of study to be adopted for the various branches of the college.

THE *Tufah-i-Kashmir* mentions that preparations on a grand scale are being made for the reception of the Prince of Wales at Jummoo. A special house is being constructed for His Royal Highness' accommodation. A large quantity of valuable shawls of rare texture and design, and valued at about Rs. 10,000 each, have been ordered. In addition to these presents, it is stated that a valuable sword set with precious stones and valued at Rs. 40,000, and a handsome gold chair and some tables inlaid with the same metal, are being constructed. It appears that some three lakhs of rupees have been set apart for these presents. Amongst the other preparations which are being made, we are informed that the Maharajah has ordered the metalling of the road between Sealkote and Jummoo. The Maharajah's troops are also all to be equipped with new uniform and accoutrements. A lakh of rupees have been set apart for fireworks and illuminations. It will be seen that no expense will be spared in giving the Heir-Apparent a right royal welcome.

IT was hoped that the Prince of Wales would enter Lucknow accompanied by a grand elephant procession. But it is feared, we see, that there will not be a sufficient number of animals procurable of a stamp suitable for the occasion. On the day of arrival, the 6th of January, H. R. H. will lay the foundation-stone of the monument that is to be erected, at the personal expense of the Viceroy, in testimony of the loyalty of that portion of the native army who fought and fell, shoulder to shoulder with their European comrades, in defence of the Residency. The same afternoon the Prince of Wales will receive the members of the ex-Royal Family and the principal Oudh Chiefs and native gentlemen. And afterwards there will be a *levee* at which the chief Civil and Military Officers of the Province will be presented to His Royal Highness. On the 7th the Talukdar's *fete* comes off at the Kaiserbagh, and early on the 8th the Prince proceeds to Unao for some shooting, returning to Lucknow the same day. On Monday H. R. H. will in all likelihood leave for Cawnpore *en route* to the Upper Provinces. Such with slight alterations will, we believe, be the Lucknow programme.

A SOMEWHAT serious dacoity occurred not many nights ago in a village on the Seetapore road, the principals in the affair being half a dozen well-known dangerous characters whom the police have been long in quest of. On this occasion they entered the house of one Bhagoo, a *Bunniah*, and it is supposed that access was facilitated by means of a window which was found open. The motive was of course plunder, but no property was lost, owing to the Police having got wind of the intended attempt, and arrangements were made for the reception of the gang. The Assistant City Superintendent proceeded to the spot at the head of a dozen constables a little before midnight, in anticipation of the arrival of the men, who were permitted to make good their entry unmolested, and as the work of stowing away *loot* at once commenced, the Police were enabled to surprise them in *flagrante delicto*. The robbers, all armed with heavy bludgeons, charged the police in a body, and as the constables were previously warned not to use their swords, they at first got considerably the worst of it. One man only was captured on the spot. Pursuit was made after the other miscreants, which resulted in two more being caught on their way home.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that the Hubshee, the ruler of Jinjeera, is to be at Bombay during the visit of the Prince of Wales. He will be accompanied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Larcom, the Political Resident.

THE Postmaster-General of Bombay is about to take twenty months' leave, and Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S., Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue Department, is to officiate for him.

THE chief native constable of Anund, who was charged with bribery, was convicted by Mr. Wilson, full-power magistrate of Kaira, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

HOLKAR does not proceed to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, but will, with his sons, brother, and minister, and a large retinue, leave for Calcutta early in December, after welcoming Lord Northbrook next month in his capital.

A POONA paper says :—"An extraordinary rumour is prevalent in the city that on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to Madras, His Royal Highness will pay a visit to the Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, and that he, the ex-Gaekwar, will be restored to his *gadee*."

THERE seems to be no doubt that the very heavy and continuous rain and floods which occurred in Oodeypore and the neighbouring countries were in part the causes of the recent flood at Ahmedabad. It was only, we hear, by great exertions that the dams of the Great Lake at Oodeypore were saved.

WE hear that the Maharajahs of Oodeypore, Jodhpore, and Jeypore, are making preparations to do all honor to the Viceroy when he visits their capitals during his rapid journey through Rajpootana. Lord Northbrook will be the first Viceroy or Governor-General who has ever been seen at Jodhpore or Oodeypore.

THE *India Portugueza*, of the 9th instant, says that from a letter received by that journal it appears that His Excellency the Governor of Goa intends coming to Bombay to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He will remain in Bombay to take back with him to Goa his wife and daughter, who are expected to arrive shortly from Portugal.

DURING last month the notorious Allarukia Peerbhoy, whose name is known in connection with the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, was sentenced by Mr. Nairne, full-power magistrate of Tanna, to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge of cheating Mr. S. A. Johnson. On the above conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the Sessions Court. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused by the lower Court.

HIS HIGHNESS THE CHIEF OF SANGLEE, in the Southern Mahratta country, has prepared a gold flower-pot, set with precious stones, for presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Highness the Chief of Jumkhundee has a pair of gold bangles set with diamonds, and a valuable coffee-pot, with several other articles, of pearls. His Highness the Chief of Ramdoorgh will present a walking-stick specially made for His Royal Highness, and a gold flower-plate, both of which are also set with precious stones, while His Highness the Chief of Moodhole will present several valuable country-made ornaments.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says "it is finally arranged that the Nizam will leave Hyderabad by special train at 8 A. M. on Monday, the 1st proximo. H.H. will be due at Goolburga the same evening at 6 P. M., and will leave again at 8 A. M. the next morning for Poona, arriving in Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd idem. Eleven special trains will convey H. H.'s suite, guards, horses, and carriages, from Hyderabad, and will commence to run next week. His escort will consist of 200 infantry and 100 sowars, who, with their horses, will proceed to Bombay by rail. Transit for 4,000 is indented for by the Nizam's Government, exclusive of a large number of people expected to travel on their own account."

A CASE somewhat similar to Regina *vs.* Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Ragoba has for some time been going on before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Some six persons seem to have entered into a conspiracy to get rid of the Rajah of Rajana [in Kattywar], the means employed being of course *ilum*; but, before the plot was ripe, the culprits were apprehended. The preliminary enquiry took place before the Magistrate of Veerumgaum, and resulted in the prisoners being duly committed to the Court of Sessions in Ahmedabad. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Kharshadjee Nusserwanjee Wadia represent the Raja of Rajana, and Mr. Branson, assisted by Mr. Oomedlal Ruttonlal, pleader, conducts the defence.

IN recognition of the invaluable services rendered by him in procuring documentary evidence proving the right of the present Gaekwar of Baroda to the throne, Mr. Henry Prescott, Inspector of Police at Nassick, has been raised to the grade of Superintendent, and will be gazetted shortly in charge of the Punch Mahals district. In their resolution forwarding Rs. 400 as presents from Her Highness the Maharanee Jumnabhai and the Gaekwar, the Government of India have recorded their high sense of approbation of all Mr. Prescott did. To the last, while at Baroda, Mr. Prescott refused the acceptance of the present, although pressed hard by Sir Richard Meade to do so (Sir Richard promising to obtain the Viceroy's consent by telegraph), but coming with a resolution of Government he could not of course refuse it.

MADRAS.

MR. LOGAN, Collector of Malabar, was recently telegraphed for by Government, it is supposed in order to give his opinion on the question of the annexation of South East Wynaad to the Neilgherries. We understand that the petition has been discussed in Council, the discussion being favourable to the petitioners.

WE learn that the Chief of Pallitana has been requested by Captain Hunter, under instructions from the Political Agent, to remove the police guards that were placed on the Satroonja Hills, in connection with the present dispute about the temples belonging to the Sharwak community there, and that the Thakoor has complied with the requisition.

THE report that the Prince of Wales will visit Hyderabad is contradicted on "most reliable authority" by the *Deccan Times*. A communication from the Viceroy has, it seems, been received by Mr. Saunders, the Resident, stating that it is now too late in the day to make fresh propositions concerning His Royal Highness' tour in India. The preparations that were being made by the Nizam will therefore have to be discontinued.

HIS Grace the Duke of Buckingham has obtained the permission of the Home Government to remain an extra month or two on the Hills annually, should he feel inclined, more than it has hitherto been the custom to do. This may be mere *gup*, but we know that sundry houses have been secured by members of the staff, for residences and offices, from the 1st April next. If what we hear be true, our Madras contemporaries will doubtless belabour His Grace unmercifully, though we hardly fancy the Duke will be convinced that the enervating sultriness of Madras is more

suitable for gubernatorial duties than the bracing climate of Ootacamund.

WE are glad to state that the Kudakadavu Bridge was opened for traffic on the 8th instant by the District Engineer in person. This bridge spans the broad and deep tidal backwater on the eleventh mile from the Cannanore Fort on the road to Tellicherry. The spot has earned some notoriety for the difficulty and delay caused to travellers ever since the old bridge was washed away some years ago. The new bridge consists of twenty-three bays or spans, 22 feet 10 inches each. The total length of the bridge between abutments is 5,251-6 feet, and the clear width of roadway is 14 feet. It is composed of wrought-iron plate girders, 18 inches deep, resting on 44 wrought-iron screw piles 4 inches in diameter, which are screwed firmly into the bed of the so-called river. The transverse beams or joists are 7 by 4 inches wrought-iron rolled beams, 3 feet 9 inches apart, which support Mallet's patent buckled wrought-iron road way plates, and these are covered with asphalte and road metal to a depth of 6 inches. The hand rail is composed of cast-iron standards 3 feet 9 inches apart, in which are fixed wrought-iron tubes and bars forming a strong but neat and light handrail. The centre piles have a rise of 4 feet 6 inches from abutments, giving to the whole bridge a very light and pleasing appearance.

CEYLON.

THE Colombo Chamber of Commerce have issued the returns of coffee shipments in the season 1874-75. The total export is short of the million by 32,300 cwt; plantation coffee has been exported to the extent of 135,000 cwts. above the average of the past four years, while native exports last season were 11,000 cwt., below the average. The total of plantation coffee shipped between 1872 and 1875 was 2,843,226 cwt., giving an average annual shipment of 710,806 cwt. The quantity of native coffee shipped in the five years was 497,080 cwt., giving an average of 124,270 cwt. or a total average of 835,076 cwt.

THE Woes of the Wallahs of the Indian Civil Service must seem enviable to the Civil Servants of Ceylon, who have to exist on a miserable pittance. So poor are they that few of them have felt justified in subscribing to the Prince of Wales's Reception Fund. One of them, writing to a Ceylon paper, says "the Ceylon Civil Service yields to no class in the colony in loyalty, and that their means will not allow them to give the same expression to it as other sections of the community, reflects rather upon the generosity of the Crown than on the liberality of its servants. It is well known that the salaries of Junior Civil Servants are wretchedly insufficient, and that it is all that many of us can do to make ends meet, and if we are to be just before we are generous, I do not see that we are called upon to subscribe to the Prince of Wales' Fund."

THE *Ceylon Times* says that the irrigation works which have been undertaken in Ouvah are proving a success. The lands watered from the Horamboraweva tank have been taken up, and are now paying assessment. The Kudaweva tank was complete at the close of last year, and is irrigating three ranges of paddy fields. The Assistant Government Agent tells our contemporary that, encouraged by the success of the Horamboraweva, a large land-owner in Soranatota Korale has made application for a loan under the Governor's scheme for the irrigation of his lands from the Badulla Oya, and another native, a resident of Alutnuwara, has applied for one hundred acres of land irrigable from the Hepola Oya near Bubule. Both of those applications are under consideration, and Mr. Sharpe hopes that they will be followed by others in various parts of the country, so that Uva may secure a fair share of the annual votes for irrigation.

BURMAH.

THE floods at Thayetmyo, which are subsiding, have left large accumulations of sand behind them, so that the navigation has been rendered extremely difficult; and there are fears that steamers will not be able to anchor near the town when the river falls to its lower level.

IN a report upon certain prize articles exhibited at the Shwegyeen District Agricultural Show, and sent by the Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Agri-Horticultural Society, we note that special mention is made of a parcel of *gutta percha*, which is described as an excellent sample, and which has been sent to England for report. The Deputy Commissioner, in reply to a communication asking for specimens of the dried leaves, flowers, &c., of the tree which yielded this product, said that the sample was brought from Beeling (a distant sub-division of his district) and that some time must elapse before the Society's request could be complied with. He gave the Burman name of the tree, however, as *taline-no-tsee*; and added that the Karens drank the milk, which they considered as good as cow's milk. Local enquiries have elicited the fact that the *taline-no-tsee* fruit, when in season, is for sale in the Rangoon bazaars. This goes to show that the tree may be met with about the Rangoon jungles, and has hitherto been unnoticed, save for the fruit it yields. Four samples of India-rubber, consisting of the cake specimens, which are the best, have also been sent to England for valuation and report. On the spot they were considered very fair and good, and their local market value has immensely increased. The creeper producing the caoutchouc is spread over all the jungles in the province, and, if carefully looked after, will render us independent of Upper Burmah, on which we have hitherto been dependent for a supply.

ASIA.

JAPAN has abandoned the idea of making a treaty with Siam.

THE Foochow-Amoy telegraph is said to be making rapid progress.

AN important proclamation has been posted at Foochow by the authorities, stating clearly the toleration accorded to Christianity under the treaties.

SIRDAR AYOOB KHAN is still at Meshed, where his principal occupation appears to be addressing remonstrances to the Shah regarding the inadequacy of the sum assigned for his support. Ameer Shere Ali Khan was recently sounded by the Persian Commander-in-Chief at Meshed as to the possibility of Ayoob's return to Cabul; but the Ameer was inexorable. "His flight," he said, "was not good in the beginning; now there is no use in his return."

IT is said that the Government of Persia now declares itself dissatisfied with the Convention drawn up in 1873 by Raschid Pasha, and then agreed to by the Persian Minister as the basis of the Commercial and Judicial Treaty, for the negotiation of which it was the object of the Shah's visit to Constantinople to prepare the way. Events have, it seems, re-awakened in the Shah's mind a desire which he entertained two and-a-half years ago, *viz.*, that Persia should be placed on an identical footing with the Western Powers in all points, commercial, political, and judicial, which are covered by the capitulations.

MILITARY.

WE believe that on or about the 28th of November Lady Napier leaves Simla with Lord Napier, homeward bound.

THE consent of Government, obtained through the Commander-in-Chief, will in future be necessary to the transfer of any house, building, or property, situated within cantonments, to a native, should its value exceed Rs. 5,000.

DURING the regimental sports held at Thayetmyo on the 27th ultimo, one of the competitors in the "Picking-up-stones" race fainted at the finish; he was at once taken to the hospital, where he expired almost immediately. The sports were therefore postponed for a couple of days.

REVISED Tables of camp equipage, carriage, and establishments, authorised for the native army of the Bengal Presidency on both ordinary movements and field service, have been approved of by the Government of India, and are published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

IN connection with the importance of railway transport to the military strength of India, the Commander-in-Chief has called the attention of Government to the desirableness of having all railway vehicles so designed that they may be applicable for military purposes as well as for ordinary traffic.

GOVERNMENT has ruled that the staff pay drawn by an officer officiating in a regimental staff appointment, who may be a candidate for civil employ, should be continued to him from the date of quitting his regiment to the date on which he passes the preliminary examination, as such absence can only be looked on as *absence on temporary duty*, during which the absentee's *regimental duties should be provided for regimentally.*

IT will interest the subscribers to the "Tombs Memorial Fund" to learn that the sum of £1,650 has been collected, of which Rs. 14,300 were contributed in India. The Indian and English committees, in accordance with Lady Tombs' wishes, have determined with these funds to establish a scholarship at the Royal Military Academy, and to erect a handsome and suitable tablet to the memory of the late Sir Henry Tombs in the Garrison Church at Woolwich.

THE following is the programme of the movements of H. M. Indian Troopships, and of the hired transports to be employed during the season 1875-6:—The *Euphrates* will arrive on her first trip at Bombay on the 1st November with the 14th Foot besides drafts, leaving on the 14th of the same month with the 36th Foot and time-expired men. On her second trip she will arrive on the 7th February with the 14th Hussars and drafts, returning on the 23rd with the 55th Foot for Aden, where she will embark the 2-25th for England; she will also take the 1-23rd R. A., besides time-expired men and invalids. The *Malabar* will reach Bombay on the 15th November with the 1-25th Foot and drafts, returning on the 28th with the 107th Foot and time-expired men. She will reach Bombay on her second trip on the 23rd February, with the headquarters and six batteries of the 21st R. A. and drafts, returning homewards on the 8th March, with the 76th Foot and invalids. The *Crocodile* will arrive on the 1st December with the 33rd Foot and drafts; taking home on the 15th of the same month the 18th Hussars and time-expired men. She returns to Bombay on the 8th March with the 2-16th Foot and drafts; returning on the 23rd with invalids. The *Jumna* will reach Bombay on the 17th December, bringing the 1-21st R. A. and drafts, and return on the 31st with the head-quarters, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 batteries of the 23rd Brigade, R. A., time-expired men and invalids. On her second voyage she will arrive on the 24th March, with drafts only, and take home, on the 7th April, invalids. The first hired transport will leave Bombay on the 15th or 20th January with time-expired men; the second will leave after the sailing of the last troopship, that is, in April, with invalids; and the third transport will leave Madras in March with invalids.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has signified his intention of bestowing the following prizes for rifle competition by the regiments of British Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British and Native Infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency.

The first will be a "carbine prize" for Royal Artillery and British Cavalry, and will consist of a sword, valued at £10. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier will be allowed to compete for this in the first course, five shots, distance 200 yards. Entrance one rupee. The twenty men of cavalry regiments and five men of artillery who made the best scores at this distance in each regiment or battery, will be considered as champions, and they alone will compete in the second stage, five rounds each, standing at two hundred, and five rounds each at 300 yards. The best shot to receive

the first money prize besides the sword. The whole of the entrances will be divided into money prizes for the rest of the champions.

The British Infantry will receive two prizes, the first to be a cup, value £70, and the second a watch, value £20. The first distance at which all will be allowed to compete will be 500 yards, five rounds, one rupee entrance. The twenty best shots of each regiment will then compete at 500 and 600 yards, five rounds each ; the highest aggregate score by twenty champions of any regiment or garrison battery to take the cup, and the individual who makes the best score in the second stage of the match will win the watch.

The Native Infantry prize will consist of a gold medal, accompanied by a purse of one hundred rupees, the money to be divided among the twenty champions of any regiment making the highest score at the two distances of 500 and 600 yards, five rounds each. The gold medal to become the property of the best shot of the team and be worn by him. All entrances at four annas each to form money prizes as in the first two cases.

GENERAL.

COMPLAINT is made by the *Diario Espanol* of the manner in which the wife of Don Carlos was allowed to cross the frontier into Navarre in sight of the French gendarmes. Saballs, his two sons, and several Carlist leaders, are said to have entered France on the 11th.

IT is stated by the *Correspondencia* that the Papal Nuncio addressed a note to the late Spanish Government, in which he requested the execution of the Concordat of 1851, the payment of the arrears due to the clergy, and the nomination of bishops to the vacant Sees, and that he was assured by the Ministers that it was impossible to entertain such claims.

ACCORDING to various telegrams on the never-ending Carlist movement, Don Carlos is in the neighbourhood of Elizonda. He has appointed Count Gaserta commandant of Guipuzcoa, *vice* Egana, dismissed. A body of 3,000 Carlists is said to have crossed the frontier into France, and will be interred by the French authorities.

INTELLIGENCE received from St. Petersburg states that General Kaufmann occupied Khokand on September 16th, meeting with no resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in he fortified camp outside Khokand. All Russian prisoners have been set at liberty, and the Khan has agreed to all the conditions of peace demanded by the General.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is beginning to be felt as to the welfare of that gallant African explorer, Lieutenant Campbell. It is known that Eastern Africa, like almost every other part of the earth, has lately been visited with heavy floods, and if bad weather has prevailed west of Tanganyika, which is very probable, he may have had to encounter serious difficulties.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company have contracted with Messrs A. Stephen and Son, of Glasgow, for a steam vessel of 3,400 tons and 600 horse-power, to be ready for sea in six months, and have purchased two steam vessels of 3,000 tons and 500 horse-power each, built in 1873, by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for the North-German Lloyds' Company.

IT is stated that the amount of topographical and revenue survey executed in India from 1847 to 1873 was 743,802 square miles, at a cost of £2,002,883. Dr. Oldham and the staff of the Geological Survey, in spite of all difficulties of climate, inaccessibility of districts, and slowness of mode of travel, have examined in twenty-three years an area of country four times as large as the United Kingdom.

TELEGRAMS from Philadelphia to New York announce that the town of Indianola, in Texas, had been almost destroyed by a violent storm. The sea was, it seems, driven into the streets until they were six feet deep in water. Whole families perished, and bodies have been found for twenty miles along the coast. Much suffering prevails among the survivors, and assistance has been sent to them.

THE trial at Naples of the man Carmine Paisano, on the charge of having assassinated the English gardener, Mr. Hind, was concluded on September 17th at the Assize Court. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court sentenced him to sixteen years' hard labour and five years' subsequent police surveillance. This was the sentence asked for by the public prosecutor on the Jury's decisions being given.

THE soundings for the submarine tunnel between England and France are being carried on actively. Each evening the vessel which carries the commission returns to Dover, Calais, or Boulogne, and work is recommenced the next day. The Engineers, MM. Larousse and Lavallec, are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained, and so far nothing has occurred to destroy their previsions relative to the depths.

WE have it on good authority that the following reductions in the "Survey Parties" for this year are about to be made, *viz.*, two parties in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India are to be given up ; two in the Topographical Survey of India ; and four in the Revenue Survey : making in all eight parties out of about thirty originally contemplated ! These reductions have been made in order to carry out Lord Northbrook's views on the subject of the expenditure in these departments.

THE German Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and Field Marshal Count Moltke, arrived at Rostock on September 19th, *en route* for Berlin. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin awaited His Majesty at the station. At the palace His Majesty was received by the Grand Duchess, the Dowager Grand Duchess, the Mecklenburg Princess, and Generals. The Emperor was enthusiastically greeted by the populace at Rostock, and also at all the stations along the route.

NEWS has reached Madrid that General Casol's brigade has beaten a band of 3,500 Carlists under Gamundi, the latter losing many killed and wounded. The Carlists retired into the town of Tremp, where they were, however, surprised by the Royal troops during the night, but succeeded in escaping to the mountains of Catalonia. It is added that the brigade under General Gamir has beaten a Carlist force, killing thirty-five and capturing nineteen, including the second in command. From Santander it is reported that Carlists continue daily to give in their submission.

ANOTHER PAPER MATERIAL.—According to the *Journal of Applied Science*, an experiment has been made at Countess Weir Mills, Exeter, in manufacturing paper from the Australian papyrus or sand rush, and although the quantity made was very small, the trial was regarded as very successful. About 50 reams of demy, weighing about 8 cwts., were made from 19½ cwts. of the raw fibre. Owing to the paper having to be made rather hurriedly, no lime was allowed to run off the bleach and cleanse the material, as is generally done in paper-making, consequently the sample shown contains, we are told, more bleach than there should be.

A CORRESPONDENT at Alexandria writes:—A new source of revenue is now being developed by the Egyptian Government from the extensive salt deposits at Shaloof, in the neighbourhood of the Suez Canal. The salt is found in solid layers averaging six feet in depth, and extending over several thousand acres of ground. This valuable property, the importance of which is now for the first time being realised, has of course been appropriated by the Government, who have contracted for the annual shipment to India of 50,000 tons. The land surrounding other portions of the canal presents the appearance of possesssing deposits of salt equal in richness to those of Shaloof.

THE presents which the Prince of Wales is bringing out to India will not all be of the "jewels wrapped in small parcels" description. He has ordered eight fire engines from Messrs. Shand and Mason, which have been made expressly to stand the Indian climate. "The works are entirely of gun metal and copper, and the wood is well-seasoned teak, and everything is finished in a superior manner. The garter and collar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Star of the Order of India, are emblazoned on each engine." It is not stated for whom these engines are intended, nor whether the Prince will astonish the natives by working the engines himself.

AT Ouchy M. Thiers may be seen every morning at an early hour emerging from the Beau Rivage Hotel for a constitutional walk along the side of the lake in the direction of Lutry. Two Englishmen, aware of this, recently took a small row-boat, and paddling along to a point where M. Thiers had to climb slowly, with the aid of his attendant, they there waylaid him by bringing their boat in close juxta-position, hoisting the tricolor at the stern, and deferentially raising their hats. The veteran statesman courteously returned the salute, and with a searching look and pleasant smile remarked, 'Gentlemen, you are Englishmen.' To which they replied, 'We are, sir ; and we trust you will pardon an act of intrusion by which we sought only to do honor to one in whom we recognise the saviour of society in France.' To this M. Thiers rejoined, 'Gentlemen, I appreciate your compliment, but, alas, France has been only partially saved from the enemy, and still remains to be saved from herself, I fear ; but it is something at least that her misfortunes have obtained from her the sympathy and, I trust, lasting friendship of those who speak the English tongue. Gentlemen, I wish you a good morning.

A DISCOVERY has lately been made on an island in the Mississippi which shows that the aborigines of America were not wholly unacquainted with mechanical surgery, but occasionally wore wooden legs when deprived of their natural limbs. In a subterranean cave hewn out of a huge solid rock, which "had undoubtedly been made thousands of years ago," was found, among several other remarkable articles, a skull as brown as a polished walnut, perfect in every respect, and of extraordinary size ; also an almost complete skeleton with a wooden leg. The fastenings of the artificial limb consisted of petrified leather and bronze buckles. The original leg appears to have been removed half-way between the hip and knee. This discovery is regarded as extremely interesting, as not only proving that timber extremities were fashionable in early ages, but that a knowledge of bronze was among the learning of the aborigines. It is, however, rather painful to reflect that the state of society thousands of years ago had not even the redeeming point of being natural, but was artificial as at present, and that, in honouring the bones of our forefathers, we have often unconsciously been merely honoring their wooden stumps.

THE following is said to be the tour list for the disposal of correspondence for the Camp of the Viceroy :—15th to 17th October, Umballa ; 18th to 29th, Nynee Tal ; 30th to 31st, Bareilly ; 1st to 9th November, Bombay ; 10th to 18th November, Indore ; 19th to 25th, Neemuch ; 26th to 3rd December, Ajmere ; 4th to 6th, Jeypore. After the 6th, letters for His Excellency's Camp will be sent to Calcutta.

After Lord Northbrook's reception of the Prince of Wales at Bombay, he will, on the 10th November next, leave Bombay and arrive at Indore, the capital of Holkar, on the 12th idem, where he will be received with much pomp and circumstance by His Highness and General Daly. After paying a flying visit to the military station of Mhow, Lord Northbrook will start *via* Jowra h and Mandesore for Nusseerabad, which is by some likened unto Timbuctoo of the Sahara desert, owing to its situation in the midst of such a sterile country as Rajpootana. On arrival at Nusseerabad he will take train for Ajmere, and from thence for Jeypore, the capital of the Maharaja of that ilk. After participation in the hospitalities of Jeypore, the Viceroy will proceed to Calcutta, where he is expected to arrive on the 8th December. Owing to the Viceroy having to be present on the Prince of Wales reaching Calcutta in the *Serapis*, he will be unable to visit Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Mount Aboo, as was his intention.

In this tour Lord Northbrook will be accompanied by Miss Baring, who, it is whispered, is preparing for publication (after Lord Northbrook has relinquished the Viceroyalty of India) an "Indian Journal," to hereafter revive the reminiscence of a residence in India.

THE *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following letters from Mr. Stanley, dated—"On the *Victoria Nyanza*„ village of Kegehy," March 4th, 1875.

"Reached this place 103 days from Bagamoyo. Lost 182 men by desertion, disease, and war. Still left 166 men, most of whom are as brave fellows as I want. Deserters have been few compared to deaths. By vaccination saved many from small-pox. But dysentery and starvation killed them so fast that I feared for all hands."

"The Lady Alice (his boat in sections) after a march of 720 miles, is in first rate order, and has been our salvation once, saving us from a furious flood in Isamba. * * * Most of the countries I have traversed have been new, the names of which have never been heard of before. * * * * The youngest of the two brothers Pocock died in Itum of typhoid fever: other whites are well. * * * The dogs Castor, Captain, and New, are dead. We have had a war with the Watium, and Twenty-one of my men were killed in one day. We killed fifty of the enemy and wounded scores more, burnt their villages, and slaughtered their cattle. I have had two men murdered by savages unknown. But here we are 100 yards from the Lake, comfortably established, and still strong in numbers, guns, and property."

Second letter dated at same place, May 15th:

"Have just returned from circumnavigating the Lake Victoria; was obliged to fight four times. Discovered rivers, gulfs, bays, islands about 300, and the extent, length, breadth, and depth, of the Lake determined scientifically. * * * I have been nearly starved to death, once nearly drowned, and several times in danger from the savages. Fred. Barker is dead from intermittent fever; also a host of gallant blacks. Madruke, Speke, Ulimengo, and Frajallah Christie, are of the number. * * * Lady Alice still in good order. Frank Pocock well and strong. Am going to rest a while, then start the expedition for somewhere, have not determined where for yet."

THE *Temps* publishes the account of the recent interview of M. Thiers with one of the editors of that paper. M. Thiers expressed himself convinced that the European Powers are desirous of maintaining peace, and that they are generally favourably inclined towards France, mentioning in turn England, Italy, Austria, and Russia. He again referred to the clerical movement as the dark point in the horizon which seemed to carry away France, and thus made an unfavourable impression upon the foreign Cabinets. He believed, however, that the Ministry would be able to check the movement and smooth over any difficulties which might arise therefrom. Another dark point, he said, was in the East; but he hoped that Prince Milan would have energy enough, and the Skuptschina sufficient political sense, not to further complicate the question. He added that Prince Gortschakoff's presence in Switzerland was a sign that he had no fear of an unfavourable result. Speaking of the internal condition of France, he said that he believed it to be good, and that the elections would probably be held before the spring. He repeated that, on account of special circumstances, he was favourable to the *scrutin de liste* (voting by departments) as a means of eliciting a strong expression of public opinion which would render the opponents of the Constitution powerless.' However, he was certain that the verdict of France would be favourable to the Conservatives, and the results of the election satisfactory. He added that he would not seek for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, but would accept the mandate that they might confide to him. At his age he only thought of preparing for death. He continued:—"Although I have been one of the most active men of this century and am still in possession of my faculties, I feel the want of rest; I am weary. The hour of retirement has struck. I must think of my memoirs. I commenced that work forty years ago, and as yet have only written a few notes. I wish at least to finish this before I die. It will be my last legacy to the French people."

LITERARY.

MR. GEORGE SMITH was to have started for the East, to resume his excavations at Nineveh, early this month. His new book on the "Chaldean Account of Genesis," which contains his recent discoveries, is in the Press, and will be shortly published.

MR. ERNEST LONGFELLOW, the son of the American poet; is an artist by profession. The *Athenæum* understands that he is about to publish a number of etchings of remarkable American scenes, and that his father contributes the descriptive verse to the volume.

MAJOR EVANS BELL is writing a biography of the late Lieutenant-General Briggs, whose death, at the advanced age of ninety, was announced some time ago. General Briggs' diaries cover a period of thirty-five years, terminating with the close of his career as an Indian Officer and British Resident at native courts. These diaries and other documents contain many interesting pictures of Oriental life and politics.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A PARAGRAPH which has been going the round of the papers, extracted from a letter of the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, saying that it has been finally arranged to consecrate in India two Co-Adjutor Bishops for the Madras diocese, is contradicted by the *Madras Times*.

THE Rev. John Barton is about to resign the Agra Secretaryship of the Church Missionary Society. He will attend the Missionary Conference at Allahabad in December, and leave for England in January. The Rev. David Fenn is expected to return shortly from England, and, aided by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, will conduct the duties of the Secretaryship till the arrival from England of Mr. Barton's permanent successor.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 14th October.

MR. WADE has telegraphed that he has obtained necessary guarantees from the Chinese Government, and that Mr. Grosvenor, second Secretary goes to Yunnan.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Turin.

The Duke of Connaught embarked to-day at Southampton for Gibraltar.

Prince Bismarck is unwell, and will not therefore accompany the Emperor William to Italy.

In the race for the Middlepark Plate:—

Petrarch	...	...	First.
Madeira	...	...	Second.
Heurtebise	...	...	Third.

London, 16th October.

THE PRINCE OF WALES embarked at Brindisi this morning amid royal salutes from English and Italian ironclads.

THE Duke of Buckingham sailed to-day from Gravesead for Madras.

Transport *Euphrates* outward-bound has passed Suez Canal.

London, 18th October.

THE PANDONA has returned with news of the Arctic expedition, which arrived at Cary's Islands on the 27th July, and left immediately for Smith Sound. The season is a very open one and there is every prospect of attaining a high latitude:—All well.

France has sent a note to Turkey, protesting against the default on payment of coupons. Other Powers are expected to make collective representations.

London, 16th October.

THE American Agricultural Bureau report the condition of the cotton crop as having improved during the past month in Alabama, Lousiana and Arkansas, but as having slightly deteriorated in other States.

As compared with October 1874 the prospects are worse in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but are decidedly better in the States westward of Alabama.

The general average is 85·72 per cent.

London, 18th October.

THE price of wheat has advanced 1*s.* per quarter.

The sum of £81,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

ARRIVAL.—Steamer *Historian, Chyebassa.*

London, 19th October.

THE King and Queen of Denmark are coming to England to remain until the beginning of December, and then return with the Princess of Wales and her children to spend Christmas at Copenhagen.

Reported Russian preparations for an expedition against Bokhara for assisting Khokanders is denied at St. Petersburg.

London, 20th October.

THE sum of £152,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

ARRIVAL.—Ship *Baroda.*

London, 21st October.

Obituary.—Professor Wheatsone, Dean of Chichester.

London, 21st October.

PRINCE OF WALES has left Athens: his reception in Greece has been extremely cordial

England and Russia have declined to join collective representation of Powers to Turkey respecting the default in the payment of coupons.

Athens, 18th October.

THE Prince of Wales arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and was received by King George of Greece. The town and all vessels in harbour were decorated with flags, and the reception generally was most enthusiastic.

Milan, 18th October.

THE Emperor of Germany arrived here to-day and received a splendid welcome from King Victor Emmanuel.

Milan, 20th October.

THIS city is the scene of splendid festivities in honor of the Emperor William, who has expressed a hope of cordial and enduring friendship between Italy and Germany.

Shanghai, 20th October.

MR. WADE adds to his notification that Mr. Grosvenor, whilst proceeding to Yunnan, availed himself of the opportunity to insist on a better observance of treaty, especially as regards taxation on trade; and that the Chinese agreed to enquire into and prepare a report upon this subject as the basis for further negotiations. Mr. Wade further states that no new trade convention could be operatively negotiated by one Minister single-handed, but must be accepted by all the representatives alike. The latter announcement has caused surprise here. No other stipulations are notified. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber start on Saturday if possible. Mr. Wade and the Admiral have arrived at Shanghai. Mr. Wade returns to Pekin shortly.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY.—A Waltair, on the 11th October, the wife of Major Charles James Godfrey, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Regiment M. N. I., (*late cadre 10th Regiment M. N. I.*) of a son.

NISBET.—On Sunday, the 10th October, at Tavoy, the wife of A. Callaway Nisbet, M.R.C.S., of a son.

DUFF.—On the 15th October, at Seoni, C.P., the wife of Jekyl Duff of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 21st October 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday the 28th and Friday the 29th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Kalee Poojah," in conformity with Government Notification, No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

(Sd.) R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY,

BESIDES having in view the development of British commerce with the countries beyond our frontier in India, are desirous of establishing in the Punjab a warehouse upon the same principle as exists in London or any other large commercial city in Great Britain. Goods of every kind will be kept stocked in their warehouse at Peshawur for the purpose of enabling the English merchants of the Punjab (or any other part of India,) to select goods wholesale on the same principle as they now receive from England. The Company's produce coming direct from the Manufacturer must naturally offer advantages superior to what merchants so far inland are at present in the habit of receiving in dealing with Agents in England. The most favourable terms will be granted by the Company to merchants with whom they have business connections. The Company trust, by confining their business to wholesale transactions, that the European merchants of the Punjab (or any part of India) will appreciate their endeavours to open up a system of trade intercourse, which must eventually prove of immense benefit to the Company themselves, the retail merchants and the public generally.

The Company may not have the exact description of produce in stock, required by all the European firms with whom they hope to do business; they are however prepared to bring from England, without any delay, such goods as may be wanted provided the firm requiring the same will please to inform them of their probable yearly demands.

The Central Asian Trading Company offer the same inducement to the native traders of the Punjab, *i. e.* to supply them with every thing they require in their daily business transactions. Every attention will be paid by the Co mpany to the suggestions of native merchants in their dealings with the Company, so as gradually to introduce a system of trade intercourse which must prove profitable to all. The Company are prepared to receive barter in exchange for the produce of their warehouses, provided such produce is saleable either in the markets of India or Great Britain

Mr. Thomas Russell, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, will feel happy at all times to grant information to any one desirous of doing business with the Company; all letters should be addressed to Mr. T. Russell, Manager, Central Asian Trading Company, at Peshawur from 1st November to 30th March, and from 1st April to 31st October at Murree.

PROSPECTUS.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED,"

CAPITAL £1,20,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE:

IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10, OR RS. 100 EACH.

Managing Director, Pro. Tem.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

Manager.

T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected:—

Bankers in the Punjab.

THE PUNJAB BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in London.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Calcutta.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Agent in England.

GEORGE HOLME, Esq., PRESIDENT, DERBY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. FITZE and Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir, and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good-will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholder of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to make in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager, C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September 1875.

To

THE MANAGER_____BANK LIMITED

SIR

I enclose Rs._____being on account of my first call of Rs. 10 per share on _____shares in the Central Asian Trading Company Limited, and I undertake to accept that number of shares, or any small number, that may be allotted to me.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5¾p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S., late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

Rates of Subscription.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months	25 0	24 0
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ARREAR RATE.		
For 12 months	30 0	27 0
„ 1 month	2 8	2 4

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

FOR OCTOBER 1875.

CONTENTS :—THE RUHELA AFGHANS. ISLAM.—Part II.—Mahommed at Medina.—By R. D. Osborn. ON CONTRACT; An Essay towards a Popular Introduction to the Indian Contract Act of 1872—By Jno. G. W. Sykes, LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law.* AMONG THE CONTINENTAL JAILS.—By John Macgregor, M.A. THE NINE-LAKH CHAIN, OR THE MARO FEUD; Being the first portion of the Lady of Alha. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA.—By G. R. Aberigh-Mackay. HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—Part II.—The Sikhs in the Upper Doab.—*Concluded,*—By G. R. G Williams, B.A., B.C.S. MR. WHELLER'S HISTORY OF INDIA. CORRESPONDENCE :—TRASLITERATION.—By R. J. Ellis. CRITICAL NOTICES :—Vernacular Literature.—General Literature. *To be had of* THOMAS S. SMITH, "*City Press,*" 12, *Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and of all Booksellers.*

Will be published on the 1st December.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India,* and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 *per year only, payable in advance.*

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

East Indian Railway.

THE public are informed that through booking with the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railway will be resumed from 16th instant.

ROBERT ROBERTS,

Calcutta, 14th October 1875. *Offg. Agent.*

East Indian Railway.

THEATRE TRAIN.

THE Public are informed that, for the convenience of Residents of Serampore, Chandernagore, and Chinsurah, wishing to attend the Theatrical and Operatic Performances in Calcutta, a 1st class Carriage will be attached to an Up-Goods Train leaving Howrah at 23-45 o'clock (*Calcutta time,* eighteen minutes past twelve) every week night, on and from Monday 18th instant, and till further notice.

The Train will stop at Serampore, Chandernagore, and Hooghly, at which latter Station the Carriage will be cut off.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Calcutta 11th October 1875. *Offg. Agent.*

The Celebrated Futtehgarh Tents.

ANY order for Tents required for next cold season, Durbar, Mess Native Princes, and Kutcherry will be furnished on application.

For particulars, and detailed very reasonable Price List, apply to

MESSRS. BULDEO PERSHAD & Co.,

General Merchants and Tent Manufacturers,—Futtehgarh.

No. 2083A of 1875.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 11th October, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following Notification regarding the sale of the Goverment tea plantations at Ayar Toli and Hawalbagh in Kumaun, is published for general information in supression of Notification No. 1707A, dated 21st August, 1875. *The portions of this Notification which are additions to or alterations of the former Notification are printed in italics* :

The following tea plantations in Kumaun the property of Government, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office, Almora, on Wednesday the 1st of December, 1875, at noon :—

HAWALBAGH.

Forty-six miles from the plains by bridle-road, and six from Almora. Area, about one hundred acres, after excluding the house known as Mr. Traill's with its compound, which will not be sold : said house and ground are in an outlying corner of the estate, and are to be set apart for travellers. Separated from the plantation by the Kosi river (suspension bridge) is a pine forest of one hundred and two acres, belonging to the estate, but in which neighbouring villages have the right to graze their cattle. The garden, having latterly been used as a nursery for fruit trees, the whole of the area is not under tea. There are on the estate two large slated houses (exclusive of Traill's house, *which will not be sold*), a slated factory, two slated godowns, a slated barrack for tea-makers, and numerous slated out-offices. The height of the houses above sea-level is 4,000 feet, and the lands are not much higher or lower. Upset price, Rs. 25,000.

Communications.—A good bridle-road, 8 to 10 feet wide and bridge, runs to (1) Haldwani, (2) Kaladungi *via* Naini Tal), and (3) Ramnagar (*via* Khyrna). From Haldwani to Bareilly Railway Station 60 miles, over a pucka cart-road ; from Kaladungi to Moradabad Railway Station, 48 miles, on partly pucka road ; and from Ramnagar to Moradabad, 45 miles, *via* Kashipur of which 25 miles more or less are a cutcha fair weather road, bridged. Bridge-of-boats on Ramganga north of Moradabad From Ramnagar up there is a cart-road (Kosi river not bridged) to Ranikhet,, 56 miles ; and to the Hawalbagh plantation, where the Kosi river is being bridged, 19 miles.

1, 2, 3—markets at the foot of the hills.

AYAR TOLI.

In Kattyur, consisting of about 1,627 acres. The area under tea was some years ago consit derable. About 700 acres are cleared, and *mos, of the remaining 927 acres consist of jungle.* of which part may be unculturable. There were on the estate a house, factory, godown, and numerous out-offices, all slated ; but all these are in bad repair. Height of house above sea-level, 5,200 feet, and the plantation ranges from that height to 4,400 feet. Upset price, Rs. 17,000.

Communications.—To Hawalbagh, 24 miles by bridle-road, thence as detailed under Hawalbagh.

These two estates will be put up to auction separately at the upest prices named and sold in fee-simple to the highest bidder, free of all demands for land reveuue, but subject to the rights already named in each case, and also to payment of customary cesses now in force, or that may be imposed hereafter.

Both estates have been surveyed, and maps may be seen at the District Office, Almora. Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the present condition of the estates, and on all other matters involved in their sale. The purchasers must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase-money at the time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st of January, 1876, when possession will be given ; failing payment in full the deposit will be forfeited, and the estates re-sold.

N. B.—*No part of the Ayar Toli estate is held under a lease from the Nagnath Temple as stated in the former Notification* No. 1707 A., *dated 21st August*, 1875.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Offg. Secretary to Government.
North-Western Provinces.

No. 2084 A.

COPY forwarded to the Suprintendent of the with the request that the Notification may be twice pub ished in the before the 15th of November, in suppression of the Notification forwarded with this office endorsement, No. 1710A., dated 21st August, 1875.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

No. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE,

CALCUTTA,

Agents for

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra Fountains, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps, Porcelain, and Earthenware,
&c., &c., &c.

C. LAZARUS & Co. have the pleasure to announce that in extension of their established business, they have opened those splendid show-rooms (adjoining the Currency Office, No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East.

The special feature of this branch of their business will be the productions of Messrs. J. Defries & Sons, whose reputation in their respective manufacture is universal. From such a source of supply, the long Indian experience of C. L. & Co. will enable them to meet the taste and demands of their already large constituency.

The reputation of Messrs. Defries and Sons precludes the necessity of any detailed description of their manufactures, and C. L. & Co. simply invite inspection of the large Stock of Glass-ware and other goods, which, for purity of material, elegance, and variety in design and for skill and finish in workmanship, has never been surpassed.

The Stock Comprises

Chandeliers.

From the simplest Hall Lamp to the magnificent 150-lights, of the purest Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c.

Candelabra,

On Plain and Jewelled Bases, elegantly Cut Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c., from 5 lights to 100 lights.

Lusters, Fountains and Fountain Candelabra.

Specialities and Novelties in India.

Wall Brackets.

Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, Opal, &c.

Girandoles.

Of novel Designs and very elegant.

Aquaria, Mechanical Birds in Full Song,

With beautiful Bouquets of Flowers.

Table Glass.

Comprising, amongst others, the superb Diamond Pattern Service, consisting of 185 pieces each richly cut, of the purest Crystal.

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The newest and most elegant Designs. Specially intended for India, with Duplex or Single Burners.

Fancy Glassware.

Elegant Ornaments for the Drawing-Room or Boudoir.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

HIBBERT'S

HEALTH-GIVING SALINE,

AS SUPPLIED through the WAR OFFICE for the USE of the TROOPS employed in the EXPEDITION to ASHANTEE, on the WEST COAST of AFRICA, and highly recommended by the Medical Profession as a Valuable FEBRIFUGE, and for its REFRIGERANT PROPERTIES.

BEING very agreeable in taste, it is taken readily by the most fastidious. A DRAUGHT of the SALINE exhilarates and invigorates the system in a marked degree.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is acknowledged by all to be the most approved remedy for DISORDERED DIGESTION so often accompanied by SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, INDISPOSITION FOR BUSINESS, and other distressing symptoms.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, &c., so productive of LASSITUDE, MENTAL DEPRESSION, and NERVOUS DISORDERS, are quite under the control of this efficient medicine.

LETTER from EDMUND LEATHES, Esq., Savage Club, London :

"April '23rd, 1874.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered very much from Acidity and a tendency to Congestion of the Liver, a friend strongly advised me to try your Health-giving Saline. I am happy to say that I have derived great benefit from taking it. I shall always consider it a valuable household remedy, and will lose no opportunity of recommending the Saline to my friends and others, as a remedy in similar cases.—Yours truly, ED. LEATHES."

Captain GRAHAM, of Fowey, Cornwall, suffered greatly from Irritation of the Liver, which prevented sleep, and racked him with pain. After taking one bottle the pain was nearly removed, and he was able to sleep well at night, and, on taking a second bottle, expressed it as his opinion that it would complete the cure so well begun.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, as a Therapeutic Agent, and as a Cooling and Refreshing Drink in SCARLET, TYPHUS, and GASTRIC FEVERS, is unsurpassed—frequent experience has proved this.

Testimonials from Medical Men.

W. E. GREEN, ESQ., N.R.C.S., and L.S.A., Lond; speaks very favourably of the Saline as an efficient, aperient, as active as Friedrichshall Water, and decidedly more agreeable to the palate, and generally recommended for this purpose.

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., London, remarks that he has found the Saline of considerable efficacy in febrile attacks as an efficient aperient and refrigerant, and very usefnl in attacks of bilious vomiting.

ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A. writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

BY restoring lost Saline matter to the BLOOD it invigorates and enriches that fluid, enabling it to throw out all impure and effete matter, and thus, perform the functions of an EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, for the above reasons, removes BLOTCHES and ERUPTIONS on the SKIN, whether arising from disorder, digestion or from some taint in the constitution.

A daughter of Mr. GEORGE WEBB, of Glyn-Neath, aged fifteen years, was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on her limbs, accompanied with such weakness that she was unable to walk, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. After a course of the Saline, less than three weeks in duration, her father reported her as quite cured.

DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY, so prevalent during the summer and autumn months, will be warded off by a judicious use of the Saline or will be quickly cut short by its prompt administration.

"Bedford, Nov. 20th, 1873.—Having tried your Health-giving Saline I am satisfied that it is a very valuable preparation in cases of fever, rheumatism, &c.; it is, in fact, a remedy that should be found in every household, since by its salutary influences (if taken at the first indications of fever, diarrhœa, and other complaints) many a tedious illness may be averted, I shall do my best to recommend it wherever I go. In the meantime wishing you every success, &c., &c., I am, gentlemen, yonrs truly, W. H. PHILLIPS, B.A., Oxon.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is invaluable to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS in INDIA, CHINA, AFRICA, &c., since it is peculiarly adapted for the cure of those Complaints prevalent in Hot Climates, such as Fevers, Dysentery, &c., &c.

Extract from a letter received from Captain R, ROBERTS of the ship Sidney A. Jenkins."—Dundee, May 28th, 1874—I have just received the case containing the 10s. 6d. bottles of Saline. Since taking the bottle I purchased of you before last voyage, I have enjoyed better health than I have previously had for five years. It is the best thing of the kind I have yet met with. I shall strongly recommend it to my brother captains."

SOLD in Botties, 2s. 6d. each ; Double Size, 4s. 6d.; in Bottles containing Five of the 2s. 6d. size at 10s. 6d.

INSIST ON HAVING HIBBERT'S SALINE.

AGENTS FOR CALCUTTA,

BATHGATE & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest, in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificient and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satisfied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrush, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Spleen Pills.

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Aperient Pills.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Antibilious Pills.

More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ Does not contain opium in any shape. ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots. Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

	s. d.	s. d.
Excellent quality, much approved ...		18 6
Very superior		21 0
Finest possible quality		25 0
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5 6 &	7 6
Do. do. with French heels	7 0 &	9 0
Grey Linen Slippers		3 6

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

192, *OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.*

CONSUMPTION.

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE, the Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gun-makers and dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

East Indian Railway.

THE Public are informed that Passengers, Goods, and parcels, can now be booked through to Beas on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Goods and Parcels can also now be booked through to and from Tilonia Station on the Rajpootana State Railway.

Through Communication on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is restored, and traffic of every description can now be booked through, beyond Ahmedabad.

ROBERT ROBERTS,

Offg. Agent.

Calcutta, 15th Oct., 1875.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

DISTRICT DOG-CARTS.

(ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.)

MESSRS. NOWRAJEE & CO., COACH BUILDERS, &C., LUCKNOW, beg to intimate that they undertake to construct the above Carts, with all the latest improvements, for the trifling sum of Rupees

ONE HUNDRED ONLY

For Cash.

N. & Co. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India, *viz.*, the *N.-W. P.*, *Punjab*, *Central Provinces*, *Bengal*, *Oudh*, and recently *Burmah*. Most of the Planters in *Tirhoot* and *Lower Bengal* provided themselves with these Conveyances during the Famine operations, and found them very useful; while the Officers in the Customs and Survey Departments use no other now while out on duty.

Being light and movable, they are easily forwarded to any part of the Country at a trifling cost, and can easily be drawn by Ponies or Galloways.

Harness and Lamps to suit, at Rs. 30 and 20 extra.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance.

Home Park, Broughly Ferry, Scotland.

Establishment for the Board and Education of Young Ladies.

CONDUCTED BY MISS HISLOP, DAUGHTER OF THE REV. A. HISLOP, AUTHOR OF "THE TWO BABYLONS," &C.

BROUGHLY FERRY is healthily and pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Tay, and is much frequented by those in pursuit of health.

It is the aim of the Principal to combine the highest possible gradual development and culture of the intellect, with the Christian training and watchfulness of a home. A large staff of Masters and English and Foreign Governesses. Reference is kindly permitted to

Rev. J. Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., Bombay.
Rev. J. Fordyce, Simla.
Rev. G. Cooper, Nagpore.
George Smith, Esq., L.L. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, L.L. D., Edinburgh.

Full particulars and prospectuses, with further references, may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Revision of Fares for passengers and Special Return Tickets.

The public are hereby informed that, from the 15th October instant until further notice, the issue of the Local Third Class Tickets at three pies per mile will cease.

Single Journey Tickets, First Class at eighteen pies per mile, Second Class at nine pies per mile, Third Class at four pies per mile, and Fourth Class at two and a half pies per mile only, will be issued between all Stations, and will be available by all ordinary Trains by which Passengers are carried, except that Fourth Class Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains, between Bombay and Jabalpur, and between Bombay and Sholapur.

Return Tickets, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Class for Passengers, and for Horses and Carriages, at a fare and a half for the double journey, will be issued, between the 15th of October instant, and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, to BOMBAY (Boree Bunder) and BYCULLA, from all Stations, and will be available for return on any day up to, and including, the 30th November next. These Return Tickets to Bombay (Boree Bunder) will, for Passengers only, be also available to, or from, the New Musjid Station, between Bombay and Byculla.

On and after the 15th October instant until further notice, Third and Fourth Class Return Tickets for Passengers, at a fare and a half for the double journey, available for Return on the same or on the following day, or if issued on Saturday on the following Sunday or Monday, will be issued between Bombay and Kalian and intermediate Stations, and the issue of First and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages between those, and other Stations will continue as at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Capital £2,000,000

Revenue.

Fire Premiums	£ 836,816
Life Premiums	„ 250,039
Interest	„ 162,680
	£ 1,249,535

Accumulated Funds £3,301,005

Invested Funds.

Capital	£ 301,752
Life Reserve	„ 1,873,020
Reserve Fund	„ 971,410
Undivided Profit	„ 64,823
	£ 3,301,005

Fire Department.

Policies of Insurance against fire upon dwelling-houses and other buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, are issued by the undersigned on behalf of the Company.

The rate on pucka-built bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

Life Department.

This Company offers the advantage of Fixed Bonuses occurring after five years annual payment of premium, *uncontingent* on profits. Policies are indisputable after five years. Claims are payable thirty days after admission. Annuities are granted on very favourable terms. The undersigned will issue Policies on behalf of the Company.

Agents in Bombay—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Agents in Calcutta—
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

The National Guarantee and Surety-ship Association, Limited.

Head Office—28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh*

Manager: GEO. TODD CHIENE.

The Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA:

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well-borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescsibed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2120.] Calcutta : Saturday, 30th October, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, those of the 25th October, 8th and 22nd November, *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, November 2nd, 16th and 30th.

„ Australia, November 13th and December 11th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

November 4, *Nizam* Capt. A. E. Barlow, 2,725 Tons, 450 H. P.

November 18, *Poonah* Capt. W. C. Augore 3,118 Tons, 550 H. P.

The *Nizam* will leave Garden Reach at 10-30 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China and Australia.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 2nd November.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 23rd November.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail about 10th November.

THE Anchor Line Steamer "Europa" 2277 Tons 424 H.P. Capt. Mackay will be despatched for Liverpool via Suez Canal from Bombay about the 10th November. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares	First Class.	Second Class.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	„ 350	„ 200

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Europa	2,277.424			10th Nov.
Utopia	2,731.673			1st Dec.
India	2,290.500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486	6th Nov.	15th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

To Aden.....	£22	.. £15	Including Wines.	.. £4	Without food.
„ Suez	36	.. 22		.. 8	
„ Port Said.....	38	.. 24		.. 9	
„ Alexandria.....	39	.. 25		.. 9-10	
„ Messina	50	.. 34		.. 14	
„ Naples.....	50	.. 34		.. 14	
„ Leghorn	50	.. 34		.. 14	
„ Genoa	50	.. 34		.. 14	
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa] ..	52	.. 35		.. 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 1875.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during October and November 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 8th and 22nd November.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 8th and 22nd November.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN PENANG and MALACCA, 1st, 15th and 29th November.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 1st and 29th November.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd November.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th November.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 10th and 24th November.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th November.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th November.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 30th October, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th November.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 5th November.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 18th November.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 15th November, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 30th October and 27th November.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 2nd and 30th November, touching at KURRACHEE on 18th November and 18th December.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, King William Street, London.

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of *50 per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds ...	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta ..	.. COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras	.. PARRY & Co.
Bombay ..	.. REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo ..	.. FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore ..	.. PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Through service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Steamer "*Queen of Seebpore*" and Flats plying in conjunction with this Railway will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Cachar every third week, instead of fortnightly as heretofore, commencing as from Scaldah on Saturday, the 22nd May 1875.

Goods for despatch should be delivered at the Scaldah Terminus by 1 P.M. of the Thursday previous.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Scaldah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Scaldah Terminus, 10th May 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer Service to Dacca, Naraingunge, &c.

DURING the continuance of the freshets, the Railway Company cannot guarantee the punctual departure of the Steamer for Dacca, Naraingunge, &c., and until further notice a Steamer will run between those places and Goalundo about every fourth day.

Information as to the probable time of departure can be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Scaldah Terminus,

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Scaldah Terminus, 23rd August 1875.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies :

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows :—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	..	4 „ „
12 „ „	..	5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon, and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

WATSON & SUMMERS,

COURT HAIR DRESSERS,

AND FANCY BALL AND THEATRICAL WIG MAKERS.

Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	..	5 per cent.
6 „ „	..	4 „
3 „ „	..	3 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July* 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000 | Reserve Fund... .... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,
Manager.

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards :—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	„	„	„	„	6 „	„
5	„	„	„	„	12 „	„
5½	„	„	„	„	18 „	„
6	„	„	„	„	2 years' „	„

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities, East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.		Per doz.	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2	8	24	0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2	8	24	0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2	8	24	0
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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

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JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

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WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

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Mills for Grinding Wheat into Flour with dressers complete for hand power, built of teakwood and lined with mahogany.

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Rs.	175	250 each.

The above will grind and dress respectively about half a Bushel and a Bushel of Wheat per hour.

Improved Corn Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames with Driving Pullies complete.

Stones	24	33	inches diameter.
Rs.	825	1,235	each
Will grind	2	3	bushels per hour.

Wrought-iron Cranes for raising Stones of the above for purposes of Dressing, Rs. 185 each.

15-inch Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones to be worked by hand power, Rs. 485, will grind about one-and-half Bushel per hour.

Improved Flour Dressing Machines suitable to accompany the above Stone Mills.

No.	1	2
Rs.	225	350 each.

Patent American Grist Mills for grinding any sort of grain.

No.	2	3
Rs.	450	350 each.

The above can be driven by either Cattle or Steam power, No. 2 requiring a 4-H.P., and No. 3 a 2-H.P. to work them efficiently.

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EXAMPLE.

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WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	..	..	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	..	..	..	Rs.	31 8 0
The old rates do, ..	do, ..	..	..	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
The Standard	..	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
The Universal	..	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance	..	..	..	..	31 10 0
The Commercial	..	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	..	31 9 0
The London and Lancashire	..	..	..	..	33	8	8						

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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

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Table Spoons per doz		22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Forks	„	22 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Dessert Spoons	„	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Forks	„	19 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Tea Spoons	„	11 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Salt	each	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Egg	„	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Mustd.	„	1 2	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Soup Ladle	„	1 8	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Sauce	„	2 12	3 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Fish Knives	„	2 8	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Butter	„	2 12	3 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Gravy Spoons	„	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Sugar Sifters	„	2 2	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Pickle Forks	„	1 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

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DESSERT KNIVES	do. do. ..	„ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair		„ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking Dishes and
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	1 Fish Drainer.
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

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In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
12 Tea do. do.	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
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	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2120.] Calcutta: Saturday, October 30, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Viceroy is expected to reach Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd prox. The Prince of Wales reached Cairo on Saturday last, and was received at the railway station by the Khedive. On Sunday he visited the Khedive, and gave a reception to the English residents, and afterwards dined at the palace; and on Monday His Royal Highness conferred the Order of the Star of India on the Hereditary Prince, in the presence of the Khedive. His Royal Highness started on the 26th for Suez, accompanied by the Khedive as far as the railway station.

***

THE rains have ceased over the greater part of India, but while prospects are fair in almost every other province, parts of Behar and Bhaugulpore again want those latter rains, upon which the main rice crop and the rubbee harvest so largely depend in those districts. The official reports of Saturday last suggest a hope that rain may yet fall in these tracts; but it ought surely to be known by this time, that if rain does come it will be abnormal: for the season is past and gone. Mysore also is an exception to the good fortune of the country generally; but prospects are somewhat better than they were two or three weeks ago.

***

THE report of the Deccan "ryots" and "riots" Commission is likely we understand to startle the public. What, however, should be done in the case is an extremely difficult question. One thing we believe will be found to be clear; that unless by alterations in the law or otherwise, we can prevent the ryot from being reduced to a condition of serfdom to the sowcar, we have done more harm than good to him by the great gift of proprietary right. It may possibly be the fact that the revised rates of assessment have proved to be too high, now that prices have fallen so heavily in the Deccan. They have fallen it is said in the last three years, 50 per cent, in the ordinary food staples. The corrected rates will it is hoped be completed in time for this year's *jummabundy*. The question is one of minor importance altogether however, to the grip which the moneyed class have obtained of the industry of the people. It will surprise many of our readers probably to learn that the assessments complained against, are but 3 to 4 annas over thousands of acres. It is not the assessment but the sowcar, that is the great difficulty.

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THE first Quinquennial Report of the INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, prepared by Mr. Hill Williams, who occupies the distinguished position of President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, discloses the following results. After carrying forward as a security against future contingencies 26½ per cent of the ascertained surplus, holders of with-profit polices who have paid five years premium up to December last, will be entitled to a reduction of 40 per cent. from the premiums payable during the five years ending December 1879, and policies of a more recent date to a proportionate reduction. This is certainly a very important reduction, and places the "Indian" on a level with offices of a more mature growth. As regards shareholders, Mr. Williams recommends an immediate bonus of 5 per cent. making the dividend enjoyed by that body equal to 8 per cent per annum for the last five years. The Table of mortality used in the valuation is based on the Bengal and Madras Military Funds, securing ample provision for claims as they may be expected to arise. Mr. Williams is a cautious actuary as is shown by his having selected the above named Table and by the carrying forward so large a percentage of the surplus. He says: "The universal experience of Assurance Companies proves that in the early years of their existence there is an apparent excess in the surplus, owing to the fact that in consequence of the careful selection of the lives, fewer claims arise than the Tables of Mortality lead us to expect, and due provision must consequently be made for a larger number of claims in the future." All expenses having been liquidated as incurred, the office has no item of "Preleminary expenses" in its books, although it is usual we believe to lump the first years expenses, or the major portion thereof, under some such heading, and to extinguish it gradually over a period of years.

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ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, Major Bannerman, the Political Agent at Rewah, is doing excellent work there. The Native States of India afford a heavy supply of labours, to task the skill and energy of our administrative Hercules. There is no lack of Augean stables to cleanse, and never will be we fear. It appears, however that the owner of the Rewah stable, had the sense and intelligence to acknowledge the need of Hercules. The Chief handed over to the British Government the management of the State during his own life, and the minority of his successor. It was the opinion of Sir Henry Durand, that in such cases, the grooms themselves should be made to purge the stables, Hercules directing operations, in order that after Hercules was removed, they might understand how to keep them sweet and clean in future. Accordingly, Major Bannerman has not had the advantage of British officials to carry out his measures, but has had to make the most of the native instruments that the State itself could furnish. He has established Civil and Criminal Courts instituted rules of procedure for the Civil Courts, and drawn up a simple Criminal Code. He has put the Revenue administration on a better footing, carried out reductions in the troops and establishments, and brought the expenditure well within the limits of the income. Much remains to be done, but a good work seems to have been well begun, and the Political Agent promises to deserve well of the country. Could we but hope that such good work would bear permanent fruit, we might look forward to the gradual reformation of all the Native States, but, in spite of the wisdom that dictates our anti-annexation Policy, it does seem a pity to spend our administrative strength and sagacity in reforming a State, and then to leave it again to the management or mismanagement of a native Ruler.

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PHAETHON as driver of Apollo's chariot, was scarcely more incapable than seems to have been Captain Dawkins of the *Vanguard*, and the fate of the former was sufficiently tragic and terrible to be sadly bewept, with generous forgetfulness of his foolish temerity. But Captain Dawkins did not go down to destruction with the ship he commanded, and there were no pitiful tears shed by the judges who sat on the court martial. We remarked last week on the strange disclosure that neither he nor his officers understood the proper signals to make use of in a fog. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." We are far ahead of Dædalus in scientific ingenuity, and the gods may well look in astonishment at our tremendous engines of war, but we are as foolish as Icarus in neglecting prudence and common sense in the management of our wonderful engines and apparatus. Will such a stern lesson as the sinking of the *Vanguard* teach us wisdom? Or shall we send forth more monuments of our scientific genius to be sunk by com-

manders ignorant of fog-signals, and preserved in the strata forming under the ocean to instruct and astonish the geologists of some future age of the history of our planet? Of course Captain Dawkins and his officers are to be severely blamed, and they have been treated by the court with due severity. The naval career of Captain Dawkins is at an end. But while he deserves his punishment for ignorance and imprudence, amounting to incapability, the system under which a ship like the *Vanguard* was sent with the fleet to sea officered by men who did not know the fog-signals to make use of in an emergency, seems to deserve still sterner reproof. But of course no one is responsible, and no one but Captain Dawkins finds his professional career ended, though surely some one else is as much to blame as he.

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THE *Home News* reads the country a similar lesson to that which we draw from the loss of the *Vanguard*, in connection with British railway progress. It seems that Darlington has been holding a jubilee in commemoration of the opening of the first English railway, the one from Darlington to Stockton. The progress, during the half-century, has indeed been marvellous. From fifteen miles an hour to the rate of the modern express train, marks progress enough in one direction. And now England is a perfect labyrinth of railways, and not only is every civilised State getting into a similar net of iron, but the steam-horse is snorting onwards, as the grand pioneer of civilisation, far into the dim dark wastes of barbarism, carrying Gospels Old and New to peoples that have long dwelt in darkness. It has learnt the art of climbing mountains and having long been accustomed to burrow under the earth, is now to do the same on a large scale under the sea. The great world is certainly spinning down the grooves of change with a vengeance. But even public rejoicings over results that but lately would have seemed incredible among the "fairy tales of science," cannot drown the deep murmur of discontent that rises again and again, as some fresh calamity on the railways, by collision or otherwise, fills the nation with a shudder. Two serious disasters occurred about the time of the jubilee in which several persons were killed and others severely hurt. Far Canada too, sent a derisive response to the jubilee cheers,—a tale of "ten persons killed and thirteen badly injured." It increases the general feeling of dissatisfaction, while it gives room to hope for some amelioration by and by, to know that many of these calamities are of the preventible class. The Canadian accident referred to is said to have been caused by the malignity of some human monster who placed an obstruction on the rails, but the late English accidents, appear as is so often the case, to have been the result of carelessness, and overwork. Long continued complaints, loud censure, and sometimes it is to be feared "curses not loud but deep," have failed to compel the Companies to make and enforce more prudent regulations, and employ hands sufficient to do the work without falling asleep or being stupid through exhaustion. Even a Queen's letter, the latest remarkable development of the English constitution, has had no appreciable effect. And, probably, there will be no important step taken towards a remedy, till the State take over the railways, if with the loss of the *Vanguard* confronting us, we are even justified in supposing that the State might minimise the evils complained of.

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REGARDING the recent Admiralty rules that have been so severely commented upon, an explanation is now offered that they do not contemplate the surrender of fugitive slaves after these have found, by whatever means, refuge under the flag of a British man-of-war, but simply warn officers against the indiscriminate reception of such fugitives. It would be an ill return, it is argued, for the courtesy of slave holding States which are good enough to receive our ships into their waters, were we to let it be understood that we were ready to receive and welcome on board our vessels, as many of the slave population as could manage to escape and flee to them for refuge. The result would probably be that we should be interdicted from entering such seas. But should the slaves contrive to get aboard without being recognised as such by the officers, they are henceforth inviolable. The explanation seems certainly a little curious, and appears to degrade the famous British anti-slavery principle to something very like a superstition. It is a sort of magical virtue that inheres in British soil conferring freedom, will we, nill we, on the lucky slave who touches our country or our timbers. But it is to have no place in the hearts, and to exercise no influence on the volition, of British officers. We cannot cancel the effect of the charm on the fugitive who gets into contact with it by stealth, but we must not aid him, but rather with all our might obstruct him, in seeking to touch it. This explanation is the latest, but surely not the last.

THE *Bombay Gazette* publishes the latest news, which it has received from private sources, from Mr. Stanley in Central Africa. The communications are exceedingly characteristic of the "discoverer of Livingstone" but their tenor certainly is calculated to raise a doubt as to the beneficent character of his present expedition. In his first letter from the village of Kagehyi on the Victoria Nyanza, bearing date March 4th, he states that he had lost 181 men by desertion, disease, and war, but had 166 "brave fellows" left. Desertions had been few, and deaths many. Dysentery was the most fatal disease. Most of the countries he had travelled were new, the names of them never having been heard before. In one war with the Watium he lost 21 men in a single day, but adds, with triumph, "we killed 50 of the enemy and wounded scores more, burnt their villages, and slaughtered their cattle." His second letter, dated May 15th states that he had just "circumnavigated the Lake Victoria; was obliged to fight four times. Discovered rivers, gulfs, bays, islands about 300, and the extent, length, breadth, and depth of the Lake determined scientifically. * * * I have been nearly starved to death, once nearly drowned, and several times in danger from the savages." He concludes by stating that he was going "to rest awhile, then start the expedition for somewhere: have not determined where yet." If desertion, fighting, and dysentery, have continued active, one should be pretty certain as to where the expedition is by this time, and we can at least have no doubt where the savages would earnestly wish it to be, or would, if they were intelligent enough. From so brief a communication, so forcibly expressed, it is perhaps better to draw no conclusion at all, or we shall be obliged to suppose Mr. Stanley is carrying retaliation a good deal further than is necessary. Whether he is mincing the savages or not, he is at least not addicted to mincing his expressions.

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OUR correspondent who advocated the use of common salt as an antidote to cholera, had no intention we believe of conveying the impression that he had made a discovery, but simply of making known to others the advantages he had himself observed in following the directions of an old suggestion picked up in his youth. His object has been obtained in the widely circulated notice which has been taken of the subject throughout India. The *Madras Mail* of the 25th October has an elaborate article on the use of salt for the prevention of cholera, insisting that in those districts all over India where salt is plentiful, cholera is much less frequent and less fatal than in those where it is scarce and more difficult to be obtained.

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IT is a dark stain on the character of the Roman Catholic Church that she does not scruple, when occasion offers, to make use of the blind faith and carefully nourished fanaticism of the lower ranks of her adherents, to subvert civil order and resist the execution of the laws of the State. The late burial riot at Montreal is an example of this evil characteristic. In 1869 a man named Guibord died in that city. He was a Catholic and owned a lot in the Catholic cemetery, but had given unpardonable offence to the clergy, by being a member of a Liberal Association called L'Institut Canadian. They refused to allow the interment of his body in their cemetery. The case was tried in the Canadian Courts and afterwards appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, the body being laid meanwhile in a vault in the Protestant Cemetery. The decision was in favour of the right of burial, and an order to that effect was sent to the Colonial Government. Accordingly, early last month, the friends of the deceased and among them the Superintendent of L'Institut Canadian, with a copy of the receipt that Guibord had received when he purchased the lot, attempted to remove the body to the Catholic cemetery. They found the cemetery filled and the gate surrounded, by hundreds of French Canadians, who met the procession with showers of stones and forcibly turned about the hearse and the other vehicles in the cortege. It was too far from the city to get military aid, and there was nothing for it but to take back the coffin to the Protestant Cemetery. The crowd is said to have been in a state of wild excitement. They were prepared to cast up entrenchments and defend themselves against the military. They threatened that if another attempt were made, they would smash the coffin and burn the body. A message was sent to England for the instructions of the Privy Council, a calmer proceeding than we should have expected, and one that deserves commendation, but as the excitement among the citizens was very strong, it was doubtful according to recent accounts, how long it would be possible to keep the peace. Were this a mere spontaneous outburst of ignorant superstition or sectarian animosity among the vulgar, it might be possible to look only at the ludicrous side of the affair. But it seems too true that the blessing of the Church is upon such rioters,

and they believe on priestly authority, that they are doing God service.

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AT home a curious case of bigotry and obstinacy has lately occurred which may justly awaken contempt, but is too petty for indignation except in the case of the parties immediately concerned. The U. P. Presbytery of Dunfermline desired permission to erect in the Abbey Church a tablet to the memory of Thomas Gillespie, and the inscription stated that Gillespie was "deposed by the General Assembly for refusing to take part in the first settlement of a minister at Inverkeithing in 1752" Lord Henry Lennox has replied that the tablet cannot be erected unless it state that he "seceded from the established Church of Scotland." The Presbytery declines to engrave an untruth on the tablet, to soothe the wounded susceptibilities of Tory Churchmen, and with what show of truth could they say that a man who was authoritatively deposed, had seceded? The position of Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works in this dispute is a blunder and an absurdity. Gillespie was turned adrift because he would not countenance, or assist in, an act of intrusion, such as the present Government lately passed a law to prevent for all time to come. The Patronage Act, might to some minds seem a justification of Gillespie by a Tory ministry and an Established Church, but Lord Henry Lennox has apparently some method of his own of reading history and of interpreting contemporaneous events, even when he himself bears a part in the latter.

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THE Rev. George Gilfillan of Dundee, better known as a literary critic, than as a preacher of the Gospel, and more distinguished by grandiloquence and bumptiousness than by soft words and meekness of spirit, and who loves better to breast the waves of popular opinion than to float with the current, is generally worth listening to when he speaks on public topics, on account of the intellectual veracity which is seldom absent from his strongly expressed opinions, even when his prejudices are enlisted on the wrong side, as they sometimes are. He has recently delivered his soul on the late revival movement, and though we cannot believe that his unflinching opposition to that movement is either judicious or just, he has spoken truths that are too easily forgotten, and ought to be proclaimed, in the midst of seasons of religious excitement. In these movements, what is called the scepticism and doubt that trouble the minds of all really intelligent thinkers at some stage of their religious inquires, is usually declared without hesitation to be an unmixed evil, and "Devil born." No teaching can be more irrational than this, for assuredly there is no royal road from unbelief to belief, except through a wilderness of doubt which coasts the howling desert of infidelity. "Not to doubt at all in this age of scientific research, of progress, and of discovery, is simply stupidity." The "sweet reasonableness" of Christ is seldom represented among the evangelical preachers of the day. Their system is rather to induce a certain state of sensation, in which the intellectual faculties are buried under a wave of emotion, and when all doubt and fears have for a time been swept away by excitement of feeling, and the sensation, of the inquirer assimilates itself to that of his instructor, the passing ecstasy is, with the utmost assurance, declared to be faith, and the subject of it, for a longer or shorter period, "believes that he believes." But unless, as sometimes happens, this artificial faith becomes petrified into dogmatism, a season of doubt is sure to follow, and often causes intense suffering to the subject of it, from the fact that he ascribes the doubt to the devil. The position is a critical one, for the discovery that what was once a triumphant certainty was perhaps an hallucination, and is at least liable to grave question, is often succeeded by scepticism growing into rebellion against truth. But truth is steadfast and unassailable; it is but the man's own delusion that has vanished. The mistake is due in most cases to the spiritual guide, who instead of directing the eye outwards to the immutable truth, turned it inward to the fickle feelings. Strange are the depths of phantasy in the heart of man. In them may be mirrored with more or less distinctness the highest truths, but when blown upon by the winds of popular excitement, the ruffled surface reveals these truths, broken up into fragments, misplaced, and shaped into fatal untruths. It cannot but be extremely hazardous for a man to shout, "Eureka!" when he fancies he has found the highest spiritual truth amid the heat and excitement of a revival meeting.

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WE must agree to a considerable extent with Gilfillan, and would fain have our popular preachers ponder the matter deeply. But one remark he makes, although it is not without a truth in it, is unhappily stated. It may be true, as he declares, that revivalism appeals to the lower order of intellects: but so does the Gospel, though not exclusively. And the friends of revivalism will deny that they appeal to the lower order of intellects only. The glory of Christianity is that while it affords ample exercise for the highest intelligence of man, and in some of its aspects transcends the highest reach of thought, it appeals to the lowest intellect as well as the highest, and can be sufficiently comprehended, for the greatest practical benefit, by the simplest as well as the subtlest. A religion which cannot address itself successfully to the "lower order of intellects," must fail to influence an unfortunately large section of the human race, and can hardly be a religion of humanity. It is one of the weaknesses of Broad Churchism that it cannot reach the masses and hardly attempts to do so.

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A DIFFICULTY about a guarda-costa has arisen between England and Spain. The guarda-costa boarded a French vessel just out-side the Bay of Gibraltar, apparently under the impression that she was a smuggler, and although the Frenchman produced his papers which are said to have been correct, the guarda-costa persisted in trying to take him into Algeciras. Want of wind prevented the execution of this design, and next day the Spaniards went ashore for water and provisions, leaving a prize crew on board. They returned and again boarded the vessel. This took place in British waters, and a British steam launch captured both vessels and took them to Gibraltar. The Spaniards resisted, and cut the towline, and in the struggle a Spaniard, who was threatening a Frenchman with his cutlass, was shot dead. After an inquiry, the French vessel was given up to the Spaniards, the supposed reason being that the Spaniards declare, though the French deny, that she was first boarded outside British waters. The French Consul has of course, protested against the seizure, and there will doubtless be some troublesome negotiation between the British and Spanish Governments. This is the second seizure of a French vessel by a Spanish guarda-costa, and a correspondence about the first is still going on between France and Spain.

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THE *Army and Navy Gazette* writing on the somewhat difficult position of chaplains on board ship, thinks that these gentlemen should leave their yards of broad cloth and other "church-millinery" on shore, and dress on board-ship like any other private gentleman. It appears that even on board a man-of-war the "trappings and suits" of the clergyman sometimes give trouble, and the chaplains show the same reverence for cloth as their bretheen on shore. The *Gazette* thinks every captain should follow the example of one, who on seeing a strangely attired individual pacing the deck sent a middy with an order to him to go below immediately, and to inform him that a second exhibition of the kind would be followed by arrest. The cassock and its owner quickly and quietly disappeared, and unfortunatly there was no bishop within hail. The captain is bishop on board a man-of-war.

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THE petition of the Dacca Philanthropic Society, and Sir Richard Temple's reply thereto, have brought into prominence one of the most difficult problems in connection with education in India. While many, and these not solely Europeans but natives as well, complain that our Education system has actually lowered the moral tone of the educated native community, it seems at least certain that it has done nothing to improve its morality. The vexed question is, whether Government ought to directly attempt moral training along with purely intellectual training. Before attempting to answer the question, it appears to us that there is room for some preliminary investigation.. Has Government education really lowered the tone of morality among the educated class? It is stoutly asserted by many that it has, and by others as stoutly denied. Granting that it has:—is it the fault of the system that is pursued, or is it due to some other cause! There are two assumptions, neither of which has we think been proved—that morality has deteriorated, and that the Education system is to blame. We suspect the case really is, that the educated natives are as a class, not lower in morality than they would have been without education, but that they are more prominent in society; that their faults are therefore more curiously noted; that they manifest their character in different ways, and bear the obloquy that rests on innovators; and that as improvement in morality was not unnaturally looked for, the lack of improvement has been set down as deterioration. In trying to ascertain how far, if at all, the system is to blame, the superior morality of those educated at religious colleges, needs to be more clearly demonstrated, Excluding the few converted

to Christianity, who, we trust may be assumed to excel their neighbours in morality, can it be be shown, as it is often asserted, that the others are as a rule morally better than the alumni of Government Colleges? Extensive employers of educated natives might be able from their experience to throw some light on this point. We have heard conflicting opinions expressed upon it, and have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The duty of Government to teach morality, is one which we hope to discuss fully at a future time.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a thoughtful and pains-taking article on the not wholly unattractive subject of Contract. The very modest title prefixed to the article scarcely conveys a fair idea of the ground it covers, and may possibly have the effect of suggesting to the tourist, or the student in vacation time, merely law and the lawyers. But while necessarily much of the article is intended for and is interesting only to the lawyer, there is still much to entertain one who would run and read. As a title, "The Philosophy of Contract" would in our opinion have been more appropriate and true. The writer begins with telling us, that if we have been beguiled by the charming periods of Sir Henry Maine into the belief that "neither Ancient Law nor any other source of "evidence, discloses to us society entirely destitute of the "conception of contract," the creed we have subscribed to is false, though tempting; that it is a mistake to suppose that "every bolt and wheel of the modern social machine had its "counter part in more rudimentary Societies;" and that if we go back to the earliest accounts of the world, as in Scripture, and come face to face with "the grand old gardener and his wife," we come to a time when there could be "no consent nor contract." And he adds "This utter absence of the con-"tractual relation must have existed, with small modifications, "during a long period of time."

We venture to consider this a clever bit of hypercriticism. For when Sir Henry Maine spoke of "Society" he could scarcely have had in his mind's eye that very primeval and poetic period in the world's history when "Adam delved and Eve span." Of necessity, the two could not constitute "society." That "two are company" a trite and homely proverb reminds us often enough in private life, but the term "society" would we think be more applicable to that epoch in the annals of the world, when "it came to pass that men began to "multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born "unto them.....and they took them wives of all which "they chose."* That at this period, society was not destitute of the conception of contract, is admitted by the writer: for he says that "marriage by consent—not the consent of the "parties themselves, but that of their respective fathers on "their behalf—was probably the earliest class of agreement." There is no evidence in the first twelve chapters of the Book of Genesis, certainly none that would satisfy the lawyer, to show whether in the marriages of the time there were the two essential ingredients of every contract *viz* proposal and consent. Indeed the words "they took them wives of all "which they chose" rather suggest a mild form of *zuberdustee*. But assuming that the consent given in those days was that phase of assent which the law attributes to the wives of oriental races, we take it that a contract true and simple was entered into, and that this is the earliest form of contract known to what Sir. H. Maine terms very properly "society." The spontaneous contract of partition soon after, between Abraham and Lot (for Settlement Officers had not then come into existence) would afford an instance of Contract in a later stage and of a different kind.

In pages 241—252 of the Review, we have an instructive and we think accurate *resumé* of the history of Contract; its origin in the agreement of marriage; its progress in common barter; and its further developement in the use of sundry defined materials as the media of exchange, until we arrive at that comparatively complex and somewhat civilized state of society that is synchronous with the Roman Law of Twelve Tables But we prefer quoting on this subject from the article itself:

"We have mentioned the subject marriage as supplying the first step "in the history of Contract. The wife was generally purchased by the "father of the family for so many head of cattle, and we are informed "by recent residents at the Cape, that the practice is to be seen constantly "amongst the Kafirs of a fine woman exchanging for from three to six "oxen. One noticeable point is that this was simply a form of barter "or exchange. During a long period of time, the only form of contract "was exchange. This form of agreement was not merely the result of "the absence of a medium of circulation, but must similarly have ex-"isted had savage races in early times had money ready to hand. The "mind of an infant in a civilised community may serve as an index—we "do not say a perfect index, but still an index—to the mind of a grown "savage. Now what is the very first form of agreement of which the "infant takes hold, and beyond which it does not ordinarily pass for some "years? It is that of exchange. Allow that you object to the crying "of a child, and to an infant's unhappiness, how then do you proceed for "instance to take from a child a dangerous instrument of which it may "have prossessed itself? If you do not snatch it ruthlessly from the "child, do you not bargain for its release by an exchange? You give the "child some toy or bauble near at hand, and you take the dangerous "instrument away in quietness."

"This is very much the state of uncivilized man. You give him some "thing on the spot which he wants, for something which he does not "want or wants less, and he is satisfied to enter into an exchange and "effect a barter. . . . . But offer the savage money as "money *i.e.* as representing the power of purchasing the article he "wants, and he will not close with the offer or effect the exchange. And "why? The reason seems to be that where money is introduced, two "contracts are substituted for one contract. Instead of A being given for "B. A., is given for money. B. is given for the same money. The party "to whom money is given to get what he wants has to go through two "transactions and in going through the first, has to exercise a faculty "of faith or expectation in his ability to procure with the money he "receives for A,the article B, which he wants more than he wanted "A. And this faculty it is which the child, and we think the grown savage "has not."

After supporting these views by passages from the works of von Humboldt, Sir Emerson Tennent, Sir John Lubbock and Dr. Hunter, the writer follows Ortolan and Sir Henry Maine in their history of the development of contract amongst the Romans, but as this portion of the article interests the lawyer more than the general reader, we pass on to the comments on the Indian Contract Act. The *first objection taken* to the Act, is that it is weighted with unnecessary and almost wearisome illustrations; that it does in fact "hold each farthing rushlight to the sun." And in support of this contention, a Westminster Reviewer is quoted "who speaks of the illus-"trations used in the Indian Acts, as legal curiosities which "seem to betray in the celebrated draftsmen who framed "the Code, or in the legislature which adopted it, a "singular diffidence in the clearness of its language, "or distrust of the capacity of those who are to expound "it." It is unquestionably an axiom of legislation that "whatever is unnecessary is bad," but the whole question turns on the necessity of these illustrations. We think that they are most necessary, and that the Indian Law Commissioners have shown in their legislation for India that they throughly understood the *calibre* and wants of the bench. They have dealt with India, not as it ought to be but as it is. They have accepted as a sad but too patent truth, that the major portion of our judges are not trained for their work; that they are at the best sciolists at it; and that they need help even in the very rudiments of law. Hence, the apparent absurdity of defining a contingent contract. "A, contracts to pay B, Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract." India is perhaps the only country in the world where such an illustration would be necessary but the reason is simple. It is the only country in the world where the bench is not recruited from the bar, where men are commonly pitchforked into positions for which they have never been trained. Their training, *quantum valeat*, goes on while the administration of justice is being attempted, and part of the training consists in that casual acquaintance with the Contract Act which is obtained from a perusal of the illustrations. We do not here refer to the large class of excellent judges who having elected, when subalterns, for judicial employ have made the study of their new profession the business of their lives; but to judges taken late in life from every conceivable department and sub-department of the Service, from the Accounts Department, the Telegraph, the Customs, the Police, the saddle of the Hussar, and the shop

* Genesis Chap. VI. 1. 2.

of the Apothecary. And it is our firm but sad conviction that the illustrations to the several codes of Indian substantive law were not only necessary, but that the want of them would have most seriously interfered with the adminstration of justice, and have caused much harm and much ruin.

The concluding pages of this excellent article, are taken up with a discussion of those salient features of the English Law of Contracts which have been so marvellously embodied in the Indian Contract Act. No one can glance through the Act without finding reason for admiring the research, the fine sense of discrimination, and the great power of classification shown in almost every Chapter of it. But there are unquestionably some errors in it as in every thing human, and we think that the writer of the article under review has put his finger on some of them. We give his own words :

"According to the definition of contract given in the Act, how can the "Legislature speak in strictness of logic of a 'void contract,' which is the "name given by the Legislature to that which having been a contract "ceases to be enforceable? Valid contracts and invalid contracts! "Shades of Jeremy Bentham and John Austin. Such a classification "seems absurd enough even in the pages of a Brehon text writer where "it has been shown to have a meaning and to be capable of explanation! "But in so important an Act as that under discussion, passed by thinking "men of the nineteenth century, the same classification seems to be a "serious blot. It must be clear—looking at the definition given in the "Act itself—that as soon as a contract ceases to be enforceable it ceases to "be a contract, and that a contract not enforceable at law, is a flat con-"tradiction in terms. Then again a reference to the Act shows that the "words 'enforceable by law' have an unnatural meaning assigned to "them. Chapter IV, has to do with the performance of contracts, and "treats first of contracts which must be performed, and secondly of con-"tracts which need not be performed, that is, which will not be carried "out by a court of law against the defendant. If then the agreement is "altogether incapable of enforcement, how can it be said that it is an "agreement enforceable by law, *i.e.*, 'a contract.' To speak of a contract "which need not be performed, when you have already said you mean "by a contract 'an agreement' enforceable by law, is to speak of an agree-"ment enforceable by law which need not be performed *i.e.*, which is not "enforceable by law, is to talk nonsense. . . . We think that if that "which once having been a contract ceases to be enforceable by law were "called a '*voided contract*' and a similar alteration were made in the "phrase contracts which need not be performed, the logical defects "pointed out would be remedied."

With all its defects there can be no question that the Contract Act is "a wonder of the draftman's art" a marvel of the "power of expression" and a grand and noble piece of legislation, and this must be our apology, if apology be needed for our somewhat lengthy review of an article on what is perhaps a technical subject.

THE EARLY LIFE OF PRINCE BISMARCK.*

THE life just published of Prince Bismarck, bears on every page indications of having been written by one having authority to do so. His publisher's name would lead one to expect as much. But the many quotations from private letters, several even from letters to his wife, as well too as the thorough-going justification of various sacrifices of personal conviction to the needs of the state, which he felt himself called upon to make during his diplomatic and ministerial career, afford conclusive assurance that it is written by no unauthorised hand. Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born on the 1st of April, 1815, at Schonhausen, in the mansion of his father Carl von Bismarck. His mother was the daughter of Privy Counsellor Anastasius Menken. His father had served in the army as captain in a cavalry regiment, and though a genial, kind-hearted man, retained to the end of his days the strict methodical habits of the soldier. His mother was fond of society. She was admired much for her wit and beauty. It was said of her that she was the intellect of the Bismarck home, while her husband was its heart. There were six children in all; but three only survived the early years of childhood. These three were Otto, a brother Bernhard five years older, and a sister Malwine twelve years younger. In his sixth year Otto was sent to a school at Berlin. The discipline of the school was very severe, too severe for Otto, who impressed every one when young by the tenderness of his nature. He suffered much from home-sickness. As he grew older he was passed on to other schools in succession. The director of one of them speaks as follows of his impressions of Otto, when he first appeared in his school. "He sat amongst his comrades, looking bright and cheerful, with a pleasant boyish face and clear gleaming eye, so that I thought to myself 'That's a nice little fellow, and I will keep my eye on him.'" He goes on to say that Otto a few years afterwards, in 1831, came to him as a boarder, and made himself quite at home in his simple household, being always agreeable, amiable, and unassuming. "In the evening he hardly ever went out, and if I happened not to be at home then, he would remain chatting with my wife in the pleasantest manner, and showed a strong liking for domestic life." When at school his quick apprehension and good memory helped him to speedily acquire the languages he set himself to learn. He displayed also a keen interest in the history of his own country. In 1832 he entered the University of Gottingen. He took with him into university life neither the quiet indoor domesticity nor the perseverance in study of his school days. He entered heartily into all the liveliness and fun of the non-working student's life. He was admitted into the Hanoverian club, for which a necessary condition of membership was the possession of frolicsome tastes. He was rarely seen at lectures. At the close of the following year he passed on to the University of Berlin. He began by making an attempt to attend lectures there, but after the first day gave up the attempt altogether. In spite of his neglect of lectures he passed, in the spring of 1835, an examination in jurisprudence, and so became an advocate. He was in the following year appointed 'Referendarius' in the administrative department at Aix-la-Chapelle. The pleasure of travel with friends of his own age often beguiled him from his work. He wandered through France, Belgium and the borders of the Rhine. He refers to this period of his life in a letter addressed to his wife in July 1851 :—

"The day before yesterday I went to Wiesbaden, and looked with a mixture of sadness and premature wisdom at the scenes of my former follies. If only it would please God to fill up with clear strong wine the vessel in which at twenty-one the muddy champagne of youth frothed up to so little purpose! How many of those with whom I flirted and drank and gambled are now underground! What changes my views of life have undergone in the fourteen years that have elapsed since that time, each in its turn seeming to me the correct one; how much that I then thought great now appears small; how much now seems honorable which I then despised! How much fresh foliage may still grow out of our inner man, giving shades, rustling in the wind, becoming worthless and faded before another fourteen years are passed, before 1865, if only we live so long! I cannot imagine how a man who thinks at all about himself, and yet refuses to hear anything about God, can endure life without weariness, and self-abhorrence. I cannot think how I endured it formerly; if I had to live now as then, without God, without you, without children, I don't know why I should not throw off this life like a dirty shirt."

In 1837, the advocate who was fonder of a wandering life than of professional duties, removed from Aix-la-Chapelle to Potsdam. There he served his year in the army. In 1839 he and his brother entered upon the management of the family estates in Pomerania, which their father had relinquished to them. For two years they managed the estates together. Then Bernhard married and gave up two of the properties to Otto. At one of them, Kniephof, his father was living with him in the year 1844. In a letter to his sister he gives a picture of the life they led :—

"I live here reading, smoking, and walking with my father, I help him to eat eels, and sometimes take part with him in a comedy which he is pleased to call a fox hunt, when we go out with Ihles, Bellin, and Carl, and with due sportsmanlike precaution, without a sound, and with the most careful observation of the wind, we surround a fir wood, all of us, perhaps including my father, being meanwhile morally convinced that there is no living creature in it, except possibly a few poor women picking up sticks. Then Ihles, Carl, and two of the dogs go through the wood giving vent to the strongest and most awful sounds, and father stands motionless and alert with his loaded gun, exactly as if he were already expecting an animal, till Ihles shouts out close to him in extraordinary guttural tones—hu la la, he be, foss, häh, häh! Then father asks me quite innocently if I have not seen anything, and I reply with as much natural surprise as I can muster : 'No, nothing at all!' Then we go off to another wood, whose supposed abundance of game is always boasted of by Ihles with the most natural show of confidence. This goes on for three or four hours. . . . Besides this, we go and inspect the orangery twice every day, the sheep-farm once, the four thermometers in the room every hour; and since the weather has become clear we have regulated the clocks so perfectly by the sun, that the one in the library alone gives a single strike after the others have all finished striking *a tempo*. In your letters to our father you should tell him more

* Prince Bismarck. By Wilhelm Görlach. Leipzig; Bernhard Tauchnitz; London. Sampson Low and Co.

of the little events in your life, because they give him immense pleasure ; tell him, for instance, who has been to see you, and whom you have been to see, what you have had for dinner, how the horses are, how the servants behave, whether the doors creak and the windows shut properly."

This authorised biography contains occasionally a phrase of the utmost candour. Thus we read :

" Bismarck worked away as a country gentleman in the most energetic and determined style. An indomitable and daring rider, an enthusiastic sportsman, and an invincible drinker, he brought into the monotony of solitary country life, the movement and excitement to which he had accustomed himself."

But he was not satisfied with this life. He began to weary of a life, the only usual way of varying which was by complaining about night frosts, sick cattle, bad rape, bad roads, dead lambs, hungry sheep, want of straw, food, money, potatoes, and manure. He set himself to beguile the tedium of the agricultural life in other ways than in riding, hunting and drinking. He began again to read history, and to study theology and philology. The writings of the pantheist Spinoza had an especial attraction for him. Politics, too, engaged his attention. He liked to talk on public matters with the neighbouring proprietors, they called him " mad Bismarck," but any one with an eager style of discussing topics in which he takes an interest is liable to be so spoken of, so that the term applied was no sign of disrespect. After a while his dissatisfaction with country life induced him to return to Potsdam, and take up again legal pursuits in the service of the State. Though he worked in law matters as a subordinate, he never forgot his own rank and importance. Once his chief, on whom he was calling, seemed to be forgetful of his presence, so absorbed was he in work. Bismarck turned his back upon him and manifested his impatience by tatooing on the window.

In July, 1847, Bismarck married a lady of Pomerania, Johanna von Putkammer. He had previously made his first appearance at the General Assembly at Berlin as Deputy for the Provincial Assembly of Pomerania. His career from that time has been a public one. After four years of parliamentary life he entered the diplomatic service, and was for eight years the representative of Prussia at the Frankfort Federal Diet. In 1859 he went to St. Petersburg as Prussian Ambassador. In 1862 he returned to Berlin and was appointed President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1865 he was raised to the rank of Count. In the following year he become Federal Chancellor. How in 1871 after the old king had received from the princes of Germany the imperail crown, Bismarck became Chancellor of the Empire, and was raised to the higher rank of Prince, is but the history of yesterday.

The book closes with a sketch of the struggle between the German State and the Roman Church, the struggle of which the end is not yet, and whose progress all Europe is watching with intense interest.

A HUMANITARIAN AT THE HOME OF JESUS.

MR. STUART GLENNIE, though his denial of the reality of a spiritual state of existence beyond the life in the visible world, renders the term materialist an appropriate one by which to designate him, himself disclaims such a desiguation and prefers the title of idealist. And it is but fair to yield to him the term which pleases him best. The great object of his discussions with Mr. Buckle which fill up so large a part of his " Pilgrim Memories " —those discussions which severe critics have insisted must have wearied to death the worn-out student travelling to recruit his health—was to shake his friend's conviction in the all potency of material causes, rather than of moral ones, in determining the course of the world's civilisation. As one, then, who believed in the influence of ideas upon human progress, his Pilgrimage to the Holy Land was undertaken so that he might look upon the very scenes amid which the Christian ideas had their birth, and where what he looks upon as simply myth and legend, sprang into being in the minds of the early followers of the Nazarene. He confesses that the chief object of his journey was to gain "enlargement of sympathy and greater truthfulness of view," which things constitute " true spiritual advancement." It was when at Nazareth itself, the home of Jesus, that he was inspired while listening to the music in the Church of the Annunciation, with a strange hope, to which he gives strange expression, "that the love of Christ, preached, at length, in terms accordant with that conception of universal Law, which it was not given to Jesus to know, will break down the separating barriers of superstition and bind mankind together as one." At present Mr. Stuart Glennie is the only one to whom it is given to know the conception of universal Law which is destined to bring about what he calls "the Modern Revolution" in the religious ideas of the whole world. The sentence in which the great Law, he has been led to discover, is hidden, runs thus. " The Ultimate Law of History is a certain change and process of change in men's notions of the causes of change," and in this sentence the law will remain more or less vested, until there have appeared three more volumes devoted to its gradual unfolding and verification. "Pilgrim-Memories" has been preceded by a volume " In the Morning Land," which is mainly an introductory historical analysis, in which attention is called to " the antagonism to the Christian theory of history of the new theory summarised in the ultimate Law ; to the refutation of the Christian theory by the explanation which the Law gives of the origin of Christianity ; and to the New Ideal which arises from the establishment of the Law." Mr. Stuart Glennie does not expect at present that the mystic meanings underlying the brief statement of his ultimate law will do more than dawn hazily upon the mind of a reader who has followed him so far through his eloquently written volumes. He hopes ere long, however, to carry with him the sympathies of those who will stedfastly read his coming volumes, and to create for himself a fanatical following who will aid him in carrying out his great idea to a practical and successful issue. He plainly avows the need of fanaticism for furthering the success of the momentous Revolution he is initiating. Fanaticism with regard to an idea is, he considers, what velocity is with respect to a moving mass. "Fanaticism," he says, "is the velocity-element in political momentum And in politics, as in mechanics, things can be accomplished when the velocity is high, which, however large the mass, are impossible when the velocity is infinitesimal." The things to be accomplished, he hints, are the transformation of the social institutions identified with Christian orthodoxy, and the surrender of the influence of Christianity upon education. It would however be " the silliest of dreams" to suppose that these results could be brought about without enthusiastic ardour kindled into fanaticism by the opposition it would meet with from the immense wealth, the elaborate organisation, and the intense passion of the adherents of the Christian faith. Surely the demeanour of the Modern Prophet of Humanitarianism, in whose mind has been born the idea destined to bring the world into the throes of Revolution,—surely his demeanour in " the Birth-Land of Christianity," and in the very home of the founder of the Religion whose tragic fate it will be to be swept away in the storm of remorseless fanatic hatred to be aroused in the future brotherhood of Humanitarians, will be worth noting. The foreshadowing of the whirlwind of destruction which will eventually usher in the nobler system, the germ of which is at present fructifying in Mr. Stuart Glennie's brain, moved his travelling companion to asperity ; but when Nazareth was reached, poor Mr. Buckle was too overborne with fatigue to visit the scenes sacred in the eyes of Christians ; the Prophet of the Modern Revolution was therefore left to his reflections undisturbed.

It was but natural that he should first of all take note of the differing traditions of the Greek and Latin Church as to the scene of the Annunciation. The travellers' tents were pitched on the green slope beneath the trees which grow by the side of the " Fountain of the Virgin." This according to the elder tradition of the Greeks, was the fountain at which Mary, while drawing water, received the salutation of the Angel Gabriel. What the pilgrim of humanitarianism saw there, draws from him the remark " that the beauty of the Virgins of the Fountain, the supple grace of their figures, and the Syrian langour and passion of their eyes, make such a local legend still appropriate. These daughters of men are still worthy the salutation of the sons of God." The Latin tradition which makes the scene of the Annunciation at the grotto over which the Franciscan Church is reared, he looks upon as a less poetical one than the other. He records that he noted the inscription on the marble pavement, *Verbum caro factum est* —The Word was made Flesh, but that the Divine music sounding through the Church took out of his heart contempt of the Egyptian superstitions there enshrined : one of his favourite notions being that belief in Christ as the Son of God is but the reproduction of an Egyptian notion as to Osiris.

If we follow our wandering Idealist from the service of entrancing music to the top of the hill overlooking Nazareth, we find that the upland solitude seemed to him to be the real home of Jesus—his prayer-home—the scene of the most intense realisation of relationship with the Father ; but at the same time we are told that we must understand by " Father, the ensphering Infinite, and by communings with the Father the solitary meditations and entranced broodings that ever precede an historic mission ; that we must also put aside as superstitious every thought

of Jesus being a supernatural visitant of our earth, if we would be filled with the deeper and more edifying feeling that the ideas which sprang up from the mind of Christ as the result of his lonely meditations, came welling up from the depth of our common Humanity, though their ultimate sources are indeed in the "Sphering God." Remembering that we have three more volumes yet to come, we overlook the present vagueness of our pilgrims cogitations, which are of course destined to assume a marvellously definite form.

During his stay in Nazareth, Mr. Stuart Glennie gave himself up to the contemplation of the thought, that the one great significant fact connected with Jesus was his conception of God as a Father and his preaching of Love. The problem he devoted himself to as the most appropriate for his daily walks amid the scenes of the early life of Jesus, was—what was the origin of this vast new moral phenomenon—the new conception of God by Jesus, and the love for Jesus himself as the Anointed of God? What was the cause of this new development of Love which found its Western expression in Christ and Christianity! The atmosphere of Nazareth gave a new enthusiasm, and its associations a consecrating aim, to the search for the solution of this problem of the new humanitarian philosophy. He felt himself brought not only into little less than personal contact with a great individuality, but with the very spirit of a great new development of Humanity. It seemed to him the longer he pondered upon the problem, that its solution must be founded on, and derived from, that of the general problem of "the relation of the Internal and the External—the general question of Idealism or Materialism," which was at issue between Mr. Buckle and himself in all their discussions. For if Christianity was to be regarded as a vast new moral phenomenon, and its origin explained from a general Law of History, the question at once arose as to the nature and origin of moral phenomena—of phenomena, that is, of passion, aspiration, and desire, or, in a word, of *Want*. Are we to join with the materialists in conceiving of these phenomena as being externally determined by material causes, or are we, with the Idealists, to think of them as instances of an undetermined internal spontaniety? If however it be found that each conception—the Idealist on the one hand, and the Materialist, on the other—give but a partial view of the truth, it must be clear that the solution sought for must be founded on the reconciliation of Idealism and Materialism. The potency of material causes alone he all along found himself unable to assent to. Both himself and Mr. Buckle, discussion with whom had led up to the train of thought which occupied him at Nazareth, believed that science had irretrievably undermined all but the purely ethical beliefs of Christianity, and, indeed of every supernatural religion whatever. Both were unable to accept the idea of supernatural relation. Mr. Buckle on the one hand believed that morality was but conventional custom, and religion but politically useful superstition. Mr. Stuart Glennie, on the other hand, maintained that both religion and morality were founded not on a miraculous revelation of the will of God, but on a scientific revelation of the nature of man. He maintained further that the Historical Method, founded on the Ultimate Law, to the verification and elucidation of which his volumes are devoted, was the *Novum Organum* of such scientific revelation. Applying the new instrument of enquiry, he ventured to generalise the results he arrived at, as follows. Human history is "an advance from the conception of Spirits, or Gods, as the causes of things, to the conception of the Mutual Determination of things themselves; from the conception of Supernaturalism, or Miracle, to that of Naturalism, or Law, from the conception of one-sided Determination to the conception of Mutual Determination. But how has this advance been effected, and what is the relation thereto of Christianity? Consider what is most essential in Christianity as a great historical phenomenon. Is it not its moral character as expressive of a new development of Love? But Love may certainly be defined as the aspiration to, and feeling of oneness in, the sense of Mutuality. Thence it is at once brought into relation with Law. For if Law is the conception of Mutuality, Love is thus the instinct of it. For then Christianity is, in its most essential aspect, to be characterised as a new development of Love, of the aspiration to, and feeling of, oneness and Mutuality. Is not its place and meaning clear in the great historical development of Humanity; is it not the *moral foreboding* of that intellectual conception of Law, or Mutual Determination, the clear discovery of which in its universality, is the distinction of our modern historical period?" Such a fact, he further urges, as the precedence of the intellectual conception of Mutuality, and of the full recognition of Law, by an intense moral aspiration, to Mutuality, or new development of Love, has nothing in it contrary to ordinary experience; such a fact in the history of the intellectual conceptions of Humanity would be analogous to that which may be remarked in the history of the intellectual conceptions of every individual discoverer. Great discoveries are always discoveries of oneness. And the great discoverer is ever found to have had the persuasion of that oneness, to which he ultimately gives articulate expression, long before such expression becomes possible to him. The persuasion of Columbus that there existed a Western Indies is adduced as a typical instance, and reference is also made to Faraday's "long and constant" persuasion that all the forces of Nature are mutually dependent, having one common origin, or rather, being different manifestations of one fundamental power."

And we may add that Mr. Stuart Glennie evidently has firm hold of the persuasion that the ultimate law of history which, although he has given to it a definition, presents itself as yet to his mental vision with but a dim and shadowy outline, will ere long be discerned by himself first, and by others by means of his present and future volumes, in clear-cut contour. What to him is now but a 'persuasion,' for holding which he is willing to be "jeered at by the herd of self-styled 'sensible' people," he is plainly fully assured will meet with a widespread recognition as the great Law of Human Development, that it will meet even with a recognition which will be accompanied by a glowing enthusiasm—an enthusiasm which will become in the undisciplined minds of an eager crowd of partisans the fanaticism along the current of which his great truth will be uplifted and borne to universal triumph.

Yet the volume—though at times provoking unsparing criticism by its quiet assumption that the whole life of Christendom has been but a prolonged delusion, and life and immortality in Christ but an idea with which the human mind has for centuries been dazzled—has a value of its own. It is an assertion from the sceptical side of the Divine possibilities existing in human nature. Its whole argument involves a recognition of the truth "that through the ages one increasing purpose runs," that 'the human mind has been gradually gaining a surer grasp of ideas which prompt the nobler action, that the longing for higher culture has been deepening and strengthening itself, and that as far as the only life to which heed can be given by an advanced humanitarian is concerned, men are living with their loins more resolutely girt, and with their lamps more brightly burning—living with more earnestness of aim, and with a keener desire to partake of the heritage of thought bequeathed to them by generations past. But the finer spirits of Christendom are now asserting just as emphatically the like policy in the progressive life of Humanity. It is true, that there are some who have done much towards severing Christian life from the higher culture of the age, by encouraging a short sighted devoteeism which can only think of the Divine one as concerned with men and women when they are in the formal attitude of devotion, and which discourages enthusiasm for knowledge as a wordly snare. But such narrow views are giving place to the boldly proclaimed conviction that Humanity in all its higher aims is Divinely aided; that in every human excellence we may read a verification of the old assertion that God created man in His own image; that indeed the higher life of Humanity—its strivings after wisdom, its self-sacrificing love—is a continuous revelation to the world of the Divine, whose union with the Human in Christ is the foreshadowing of the final union of the Divine with Humanity, redeemed and sanctified. To all, therefore, who like the author of "Pilgrim Memories," while telling us that thoughts of immortality are but an idle dream, bid us enter into an enthusiastic recognition of the Divine nature of the ever advancing aims of Humanity, we answer that they have but an imperfect grasp of what is after all the outgrowth of Christian teaching, and that in the Christian system as it is expounded by the most Catholic-hearted divines of the day, they would find the fullest recognition of all that they so zealously contend for as to the essential divineness of the drama of human history and civilisation.

TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."

II.

THE distinctive character of the tragic drama is that it represents the human will struggling against Fate, and—however heroic the struggle, however great and admirable the qualities displayed and the actions performed—finally borne down and crushed by the irresistible events that the unseen destiny brings forth. The leading person in the drama may be either virtuous or the reverse but certain conditions are necessary to the successful representation of either sort of character. If virtuous, the character must have some fatal inherent defect, to justify the doom of failure, unhappi-

ness, and ruin. If morally bad, it must still possess some great quality, some noble trait, sufficient to awaken and sustain interest and a certain amount of admiration. The character of Queen Mary is a difficult one to be made the centre of interest in a drama. She engaged in a most powerful and determined struggle against destiny, and her defeat and ruin were sad and terrible. So far she is a fitting subject for the dramatic genius, but our utter disapproval both of her general course of action and of every individual act of her reign, and every feature in her character—at least as exhibited in the drama before us—is inconsistent with the exercise of that measure of sympathy and admiration which the central person of the drama ought always to arouse. As it does not appear that any one about her really loved her, unless, perhaps the characterless uninteresting, Cardinal Pole—so we read through the drama without being able to feel for her either love, sympathy, esteem or even admiration. In the last act—by far the best part of the drama—our pity indeed is awakened for the Queen, but it is perhaps solely because she is a woman, for in no other respect does she even seem to deserve our pity. Since the poet was fated to choose Mary as his tragic-heroine, it was probably impossible for him to have portrayed her differently, without violating historical accuracy, and Mary is too well known to every reader for this to have been allowable. The truth seems to be that no one but a sincere Catholic who reads history with Catholic partialities, could make Mary the heroine of a successful drama. Such an one gifted with dramatic genius might, with Mary for his subject, write a magnificent drama though it would probably be a misleading history. Tennyson has adhered faithfully to historical truth, and has come short of full dramatic success.

Mary possssed the resolute will, and the high courage of the Tudors, but her strong intellect had been warped by her training and by the bitter prejudices which had been early instilled into her mind and nurtured by the treatment to which she had all her life been subjected. When she was suddenly raised to power, the passions and ambitions that had been smouldering for years, broke forth into a cruel blaze, and being sanctified in her mind by the holy names of love, duty and religion, she did not, as her great successor would have done, rule them with sagacity and curb them from considerations of policy. Her two master passions, her infatuated fondness for Philip, and her revengeful hatred of the new religion, the poet has represented in all their strength. In the drama these are not merely her ruling passions, she is little more than an embodiment of these. It was perhaps impossible to have filled up the character to harmonious completeness without the introduction of imaginary incidents of a less historical nature than Tennyson has made use of. But a good deal more might have been made of the nobler Tudor qualities which she undoubtedly possessed, in the scene, for instance, in Guildhall, when she rouses the London citizens to oppose the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Something might here have been done to awaken our admiration for the Queen, but the speech has no such effect. It is a good speech but not in any sense a great one. It lacks vigor and sends no thrill through the heart. Only once in the course of the drama does Mary excite our admiration and that is but for a moment. When the issue of the contest with Wyatt is dubious, and she is advised to fly, and the ladies of the palace are screaming that there are arrows flying without, she goes out upon the gallery exclaiming "I am Harry's daughter, Tudor, and not fear." And when Courtenay comes with the tidings that the rebels had broken the royal ranks and he, to save his royal cousin, had left Pembroke in the thick of the fight, she answers :

> "Left him and fled; and thou that wouldst be king,
> And hast nor heart nor honour. I myself
> Will down into the battle and there bide
> The upshot of my quarrel, or die with those
> That are no cowards and no Courtenays."

A few more passages like this would have greatly heightened our interest in Mary, but the dark side of her character, her tiger-fury, meets us a moment after. News of victory is brought, and Mary knows no pity. "To the tower" is her brief sentence, not only on the leaders of rebellion, but even on her sister who is suspected of treason.

> "To the tower with *her*!
> "My foes are at my feet and I am Queen."

And when the Spanish ambassador takes the opportunity to hint the danger of keeping Suffolk, Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, alive, her ready terse reply is "They shall die." "And your so loving sister? suggests Renard.

> "She shall die
> My foes are at my feet, and Philip king."

Up to this time, she had felt or assumed, a degree of pity for poor Lady Jane, as a child who had but obeyed her father, but on the other hand it is made to appear that even from the first she cherished in her heart a deadly hatred for her sister. But she dared not even consign her to the tower.

> "I love her not, but all the people love her,
> And would not have her even to the Tower."

That single dash of bravery, and the passing touch of pity for Lady Jane, are perhaps the only hints of nobleness that the poet has thrown into his portraiture of Mary. Even her intellect is not made to command our admiration powerfully, although the poet might have done this in exhibiting her swaying to her will the men who formed her Council. Sometimes we are almost surprissed into admiration, as for example when she meets Gardiner's pretence that he was opposing the Spanish marriage only because he feared the people, who he said would murder *him*, with the quiet, contemptuous sarcasm,

> "And that were hard upon you, my Lord Chancellor."

Of her two great passions, her fondness for Philip is the predominating one, and rightly so, because by means of her union with him she hoped to gratify her other absorbing desire, to take fiery vengeance upon the new religion for her mother's wrongs and her own, and make England, in alliance with Spain, a mightly Catholic power. Her love for Philip is a deeply interesting psychological study. It is not that sweet natural self devotion, properly called affection, which has no wish but the good of its object, nor the ebullience of the blood called passion. It was a love altogether fantastical as regards its immediate object, whom she had never seen—a kind of love, phenomenal, indeed, but not entirely unknown in the range of human experience. Its existence is usually confined to youthful and romantic natures, Mary was no longer young nor, properly speaking, romantic but, in her, ambition took the place of girlish romance. And in contemplating the lofty future of her imagination, she was woman enough to place a hero in it and that hero was Philip. He seemed to possess all the requisite, qualifications. He was Spanish as she herself was, half by blood and entirely in her sympathies. He was Catholic and the heir to the greatest sovereignty on earth. In imagination she clothed him with personal beauty and high mental endowments and she tried hard, in spite of rumour, to invest him with moral purity. To one whose life was built on phantasy, love in such conditions, even for an unseen object, was easily awakened, and soon grew to the height of passion, and by its unwearied persistence ultimately claims to merit the name of affection. From being the hero of her air-palace, Philip became the idol that she was ready to worship when the baseless fabric of her vision was shivered and not a wrack left behind.

What seems to us the fault of the poet's representation of this love of Mary's is its sweet girlish prettiness. When she first appears on the stage she is kissing his miniature and showing it to every body who approaches her. The inconsistency strikes us even more strongly at the close when Philip is leaving her for the last time. The lyric sweetness of the following lines seems inappropriate in Mary's mouth :

> Go! must you go, indeed—again—so soon?
> Why, Nature's licensed vagabond, the swallow,
> That might live always in the sun's warm heart
> Stays longer here in our poor north than you :—
> Knows where he nested—ever comes again.

And the following :

> You are the mightiest monarch upon earth,
> I but a little Queen ; and so indeed,
> Need you the more ; and wherefore could you not
> Helm the huge vessel of your state, my liege,
> Here, by the side of her who loves you most?

We may here quote the song sung by Mary near the close of her life, when Philip had left her for the last time. Calais had been lost, and and the unhappy woman, with blasted life, and broken heart, was looking wildly around her on a "sea of troubles," and forward into utter darkness. We give it as an example of Tennyson's excellence as a lyric poet, and of his weakness as a dramatist. In the mouth of a woman who, in spite of youth, sweetness, and innocence, had been cruelly forsaken, this exquisite lyric would be most appropriate, but it seems scarcely suitable for the character or the circumstances of Mary.

> "Hopless doom of woman happy in betrothing!
> Beauty passes like a breath and love is lost in loathing :
> Low, my lute ; speak low, my lute, but say the world is nothing
> Low, lute, low!
> Love will hover round the flowers when they first awaken ;
> Love will fly the fallen leaf, and not be overtaken ;
> Low, my lute! Oh low, my lute! we fade and are forsaken—
> Low dear lute, low!

The poet, in his representation of Mary, has brought out very skilfully one trait of the feminine character. There is a touch of nature, which all must recognise, in Mary's resolute determina-

tion to believe, in spite of all evidence, in Philip's moral purity—a determination, however, which does not in the least restrain her eager desire to hear the rumours which she has resolved to reject. It is evident all the time that the rumours have made a deep impression on her. Her restless interrogating of every one from the foreign ambassadors to her own ladies-in-waiting, as if in hopes of receiving an answer favourable to Philip, and her bursts of anger and vehement contradiction when the answer is unfavourable, show that she was forcing herself to believe according to her wish and in spite of secret, supressed conviction. And so, at the latter end, when Philip has gone for the last time, and the dark night of hopeless disappointment has descended on her soul, the long-smothered conviction bursts out like a torrent from a broken dam :—

ALICE.—Madam, who goes? King Philip?
MARY.—No, Philip comes and goes, but never goes.
Women, when I am dead,
Open my heart, and there you will find written
Two names, Philip and Calais; open his,—
So that he have one,—
You will find Philip only, policy, policy,—
Ay, worse than that—not one hour true to me!
Foul maggots crawling in a festered vice!
Adulterous to the very heart of Hell.
Hast thou a knife?
ALICE.— Ay, Madam, but o' God's mercy—
MARY.—Fool, think'st thou I would peril mine own soul
By slaughter of the body? I could not, girl,
Not this way—callous with a constant strife,
Unwoundable. Thy knife!
ALICE.— Take heed, take heed!
The blade is keen as death.
MARY.— This Philip shall not
Stare in upon me in my haggardness;
Old, miserable, diseased,
Incapable of children. Come thou down.
[*Cuts out the picture and throws it down.*
Lie there. (*Wails.*) O God, I have killed my Philip.
ALICE.— No.
Madam, you have but cut the canvas out,
We can replace it.
MARY.— All is well then; rest—
I will to rest; he said, I must have rest.
[*Cries of* ELIZABETH *in the street.*
A cry! What's that? Elizabeth? revolt?
A new Northumberland, another Wyatt?
I'll fight it on the threshold of the grave.
LADY CLARENCE.—Madam, your royal sister comes to see you.
MARY.—I will not see her.
Who knows if Boleyn's daughter be my sister?
I will see none except the priest. Your arm,
[*To Lady Clarence.*
O Saint of Aragon, with that sweet worn smile
Among thy patient wrinkles—Help me hence.

This is the last of Mary. Her fierce, fanatic struggle against Providence ends thus sadly, and, in spite of the condemnation our judgment pronounces both on her acts and on the spirit in which she acted, and in spite of the fact that her absorbing passion for Philip, which might have been so treated as to win some sympathy is calculated rather to excite contempt and ridicule, we cannot choose but pity the haggard miserable blighted queen.

We had some comments to make on other characters and scenes in this drama, but must reserve them, at least for the present.

CONVENT LIFE IN ITALY.*

THE tendency which a few years ago was developing itself in England, to think with favour of the cloistered life, as one which offers a refuge from the cares and worries and pitfalls of life in the world, has died out; otherwise the Memoirs of the Princess Henrietta Caracciolo, translated from the Italian, and just published by Mr. Bentley, would render a real service. As it is, the fears as to the mischief wrought by systematic seclusion from the active world and as to the wretchedness arising from the encouragement of the taking of irrevocable vows,—fears which are naturally begot in the healthy air of personal freedom, without which the breath of life for English men and English women would be vitiated, are found in these Memoirs to be thoroughly justified. The whole conventual system on the continent of Europe seems to be based upon the notion that for women who, through lack of dowry, or want of personal attractiveness, pass the threshold of life without being married, there is no abiding place in which they will be so protected from the troubles and dangers of life as the convent. If the convent were not a place where personal freedom had to be crushed out in the name of "holy obedience," if the days within its walls had not to be passed in a weary round of devotion, in preparation for confession, in torturing the enfeebled conscience as to how to vary the self-accusing story to be whispered in the ear of the confessor; in attendance upon services whose beautiful music of itself must often sadden the mind with its suggestions of earthly happiness which can no longer be hoped for; if the whole aim of the religious training were not to keep the mind in a state of unhealthy consciousness that almost the only foe to spiritual growth resides in the promptings of the flesh; if the convent instead of being a place of repression of many fine impulses, and for the development of morbid anxieties, were an institution for providing mental culture, the great every-day solace for lonely ones; if it trained those within its walls to do useful work; if it encouraged them to aim at excellence in art; if it weaned them from the habit of unduly analysing the mysteries of the inner life, which needs for its own growth to be sometimes let alone; if it recognised the discipline of study as a purifier of the mind more potent than penance, more edifying than enforced meditation;—if such were its leading features, it would be difficult to imagine a more desirable retreat for unmarried ladies than a convent college. But such an ideal of a convent has never entered into the thoughts of those who have modelled the convent life of the past. The memoirs now translated of the Neapolitan Princess, who, because she received no suitable offer of marriage during her father's lifetime, was, when his death brought diminished income to the household, compelled by her mother to enter the Benedictine convent of San Genaro at Naples, reveal the wretchedness and dreariness of Italian convent life. They reveal the petty jealousies with which the nuns are tormented, the ruined minds of those who cannot recover from the hopeless depression which has overcome them, the unhealthy interest taken in the prolonged interviews with the confessors, the small trifles with which the mind, debarred from anything like ennobling culture, fretfully concerns itself, and the disaster gradually brought upon the physical frame by the repression of all natural longings (enabling one to account for the pallid faces which render a procession of nuns so dismal to look at). They reveal too the utter unreality of the religious life, which for the most part is but the writhing of restless morbid imaginations. The devoteeism of a nun, whose mind has offered to it no other nutriment than is contained in books of devotion of a sickly, sensuous type, and in lives of the saints written by those who look upon unlovely asceticism of body as a necessary indication of saintliness of soul, is but a modified hysteria, the result of a chronic disposition of body and mind artificially produced by surrounding influences.

The story of weary days spent within convent walls, and of the various attempts prolonged through several years to obtain permission from the ecclesiastical authorities to re-enter the outer world, as told by Princess Henrietta Caracciolo, furnishes a thorough justification of the action of the Italian Government in issuing a decree for the suppression of convents, and for enabling those dwelling in almost inaccessible cells to be restored to the freedom of secular life. The Princess dates her own restoration to liberty from the 7th of September 1860, on which day Garibaldi entered Naples, on which day too she took the black veil from her head and placed it upon the altar of the Cathedral of San Gennaro, and so restored it to the Church which twenty "weary years before" had given it to her. By so doing she considered that she had broken the last link which bound her to the monastic state. Soon after, the day came on which she wore a veil of another kind and in bridal attire was receiving the blessing of a Church which protests against vows of perpetual renunciation of the duties and joys of life, having sought in vain for the sanction of the Church of Rome from whose oppressive guardianship she had freed herself. Her life since, in her home at Castellamare, has evidently been a brighter one than would have been possible for her within convent walls.

* Memoirs of Princess Henrietta Caracciolo, ex-Benedictine Nun.—London R. Bentley.

CLIMATE AND TIME.*

THE science of Geology, which in its youth had such an intense struggle for existence, having once been granted the right to pursue its way in peace, appeared for a long time to content itself with laying the appropriate colours on the maps of newly surveyed districts, and compiling lists of fossils with unpronounceable names. But the spirit of bold speculation which animated its founders, seems to survive still at least in one branch of the Geological Survey. It is a curious fact however that the most famous of our speculative and controversial geologists such as Hutton, Playfair, Miller, and Lyell, have been Scotchmen, while their English brethren Buckland, Smith, Delabeche, and Sedgwick have for the most part contented themselves with describing the rocks and with collecting fossils. The only noticeable exception to the rule was Murchison who, though a Scotchman, and we suppose naturally fond of controversy, followed the science after the English fashion The same characteristics distinguish the two races to the present

* Climate and Time, by James Croll, London, Daldy, Ibister & Co.: 1875.

day. The somewhat dull proceedings of the Geological Society are rarely enlivened except by a passage of arms between the Duke of Argyll and Professor Ramsay, each with his own pet theory of the formation of lakes; and for worthy successors of the men who established the science, we must look to the ranks of the Scotch survey. Two remarkable books by members of that survey, have recently been published in a complete form, though detached chapters of them have for several years appeared in various magazines. One of these entitled "The Great Ice Age" by James Geikie, attempts to fix geologically the antiquity of the human race in Western Europe, and the other—"Climate and Time" by James Croll, proposes definite time in years for the age of the earth, and for the geological period of the advent of the human race as given by Mr. Geikie.

Everybody is supposed to know that in the geological age immediately preceding the present, the whole northern hemisphere was much colder than now, and that the British Isles and Northern Europe were covered by glaciers, much as Greenland is at present, while the waters round them were inhabited by animals whose descendants now live within the Arctic circle. But it has only recently been proved that this cold age was interrupted by several warm, "interglacial" periods, during which animals from the south lived in Britain. The proof of this has been successfully worked out by Mr. Geikie, who believes that the earliest human remains with which we are acquainted belong to one of those periods: that in fact as the ice retreated, it was followed up the valleys, by our flint-chipping and cannibal ancestors accompanied by the plants and animals of warmer climates. The existence of the glacial epoch was long admitted before any satisfactory reason could be assigned for it. Some geologists supposed the heat of the sun to be variable: others attributed it to the deflection of the Gulf stream (a subsidiary cause admitted by Mr. Croll), while Lyell made the mistake of assigning it to the different distribution of sea and land, though the distribution he proposed would have had effects the very opposite of those he infers.

In the irregularity called the precession of the equinoxes, combined with the varying eccentricity, of the Earth's path the author of "Climate and Time" finds the true reason why the earth has been sometimes very hot and sometimes very cold. It is obvious that when the earth is nearest the sun in winter and the eccentricity is great, we shall have mild seasons, in the north, in fact perpetual spring; while in the other hemisphere the climate will be extreme. But the hot summer in this hemisphere of extremes, would be too short to melt all the snow which had fallen during the long cold winter, while the country would be so enshrouded in fog and mist that the sun's rays could never reach it, and at the surface of the ground there would be snow all the year round. The ocean currents too, which the author believes to depend upon the trade winds, would be deflected and render the difference in climate in the two hemispheres still greater. The Gulf stream is affirmed to contain one-fifth of all the heat in the North Atlantic, and in the Northern Ice age all this went to the southern hemisphere. Owing to precession taking place much more quickly than changes of eccentricity, the conditions of the two hemispheres would be several times reversed while the high eccentricity lasted, and thus the intervening warm periods, during which vegatation was very abundant and the coal beds were formed, are accounted for. Upwards of 140 pages of the book are taken up with the discussion of oceanic circulation, though we think much less would have sufficed; but on this subject the author has had a controversy with Dr. Carpenter, who maintains that this circulation of the waters is due to difference of temperature, while Mr. Croll says the currents are due to the winds and considers the theory essential to the truth of his speculations on climate. When the case is stated in figures as a mechanical problem, the author certainly seems to have the best of it.

The change of eccentricity in the earth's orbit being due to the disturbing action of the planets, its amount and the time required to accomplish it become an astronomical problem. Its value has been calculated in this way for intervals of 50,000 years from 3,000,000 years before to 1,000,000 after 1800 A.D. The results show that we are now at a period of very low eccentricity; that 250,000 years ago it was much greater—about this period we must place the glacial that the first appearance of Scotchmen,—that 850,000 years ago, and again 2,500,000 years ago, it was very nearly as great as possible, and here must be fixed the very warm periods of the miocene and eocene ages respectively—and that in 800,000 years more, we may expect another glacial period which will enable us to dispense with punkahs and thermantidotes on the plains of India.

The author following the calculations of Sir W. Thompson on the secular loss of heat from the earth by radiation, comes to the conclusion that it is only about 100,000,000 years since our little globe was first detached from the fiery mass of the sun. To geologists who follow the teaching of Lyell as to the slow formation of the strata, and remember their vast thickness, this time will seem too short, and also to the Darwinist who certainly thinks it more than a hundred millions of years since his ancestors wore the form of microscopic *monads*. But the author considers Sir W. Thompson infallible as far as mathematics go, and unhesitatingly adopting his figures, he attempts to show that the stratified rocks are not nearly so thick as supposed and that probably the continent of Atlantis never existed. On the contrary he holds that the great ridges and furrows of the earth are now nearly the same as they have always been, and that if we could dive to the bottom of the deep ocean, and scrape away a few feet of mud we should come upon the original "crust of the earth."

Here we have a book of little more than 500 pages, which boldly casts aside the traditions not only of Jews and Greeks, but of respectable old English Geologists; which teaches us that we have reached our present comparatively high stage of development in less than a hundred million years; and that Scotchmen have existed for about a quarter of a million! With regard to all such speculations however, it is well to bear in mind Professor Huxley's remark that Mathematics are a very excellent mill which never gets out of order, but that the quality of the flour it produces depends upon that of the wheat with which it is supplied. The data upon which the calculation is founded are not very certain, and the results cannot be more certain than the data.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

WE publish elsewhere some further letters we have received on this important subject. These letters exhaust we think the arguments that are commonly brought forward in defence of the doctrine of eternal torments as the doom pronounced by Christianity on the finally impenitent. We think it right in publishing them to say that we had no intention of opening our columns to a formal discussion of the truth or otherwise of this horrible doctrine, but simply by an earnest and unmistakable expression of our own conviction of its impiety, to lead such of our readers as are taking the dogma upon trust, as ninety nine so called "believers" therein out of every hundred are doing, to examine for themselves the grounds upon which it rests.—The letters we now publish are exceptionably able; and yet it is at the same time clear that not one of the writers knows anything of the literature that the last few years have given birth to on the subject. It is of course impossible for us to fill the columns of this journal with the discussion, but it seemed to us only proper and necessary that the *Friend of India*, with its somewhat peculiar traditions and character, should speak out plainly on a subject that has so vital a bearing upon the credibility or otherwise of Christianty as a religious system. For if Christianty really teaches what the Church teaches on this subject, we say advisedly, and with at least some sense of the responsibility of such a statement, that it is not from God. If it be a doctrine of Christianity, that the Almighty destines untold millions of the human race to the horrible doom which the Infallible Church has provided for them, no honest man will tell the people of India that Christianity is glad tidings. The great difficulty is to be honest with ourselves in these controversies. We refuse to look steadily at the real character of the doctrines we profess to be believing; and we persuade ourselves that we are honoring God, by pleading falsely for Him with ourselves.

We again ask our readers—who can justify for an instant the procreation of children, if this doctrine be true? Were we dealing sincerely with ourselves, we should see the dilemma in a moment. We think we believe the doctrine; while our conduct shews plainly that we do not. The man is an atrocious criminal, who begets a child, if he really believes this doctrine to be true. But we do *not* believe it, and so have no scruple in marriage. If we believed this doctrine, nothing but a positive Divine command to us to beget children would justify our doing so; while that command is laid on no one. Every one we suppose will allow that the doctrine ought not to be believed unless it is revealed with lightning clearness in the Bible, while nothing but the most persistent and systematic torturing of its statements concerning the *destruction*, the *death* of the wicked, gives it any foothold at all therein.

As we have already said however, our purpose was not to discuss the doctrine in the *Friend of India*. We have thought it right to publish the letters that will be found below, and would here

dismiss the matter; but that we should disappoint many of our readers, were we not to indicate the substance of the answer that has been given to these pleadings; and in doing so we select the writings of Mr. Constable, late Prebendary of Cork. The doctrine which corrupted Christianity almost at its birth, was the Greek doctrine of the natural, or necessary immortality of the soul: and it is amazing that men can read the Bible without perceiving how explicit are its statements to the contrary. The earliest of the fathers, Justin Martyr, saw this and admitted it; while science is daily confirming to us what revelation plainly teaches. Science shows how little room there is for believing in what we call the "immortal soul" of man; and when we take up the Bible, and read it without the glosses put upon the text by theologians, we find to our astonishment that it uniformly and consistently affirms what science teaches, namely that man both soul and body is mortal; and that immortality instead of being man's by nature, is a gift bought for him by the Incarnation of the Divine Saviour, whose Resurrection is the proof and the pledge of a future life for all who are united to him. There is a resurrection of both just and unjust: of the one to eternal life as the *gift* of God, of the other to the *second* and eternal death, from which there is no resurrection. Such is the uniform and consistent teaching of the Bible, the teaching that was foolishness to the Greeks, who held the immortality of the soul and ridiculed the idea of a resurrection altogether. The Church preferred the Greek philosophy to the Apostle's teaching, and in place of the great marvel of a resurrection from the dead with issues of Eternal Life and Eternal death depending upon the work of the Saviour, filled men's minds with notions of an immortal principle in man that could not die any more than God could die. The distinctive doctrine of the Resurrection was subordinated to the Immortality of the soul, and when the soul was thus made immortal, a home had to be found for it, when Hell and Purgatory followed in natural order, with all the impieties and blasphemies with which they have filled the world. The hope of the Christian is the Resurrection: not the natural immortality of his soul: For it is not immortal. We know well how difficult to most minds such a change of conviction must be. But it has to take place in the Church, as thonghtful minds are beginning to discern. We owe every hope of Eternal Life to Christ, and not to any fancied principle in ourselves as the Greeks taught. And so Christ is emphatically the second Adam; the author of the second life, and Saviour from the second death in man. *This* was the doctrine at which the Athenians mocked when Paul preached on Mars Hill, and which the Church in its apostacy abandoned. But we shall let Mr. Constable speak on the subject:

"Future Punishment for the sins of the present life is universally allowed to be taught in Scripture; but with respect to its *nature and duration*, very opposite opinions have been and are maintained as being each of them the doctrine of God's Word. We speak only of punishment inflicted subsequent to the Resurrection and the Day of Judgment. There are three main opinions relative to this punishment. One of these makes it to be of a purgative nature, to be temporary in its duration, and to have as its end the restoration of all to God's favour and eternal happiness. This was the theory of Origen. The second opinion makes punishment to be eternal in its duration, and to consist in an eternal life of misery and evil. This was the theory of Augustine. According to the third opinion, punishment is eternal; but it consists in *eternal death—i.e.*, the loss of eternal life, or existence. This death is attended and preceded by such various degrees of pain as God in His justice and wisdom thinks fit to inflict. The third of these is the opinion here maintained. Its establishment sets the others aside. Its eternal duration overthrows that of Origen; its character involving a state of death, overthrows alike that of Origen and Augustine. We rest the proof of it on the express, oft-repeated, harmonious testimony of Scripture.

"With respect to the eternity of future punishment, we shall be brief. To us, as to the great majority of Chistians, it has always appeared that, as clearly as Scripture teaches that there will be punishment, with the same clearness it teaches that punishment to be eternal. In the first place, its duration is described in the very same terms as the life of the redeemed: "These," saith Christ, speaking of the reprobate, "shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." *Here the same Greek word is used for the duration of these opposite states.* If we suppose the life of the righteous to be everlasting, we must allow the punishment be everlasting also. Again: our Lord has repeatedly declared that there are persons who, at no time and under no change of dispensation, shall have forgiveness: "Whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." This is wholly inconsistent with the idea that such persons should, after any period of punishment, enter into the peace of God. What Christ has here said of one class of sinners, He has elsewhere said in equally strong language of *all* who reject Him: "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." If, after a certain purgation, such men passed from a state of punishment into one of bliss, these words of Christ would not be true; for such men would see life: on such men the wrath of God would not abide. Again: there are persons of whom our Lord affirms that it would have been better for them "if they had not been born." Such an affirmation is incompatible with the idea that they should, after any conceivable punishment was over, enter upon a life of bliss. The moment of release would make amends for all past suffering; and throughout eternity they would praise God that they had been born. For these and other reasons, we are persuaded that the punishment will be of eternal duration. *The judgment once passed, God holds out no hope beyond.* Man now makes his choice of one or other of two conditions, each of which will be alike eternal. In this respect, we fully agree with the theory of Augustine.

"But in what will the eternal state of the lost consist? This is now our question. We hold that it will not consist in an eternal life spent in pain of body or remorse of mind, but that *utter death and destruction* is the state which will abide for ever. The length of time which the process of dissolution may take, and the degrees of bodily or mental pain which may precede and produce it, are questions which we must leave to that providence of God which will rule in hell as in heaven. Scope is here provided for that great variety of punishment which the reprobate will suffer hereafter, *from that which in its justice is terrible, to that which with equal justice is scarcely felt at all.*

"It will be well here to say a few words on the reason which has from a very ancient period led the majority of Christians to hold the theory of an eternal life of misery, as it will be requisite to show that this reason is without foundation, before we proceed to the establishment of our own view. It will be seen that this same reason led another class of minds with a like irresistible force to the other great error here controverted—*viz.*, Universal Restoration. Before the preaching of the Gospel, the highest order of heathen philosophy had framed a theory of the immortality of the soul. While the great mass of mankind had absolutely no hope of any future life (Eph. ii. 12, 1. Thess. iv. 13,) and while far the greater number of philosophers taught that death was for all, an eternal sleep, there were some few "high spirits of old" that strained their eyes to see beyond the clouds of time, the dawning of immortality. Unable, as we are able, to connect it with God as its source, and with His promise as their assurance, they framed the idea of an immortality self-existing in the soul itself. Socrates and his great pupil, Plato, were the chief advocates of this idea. They did not indeed teach it consistently, nor do they themselves appear to have relied with any firmness on its reality, but it was at least a bright idea which kindled their imagination and afforded a heme for their logical powers. According to them, the soul was possessed of an inherent immortality. It had no beginning, and could have no end. What was true of one soul was true of all souls, good or bad. They must live somewhere, be it in misery or bliss. This idea, sublime for a heathen, passed early into the theology of the Christian Church. We find it pervading the reasoning of many of the Fathers. Heedless of Paul's warning voice (Col. ii, 8.) against philosophy, they became the feeble imitators of Plato. They taught that the Life of the wicked must be as eternal as the life of those redeemed and brought to Christ.

"A moment's reflection will show us that a dogma of this kind could not remain idle; but *must* influence in one direction or another the whole question of future punishment, and indeed mould the entire doctrine of the Church upon the subject. According as men connected it with one truth of Scripture or with another, it would give rise to two opposite schools of thought. Connect the immortality of the soul with the Scriptural doctrine of the eternity of punishment, and you inevitably create the dogma of eternal life in misery—*i.e., of Augustine's hell.* Connect it with another great truth of Scripture, the final extinction of evil and restitution of all things, and you as inevitably create *Origen's Universal Restoration.* For each of these opposing theories, there is exactly the same amount of proof—*viz.*, Plato's dogma and a dogma of the Bible; and if Plato's dogma could be proved to be a Scriptural doctrine, then by every law of logic, Scripture would be found supporting *two contradictory theories.*

"Accordingly, this philosophical idea of Plato is found influencing the interpretation of Scripture *from the second century down to our own day.* The Fathers as a general rule, considered the question of future punishment under the impression that every soul of man was immortal. It is true, indeed, that they did not attach to the soul the idea of an *essential immortality and an existence from*

eternity as Plato did. They generally acknowledged it as the creation of God, having a beginning in time, and would doubtless allow that He who had given it existence, could take that existence away. But in supposing that God gave to the soul *an inalienable existence—i.e.*, an immortality not affected by any conduct upon man's part, of which no creature could deprive it, and of which God would not deprive it, they in effect laid down a dogma which had the very same influence upon their views of future punishment as if they had adopted the dogma of Plato to its fullest extent. An immortality that *never would* be taken from the soul, and an immortality that *never could* be taken from it, would have precisely the same bearing upon the future of man. In either case man must live on for ever, whether in misery or in happiness.

"Now, the immortality of the soul, whether as held by Plato or by the Fathers, was a fancy of the human mind. As to any *essential* immortality which belongs to it of its own proper nature, there is perhaps not a Christian writer or thinker who dares maintain it. It is, as Pliny justly called it, a figment; and even Socrates, with all his noble longings, evidently feared that his favourite notion was no sounder than the figment which the Epicurean Pliny contemptuously called it. Scripture denies it. An essential immortality, it does not allow to be the attribute of any creature, however exalted. To one Being only—to God— does it allow to have "life in Himself." Of one Being only—God—does it allow such an immortality to be an attribute (John v, 26. 1 Tim. vi, 16). Here, as in everything else, Scripture is the book of the highest reason. That which has had a beginning, may have an end. On that, on which God has bestowed life, He may and can inflict death. The highest intelligence, as much as the lowest, must depend on Him for the continuance of their life. Let him withdraw His sustaining power, and the mighty archangel becomes a thing of naught, as completely as the insect which dances in the sunbeam for an hour, and then passes away for ever.

"The idea that God has bestowed upon man, or upon any part of human nature, an inalienable immortality, finds just as little sanction in the Scriptures. The expression "immortality of the soul," so common in theology, is not once found in the Bible from beginning to end. In vain do men, bent on sustaining a human figment, ransack Scripture for some expressson which may be tortured into giving it apparent countenance. The phrase "living soul," applied to man at his creation (Gen. ii, 7), has been by many Christian writers, ignorant of Hebrew, supposed to imply such an immortality. *The very same phrase, however, in the original language of Scripture* had been applied *to the lower creation before it was applied to man* (Gen. i, 20, 21). The threefold description of man, as having body, soul, and spirit, has been by others supposed significant of his inalienable immortality. Whatever be meant by this distinction, it cannot in any measure support the inference based upon it, as the lower creatures are allowed in Scripture to be possessed not mearly of body and soul but of spirit likewise (Gen. vii, 15, 22. Psa. civ, 29. Eccles. iii, 19—21.) "But an inalienable immortality is expressly declared by Scripture *not* to have been bestowed upon man at his creation. We do not deny that man was made in God's image, and that a very important part of this resemblance consisted in man's not being subject to death as the lower creatures were. Immortality *was* given to man at his creation. This priceless gift was one of the gifts which a bountiful Creator bestowed upon a favoured creature. But it was alienable. It might be parted with; it might be thrown away; it might be lost. So, He the law-giver, said when in giving immortality He also added the warning, "In the day thou eatest thou shalt die." What is more, this immortality was alienated; this priceless gift was thrown away and lost. Man sinned and lost his immortality. Man, made in the image of God, lost the image. "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return" (Gen. iii, 19). Sinful man is not by nature immortal, but mortal. He has lowered himself to the, level of the beasts that perish. If immortality is to be his again, it must be as a gift restored and not inherited. It must become his by virtue of some new provision of grace which reinstates him in the place he lost. *This was the Gospel of Christ.* It was to give back the eternal life which man had forfeited, that He came into the world; but subsequent examination will show that he does not bestow this priceless gift on all, but on some only of the fallen race (John v, 24, 40)."—(*To be continued.*)

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 1ST OCTOBER 1875.

THE *Times* has ceased for some time to comfort its readers by the daily announcement of the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina. The telegrams still continue bewilderingly contradictory. Both sides claim incessant victories. The action of the Great Powers—at least of Germany, Austria, and Russia—is paralysed by their mutual suspicions and secret ambitions. The obvious and easy solution of the difficulty is to insist upon the autonomy of Herzegovina, as has already been done with Roumania and Servia. But then this solution is manifestly opposed to the ambitious designs of Austria and Russia. In the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, inevitable sooner or later, both these Governments hope to be able to seize some, if not all, the broken fragments. But this peaceful dismemberment interferes grievously with such plans. Supposing Herzegovina were rendered autonomous, the affinities of race would certainly cause the three provinces of Servia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro to form either a Federation or a single State. And the precedent once set, as the Ottoman Empire fell to pieces, the various populations would peacefully gravitate, according to race and geographical condition, either to Greece, Roumania, or Servia, shutting out Russia from Constantinople and Austria from the mouths of the Danube. This alone is sufficient to prevent either of these governments from showing any very great alacrity in carrying into effect the theory of autonomy. On the other hand, any violent pressure upon Turkey is altogether prohibited by the suspicions of Germany which would certainly enter a very emphatic veto against any solution of the present complication which resulted in the aggrandisement of either of her great rivals in the East. Strenuous efforts are in consequence being made simply to smother, the present configration, on the chance that when it bursts forth anew, the Powers principally interested may be better situated to turn the troubles of Turkey to their own advantage. Hitherto this amiable design has been frustrated by the weakness of the Turks and the determination of the insurgents. A Consular Commission, composed of the Consuls of the three Powers already mentioned, joined with those of Italy, France, and England, has been charged to inquire into the grievances of the insurgents, and to discover, if possible, some way of patching up a temporary truce. The inhabitants of Herzegovina, who have fled to Dalmatia to escape the oppressions of the Turks, have addressed a *Memorandum* to this Commission, setting forth the ills they endure under Mohammadan rule. Of course the philo-Turkish party set down these statements as exaggerations. But philo-Turks know little of Mohammadan history, which happens to be a subject to which I have devoted many years of systematic study; and the statements made in this *Memorandum* are too exactly in accord with all Mohammadan precedents to allow me to doubt of their truth. It must, too, be remembered that in abandoning their homes and their country, the petitioners have given convincing proof that they are suffering under no imaginary ills.

Here then are some of the most important passages of this statement:—"The unfortunate cultivator who rents a piece of land from the *Agha* (Mussulman proprietor) is obliged, in the first place, to purchase the manure and the seed; he has then to cultivate the land, giving to the proprietor whatever he asks, but never less than half of the produce. When the *Agha* visits the farm, he comes always with a large *suite.* These visits occur three or four times a year; and the farmer is compelled on every occasion to feed man and beast free of cost during the time of the visit. Should he object to do this, he is beaten until he consents." "The second grievance consists in the existence of farmers of the tithe,—a mode of collecting the taxes which has disappeared from the rest of Europe. The farmers, in concert with the Government officials, exact from the Christian population contributions ten times in excess of what is sanctioned by the law. Besides the tithe, the *rayas* have to pay the military tax, the capitation tax, and the land tax. The numbering of the cattle is done in an unjust way by the Turkish officials, who let off their co-religionists scot-free, but arbitrarily double and triple the number of cattle in the possession of the Christians. The latter have no redress, except an appeal to the *Wali* and his agents."

The manner in which these functionaries administer justice is then set forth:—

"If a Christian lodges a complaint against a Turk, and cannot produce on his side the testimony of two Turkish witnesses, he not only loses his case, but is cast into prison. A Christian, who should dare to bear witness against a Turk, would not have more than three days to live." The *rayas* then go on to complain that neither the religion nor the honor of their daughters and wives are safe from the violence of the Turkish officials. They complain also of the heavy abuses in the conveyance of military stores. For their transport, men and horses are "requisitioned" in the Christian villages by the Bashi-bazouks, who live on them at free quarters. and compel those who are "requisitioned" to work for fifteen or twenty days without any remuneration. If a Christian, from illness or any other cause, fails in obedience to these mandates, he is beaten often so severely that he dies. The Mohammadans are entirely exempt from this *corvee.* "What justice," adds the *Memorandum,* "can be expected from a Court composed of ferocious Turks, and two Christians who are compelled to countersign even a sentence of death against an innocent person." The *Memorandum* is a long one, and adduces a number of examples of crimes of various kinds committed with perfect impunity upon Christians by Turkish officials, to show the evil and insecurity of their condition. These representations have been confirmed by the action of the insurgent leaders. In reply to an invitation to attend a conference composed of the Consuls of the Great Powers and the Turkish authorities, they have stated the conditions under which they would consent to be present. First, an armistice from the Porte, allowing the chiefs of the different bands to meet at some point beyond the Austrian boundary or in Montenegro, to explain their demands before the Consular Commission. These are (1) the admission of Christian testimony before the Courts of Law; (2) the choice of the village police to be entrusted to the villagers; (3) the collection of the taxes at certain fixed and immutable rates; (4) that the Great Powers will give them a special guarantee that these reforms

shall not remain a mere dead letter. Could anything be more moderate, more reasonable, than these propositions? Nevertheless the telegraph of this morning informs the world that "the three Imperial powers have no intention of renewing the "Consular negotiations with the insurgents, as the conditions "of the latter are considered impossible. The Consuls at Mostar "have been instructed to draw up and send to the Porte a memo- "rial embodying the result of their investigations, with practical "proposals for a thorough reform of the administration in Bosnia "and Herzegovina." The reckon which the negotiations have split is of course the special guarantee. The Great Powers know that Constantinople will promise to any extent, but will perform nothing ; and a special guarantee would convert them into a species of armed police keeping the Ottoman Empire under strict surveillance the consequences of which are beyond the power of prognostication. So they content themselves with suggesting schemes of reform. This is like whistling for a wind, and will have about as much influence on the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the meantime, as I have already said, the insurrection spreads ; the insurgents are better armed than they were, and becoming much bolder, and what the issue will be, it is impossible to say. It is in the power of Germany, Austria, and Russia to shape events as they please, and he must be a man of sanguine temperament who supposes that any good to humanity is likely to proceed from the action of these essentially barbarous and retrogressive Empires.

The extreme Republicans of Paris met a few days ago, at a banquet to commemorate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in September 1792. The great speech of the evening was that of M. Louis Blanc, in eulogy of that memorable event. I think some extracts from this really noble oration may interest your readers. To most Englishmen, the French revolution is simply a synonym for the "Reign of Terror," and this is the reason why French radicals are so deeply suspected. Most Englishmen know little of their own history, and none whatever of French. The following extracts will show why, despite its lamentable excesses, the French Revolution is a reminiscence of glory to so many Frenchmen, and ought to be, I think, to every lover of liberty :

"Gentlemen, and dear fellow citizens,—It is now eighty-three years, almost to-day, since the Republic was proclaimed in France on the 21st September 1792. It was at the extreme moment of a crisis, such as no people had ever seen the like. The King of Prussia marched on Paris at the head of 90,000 soldiers, led by a great Captain. To cover the plains of Champagne, which must be defended at all costs, under penalty of seeing the enemy master of the Capital, Dumouriez had only twenty-three thousand young and disorganised soldiers. Longwy had been taken. 'The garrison of Verdun had capitulated.' Lille was blockaded. At Thionville, it is true, the inhabitants had placed a wooden horse upon the ramparts bearing this inscription—'The Prussians will take Thionville when that horse eats forage,' but in spite of the characteristic sally, the place did not seem to be in a position to hold out. Dumouriez, when showing to one of his officers on the map the forest of Argonne, had said : 'There is the Thermopylæ of France.' The Thermopylæ of France. So near was she to death. Subsequently a successful combat foreshadowed what the volunteers of 1792 would be on the field of a battle, but more was needed than the cannonade of Valmy to save the Revolution and France. For the peril came from every side ; England joined the coalition ; Vendee rose in rebellion. And then the Republic was proclaimed not merely as the one form of Government worthy of a people arrived at manhood, and fit for a nation of free men ; but as the only means to preserve France from destruction and the Revolution from vanishing into the darkness of history. . The convention was an Assembly militant. Of that there can be no question. But how little do they know its history who figure it simply as an arena given up to the fury of parties, or absorbed in the struggle with Europe. Of all the Assemblies which have appeared on this world's scene, the most laborious, gentlemen, the most creative, the one that has effected most for science, for art, for industry, for commerce, is the Convention. That which she sowed, truly bewilders the mind. She had twenty two permanent committees that laboured night and day. She issued 11,210 decrees. She willed that primary schools should be established from one end of the Republic to the other ; that each departmeat should possess a central school ; that a normal school at Prais should teach the art of teaching, astronomy, geometry, mechanics, oriental languages, rural economy, antiquities. Her intellectual activity extended in every direction. Codification of the law, telegraphic communication, the decimal system, a uniform system of weights and measures, foundation of the Bureau of longitudes, reform of the Calendar, opening of the Museum of the Louvre, creation of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, creation of the Conservatoire de Music, of the *Ecole ploytechinque*, of the Institute—such is the vast and opulent heritage that she bequeathed to us."

"And with what noble, with what generous ideas did she enrich the universal patrimony ! At other times and in other countries have been proclaimed the principles which belong to individual right, liberty of conscience, liberty of speech and of the press, inviolability of the home, equality before the law ; but it was in France and during the Republic, that for the first time social rights and the spiritual unity of the human race became an integral part of a national Constitution . . . . . Let us, gentlemen bow with respect before the Republic of our fathers, and not for a moment allow *the remembrance of the evil which darkened it, nor hatred of the crimes which sullied it*, to hinder us from admiring that in it which was heroic and fruitful. Let us reply to its enemies, when they speak of the Terror, that far from being the result of the ideas of the Revolution, and the instrument of their success, it had for effect to darken their significance, and obscure their sovereign glory ; that we deplore it from the bottom of our hearts, and would gladly give all the blood in our veins that it had never occurred ; but that the Terror was not, as they assert, the delirium of certain individuals reduced to a system ; that, prepared by many ages of oppression, provoked by furious attacks, stimulated by perils without precedent, it emerged so to speak, from the very entrails of the situation, and is dead never to revive : dead with the circumstances which engendered it : circumstances frightfully exceptional, like nothing which preceded them, or anything that will come after : that acts without number attest that this Revolution, which the rage of its enemies rendered so terrible, was at heart pitifully humane,—witness the organisation of Institutes for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, the indemnity granted to victims convicted on false testimony, the adoption of orphans by the country, the protection extended by the State to deserted children, to the aged, the indigent, and the banished. Yes; they did well ; and the calumniators of the French Revolution will not succeed in effacing all these things from the memory of men. For us, gentlemen, who, thanks be to God, have to continue her work only in the calm region of intelligence, let us bless her that she has so greatly enlarged, to the advantage of her calumniators themselves, the horizon of the human mind, and let us exhibit our gratitude in serving, with an indomitable heart, justice and liberty." *Sensation prolongée. Applaudissements. Cris unanimes de Vive' la Republique.*

If, as a contrast to this impassioned oratory, we want to know what that eminently respectable and contemptible thing called British Conservatism is capable of, we have it in that characteristic circular which has just been issued by the Admiralty to officers in command of our ships of war. This precious document enjoins upon these gentlemen to give up to their masters all fugitive slaves who happen to be received on board of English ships. Of course this atrocious circular will have to be rescinded or the Ministry which issued it will be thrust from their seats with a precipitation that will astonish them. According to this remarkable paper, the protection of fugitive slaves is prejudicial to British interests. "All the slaves engaged in the Persian Gulf fisheries "might escape on board of British men-of-war, and the knowledge "that they would be protected if they did, is calculated to cause "England to be regarded with distrust and dislike by the owners "of these slaves." As I said before, this circular will most probably be cancelled in a very few days, so indignant and angry a feeling has been provoked by its issue ; but the fact of its publication is full of instruction, as showing the utterly inhuman character of Toryism all the world over. Its sympathies are strictly limited to the governing classes, even when those classes are "slave-owners." And this is why in England the Tories were all on the side of the South during the American war. To me, I confess the French Radical, as represented by M. Louis Blanc, appears a person infinitely more worthy of reverence and esteem than the knot of British nobles and gentlemen, who do not shrink from the baseness and cruelty of enjoining English naval captains to become slave-catchers in addition to their other duties.

This is an age of monuments, and I see the Americans have invited the French to join with them in the erection of a colossal statue of Liberty in the harbour of New York in commemoration of American independence wrought out by the joint efforts of French and Americans. "In the centre," so says the invitation, "of the harbour of New York, opposite to Long Island, "where was shed the first blood in the cause of independence, "would rise a colossal statue . . . . on the threshold of "that vast continent, full of a new life, whither voyage all the "natives of the world, it would rise up from the bosom of the "sea, representing 'liberty enlightening the world.' At night an im- "mense aureole, encircling her brow, would illumine from afar the "vast sea." This you will see is the regular American buncombe. And American liberty has doubtless enlightened the world on important matters. It has thrown a flood of light on the nature and capacities of "cuteness" in the making of money; it has shown that the most pompous assertion of the rights and equality of man does not necessarily save a nation from the monstrous iniquity of trafficking in human flesh, and it has set up a beacon to all the world, showing what a Republican Government ought *not* to be. These services are not small ; and if, on the strength of them, America desires to represent herself as "liberty enlightening the world." I see no particular objection. Braggadocio is at present the order of the day. In Europe there is not a single nation or Government that is not engaged in some great and self-sacrificing work—the surrender of fugitive slaves, the civilising of Central Asia, the preservation of moral order, the persecution of Roman Catholics, and so forth. It would be hard under such circumstances if Ameria were not allowed to erect a statue in honor of 'cuteness.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

I.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I belong to no Church (in the sense used by you) and I fear in the estimation of Romanists and High Churchmen, &c., am further from the Kingdom of God than the Heathen ; but finding you deny that the doctrine of eternal punishment is taught in the Bible, but "imported into Christianity from the old Greek philosophy" will you allow a humble enquirer to ask what interpretation you put on the following passages of Scripture.

Psalm XCII, 7. "When the wicked spring as the grass and when all the workers of iniquity do flourish, it is that they shall be *destroyed for ever*."

2 Thes II, 9. "The wicked shall be punished with *everlasting destruction* from the presence of the Lord."

Also Matt XVIII, 8. XXV, 46. Mark III, 29. Heb VI, 2. Jude 7*v*. From the context in Matt. it would appear that "hell fire" and "everlasting fire," are synonymous, perhaps you will kindly give us the benefit of your researches on this point.

There are many other passages bearing on the question; but these may suffice for the present.

The wish being father to the thought, probably your doctrine will find a wide welcome, and I venture to suppose that a few more such articles as appeared in the *Friend of India* on the 18th September last, would soon have the effect of giving it quite another class of supporters.

2 TIM III. 16-17.

NOTE—So we are to understand that the natural and proper meaning of the words "everlasting destruction" and "destoyed for ever" is a life that is never destroyed at all. What more impious perversion can there be of Scripture, than the attachment of figurative meanings to such plain and awful statements. The *death or* destruction of the soul, is not appalling enough; and so the words are taken figuratively to mean, the eternal *life* of the soul in malignity, despair, and torments. God forbid! There is downright wickedness in such perversions of the Word of God; let the statement offend whom it may.—ED., *F. of I.*

II.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I read your two articles on the Tree of Life and Eternal Punishment with an interest only equal to the strong feeling which one must have on such momentous subjects.

Your first article connected our immortality with our union with Christ,—"because I live, ye shall live also;" and I think you implied that there was *no* immortality for such as were not so united with the living Head, that such in fact cease to exist at death. If I have misinterpreted you, it is not my intention to do so.

Now this is certainly not what the Scriptures teach. They speak everywhere of a resurrection both of the just and the unjust; of a day of judgment, where each will be rewarded according to his works; and of some being beaten with many and some with few stripes. If then we are Christians, taking the Bible for our rule, we are shut up to the acceptance of the doctrine of future punishment of at least some duration.

The next question is the tremendous one, will the punishment of some at least be eternal! I do not myself want to teach what the Bible does not teach. You say the Bible no where teaches the doctrine of eternal punishment, that it is an impiety, and blasphemy. I read through your article hoping to see some explanation of those passages which seem to teach the doctrine. I expected that as least you would tell us the meaning of Matthew XXV. 46. But you carefully avoid quotations and explanations, contenting yourselves with saying that the modern meaning attached to certain words is not the meaning of those words in the *mouth* of the *Apostles*.—If that is the case *it* seems strange to me that Irenæus, a disciple of Polycarp, who was a disciple of John, could write the following "For the Lord will say to some, depart, ye cursed into everlasting (*perpetuam*) fire! these will be always damned", *(Semper damnati.)*

Surely the Gospel is "glad tidings" for the very reasons that it proclaims deliverance from eternal punishment. Its words are "God so loved . . . . . *should not perish*, but have everlasting life."

It is a Gospel of glad tidings, "because the Hindoos, at least those I have come in contact with for more than twenty years, believe in the *material* torments of hell; and we can point them to a Saviour who died to save them from Hell.

I am surprised to notice your writing that the modern pulpit carefully avoids the subject. It would be more correct to say that a few avoid it. *Dr. Arnold of Rugby took an independent course and yet he both believed and preached the doctrine.

R. R. MEADOW.

III.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Will you allow me a word or two in reference to the subject of Eternal Punishment which I am glad to see is not considered too theological for the pages of the *Friend*. I am one of them who are still foolish enough to believe that doctrine; and as I feel no shame in avowing such a belief, even in this enlightened nineteenth century, I trust you will allow me to state, in as few words as possible, why I cannot accept the conclusion to which you have came.

The question is one of vast importance—so much so, that I cannot but marvel at the indifference of those who think it best and safest to say nothing about it; and if there an are missionaries or chaplains in India who have not yet determined the attitude they are to maintain in reference to this question, the sooner they set about it the better. It is a pitiable spectacle to see men, invested with authority to preach the Gospel to every creature, maintain a studied silence as to what will be the consequences of refusing to hear the Gospel message. These consequences, whatever they may be, are an essential part of the message itself; and unless they are fully and faithfully exhibited, the message is but half told.

This question, as you very justly observe, *ought to be* settled by an appeal to the Bible alone. The opinions of men that have descended to us from a hoary antiquity, as well as the brilliant speculations of modern thinkers are altogether out of place here. What have we to do with the Fathers, or the school men, or modern divines? Let us appeal to the Word of God and let the doctrine of Eternal Punishment stand or fall before that tribunal. As we are agreed on that point, you will see that it was quite unnecessary for you to call such witnesses as Tertullian, Cyprian, Jonathan Edwards and others, whose testimony filled so large a space in your recent article. If the question is to be settled by an appeal to the Bible, it matters little what this or that man says on the one side or on the other.

Before bringing the matter to the test of Scripture, however, it may be well to see that we have a clear conception of what the question really is. In discussions on this subject there are two questions often mixed up together and discussed together as if they were one, whereas, in reality, they are quite distinct. One relates simply to the fact of Eternal Punishment, the other, to the way in which that punishment is to be inflicted. It is with the former of these, and with that only that we have now to deal. The way in which punishment is to be inflicted is very much a matter of speculation. One thinks it will be in this way, another in that way. The extracts you have given from the works of the authors above mentioned deal mainly with the latter question, which is altogether secondary, and about which there are endless diversities of opinion. How far it is wise in us, in the present state of our knowledge to indulge our speculative propensities on this aspect of the subject, I do not pretend to determine. What I am concerned with is to make it clear that the question of the eternity of punishment has nothing to do with the way in which that punishment is to be inflicted. A believer can leave that matter in God's hand, never doubting that He who pronounces the awful sentence of condemnation will carry it into effect in such a way and by such methods as will leave His glory untarnished in the presence of angels and men.

Putting aside, therefore, all that is merely circumstantial or incidental, such as the relation of the redeemed to the lost, and all the complications arising out of earthly relationships that seem to us now to render a final adjustment a task of almost insuperable difficulty, let us attend to the real point at issue, which is simply this, is punishment to be eternal, or is it to be of limited duration? I hold that it is clear from Scripture that punishment will be eternal; and the first passage to which I call attention is Psalm IX. 17. "The wicked shall be turned into hell and all the nations that forget God." There is nothing about eternity here it is true, but let us mark well the point to which this verse carries us in our investigation. Whether the dwelling of the wicked is to be for ever in hell or not, one thing is certain that to that place they go; and those who maintain that they do not remain there for ever ought to lose no time in searching the Sacred Record for another passage equally clear and explicit asserting that they come out again. The verse I have quoted is by no means the only one in the Bible containing that awful announcement. I have selected it as typical of a whole host of passages which will at once suggest themselves to every reader of the Bible. Let us weigh well their significance. The wicked are turned into hell, and there the Bible leaves them.

To save time, and *restrict the argument to the narrowest possible limits*, I shall quote only one other passage —Matthew XXV, 46. "These shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal." Here we have the idea of eternity implicitly attached to punishment. I am quite willing to allow that the word everlasting is sometimes used in the Bible in a limited sense, and, so far as the mere word is concerned, may be so here; but I contend that the word cannot be shown to have a limited meaning in this place, and that the connection in which it stands furnishes a moral certainty that it has here its strict and proper signification of endless duration. There is no term in the Greek language capable of expressing more emphatically the idea of endless duration than the one used in this passage; and had it been the intention of the sacred writer to express that idea here, he could have done so by no other term that would have made his meaning clearer. I hold, therefore, that as we have no means of knowing a writer's intention apart from the words he uses, it can never be shown that the word everlasting *may not have*, in this place an absolute and not a relative signification. But the connection in which this word stands removes all doubt as to its true meaning. The expression "everlasting punishment" stands side by side with the expression "eternal life." The same word is used in both expressions in the Greek. Now it is conceded on all parts that in the second expression the word has its strict and proper meaning, and we have yet to be told why it should not have the same meaning in the first.

There are two things then said to be eternal in this passage. What are they? Life, for the righteous; punishment, for the wicked. We do not need to trouble ourselves here with the speculations of old Greek philosophy about the necessary immortality of the soul. There is only one being in the universe that exists by necessity, and that is God. All others exist only as He is pleased to allow them and while He is pleased to allow them. The immortality of man depends entirely on the Divine Will and we *must consult the* Bible to find out what *that will is*. That it is not God's purpose to annihilate any class of men, is I think abundantly evident from the general tenor of Scripture. But not to travel beyond the passage before us, it is here said that the wicked shall go away into everlasting *punishment*. Can the word punishment possibly mean annihilation? I think not. Annihilation is no punishment. It simply brings a man back to the state in which he was before he was created, and is therefore no punishment at all, unless it can be shown that it would have been a punishment to him not to have been created. *It is* great punishment to a man who has been raised to great honour and dignity to be ignominiously thrust back to the obscurity from which he rose; but the punishment consists in the man's being alive to feel it. It would be no punishment if it were not felt. The eternal punishment that awaits the wicked is possible only on the assumption that they continue to live.

One word more and I am done. Christianity is not indebted to any system of philosophy for the doctrine of eternal punishment. It would be strange indeed were we shut up to the belief

* Interpretation of Scripture, Ser. XVI.

that a mere figment of Greek philosophy utterly opposed to the spirit of the Gospel, as you suppose it to be, has held in bondage the whole Christian Church during almost the whole period of its existence. You suppose indeed that there have always been "a thoughtful few" who have nobly striven to emancipate their brethren from this fearful bondage; but if their achievements in the future are to be measured by their success in the past I fear the Church must continue in bondage to the end. The doctrine of eternal punishment is one of the distinctive doctrines of Christianity. It is so clearly one of the doctrines of the Bible, that if it be given up it will be impossible to retain any other of the distinguishing truths of our common faith. Slowly, but surely one after another, they will pass away, till Christianity, once "a light to lighten the Gentiles" is swallowed up and lost in the darkness of heathenism.

D. W.

IV.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your article on "Eternal Punishment" in a recent issue of the *Friend*, is virtually a challenge to those missionaries and chaplains whom you describe as avoiding this subject in a "cowardly" manner Though I am not a "missionary" in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and certainly not a chaplain, yet I regard myself as included in your somewhat sweeping description of what you call "the pulpit." and I therefore wish to trouble you with a few words on the subject.

You say that you "would if possible, compel our missionaries, and chaplains to make up their minds clearly whether the doctrine of eternal misery belongs to Christianity or not." I say nothing of the wild intolerance of such a feeling, but I would ask you, has it never occured to you that many preachers have a strong dislike to the vehement dogmatism of parties on the opposite sides of this question?. It would be easy to meet every one of your arguments by a counter argument of at least equal force but what then? After men have been ranged on opposite sides, and are prepared to contend for their views with all the vehemence and declamation you use in your article, are we compelled to say that truth must be on either side? I do not think so. The gross materialism of the eternal punishment believed in by the authors you quote, I have no more belief in than you. You give way to the temptation yielded to by most polemical writers—that is, you oppose the *extreme* views of the party you attempt to write down; you go back for examples of the belief in eternal punishment to the times of Turtullian and Cyprian, or to those of Jeremy Taylor and Edwards, and when you have exhibited them in all their naked repulsiveness, "you turn round and say!" "How horrible, can you believe that"? Now I ask, is that fair? Do you find preachers of the present day giving such minute descriptions of hell as these old writers gave; and when you have refuted to your own satisfaction their views, is it fair to leave the impression on the minds of your readers that you have also refuted the views of all those who do not declare themselves on *your* side of the question?

1. There are two factors in this question, with only one of which you deal, and that very imperfectly.—I mean *guilt* and *punishment*. You discuss the latter only. But these two are correlated in the closest possible manner. You can only determine whether punishment is too severe or not, when you have determined the measure of guiltiness of the criminal or sinner. In the case in question, that of the moral guiltiness of a human soul, no human being is capable of deciding as to its extent, degree, or desert. God only is the judge. Therefore, it is beyond the right or power of any fallible creature to say what is or is not an adequate or over severe doom.

There is a vast difference between the moral feelings of a judge bound to uphold the integrity of the Law and of the criminal who breaks it. The former thinks of the guiltiness of the criminal, the latter is naturally disposed to think of the severity of his punishment. The latter, from being personally interested, is not a fit judge of whether his doom is too great or not. This is your condition and mine. We cannot, if one would, be proper judges as to our guilt and its desert. We see more of the side of the question which affects us—punishment—than of the question that affects the Righteous Ruler, the guilt that makes punishment necessary. To any mind, the boldness (to use no stronger word) of those who glibly and in the most confident manner take on themselves to be judges of what is or is not too severe a judgment on guilty men is the most unseemly part of the spirit displayed in discussions on this question.

2. The argument you use in denouncing the doctrine of eternal punishment is too much *ad hominem*. It is an appeal to the feelings, and more to the animal than to the moral feelings of our nature. You draw a picture of the sufferings of the lost—filled in with quotations from ancient and mediæval writers and having "piled up the agony," you say "Is it not dreadful. Can you believe it?" This is not fair. Suppose your sense of guiltiness (I mean of men generally) were as keen, which it confessedly is not, as your sense of the awfulness of human suffering, I have no doubt that your horror at the thought of mens' sins would be quite as great as that which you have regarding their consequences or punishment. I believe that if some pure spirit could survey the state of mankind as it now is, there would be an equal horror at the spectacle of evil and of the misery which it brings here and hereafter. But we are not in that position. The misery which is the effect of sin touches us on the most sensitive side of our nature; the guilt which is the cause of misery affects us only on the most hardened side.

3. You overlook the fact that the most dreadful thing to contemplate is, not the duration of misery, but the existence of it at all in the world of a perfect God. Were we in a state of spiritual purity, the idea of sin and its consequent misery entering the universe of God, would be so dreadful that the mere duration of either would be a secondary consideration, and, moreover, so awful would the bare idea of the existence of sin appear to a pure nature that no escape from its doom would seem possible. Further, the sin and misery that already *exist*, are sufficient to fill the soul with all the feelings of horror of which it is capable. Your fair correspondent, whose only refuge from the maddening thought of eternal doom is in turning her thoughts from it, would find sufficient to make her mad if she could only realise the actual punishment of sin, the misery of it, that is taking place all around her. But the horror at the misery of men does not alter the fact of it. So far as mere reasoning goes, it is quite as incomprehensible and awful a doctrine that the millions of men and women, and innocent children, should suffer as they do under the government of a loving God as that any suffering should be eternal. I do not mean to say that the eternity of suffering does not make the idea more awful. It does. But I want to show that mere feelings of horror at the thought of eternal doom cannot be taken as evidence that such doom will not be passed, since the same feelings may exist with regard to evil and misery the fact of which cannot be denied. To human reason, the two things, present misery and eternal misery, are both inconsistent *in kind* with the character of a loving God—and this is the awful mystery; they only differ in *degree*. How dare you or I speculate as if the government of God were not to be of the same *kind* in the future that it is in the present? It is easy and harmless enough to imagine some grand Utopia of the future in this world, but when men in their speculations regarding the future life carry their Utopianism there, and virtually arraign the Almighty at the bar of human reason, saying He *cannot* do this or that because of its repugnance to present feelings, I am disposed to apply to them some of the epithets so freely scattered up and down your article.

4. My own position in regard to this doctrine of the future state of the wicked is, I believe, that of many of the preachers whom you accuse of cowardice. I hold it is a subject on which there is not sufficient revealed in Scripture to authorise men to hold dogmatic opinions one way or the other. One peculiarity and excellence of Scripture is its silence as to the *modes* of future existence, either of the holy or unholy. If we wish to see how theories and doctrines are formed regarding the future world, we have to look for them in the ages of a corrupt Christianity; in which the high spiritual teachings of Christ and His Apostles became degraded by the grossest materialism. But the Scripture says but little regarding the particular forms or modes of the future life. Its grand aim is to present the great fact that holiness will bring bliss and evil will bring misery, here and hereafter. All the illustrations which are found on this point in Scripture are intended to set this twofold truth prominently before the mind. As to the duration of the future state, my own position is, this,—that both by the light of reason and Scripture, *I can see no end to the happiness of the righteous, and I can see no end to the misery of the wicked.* In this sense, I hold the doctrine of eternal bliss and eternal misery. No intimation comes to me in Scripture that evil will cease to be punished hereafter as it is now, or that salvation from evil will be possible beyond this life; and I am warranted in believing and teaching men that they have no right to make a hope when the Scripture gives none. In this I do not think I am attempting to be "wise above that which is written." My view is not so positive, I admit, as that which you condemn, and that which is found in most Christian creeds, but as I am a congregationalist, I am bound by no creed but the Bible, and can speak regardless of what is called the "orthodox" doctrine on the subjects.

And it is this partly negative view which, in my opinion, alone is worthy of this solemn subject. It leaves the subject shrouded in that awful mystery in which I believe God meant to keep it on this side the grave. It shuts out all hope of salvation beyond this life, and all hope of the cessation of the misery of the wicked. Any speculation as to the possibility of restoration hereafter is mere groundless speculation, and nothing more. If there shall be such a restoration, no one can prove it or has a right to assert it. A mere possibility of it is not a sufficient ground of belief or of human action, all the less so, since in this case it is a possibility grounded chiefly on a *wish*.

I cannot take up more of your space in referring to the particular views you have adopted on the subject. You seem to advocate the "annihilation" theory of Mr. Dale and others, since you say that "the soul is not in its nature immortal, but eternal life is purchased for mankind by the Saviour, for those who are united to Him by a living faith. "This has always appeared to me a hideous view of the nature of man. Bad as he is, I think one of the excellencies of Scripture is that it never loses sight of the grandeur of man even in his ruin," as Pascal beautifully says. It used to be the reproach thrown upon the old Calvinists that they exhibited the "non-elect" (*i. e.*, the unbelieving) as so many inert pieces of nature, having no more to do with the kingdom of heaven than the stones of the mountain; but this "destruction" view makes the being who was created in the image of his Maker a mere beast, for he, no more than the dog has the "necessary immortality"—*that* comes only by "faith." Now, I have been accustomed to think that the love of existence is greater than of any particular mode of it, and our higher instincts placed within us by God, would lead us to choose even the immortality of the wicked rather than the death of a soulless beast. But I am not going to object to it on the ground of its repulsiveness, as in that case I should be only using your own line of argument. Your doctrine is in my opinion, doubly condemned, inasmuch as it has no Scripture Authority, and denies what the Scriptures assume, and what sound philosophy teaches, the immortality of man as man, apart from considerations of his destiny.

The raising of this question is not well timed. It is not a vital question, so far as I am aware, and it only provokes men to indulge in the manufacture of fine spun theories that can only please their makers but be of little profit to men generally. The destiny of men is one of those solemn subjects that both tempt men to speculate, and is at the same time the least suited for speculation. The all-knowing God has kept the future in His own hands, and on this side eternity our ignorance must ever be infinitely greater than our knowledge of it can be. But

"Fools rush in
Where angels dare not tread,"

and on both sides of this question the most groundless positions have been taken, and assertions been made. One of the "Fathers," Justyn Martyr, who lived 140 A.D., in his zeal for the doctrine of eternal punishment said. "If it be not so (that the unrighteous shall be punished with everlasting fire) then there is no God;" and others of the same view have spoken as strongly. I condemn this dogmatism on the one side as much as I would the dogmatism of your article on the other. If both parties only remembered how vast is their ignorance on the whole subject, there would be less of positive statement either way. If we want to have positive beliefs in which to find rest and hope, we shall find them in connection with those truths that deal with present duty in its bearing on future being. Life "in Christ" can alone bring future good, whatever that good may be; and a Christless life must necessarily bring awful ill, whatever that ill may be. The "ill," be it Eternal Misery, temporary misery, or annihilation, is sufficiently awful to warn a reasonable soul against it. On this common ground you and I can stand, but no other is safe.

J. ROSS.

THE WEEK.

THERE is no political news of any importance this week from any part of the world, and Indian newspapers are nearly unreadable at present, containing nothing but the Prince of Wales *ad nauseam*. The only interesting news about H.R.H. is a description of a wonderful evening dress which Poole the tailor has devised for him and his suite; a cream colored peajacket and knickerbockers, with a narrow braiding of gold round the jacket front. It is difficult to believe that so sensible a man as the Prince has consented, even at Poole's instance, to array himself at evening like a king in a pantomime. One of the papers states that the Calcutta Volunteers are to furnish a guard at Government House during the Prince's stay, and if so they had better be put through a course of training, as the duty will be a very important one, and will require thorough efficiency on the part of the men entrusted with it. The Flying Squadron arrived in Bombay on Friday week, and will form the finest part of the sight. There is every prospect of the Calcutta rowing club getting up a regatta for New Year's Day, crews being expected from Madras and Poona, while the Squadron is sure to have some rowing men in it. At Chandernagore there is, or used to be, a crew dressed like admirals:—this should be seen after. The Cricket Club season is to be inaugurated this afternoon by the customary ceremony of a tiffin. No proposal has yet been mooted for holidays in Calcutta during the Prince of Wales's stay, but the Bombay plan of taking a whole week is really too absurd. Three days at Christmas, and one or two at New Year's day, say the Saturday and Monday, would surely answer every purpose.

A MEETING of the Justices is advertized for the 17th, to elect a Vice-Chairman, but no fresh name has been published as a candidate. There are rumours afloat that the election will not come off at all, and that Government intends to subvert the municipality altogether, and wipe it off the face of the earth, appointing a Commission to manage the town affairs. We give the humour *quantum valeat*, but regard it as incredible.

IT is reported from home that the authorities have it in contemplation to abandon using the Staff Corps as an entrance to the Indian Army, and to send out men direct from home, thus making the Indian Army again a separate service.

FROM Madras we hear that the tallest of the cinchona trees at Nediwuttum near Ootacamund, planted thirteen years ago, now measures 33½ feet high and has a girth near the ground of 28½ inches. The Government plantations on the Neilgheries now contain 2,659,423 plants, of which nearly one-half are "red," and upwards of a million "original loxa" bark. The Quinologist's factory has been closed, but 28,659lbs. of bark were shipped in the half year to the home market, where bark is worth from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 9*s.* per lb.

IT is rumoured at Simla, that Sir Alfred Horsford is to be the new Commander-in-chief, and among other important changes to take place, it is said Lord Northbrook will resign the Viceroyalty early next year, and that Sir P. Wodehouse will retire from Bombay about the same time. That veteran theorist, Miss Carpenter, has arrived in India, and is bestirring herself to introduce more European ideas into the country. Her good intentions are undoubted, but to introduce a Factory Act, and a Labour Act may be to disturb long existing habits which work well, and to put ideas into the mind of the people unsuited for their condition, and tending to destroy their comfort and happiness.

IT is proposed, we are glad to learn, to erect a Hall in Calcutta, with a view to promote social intercourse among the European and Native races. The Hall will be used for the following purposss:—

1. Social Reunions.
2. Lectures and debate on literary and social subjects.
3. Newspaper and Magazine reading.
4. Public meetings for the promotion of objects of general interest and utility.

As soon as sufficient funds are secured, a Committee will be appointed, composed of representatives of all classes of the community. Native Chiefs and European and Native gentlemen, interested in the above object, are invited to extend their aid towards the erection of the proposed Hall. The project is very favorably regarded, we believe, by both the local and Imperial Government.

THE rumour that the Bishop of Madras would shortly resign has been officially contradicted by His Lordship's Chaplain.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY 29TH OCTOBER.

THE year 1875 is bidding fair to be rather a remarkable year as regards the course of the money market, and calculations based on usual experience are so far being falsifed. After the holidays a marked demand for accommodation almost uniformly sets in; and last week's Bank Statement was a surprise to most people. The statement showed such a great falling off in the Bank's business, that a fall in rates would have been a natural consequence, but none having taken place, it is to be presumed the management sees further before it, than the outside public do. Certainly the present appearance of the market is very easy. The Bank's statement does indeed exhibit an increase of about 19 lakhs in the business demand for cash, but that is nothing to affect the position of money, especially as nearly all the Council Bills are at present being directed here, and the Government Balances have been so far reduced, that cash will most probably be paid in to provide for a great part of them. To be sure, there is little or no silver coming to this port from abroad, and as Burmah took very little last year, there is the greater probibility that it will require supplies now. Ceylon too has been taking coin from this market and is likely to want more, but the long depressed Piece Good's trade is now becoming active, and the Government cash balances are so much reduced, that the position of money is very different to what it was three or four months ago, and so far as can now be seen, there will be ample cash found here, without importation, to meet any demand that appears probable.

To produce dear money this cold weather, there is scarcely any thing apparent now, but as Exchange has taken up a decidedly strong position in Calcutta, and even more so in Bombay, although it is the slack season there, it will not be out of place to suggest that it is not improbable there may be supplies of silver sent to the East before long. The supply of new silver in Europe is apparently checked, but the stores in Germany and Holland, though drawn upon largely heretofore, must be far from exhausted, and any market rise in exchange would very likely tempt shipments from those sources. No doubt a large quantity will be wanted for small coinage, but the introduction of a gold standard will displace a good deal more than has yet been sent away,—and on that ground alone a much higher range of exchange than now exists, is improbable for the present season at least. Rates of exchange have not been so strong as last week, but there will be a much larger amount of mercantile bills making presently, and the prospects are that rates will be steady, if not higher. There have indeed been forward sales of such paper on about present basis, but the extent is not sufficient to modify what appears to be the natural course of rates. For to-day's mail the Banks have sold at 1-10-¼ for six month's sight, at 1-10-1-16 to 1-10 for three months, and at 1-9-¾ to 1-9-11-16 for demand; and Telegraphic Transfer has been given at 1-9-¾ to 1-9-11-16, all being rather firmer, although no higher, at the close. Export business being dull, Private Paper has been scarce. Credits have commanded the fine rate of 1-10-5-16, although so many private buyers now deal in Telegraphic remittance, and the Banks have all along been buyers of discountable paper at 1-10-7-16, and of payment documents at 1-10-½, with some disposi-

tion to accept less towards the end. Yesterday and to-day being holidays, business for the Mail was practically finished on Wednesday, when the following were the closing rates :—

Bank Bills	1-10¼	6 months sight.
Credit Bills	1-10 5-16	
Document Bills	1-10 7-16 to ½	

Import business may be called good now, and a very fair off-take is going on, with every prospect of continuing, but exports which ought to be active, are not nearly so lively as usual at this season. Jute is decidedly dull, in spite of slightly better accounts from home, but the Mills here are working steadily, and there is no accumulation of supplies. Tea has been doing well at home, and although next week's sales will be large, there is every prospect of good prices being obtained. There is nothing reported in new Indigo crop up to this time.

The market for Government paper has been much better this week, and rates are looking up, at all events for the staple four per cent stock. These have been in demand, and a considerable amount has found buyers at rising prices ; 101-13, 101-14, 101-15 and finally 102 having been paid. The other loans are not so currently saleable, but four and a halfs of 1872, which become fours in 1879, have advanced from 102-10 to 102-14. and are now quoted 103, at which they are still the cheapest stock in the market. The five and a half per cent. stock is exceptionally dull ; and lower transactions have taken place at 107-13 and 107-14. Wednesday's closing prices looked firm, and were :—

4 per cents.	102
4½ per cents.	103
5½ per cents.	107⅞

The share market is flat, with few exceptions. Tea is still much neglected, but Spinning Mills are looking up. Bank of Bengal Stock has further declined, as was to be expected, and still lower prices seem probable. Nationals too are lower, perhaps in sympathy, for by reason they ought to be higher, and in London there has been a general rise in the shares of the Exchange Banks that are dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Coal shares are again attracting attention. An idea is abroad that shares generally will be in more favor shortly, but up to the present time the market may be described as in a more inanimate state than it has been for years. The total business of the week has been very small, and the undernoted are the principal transactions that have taken place ;

Bank of Bengal, 1310, 5, 1300, 1295.
National Bank, 109, 8, 8, 108½.
Bengal Coal, 1375, 1375.
Equitable Coal, 230, 30, 35.
Beerbhoom Coal, 100.
Budge Budge, Jute Mills, 1 premium, 1 preminm.
Barnagore Jute Mills, 98, 7, 8.
Howrah, Jute Mills, 74, 5, 5.
Seebpore Jute Mills, 74.
Fort Gloster Jute Mills, 86, 6.
Singell Tea, 102, 1, 100.
Dehing Tea, 50.
India General Steam, 380, 85, 80, 380.
Strand Bank Press, 20.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE Durbhungah State Railway will re-open for traffic on the 1st November.

MR. THORNEYCROFT'S statue of the late Lord Mayo has arrived, and will shortly be placed upon its pedestal.

WE regret to hear of the death of Maharajah Ramkissen Singh, of Tikaree, one of the most distinguished members of the native aristocracy of Behar.

THE Bengal Government lately applied to the Government of India for a loan of 30 lakhs of rupees, for the construction of the proposed light railway from Patna to Gya. The application was, it is said, refused.

THE surveying party for the Naga Hills will start in a week or two under Captain Butler. There are some strips of country still unexplored between the Assam frontiers and the Burmese watershed which will engage the attention of the surveyors, who, we hope, will this time be undisturbed by a misunderstanding with the hill tribes.

NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. H. M. CHASE, District and Sessions Judge, has been transferred from Meerut to Agra as a temporary measure, on being relieved by Mr. Dashwood.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, will leave Nynee Tal on the 4th November, reaching Moradabad on the 5th, Agra on the 6th, and Allahabad on the 8th.

FROM May to September, inclusive, 132 deaths of cholera occurred at Delhi. There were 231 seizures, 129 of whom were treated in the cholera hospital, of which number 56 died and 13 recovered.

THE Government of India has, at last, passed final orders on the case of Mr. T. C. Kavanagh, v. c., Deputy Commissioner in Oudh. Mr. Kavanagh is not to rejoin his appointment, but will be permitted to retire on the highest pension that an Uncovenanted servant can draw, *viz.*, £600 a year.

JUDGMENT was delivered on the 22nd instant by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla in Colonel Colyear's will case. The essential feature of the judgment is that the attestation of the document which purported to constitute Major Goad executor to a will previously executed has been declared invalid. A *pro tempore* receiver has been appointed to take charge of the estate.

A VERY foolish and absurd rumour is afloat amongst the natives of Seetapore, to the effect that a certain goddess, somewhere in Oudh, has demanded four hundred human sacrifices, and that her votaries have consequently sent agents to all parts of the province to entice or steal away young children for the purpose. The little boys and girls, particularly the former, are not allowed therefore by their parents to leave home for any purpose whatever. The attendance in the primary town schools is fast falling off for this reason. The credulity of the people is certainly in just proportion to their ignorance and superstition.

THE Oudh and Rohilkund Railway company will be seriously affected by a judgment just given in the court of the Assistant Commissioner of Barrabanki, Oudh, on the suits of certain villagers whose homesteads were destroyed by sparks from the Company's engines. The court held that the plaintiff's property was destroyed by the negligent conduct of the Railway Company or its servants, and decreed damages in the fourteen suits filed. Unless, therefore, the Company succeeds in procuring a reversal of the judgment on appeal, it will be obliged either to remove all the villages within a certain distance from the line along its entire length, or to give the villagers due compensation,—an arrangement which would cost the Company several lakhs. The case of the plaintiffs was admittedly taken up by the local Government, the villagers being virtually paupers. But we notice it thus prominently for another reason. It was urged by the plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Sykes, that not only had the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company "no express statutable power to run locomotives," but that it was not even "under any statutory duty to run them." These pleas, novel and startling as they appeared at first, and to no one more than to the Company itself, were established to the satisfaction of the court, and held to be good. It is of course for the Company to strengthen its position by obtaining the requisite "statutory power" for future need. Meanwhile it lives and learns, and pays its little bill.

BOMBAY.

THE members of the Poona Ryot's Commission intend leaving Poona shortly for Matheran, where they will make their final observations before submitting their report.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S gold and silver guns have arrived at Bombay in charge of a native officer and a few men. They are neatly made, and are estimated to be worth ten lakhs of rupees.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence on leave for three months of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey. Mr. Justice Melvill, for whom Mr. Justice Nanabhai acted, is expected to return to Bombay about the 20th proximo.

THE Government House festivities during H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to Poona will consist of a State dinner on Saturday night to the select few ; and a reception on Monday evening of Poona society. Government has for the first time thought it necessary to publish the names of those who are entitled to a private entrance to Government House.

IT has been resolved, we hear, to form, among the employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a Volunteer Corps similar to that got up by the G. I. P. R. and E. I. R. Companies : and meetings for this purpose will shortly be held. The encouragement and assistance given by Government towards these movements are very satisfactory : and it is to be hoped that the efficiency of the Volunteers, in their organization and discipline, will repay the expense and trouble now being incurred. It has been stated that the Government allowance per head of Rs. 20 will be inadequate to meet the cost of the uniform, &c. ; but, as the men have been assured that they will be put to no expense whatever, they may rest certain that "satisfactory arrangements" will be made in every respect. We trust, with Mr. LeMesurier, that the gallant Volunteers will be able to supply a guard of honour when the Prince of Wales leaves India. We are glad to learn that there are, among the employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company, a number of musicians, and that there will be little or no difficulty in getting up a respectable band.

MR. C. GRONDONA, Agent of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, and Consul for Italy, met with a serious accident on Saturday morning, while having his usual early ride. He left his hotel, the Hope Hall at Mazagon, accompanied by a groom, and proceeded in the direction of Mahaluxmee. When near the Mahaluxmee bridge, his horse became excited, apparently from another horseman coming rapidly up from behind. Rearing and plunging desperately, the brute finally flung his rider with great violence, Signor Grondona pitching upon his head. Mr. Baumbach, of Messrs. Remington and Co., was happily then passing, and alighting, went immediately to his assistance. The Signor was unconscious, and with the aid of the grooms they conveyed the unfortunate gentleman to the very best place they could possibly have selected, namely, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where surgical skill was at once applied. It was about half-past seven when Dr. Anderson, the House Surgeon, first saw him, and found on examination that besides a severe shock to the system and sundry bruises, there was concussion of the brain, but no fracture of the skull. Being of a robust and thoroughly sound

constitution, no ultimate danger is anticipated, an opinion, we believe, endorsed by all the doctors of the hospital.

WE are glad to learn that the Shevaroy coffee estates are looking remarkably well, and though coffee is commanding as much as Rs. 10 per maund, yet people do not appear eager to part with it Labour is cheap, compared with other hill stations, or even with the plains, and supplies are by no means dear, especially when it is considered that most of them are brought from Salem, fourteen miles distant. Skilled labourers, carpenters, &c., command high pay, as they have to be brought from the plains, and generally speaking they do not care to live any length of time upon the hills. The absence of limestone is a serious drawback, and building is, in consequence, an expensive business, as the lime has to be carried up from the plains by coolies or by bullocks. Clay, sufficiently good for burning bricks, is obtainable, but tiles for roofing must be brought from the plains, and cost, delivered at Yercand, about Rs. 5-8 per thousand. Timber for building is procurable in the forests, but some people prefer the palmyra timber of the plains, which is extremely expensive. House-rent is not high, considering that the houses are all furnished, and that for three or four months, or during the cold season on the plains, they are tenantless. The hillmen are a study in themselves, and the Sanitary Commissioner might find it rather a difficult matter to demonstrate how these people preserve their health, living as they do with their cows and buffaloes.

MADRAS.

MR. JAMES CARR and Mr. Joseph Owen Wright are the two Solicitors who have been called upon to show cause why their names should not be struck off the rolls of the Madras High Court.

THE South-east Wynaad Annexation Petition is not likely to be so soon disposed of as was at first anticipated. The question will probably be referred to the chief officials of the two districts most concerned, for report, after which it will be again brought before the Governor in Council.

THE number of Chinchona plants propagated at the Ooty plantations during the past half-year was 4,830, *viz.*, 7,190 plants of C. Augustifolia (var. Lanceolata) and 1,640 of C. Pitayensis. The number of plants permanently planted in the plantations remains the same as shown in the previous half-yearly report, *viz.*, 1,190,458. 54,700 Chinchona plants have been issued to the planters in Wynaad, and 23ounces. of Chinchona seed supplied to the public gratuitously. 709lbs. of green tea-leaf has been supplied to Major Jennings. 28, 659lbs. of Cinchona dry bark has been shipped to England for sale in the London market.

THE reduction of the Neilgherry Commissioner's salary from Rs 2,000 to Rs. 1,200, about which so much has been said and written, has after all taken place, but Mr. Cockerell, with characteristic independence, is determined, according to a correspondent, to withstand this encroachment upon his just dues, and has ordered the full amount of salary he has been accustomed to draw to be placed to his credit. This is as it should be. It would be an act of the grossest injustice on the part of Government, and one which no covenanted officer would tamely submit to, to reduce the salary of a man while in office, when he is fully entitled to that salary. The reduction should not affect Mr. Cockerell, it may, his successor. There will now be a little discussion again on the subject when the matter is referred to Government by the Accountant-General.

FROM a report by Dr. Blanc on the last outbreak of cholera in the Yerrowda goal, there seems little doubt that cholera poison was communicated to the Yerrowda prisoners through water; and the acting Sanitary Commissioner has taken the opportunity of this report to point out the great danger of the practice which so extensively prevails in India of drinking water fron rivers polluted by the washing of dirty clothes. It seems that four days previously to the outbreak at Yerrowda goal the corpses of two persons, who had died of cholera, had been burnt, and their clothes washed some twenty yards above the spot from which water had been drunk by some prisoners employed in watering a new road; so that, as Dr. Blanc remarks, "it is quite possible, even if not absolutely certain, that they may have drunk water actually containing the poison of cholera in its most dangerous state." This fact is most instructive, and shows the lamentable consequence that may ensue from a disregard of the rules of common sense in matters relating to health. Whatever opinions may exist as to the adoption of "cremation" as a means of disposing of dead bodies, there can hardly be a question as to its being desirable to burn the clothes, if not the corpses, of persons dying of infectious illness.

BURMAH.

THE reports from some parts of the Bassein district continue to be very unfavourable in regard to the crops; and though it is not expected that there will be any serious scarcity, there is little doubt that distress will be experienced in several quarters. Indeed, it would be hardly possible for such a loss as some 40 or 50,000 acres of culturable land to occur without creating distress.

ASIA.

A LATE issue of the Siam paper states that Government are arranging to send an army to the north in November next, to quell the disturbances now existing among some classes of the people. A battery of the new Gatling guns will be ordered to accompany the force, and the necessary arrangements are being made to supply the troops with accoutrements.

THE United States Consul at Tientsin, in an official report to the Department of State at Washington lately printed, laments over the lost cotton trade of America with China. "Our trade," he says, "with China in manufactured cotton goods was once considerable and promising; but in a time of national misfortune that trade passed away to others, who secured and still enjoy its benefits by the practice of downright systematic frauds. That countless tons of clay and other adulterations used by English manufacturers should be sold to the Chinese as cotton, with the aid of counterfeited trade-marks, is evidence of the shifts made by those manufacturers to retain control of a trade that does not naturally belong to them. Notwithstanding the difference in the price of labour in both countries, it seems anomalous that England should buy cotton of the United States, transport it across the Atlantic, and when manufactured send that same cotton in the shape of fabrics by a long and circuitous route to the consumers in China, when the same market is so much nearer and easier of access to the United States, where the cotton originates. American manufacturers could certainly purchase cotton in the United States on the same terms offered by English manufacturers; and it would seem that the higher price for labour paid by the American manufacturers should be partly, if not wholly, compensated by cheaper transportation direct to China across the Pacific, while English goods would have to bear the additional cost of transportation across the Atlantic and a superfluous half of the distance from England round the Eastern hemisphere to China. If American goods could avail of cheaper transportation even now, it must be remembered that they could not at present compete in China with grossly adulterated and hence cheaper English goods bearing the same trade-mark."

THE *Stamboul*, a French paper published in Constantinople, gives some particulars respecting the Chinese Navy which possess some interest at the present time. The ships composing the flotilla cruising on the southern coasts of China, the *Stamboul* says, belonged not so long ago to the Viceroy of Canton, who had purchased them from England, but lately the Imperial Government decided that they should hoist the Imperial flag. These vessels number sixteen; they measure, on an average, 300 tons each, which makes for the sixteen a mean total of 4,800 tons; they mount eighty-two guns in all, and have the outward appearance of English gunboats. Their artillery is relatively powerful. The *Tien Fo*, of 150 tons, carries six guns, among which are two little Krupps. The *Jan-Lan*, of 221 tons, also carries six guns, of which one is a 70-pounder Armstrong. On those of the ships which are commanded by Frenchmen the crews are armed with Chassepots, and on those commanded by Englishmen the Snider is the weapon in use. All the vessels have also a certain number of French revolvers on board. They are each accompanied by a war junk armed with ten or twelve cannons, and another junk as coal tender. The commanders, officers, engineers, and two or three instructors in gunnery, are Europeans; the remainder of the crews are Chinese. All the words of command are given in English, but the instructions are drawn up either in French or English, according to the nationality of the commander. The Chinese sailors work their guns very well, and some among them are good gunners. The sailors receive on an average twelve piastres per month in the shape of wages, and out of this sum they have to clothe and board themselves. The minor repairs which these vessels require are effected in Canton, in the arsenal built about two years ago, and which, it is said, will have to be closed, as it does not by any means pay.

MILITARY.

THE 19th Punjab Native Infantry will march on the 1st of November for Mooltan *via* Shahpore and Jhung.

PROFESSIONAL opinion, as expressed on the occasion of the recent field-days, was unfavourable to the efficiency of the Jutog Mountain Battery for actual service, in respect of the guns, the calibre of which is considered insufficient.

MR. JOSEPH HENKINS, late riding-master to the 4th Dragoon Guards, who was superseded for absenting himself from the headquarters of his regiment in Ireland without leave, is at present holding a command in the Carlist forces under General Dorregaray, to whom his former experience of irregular warfare gained under Garibaldi will be acceptable.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says: "We hear that a young officer, who has lately been astonishing the folks of Bombay by the magnificence of his equipages, has suddenly disappeared from the enchanted circle he drew around him. It is said that he has been passing himself off as the possessor of a rank which he was by no means entitled to hold, and that the financiers of his regiment have some very unpleasant matters to settle with him. In the meantime he has left a large number of confiding people lamenting his sudden disappearance.

The following changes have been made in the Madras Brigade Commands:—Brigadier-General, A. K. Gore, from recent promotion to British Burmah Division; Brigadier-General W. G. Owen, from Southern District, to Ceded Districts; Brigadier General W. T. Williams, from recent promotion, to Southern District; Brigade-Major Captain (Brevet-Major) J. M. Kerr, to Fort Saint George and Centre District; Major-General R. Hamilton, C. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras Presidency. Lieutenant Colonel T. Dyer, Staff Corps, to act as Brigade-Major Fort Saint George and Centre District, until relieved by Major Kerr, or until further orders.

IN the Commander-in-Chief's General Orders of the 14th instant we find the distribution list of the force to be assembled at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The force will at first be divided into six divisions of separate arms, *viz.*, four of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one of Artillery, for preliminary exercise—then into four divisions each having a due proportion of the three arms, for field manœuveres—and finally into two *corps d'armee*. All Staff Officers should be at the camp by the 1st of December, except the Umpire and Engineer Staff, whose arrival may be delayed until the 1st of January. Major-General Sir James Brind, K C.B., Royal Artillery, and C. T. Chamberlian, C.S.I., Staff Corps, head the list of Umpires.

EVERYONE will remember how, during the seige of Paris, written messages were reduced by means of photography to such a small com-

pass as to be capable of being inserted in a quill which was afterwards attached to a pigeon's tail. The same principle has been applied to military maps, which are reduced to one-tenth their size, in sections on glass or pellicule. When placed in a black chamber, about as large as a stereoscope, they are amplified by a microscope. A lucifer match, or the end of a cigar, affords sufficient light to consult them, and a series of concentric circles marks the distances. An officer can thus carry the ordnance maps of all France in his pocket book. It is clear that the process might be applied to other purposes besides military ones. A traveller in the snowy range of the Himalayas would often find the advantage of having a map that could be stowed away in a pocket book.

GENERAL.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is expected at Bombay in time to meet the Prince of Wales.

THE Emperor of Brazil is about to set out on a visit to Europe and the United States.

A STRASBURG paper states that the sword given up by Napoleon III. to King William was handed over by Prince Bismarck in March 1871 to General Castelnau, who went to Berlin for that purpose under an assumed name.

Mr. ROBERT LOWE, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Alexander Russel, Editor of the *Scotsman*, and Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the well-known writer on physiology and other subjects, are all said to be candidates for the Rectorship of Aberdeen University in succession to Professor Huxley, whose term of office is about to expire.

IT is said that at the Arenenberg Council it was decided that the Prince Imperial would undertake the exclusive direction of the Bonapartist policy, and be wholly guided by M. Rouher. The members of the party in the Assembly will demand a plebiscite and the revision of the existing Constitution.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL note has been sent to the Paris papers, pointing out that certain articles recently published, advocating the annexation of Belgium to France, merely express the fantastic ideas of private individuals. That they should have been noticed by Belgian Journals has caused, it is remarked, profound astonishment in France.

THE Medical Congress at Brussels was brought to a close on September 25th. The leading English members of the Congress state that from a medical, as well as from every other point of view, the organisation of the Congress was excellent, that highly important questions were properly discussed, and that the reception of the members of the Congress left absolutely nothing to desire.

IT is stated in official quarters, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "that an officer of the Financial Department may be deputed to the Staff of the Prince of Wales during the Royal tour. The interchange of presents alone will involve the payment of several lakhs, and as the Imperial Parliament, as is its usual custom, will demand an account, this financial control is considered necessary.

THE case of Mr. Robins, who, with his wife and children, was arrested and very roughly treated by the police in Paris, has, it appears, been settled; but (according to the correspondent of the *Times*) not very satisfactorily. The Prefect of Police, on receiving a letter from the Foreign Office, summoned the commissary before whom Mr. Robins was brought, and admonished him to be "less brusque with strangers in future."

IT has been decided by the Liberal members of the French Assembly to return to Paris at the beginning of October, in order to prepare for the work of the session, which commences on November 4th. According to the *Opinione Nationale*, the determination of the Cabinet to adopt the system of voting by arrondissement has produced a strong sensation among the Left Centre members, and a rupture between the party and M. Dufaure is decided upon.

THE Greeks in London are about to establish a club, on the model of the Cobden Club, in honour of the memory of Byron. It is to bear his name, and its object will be to "commemorate the genius of Lord Byron and his generous and heroic exertions for the liberation and regeneration of Greece, and to cultivate the growth and fruition of patriotism in Greeks and philhellenism in Englishmen, and of mutual amity between the two nations."

ALMOST the only news regarding the insurrection in Turkey is contained in the Belgrade papers, and must be received with caution. One statement is that the Turkish commanders have ordered all the maize fields for four leagues round, between Nisch and the frontiers of Servia, to be fired, in order to facilitate the march of an army into the latter country. The papers further assert that the Turks are making preparations to attack the Servian towns of Alexinatz, Saitschar, and Negatin.

THE Marquis of Bute is trying a curious experiment near Cardiff: he has had planted some 3,000 vines on a sunny slope on his estate, and means to try if wine can be made in Wales. He has already had some wine made from grapes trained against walls, and has even contrived to drink some of it. One hopes that Lord Bute's wine may not resemble the *vin de Suresnes*, of which it is said that it takes three men to drink it—one having to hold the victim while the others pour the wine down his throat.

THE Americans are wise in their generation. Though the idea of repudiation seems to haunt them they are continually agitating for "specie payment" "honest payment of the public debt in coin;" "sacred preservation of the public faith;" "repudiation denounced in every form and guise." It is something to know that the democrats of New York, headed by the Governor, are "squarely on a hard money platform;" but why this agitation? Does national honesty require a platform in the United States? It certainly does in Spain.

MR. SPENCER, an engineer connected with the East Indian Railway, has invented a system of obviating the inconvenience arising from the expansion and contraction of the long wire ropes used to get distance signals. The wire is cut midway between the signal and the station, and a heavy weight, hanging in a well to the two ends, which pass over friction pulleys, takes up the stack as the line expands, or yields to its contraction. Of course a pull from the station is thus converted into a relaxation of the wire at the signal post, and *vice versa*.

THE Turks are waking up. Mr. Scudamore has already undertaken the reform of their post-offices; and now an Engineer from Constantinople has arrived in London charged with the duty of negotiating with one of the numerous asphalte companies for the paving of the entire Turkish capital with asphalte. The asphalte mania has also spread to Alexandria and other smaller cities in the East, who are about to cover their streets with the tarry composition which in wet weather converts the thoroughfares into skating-rinks.

THE Pope received the address of the Florence Catholic Congress on September 29th. He commended the censure passed by the Congress on Liberal Catholicism, and eulogised the newly formed O'Connell League for liberty of teaching by the Church. The enemies of the Church, he said, accused it of ambition and wanted to enslave it, but it remained mother and mistress. The Italian Catholics should exert themselves, and even if their efforts were futile, God would reward them. They should combat error while showing themselves charitable to those who were misled.

A BEYROUT correspondent writes on the 7th ultimo: "The American Palestine exploring party left for the east of the Jordan on Thursday, September 1st. It consists of Colonel Lane, Chief Engineer and Commander of the party; Dr. Selah Merrill, Archæologist; Mr. Rudolph Meyer, Assistant Engineer; and Mr. J. Harvey Treat, General Assistant. They will make a preliminary reconnaissance of 45 days in the Hauran, Bashan, and Moab, and then begin their cartographical work. The maps to be constructed by the American expedition east of the Jordan, and by the English Expedition west of the Jordan, will be of immense value and the Porte might well afford to assist in bearing the expense."

THE Carlists are daily yielding, and their long struggle is now considered played out. It is to be feared that civil feuds of another kind will now begin, and no one is found to look hopefully at the prospects of the young King. All the while the Carlists were in the field political differences were buried by Madrid partisans with common assent. They are now being quickly unearthed, and the King may yet wish that the Carlists had kept in the field. Persistent measures to keep Cuba are taken. It is a singular position for a great Power owing its three hundred millions, and in the eyes of Europe a defaulter, fighting its battles with money which belongs to other people, and on which it fails to pay interest. Spain is a dishonest borrower. It is to be feared that even in Europe it can hardly be said to stand alone.

AN ocean homing bird of great docility, intelligence, and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at a meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home, over sea and land, from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds, a few days ago, brought despatches from Paris to a lonely spot, congenial to their nature, in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in an hour and a half. Press carrier pigeons took the despatches on to the city—the whole distance from Paris to London, by actual parcel mode of conveyance, being done within an hour and a half! If the experiments at present being made in training and educating them continue successful, it is hoped by next summer to establish a daily miniature ocean mail between America and Europe, the whole distance to be traversed between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.

A LETTER from Zanzibar narrates a daring adventure in pursuit of slavers. On August 9th, the launch of Her Majesty's ship *London* was crusing off Bemba Island, when a slave dhow was observed becalmed seven miles distant. Robert Trigger, Captain of the launch, thereupon determined to board her, and started off in a small boat with two blue jackets and an interpreter. After pulling two hours the slaver was caught. The three men sprang up her bows with cutlasses between their teeth, knocked down with their fist the Captain and those who came to his aid, and before the crew had recovered from their surprise, had lashed the Captain and two others hand and foot and put them overboard into their boat; the rest of the crew were intimidated. A breeze springing up, Trigger made sail and took the dhow, which was densely packed with slaves, alongside the *London's* launch. The dhow was taken to Zanzibar, and condemned, the British Consul commending Trigger and his comrades to the consideration of the Admiralty. Captain Sullivan, of the *London*, however, gave the men a severe rebuke. He has since been superseded by the Admiralty.

WHEN the *Vanguard* went down, many persons muttered that of course nobody would be found to blame. The members of the court-martial have, however, been found much above making things pleasant. After taking infinite pains to get at the causes of the accident, they give a verdict which shows that the Vice-Admiral, the officers of the *Iron Duke*, and the officers of the *Vanguard*, are to blame. Those of the *Vanguard* are, however, alone able to answer for themselves in this inquiry, and all the officers and ship's company are acquitted of blame save five. Upon these five the censures of the court fall heavily. Captain Dawkins *is*—the order sounds strange considering where the *Vanguard* lies—dismissed his ship, and he is also severely reprimanded for neglect of duty before and after the accident. Commander Tandy and Navigating Lieutenant Thomas are also severely reprimanded for want of seamanlike alertness before and after the accident, and for similar shortcomings the Chief-Engineer and carpenter are reprimanded, but not severely. That the whole squadron was moving too fast, and that the *Iron Duke* increased its speed in the fog and shifted its course, are matters yet to be dealt with. The loss of the *Vanguard* has at least

given occasion for proof that the navy is not eaten up with *esprit de corps.*

A COLOURED woman, named Sarah Jones, at Beach Island, New York, has given birth to twins. One of the children is a perfectly developed female, large for her age, and with every appearance of health. The other, who is a male, is but imperfectly developed, has only the rudiments of limbs, and does not eat, depending for sustenance upon its sister. These two beings are joined together by a wide band in the centre of which one of the lungs of these strange creatures seems to be located. Touch the male, and the female will shrink; pinch it, and she will cry. Reverse the operation, and still it is the female who manifests sensibility. The head of the male is small and misshapen, the ears presenting more the appearance of those of an animal than of a human being. The pulsations of the heart and the act of respiration can be plainly perceived in the ligament joining the bodies. This ligament, if such it can be called, is joined to the girl at the end of the breast bone, and to the male lower down. It is broad and thick, covered with skin like the rest of the body. Whether there are two distinctive sets of vital organs, or whether both are dependent upon one, has not yet been determined. The latter opinion seems to prevail, however. It is apparent, at any rate, that the male receives nourishment through its companion.

THE New York correspondent of the Simla paper says: With regard to inventions to save labour, I saw exhibited a writing machine, called here a type writer, which some day, with all the copying and *chit writing* one has to go through in India, may be found very useful there. Writing of all sorts can be done twice as fast with a great deal less labour than writing in the ordinary way, and it is by no means a complicated machine; the price of it is about 100 dollars, and I believe it is having a great sale. It is about a foot and a half high and 6 inches broad, and very portable. The letters are formed or rather printed on paper by touching knobs upon the alphabet, and numerals are printed. It works very rapidly, and no type setting is required, as each letter comes into its place on the ivory key or knob being touched. I saw the machine in operation, and numerous letters from clergymen and authors written on type writers of their own, saying that they had found by experience that it was infinitely easier both to write and think at the same time, using this machine, than with the ordinary method of holding the pen. It only takes a few days to acquire the use of the machine, and one can practice upon a slip of paper about a foot long and 3 inches broad, which is an exact copy of the finger board of the machine. The direction of the shop is Densmore, Yost and Co., 707, Broadway, New York, and I can assure any one applying that the firm will be happy to send out to India their printed descriptions of the machine.

LITERARY.

MR. CHARLES DARWIN is said to be writing a work on "Climbing Plants." Granting the transmission of hereditary qualities, a Darwin ought, at any rate, to know all about "climbing trees."

THE Guzerat Vernacular Society are making good progress with their new dictionary of the Guzerati language. Nearly 25,000 words have already been collected.

A NEW work by Messrs Pierce, the well-known chess problem composers, and containing a collection of 600 masterpieces of chess strategy by English authors, will shortly be published.

DR. HUNTER'S "Life of Lord Mayo" will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. this winter. Dr. Hunter will also edit, with a memoir of the writer and notes, the "Essays on the external policy of India" of the late Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, some time Acting Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, while Professor Nichol is to edit "the prose works of Sydney Dobell."

AN important discovery has just been made at the Abbey of Grotta Ferratta near Frascati. It consists of the copy of a manuscript of Strabo, more ancient than all the others known of that Greek geographer, and which fills up many hiatuses in the text which the Hellenists had hitherto used. Some Sicilian monks, driven from their country, and who, at the invitation of Otho III., took refuge in that monastery in 1002, took with them a number of valuable manuscripts in Greek, which they used, but kept carefully from the knowledge of others. Thus the treasures there long lay buried until the learned Cardinal Angelo Mai came to make research. His investigations were continued by Father Giuseppe Cozza, and in the course of his operations he had the good fortune to find a palimpsest, under the writing of which (a text of the Old Testament of the eleventh century) appeared other characters which had been effaced, but which, by the aid of chemical reagents, can easily be re-established. The original of that ancient writing is the work of Strabo, in three columns, in uncial letters, and continuous.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Rev. R. S. Copleston, Bishop-designate of Colombo, will be consecrated immediately after Christmas.

THE *Madras Mail* contradicts the rumour that Dr. Gell contemplates resigning the Bishopric of Madras in the Spring. His Lordship has no idea of resigning so long as the state of his health admits of his continuing in office.

WE learn that there is a strong probability that a Presbyterian Chaplain will be appointed to Lucknow at an early day, and it is rumoured in the station that a Presbyterian Church is to be built in the Cantonments.

AN interesting ceremony took place at Dehree-on-Sone on the 20th ultimo. Dr. G. C. Roy, M. D., F. R. C. S., who was officiating for the permanent incumbent of Superintendent of the Jail and Civil Surgeon, was publicly received into the Christian Church. The Rev. W. Wilkinson officiated.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 22nd October.

HEAVY rainfall and further disastrous floods in England.

London, 22nd October.

THE Foreign Office has received a telegram dated 18th, from Mr. Wade from Shanghai, stating that the guarantees obtained from China comprise a Chinese Mission to England with a letter of apology for the Yunan outrage and a safe passage to and across the Burmah frontier for the Mission of Enquiry to be sent to Yunan. Further the Commissioner of Customs has been instructed to report fully respecting the taxation on foreign trade, and the Chinese Government engage that when the enquiry is concluded a competent Chinese Officer shall confer with British officials on the regulation of frontier trade between Burmah and China. A Decree was issued on the 10th instant, calling the attention of the Provincial Government to the passport clause in the treaties alluding to Mr. Margary's murder; and to the consequent appointment of the Commission. Mr. Wade returns to Pekin in about a week after having despatched Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunan.

London, 22nd october.

COLONEL HENRY YULE has been appointed Member of Council for India.

London, 23rd October.

THE Prince of Wales has arrived at Port Said.

The rainy and tempestuous weather continues in England. The rivers Trent and Ouse are overflowing and causing serious damage and loss of life.

The following appointments appear in last night's *Gazette*:—R. De Sails to be Colonel 8th Hussars, J. O. Gibsone to be Colonel 7th Lancers, Henry Renny to be Colonel 85th Foot, and J. T. Preston to be Lieutenant-Colonel of 45th Foot.

Brevet appointments.—A. A. Spencer and David Downing to be Generals, E. L. Russell, W. D. F. Patton, and P. E. Herbert to be Lieutenant-Generals; C. H. Morriss, C. W. Thompson, and Robert Warden to be Major-Generals, and B. H. Heathcote, J. T. Usher, and E. D. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

London, 25th October.

THE floods in England are partially subsiding. The Prince of Wales arrived at Cairo yesterday, and had a splendid reception.

London, 26th October.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the battle of Balaclava, the surviving non-commissioned Cavalry officers and men who were present at the charge met together at a banquet at the Alexandra Palace.

The Troopship *Jumma* has sailed for Bombay from Portsmouth.

London 26th October.

IN race for Cambridgeshire—

Sutton	1
Lord Gowan	2
Grey Palmer	3

A fresh insurrection has broken out in Khokand.

Admiralty has received a telegram from Suez stating that the engines of the *Serapis* now works satisfactorily.

Steamer *Pekin*, carrying passengers, mails and cargo of the disabled Steamer *Deccan, has passed the Suez Canal.*

Berlin, 21st October.

THE Bavarian Liberal Ministry have resigned owing to the address voted by the narrow Ultramontane majority of the Chamber. The King has refused to accept the resignation, and has likewise addressed the Ultramontane.

Milan, 23rd October.

THE Emperor of Germany has left Milan.

Cairo, 26th October.

THE Prince of Wales arrived here on Saturday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Khedive. On Sunday he visited the Khedive and gave reception to the English residents and afterwards dined at the Palace on Monday. His Royal Highness conferred the Order of the Star of India on the hereditary Prince, in presence of the Khedive. His Royal Highness started to-day for Suez and was accompanied by the Khedive as far as the railway station.

Shanghai, 26th October.

MESSRS GROSVENOR AND Baber started yesterday on their mission to Yunan, and will be followed on the 30th instant by Mr. Davenport, who joins them at Hankow. All three will proceed through Yunan into Burmah, after investigation of the outrage on Mr. Margary.

Suez 27th October.

THE Prince of Wales embarked last night for Aden.

St. Petersburgh, 27th October.

THE Khokandese have dethroned Nasreddin. The second Russian exploring expedition, which started in the middle of September, have reached the vicinity of the mouth of the Attreck.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 26th October 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday the 8th November 1875, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Juggodhattree Poojah," in conformity with Government Notification, No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

(Sd.) R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

The Celebrated Futtehgarh Tents.

ANY order for Tents required for next cold season, Durbar, Mess Native Princes, and Kutcherry will be furnished on application. For particulars, and detailed very reasonable Price List, apply to

MESSRS. BULDEO PERSHAD & Co.,

General Merchants and Tent Manufacturers,—Futtehgarh.

SIXTEENTH REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE Directors have pleasure in submitting the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last, duly audited.

The net profit for the half-year amounts to £23,045. 18*s.* 3*d.*, and after adding £2,375 10*s.* 10*d.*, brought forward from last account, there is a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of £25,421 9*s.* 1*d.*

With that sum the Directors have dealt as follows :—They apply

In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income tax	£11,631	5 0
And carry to next account	13,790	4 1
	£25,421	9 1

The Dividend is payable on and after 23rd instant.

In the exercise of the discretion vested on them by clause 32a of the Bank's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors have resolved not to call the Shareholders together at this time, as there is no business of any importance to bring forward.

The result of the Bank's operations for the half-year under review has satisfactorily fulfilled the anticipations of the Board, who are glad also to be able to add that no bad debts have been incurred.

The Branch at Shanghai was opened for business on 1st May last, and gives promise of realising the expectations formed regarding it. There and at all other points a steady and satisfactory business is being done.

National Bank of India Limited,
London, 22nd September 1875.

By order of the Board,
R. O. SAWERS,
Chief Manager.

General Balance Sheet of the
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
For the Half-year ended 30th June 1875.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Capital, consisting of 37,320 Shares of £25 each, with £12, 10*s.* paid up ...	466,500	0	0			
Less 100 Shares of £25 each, originally subscribed for, but not taken up ...	1,250	0	0			
				465,250	0	0
To Reserve Fund				15,000	0	0
To Amount due on Current and Fixed Deposit and other Accounts				1,646,969	19	8
To Bills Payable				1,036,306	10	7
To Profit and Loss Account, as under				25,421	9	1
				£3,188,947	19	4

ASSETS. *Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
By Cash on hand at Bankers ...	260,879	17	1			
By Bullion	73,898	11	0			
By Government Securities	363,265	19	6			
				698,044	7	7
By House Property, Furniture and Stamps ...				52,785	9	1
By Bills of Exchange				1,857,311	13	6
By Loans on Government and other Securities ...				580,806	9	6
				£3,188,947	19	4

Profit and Loss Account.

1875. *For the Half-year ended 30th June 1875.*	£.	*s.*	*d*
June 30. To Balance	25,421	9	1
	25,421	9	1
1874.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
December 31. By Balance	2,375	10	10
1875.			
June 30. By Net Profits for Half-year ended 30th June 1875, after defraying all Current Charges, Rebates and Interest paid and due to Constituents on Current and Fixed Deposit Account	23,045	18	3
	£25,421	2	1

R. O. SAWERS, *Chief Manager.*
R. H. BANNISTER, *Sub-Manager and Accountant.*
W. S. FITZWILLIAM,
E. W. WINGROVE, } *Directors.*
R. P. HARRISON,

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers kept in London; and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find the same in accordance therewith.

C. N. COOKE,
FRANCIS COOPER (Cooper Brothers & Co.) } *Auditors.*
LONDON, 21*st September* 1875.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liver has already been proved, *beyond all doubt*, by the 97,500 cases in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the Medical Hall, Benares from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors at Rs. 4 each bottle.

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THIS preparation of the INDIAN SARSAPARILLA UNUNTAMUL is equal, if not superior, to the more costly Jamaica or Honduras Sarsaparilla. INDIAN MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, both European and Native, with one accord bear testimony to its valuable alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic properties, pronouncing it a most efficacious remedy in all those diseases arising from an *impure state of the blood*, and most strongly recommend it in SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, BOILS, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES of the SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, CACHEXIA, especially of children. CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, certain diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

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(ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.)

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ONE HUNDRED ONLY
For Cash.

N. & Co. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India, *viz.*, the *N.-W. P.*, *Punjab*, *Central Provinces*, *Bengal*, *Oudh*, and recently *Burmah*. Most of the Planters in *Tirhoot* and *Lower Bengal* provided themselves with these Conveyances during the Famine operations, and found them very useful; while the Officers in the Customs and Survey Departments use no other now while out on duty.

Being light and movable, they are easily forwarded to any part of the Country at a trifling cost, and can easily be drawn by Ponies or Galloways.

Harness and Lamps to suit, at Rs. 30 and 20 extra.

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BROUGHTY FERRY is healthily and pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Tay, and is much frequented by those in pursuit of health.

It is the aim of the Principal to combine the highest possible gradual development and culture of the intellect, with the Christian training and watchfulness of a home. A large staff of Masters and English and Foreign Governesses. Reference is kindly permitted to

Rev. J. Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., Bombay.
Rev. J. Fordyce, Simla.
Rev. G. Cooper, Nagpore.
George Smith, Esq., LL. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D., Edinburgh.

Full particulars and prospectuses, with further references, may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF
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Receive regular Shipments of the following Wines and Brandies *via* Suez Canal :—

	Cash Prices. Per dozen.
Grande Champagne Coguac, a pure Dry Spirit, in great demand ...	Rs. 27 0
Saint Emilion Claret, a fine, light and sound Wine	„ 15 0
Margaux Medoc, a superior Claret...	„ 17 0
Chateau Latour, very superior Claret	„ 22 0
Haut Sauterne, a very choice White Wine, free from acidity, and peculiarly adapted for Indian consumption	„ 18 0

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FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that :—

The Fire Premiums were	£	1,082,521
The Life do.		244,607
The Annuities payable		59,511
The Invested Funds		4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents, Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5½p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S, late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

East Indian Railway.

THE Public are informed that Passengers, Goods, and Parcels can now be booked through to Beas on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Goods and Parcels can also now be booked through to and from Tilonia Station on the Rajpootana State Railway.

Through communication on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is restored, and traffic of every description can now be booked through beyond Ahmedabad.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
Offg. Agent.

Calcutta, 15th Oct. 1875.

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For 12 months	...	...	25 0	24 0
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For 12 months	...	...	30 0	27 0
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FOR OCTOBER 1875.

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OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

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CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India,* and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country ; of its planting enterprise ; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

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Apply to

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To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra Fountains, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps, Porcelain, and Earthenware,

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On Plain and Jewelled Bases, elegantly Cut Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c., from 5 lights to 100 lights.

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Specialities and Novelties in India.

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Of novel Designs and very elegant.

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of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

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Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

St. Xavier's College,
No. 10 *and* 11 *Park Street.*

My Dear Mr. Fleury,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT,
Rector.

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,

Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. Fleury & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.

Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary

P. W. FLEURY, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,

Great Eastern Hotel, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17th January 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869.

Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co.

Dear Sirs,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,

F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,

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Funds *entirely* in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND REMAIN IN INDIA. Policy-holders can appoint an Auditor.

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ON NEW, SOUND AND POPULAR PRINCIPLES.

(Preliminary expenses including Establishment of 44 Agencies Rs. 2,066 only instead of Rs. 50,000 and upwards!)

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BRANCH OFFICE: BOMBAY.

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D. LANCASTER, *F. I. A.*,
Secretary.

* Head Office, Meerut, 1875.

* Extract from Mr. P. M. Tait's Paper on "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," read before the East India Association, London, on 28th January, 1874:

"One formidable objection to English proprietary Companies doing business in India is, that the local Directors and representatives of these Companies in India are simply Agents without any substantial power, and removeable at pleasure by the chief authorities in this country."—(England) *Insurance Record, February*, 1874.

GROVE PARK SCHOOL, WREXHAM.

PRINCIPAL.—J. PRYCE JONES, L. C. PREC.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following facts:—1. The locality of the School is remarkably healthy. 2. The premises are extensive, and fitted up with due regard to the comfort of the Pupils. 3. Every facility for recreation is afforded by the large playground and cricket-field which adjoin the house. 4. There is a sufficient staff of well qualified Masters, including a Classical Master, B.A., in Classical honours, Cambridge, and a resident Frenchman. 5. At the Examinations of the College of Preceptors and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Pupils from the School have taken Honours in several distinct branches of Education, *e.g.*, Latin, French Mathematics, Book-keeping, and English. 6. At five examinations by the College of Preceptors, Certificates were Awarded to one-third of all the pupils in the School. 7. At five out of seven examinations by the College the highest place in Book-keeping was given to candidates from the School. 8. The Principal earnestly endeavours to form in his Pupils a manly Christian character. 9. The Diet is liberal.

TERMS which are moderate and inclusive with lists of successful pupils on application.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES BLYTH, ESQ.
SUB-GOVERNOR, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR,
EDWIN GOWER, ESQ. DAVID POWELL, ESQ.
JOHN P. LAURENCE, ESQ., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, ESQ., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, ESQ., Actuary.
THOS. B. BATEMAN, ESQ., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are alloted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

Examples of additions to life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy. 5 years.	Duration of Policy. 25 years.
20	£70 5	.....£244 14
30	74 14	..... 342 11
40	79 18	..... 375 10
50	92 16	..... 412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	25	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 12 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectus, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY,

BESIDES having in view the development of British commerce with the countries beyond our frontier in India, are desirous of establishing in the Punjab a warehouse upon the same principle as exists in London or any other large commercial city in Great Britain. Goods of every kind will be kept stocked in their warehouse at Peshawur for the purpose of enabling the English merchants of the Punjab (or any other part of India,) to select goods wholesale on the same principle as they now receive from England. The Company's produce coming direct from the Manufacturer must naturally offer advantages superior to what merchants so far inland are at present in the habit of receiving in dealing with Agents in England. The most favourable terms will be granted by the Company to merchants with whom they have business connections. The Company trust, by confining their business to wholesale transactions, that the European merchants of the Punjab (or any part of India) will appreciate their endeavours to open up a system of trade intercourse, which must eventually prove of immense benefit to the Company themselves, the retail merchants and the public generally.

The Company may not have the exact description of produce in stock, required by all the European firms with whom they hope to do business; they are however prepared to bring from England, without any delay, such goods as may be wanted provided the firm requiring the same will please to inform them of their probable yearly demands.

The Central Asian Trading Company offer the same inducement to the native traders of the Punjab, *i. e.* to supply them with every thing they require in their daily business transactions. Every attention will be paid by the Company to the suggestions of native merchants in their dealings with the Company, so as gradually to introduce a system of trade intercourse which must prove profitable to all. The Company are prepared to receive barter in exchange for the produce of their warehouses, provided such produce is saleable either in the markets of India or Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas Russell, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, will feel happy at all times, to grant information to any one desirous of doing business with the Company; all letters should be addressed to Mr. T. Russell, Manager, Central Asian Trading Company, at Peshawur from 1st November to 30th March, and from 1st April to 31st October at Murree.

PROSPECTUS.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED,"

CAPITAL £1,20,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE:

IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10, OR RS. 100 EACH.

Managing Director, Pro. Tem.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

Manager.

T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected :—

Bankers in the Punjab.

THE PUNJAB BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in London.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Calcutta.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Agent in England.

GEORGE HOLME, Esq., PRESIDENT, DERBY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. FITZE and Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir, and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good-will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholder of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to make in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager, C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September 1875.

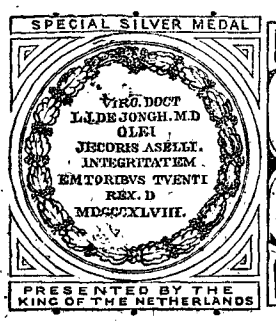
To

The Manager_____Bank Limited

Sir

I enclose Rs._____being on account of my first call of Rs. 10 per share on _____shares in the Central Asian Trading Company Limited, and I undertake to accept that number of shares, or any small number, that may be allotted to me.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,



DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHEBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT O. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2121.] Calcutta : Saturday, 6th November, 1875. [Vol. XLI

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, November 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, those of the 8th and 22nd November, *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, November 16th and 30th.

„ Australia, November 13th and December 11th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

November 18, *Poonah* Capt. W. C. Augore 3,118 Tons, 550 H. P.

December 3rd *Hydaspes* Capt. D. Rennoldson 2,984 tons 450 H. P.

The *Poonah* will leave Garden Reach at 10-30 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 16th November.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1670.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 23rd November.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

To sail positively Wednesday, 10th November.

THE Anchor Line Steamer "Europa" 2,277 tons 424 H.P., Capt. J. Mackay will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool *viâ* Suez Canal positively on Wednesday, 10th November. This Steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The "Europa" made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 28 days including all stoppages.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Europa	2,277,424				10th Nov.
Utopia	2,731,673				1st Dec.
India	2,290,500				15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273,486		6th Nov.	15th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4 Without food.
„ Suez	36	22		8
„ Port Said	38	24		9
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10
„ Messina	50	34		14
„ Naples	50	34		14
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1875.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal about the 10th December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Agents,

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A CLERGYMAN'S Wife residing at a convenient distance from Dublin in the County Meath wishes to take charge of one or two children whose parents are living abroad, they would be received from three years' old. Strict attention given to their religious training. Highest references given and required.

MRS. H. W. WHITE,
NAVAN COUNTY MEATH,
Ireland

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during November and December 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 15th, and 29th November, 13th and 27th December.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 8th and 22nd November, 6th and 20th December.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 8th and 22nd November, 6th and 20th December.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 15th and 29th November, 13th and 27th December,

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 29th November and 27th December.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 1st and 29th December.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 11th, 18th, and 25th November, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th December.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 10th and 24th November, 8th and 22nd December.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th November, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th December.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 12th, 19th and 26th November, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st December.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th November, 4th, 11th, 8th and 25th December.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 5th November, and 3rd December.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 18th November, and 16th December.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 16th November, and 14th December, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 27th November, and 25th December.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 30th November, and 28th December, touching at KURRACHEE on 12th December and 9th January 1876.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND *INTEREST.*
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
~~The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:~~
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	...	**... £ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income	...	...	**... £ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital	.. ..	£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0 0
	Interest ..	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds	..	598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	.. ..	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras	.. ..	PARRY & Co.
Bombay	.. ..	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo	.. ..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore	.. ..	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despacth by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY. AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms

For 12 months certain	..	...	..	..	..	5	per cent.	
6	,,	,,	..	...	..	..	4	,,
3	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	3	,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3	per cent.	per annum.	
6 ,,	,,	..	4	,,	,,
12 ,,	,,	..	5	,,	,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864, and recognized by Act VIII. of 1864, and Act IX. of 1867 of the Legislative Council of India.)

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,
Manager.

Calcutta, I, Mangoe Lane.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice of	withdrawal.
4	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	,,
5	,,	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	,,
5½	,,	,,	,,	,,	18	,,	,,
6	,,	,,	,,	,,	2 years'	,,	,,

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain ; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*"

* * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*"

* * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge,

E. I. R., Bengal.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.		*Per doz.*	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2	8	24	0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2	8	24	0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2	8	24	0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„	1	0	11	0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ...	„	0	8	5	8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„	0	8	5	8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„	0	8	5	8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,

1, GRANT'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

SHEARWOOD & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS, AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS' have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins'

WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark ; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

Colt's New Five-Shot Breech-Loading.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

Colt's Small Seven-Shot Revolvers,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoast pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

Colt's Fire Arms Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Flour Dressing Machines and Cattle Gear.

Mills for Grinding Wheat into Flour with dressers complete for hand power, built of teakwood and lined with mahogany.

No.	1	2
Rs.	175	250 each.

The above will grind and dress respectively about half a Bushel and a Bushel of Wheat per hour.

Improved Corn Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames with Driving Pullies complete.

Stones	24	33 inches diameter.
Rs.	825	1,235 each
Will grind	2	3 bushels per hour.

Wrought-iron Cranes for raising Stones of the above for purposes of Dressing, Rs. 185 each.

15-inch Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones to be worked by hand power, Rs. 485, will grind about one-and-half Bushel per hour.

Improved Flour Dressing Machines suitable to accompany the above Stone Mills.

No.	1	2
Rs.	225	350 each.

Patent American Grist Mills for grinding any sort of grain.

No.	2	3
Rs.	450	350 each.

The above can be driven by either Cattle or Steam power, No. 2 requiring a 4-H.P., and No. 3 a 2-H.P. to work them efficiently.

Cattle Driving Gear.

No.	1	2	3	4-H.P.
Rs.	300	375	450	500

☞ *Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.*

"ROYAL TOURIST."

PUBLISHED FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY,

FROM 1ST NOVEMBER,

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22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
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Forks "	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	19 0
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Salts "	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 2
Egg "	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 2
Mustard "	1 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 2
Soup Ladle "	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0
Sauce "	3 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	2 8
Fish Knives "	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0
Butter "	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	2 8
Gravy Spoons "	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	4 8
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IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2121.] Calcutta: Saturday, November 6, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

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W. H. TARGETT,
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Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Viceroy and party passed through Allahabad on Monday, and arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday and Thursday were to be fully occupied with receptions.

On Tuesday morning the Prince of Wales arrived at Aden, and is reported to be in excellent form. His reception was characterized by great enthusiasm, and the decorations are said to have been astonishing. He will be in Bombay in two days. The Western Capital is already ablaze with excitement, and is full of native chiefs with their picturesque retinues, which seen from due distance will doubtless form a striking if somewhat grotesque spectacle for the Prince. The city has of course received a vast crowd of strangely mingled visitors, and we hear that due precautions have very wisely been taken to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic. As our royal visitor will be in India before our next issue we send him by anticipation a hearty welcome. Whatever opinions may have existed, expressed and unexpressed, regarding the visit, its attendant circumstances, and *probable results*, now that the Prince may almost be said to be among us, all will agree in hoping that the satisfaction of the visitor himself may be complete, and that the results to India, may be as great and good as the most sanguine have anticipated.

***

WE should have noticed in our last issue the meetings held at Bankipore on the 20th and 21st ultimo, for considering arrangements to be made for the reception of the Prince of Wales. At the former meeting the sums subscribed were princely, and amounted on the spot to Rs. 1,40,666. We hear with unalloyed satisfaction that the bulk of the large sum subscribed, is not to blaze to heaven in the form of rockets and illuminations. Fortunately for Behar, the Prince will be at Bankipore for a few hours only, and these by day, during which he will be entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the reception expenses will be limited to a comparatively small sum. There will thus be no prodigious waste to be deplored, as at so many places throughout India. It is therefore proposed to commemorate the visit by some permanent institution of a useful character; and the proposal to found an Art and Industrial College is a most commendable one. We congratulate the wealthy inhabitants of Behar on their good sense as well as their princely munificence. What act of public beneficence is to commemorate the royal visit in Calcutta? We heard of a proposal in connection with the Free School. Has anything come of that?

***

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE did well to visit Sikkim. To the rôle of administrator, he has added that of the pioneer of trade and civilisation, and he could hardly have expended his superfluous energy more usefully. Where Sir Richard has gone, others are sure to follow. The inhabitants and their northern neighbours will by and by become familiar with the sight of English visitors, and before very long we hope, the way will be opened up for an important trade. We certainly look for more important results from the tour than Sir Richard's amateur sketches, though we have no doubt these will be interesting and creditable enough. To the mere tourist considerable attractions are offered. On the third day of the tour, the Lieutenant-Governor reached Toomlong, the capital, with its palace and three monasteries, and a population of about two-hundred. One of the best views of Sikkim is said to be from the summit of Phieung-grong, at an elevation of about 13,000 feet. On the sixth day, Chomnaga was reached, and here he was hospitably received by the young rajah, a boy of about 16 years of age, small in stature, not very princely in appearance, but modest, observant, and anxious to please. The guests fared in Chinese style on soup composed of maccaroni mince, and eaten with chop-sticks, and bread baked in long devices, with butter. The rajah's mother and her husband Changzed, who is nominally at the head of the durbar and practically the ruler of the State, assisted in entertaining the exalted visitor. The matters of business said to have been discussed, were, forest conservancy in Sikkim, the relations of the State with its neighbours Nepal, Bhootan, and Thibet, the roads in the country, the trade route through one corner of it, bridges &c. Presents were exchanged, and His Honor, after ascending the Chola pass, which is said to afford a view of striking grandeur, began to retrace his steps towards Darjeeling.

***

THE latest telegrams about Herzegovina are not of a tranquilizing kind, and the quelling of the insurrection, or the satisfaction of the insurgents, seems as far off as ever. The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg is said to have expressed a want of confidence in Turkish promises of reform, and to have declared that the Powers must take steps to put an end to the sad condition of the Christians in Turkey. We can hardly feel surprised at such an announcement, and, especially, when along with it comes the intelligence that the Turks have massacred some families of insurgents who surrendered themselves, and that Turkish subjects have *violated the Servian territory and committed depredations.* Still such interference, as the *Official Gazette* suggests, must, if exerted, be fruitful of momentous results,—results which Britain is not in a position to contemplate without some misgiving. Assuredly our statesmen will have need of courage and sagacity in dealing with this difficult problem. It will not be easy to make duty and expediency of one accord, if it comes to be a question of what power shall sit supreme at Constantinople. The *Times*, which is always the organ of expediency, deprecates, as we should have expected, the interference of foreign powers, and we suppose Lord Derby will be of the same mind as the *Times*. It would need a more daring statesman to grapple with this business.

***

WE are sorry to learn that our anticipations are too likely to be realised, with regard to the effect of the early stoppage of the rains in Tirhoot. If we could take inspiration from the *Official Gazette* and hope against hope that rains sufficient to be of any real service, may yet fall, we should be glad to do so. But there is no such hope, and considerable distress must now be looked upon as certain. Rice in Durbungha is already at fifteen seers the rupee, and as assistance is hardly expected from Government for such a small local calamity, some provident planters are already storing rice in their factories, and preparing to face the prospect. We cannot believe that, in this season of rejoicing, when money is flowing like water, and blazing out in fireworks, this one district will be allowed to suffer from want of the necessaries of life. *It is not a little remarkable that the country which* was starving from famine so recently, should now be able to entertain the Prince of Wales at such a cost to the people of the soil, and the idea of the people of Tirhoot being allowed in such circumstances to suffer the pangs of hunger, is not to be entertained. Government must not be above so small a matter, and we cannot doubt that whatever necessity may arise, will be abundantly supplied.

***

THOUGH the Chinese difficulty cannot at the present stage be said to be settled, the negotiations have reached a degree of completeness, at which matters must rest for some time to come. The mission from Pekin to Yunnan is now on its way, and we sincerely

trust—though our hope is by no means well assured—that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber may be successful. We formerly expressed a doubt as to the wisdom of insisting on conditions which the Chinese Government might be unable to fulfil, and grave suspicions have been expressed in other quarters, of the ability of the Government at Pekin to enforce its commands at Yunnan. But we do not think it probable that the gentlemen of the mission run any serious risk, with regard to their safety. The most that we dread is their failure to achieve any practical result, and that the Chinese may simply have a fresh opportunity of laughing at us in their sleeve. *If* the mission prove successful and the punishment for Margary's murder be inflicted by the Chinese Government, it will be far more satisfactory than if a British force had been sent through Burmah, but we fear that the chances in favour of such an issue, are not of a very hopeful kind.

***

WHEN we took exception some time ago, to the remarks by a contemporary on the recent appointment to the Directorship of Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, we did so merely on the ground that the only objection urged, was that the person appointed was a native of India. It appears, however, from a consideration of the strong claims that have been ignored, and of the former position of the fortunate official who has been appointed without claims, that the Government has taken a step, which only peculiarly exceptional circumstances (and we hear of none) and extraordinary qualifications on the part of the gentleman in question, could justify. The power of choosing the fittest men for offices of high responsibility, is often, in rulers of genius, like an unerring instinct, and sometimes finds its best instruments in the most unlikely places, but we have yet to discover that the present Viceroy and his advisers possess this power in a remarkable degree. It will require something more than ordinary success to justify the present appointment. It is a defiance of official indignation, and, what is of more consequence, of public criticism, and we shall watch for the result, which will enable us to ascribe it to heaven sent genius.

***

IN the "Press Message" controversy with the Editor of the *Madras Mail*, the Government of India in the N.-W. P. appears to have missed the point at issue. The question arose on the receipt of a telegram by the Editor of the *Madras Mail* subscribed "Press Message," containing matter of a purely private nature, which under the existing telegraph rules he was bound to publish in its entirety, or, as an alternative, to pay the difference of cost between "Ordinary" and "Press rates." The object of the address to the Government of India, was to point out the inconsistency of a rule which insisted upon the publication of a telegram, no matter how libellous or actionable, or in default, the payment of a fine. Thus the practical effect of the rule is to punish an Editor for not *doing wrong*. Surely there is some means of removing such an anomaly.

***

IT has long been evident, that Turkey was steadily sinking into hopeless financial embarrassment; while the fact, that, for years past, she has systematically paid her dividends with new loans ought to have proved a warning to those having a pecuniary interest in Turkish Bonds. The end has now come with its train of consequences. Upon the holders of the nine per cent Treasury Bonds the blow will fall with the greatest severity.

The default has been the cause of a good deal of indignation, in consequence of what appears to have been an opportunity, designedly afforded, for a large amount of stock jobbing on the part of those who were seemingly in the secret; a sequel which satisfactorily explains the fact, that for some days previous to the publication of the official announcement, prices from Constantinople had been very weak, and large sales on account of Turkish paper had been ordered.

The official notification runs as follows:—

"It is well known that the Budget shows a deficit exceeding "£5,000,000. In order to be able to pay regularly the coupons "of the various loans, the Government had hitherto been in the "habit of obtaining fresh loans, thus paying one debt by contract-"ing another. The result of this expedient was an increase of "the deficit and a dimunition in the confidence of holders of "Turkish securities, which is proved by the constant depreciation "which Ottoman stock daily undergoes. In consequence of this, "the Government, in order to completely balance the budget, has "definitively decided to carry out from to-day the following "measures. All the receipts from the customs, as well as those "derived from the sale of tobacco and salt, the tribute paid by "Egypt, and, if necessary, a portion of the sheep tax, will be paid "into treasuries specially established for the purpose, without, how-"ever, thereby prejudicing the rights resulting from the concession "made to the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It has been likewise decided "that during five years the interest on Turkish securities is to be "paid half in cash and half in bonds payable in five years bearing "an annual interest of 5 per cent. After five years the coupons will "be again paid integrally and regularly as hitherto."

The first loan, obtained by the Turkish Government in 1854, was for 3 millions, and from that time to the present, she has increased her debt to £180,000,000. Of this sum, the six per cent issues have special hypothecations, and the revenues for each are, in most cases, handed over to the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The loans of 1854 and 1871, secured by Egyptian tribute and remitted direct to the Bank of England, cannot be applied to other purposes. The issues of 1869 and 1870, amounting together in the aggregate to £50,000,000, less the bonds redeemed to the present time, have also special hypothecations. So that, in short, the only portion of the public debt on which the Sultan is free to make any experiments, which his caprice may suggest, is the 5 per cent, or general debt; of which he himself is by far the largest holder. The total amount of this actually in the market is £61,000,000. The scheme by which it is hoped to restore the financial equilibrium, will under the most favorable circumstances add £50,000,000 within five years to the nominal debt of Turkey.

***

THE dispute between the Orthodox and Liberal Protestants of France is as fierce as ever. M. Vignie of Nimes, and President of the Consistory, asserts that the position of the Liberal Churches is deplorable. Owing to the prolongation of the dispute caused by the matter having been referred to the Council of State, months must elapse before the Council gives its decision. In the *interim*, the Churches are closed, public worship not celebrated, religious instruction suspended, sacraments are not administered, and families stricken down by grief, are deprived of pastoral consolation. One journal goes so far as to say that since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, no such condition of things has been witnessed, as that now to be deplored. The Minister of Public Worship offers to recognize pastors "provisionally," but neither Liberal nor Orthodox Protestants will accept the offer; alleging, that if the Church exists, nothing provisional can be recognised. The contending parties are right in rejecting all makeshifts. What is required is a decision frank, clear, and resolute, on the part of the Government.

***

FULL permission has at last been granted to the Bible Society to print and circulate the Scriptures throughout the whole of the Russian Empire, and the Society has also obtained from the authorities at Constantinople that which was some time ago taken from them, the right to print the Scriptures in Turkish in the city of Constantinople. These successes will in some measure compensate for the difficulties thrown in the way of the circulation of the Bible in France, by the ascendancy of Ultramontane influence in the government of Macmahon. The various Bible Societies of the world have been the means of translating the Scriptures into 175 distinct languages, and 250 different dialects, and have given to a vast number of these nations, an alphabet for the first time in their history. Lord Shaftesbury lately asserted at Glasgow that the two societies connected with Great Britain alone, had circulated over the surface of the globe so many copies of the Scriptures that, if they assigned but one copy to five readers, they had issued more than would furnish every human being on the face of the earth and almost every one in his own language, with a copy of the Word of God. "There might be small insigni-"ficant languages which they had not reached yet, but they trusted by the blessing of God, to reach them, and that they would not leave a single corner of the world to which the Bible had not penetrated, or a single dialect of importance into which it had not been translated; and these great operations it was that constituted the secret of our strength and the glory of our kingdom."

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BIGOTRY on the Burial question is, in England, slowly giving way to a pressure from outside that cannot much longer be resisted. The conference of Clergy and City, held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, last month, came to a resolution on the subject, which perhaps goes as far in the matter as staunch Churchmen can be expected to go, though we hardly expect that it will satisfy the opposite party. The resolution fully admits the right of every Englishman to interment without reference to his religious opinions, but it insists with equal firmness on the Church's right to

have her churchyards ensured against the intrusion of any service other than her own. Consequently while any one may be buried in the churchyard without any religious service, the resolusion proposes that those who desire services not according to the forms of the Church of England, should be interred in cometeries provided for that purpose by the local authorities. These new cemeteries would of course be unconsecrated, and any sort of service Christian or Pagan, would be permitted. Further than this, we say, there is no probability that Churchmen will voluntarily go, and nothing but an act of the legislature will convert the churchyards into national property. Compromise of a kind to satisfy both parties is scarcely to be anticipated, and the question must come up for a trial of strength in Parliament.

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INTERESTING missionary meetings were held in the early part of last month, in connection with the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland. The service of the 5th October was is connection with the departure of several new missionaries for their appointed destinations. Among these were Dr. William Carey, and Mr. H. I. Tucker for India. We trust the former has inherited the mantle as well as the noble name of the Christian conqueror of India. He will doubtless receive a warm welcome where that name is so deeply and so deservedly revered. At another meeting on the same day, interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. R. Pigott, Ceylon, Rev. Dr. Buckley, and Rev. J. Williams Orissa.

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THE Italian Catholic Congress which opened at Florence on the 27th September under the presidency of Monsignor Cecconi appears to have been a conspicuous failure. The *Journal de Florence*, an Ultramontane print, laments that out of 30,000 heads of families in Florence, less than 150 gave in their adhesion to the Congress. Italian Catholics labour under difficulties which do not hamper the 200,000,000 of their Communion scattered over the world. The great Ultramontane grievance is the dethronement and captivity of the Holy Father, while none of the members of the Association ventured to allow themselves any direct allusion to a question involving the very existence of their country.

However sad the condition of things in Italy at the present moment; however low the standard of morals, it would be difficult to assert that there was ever either more piety or more holiness of life in former times, even in the Provinces which were under the immediate control of priestly Government, or in the Two Sicilies where the government was administered on the most rigid principles of the Syllabus.

One of the most general and most melancholy failings of the Italian people, says the Florence correspondent of the *Times*, is their propensity to blasphemy, and, he might have added, to the most obscene language. The evil is universal, and is an outrage upon civilization as wel as religion. The most atrocious oaths and revolting obscenities are household words with men, women, and children of the lower, and sometimes even of the higher, classes throughout Italy, the offence becoming more frequent and more pronounced at every step from the Northern to the Southern part of the Peninsula. It has become in great measure a habit, and persons break out, even when least excited, into expressions of which they either do not know, or do not consider the meaning. But one might defy the Archbishop of Florence, to say whether blasphemy is a more prevalent vice now than in the good old times, or whether, indeed on the contrary, there is not some little improvement of late among the educated classes, and more especially the so-called "unbelievers." It is in Rome and Naples especially, where people have been longer under the full influence of the priests, that the name of the Saviour and of the Virgin Mary, the especial object of popular adoration, are most frequently made the occasion of almost incredible invective.

The same writer says, that those who are interested in the religious life of Italy express a firm opinion that a revival of faith therein whether pure or otherwise, is hopeless till a separation of religious from political interests has been thoroughly effected. "So long as on the other side of the Alps, people pray for the "Pope-King," and Italy is threatened with the danger of an Ultramontane crusade, the hostility of the soundest and noblest part of the population to the Church—which makes the Pope's dominion over the Roman State, and the supremacy of the ecclesiastical over the civil power in every Catholic country, dogmas of Papal Infallibility will continue to be as consistent, as violent, and as indiscriminate as it now is. Were good sense and moderation to guide the choice of the next Conclave, and a new Pope to sit in the Vatican, willing to accept accomplished facts, making his peace with the nation and compelling the Church to "give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," there might be some hope of a revival of true religion in the country. It is the Church that has made the nation infidel. Well-meaning Italians themselves feel that religion in their country has been made so exclusively a matter of the senses, of threatrical shows, of outward practices, of corrupt indulgences, and of absurd miracles, as to revolt rather than edify even the most grovelling minds.

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THE establishment of hill-colonies of poor Europeans and Eurasians is a project that has been long talked of, and we trust may soon enter the region of practical experiment. We are glad to hear of a conference between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chaplain of Darjeeling on the subject of a proposed colony at Buxa, and we hope that we may soon hear of some tangible result. The question is not merely one of beneficence, but has become almost of necessity, and may without exaggeration be said to be of imperial interest and importance. There is an accumulation of helpless destitution, degradation, and low morality in our Indian, cities which is not only a disgrace to our Christianity, but is a blot if not a serious danger in the Empire. And there has been proposed no remedy so full of promise, so suggestive of solid results as the of hill-colonisation. There may be a small class too depraved or too useless to be transformed into vigorous and thriving agriculturists and artisans by the most favourable influences, but we cannot doubt that the majority of the lapsed population of Whites and Eurasians might be redeemed from misery, and made a source of prosperity instead of a burden and disgrace to the State. There is a superabundance of excellent sites in the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, and the Western Ghauts. These might in process of time be dotted over with colonies, centres of industrial life and energy, and admirable refuges for such as are unfortunate in the plains. Let an experiment be honestly made, and the success of one will be the begining of many. If Sir Richard Temple's name should be associated with the foundation of the first hill colony, he will deserve honourable mention not only in our provincial, but in our imperial history.

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WE hear through the *Cochin Argus*, of an extraordinary case of what appears to be ecclesiastical swindling carried on in a superbly insolent style, by the Chaldean Bishop Mellus among the Christians of Trichoor. He came to the place sometime ago, with letters from the Patriarch of Babylon appointing him Metropolitan of Malabar. On the 7th of Feb. last, he addressed a letter to the Syro-Chaldeans of Malabar, in which he published a brief professing to be signed by Pope Pius IX, and which conferred certain powers upon the Chaldean Patriarch. Having thus imposed upon the ignorant Christians of the district, he and a priest named Philip Azais seem to have used their assumed authority chiefly for the purpose of collecting sums of money. It would appear that some of the more intelligent of the flock came to suspect that they were being fleeced by those who were not shepherds but wolves, and a Mr. Chereyeth Authapay wrote a letter to the Right Reverend Dr. Meurin, Bishop of Bombay to have their doubts removed. Dr. Meurin has not minced matters in his reply, and has roundly charged Bishop Mellus with schismatical intrusion, forgery, and misappropriation of funds, including in these charges the priest Philip Azais. He declares that the Patriarch of Babylon has no authority in Malabar, and that the Pope's brief professing to confer such authority, is an impudent forgery. He gives some particulars as to the antecedents of Bishop Mellus, and charges him with having conducted a begging expedition to France in behalf of his poor countrymen and with enriching his own family with the proceeds. Here is a sample of Dr. Meurin's strong language which he would hardly have dared to use had he not felt that he was justified by the facts. "The Brief published by Bishop Mellus is therefore a barefaced forgery. If it is a true and authentic document, written by the Pope, Bishop Mellus will not remain silent at my charging him publicly with *mean forgery*, but will contradict my statements or prosecute me for libel. But he dares not do that, for he is conscious of his guilt. He will remain silent, like Philip Azais, that unworthy priest and companion of his, whom I charged publicly with the same crime of forgery. He remained sillent, for he knows that I possess still the fabricated seal, with which he sealed his forged documents for collecting money in India; he remembers that he gave up to me those false letters of recommendation together with his false seal on my threatening him, that otherwise I would make him over to the Police. Is it not heartrending to see a bishop and a priest, both

forgers, ravaging the Church of Christ, and dragging numbers of souls with themselves into eternal damnation?"

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THE Marwarries, or money-lenders, are the exciting cause of some novel propositions. A correspondent of considerable experience in the machinations of these oriental counterparts of the money-lending harpies who lately provoked the ire of the London *World*, writes to the *Times of India* proposing "to abolish altogether the recovery in civil courts of debts due for money lent or goods delivered" as the only means of checking their dishonest practices. This remedy, our contemporary considers, would be even worse than the disease, as the Marwarries though great, are not unmitigated, evils, and it suggests as a more appropriate measure, that the courts which take cognizance of their claims, should be empowered to exercise equitable jurisdiction, to decree, in short, not all that is in the bond, but all that the money-lender could fairly demand. We do not see how this proposal, if carried out, could be of any practical benefit. A bond or promissory note not unfrequently represents from three to five times the value of the money actually passed in the transaction, and it is always in the power of the lender to provide against any probable abatement of the sum exhibited in the document. To improve the Marwarrie off the face of the earth is we fear impracticable.

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THE commission of enquiry on the agrarian outrages against the village money-lenders in the Deccan, have, it appears, completed the first part of their investigation into the causes of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes and the working of the Civil courts, and it is reported that they are now engaged in ascertaining to what extent, if at all, the land revenue assessment and the collection thereof are connected with the outrages. The question is of the utmost importance to the Agricultural classes, and it is earnestly hoped that the enquiry itself, or any measures it may possibly result in, may prove a relief to those concerned. Among the moral proposals for ameliorating the condition of the ryots, is one, put forth by an official of standing, to establish an encumbered estates court to relieve *all* encumbered estates by paying a certain percentage, in full acquittal of all claims. When it is considered that such estates may be numbered by perhaps hundreds of thousands, the *practicability* and economy of the measure are obvious. Our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* would have a really good bankruptcy law. It sums up its suggestions thus:—1. Reform all Law Courts by mak- "ing them cheaper, speedier, and diminishing appeals; (2) Per- "mit no bond to be drawn up, mortgaging or selling land, except "by a licensed notary of known good character; (3) Force all who "can afford to educate their children to do so in towns where there "are schools; (4) Insist on equitable interpretation of contracts, "and sell no land in execution of a decree except with the sanction "of the head executive officer of the district." (5) As light a "land-tax as the state can afford to levy, with a liberal treatment "of the ryot in years when crops fail."

Suggestions 1 and 2 appear reasonable. Compulsory education in towns scarcely bears on the question, for it will at least affect but a very small percentage of the agricultural population, and that in a questionable degree. (4) The equitable interpretation of a contract would be a partial remedy at first, and soon cease to be one at all, owing to the manipulation of future contracts to suit the requirements of equity in name only. How the chief executive officer of a district can object to the sale of land in the execution of a decree, without stultifying the law, is more than we are able to perceive. (5) A light assessment has been the invariable policy of the British Government, while the partial or entire remission of the revenue in a season of scarcity or famine, has long been the rule. Since much of the ryot's distress arises from having to borrow money from the money-lenders to pay the land revenue, the simplest means of relieving him of that necessity would seem to be to receive its equivalent in kind.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MORAL EDUCATION.

ALTHOUGH a great part of the blame which is thrown upon the Government in India for neglect of moral training in its efforts to raise the intellectual level of its native subjects, is undeserved, being based on assumptions which are utterly erroneous, it is impossible to deny that it is, in some measure, the fault of Government that such a charge has been made, and that it has been possible to make it with some degree of plausibility. Whatever may be the desire of those who superintend our Education system, it is unquestionable that they have fallen into the very serious mistake of presenting to the native mind Western education not mainly as a means of mental culture, but chiefly as the sure and only road to worldly advancement. It was easy to make this mistake; to correct it must be exceedingly difficult. It would have been long before natives of India would have become enamoured of Western Education for its own sake or for the sake of the culture which is its proper effect. But they speedily discovered that if they availed themselves of the education which Government offered them, it bore a kind of print that they were well-qualified to appreciate, situations in Government offices and houses of business with comfortable salaries, and increased facilities for mercantile and professional success. They grasped at these prospects with avidity, and have never to this day been able to see that education, even a so-called intellectual education, ought to lead to higher results than these. That there are natives who are honorable exceptions, and look upon mental culture and moral elevation as of far higher value than pecuniary gain or professional success, we are eager to admit. Our statement, nevertheless, applies to the mass of those who take advantage of the education that Government, and other institutions provide. And we are sorry to be obliged to refer to some recent minutes by Sir Richard Temple as being calculated to foster this false conception of education in the native mind.

The students in our colleges have thus been encouraged to look upon the curriculum as a process by which they may, if their fate be favourable, be transformed into thriving government officials, successful lawyers or clever men of business. Its worth in their eyes is its prospective money value, and nothing has been done to help them to a just view of the real nature of education. And though, judging from the high character of the professors in our colleges, we cannot doubt that much moral instruction has been given, and excellent examples set before the students, and, though we hold strongly to the belief that a true intellectual training cannot but be a moral training, yet it is not wonderful that students with sordid views of the nature and utility of education, should be blind to all that does not seem to point in the one direction in which their eyes are turned. But not students only, but even those friends of morality whose voice is now heard in loud complaint against the demoralising tendency of our system of education, seem unable to comprehend the truth, that there can be no clear line of demarcation between intellectual and moral training. They, too, have been smitten by the delusion that the training given in our Colleges is intended merely as a course of preparation for a career of worldly success, and as a consequence believe that morality can only be taught as a distinct subject. This is a radical mistake. Not only can the moral sense be trained and developed by a course of literature and science, but these cannot be truly taught, at least they cannot be truly learned, without the moral sense being cultivated. True intellectual culture and true moral culture are inseparable.

The truth we have stated, however profound it may be, is so far from being original, that to some it may appear a trivial common-place. But many a truth is common-place by repetition, yet far from being commonly apprehended, and this is one which it seems necessary to declare persistently. And it is so all the more, because some of our readers may meet it with the practical objection, that we have before our eyes in India a vast system of intellectual education, which has been in operation for a considerable number of years without having produced any improvement in morals. Nay it is even declared that alongside of the intellectual advance there has been going on a deterioration of morals. In reply to this objection we repeat what we have elsewhere stated, that it has not yet been made clear that there has been a declension of morals. Is it not rather that the immoral conduct of our university graduates and students is more noted than similar conduct in others who have not had their advantages? And is it not also that immorality in these men manifests itself in new and strange ways and is offensive, as much by reason of its novelty as by reason of its folly or wickedness? But, though we have not seen sufficient reason to admit that there has been deterioration, we cannot deny the lack of evidence of any improvement. It must be confessed that education does not appear to have done much for morality in India. We have

already indicated how far we think that Government or the system may be held responsible for this. An utterly false ideal has been held up before the native mind. And it is incumbent on Government and the Officials of the Education Department to be instant in season and out of season to sweep away the false ideal and put a loftier one in its place. It might well be an instruction to all Principals and Professors of colleges to make it one of their grand aims to impress upon the minds of their students, with all the moral earnestness at their command, what is the true end and object of the higher education. To learn that, is itself no mean part of education, and till that begins to be apprehended, no cramming of the memory, nor any amount of mental gymnastics, will lead to high mental culture or loftier morality. But no more would courses of morality lectures. Ethics might be taught as easily as logic or grammar, and with precisely the same effect on the moral nature of the student.

We are for from asserting that morality cannot be taught. But it can be taught only under certain conditions. Moral principles may be enlightened and developed, nay, as we have said, must be so, by a thorough education in science, literature, and philosophy, even though the education be what is called secular. But a secular system can only educate the moral principles; it cannot implant the germs of them in the mind. And if students come to our Colleges destitute of the seeds of true morality in their minds, as we greatly fear a large number of them do, it is vain to hope that a College course, though under the wisest management, can produce a crop from an unsown field. We are driven to the conclusion that the fault that has been laid to the charge of our education system is really due to the minds of the students. And believing so, we have no confidence that any such measure as the establishment of chairs of morality would have any beneficial effect.

Moral principles are either inherited, imbibed at home and in early youth, or awakened by the appeals of religion to the heart and conscience in after life. Government in India is irretrievably committed to a system of secular education and cannot enforce moral teaching by the sanctions of religion. It could not even attempt to do so without either being false to the Christian religion which it professes, or violating its promise not to interfere with the religions and social prejudices of its native subjects. And therefore we do not believe that Government can do much more than it is now doing for the moral reformation of the students of its colleges. That reformation must begin somewhere else. It must begin in the homes of the people, and be carried on in the elementary and upper schools, and then but not till then, may we anticipate good moral results from the the higher education of our Colleges. Let those virtuous and intelligent natives who complain of the effect of education on the habits of their countrymen, bestir themselves, but not for the purpose of getting Government to establish morality classes. The axe must be laid more nearly to the root of the tree. They will confer on their country a far greater moral benefit by joining heartily among themselves to discountenance and uproot the degrading superstitions and practices so common among the mass of the people, and by helping native society to fling off the fetters that hold it in ignorant servitude. Morality must be taught to the mass of the nation, or it will continue to be taught in vain to the enlightened few. If you cannot cleanse the fountain, you labour in vain to purify the stream. There is much work to be done by native social reformers, and we see with hope that a spirit of reformation is stirring at the present day. But it will be found to be a grave mistake to look to Government, or to a College training for much assistance, for a true reformation must come from within. And we would give one practical advice to our native friends: Leave off in the meantime complaining about the moral failure of the higher education, and strive with all your might to forward the great cause of elementary education among the masses. Your hope lies there, and not in the direction of the Colleges.

We must not conclude without stating our unfaltering conviction that it is only Christianity that can, if anything can, truly elevate the moral character of the people. And by Christianity we do not mean a dry and barren system of Christian ethics, not Christian morality divorced from Christ, but the Scripture Gospel in its integrity. From using the true lever of morality, our Governments are debarred, and can only teach and enforce morality by enlightened laws and pure administration of justice. A different machinery, using the power which alone can regenerate the moral nature, must reach the hearts and purify the homes and lives of the masses of the people. But the great subject of missionary enterprise is one on which we cannot now enter.

THE STAFF CORPS AND STAFF CORPS PENSIONS.

IT is stated that the Royal Commission appointed to consider promotion and retirement for the Army, is in favor of a certain age for the latter: that is to say, it recommends an involuntary retirement after so many years service. Now, a scheme of this kind depends for its success on the manner in which it is carried out, and on the liberality of the Government. If involuntary retirement can be rendered voluntary, so to speak, by the inducements offered to go, the plan will work well; if, on the other hand, a man is simply consigned to Jericho when the State has no further need of his services, the dissatisfaction in the Army will be great, and one more Military grievance will be added to the long list that is now swamping the service in a sort of Slough of Despond. Some time ago, we drew attention to the sorrows of Indian Officers in the matter of pension, and pointed out the absurdity of attempting to reconcile the healthy current of promotion wanted, with the miserable pensions of a past century. In fact, the Indian Army requires the consideration of a Royal Commission in this thing quite as much, if not more than the other, for the Public Money is now almost thrown away upon special retirements, when a revision of the pension rules is the real remedy for stagnation of promotion and senility. It is ungracious, we know, to say that private interests have any thing to do with this waste; nevertheless, there is a strong suspicion that they are not altogether forgotten in the matter. It has better suited many of the Colonels of the Staff Corps, who retired under special conditions, to receive sums of ready money than annuities, but concessions of this kind do not benefit the Service generally one whit, but only the favored officers whose circumstances they happen to suit. To meet the wants of *all* the officers, such revision of the pension rules is requsite as will enable officers to retire from the service before they are completely worn out, and incompetent as commanders.

A great error in the construction of the Indian Staff Corps, was the mistake of not providing it with a liberal scale of pension. The consequence of this error has been, that the very fair rate of speed in the promotion rules of the Corps, is neutralised by the block among the senior officers when the question comes to retirement. The prospect of a mere pittance for pension, baulks the old officers at the last moment, and they hold on to India with a desperate tenacity rather than risk that state of semi-starvation in Europe, which belongs to the pension scale of 1798. The pensions of the Indian Staff Corps are, with very little difference, those of the officers of the old Indian Army, and yet the Staff Corps was devised for certain services altogether different from those appertaining to the the regimental officers of the old Native Army. Staff Corps officers fill many important and lucrative civil and political appointments, but their pensions are those of the regimental officer, and there is something strikingly inconsistent in a salary of say fifteen hundred rupees a month, and a pension of one hundred and ninety pounds a year,—the latter the reward of twenty years actual service in the country. It was another mistake we think, to render Staff Corps pensions dependent upon years of service, and not upon rank. The effect of this has been to give Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels very often only the pension belonging to the grade of Captain. For example, no officer is entitled to retire on any pension whatever until he has completed twenty years Indian Service, but as it generally, we might almost say invariably, happens that before the twenty years are accomplished the officer has

been several times to Europe on furlough or sick leave, or both, all this leave must be deducted from the twenty years of servitude necessary to qualify for the first, or captain's pension. Thus, an officer may be, as we have said, a Major or Lieutenant-Colonel before he is entitled to retire at all, and then only on a pension belonging to a junior, and worse paid, rank than his own. There is also a manifest inconsistency between twenty years' Staff Corps service promoting an officer to a Major's rank, and the same twenty years' service only giving him a Captain's pension. It appears to us that the Staff Corps Officer should receive the pension properly appertaining to his rank, whatever his years of service might be, and if this concession were granted, it would doubtless expedite those retirements that are wanted in a great measure. For, as the thing works now, the Staff Corps Officer is constantly striving to make up the years he has spent in Europe, and is clinging to the Service to gain the pension of his grade, and not that of the grade next below it.

It is difficult to say at what age an Indian officer ought to leave the service, for some men are young men at a period of life when others are old. It is pretty clearly shewn, however, by our military acquaintances any where, that after a certain age the officer's interest in the service becomes very slack, and his nerve and judgment shaken. This decay arrives sooner with some men than others, but whenever apparent, the time has certainly arrived when it is good for the Officers and the Native Army to part. A Native Regiment is not to be entrusted to the charge of officers past their work, or without an interest in it. The events of 1857 should have taught us that lesson. However, it is useless to deny that, at this moment, there are many officers in the Indian Army who are simply making a convenience of the service to obtain the highest rates of pension they can get, and of whose efficiency as regimental officers on active service, the less that is said the better. And it is impossible to blame these officers, for the Government directly encourages them to hold on to the service to the last, as their only chance of obtaining a support in retirement for themselves and families. This class would have disencumbered the Army of their presence years ago had the pension rules been more liberal than they are now, but the Government encourages them to linger on, getting nearer and nearer to Colonels' allowances, off which the Government has to buy them at a considerable expenditure of present cash. Economy in pensions, in fact, runs away with capitalised annuities in cash, and the Indian Army becomes blocked with the grade we least want of all,—Colonels. In considering this most important question of retirement, it is very necessary to take a broad view of the situation, and a liberal one too. Curious ideas prevail at home, if not out here, on the subject. The staff Corps Colonels' pension of one pound a day, seems liberal enough to those who do not carefully consider the position; but in point of fact we might just as well offer two and sixpence a day to the Colonel as twenty shillings, for the one would meet his necessities quite as ill as the other. As the rule, the senior officers of the Indian Army are married, and men with families. As the rule also, they have saved nothing from their incomes. Journey to Europe, education of children, with the ordinary professional expenses incumbent upon them, have run away with rupees whenever gathered into little stores, and it is not unfrequently the case that the Indian Colonel is as poor a man the day he quits the service as the day he entered it. The absurd idea, common at home, that every Indian Colonel has saved money out of his Indian income, is due to the traditions of a golden past: it would be nearer the truth to say that a good many officers, ripe for pension, were in debt, and worse off than as ensigns. Now what is three hundred and sixty-five pounds a year, to a colonel with a family to provide for or to educate? Heavy deductions would be made from this income as subscriptions to the Military Funds, and it is plain enough we think, that no man could keep up his social status, as even a retired Colonel of the Army on the remainder. It cannot be done. The pensions of another century no longer meet the requirements of the day, and until the scale is very considerably increased the Indian Government will have to lament a block in promotion, and a superabundance of Colonels. But this is not only a question of money and expense. The tone of the Indian Service is evidently lowered by the discontent induced, for one thing, and by the senility prevalent, for another. It is contrary to all military precedent to have, as we now have, an army scandalously deficient in the grades of captain and subaltern. A Regiment without its due proportion of young officers to old ones has no *verve*, no animation, no youth. It is wanting in some of the very best military qualities, as a consequence, and we cannot but think that the restoration of the Indian Army is much dependent for anything good, upon the youth and the spirit of the officers we may give it. We have been so long accustomed to regard the Indian Army as one of convenience for the disposal of men out of employment, that the superior rank and mature age of most of its officers have become familiar to us, but it is not in this way that armies should be officered with a view to effectiveness. It we want efficiency in the Indian Service we must have youth as well as experience in regiments.

THE LAW IN AND FOR INDIA.

THIS was the title of an article in the Westminister Review so long ago as January 1862, and it opens with the confession that no fact in the history of the Government of British India, stands more completely and incontrovertibly established than its total failure in one of the most important departments of Government, the administration of justice. Writing now, after the lapse of 13 years, a period in which great reforms have been effected, which has seen the Penal Code and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes given to British India, we are tempted to ask the question, whether the march of improvement in the administration of justice has kept pace with the march of improvement in almost every other branch of our administration. In answering the question, we are compelled to say that legislation has far outstripped the progress of the country, and that our laws, instead of being a mirror in which the actual condition of the people is reflected, reflect a civilization far in advance of that of British India. In the article to which we allude, reference is chiefly made to justice as administered in the Mofussil, and in our present remarks, we purpose to confine our attention to the Mofussil courts, as they form the chief means by which British justice is brought to the doors of the people in this country, and the conditions of residents in the capital consisting of a large mercantile community are such as justify an advanced system of legislation. We purpose therefore to discuss briefly the questions as to how far we have succeeded in bringing Criminal and Civil Justice near to the people, and where we have failed. And we shall start by saying that whereas there is but one opinion as to the excellency of our codes of *Law*, we cannot help thinking that our great failure has been in our Codes of Procedure and in the rules laid down for the administration of these laws. And we consider that this failure is due to the fact of a non-recognition, on the part of those who have laid down these rules of Procedure, of the fact that they were legislating for a country emerging from semi-barbarism into civilization, and not for a country that had attained a very high rank of civilization. We have sacrificed almost every other consideration to exactness and theory, and a study of the true condition of the people, so essential to successful legislation, seems not to have formed part of the education of those who have framed the laws we are discussing. The New Criminal Procedure Code is certainly a step in the right direction and shows that this fact is beginning to be recognised, and we take the indignation which it excited amongst those classes whose interest it is to encourage litigation as one of the finest tests of its excellence. To take first of all our criminal administration. We believe that serious and grave offences are examined into and disposed of more quietly and satisfactorily in India than in any other country in the world, considering that our officers have to work with a police hopelessly ignorant and corrupt in their lower grades and necessarily so from the class from which they are recruited, we have but little fault to find in this branch of our criminal administration. Mistakes, and grave mistakes, have

occurred and do occur, but in what country do they not? We believe however that justice in serious cases is administered by our mofussil judges and magistrates, take them one with another, as fully and fairly as could be expected, and despite the outcry that is raised now and then when any class of persons feel themselves aggrieved by some one decision, against mofussil justice—an outcry as unreasoning as it is unfair and spasmodic—we think sound common sense and honesty are brought to bear on most of the cases that are brought before our mofussil officers. Where we think that our criminal administration is faulty is in not checking that absurd and petty litigation which is the bane of India, more especially Mofussil India. Any one who has lived for any time in the mofussil must know that what a shille lagh is to an Irishman an eight anna stamped paper is to a Bengalee, and the daily records of any magistrate's *cutcherry* show a mass of litigation undertaken for the pure purpose of gratifying petty personal spite and malice, which would astonish any one who did not know it to be a fact from experience. It is true that on the trial of a case a magistrate may award compensation to the accused, but in may instances it has to be considered whether in so awarding this compensation he is not simply paying the man who was too late in bringing his suit, or who has so to speak forced his neighbours hand. It is generally a case of *arcades ambo*, and a magistrate may often pause and consider before he awards compensation, except of course in any glaring cases, whether he is not rewarding one scoundrel at the expense of another. We consider that this section of the law has failed in ordering the fine (for fine it must be considered) imposed on the complainant to be given of necessity to the accused. By this over facility which we have given to petty litigation, we have turned our courts into an engine of warfare between rivals, and have made them take the place of the *lathis* to those who are too cowardly to employ that weapon. Then, on the other hand, the Criminal Court is often used to avoid the delay and expense of the Civil courts in questions involving pure matters of right. A *marpit* is tacked on to the complaint, and it is not an unknown thing for litigants to agree to abide by the decree of the criminal court on the petty *marpit*, and allow it to govern the main question at issue. This course has the merit of being cheaper than going to the civil courts, and, moreover, furnishes the excitement of leaving the result to hard swearing, which is preeminently gratifying to the mind of a native. Surely it is pitiable to see such a magnificent engine as our Courts of Law used for such bare and petty ends. Then, again, it is revolting to common sense to see the farce enacted of administering an oath to a native, an oath for which he has no regard, and which binds him about as much as a sense of truth and honour binds a khansamah to give his master an honest account of his daily transactions at the bazaar. We have often thought how natives must wonder, if not laugh, at the case which prompts the Sirkar to try, by a formula to them perfectly unmeaning, to bind them to speak the truth when they have come prepared to lie.

Our criminal laws, admirably adapted as they are to a civilization like that of England, are, in their formalities and the extreme facility they give to petty litigation, far in advance of the present state of India, and we should like to see, in the first place, unnecessary forms abolished, and in the second place, petty litigation checked by making it much more expensive than it is now and giving more license to magistrates to punish summarily false complainants in petty cases, by a fine which should not necessarily go to the defendant. We should be glad also to see a few rules laid down for the prompt and effective prevention of false swearing in cases of the like nature by a small fine—and not leave it necessary to have recourse to the tedious and often unsuccessful course of a regular prosecution for perjury. With regard to serious cases, the consequences of perjury are too grave to be adequately punishable by a small fine, and in such cases a regular prosecution and severe punishment would be desirable and necessary. What we have got to disconnect our minds from, is the idea that *perjury*, as we understand the crime, is known to the native mind, and it ought to be made punishable according to the offence in respect of which it is committed. This has been recognised with regard to serious offences in Sec. 194,5 &c. of the Penal Code, but it has not been extended in the direction of trivial cases, and this we should like to see done. In such cases, a small fine inflicted there and then, would have a very deterrent effect on the false-witness-giving classes of the country, and we think it would be judicious and right in small cases to give the magistrate discretion there and then to punish glaring instances of false swearing. So much for our Criminal administration although much more perhaps might be said on the subject.

Our Civil Legislation in small cases, more especially in cases relating to petty disputes about rent and land, is a crying scandal. This has so recently been pointed out in these columns and is so universally recognised that it calls for but little remark now. All those who have dealings with our mofussil moonsiff courts know it too well. The procedure is long, vexatious, and expensive, and when a few days would decide a suit were a few summary rules drawn up and were rent suits made triable by the executive officers, weeks and months are consumed in the tedious and unsatisfactory procedure of a moonsiff Court, to say nothing of the future proceeding in the appellate courts. The Moonsiff is an officer who never moves out of his *cutcherry* to try a case, who is obliged to trust to the evidence brought before him, and who, with we believe a strong desire to do justice, fails entirely from want of local knowledge and the power of deciding cases *in situ*. The frequency with which cases which in any other country would be brought in the Civil Court, are in India brought in the Criminal Courts for the avowed purpose of saving expense and time, shews sufficiently that the people have no love for Civil Justice as administered in London. We have, in our Civil Procedure Codes, given an elaborate procedure to a people utterly unsuited to use it, and who often prefer to forego their rights to going to the expense and trouble of a suit liable to be prolonged *ad infinitum*. Our remarks may savour of retrogression. We think retrogression preferable, if by it we plant our footsteps more firmly in the path of justice. We are at present shooting far a-head of the people for whom we legislate, and, in consolidating our legislation with regard to serious suits both civil and criminal, we have despised the day of small things, and have left our laws, as far as petty litigation goes, too facile in criminal cases and too elaborate in civil cases for the people whom we govern; and we would earnestly commend to our legislators a reconsideration of the laws regarding small causes both in the Civil and Criminal side.

"THE FINAL GOAL OF ILL."

FROM Stuart Mill on Nature and from Professor Clifford on Immortality we are fain to return once more to In Memoriam and listen to the gentle words of hope and trustfulness that indicate the attitude of Tennyson's mind towards the great Problem of human life, which another of our poets, fitting to expressive words the thought that fills many minds at the present day, has called "the mystery of the cruelty of things." On such a subject as this, it may be asked, is it a rational proceeding to appeal from the scientific philosopher to the philosophic poet? Shall we not be safer under the guidance of the severe logician who sacrifices his emotions, and so-called intuitions, on the altar of truth, than if we listen to the persuasive words of the poet who sacrifices truth on the altar of his emotions? Hardly in any sense do we now believe that the poet is divinely inspired, and though we enjoy his mystery and music, and our souls glow with enthusiasm as we gaze on the gorgeous air-palaces that he builds by his art, we do not in this age of experimental science accept him as an interpreter of the secrets of nature and a revealer of the will and wisdom of the Deity. To many minds in our day, if not to most, the poet speaks, not with more authority but with less, from the very fact that he is a poet. We scarcely look for severe adherence to truth, even in his delineations of nature, or if we demand fidelity with regard to minutiæ, we apply a lax standard of criticism to his generalisations; and when we find him arriving at beauty and completeness, by the disregard of unpleasant and unlovely facts, we merely attribute his conduct to "the pardonable one-sidedness of the poet." There is unfortunately, too much justice in this reception of the teaching of our modern poets. Some of them have been false to their high

vocation, and have sung "without a conscience or an aim." The flush of beauty in their writings is too often not the glow of health, but the hectic flush of disease; their garlands of loveliness are

"But as ivy leaves around the ruined turret wreath,
All green and wildly fresh without, but worn and gray-beneath."

Granting, then, that we are not to look upon the poet as a teacher of absolute truth, which he no longer claims to be, and that many poets are not even what they ought to be, faithful expressers of healthy human emotions, we are yet prepared to claim for Tennyson a high place among the teachers of the age. While we admire the grace and sweetness of his language and the almost feminine beauty and delicacy of his fancies, it has always appeared to us that his greatest claim to reverence lies in his morality. By morality we here intend to signify, not the absurd conventional thing of nineteenth century growth which is more correctly called squeamishness, but his scrupulous fidelity to the laws and facts of nature, the truthfulness with which he seeks to express human emotions, and the lofty purpose that breathes in every part of his writings. No poet was ever more loyal to law and conscience than Tennyson, and no poet has less of the "pardonable one-sidedness" attributed to the bard.

Let any one read the two remarkable productions we have mentioned above, and compare them with the sections of In Memoriam which treat of evil and good in nature, and man's hopes and fears in connection therewith, and say whether the poet or the philosopher is the more exposed to the charge of one-sidedness. Tennyson admits the existence of evil, at least of apparent evil, in the ways of nature, as fully as ever Mill could desire, and feels, perhaps more keenly than he, "the mystery of the cruelty of things;" while at the same time he gives a place in his view of nature which is just, and not more than just, to facts of human consciousness which Mill ignores and which Clifford laughs to scorn. Mill expatiates on what we know, and makes no allowance for what we do not know; he passes judgment on a whole which he confessedly knows but in part; without knowing the purpose that guides the operation of nature, or the final result to which these may tend, he condemns the righteousness of many of these operations. The great weakness of Mill and of other of our great philosophers is that they draw strong conclusions from the unknown, as if the known were the all; whereas the little we know must certainly take its character from its relation to the vast, the infinite unknown. It has given satisfaction to some that Mill has in theory admitted so much in favour of theism and the hope of immortality. He does not consider belief in a Deity, or rather in a possibly existing Deity, repulsive to a scientific mind, and he is not unwilling to concede that a hope in immortality may have some basis as a hope merely, and as such, may be a comfortable and useful possession. But granting that a God may exist, he argues that the facts of nature prove that *this* God cannot be at once all powerful and purely beneficent. Now it appears to us that Mill has drawn an unworthy conclusion from the high premiss assumed. Granting that there is a Deity, a one God,—and Mill is clearly of opinion that there is a far stronger probability in favour of monotheism than of polytheism—we should say the wise conclusion is the old Hebrew one that his ways cannot be as our ways nor his thoughts as our thoughts, or that we at any rate, whose view of his administration of the government of the universe is limited to so narrow a portion of space and of time, are no fit judges of his character. It has been said that the God of most orthodox religious people is simply a magnified "non-natural man," and Mill has demonstrated with great clearness that the severest logic is liable to the same weakness as popular imagination, and that when it grants the possible existence of a Deity infers attributes similar to those of man, and has no higher standard of judgment to apply to his government than we should apply to the government of a great human potentate. Now it is true that we have no higher standard to apply, but the fact that we must begin with an assumption, and not a certainty of his existence, necessitates another assumption, viz., that we cannot know enough of his nature and government to justify a charge against him of either weakness or want of benevolence, because the few glimpses we get of his ways and works will not satisfy the standard by which we judge one another. Mill has painted in the blackest colours the reckless cruelty of Nature, and in his essay on Theism we find that his hypothetical God is blamed for all this cruelty on the supposition that he can be judged by human minds according to a human standard, and on the other supposition, involved in the former, that every operation of Nature can be judged by those immediate effects which are patent to our observation. No allowance is made for hidden purposes or far-reaching effects; it is assumed that a phenomenon can be judged, and classified as good or evil, by a comparison with those that immediately precede and follow it, although there must be an eternal sequence of phenomena mostly unknown to us, on which its character depends. If however we compare the earth as we find it now, with the globe that geologists suppose it must have been, long before it was capable of receiving animal life, must we not conclude that the progress has been in a direction which justifies us in assuming that, if we suppose everything to have taken place under the direction of a Deity, the purposes of that Deity have aimed at producing harmony and beauty, and a state of things in which sentient beings might, by a wise use of their advantages, live happily and act nobly. We know that there is much apparent imperfection, and we do not know, indeed, how it could be otherwise, for we cannot imagine life without progress and development, and we should be satisfied if only we can see that the progress points to things higher and better than now exist. Our knowledge is limited to phenomena; all phenomena are changes; and experience seems to show that the changes are in the direction of improvement.

But the charge against Nature, and so against the hypothetical Deity, is, not that things are imperfect and so admit of development towards something higher and better, but that the changes that mark this development often cause pain and suffering to sentient beings. In fact it seems that there is no getting over the radical defect in Mill's philosophy that the test of good is, Does it produce happiness to sentient beings? And the test of evil, Does it cause pain or suffering to sentient beings? Mill, we think, magnifies greatly the importance of mere pain. Had the Deity been benevolent, he would have made use of anæsthetics, and so effected all the changes that he needed to produce among his sentient creatures, without causing them suffering! The question that must here be asked is, if pain is in itself evil, whatever the final effect of it may be. Mill's philosophy really answers that it is. The Deity ought, if he is not of limited power, to have found a painless way of producing the effect desired. We cannot help thinking that the assumption here is impious, and, if that assumption is not made, our knowledge is too limited to justify us in charging nature, or even an omnipotent God, with want of benevolence, since we are not in a position to say that the final result of pain may not be sufficient to justify its employment in the development of sentient creatures.

Let us now try to understand the mood of mind displayed by Tennyson on contemplating the apparent cruelty of nature. And we observe first, that he admits fully, and makes no attempts to explain away, the fact that nature often appears to us not only cruel but recklessly so. Man fain would trust that God is love, and "love Creation's final law," but "nature, red in tooth and claw, with ravage," shrieks an apparently everlasting no. Nor is her cruelty directed against individuals only; race after race is relentlessly destroyed:—

From scarped cliff and quarried stone.
She cries 'a thousand types are gone;
I care for nothing, all shall go.'

All creatures on earth from the moth that is "shrivelled on a fruitless fire," to man, her last work, endowed with splendid purpose, which leads him to undertake labours, endure sufferings, to love, pray, and battle for the good and true—all are doomed to suffer and to die, while it is almost equally difficult to see what good end is served by their ever having lived, and why, since they have been called into existence, they should be fated to suffering both in life and in death.

So far Tennyson may be said to be at one with Mill. He is no optimist who thinks that all that is, is exactly as it ought to be; nor does he with "the pardonable one-sidedness of the poet" see beauty and beneficence in all the ways and works of nature. But he differs from Mill in the possession of a virtue which nowhere appears in the writings of the latter—we mean humility. He feels the littleness, the ignorance and foolishness of man, and dares not judge his Maker. On the other hand it does not appear that Mill can even suppose a Deity towards whom he could assume an attitude of humble trustful docility. He assumes a God and says to him. "If you are omnipotent you are at least inferior to me in point of benevolence, and I shall do all I can to ameliorate the sad condition in which you have cruelly placed your creatures; but if you are beneficent you must be very weak, and I shall be happy to give you all the assistance in my power to thwart the evil powers to which you are opposed." To assume a Deity and treat him so cavalierly on one's own assumption is painfully ludicrous. We prefer to feel like the author of In Memoriam that man is but as it were

"An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."

This is the highest human teaching, nay it is the noblest Divine lesson that man has learned, that the wisest is but a child in knowledge and the highest intellect must assume the altitude of a child as its most fitting attitude towards the Deity. It is only presumption that can say that, while we do not know enough to be certain that there is a God at all, we do know enough to be certain that if there is a God he must be possessed of certain attributes or destitute of certain others. Tennyson no more professes to prove the existence of a God than Mill does ; he sees as clearly as Mill that there are things in nature that on the hypothesis of an Almighty and all-good Creator we, with our limited knowledge and faculties cannot explain ; he does not conceal the anxiety and doubt that this conviction causes him ; but he humbly trusts where he cannot know, and hopes that somewhere and somehow we shall get the mystery explained, and shall see unmistakeable love and goodness even where we now see what seems cruelty and caprice. We take the two lines,

> " O yet we trust that somehow good,
> Shall be the final goal of ill."

as perhaps the simplest and completest statement possible of the only rational mood of a humble earnest human soul looking abroad upon the phenomena of nature and the life of man. The stanzas which follow are a beautiful amplification of the statement, but really add nothing to it. We might take it word by word, as some preachers take a text, and base upon each a train of thought and feeling. The interjection strikes the key-note of appropriate feeling, the " yet" concedes all that can be urged by the sceptical philosopher against hope and trust in God—all that presses with a " heavy and a weary weight" upon the heart of a contemplative believer. There is probably a meaning in the use of the plural pronoun, for the transitions from " I" to " we" in " In Memoriam" are often of great significance. The poet derives some comfort, though Mill would hold it unworthy of a thinker, from the reflection that he is not singular in trusting in the dark, and he longs to carry others along with him in his struggling faith in the ultimate triumph of good. " Somehow" is a confession of ignorance and incapacity to solve the painful problem of the relation of evil to good. So much being confessed, the fitting word to express the most rational state of mind with regard to the problem is " trust."

> " O yet we trust that somehow good,
> Shall be the final goal of ill."

Hoping to return to the subject again we shall leave the reader with a stanza from Browning, expressing in his own vigorous style a similar trust.

> It's wiser being good than bad ;
> It's safer being meek than fierce ;
> It's fitter being sane than mad.
> My own hope is a sun will pierce
> The thickest cloud earth ever stretch'd ;
> That, after Last, returns the First,
> Though a wide compass round be fetch'd ;
> That what began best, can't end worst,
> Nor what God blest once prove accurst.

THE ILIAD AND ODYSSEY OF INDIA.*

[*By Edwin Arnold.*]

THERE exist two great, two colossal, two unparalleled epic poems in the sacred language of India which were not known to Europe, even by name, till Sir William Jones announced their existence ; and which, since his time, have been made public only by fragments, by specimens bearing to those vast treasures of Sanskrit literature such small proportion as cabinet samples of ore have to the riches of a silver mine. Yet these most remarkable poems contain all the history of ancient India, so far as it can be recovered, together with such inexhaustible details of its political, social, and religious life, that the antique Hindoo world really stands epitomized in them. The Old Testament is not more interwoven with the Jewish race, nor the New Testament with the civilization of Christendom, nor the Koran with the records and destinies of Islam, than these two Sanskrit poems with that unchanging and teeming population which Her Majesty rules as Empress of Hindostan. The stories, songs, and ballads, the histories and genealogies, the nursery tales and religious discourses, the art, the learning, the philosophy, the creeds, the moralities, the modes of thought, the very phrases, sayings, turns of expression, and daily ideas of the Hindoo people are taken from these poems. Their children and their wives are named out of them ; so are their cities, temples, streets, and cattle. They have constituted the library, the newspaper, and the Bible, generation after generation, to all the succeeding and countless millions of Indian people ; and it replaces patriotism with that race and stands in stead of nationality to possess these two precious and inexhaustible books, and to drink from them as from mighty and overflowing rivers. The value ascribed in Hindostan to these two little-known epics has transcended all literary standards established here. They are personified, worshipped, and cited from as something divine. To read or even listen to them is thought by the devout Hindoo sufficiently meritorious to bring prosperity to his household here and happiness in the next world ; they are held also to give wealth to the poor, health to the sick, wisdom to the ignorant ; and the recitation of certain parvas and shlokes in them can fill the household of the barren, it is believed, with children. A concluding passage of the great poem says :

" The reading of this Mahá-Bhárata destroys all sin and produces virtue, so much so, that the pronunciation of a single shloka is sufficient to wipe away much guilt. This Mahá-Bhárata contains the history of the gods of the Rishis in heaven and those on earth, of the Gandharvas and the Rákshasas. It also contains the life and actions of the one god, holy, immutable, and true, who is Krishna, who is the creator and the ruler of this universe, who is seeking the welfare of the creation by the means of his incomparable and indestructible power ; whose actions are celebrated be all sages ; who has bound human beings in a chain, of which one end is life and the other death ; on whom the Rishis meditate, and a knowledge of whom imparts unalloyed happiness to their hearts, and for whose gratification and favour all the daily devotions are performed by all worshippers. If a man reads the Máha-Bhárata and has faith in its doctrines, he is free from all sin, and ascends to heaven after his death."

Yet these national poems—the Mahá-Bhárata and the Ramayana, the literary palladia of India—remain unknown to Europe, and have never been translated by command of the English Government, as beyond question they should have been. Nothing, in truth, can quite excuse the indifference shown in this default : it is an instance of the want of sympathy in the otherwise grand and admirable administration of British India ; but it is a serious instance, for the task was of necessity one unlikely to be performed —if not impossible of performance—except by the encouragement and with the resources of a powerful Government. The treasures of a foreign literature may safely be left to private learning when they appear of manageable dimensions ; but these poems, as we have said, are enormous, overwhelming, colossal. They go beyond the grasp of any single mind, it would be thought, however gifted, to exhaust. The Mahá-Bhárat contains some two hundred thousand verses ; the Ramayana, about fifty thousand. They are poetical encyclopædias in fact, and the British Government might surely have explored and surveyed them like a territory of its Raj, ordaining their careful translation by some judiciously chosen committee of scholars, Sanskritists, and poets, as a work of actual administrative duty. This would have formed a monument well worthy of the English name, and the world of science and literature would have been justly grateful ; while nothing could have better developed the knowledge of India in England, or reflected greater light upon that mutual origin which is the best hope of future times. All this has not been performed officially ; but two men of generous self-devotion and boundless industry have set themselves to the forgotten duty, and their labours have found in the enterprise and liberality of the honourable publishing firm of Messrs. Trübner and Co. the means of seeing light. In justice to this house, which has done so much for the cause of Oriental scholarship, and in order to draw the attention of the Government and the public to the new literary riches that now lie unlocked, we intend in this and a following paper to touch in outline upon the two poems which quite deserve the name we have given them of " The Iliad and Odyssey of India."

The Ramayana of Valmiki, answering most to the Odyssey, has just been completed by the single-handed toil of Mr. Ralph Griffith, Principal of the Benares College. The last volume of this amazing piece of faithful labour has just reached our hand, and when it is remembered that the whole of that enormous epic has been thus at last translated by a single English scholar—amid the constant duties, too, of a most responsible official position, and under the trying rays of the Indian sun—we must pause here to offer to Mr. Griffith the tribute of a sincere admiration. Apart from the poetical and scholastic merits of the prodigious work—which we shall hereafter consider—we thank him in the name of the British people for taking away the old reproach from our rule in India by transferring—canto by canto, to the number of no less than one hun-

* *The History of India from the Earliest Ages.* By J. Talboys Wheeler. Vol. I. *The Vedic Period and the Maha-Bharata.* (London : Trübner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill.)
The Ramayan of Valmiki. Translated into English Verse by Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal of the Benares College. In Five Volumes. (London : Trübner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.").

dred and thirty—this second great epic poem of the Hindoos into the language of the Rulers of Hindostan. Such a triumph is at once a masterpiece of intellectual perseverance and an honour to Anglo-Indian scholarship ; while, we repeat, that to have undertaken the production of so veritable an *Opus magnum* reflects much credit upon the publishers who have shared in the task.

We shall return to this marvellous poem, now at last given to the English people, and shall show how, by its study, they may better understand their Indian fellow-subjects. As for the Mahá-Bhárata, even more vast than the Ramayana, it would seem, as has been said, hopeless to expect that any single mind could address itself to the translation of that almost endless epic. A bare transcript into curt and literal prose would occupy about fifteen ordinary octavo volumes, without a note or comment. But, wonderful to relate, this, too, has been achieved, or nearly so, by a scholar unknown, yet well deserving fame and public gratitude. When Mr. Talboys Wheeler was recently compiling the first volume of his excellent "History of India," a digest of the Mahá-Bhárata and Ramayana formed a necessary introduction to the work. While patiently toiling through the summaries and existing extracts of the enormous poem, Mr. Wheeler sent to the Calcutta Library for a translation indexed there as "The Bhagavat-Gita," a mere episode in the epic. The librarian forwarded back a huge MS., much embrowned by age, worm-eaten and faded, indifferently written, and forming about nine thick volumes folio. To the joy of the historian, this turned out to be not merely the interlude whose title was affixed, but the bulk of the Mahá-Bhárata itself, in English, good, true, and terse : and from that MS., thus casually unearthed, Mr. Talboys Wheeler was able to enrich his first volume with the admirable digest of the Mahá-Bhárata, from which we shall mainly quote. No one knows whose patient and untiring brain and pen produced and bequeathed this splendid secret treasure. There is some reason to believe it was the work of Professor H.H. Wilson, whose command of Sanskrit lore was equalled by his wonderful powers of application and enthusiasm for such toil. But this is conjecture only, and we grieve that we cannot pronounce with certainty the name which so well deserves to be coupled with that of Mr. Ralph Griffith as redeeming the British Raj from the discredit of conquering India, and yet leaving unconquered the two noblest and largest regions of her literature. Thanks to this nameless scholar, whose gentle soul, it may be trusted, reaps unimagined reward elsewhere, "full of the stately repose and the lordly delight of the dead," we possess now a very full conspectus in Mr. Wheeler's History of the Mahá-Bhárata, and in the fair copy which has been made from the old yellow MS. an accurate and almost complete translation. What was wanting in this vast labour, the Baboo Chunder Ghose—an accomplished Sanskritist—translated orally to Mr. Wheeler from the Aryan text : and thus the digest and extracts were fully made which we shall now briefly notice.

The "great war of Bhárat" has its first scenes in Hastinapur, an ancient and vanished city, formerly situated about sixty miles north-east of the modern Delhi. The Ganges has washed away even the ruins of this, the metropolis of King Bhárat's dominions. The poem opens with a "sacrifice of snakes," but this is a prelude connected merely by a curious legend with the real beginning. That beginning is reached when the five sons of "King Pandu the pale" and the five sons of "King Dhritarashtra the blind," both of them descendants of Bhárat, are being brought up together in the palace. The first were called Pandavas, the last Kauravas, and their lifelong feud is the main subject of the epic. Yudhishthira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Shahadeva are the Pandava Princes. Duryodhana is chief of the Kauravas. They are instructed by one master, Drona, a Brahmin, in the arts of war and peace, and learn to manage and brand cattle, hunt wild animals, and tame horses. There is a striking picture in the early portion of an Aryan tournament, wherein the young cousins display their skill, "highly arrayed, amid vast crowds," and Arjuna especially distinguishes himself. Clad in golden mail, he shows amazing feats with sword and bow. He shoots twenty-one arrows into the hollow of a buffalo horn while his chariot whirls along ; he throws the "chakra" or sharp quoit, without once missing his victim ; and after winning the prizes, kneels respectfully at the feet of his instructor to receive his crown. The cousins, after this, march out to fight with a neighbouring king, and the Pandavas, who are always the favoured family in the poem, win most of the credit, so that Yudhishthira is elected from among them *Yuvaraj*, or heir apparent. This incenses Duryodhana, who, by appealing to his father, Dhritarashtra, procures a division of the kingdom, the Pandavas being sent to Vacanavat, now Allahabad. All this part of the story refers obviously to the advances gradually made by the Aryan conquerors of India into the jungles peopled by aborigines. Forced to quit their new city, the Pandavas hear of the marvellous beauty of Draupadi, whose *Swayamvara*, or "choice of a suitor," is about to be celebrated at Kampilya. This again furnishes a strange and glittering picture of the old times ; vast masses of holiday people, with rajahs, elephants, troops, jugglers, dancing women, and showmen, are gathered in a gay encampment round the pavilion of the King Draupada, whose lovely daughter is to take for her husband (on the well-understood condition that she approves of him) the fortunate archer who can strike the eye of a golden fish, whirling round upon the top of a tall pole, with an arrow shot from an enormously strong bow. The Princess, adorned with radiant gems, holds a garland of flowers in her hand for the victorious suitor, but none of the Rajahs can bend the bow. Arjuna, disguised as a Brahmin, performs the feat with ease, and his youth and grace win the heart of Draupadi more completely than his skill. The Princess henceforth follows the fortunes of the brothers, and, by a strange ancient custom, lives with them in common. The Pandavas, now allied to the King Draupada and become strong, are so much dreaded by the Kauravas that they are invited back again, for safety's sake, to Hastinapura, and settle near it in the city of Indraprastha, now Delhi. The reign of Yudhishthira and his brothers is very prosperous there ; "every subject was pious ; there were no liars, thieves, or cheats ; no droughts, floods, or locusts ; no conflagrations nor invaders, nor parrots to eat up the grain."

The Pandava King, having subdued all enemies, now performs the *Rajasuya*, or ceremony of supremacy, and here again occur wonderfully interesting pictures. Duryodhana comes thither, and his jealousy is inflamed by the magnificence of the rite. Among other curious incidents is one which seems to show that glass was already known. A pavilion is paved with "black crystal," which the Kaurava Prince mistakes for water, and "draws up his garments lest he should be wetted." But now approaches a turning point in the epic. Furious at the wealth and fortune of his cousins, Duryodhana invites them to Hastinapura to join in a great gambling festival. The passion for play was as strong apparently with these antique Hindoos as that for fighting or for love ; "No true Kashatriya must ever decline a challenge to combat or to dice." The brothers go to the entertainment which is to ruin their prosperity, for Sakuni, the most skilful and lucky gambler, has loaded the "coupun," so as to win every throw. Says the poet.

"Then Yudhishthira and Sakuni sat down to play, and whatever Yudhishthira laid as stakes, Duryodhana laid something of equal value ; but Yudhishthira lost every game. He first lost a very beautiful pearl ; next a thousand bags each containing a thousand pieces of gold ; next a piece of gold so pure that it was as soft as wax ; next a chariot set with jewels, and hung all round with golden bells ; next a thousand war elephants with golden howdahs set with diamonds ; next a lakh of slaves all dressed in good garments ; next a lakh of beautiful slave girls, adorned from head to foot with golden ornaments ; next all the remainder of his goods ; next all his cattle ; and then the whole of his Raj, excepting only the lands which had been granted to the Brahmins."

After this tremendous run of ill-luck, he madly stakes Draupadi the beautiful, and loses her. The princess is dragged away by the hair, and Duryodhana mockingly bids her come and sit upon his knee, for which Bhima the Pandava swears that he will some day break his thigh-bone, a vow which is duly kept. But the blind old King rebukes this fierce elation of the winner, restores Draupadi, and declares that they must throw another main to decide who shall leave Hastinapura. The cheating Sakuni cogs the dice again, and the Pandavas must now go away into the forest, and let no man know them by name for thirteen years. They depart, Draupadi unbinding her long black hair, and vowing never to fasten it again till the hands of Bhima, the strong man among the Pandavas, are red with the punishment of the Kauravas. "Then he shall tie my tresses up again, when his fingers are dripping with Duhsasana's blood."—(*To be continued.*)

THE GUIBORD BURIAL CASE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, SEPT. 20.

WHAT is known in Canada as "the Guibord Case" possesses a far wider interest than arises merely from its connexion with the recent Montreal riots. It furnishes a striking case in point for those who apprehend danger from the pretensions of the Church of Rome to define, "with a divine certainty," its own sphere in the domain of faith and of morals, and to be supreme within that sphere. A brief outline of the origin and history of the case will not be without interest at the present time, both in

regard to its bearing on the Ultramontane question and on the recent French-Canadian *emeute* at Montreal.

Joseph Guibord's offence in the eyes of his spiritual superiors was that he refused to withdraw from membership in the "Institut Canadian." It was this same Institute that, as universal legatee of Guibord's widow, continued the appeal to the Privy Council which resulted in the decree the execution of which was opposed by the Montreal mob. Some idea of the nature of this organization and its relation to the Roman Catholic Church is, therefore, necessary to a proper explication of the case. In 1844, a number of French-Canadian young men organized themselves into a literary society to which was given the name of "Institut Canadian." A long roll of French-Canadians who have distinguished themselves in public life or in professional careers can be shown as having been connected with the Institut at one period or other of its existence. In 1854, addresses of congratulation were presented by the Society to no less than fourteen of its members on the occasion of their election to Parliament. The Institut rapidly gained in influence and usefulness, and in course of time the towns and larger villages of the Province founded each its Institut after the model of the original one in Montreal. Though it is asserted that the Roman Catholic clergy were all along jealous of the Institut Canadian, this does not appear until, in 1855, an alteration of the constitution was made with a view to admitting to membership those of other nationalities besides the French. This alteration the clergy strenuously opposed; and when they failed to prevent its being carried out, they took to the formation of rival institutions which would be under their immediate control, and to which they gave the designation of "Institus Nationaux." By their influence they succeeded in either suppressing altogether or altering the character and securing the control of all the Instituts Canadians outside of Montreal. After this the Institut passed through various vicissitudes which it is unnecessary to detail, but the ecclesiastical authorities ever after assumed towards it a more or less hostile attitude.

A leading feature of the Institut Canadian of Montreal is its library. At present the library has some 9,000 volumes, and it, together with the reading-room, which contains leading newspapers and periodicals in French and English, is open gratuitously to the public, who largely avail themselves of the boon. The library was formed by donations, and for nearly a dozen years after the foundation of the Institut no question was raised in regard to the character of the books. Just prior to 1858, however, the clerical newspapers began a crusade against the Institut on the ground that its library contained immoral books. In 1858, at a meeting of the members of the Institut, a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to make out a list of the books in the library which, in their opinion, ought to be thrown out was submitted; but an amendment, to the effect that the library contained no improper books was carried by a considerable majority. Shortly afterwards (30th of April, 1858) the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal issued a Pastoral, in which he referred to the action of the Institut in this matter, pointing out that the majority had fallen into two grave errors—first, in declaring that they were the proper judges of the morality of their books, an office which belonged to their spiritual guides; and, second, in declaring that the library contained only moral books. In this Pastoral he stated that the Council of Trent pronounced excommunication against those who read or kept bad books; and that if the members of the Institut persisted in the bad path they had entered upon they would subject themselves to the severest punishment. The issue thus raised between the Institut and the Bishop remained *in statu quo* for nearly seven years, when (in 1865) several members, including Joseph Guibord, made an appeal to Rome. Nothing was heard of the matter for four years, and, as a last effort to restore harmony between the Church and the Institut, some time before the departure of Bishop Bourget for Rome to attend the Vatican Council a deputation was sent to him by the Institut, with a catalogue of the books contained in the library, and requesting his Lordship to point out any book which he considered objectionable. The catalogue remained in his hands for over six months, and on the eve of his departure for Rome the deputation went back for an answer. The catalogue was handed back to them without a single book being indicated as objectionable. When asked what he thought of the library, the Bishop said he did not indicate any book as it could bring about no practical result. "What result do you desire and what do you suggest for the guidance of those who heard from you that our library contained bad books;?" the deputation asked. "Let them consult their confessors," was his Lordship's reply. It is worthy of mention, in this connexion, that a French-Canadian newspaper, *Nouveau Monde*, had denounced the library of the Institut as containing improper books, and had an action for libel successfully brought against it by the Institut. When in Rome, in 1869, Bishop Bourget sent a pastoral letter to his diocese, in which he stated that the Pope had rejected the appeal and had condemned the Institut. The pastoral quoted the *Decretum* in which two things were specially forbidden—first, to belong to the Institut so long as it taught pernicious doctrines; and, second, to publish, retain, keep, or read the *Annuaire* of the Institut Canadian for 1868. It is somewhat singular that an appeal made in 1864 should have been decided against the Institut because, in 1868, the *Annuaire* contained something which was adjudged contrary to the rules of the Church. The matter objected to was the reproduction of a speech by M. Dessaules, and another by Mr. Horace Greeley, on liberty of conscience. In the pastoral above mentioned the Bishop added that any person who persisted in remaining a member of the Institut, or in reading the *Annuaire*, would be deprived of the sacrament—"*même à l'article de la mort.*" Alarmed at this ecclesiastical thunderbolt, the Institut met (September 23, 1869) and passed the following resolution:—

"1. That the Institut Canadian, which was founded for purely literary and scientific objects teaches no doctrine of any kind, and certainly excludes all teaching of pernicious doctrine.

"2. That the Catholic members of the Institut, having learned the condemnation of the *Annuaire* of 1868, declare that they submit purely and simply to the decree."

This act of submission the Bishop characterized as hypocritical. The letter in which he so characterized it was written in Rome, and addressed to the Administrator of the Diocese at Montreal, who claims that he received it on the 17th of November, 1869—the day before Guibord died. Six months before this date, Guibord was taken dangerously ill, and was attended by a priest, who administered Unction to him, but, as he declined to resign his membership of the Institut Canadian, would not administer the Holy Communion. On the 18th of November, 1869, Guibord died of a sudden attack of paralysis, and M. Rousselot, Curé of the parish, acting under the instructions of the Administrator of the Diocese, who was guided by that letter of the Bishop's which reached him a day or two before, refused to bury the remains in that part of the Côte des Neiges Cemetery, where Roman Catholics who receive ecclesiastical sepulture are ordinarily buried. It has to be noted that the Administrator based his instructions to refuse ecclesiastical burial to Guibord's remains upon the document which he does not claim to have received before the 17th of November, 1869. As Guibord died before that document could have been known, his friends claim that the pastoral of the 30th of April, 1858, is the only *dictum* applicable to his case. Upon the refusal to the Curé to allow the remains to be buried in the customary part of the cemetery, even without religious rites, the widow of Guibord appealed to the law. It should be mentioned that the Côte des Neiges cemetery, when the suit was first iustituted, was unconsecrated, the consecration having only been performed after the appeal to the Privy Council. Proceedings were instituted in the Superior Court of the Province, which resulted in favour of Guibord's widow. From this decision the Fabrique of Notre Dame appealed to the Court of Review, which reversed the decision of the Superior Court on the purely technical grounds that the action should have been brought against the Curé personally, and that the writ was informal. The widow then appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench. At the opening of the Term the widow's counsel challenged the four Roman Catholic Judges (the Court being constituted of these and one other—a Protestant), on the ground that they belonged to the Church of Rome, which had, by the Syllabus of 1864, promulgated the dogmas that the ecclesiastical authority was exercised independently of the Civil Government; that the State, even when governed by a Protestant sovereign, possessed no authority (even indirectly) over matters of religion; and that, in case of conflict between the State and an ecclesiastical authority, the latter should prevail. On the last day of the Term the five Judges declared the challenge inadmissible, as it amounted to an accusation against four of the Judges of treason and perjury. An appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council was then moved for and obtained. Judgement was given in the case by the Privy Council *on the 21st of November, 1874*, and it was ordered that a peremptory writ of *mandamus* be issued directed to "Les Curé et Marguilliers de l'Œuvre et Fabrique de Notre Dame de Montreal," commanding them, on tender of the usual fees, "to prepare, or permit to be prepared, a grave in that part of the cemetery in which the remains of Roman Catholics who have received ecclesiastical burial are usually interred," &c.

The judgement of the Privy Council reviews the *status* of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada before the law, as secured to it by the Act of Cession under the Treaty of Utrecht. It also reviews the laws of the Church itself, and grants that, if a sentence of excommunication were passed against a Roman Catholic in Canada, it would be the duty of the Civil Courts to respect and give effect to it; but it holds that no sentence of excommunication was ever passed against Guibord which would, either according to the Quebec ritual or any law binding upon Roman Catholics in Canada, justify the denial of ecclesiastical sepulture to his remains. The plea set up that Guibord was a "public sinner," and had, therefore, forfeited his right to ecclesiastical burial was held to be not proven. M. Joseph Doutre, the only member of the Canadian Bar who took part in the argument before the Privy Council, has recently (September 13) written a letter to the Toronto *Globe* in reply to one which was published a few days before in the same paper by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto. In that letter, M. Doutre discusses the question of Guibord's excommunication as follows:—

"The Catholic Church in Lower Canada partakes of the character of an Established Church. The laity constitutes in each parish a corporate body as regards the properties of churches, cemeteries, and parsonages. These properties belong to the parishioners and not to the bishop or the curé. The curés have the right to recover, before the Courts, the tithes from the parishioners. The Church, composed of the curé and laity, has a right to collect through processes of law any amount of taxation for the building of churches, parsonages, and the purchase of burial grounds, and the repairs and maintenance of the whole. These things do not exist in Ontario. There everything is voluntary, and I am not prepared to express an opinion on the respective rights and duties of the clergy and laity. But the condition of things in Quebec has constituted clear and well defined rights and duties for the two bodies. Decisions from the highest Court in Quebec, a Court uniformly composed of a majority of Catholic Judges, have laid down as a rule formally approved of by the Church (until the recent changes in the constitution of the Catholic Church), that the old ecclesiastical law of France was still the ecclesiastical law of Lower Canada. The 'Mannel des Curés,' by Mgr. De Stantels, Curate of Varrennes, one of the honorary attendants of the Pope and honorary Canon of the Montreal Bishopric, published in 1864, contains as a preface a circular letter of the present Bishop of Montreal, commending the book to the clergy of his diocese. At page 17 it says, 'No one can doubt that the common ecclesiastical law which obtained in France before the cession of Canada to England is the ecclesiastical law of Canada.' Viewing the case of the refractory Fenian (hypo-

thetical case instanced by Archbishop Lynch) in the light of these laws, I would not question the right of a priest to refuse communion to him at his last moments; but I would unhesitatingly deny him the right to refuse ecclesiastical sepulture to his remains. From time immemorial, Catholic France, both at home and in the Colonies, has maintained that the sepulture of the dead, even in the times when ecclesiastical courts were in full operation, was exclusively cognizable by civil courts. *Excommunication major* only could justify the refusal of ecclesiastical burial by separating, in a measure, from the Church the object of that excommunication. I need not tell an Archbishop how such excommunication should be pronounced to be valid; but for his readers and mine I must say that the law never acknowledged excommunication unless it were publicly denounced and personal, after monition. No secret or collective excommunication has ever been admitted as valid. In fact, no system of public laws could co-exist with a collective or secret exclusion from an Established Church. The French ecclesiastical and public law, as left to us at the time of the Treaty of Cession, goes further. It claims for the civil courts the right to examine whether excommunication, when pronounced, is conformable, in its causes, with the canon or not. When the case was argued here numberless decisions of the French Courts were cited, declaring null and void excommunications pronounced with all the external formalities of the law, in order to reach the consequences of excommunication. And let me remark, that not one single case could be cited contradicting the doctrine above mentioned, both as regards the absolute necessity of a public and personal excommunication, and as to the right of inquiring into the causes of excommunication.

"Bringing these principles to bear on the Guibord case, I must tell Archbishop Lynch, (1) the members of the Institut Canadian were never excommunicated, even collectively; (2) Guibord was never excommunicated, either collectively with others or personally. . . . The only excommunication which was ever pronounced in Canada, according to the rules of ecclesiastical law, was that of a newly married couple, who had gone to a Protestant minister to be married. This was some six or eight years ago at Rimouski. Guibord not being excommunicated, any reasoning founded on that error falls to the gound."

The more recent circumstances connected with this interesting case will be fresh in the minds of every one, and the foregoing outline of its earlier history will help to a better comprehension of events which are now happening or have but recently happened.

FRENCH NOTES ON SCIENCE.

THE formation of hail has been largely occupying the attention of the Academy of Sciences. Volta explained the production of hailstones whose weight could attain 10 to 12 lbs., from the kernel of the stones being caught between two clouds charged with contrary electricity. The stones would pass from one cloud to the other condensing on their surface, and thus adding to their bulk, the ambient watery vapour. Daguin explained the theory of hail clouds, by the meeting of two winds; one coming from the north and the other from the south; the clouds thus produced are strongly electrified, and the cold necessary for the congelation of the watery particles, would be due to the expansion of these clouds, the consequence of the electrical repulsion between these very particles of water. The stones would be invested with a whirlwind motion owing to the difference in temperature between the two winds. The problem thus far has not been deemed solved. However, M. Faye has just presented an explanation, which is rather a step towards a solution, than a solution itself. He considers a hail storm to be merely a penetration into the lower strata of the air, of a state of things existing in the superior regions. This phenomenon, is characterized by the extreme rapidity with which the storm breaks out horizontally, in the midst of the most calm atmosphere. All aeronauts have testified to the presence of clouds full of needles of ice, in the elevated regions of the air, and that electricity, as proved by Guy Lussac, increases in quantity the higher we ascend in the atmosphere. When a storm, therefore, breaks out in the upper regions of the air, and descends to the soil, the currents of air drag down with them, the floating icicles, and the lower strata of clouds becoming charged at the same time with electricity, shocks ensue, and these impart a gyratory motion to the storm. The singular rustling noise of the wind is due to the striking of the hail stones against each other. It is during the descent of this whirlwind, that the humidity becomes condensed, forming hailstones.

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M. VERNIER has just completed a "tour of the Alps," residing at various elevations, from six to nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. He has visited the health stations of Saint Maurice and Smaden, where invalids enjoy pure air and sun-baths, as the means of developing their "animal power." At Pontresine, water boils at 200, instead of 212 degrees as in the plain; at noon, the air is three times less humid than during the morning and evening, and the difference in the temperature, in some cases, is so great, that the side of your clothes turned towards the sun, becomes too hot to touch, while the part in the shade, produces the sensation of intense cold, Like heat, light is more intense at great elevations, because the atmosphere absorbs less of it, as well as of humidity. This intense light produces a kind of intoxication, despite colored spectacles or a protecting veil; the sensation is not akin to "mountain sickness," but consists of an annihilation of all brain work, a general feeling of forgetfulness, and an impression of absolute peace. The new comers to a "station" situated some 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, experience at first, an increase of appetite, a respiration deeper and slower, the contractions of the heart become stronger and less quick, the blood colors the skin more effectively, and transpiration is increased. Those persons who feel in a mountain home, oppression of the chest, beatings of the heart, headaches, vertigo and sleeplessness, ought to at once descend to the plains. Scrofula rickets, anemia, stomach cough, and nervousness, are the diseases peculiarly benefited by mountain air; heart and eye maladies should avoid it. The mean rate of mortality among the mountain population is 16 per 1,000; longevity is not conspicuous, and there are more deaths between the ages of 2 and 60 years, than between 60 and 100. The glaciers continue to retire, but it is very difficult to obtain precise information respecting this phenomenon; the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot be trusted; the peasantry generally admit that the glaciers recede, but cannot say whether such recession has succeeded or not, a period of advance. The marmot being more respected by the people, commences to live lower down on the mountains, uttering its peculiar cry, however, more vigorously, on the approach of a living being, to signalize its retreat in the holes of the rocks. The chamois continue to be numerous, and often ascend to the summits of the highest mountain to escape the hunter; they will traverse a declivity in a few minutes, that would occupy a traveller an hour to descend.

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M. FLAMMARION continues his very interesting studies on the so-called "fixed stars," The displacement of a fixed star is not more, during a year, than the 1860th part of the apparent diameter of the sun or moon's discs as they appear to us, and even this amount of variation is not due altogether to the star's own movement, as it is enhanced by the revolution of our planet. Generally speaking, therefore, it would take a star *1860 years to accomplish* a displacement, equal to the sun's disc, so that since the time of Jesus Christ and Tiberius, the greater number of stars have hardly effected such a small journey. Some stars in this work of displacement, move seven times more rapidly than others. Arcturus for instance, effects this inherent movement three times more rapidly than other stars; its rapidity across space is equal to 5½ millions of miles per day, and yet it requires 664 years to change its position by a space equal only to the apparent diameter of the sun and moon; nay more; since one, two, aye three thousand years, that this well known star has been noted on astronomical maps, it appears not to have moved! Again, whatever be the absolute direction of a star, we never see more than the projection of its route upon the apparent sphere of the heavens. The sun, accompanied by the earth and the planetary system, instead of remaining in space in a state of repose, as was generally believed since Copernicus as far as the close of the last century, is being carried towards the constellation Hercules, and this movement of course effects a change of perspective in the position of each star. Of all the brilliant stars observed by the ancients, not one occupies at the present time the same place in the firmament; hence, the mutual distances between stars ought in the course of ages to alter, which thus supposes, that the actual figure of the constellations cannot always endure.

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DESCARTES was the first to state, that an animal is a simple machine, working regularly like a wind-mill or a barrel organ, having neither thought nor sentiment, a piece of mechanism well-mounted, a movement operating like clock work. In a word, it would thus seem that we are automatons; perhaps it is not bad that we are so, as the contractions of the heart, the peristatic motion of the alimentary canal, deglutition, and respiration, being all automatic movements, the consequences might be fatal, were we to forget to make our heart beat, for example. But there is a great difference between the conclusion of modern science and the opinion of Descartes; the animal has been found to be an automaton, but not only an automaton. It is only since 1830 that we possess correct ideas upon the nervous system, which may be very briefly described, as consisting of the brain, with a cord in connection with it, namely, the

spinal marrow. From this central axis branch the nerves which put the muscles in motion, as well as the nerves which transmit the sensations. As we descend in the scale of creation, the brain and spinal marrow dwindle down, and disappear, as in the polypus, to a confused mass of nervous threads. External impressions are communicated by the nerves to the spinal marrow, and from thence to the brain; the latter in turn transmits its orders to the muscles. The brain is not, as it was for a long time considered to be, the unique centre and terminus of all impressions; the spinal marrow can command without even communicating with the brain—can act, as it were, on its own account. This is called reflex action, and explains the mechanical or automatic movements which ensue. If, by a wound, the spinal marrow be cut in a man, the lower part of the body becomes paralysed, and the orders from the brain stop at the part cut, nor can the impressions pass from the extremities to the brain, for if the feet be pinched or even burned, the invalid remains unconscious of the pain: no will can be exercised, because no communication exists with the brain. But if the sole of the foot be tickled, the leg will be vigorously withdrawn, because the impression has been transmitted to the spinal marrow, which reflects it to the muscles of the leg, and commands, as it were, the withdrawal of the foot from the cause of the irritation. This automatic act exactly represents the movements which take place where frogs or pigeons may be deprived of their brain, in whole or in part, and yet perform some natural acts, and where, in the case of inferior animals, such insects as the centipede for example, if the head be removed when they are crawling, the decapitated body will continue to advance all the same. Even if the body be cut up into several parts, the same phenomenon will be observed in each part, because the feet act in connection with a special nervous centre. Of course, being deprived of its visual apparatus, the headless insect cannot avoid obstacles in its path. In the case of aquatic insects, if decapitated, they will remain motionless so long as they rest on a dry surface, but plunge them in water, and they will perform their ordinary swimming movements with great energy for half an hour. Again, fish, to put their respirating organs in motion, require to have the extremity of their mouth only, in water, and in this condition can be made to live several hours. Further, when a criminal is guillotined, the movements observed in the trunk and on the visage, are but reflex actions; it is an automaton that works, not a conscious being. An animal is then an automaton, possessing a nervous centre, an *intelligence*, which directs its organism and puts the machine directly in motion. Food in being swallowed may block the aërial passages, but mechanically, a cough will expel *it*; the will, however, also produces that defensive cough. Again, walking is a voluntary movement, and yet soldiers, when fatigued, can continue to march, though quite asleep. The nervous system, especially the brain, has thus come to be recognised as the seat of life; the ancients believed blood, the "vital fluid" to be the centre of life; thus Homer's heroes "exhale their souls with the blood flowing from their wounds." Hippocrates, Plato, and Aristotle, had no correct idea of the nervous system.

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M. DE ROSTAING has preserved raw meat during sixteen days of the late tropical weather, by means of powdered madder. He placed a portion of raw meat, rolled in an equal weight of the powder, covering the whole with a layer of the same. On examining the mass, no alteration was visible; the meat was "mummified." He does not intend his discovery to be applied to the importation of fresh meat from Australia or South America, but to preserve the respect for the dead which exists so profoundly in France, and to protect justice against the tendencies of cremation. M. Pasteur holds that all putrefaction is caused by animalcules, invisible to the naked eye, and which are transported by the air; exclude these animalcules from the air, and decomposition will be stopped. M. Gayen experiments with eggs, which in time spoil, and produce the animalcules—vibriones &c., peculiar to putrefaction; he rejects the idea of spontaneous generation, and asserts that the animalcules entered the egg while it was passing through the oviduct and before the shell was hardened.

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M. DE BOISBANDRAU has enriched chemistry by the discovery of a new metal, and hence an addition to the list of simple bodies; he calls it *gallium* in honor of his country. It was discovered in some blende brought from Spain, and was revealed by the spectroscope; it resembles zinc very much in its properties. M. Paulet denies that injections preserve wood, it being generally believed that the metallic salts form insoluble compounds with the nitrogenous matter contained in the wood. M. Paulet found these compounds were not insoluble, and those of copper, particularly, dissolved in water containing carbonic acid.

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THE French army is being largely supplied with preserved boiled beef, in tin-plate boxes, each box containing a quantity sufficient for 24 men during one day. The meat keeps sound for months, is being largely consumed at present during the autumn manœuvres of the troops, and is highly relished. It is prepared just like preserved vegetables, cooked in water heated by steam, then placed in tins hermetically closed, and lastly submitted to a high temperature to destroy all germs of fermentation. Australia and America ought to be able to here cut out the home contractor.

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THE artificial colouring of flowers is largely practised for Parisian ball rooms; the fumes of sulphur are well known to turn in some seconds, roses, pansies, violets &c., absolutely white, but by mixing some drops of ammonia with sulphuric æther, (the Filhol process), a great number of violet or rose coloured flowers change to a beautiful deep green, flowers not of the same shade take a different tint; yellow flowers suffer no change, and purple leaves become instantly green. If the flowers after undergoing the change be plunged in clear water, they will retain their artificial hues for several hours; subsequently they return to their original shades.

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TOSELLE, the inventor of the ice-making apparatus, is now able to make 11lbs. of ice in five minutes, the exact time necessary, according to M. Foye, to produce ice, that is to say hail, in the atmosphere.

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SOME fishes have air-bladders and others none: the latter of course undergo no change in bulk from pressure whether at or below the surface of the water. M. Moreau admits that fishes with air-bladders expel the air when at the surface of the water, and absorb it when descending, but the muscular system has nothing to do with the variations of pressure.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Sádháraní* regrets to notice that Parliament so rarely discusses questions affecting the interests of India. As a rule, it matters not whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are in power, the Indian Budget is brought before the House at the very end of the Session. This indifference to Indian affairs has been shewn ever since the country came under the direct Government of the Queen. It was not so however in the days of old John Company. The administration of retired Indian Governors was often a subject of debate in Parliament; and the reproaches cast upon Lord Clive and the famous trial of Warren Hastings shew that India was more valued and more cared for then than now under the direct rule of the Crown. At that time, the country had not been fully subjected. The Mahrattas and the French in the South, and the Mahomedans in the North-west, were sufficiently powerful to hold the English in check. The Nawab of Moorshedabad had not yet been reduced to beggary. The English then loved us and felt for us; and the administration of the country was earnestly discussed in Parliament. But now that the British power is paramount, the Viceroy is virtually an irresponsible ruler. The rights of the children of the soil are ignored, while they groan under the burden of heavy taxation. They have ceased to expect that Parliament will do justice to them. Under the Queen's rule, they have lost the immense advantages which the administration of the East India Company conferred on them. The indifference of our rulers might have been excused in a body of merchants with whom trade was everything, but under the direct rule of the Queen, justice demands other treatment. Every Viceroy should be required to render to Parliament an account of his administration when he retires from his proconsulship.

THE *Som Prakásh* writes strongly on the Opium revenue. Government should give up this obnoxious income, and make up for the loss by curtailing its expenditure on the Civil and Military establishments.

THE *Sahachar* warns the public against the danger of founding the "People's Association" proposed to be established in Calcutta in opposition to the British Indian Association. The latter has gained some political influence, but it will be able to achieve no more good if weakened by division, and movements of the kind will become contemptible in the eyes of the authorities.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* denounces heavily those of its countrymen who mean to give themselves up to pleasure and mirth during the Prince's brief sojourn amongst them. They should seek to lay before His Royal Highness the wants of the country; the severity of the Criminal Procedure Code; the condition of the jails, and the poverty of the nation. It will be a bad omen for the people if the opportunity be lost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A Young Bengalee gentleman of Calcutta is desirous of leaving home for London, and to have his education there in *St. Paul's College*. Will you please furnish me with the rules and regulations of the College?

RAM CHUNDER PALIT.

NOTE.—If the writer will refer to the *Friend of India* of 3rd July he will find a very full account of the College in its columns. The annual charge is 60 *Guineas a Year*.—ED., *F. of I.*

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—As you have already published a few articles on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," I hope you will not object to insert this letter. It will interest those of your readers who delight in "literary controversy," and are curious to know how people manage to write a good deal and come off in flying colours.

Breen, in a very elaborate paper on *Plagiarism*, tells us that some of the thoughts contained in "In Memoriam" do not quite belong to Tennyson. For example, the following :

"'Tis well; 'tis something we may stand
Where he in English earth is laid;
And from his ashes may be made
The violet of his native land."

Is taken from Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, in which he says :

"Lay her i' the earth,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring."

Which in its turn is taken from Persius who, in one of his satires thus proceeds :—

"Nunc non e manibus illis,
Nunc non e tumulo fortunatâque favillâ
Nascuntur violæ."

ROSIERES.

NOTE.—Shakespeare is the prince of plagiarists as well as the prince of poets and dramatists. A profound original thinker, he yet never abstained from saying a good thing because somebody had said it before him, but laid the whole world under contribution. Carlyle, among modern writers, does the same. It is only when a writer seeks by palming off the thoughts of other men as his own, to win a reputation as an original thinker, that the term plagiarist is odious. But it is far from certain that Shakespeare borrowed from Persius, though he may have done so. There is not a poet of great note whose writing are not adorned with borrowed beauties, and were we to cut out of modern writers all the thoughts that have been expressed in some form or other by Shakespeare the bulk of our literature would be marvellously reduced.—ED., *F. of I.*

THE LEX LOCI.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A Hindoo who has lately been baptized at Cutwa Missionary station desires to be a preacher of the Gospel. He has no parents, but has a share of a considerable patrimony. His brothers tell him that "a Hindoo converted to Christianity cannot possess the estate of his father."

Mr. Editor, is there any law in British India, by which a baptized Hindoo cannot possess his father's estate? If there is any, then please kindly oblige us by informing us of it.

R. N. D.

NOTE.—By Act XXI of 1850 known as the "Liberty of Conscience Act," it was enacted that "so much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance, by reason of his or her renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company, and in the Courts established by royal charter within the said territories."

This carried out the principle introduced into Bengal by Lord William Bentinck in 1832, *viz.*, that "the Hindoo and Mahomedan law of inheritance should apply only to those who were *bonâ fide* professors of those religions at the time of the application.—ED., *F. of I.*

THE SEVENTH DAY: OR THE FIRST! WHICH?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—On asking a member of my station some days ago, why he had not been to Church on the previous Sabbath, I was met with the reply—"It was out of my power; just when I thought "that I had that part of the day to myself, a telegram came announcing the despatch of a *special* train with the Governor "General's *Horses* &c."

Also, I myself saw from the papers, that on that same Sabbath, (I think it was) the Viceroy left one of the up-country stations with his *suite*, and pursued his journey, as on any other day. I have heard His Excellency spoken of as being a religious, if not a pious, man; but be this as it may, most certainly THE MASTER would not have made this Sabbath day's journey, any more than he would have deemed a horse of greater importance than toiling, weary man.

The Prince of Wales is now on his way to this country. His example for good or for evil must long survive himself: let us hope that the son, and apparent successor, of that mother who could point one of Africa's kings to a precious volume, as the source of England's greatness, will not be slow to remember that fact, and to show to India's millions, that that Book contains a "fourth commandment;" but should the painful duty be necessary neither must the *Chief Pastor* of this vast Diocese forget, that a predecessor in office is said to have reminded a contemporary Viceroy that the 4th Commandment "reads *Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day*."

SABBATARIAN.

AMERICAN DEGREES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR.—As there is reason to believe that certain Honorary Degrees that are passed in India, have been obtained in the manner spoken of below; and as others may be seduced to lay out money in the same way; I hope you will publish this note as a warning, the matter being important enough to deserve republication, I think, in *all* Indian Newspapers.

J. W.

From the *Lancet* of September 25th, 1875.

AMERICAN DEGREE BROKERS.

The following letter is sent to us for publication. It was written to one of the assistants of a leading firm of druggists :—

Packington College, 145, Packington Street,
London N., Sept. 2d, 1875.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I can influence you the diploma of A. M. and Ph. D., or B. Sc. or D. Sc., &c., from several Universities in the States; and if you will call here between four and eight, *or any time* by appointment, or state a time when you wish me to call on you, I can show you the documents, and give you every information; or if you send the fee (£15), I will send the document at once, with the registration certificate, &c., &c.

Yours very truly,
E. STURMAN.

"P. S.—You can arrange with me as regards money matters."

Apropos of this subject, we publish from the *Times* the letter of his Excellency the Minister of Education at Washington, in reply to Mr. A. L. Sparkes, of Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, who had very happily forwarded to that distinguished functionary the letter of that mysterious person in Jersey who considerately caters for those who want degrees *in absentia* at the small cost of £ 20 :—

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education,
Washington, United States, August 18th, 1875.

"SIR,—Your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a communication from Dr.—, dated the 16th of July, and offering to procure the degrees of Ph. D. and M. A. from the university of Philadelphia for the sum of £20, was received on the 16th instant. In the absence of General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, I sent the documents in question for the examination of Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Institution of the State of Pennsylvania. The charter of the university of Philadelphia was revoked some two or three years ago on account of the notorious and shameless sale of degrees, and other rascalities. It has no actual or legal existence.

"Allow me to assure you, Sir, that no respectable institution of learning in the United States confers degrees for money. If degrees are conferred at all, they are granted with other motives than pecuniary gain. The reason why this particular fraudulent institution has been successful is because the University of Pennsylvania whose name it imitates is an institution of great corporate wealth and high intellectual character.

"I return Dr.—'s letter after taking a copy of it.

'I am, Sir, very respectfuly,
your obedient servant,
CHARLES WARREN,
Acting Commissioner.

"TO A. L. SPARKES, ESQ., B. A., SHELTON,
STOKE-ON-TRENT."

CANALS *vs.* RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—The London *Economist* lately declared that the trade of India was not much, if at all, better than it was before the Great American struggle; if this is really the case, we shall be able to judge how far the railway system has succeeded in promoting the industry of the country generally, or if it has been worth while to go through so much to get so little, as Mr. Weller's charity boy remarked when he got to the end of the Alphabet. Unfortunately he has left us in grave doubts on the subject which it is as well to clear up, if possible, and so satisfy X. Y. Z. perhaps, who appears to consider the Millennium cannot now be *very far off* when the Government guarantee 5 per cent for railway enterprizes which yield only almost 1½ per cent. dividends, and the community are taxed to make up the deficits.

On the Madras Line, which has lately declared a dividend at the rate of 1·775 per cent, the average charge for goods traffic is two annas a ton a mile, as well as I can ascertain. In order to pay the guarantee the traffic should be charged at least six annas a ton a mile, and because *the sender* gets off this charge and the community is taxed to make it good, your correspondent argues I am wrong in estimating the average cost of railway traffic to *the community* at three annas a ton a mile for goods. He gives no data for his calculations, he ignores the deficits on account of the railways altogether, the subsidies paid to these companies to do their proper work at all during the greatest emergency, and the fact that the railways cannot secure the products of the land from ruin if the rains fail, or the community from such stupendous losses: but we are all to go to bed happy because *the sender* of produce by railways is let off as cheaply as possible at the expense of "the poor Indian whose untutored mind" we have the governing of.

A. B.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

I.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In reply to "Inquirer" in your issue of the 16th instant I beg to observe that St. Paul in the passage he evidently refers to, says "*of the hope* and resurrection of the dead I am called in question" (Acts xxiii, 6*v*) and similarly in Acts xxvi, 7*v*. "For which *hope's sake*, King Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews," and what this hope is he declares in 1, Cor xv, 19*v*. "If in this life only we have *hope in Christ* we are of all men *most miserable*" but according to the same apostle, Christ had abolished death and brought *life* and *immortality* to light through the Gospel (2 Tim. i, 10*v*.) If then St. Paul was content to teach this as *the Gospel* entrusted to him, in what way can it be shewn that he omitted the paramount importance of eternal punishments and torments? As regards the immortality of the soul, the original sentence on man for disobedience was "for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return (Gen. iii, 19*v*,) and in Ezekiel xviii, 4*v* God says "Behold all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also the soul of the son is mine; *the soul that sinneth it shall die*" "but" exclaims the great apostle "thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ," proclaiming his *hope* of a resurrection from death, even as Christ promises in Rev. iii,21*v* "To him that overcometh will *I* grant to sit with me in my throne *even as I also overcame*, and am set down with my Father in His throne." Which way is narrow enough to walk in as Christ Himself declared, without encumbering ourselves with speculations as to what God's judgments shall be according "to men's traditions" and "vain janglings."

A.B.

II.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Allow me to express my satisfaction with the renewed life and vigour which you have infused into the *Friend of India*. Every missionary must highly appreciate the unhesitating and cordial support which you uniformly give to the work of the Church in India, and every Christian man must be truly glad to find in the *Friend* an uncompromising opponent of the sacerdotalism and ritualism which are working so much mischief in our day. I regret, however, in common with many others, that you feel compelled to dissent from the general faith of the Church on the matter of the destiny of the finally impenitent. And you will, I am sure, allow me to say that many of us feel that you quite misapprehend the tone of feeling with which the doctrine of eternal punishment is regarded by those of us who hold it, and believe it to be the teaching of the Word of God. However now and then in exceptional cases, individual preachers may have expatiated with a revolting detail, utterly unwarranted by Scripture, on the sufferings of a future life, in such a manner as to suggest that they found pleasure in the picture conjured up by their imaginations, I am perfectly confident that the immense majority of those who sincerely hold the doctrine, do so with profound sorrow of soul; and that only as feeling compelled to accept the awful mystery by what seem to us some of the very plainest and most unambiguous words of the Lord Jesus Christ—the most tender and compassionate of all preachers. And insoluble though the mystery be, I cannot, for one, see that any moral difficulty attaches to the existence of sin and suffering at any point in a future eternity which might not equally be urged against the unquestioned fact of its existence to-day. Even this is to my mind a mystery, which no effort of human *reason* can possibly reconcile with the goodness, holiness, and power of God. But we nevertheless, not by reason but by faith, even in the face of this inscrutable mystery of sin and sorrow, hold fast our trust in God as our *Father*, matchless in wisdom and in holiness, in goodness and in power. And in the same way, utterly unable to explain as you would do, words of the Saviour which seem so plain as those concerning future punishment, we, nevertheless, while receiving them with deep sorrow, hold that even in all this God is most kind and loving, as well as most righteous and just; and willeth not that *any* should perish, but that all should be saved; and in this faith patiently wait for that morning when eternal day shall break and the shadow flee away.

S. H.

III.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In your last issue of the *Friend* you have three letters on the subject of Eternal Punishment. The second letter maintains that the doctrine is taught in Scripture, and the third supplements that by giving the proof passages. It seems to me however that those passages have been misunderstood; that in fact they do not teach that doctrine as generally understood. The first passage Mr. Brayton gives is Matt, iii. 12. "He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."

Here the fire itself is stated to be unquenchable. It is there, but the chaff may be soon burnt up and followed by more chaff to be consumed. There is nothing in the passage to show that the same pieces of chaff will be for ever burning but never consumed.

Mark ix. 43-48. So also with respect to the fire that never shall be quenched; "where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

These expressions merely indicate the duration of the fire that consumes; not the duration of the sufferings of those who are thrown into it. For aught we know to the contrary the fire may consume them instantly and still be itself unquenchable.

The following passages may be taken together:—"And these shall

Mat. xxv. 46. go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal."

"But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never

Mark iii. 29. forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation."

Mr. Brayton argues that as the same adjective is used in both cases therefore the duration of the punishment must be equal to that of the reward.

True.—The happiness knows no change, it is permanent, has no termination—so also of the punishment, but the one preserves the life, while the other destroys it for ever. Annihilation is eternal punishment, for it is final, and gives no hope of any after—deliverance or redemption.

The next passage is Jude 7 *v*. "Even as Sodom and Gomorrah . . . . . are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."

Does the "eternal fire" here mean the fire which consumed the cities with their inhabitants, or does it mean the fire of hell? I take it to refer to the former. It is a matter of history, and thus the Apostle says that the destruction of those cities is "set forth for an example;" referring to the narrative in the book of Genesis. [I need scarcely add that those cities are not burning now, although the word "eternal" is used here.] The future punishment of man, whether eternal or non-eternal, is a matter of threatening, and cannot be said to be "set forth as an example." I question very much the justice of your correspondent's inference from the use of the present participle "suffering" in this verse. He says "here the persons spoken of are not in danger of, but are actually suffering, the "vengeance of eternal fire." I don't think that the participle here indicates any thing about *time*, but I take it to be what is called a *modal* adjunct to the verbal predicate. The sense perhaps is just the same as if the words were re-arranged thus:—"the fact that they suffered the vengeance of eternal fire is set forth for an example."

The statement that "the promise of a certain good on a certain condition implies that if the condition be wanting, the good is not only lost but the opposite evil must be endured," is also open to question. If I add A to B, I get B and A, but if I refrain from adding A, I have still B, and not B—A. I am quite unable to see how the doctrine of eternal life implies the doctrine of permanent punishment. Even though man died, generally, like the beasts of the field, having no hereafter—that death was the destruction alike of body and soul—still, there would be no incongruity in the doctrine of eternal life for some, co-existing with such a fact.

Rightly interpreted, I believe the Bible does teach the doctrine of eternal punishment, just as certainly as it teaches the doctrine of eternal life. The punishment is eternal, because it destroys "both body and soul:" it carries with it no hope, however distant, of redemption. Life and death are set forth for choice and acceptance: but the death *is* death—complete destruction, and not a continued existence in suffering that is synchronous with the eternal life of the blessed.

F. T. R.

THOUGHTS ON REVELATION.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Your correspondent in the article "Thoughts on Revelation" says "Should those who witnessed past miracles have been deceived, "and none can affirm that they were not, what becomes of the "doctrines held to be confirmed by those miracles?" &c. &c., but was not this exactly the case of all the apostles and especially of St. Thomas? if any men on earth were witnesses of Christ's miracles surely the apostles were, and yet they "all forsook him and fled." In the case of St. Thomas we have recorded just what your correspondent appears to be seeking for to stengthen him in his difficulties. When Our Lord proposed to return to Judea to raise Lazarus, his disciples tried to dissuade him by reminding him that the Jews lately sought to stone him, "and goest thou thither?" When the journey was determined on, St. Thomas said to his fellow disciples "Let us go also, that we may die with him." So that at all events he was a witness of this miracle if we are to allow as much credibility to the narrative as we do to any historical narrative; yet we read that when told of the resurrection of the Lord, he declared he would not believe except on his own conditions, notwithstanding all the miracles he must have seen or witnessed. After the raising of Lazarus, the same apostle had said to Our Lord "We know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way"? It is quite evident then from the Gospel narrative that Our Lord did not expect even His disciples would believe in Him after all His miracles, but in His infinite love and mercy He left His greatest blessing as the best to be recorded for our hope and consolation. "Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed; *blessed "are they that have not seen and yet have believed.*". The above is from the Gospel according to St. John, but in the Acts of the Apostles by St. Luke, Ch. IV. 16*v*. we have a very similar narrative that the witnesses of miracles did not or would not believe, so that the complaint made by your correspondent is by no means new or singular; St. Peter also says in Ch. I. 8*v*. &c. of his first epistle "Whom *having not seen*, ye love; in whom, *though now ye see him not, yet believing*, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; *receiving the* end *of your faith*, even the salvation of your souls." And so St. Paul deals with the jailer at Phillipi, Acts. XIV. 31*v*. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." It is the gift of God as our Lord and His apostles taught, John IV. 10-VI. 32-33*v*. Romans VI. 23*v*. and Ephesians II. 8*v*. The mere witnessing of a miracle could not, therefore give us this faith, and it is vain to expect it, but then our merciful Lord did not leave us comfortless, but has told us that "He is the way and the truth and the life." It is therefore only by a conformity, however defective, to His example, that we can hope to be saved, and he has also declared "All that the Father *giveth* me shall come to me, *and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.*" It is then only by faith that we can be secured as old Luther long ago taught. No miracles of the Church of Rome, or any human doctrines whatsoever, can do this for us, as it is in the XLIX Psalm 7—9*v*, and all the poor Christian can say to his

brother is in the words of old Bunyan, "Be of good cheer Jesus Christ maketh thee whole." As it also is in Acts iv, 11—12*v*.

A. B.

THE WEEK.

Place aux Princes! As every body is talking chiefly about the Prince and his visit, we must do as every body else is doing; the more especially as during the week several touching and interesting incidents have occurred, concerning him. One is, that just before the *Serapis* started it was discovered that there were no pints of champagne on board. Who is responsible for this gross negligence we have not heard; but it is enough to excite universal indignation. Louis XIV. once said that he had almost had to *wait*: but imagine a Prince of Wales in this civilised 19th century having to drink a quart instead of a pint of champagne now and then! If it had been the Duke of Edinburgh instead of the Prince, the matter would scarcely have been passed by so easily. With only £ 60,000 to spend, it will be hard enough as it is, to make both ends meet without any such useless and unnecessary waste. Another incident that has pained us, is the fact that when the *Serapis* left England there was no fuss made. It was allowed to steam out just as any any other ordinary steam-ship. This may have been accidental, but the thoughts it suggests to us are gloomy. We have heard and *dis* believed much lately concerning the growing republicanism amidst the English working classes, and the possibility of H. R. Highness the Prince never coming to the throne of England. We believe that the hearts of Englishmen from the highest to the lowest, beat still with loyalty and love to the English throne, We notice also that a Prince's Hand-book for Hindostan has been published. This will be doubtless only the first of a long series of Prince's something or anything:—the Prince's collar, the Prince's socks, the Prince's handkerchief, the Prince's coat, the Prince's barouche or the Princes dog-cart, the Prince's beard, the Prince's smile, the Prince's crown, the Prince's bow—we may certainly expect to be deluged thus for a long time to come. The fact that the Queen ought to come forward and give the Prince £100,000 to add to Parliament's noble grant, has also been lately discovered by the English *Examiner* which says that if Disraeli had had the courage to ask for £200,000 it would have been cheerfully agreed to by the working classes, even while for conscience sake they object to any grant at all. We trust they will remain in the same generous mood, when by and by an additional grant may be asked for, as probably it may be. This, and the statement that the *Times* intends to telegraph a daily letter from India during this celebrated visit, about exhausts all the novel and momentous thoughts of the week about the Prince.

From the accounts that come from Bombay about the decorations for the Prince's visit, we are struck with the contrast that exists in that place amongst those responsible. All seems to be hurry, and doubtfulness, and changeableness. Now this order is given only to be recalled: now that arrangement is settled only to be disarranged. In Calcutta, how different is it! No press, no difficulty, no hesitation exists. Calmly and secretly for the most part the work progresses, much as if the Municipality has enlisted some of the *Arabian Nights'* genii in it. We have no doubt whatever, however it may be in Bombay, that the result in Calcutta will be stupendous, perhaps "prodigious!" as Donimie Sampson used to say. The city of Bombay itself is at present full of native princes of all sorts and houses and carriages have been let at enormous rents We have even heard Rs. 30,000 in one instance mentioned as the rent for a house not so large as some of Calcutta's palaces. We wonder if Calcutta will receive so many visitors? If not, why should not all the Princes now in Bombay run over to Calcutta after the Prince's departure and so see all our gaities as well? Many of them, may never have such an opportunity of seeing Calcutta at its best again and we feel sure that there are many philanthropically disposed inhabitants who would gladly give up their houses for a few days, for a consideration.

One of the daily papers has said that the fever known as the *Burdwan*, has been raging in Hooghly and its neighbourhood and is even now approaching close to Calcutta. That something ought to be done to mitigate or remove this evil all agree, but there seems to be some difficulty amongst those whose duty it is to do something, to find out what is the cause of this fever. If it be taken into consideration, that from Calcutta upwards the whole country is little more than a swamp, that the drainage is defective along the whole line, that vegetation of the rankest kind is allowed to accumulate and not all about these suffering villages, that staquant pools large and small are innumerable all over the country, that the line of Railway, has throughout been allowed to accumulate miles and miles of stagnant water on each side of it, we cannot but imagine that after some years, or say in another century, as no responsible government can act with juvenile haste, in another century this scourge will have disappeared.

The news from the Madras side is of no great importance; but the dispute between Dr. Meurin the Pope's Bishop of the Malabar Coast and Bishop Mellus, the nominee and advocate of the Patriarch of Babylons has called for much remark. That Dr. Caldwell the New S. P. G. Bishop of the South of India, has arrived: that the Planters' Association in the Wynaad promises to do good work for the planters; that Mr. Atkins has repeated his statements about the condition of the Madras 'poor whites' and defies disproof; that Sir F. P. Haines declares he has not had any official information about being the new Commander-in-Chief, that an irreverent writer in the *Madras Mail* proposes that every where the Prince is expected, trophies formed of red tape, memos, and dockets be erected in vindication of our official activity, and all that some others have done or said, are, they not written in the books of the Chronicles of Indian life Presidensial or Mofussilite?

At Simla the will case of Colonel Colyear has been decided. It will be remembered that, that hale old resident of Simla died somewhat suddenly after returning from a tour in the plains. It was suspected that he was poisoned. As the codicil appointing Major Goad as executor could not be shewn to have been signed in the presence of the attesting witnesses, it was adjudged invalid. We should think that Major Goad must be on the whole relieved by the decision. The vital topic of the right place of the Bombay Admiral-in-Chief in the table of precedence has been decided to the discomfiture of the Admiral, who naturally thought he should rank next to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, forgetting that the dance about being a Member of Council put him out in his calculation. We do trust that those at work on the New Table are conscientiously carrying out their task. A little careleseness, laxness, or thoughtlessness, we beg them to consider, may render many an indefatigable and noble member of society misserable for life.

The various amusements of Calcutta are now in full swing. With an Opera at the Corinthian, and two theatres and a promise from the Orchestral Society of a series of cold season concerts, a Calcutta man must be hard to please, if he cannot contrive to make his evenings pass pleasantly. As so many have already criticised all these performances favorably, we need not here add our unusual praise.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday 5th November.

During the past week a decided revival has taken place in the Export trade, and in Jute, Tea, and Linseed, very considerable operations have been effected. From 15,000 to 20,000 tons of freight are now under engagement for the first named article alone, and about 24,000 boxes of Tea were disposed of at the sales of Monday and Tuesday last. In import trade there is a good current demand going on, and being supplied at about current quotations, which are more remunerative to the merchant than they have been for years back; and there is every prospect of a continued large consumption of cotton goods for some months ahead.

The position of money remains easy, and the Bank of Bengal's business has sustained a further diminution to the extent of about twenty-three lakhs:—the cash balances, however, are not stronger than they were, but on the contrary have been trenched upon to the extent of nine lakhs, Government having taken out thirty-two lakhs during the week. There is no change in the official terms for money, the Bank minimum remaining at 5 per cent, but in the bazaar lower rates are current. The course of trade will probably keep rates steady now for a time.

It has transpired that Government has been fortunate enough to find a purchaser for its shares in the Bank of Bombay, in the eminent Hebrew firm of Sassoon, at the high premium of Rs. 155 per share of Rs. 500. We have not heard of any negotiations on foot for disposal of the shares in the Bank of Bengal, but the amount here is so large that it is very unlikely any single purchaser could be found. This Bombay transaction however strengthens the force of the suggestion that an invitation for tenders would be the best means of obtaining the best possible price for the shares, and that it should be done quickly, to remove

the incubus from the market before the general value of the stock has had time further to deteriorate.

The course of Sterling exchange this week has been a little peculiar, and instead of the greatly enlarged shipping operations having strengthened rates, an easier tone has from time to time made itself felt, becoming more decided towards the close of the mail. The demand for remitance, moreover, has not been excessive, and the price of Council Bills on Wednesday, 1-9¾, though lower than last time, was not lower than was generally expected here. The cheaper appearance of the London Market seems to be the only cause, among all the causes at present affecting exchange, calculated to produce flatness. The remittances for this mail, in Bank Bills, are of good amount, but still nothing extraordinary, and the greater part have been settled at 1-10¼, six months sight:—one Bank, however, gave 1-10-5/16 for a short time, and sold pretty freely:—for shorter dates, three months sight has been sold at 1-10, and demand bills at 1-9¾:—Telegraphic has been steady at 1-9-11/16, but comparatively little has been taken in this shape, doubtless also in expectation of cheaper discount at home.

The supply of credits has been limited, and their rate has been 1-10-5/16 with exceptionally a little even at a farthing. Document Bills have strangely become weaker, as they became more abundant, and after being stiff at 1-10⅛ are now scarcely stronger than 1-10-7/16, for payment, whilst discountable paper is quoted 1-10⅜ to 1-10-7/16. The closing quotations for this mail are :—

Bank Bills	1-10-3/16 to ¼	6 months sight.
Credit Bills	1-10-5/16	
Document Bills	1-10-7/16	

There has been rather a strong enquiry for Government paper, and an extensive business has taken place at hardening rates, with an upward tendency. Four per cent. paper has progressed from 102, 102-1, 102-2, 102, 102-1, 102, 102-1, 102-2, 102-1, 102-2, to 102-1, at which there were large sales yesterday. In the four and a half per cent. stock there has been an unusually large amount of dealing, but it still remains the cheapest stock in the market taking the difference of interest into account; the business in it has been 102-14, 102-15, 103, 102-15, and finally again 103.

The five and a half stock is difficult to place, but holders are firm at 108, and a little business has been done at that price. The latest quotations are :—

4 per cents.	102-1 to 102-2.
4½ per cents.	102-15 to 103.
5½ per cents.	107-14 to 108.

There is very little of a cheering nature to report as regards the share market, and business is almost at a stand still. Bank of Bengal shares are steadier since yesterday, no doubt owing to sale of the Bombay Bank shares above referred to, and there are again buyers at 1310. National Banks are decidedly firmer, and there has been some good buying at stiffening rates. Spinning Mill Stocks have been rather quieter again, although it is known that the going concerns cannot overtake all the orders they are receiving. Tea shares are as flat and neglected as ever, but appear to be well held there being no urgent sellers. The following will show the leading sales of the week in the order effected :—

Bank of Bengal, 1290, 5, 1295.
National Bank, 108, 9, 109.
Barnagore Jute Mills, 97½,98.
Seebpore Jute Mills, 74, 72.
Fort Gloster Jute Mills, 84.
Howrah Jute Mills, 74, 5, 74.
Bowhreah Jute Mills, 94,92.
Singell Tea, 100, 1, 100.
Central Cachar Tea, 134.
Dehing Tea, 50.

The English mail of 15th October has arrived in Bombay, and will consequently be delivered here on Monday morning.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

IT is probable that the ferry steamer from Sahibgunge to Caragola will soon not be able to land passengers at a less distance than six miles from the latter place. As it is, passengers have, owing to the river having changed its channel, to be landed some four miles below the Caragola dâk bungalow.

OWING to the rains having come to an end earlier than usual this year, tea manufacture has almost ceased on the hill gardens in the Darjeeling district. However, as nearly every estate in the district has made more than the amount of tea estimated at the beginning of the season, planters have no reason to complain of the early close of manufacture; on the contrary, they will now be enabled to get the tea which remains at the factories packed and despatched to market earlier than usual, and not be obliged, as is often the case, to hurry over their pruning.

THE Construction of the new Hastings Bridge has commenced in earnest, and the contractors are pushing on the work rapidly with a view of completing the structure by Christmas. The length of the girders is 174 feet each, and the span, clear between the masonry blocks, 163 feet. The total weight of iron in the bridge is about 300 tons. The roadways for passengers will be protected by ornamental railings, and altogether the bridge will be quite a credit to Messrs. Marillier and Edwards, who obtained the contract for, we believe, Rs. 1,40,000.

WE read in the *Behar Herald* that a special meeting was held at Bankipore on the 20th instant with a view to devising measures for giving a suitable reception to the Prince of Wales. Amongst those present were Maharajah Moheshur Buksh Singh, Maharajah Sir Joymungal Singh, K. C. S. I., Maharajah Kishen Protap Sahee, Rajah Radha Persah Sing, Rajah Prohlad Sen Singh, Rajah Hurobullub Narain Singh, Rajah Sheonundun Singh, Maharajah Coomar Hurrendro Kishore Singh, and many other distinguished native residents of Behar. Mr. C. F. Metcalfe, the Commissioner, who presided, said that as the Prince would remain in Bankipore only a few hours, during which time he would be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor, no lavish outlay was necessary on the reception itself. He would leave it to those assembled to say whether any steps should be taken to commemorate His Royal Highnes's visit by the establishment of a public institution of a permanent character. Some of the gentlemen present then proposed the erection of a building in connection with the Patna College, and others were more in favour of a College of Art and Industry. The question was ultimately left for future decision, but a sum of Rs. 1,40,666 towards the erection of a suitable *memento* was subscribed on the spot. This must be pronounced a very handsome contribution, considering how the purses of many of the Behar landholders were drained during the late season of scarcity.

NORTHERN INDIA.

LUCKNOW is preparing to assail the Prince with a ball, a talookdar's fête, and a levee. The dates are not yet fixed.

THE trial of Captain Liot of the Royal Artillery for forgery will take place at the present Criminal Sessions at Allahabad, which commenced on Thursday.

A CASE of considerable interest and importance to travellers will shortly be tried in the Punjab Courts, arising out of the following circumstances :—

THE contractor's engine now runs to the top of the Ghaut between Ajmere and Nusseerabad, so that there is only seven miles more of rails to be laid down, and the whole of the Rajpootana Railway (at least as at present sanctioned) will be a *fait accompli*.

WE regret to hear that a young Subaltern of Artillery, belonging to a Battery stationed in the Punjab, who recently took French leave to England, has been arrested at Aden and is being brought back to India for trial.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has evinced his approval of the Medical Mission there by presenting Dr. Maxwell with a handsome shawl and other articles of Cashmere manufacture. He also provided a *dhoolie* and bearers for the Doctor, who is proceeding home in bad health.

ACCORDING to statistics, 10·4 per cent. of the Punjab jail population has been punished within a year for breaches of prison discipline. This proportion, as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, is rather small. Out of 3·1715 punishments, however, 2·272 were corporal, and his Honor thinks this is too much.

THE approaching Camp of Exercise at Delhi seems likely to develop more extended uses than such camps have hitherto done. We are told that novel and interesting trials are to be made in artillery and rifle practice. In furtherance of the latter, all the Native Infantry Regiments not yet so provided are to be equipped with Sniders.

MR. W. H. CAREY, of Simla, a grandson of Dr. William Carey, of Serampore, has two sons about to come to India as missionaries. Among fourteen students who lately received the Degree of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh they stood second and third in the order of merit. Dr. William Carey has been appointed to Delhi by the Baptist Missionary Society, and Dr. Ernest, who remains a few months more at home, will be soon appointed to another station.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Jeypore :—"We have just had a visit from Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, who, on the evening of the 27th delivered an interesting lecture 'on Ancient and Modern Civilisation in India.' Colonel Beynon, Political Agent, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of European and native gentlemen. The lecture was one of great interest; and we trust the good counsels tendered by the lecturer to his fellow-countrymen will bear fruit. Mr. Silbiger, gas contractor, who has received a contract from the Jeypore Government for the introduction of gas into the city, has commenced vigorous operations. He confidently expects to have part of the city lighted up by the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales in February. The Jeypore Chief seems to spare no expense in making his capital in all respects a model town."

The Hon'ble Rr C. Drummond, 72nd Highlanders, met with a severe accident while travelling from Campbellpore to Rawal Pindi on the 6th of September last. He took a seat in the Mail Cart at Lawrencepore and travelled in safety till within two stages of Pindi, when a pair of vicious horses were harnessed to the cart. These horses commenced kicking and backing to such a degree that Mr. Drummond and a Mr. Collis, who was also on the cart, had to jump off to save themselves from the risk of being precipitated over the *khud*. Suddenly the horses started off at full speed, and these two gentlemen ran after the cart, and catching hold of the hand-rails began to pull themselves up, placing their feet on the foot-board. Mr. Collis got up all right, but while Mr. Drummond

suspended in mid-air with the horses going at full gallop, the iron was rail of the cart broke off in his hand, and he was thrown violently into the road, breaking his leg in two places and dislocating his ankle. Mr. Drummond is, about to institute a suit against the postal authorities of the Punjab to recover damages for the severe injuries he has received. The case will raise some interesting questions as to the degree of liability attaching to Government for injuries received by a passenger in a Mail Cart through the viciousness of the horses, and the defective nature of the iron rail attached to the cart in question.

BOMBAY.

A VERNACULAR paper states that His Excellency the Viceroy has invited Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy, Bart., and his two sons, to Calcutta, to be present at the Durbar which is to be held there.

CHOLERA is raging furiously throughout the Belgaum Collectorate. A correspondent says that "shoals of natives are dying daily, and the epidemic is on the increase."

MR. C. GRONDONA, the Italian Consul, who was so severely injured by being thrown from his horse, is now in a fair way of recovery and will shortly leave for Genoa.

THE lowest figure for the use of a one-horse vehicle at Bombay during the Prince of Wales' stay is Rs. 60 per day. An Australian loafer is to tool the Gaekwar of Baroda's four-in-hand for a fortnight and receive Rs. 1,000 for the job.

THE memorial of the Bombay Mill-owners, praying that the duty imposed by the recent tariff upon raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, may be remitted, is to be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

THE deputation to Bombay on behalf of the Nizam will consist of Mr. Saunders, C.B., (Resident); Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Vusherut Dowlah, Bahadoor, Minister of Justice, son-in-law of the late Nizam, Vicar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, and Rajah Narindra Prasad.

THE Missing Steamer *Coromandel*.—The Commander of H. M. S. *Rifleman* writes as follows to the Political Agent, Muscat:—"I beg to inform you that I have returned from Koria Mooria Islands, having searched them, also the coast of Kooria Mooria Bay, Gulf and Island of Massirah, and the adjacent coasts, but have not been able to get any information about the missing steamer *Coromandel*. The Captain of an Arab *batilla* informed me that a steamer had sunk off Ras Haffoon, but he could not say when, having received his information from the Somalis, who said the crews had been taken care of by their people."

AT the annual general meeting of the Gujerat Vernacular Society held the other day, it was resolved that an intimation be made to Mr. Dulputram Dayabhai, the well-known Gujerat poet, to the effect that in consideration of the eminently valueable services rendered by him to the Society and to Gujerathi literature, the Society are pleased to grant him for life a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem, from the time he is incapacitated from serving them and resigns his situation, with a reversion of Rs. 8 to his wives after his death to be equally divided between them, on the understanding that the share of either of them on death is to lapse to the Society, and that the Society reserve the question of commemorating his services after his death, when a larger portion of the pension will lapse to the Society, for future consideration.

BOMBAY is fast getting ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales, who is expected to land on or about the 8th instant. The decorations and entertainments will be splendid, and the town is already full of visitors of rank. About thirty native Princes and Chiefs have arrived, including the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nawab of Jownaghur, the Maharajah of Edur, the Rajah of Kolhapore, the Rao of Kutch, the Thakore of Bhownuggur, the Maharana of Meywar, and many Chiefs and Sirdars from the Southern Mahratta country and the Deccan. As most of them are accompanied by a crowd of retainers, the temporary increase of population is considerable, and house accommodation and conveyances are at a high premium. The Rajahs and Chiefs appear to relish the change from the semi-barbarism of their own territories to the comparative civilisation of Bombay, and everybody, we are told, is in a good humour. Both the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey are expected to arrive next week in time to meet the Prince on landing,

MADRAS.

THE Rajah of Calastry has been asked by the Government to come to Madras to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for raising a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, 250 strong, from amongst the planters of Southern India.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—We learn that Rs. 42,000 have been sanctioned for works connected with the Bangalore Central College.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a requisition of the Madras Government for specimens of ploughs of Swedish manufacture.

MR. A. C. CAVENDISH, Inspector of Branches, has been appointed to act as Deputy Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Bank of Madras during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Holmes.

THE CORTELLIAR BRIDGE.—The tender of Mr. Maylor of Calicut for the construction of an Iron Bridge across the Cortelliar river has been accepted by Government.

THE Maharajah of Travancore has to pay no less a sum than Rs. 7,000 to secure a house in the Luz as a residence for himself and staff during the week of his stay in Madras when he comes down to meet H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE South Indian Railway Company are very busy trying to complete the southern extension in order that the Prince may open it. A beautiful saloon carriage is being constructed in the Railway Workshops for the Prince, the cost of which will be Rs. 25,000.

THE arrangements for fitting up six of the rooms in the Government House, Madras, for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, are being rapidly proceeded with. We learn that the cost of fitting up these rooms will be upwards of twenty thousand rupees.

HAVING returned from Cottayam to Madras to greet the Prince of Wales, the Bishop will remain at the capital a week, and then proceed afresh to Travancore, and leaving Trevandrum on the last day of the year, will go into Tinnevelly and spend five weeks visiting the mission fields.

COFFEE ESTATES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The United Planters' Association in Southern India represents 423 coffee and tea estates, with an area of 150,000 acres, upon which at least £2,533,000 have been laid out. About 43,000 labourers are said to be employed on these estates. There are about 360 European planters in the country.

PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION.—The Rajah of Vencatagherry, C. S. I., has very liberally subscribed three thousand rupees towards the expenses of the reception of H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales. The rajah is well known for his liberality, and in this case is, next to the Madras Government, the largest subscriber to the fund.

GRAZING LANDS.—Respecting the assessment of grazing lands in the Tinnevelly district, Mr. Puckle has arrived at the conclusion that the entire area of these private grazing grounds should be registered in the lowest taram and granted on putta, without restriction of any kind. The lands being borne in the puttas will soon cease to be distinguished as allotments for any specified purpose.

IN reply to the complaint in the Madras papers, that Mr. Robinson, their acting Governor, has been idling away his time at Ooty in an atmosphere of pure *Badminton*, a correspondent of the *Madras Times* affirms that this gentleman "is probably the hardest worker "in India; that he rises when the majority of mankind have about "half-finished their night; and toils on after most people have "quited their offices."

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL WALKER, Officiating Inspector of Forests, in a letter to the *Madras Mail*, states that he has not yet definitely accepted the offer of an appointment in New Zealand; his services have at his own request, made to the Secretary of State through the Madras Government, been placed at the disposal of the New Zealand Government. He will, it is said, on Colonel Beddome's return, take leave, and proceed to that Colony, with the intention of returning eventually to Madras.

THE Collector of Malabar some time ago represented to Government that salt could be obtained on the Western Coast. The Board of Revenue directed Dr. Rutton to proceed on a tour thither with a view to test the salt produced there. It is stated that salt is manufactured to a considerable extent in Travancore and Cochin by the Rajah's Government. The method adopted in manufacture is different from that obtaining in Madras; salt water is let into the pans or reservoirs by means of pipes instead of by the working of pecottahs, thereby doing away with a good deal of manual labour.

THE death of Mr. T. H. Going, the late Deputy Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, has given rise to a good deal of discussion as to who will be selected by the Board of Directors in England to be his successor. It was announced that on the retirement of Mr. Beresford Anderson, the present Chief Engineer, in December next, the late Mr. Going would be appointed to fill the post. Rumour has it that Mr. Robinson, one of the Engineers of the Railway, now on furlough in Europe, will be selected by the Board to fill the vacancy after the departure of Mr. Anderson.

ACCORDING to a report published we find that in the official year 1874-75, the total number of persons vaccinated in the Coimbatore Local Fund circle was 23,499 against 22,695 in the previous year, and 29,465 in the year before. The work of the department somewhat declined owing to a reduction in the establishment, but the Board, at the suggestions of Drs. King and Shortt, will do all they can to improve the working of the department so as to increase the total number of operations. Private vaccination will be encouraged by the payment of Rs. 10 per 100 successful operations. Dr. King is of opinion that each vaccinator ought to operate on 1,000 cases during the year.

MR. JAMES W. Arbuthnot, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., has reported to the Collector of the Vizagapatam district, that his firm have made an experiment in Palcondah of the cultivation of the Bengal jute plant raised from the best Dacca seed. "There appears he says, "to be a fair prospect of our gradually introducing the Bengal Jute plant into Palcondah with the same success as has attended indigo cultivation, and with the view of improving the preparation of the plant (in which the ryots are very careless, using muddy stagnant water) we propose, if practicable, to utilize the reservoirs connected with our indigo factories and used hitherto solely for supplying the factories with clearer water than can be drawn at once from the rivers or tanks."

CEYLON.

A SHORT time ago, it was resolved by some of the inhabitants of Columbo to present Sir Comarasmy, Kt., with an address and a gold plate in honor of his being knighted by Her Majesty the Queen. It was resolved at the time to give the newly-created knight a grand entertainment on his return to Columbo from England, but Sir Comarasamy declined the honor, and asked that the address should be privately presented to him. This was accordingly done. The address presented was signed by about forty thousand of the inhabitants of the island; the gold plate is said to be a splendid piece of workmanship.—

ONE of the Ceylon papers publishes the following as being an exact copy of a document which is said to be framed and glazed and adorning the chunam wall of the Assistant Agent's House in Trincomalee:—

LICENSE TO CAPTURE ELEPHANTS,

No. 1000.

License is hereby given by virtue of the Ordinance No. 13 of, 1869, to His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and

his trappers and followers, to capture one elephant in the Division of Trincomalee, within one week, in the Eastern Province, from this date, and no longer, on the following conditions, any breach of which will involve the cancelling of license and confiscation of any elephants, caught thereon, besides all penalties prescribed by the Ordinance :—

1st.—The license is of no avail beyond the time specified, and no elephant under three cubits may be captured.

2nd.—The elephant intended to be caught may not be shot or otherwise destroyed.

3rd.—Before an elephant is captured, this license must be produced to the Vanniya of the Division, and his endorsement as to such production obtained.

4th,—Within six days of the capture of an elephant on this license, notice must be given to the Vanniya of the division, describing the height, sex, and marks on the animal, and the Vanniya will record these particulars on the license.

5th.—If the elephant captured on this license die, the license is of no further effect ; and if any person other than those authorised are engaged in the capture the elephant will be forfeited.

6th.—The elephant is to be brought to this *Cutcharee* to be registered, and certified as caught upon a license within one week *after* expiration of license.

Government Agent.

Trincomalee Cutcharee, Dec. 11, 1874.

BURMAH.

MR. B. A. Davidson, late Superintendent of Police in Rangoon who was wounded in an encounter with the Pegu dacoits, and who in consequence had to have his arm amputated, is now quite convalescent, and has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police Tavoy.

STRINGENT orders have been issued for the completion of the Rangoon and Prome Railway in the ensuing year, and trains will probably be running between Rangoon and Thongzai at the 60th mile by June next. The carriages are to hold ten people, who will get in from the back as in an omnibus, instead of at the sides as is the case on English Railways. This we suppose is necessitated from the narrow guage which has been adopted.

ASIA.

SIR CHARLES SHADWELL K. C. B., late Commander-in-Chief in China, has been informed that the action taken by the commanding officers of the ships employed at Bangkok, at the time that a civil war was anticipated, owing to the dispute between the two kings, has met with approval at the Foreign Office ; and despatches to that effect have been forwarded to the present Commander-in-Chief for the information of the officers named.

THE expedition, composed of the Editor of the *Turkestan Gazette* and two other Russians, which set out in the beginning of last May to explore the Khanate of Hissar to the north of the Upper Oxus, returned to Shehr-i-setz in June last, after traversing the greater part of this very imperfectly-known region. A valuable map, comprising the survey made by two of the travellers as well as fourteen astronomical observations taken by Herr Schwartz, will shortly be published. The most interesting of the results are the identification of the " Iron Gates," which have acquired such historical interest from having been passed by Timoor at the head of his army when on his way to Hindoostan, as well as from the description given of them by the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen-Tsang, in the seventh century ; the discovery of the Surchan as an important tributary of the Oxus ; and the identification of the remarkable bridge called Pulisangin which spans the Surkhab at a place where the stream is confined between rocks only thirty yards apart at the bottom, but which at the top overhang the stream so as to make the actual length of the bridge only ten yards. Professor P. Lerch, known for his writings on Central Asian geography, has communicated an interesting paper on this expedition to No. 8 of the *Russische Revue*, in which he remarks that during his stay in Bokhara he discovered a work, the existence of which has been hitherto unknown to European geographers, being a history of Mohammad Rahim Khan of Transoxiana, and containing much valuable ethnological and geographical information on Hissar. In various points it confirms the researches of the Russian travellers. Our knowledge of the natural zone intervening between the Russian and British possessions in Asia is now rapidly increasing. Any one inspecting the last edition of Colonel Walker's excellent map of Central Asia connot fail to be struck with the great increase of information shown thereon acquired partly through the agency of the Kashgar Mission, but in an important measure through the aid of the native explorers who, by their careful training under Colonels Walker and Montgomerie as well as by their personal energy, have been enabled to penetrate into countries closed to British officers, and thoroughly and scientifically to map out large tracts in these inaccessible regions. The Hissar Expedition will help to fill up one of the few remaining as well as most conspicuous blanks in the map.

MILITARY.

DR. BEATSON, Officiating Surgeon-General, is likely to be confirmed in his appointment in succession to Sir J. C. Brown, K. C. B., whose tenure of office expires on or about the 20th instant.

THE promotion of Major-General Sir Edward Russell, K. C. S. I., will interfere in no way with his command in India. Sir Edward will complete his five year's service at the head of a Bombay Division, and will return to England early in 1876.

IN consequence of difficulties of transit caused by the interruption of communications and other reasons, the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, ordered to be held in the autumn of 1875, shall be held at Mean Meer towards the end of January 1876.

CAPTAIN FORD of the the 4-23rd exchanges with Captain Hezlet of the G-4th Royal Artillery ; Captain Ellaby of the 1-23rd with Captain Glass of the 5-21st ; Captain Keith of the A-24th with Captain Montgomery of the G-11th ; Lieutenant Gillespie, of the A-C with Lieutenant Taylor of the A-E.; and Lieutenant Lyster of the 7-23rd with Lieutenant Rogers of the 7-21st Royal Artillery.

GENERAL.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* states that Ameer Shere Ali intends to establish an Afghan legation in Constantinople. Although his ministers are opposed to the project, the Ameer is said to have determined to carry it into execution.

A GERMAN newspaper gives some statistics shewing the progress of the cotton industry in Germany. Taking the consumption of raw material by the returns of imports and exports, and subtracting the latter from the former, we obtain the following results:— "Between the years 1836 and 1840, the consumption was 18,597,100 lbs., between 1856 and 1860, it was 96,935, 800 lbs., and between 1871 and 1875, it was 244,441,500 lbs., thus shewing that the consumption is more than thirteen times greater than it was some forty years ago.

THE North-West Africa expedition is expected to leave England for the Coast of Africa early in November. General Sir Arthur Cotton has promised to accompany the party. The object of this preliminary expedition is to make a survey of the Coast of Africa opposite the Canary Islands, in order to find a suitable position for a harbour and commercial and missionary station. Moreover, to enter into commercial arrangements with the native tribes, to inquire into their present means of commerce and the resources of the country through which it is proposed to pass, to examine as far as practicable the sand bar across the mouth of the river Belta, which it is supposed keeps back the water of the Atlantic Ocean from flowing into the dry bed of the ancient inland sea, and to obtain levels and other necessary information. Mr. Mackenzie, the Director of the expedition, expects to get the friendly support of the principal chiefs of the tribes of the North-West Coast.

AN ingenious Swedish wood-carver has hit on a way of applying the game of chess to political and religious controversy. This artist, whose name is Oestergren, and who is a native of the obscure town of Westeras, in Sweden, is making ready for the forthcoming Philadelphia Exhibition a set of chessmen intended to typify the struggle of opinion now going on in Germany. On the one side the Emperor is the king, the Empress Augusta the Queen, Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Public Instruction, Herr Falk, the bishops, the knights are uhlans, and the pawns recruits of the landwehr. Their adversaries are the Pope, of course as king, while an abbess figures as queen ; the bishops are cardinals ; monks mounted on asses represent the knights, and the pawns are monks on foot. This is not the first happy hit of the artist. Last winter in the Upsala Exhibition he exhibited a chess game, in which the pieces represented the chief actors in the Franco-Prussian war.

FEW dream that the wine vintage at France is about as valuable as her grain harvest ; but so it is. The seven million hectares of arable land she possesses at 100 hecktolitres each of grain at 20 francs gives a gross amount of two milliards of francs to the farmers ; on the other hand the 22 millions of hecktares of vineyards yielding in a fair year 70 millions of hecktolitres of wine at 70 francs gives also an amount of two milliards of francs to the wine growers. But it is further to be kept in view, that while the grain by its manufacture into bread and retail sale adds 50 per cent. to its value, the product of the vintage, taking the distillation of brandy, and the retail profits on wine from the cellars of the dealers, adds little if any less than 100 per cent., bringing its annual total to four milliards. The actual exports of wine from France have now reached the sum of 250 millions of francs per annum, but in a good wine year, it is estimated that the home consumption is twenty or twenty-five times as much as the whole export. It appears clear then, that it was the grape that paid the war indemnity, and it is to the grape France owes her present prosperity.

AMERICA is producing not merely a plentiful crop of "girl graduates," but heroines of another kind that never fail to command admiration. The New York papers contain an account of Ida Lewis, a young lady who is the Grace Darling of America. Ida is a child of the keeper of Lime Rock Light-house, Rhode Island. She first attracted public notice nine years ago by saving a soldier, who by venturing out in a light skiff on a blustering day, would certainly have been drowned had not the girl risked her own life in the surge to save the man. The year following, she saved the lives of two men in a terrible gale : the girl came to the rescue when the craft was nigh perishing, and carried both men safely ashore. Her most heroic effort was in 1869. Two young soldiers sailing from Newport to Fort Adams in a boat guided by a boy, were caught in a squall that upset the craft. The boy was drowned. The soldiers clung to the wreck, and Ida having seen the accident from the light-house, though unwell at the time, launched the life-boat, and without hat or shoes sallied forth to rescue them : and succeeded. She has now added another rose to her chaplet by the rescue of one of the three men capsized from a boat, the other two being saved by another boat which put out from the shore. Feminine heroism like this deserves to be noticed widely.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES Richmond Cotton, Alderman of Lime-street Ward, and M.P. for the City of London, who has just been chosen Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, is the eldest son of Mr. William Cotton, of Stratford-by-Bow, Middlesex, and of Caroline, his wife ; he was born in the year 1822, and was educated for the legal profession. He afterwards, however, resolved to follow com-

mercial pursuits, and he is now a partner in the firm of Messrs. Culverwell, Brooks, and Co., Russia Merchants, of St. Mary Axe. In 1866 he was chosen an Alderman without going through the usual probationary stage of a member of the Common Council; and served as one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1868-69. In 1870 he was elected a member of the first London School Board (when he acted as preliminary Chairman) and was re-chosen in 1873. On this occasion he was returned at the head of the poll, as was also the case in the following year when he stood in the Conservative interest for the representation of the City of London. He is a member of several important City Companies, including the Turners, the Haberdashers, and the Saddlers; as also one of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and President of the City of London Rifle Corps. He was also one of the most active Administrators of the Lancashire Relief Fund, of which he acted as Chairman and Treasurer. Mr. Alderman Cotton married, in 1846, Miss Caroline Richmond Pottinger, daughter of Mr. Charles Pottinger of Sunderland, by whom he has a numerous family.

LETTERS from the British stations on the West Coast of Africa state that great efforts are being made at Accra to complete the arrangements for the removal of the seat of Government from Cape Coast Castle to that more salubrious spot, and it is expected that the change will be made at the end of the year. The step is looked forward to with great pleasure by the officials, who hope to invigorate their health with purer air and enjoy the exercise of horse riding, for beasts of burden do not live more than a few weeks at Cape Coast. Situated about two miles from the town of Africa is the old castle of Christiansborg, partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1862. This is being converted into quarters for the Governor, and other buildings are in course of erection for the officers. Between the castle and the town other buildings of a like character are in progress, one of them being a court-house with a frontage of 80 feet. The Akropong mountains, 40 miles distant from Accra, were first selected as the site for a Government sanitarium, but have now been abandoned for the mountains of Abudi, which have the advantage of being 15 miles nearer the town; and although the height (1,500 feet above sea level) is less than that of the former, they are more exposed to the sea breeze. It is expected that the hills will be connected by telegraph with the town, supplemented hereafter by a single line of rail or tramway. The sanitarium will have a frontage of 70 feet. When the seat of Government is removed from Cape Coast Castle, the troops will probably be withdrawn, as no provision has been made for them at Accra, and a small force only will be required. The conduct of the natives is good, and the strength of the garrison at Accra is only 105 men, consisting of a few men of the West India Regiment, some Hussars, Houssas, and Fantee policemen. The advantages of the new station in point of health over the other stations on the coast have long been known, and upwards of forty missionaries engaged in various parts of Africa have their residences and families at Accra.

THE Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* has published several articles lately on Burmese affairs, in some of which our policy in Burmah is rather severely criticised, and a keen desire and power for stirring up strife is attributed to us. In one of the most recent numbers, after referring to the refusal of the King to allow a British force to pass through his territory, and to the report that the King had declared himself a vassal of the Emperor of China, it goes on to say that England in her dealings with Burmah is carrying out her "customary policy," and is attempting to extort from the King submission to her demands by harassing him with "internal embarrassments and external complications." In proof of this the writer states that by the last mail news was received that a conspiracy had been set on foot by Prince Mekhara for seizing the person of the King and for raising the standard of revolt, and that but for the accident of the King's having got wind of the scheme it would probably have been carried into effect. "That English intrigues were at play in this there can be little doubt," he adds—a remark which also instantly occurred to him when he heard that Siamese troops had exiled a number of Burmese settlers, and had burned down 240 of their houses; more especially as these acts were immediately preceded by a meeting of an English Commissioner from Burmah and an officer on the Staff of the English Consul-General in Siam, at Cheng-mai, where they were both most hospitably received by the Siamese authorities: while as a finishing stroke to the poor king, Mr. Wade has done his best to deprive him of support from China by presenting an urgent ultimatum on the subject of the murder of Mr. Margary to the Peking Foreign Office. According to another article, however, we learn that neither has the King been always dealing quite openly with us, and that some of the principal members of the late embassy which he accredited to England were men who should have been quite disqualified, from the meanness of their rank, from appearing in the guise of envoys. One was recently recognized at work as a subordinate overseer in the Royal dockyards, and the chief ambassador was lately sent to Calcutta as a spy on a foreign employé who had been commissioned to buy paints and so forth for the King's workshops.

LITERARY.

THE authorship of the *Unseen Universe* is now confidently ascribed to Messrs. Thomson and Tait, the former of whom fills an academic chair at Glasgow, and is president elect for the next meeting of the British Association: the latter holds a professorship at Edinburgh. Both gentlemen matriculated at Cambridge, and were collaborateurs in the production of a very able and difficult treatise on physics. There is now also little doubt, we learn, that the remarkable book *Supernatural and Revealed Religion*, which has reached its seventh edition, is the work of Philip Pusey, nephew of Dr. Pusey, who is said to have been not a little shocked by the views enunciated by his clever relative.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 29th October.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a Princess this morning.

The *Morning Post* states that the army retirement scheme provides that no retirement shall take place until after seven years' service, and that officers then retiring shall receive a lump sum according to a certain scale.

London, 30th October.

THE *Official Gazette* of Saint Petersburgh expresses a want of confidence in the Turkish promises of reform, and declares that the Powers must take steps to strengthen the confidence and put an end to the sad condition of the Christians in Turkey. The Turks have massacred some families of insurgents who surrendered themselves. The Turkish subjects have violated Servian territory and committed depredations.

London 1st November.

The *Times* deprecates the intervention of foreign powers with Turkey.

Baggally appointed Judge of the new Supreme Court.

The French iron-clad *Magenta* caught fire off Toulon and exploded.

London 1st November.

THE Homeward Mails *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta 8th and Bombay 11th October, were delivered to-day. The price of wheat has declined 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter.

London, 3rd November.

THE King and Queen of Denmark arrived yesterday.

London, 3rd November.

GENERAL CAMPBELL YORKE has been gazetted Colonel of the 85th Foot.

Obituary.—Colonel Colville, 12th Foot.

London, 3rd November.

THE Heavy Mails, which left Calcutta on 1st October, arrived at Southampton yesterday. The sum of £3,70,000 was paid into the Bank to-day.

Berlin, 28th October.

THE Emperor's speech at the opening of the German Parliament was very pacific. He alluded to the frendship between Italy and Germany.

Paris, 29th October.

M. GAMBETTA has issued a moderate manifesto.

Copenhagen, 3rd November.

THE Crown Prince of Denmark had a fall from his horse and dislocated his right foot. He is now confined to his bed.

New York, 28th October.

A FIRE in Virginia city has rendered 10,000 persons homeless.

New York, 2nd November.

PRESIDENT GRANT sent has a note to Madrid urging the settlement of the Cuban question and recommending Cuban independence. America and Spain are both strengthening their fleets.

Washington, 3rd November.

AT the November elections the Republicans have been victorious in the six States, including New York and Pennsylvania.

Cario, 30th October.

THE Egyptian troops have entered Abyssinia. The King's troops, however, retreated without offering resistance.

Penang, 4th November.

THE *Pluto* arrived last night, bringing news of the murder of the Honble J. Woodford Birch, Resident at Perak, in Malaccan territory. Troops will be despatched to the scene of the outrage at once.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Will be Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to Economic, Agricutural & Statistical, Enquiries.

THE first number will issue early in November, and subsequent numbers on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. LEWIS, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

JAS. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR,

Agent for Engineering Stores & Materials,

UNDERTAKES AT A MODERATE CHARGE THE SUPERVISION OF

New Works & Repairs during progress.

HOUSE Proprietors executing renovations or improvements by giving out in petty contracts, or employing their own workmen, may obtain sound professional assistance, and provide an intelligent check against unnecessary, or exorbitant outlay, whereby *their* interests will be ensured.

PROFESSIONAL DUTIES and SCALE OF CHARGES may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 20, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

Preliminary Advertisement.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the construction of the works on the proposed line of railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the River Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles or thereabouts, will be invited shortly.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Director of State Railways.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY,

BESIDES having in view the development of British commerce with the countries beyond our frontier in India, are desirous of establishing in the Punjab a warehouse upon the same principle as exists in London or any other large commercial city in Great Britain. Goods of every kind will be kept stocked in their warehouse at Peshawur for the purpose of enabling the English merchants of the Punjab (or any other part of India,) to select goods wholesale on the same principle as they now receive from England. The Company's produce coming direct from the Manufacturer must naturally offer advantages superior to what merchants so far inland are at present in the habit of receiving in dealing with Agents in England. The most favourable terms will be granted by the Company to merchants with whom they have business connections. The Company trust, by confining their business to wholesale transactions, that the European merchants of the Punjab (or any part of India) will appreciate their endeavours to open up a system of trade intercourse, which must eventually prove of immense benefit to the Company themselves, the retail merchants and the public generally.

The Company may not have the exact description of produce in stock, required by all the European firms with whom they hope to do business; they are however prepared to bring from England, without any delay, such goods as may be wanted provided the firm requiring the same will please to inform them of their probable yearly demands.

The Central Asian Trading Company offer the same inducement to the native traders of the Punjab, *i. e.* to supply them with every thing they require in their daily business transactions. Every attention will be paid by the Company to the suggestions of native merchants in their dealings with the Company, so as gradually to introduce a system of trade intercourse which must prove profitable to all. The Company are prepared to receive barter in exchange for the produce of their warehouses, provided such produce is saleable either in the markets of India or Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas Russell, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, will feel happy at all times to grant information to any one desirous of doing business with the Company; all letters should be addressed to Mr. T. Russell, Manager, Central Asian Trading Company, at Peshawur from 1st November to 30th March, and from 1st April to 31st October at Murree.

PROSPECTUS.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED,"

CAPITAL £1,20,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE:

IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10, OR RS. 100 EACH.

Managing Director, Pro. Tem.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

Manager.

T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected:—

Bankers in the Punjab.

THE PUNJAB BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in London.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Calcutta.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Agent in England.

GEORGE HOLME, Esq., PRESIDENT, DERBY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. FITZE and Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir, and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good-will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholder of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to make in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager, C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September 1875.

To

THE MANAGER_____BANK LIMITED

SIR

I enclose Rs._____being on account of my first call of Rs. 10 per share on _____shares in the Central Asian Trading Company Limited, and I undertake to accept that number of shares, or any small number, that may be allotted to me.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5¾p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S., late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
September 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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For 12 months	25 0	24 0
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Will be published on the 1st December.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"
Calcutta.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,—Stony Stratford.

(BUCKS).

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"April 23rd, 1874.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered very much from Acidity and a tendency to Congestion of the Liver, a friend strongly advised me to try your Health-giving Saline. I am happy to say that I have derived great benefit from taking it. I shall always consider it a valuable household remedy, and will lose no opportunity of recommending the Saline to my friends and others, as a remedy in similar cases.—Yours truly, ED. LEATHES."

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From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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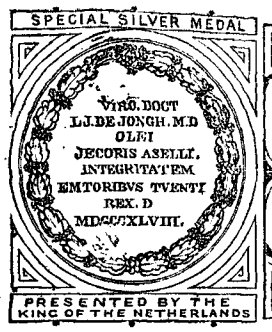
Agents at Bombay.

The London Asiatic and American Company, Limited.



DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2122.] Calcutta : Saturday, 13th November, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton November 15th, 22nd and 29th December 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th those of the 22nd November, 6th and 20th December *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, November 16th and 30th.

„ Australia, December 11th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

November 18, *Poonah* Capt. W. C. Augore 3,118 Tons, 550 H. P.

December 3rd *Hydaspes* Capt. D. Rennoldson 2,984 tons 450 H. P.

The *Poonah* will leave Garden Reach at 10-30 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 16th November.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, Strand, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 23rd November.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal about the 10th December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Agents,

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Piano for Sale at Agra.

[*The property of an officer leaving the Station.*]

A NEARLY New Grand Square Piano by Harold & Co., (sympathetic.)

Price Rs. 550.

The Piano is at Agra : Apply to

R. B. DUNCAN, ESQ.

Rajpootana State Railway, Agra.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Utopia	2,731.673			1st Dec.
India	2,290.500			15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486	6th Nov.	15th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females.

THE OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it has no equal.

Sold by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London, and by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during November and December 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 15th, and 29th November, 13th and 27th December.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 22nd November, 6th and 20th December.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 22nd November, 6th and 20th December.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 15th and 29th November, 13th and 27th December,

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PARCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 29th November and 27th December.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 1st and 29th December.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 18th, and 25th November, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th December.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 24th November, 8th and 22nd December.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 15th, 22nd and 29th November, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th December.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 19th and 26th November, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st December.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 13th, 20th and 27th November, 4th, 11th, 8th and 25th December.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 3rd December.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 18th November, and 16th December.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 16th November, and 14th December, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 27th November, and 25th December.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 30th November, and 28th December, touching at KURRACHEE on 12th December and 9th January 1876.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.

POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of *50 per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, *10, Harrington Street.* Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows :—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta ..	..	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras ..	..	PARRY & CO.
Bombay ..	..	REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo ..	..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore ..	..	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despacth by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	..	..	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 " "	..	..	..	..	..	4	"
3 " "	..	..	..	..	..	3	"

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3	per cent.	per annum.	
6 " "	..	4	"	"	
12 " "	..	5	"	"	

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,
Manager.

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3	months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	"	"	"	"	6	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	12	"	"
5½	"	"	"	"	18	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	2	years'	"

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

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FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

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STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

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Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

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Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

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The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

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Kasipur (Cossipore.)

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Near Calcutta.

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The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

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Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

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		Per bot.		Per doz.	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2	8	24	0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2	8	24	0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2	8	24	0
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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
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MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions,

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Worcestershire Sauce,

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WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

Colt's New Five-Shot Breech-Loading.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

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Colt's Small Seven-Shot Revolvers,

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Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

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ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

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Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5½p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S., late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¼p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,—Stony Stratford.

(BUCKS).

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1. In the Junior Department little boys from 8 to 12 are grounded in the essentials of general knowledge.
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Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of one hundred additional students.

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Advance Rate.				*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
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DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

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The Tea Trade.
Tea Cultivation in Bengal.
Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.
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Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

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3, *Chowringhee,* CALCUTTA.

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			Per dozen.
Château Lafitte Claret,	in 1 dozen cases,	Qts.	Rs. 25
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Amontillado Sherry,	in 2 dozen cases,	Qts.	Rs. 31
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Ditto ditto,	ditto,	24 Pints,	.. „	50	
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Stil Zeltinger Mozelle	ditto,	12 Quarts	.. „	26	„

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions. | **Life Reserve Fund £2,682,513: 7: 6.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	8	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	Rs.	25	6	0	The City of Glasgow	Rs.	31	8	0
The old rates do, .. do, ...	..	30	12	0	The Church of England	..	30	0	0
The Standard	..	31	8	0	The Royal	..	30	0	0
The Universal	..	29	0	0	The Alliance	..	31	10	0
The Commercial	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	31	9	0
The London and Lancashire	..	33	8	8					

INDIAN BRANCH.—CENTRAL OFFICE, 1, HASTINGS' STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors.

F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
Captain H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Officer—DR. EWART. | **Agents—CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS.**

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2122.] Calcutta: Saturday, November 13, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

AS an impression seem to be wide spread that Mr Rodway's *Royal Tourist* and *Entre-Acte* are in some way connected with the *Friend of India*, it is desirable perhaps to explain that such is not the case, but that they are the sole enterprise of Mr. Rodway himself. Whatever credit therefore may belong to either, belongs exclusively to Mr. Rodway; the proprietors of the *Friend of India* being in no way interested therein, Mr. Rodway resigned his appointment as Assistant Editor of the *Friend of India* in September last, and simply rents the ground premises of No. 3 Chowringhee as his publishing office.

WELCOME.

THE Prince of Wales has now begun to realize "his long-cherished dream," and is, while we write, a sojourner in the capital of Western India. All our readers will join us in bidding him a cordial welcome. Let loyalty bestir itself, and swell the royal salutes that reverberate over all India, with a many-voiced, heartfelt, salutation. Every loyal British subject, and every true friend of India, must look with intense interest on the visit of the Heir-Apparent of the Empire to its noblest dependency. And the Prince of Wales may well feel a movement of exultation within him, when the real vastness of India opens up before his eyes, and he reflects that this mighty dominion is a dependency, and but one of the great dependencies, of his native England. It is true that it was not won without a stain. It is true that we are here in the invidious position of conquerors. It is true that our rule must in many ways be galling to native feelings, and obnoxious to native discontent; yet the wisest and best informed of the children of the land will frankly admit that the British sovereignty in India has been in the main beneficent, and that at no period in the authentic history of the country has India fronted the world and futurity with such a peaceful and hopeful aspect as at the present day. The Prince may with justice and satisfaction say, as he traverses the countries united under the name of India and under the dominion of the British crown, "The Empire is peace." And when we consider how manifold and heterogeneous are the elements that we are here welding together into one vast nationality, and how splendid are the possibilities that we are striving, not unhopefully, to develope into realities, it will not seem extravagant to say that the Prince stands on the step of the most splendid throne the world has ever seen, and he may be pardoned if he feels now that he gazes on "the brightest jewel in the British Crown," that his visit to India is the proudest moment in his life, and indeed in the history of the Prince of England.

The Empire is peace. It was not necessary that the Prince should come holding out the olive branch. He has come to join the hands of British subjects of every nationality in a more cordial grasp of friendship than heretofore. We already have peace, and we look to this Royal visit to establish goodwill more completely than has yet been done. He is eminently qualified, we believe, to conciliate the kindly feelings of the leading natives of India, to overcome prejudices and jealousies, and to win "golden opinions from all sorts of people," not only for himself, but for the sovereignty which he as a matter of fact, though not officially, represents. In welcoming him to India, we are hailing, we trust, the establishment of a closer bond of unity and brotherhood, and more cordial relations of friendship, between the natives of India and their Aryan kinsmen from the West.

We welcome him: and all India welcomes him: because it is beyond a doubt that his tour will make this country better known to the English people generally, and its importance more correctly estimated by them, than any event that has hitherto occurred during the connection between the two countries. When the name of India was last a word of intense interest in every British household, it was a name of terror and ill-omen. How different will be the eagerness with which the inhabitants of Britain will now look for intelligence from this Eastern wonderland! And the facilities for communication that have made the visit possible, make possible the speedy transmission of such a flood of light upon all Indian subjects that we may confidently hope that this country will never again be so little known to the English nation, or so vaguely and inaccurately represented to the imagination of the English people, as it has hitherto been. Better knowledge of each other, and more friendly relations between the two races, may safely be calculated upon: and on these we may justly found a hope of future solid advantages both to England and India.

From the day on which the island of Bombay passed into the possession of the English crown, to the day when the Prince of Wales stepped on shore from the *Serapis*, how marvellous has been the progress of British influence in India, and though there are still sunken rocks that necessitate the wariest guidance of the ship of State, how splendid is the consummation that has been reached! It may justly be said, that such a tour as that on which the Prince of Wales has now set out, and on which we wish him in the name of our readers health, safety, and hearty enjoyment, would not have been possible if the British administration in India had not been, in spite of many failings that may be frankly admitted, beneficent in its objects, and brilliant in its results.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE are glad to learn that officers of the Indian Army will be allowed to retire in 1876 on the same terms as were sanctioned during the present year.

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MR. KNIGHT'S new paper, the *Indian Agriculturist*, will start from the 1st of January next, instead of the 1st of December, as previously announced, thus commencing with the new year and avoiding a broken period. It has already, we hear, secured a large number of subscribers. The first number of the promised *Statistical Reporter* has just been issued by the Bengal Secretariat. It occupies only a small part of the field which the *Agriculturist* is intended to cover.

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THE murder of the Hon'ble Mr. Birch, the resident at Perak on the Malacca Coast, is confirmed, and troops have been despatched from Penang to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. As to the motives of the murderers the advices are silent, but they appear to have been political. The Straits Government had decided on placing the administration of Perak in the hands of Commissioners of its own, assisted by a Council of the Malay Chiefs, and though this plan is said to have been agreed to by the Chiefs themselves, it is clear that a strong party in the State must have been opposed to it. *All the Rajahs*, we are now told, are suspected of complicity in the murder, and two men in particular. Passer Lal and Sultan Ismail—are collecting strong forces to fight the troops that have been sent from Penang. It is not improbable, therefore, that reinforcements will have to be despatched from Calcutta, while the gun boat *Philomel* is to leave from Bombay directly.

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ACCORDING to the telegraphic advices of the last two days, the Northern Powers have decided on their course of action towards Turkey. Russia has been the mouth-piece of the coalition, and has "acquainted the Western Powers with the steps contemplated, "which point to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Aus- "train troops." If these Powers could but agree upon the disposition to be made of the "sick man's" goods, they would not be long in finishing him. Bosnia is the extreme frontier province of the Turkish empire, on the North west, and has been termed the Switzerland of Eastern Europe, a Switzerland, however, the mountains of which do not reach the region of perpetual snows. Herzegovina is simply a district of the province, or eyalet, which is governed like all the other provinces of Turkey by a Pasha. The position of the province makes it the the high-way between Austria and Turkey, though there are almost no roads in the country. Being the frontier province, it is studded with fortifications, and its occupation will open the heart of the Turkish Empire to the Austrian advance. Bosnia has been a fief of the Ottoman Empire about 350 years, having been finally annexed thereto by Solyman the magnificent, when Germany was agitated to its centre by the voice of Luther; German troops sacking Rome; the Barbarossa brothers scourging the Italian seas; and the Popes playing off the Turk alternately against the French monarch and the Spanish Charles. Herzegovina is the ancient dukedom of St. Saba under the Venetians, and was for two centuries the great battle field between the, Christian and the Turk. It was not finally recognized as Turkish territory until nearly the close of the 17th century (1697), when by the treaty of Carlowitz it was confirmed to the Porte. It has thus been less than 200 years under the undisputed rule of Turkey, and it would be impossible to feel any regret at its coming once more under Christian protection, but for the political situation it involves. Physically and ethnologically, Bosnia and Herzegovina are but one province.

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LORD NORTHBROOK has done a graceful act in calling upon the Venerable Dr. Wilson at Bombay. The fine old man came to India in 1828, and has been nearly forty years in the country. We suppose it is generally known that Andrew Wilson, the author of the *Taeping Rebellion*, and now of the *Abode of Snow*, is a son of Dr. Wilson's by his first wife, whose biography is on most missionary bookshelves in the country. The old Doctor is quite a Bombay institution, and probably no man that ever came to the country gathered to himself so thoroughly the sympathies and confidence of all classes. To the Princes of India his name is a household word, and large numbers of them are his personal friends. During the mutiny, he was the confidant and adviser of Lord Elphinstone, and it is after all men of his noble stamp who are the guarantee of the stability of our rule in India. We suppose he must have visited Calcutta at some time or other—probably when the venerable Dr. Duff was here—but whether that is so or not, he will be personally known to many in our community. He still possesses or did possess until a month or two ago, singular vigour for a man of his years, and we are most glad to see that the Viceroy has paid him this mark of respect in his decline. The late Bishop Cotton shewed a very touching deference to the fine old man, when he knelt down with him in the Scotish Mission House at Bombay, and begged him against his own wish to conduct in extempore prayer the service of the family. How strange it is that it should ever be otherwise! Few men probably of his time have ever excelled Dr. Wilson in the solemnity, range, and power of these efforts. His set sermons are not, we think, so successful, being too long and too learned for mixed audiences; but his prelections on the Old Testament Scriptures are pecularly interesting at all times. We trust he may be spared many years yet to the Missionary Churches.

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THE Army correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: It is now officially settled that Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines is to succeed Lord Napier of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief in India. More than a year ago I led you to anticipate this appointment as a moral certainty, and I do not think, looking all round, that a better selection could have been made. General Haines, although not, I believe, over 55 years of age, has great Indian experience; as Military Secretary to Lord Gough he acquired at a very early period of his career a close knowledge of the routine duties of the office, while, by the completion of his five years at Madras, he will have had good practice in the art of commanding. Having filled more than one appointment in the staff at home, he will also bring a varied experience to bear upon the discharge of his new duties, and thus will not be open to the exception sometimes taken to his predecesor, the present Commander-in-Chief, on the ground of the exclusively Indian character of his antecedents. I believe that Sir Frederick Haines's only real competitor for this the highest open prize in the Army was Sir Augustus Spencer, lately commanding the Bombay Army; but his age, nearly 70, settled the question, notwithstanding strong social influences.

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THE Judicial Commissioner of Mysore has given dire offence to the Mysore bar. In a letter to the Commissioner of the Nagar division ordering the different Courts to discourage law agents and touts, whom he calls "those off-scourings of the bar," Mr. Prinsep writes:—"As far as my experience goes, justice is better done without the intervention of any pleader or *mokhtear*, and by personally ascertaining from the parties themselves the matter in dispute." The pleaders not unnaturally protest against this sweeping verdict, but Mr. Prinsep is largely right. We cannot however dispense with the class. We shall never have an efficient administration of justice in the country, until the Judges are assisted by a native bar of high character, and it is upon raising its character that we must concentrate our efforts. Impatiently to sweep it away because of its present venality and weakness, would be to stereotype the evils and imperfections that we are anxious to remove. We should like to see more control over the bar exercised by the Bench both in and out of the Presidency towns.

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THE latest news from Burmah does not show that the escort question has been so completely disposed of by the late negotiations as the organs of Government here would have us believe. It has been advanced a stage, but that is all. Permission to send an escort has been obtained, but no understanding has been arrived at on that important point—its strength—and the Burmese version of the King's letter makes his consent entirely depend upon the number of men composing it. The Government of India, careful of the lives of its officers, and *with Mr. Margary's fate fresh* in its memory, might not think a regiment of infantry too large a force to send with the next expedition. The King, on the other hand, may profess to consider a detachment of 50 men or so quite strong enough to protect the party from all attacks. The matter is thus not so much settled as temporarily laid on the shelf. In all likelihood it will have to be dealt with again almost *de novo* when the time comes for the expedition to start, which of course will not be until after the Prince of Wales has left India. It is quite possible, however, that the satisfactory settlement of our difficulties with China, which now seems more probable than it did, may make the Burmese monarch easily amenable to reason and diplomacy next year, and in that case the delay is not to be particularly regretted.

THE *Courrier de Saigon* of the 20th ult., contains the text of a commercial treaty between France and the Kingdom of Annam, concluded at Saigon on the 31st August 1874, and ratified at Hué, the capital of Annam, on the 26th August last. The negotiators were, for France, Vice-Admiral Krantz, Governor and Commander-in Chief in Cochin China, and for Anaam, the *K-vi-ba*, Nguyen-Van Toung, Minister of Justice, and Nguyen-Tang-Doan, styled *thi lang*, of the Annam Home Office. The treaty is rather a lengthy one, consisting of twenty-nine articles with an explanatory rider attached, and may be said to consist mainly of minute regulations for the conduct of trade under the nominally joint supervision of Annamite and French officials, but so worded as to keep the real power substantially in the hands of the French.

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SOME of our readers may probably remember that at a meeting of the Oriental Congress last year in London, a paper was read by Dr. Forbes Watson on the establishment, in connection with the India Museum and Library, of an Indian Institute for lectures, enquiry, and teaching. The paper treated of the importance of Indian studies, and their advancement by means of an Institute. It dwelt on the relations of England to India, how they varied and affected so many different interests, and in what manner the establishment of an Indian Institute would tend to promote the advancement of home knowledge on Indian affairs, and lead to the dissemination of that knowledge, thus not only meeting a want much felt of late years, but subserving, in many respects, the interests of both countries, while it showed that the political connection between them would alone be a good and sufficient reason for the foundation of such an Institute in London. An Institution which has for its object the promotion of Oriental studies, literary and artistic, which form so important a branch of the present intellectual movement in Europe, and which is calculated to exercise an influence on the progress of higher education amongst the natives of India and on the training of the candidates for the civil service of India, is deserving of the warmest support of the enlightened and wealthy community of both countries interested. The evidence afforded by this and kindred institutions in connection with the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, of the growing desire to promote Indian studies in England, will be hailed by every true friend of India. Professor Monier Williams was among the passengers to India by the last mail; and he comes out to promote amongst the scholars of this country the establishment of an Indian Institute at Oxford somewhat on the model of Dr. Forbes Watson's proposed Institute in London, the plans for the establishment of which are in an advanced state. Professor Williams' scheme is, we are glad to see, one of the results of the reading of Dr. Forbes Watson's paper at the meeting of the congress last year, and Cambridge too is moving in the same direction. "With an Indian Institute in "London, having at its disposal the immense resources of the "Indian Library and Museum, and acting in connection with such "an important body as the Asiatic Society, with the two great "English Universities vying with each other in advancing Indian "scholarships, and with the kindred institutions which we hope "to see established in other places, ample means would be afforded "for not only the advancement of Indian studies, but also for the "dissemination over the country of a knowledge of India and of "her affairs."

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THE Rev. A. H. Sayce contributes an interesting article to *Nature* on the Astronomy of the Babylonians. He asserts that an ancient people, the Accadians, who had come from the mountains of Elam, about 4000 B. C. and who spoke an agglutinative language, were the sources of all the scientific culture of Chaldea, and not the Semitic Babylonians themselves. The oldest Chaldean astronomical records are the "Observations of Bel" in 70 books compiled about B. C. 1700, most of the tablets of which were found under the soil at Kouyunjik. These records were carefully kept in all the larger towns: in later times a fortnightly report was also sent to the king. To the Accadians, we owe the signs of the Zodiac the days of the week, and the division of the year into twelve months. Cycles of 12 years were in use, during which the same kind of weather was expected to recur, thus agreeing pretty closely with the recently noted time for the recurrence of sun spots. The day, they divided into 12 periods, each of which was subdivided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds, The days of the week were named after the sun, moon, and five planets, and the 7th, 14th, 19th, 21st, and 28th of the month were called "days of rest," on which certain work was prohibited. The number of eclipses of the moon recorded is very large: hence the observations must have begun at an early date. Long before the time of Sargon of Agané, for whom the 'observations of 'Bel' were compiled, it had been noted that lunar eclipses occur after a cycle of 223 lunations. The record generally begins with the words, "according to the calculation" or it may be, "contrary to calculation the moon was eclipsed." Mr. Sayce gives a translation in full of a table of lunar longitudes, now in the British Museum. Observations are made as to the varying colour of the sun, especially at the beginning of the year, when on the 1st of Nisan the sun was "bright yellow;" in another place it is "discoloured," or rather "spotted." The Accadians only knew of five planets besides the earth. The large number of fixed stars known to them, and the observations on the phases of Venus and Mars, necessitated the employment of some kind of telescope, and Mr. Layard's discovery of a crystal magnifying lens at Nineveh indicates that such an instrument was used.

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THE consequences of unwise interference with the Press are so disastrous, that there is a great, and very natural unwillingness on the part of Anglo-Saxon communities to meddle with its excesses, even when taking the shape of downright immorality, while there are those who are disposed to go to the opposite extreme. Comte selected a hundred volumes of science, philosophy, poetry, history, and general knowledge, which he deemed a sufficient library for the world, and proposed a general bon-fire of all the rest. Even of poetry—to which he showed the most indulgence—all but the very best was to undergo this fate. This is the intolerance of infallibility. In fact no more personified infallibility ever lived than Comte.

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IT seems pretty certain that M. Buffet will cease to lead the French Cabinet as soon as the Assembly meets, as the penalty of his folly in snubbing M. Say by refusing his recent speech a place, according to usage, in the *Journal Official*. Say resented the slight and a Cabinet council supported him, when the speech appeared in the journal in its integrity, but with a prefatory letter to soothe M. Buffet, which in fact, however, only clinched the speech, as the latter, instead of being a simple ministerial discourse, became the programme of the Cabinet. Were the Assembly in Session this new blunder of M. Buffet would have sent him into private life; as it is, he has, we suppose, a few weeks longer of official existence. As usual, the Republic reaps the advantages of the attacks directed against it. M. Buffet labours under the common defect of all French public men, that of believing, when in power, that they are indispensable. In March last the cry was so general for his heading the Ministry that he ought perhaps to be excused. His threat of resignation produced not the slightest regret: but was received with as much indifference as a letter from the Comte de Chambord, or a cabinet council at Chiselhurst.

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ST. MICHAEL is the patron of Rome, along with Saints Peter and Philippe de Neri. The castle of St. Angelo is called so in honor of St. Michael, because in the year 600, when the plague raged, Pope Gregory the great saw the Saint standing on the Adrian Mole putting his sword into its sheath, as a signal of the Divine wrath being appeased. The anniversary of St. Michael is also the *fete* of the Comte de Chambord; and his followers the Legitimists observe it as do the Bonapartists their 15th of August. On the 29th September, the Comte de Chambord, fifty-five years ago, was born. It was then that Victor Hugo sang the praises of that "child of miracle," and finally received from the grandfather, Charles X. a pension of francs 2,000, for his poetical loyalty.

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A PROPOSITION has been made to put the Catholic Military Chaplains on a par as to pay with the English and Presbyterian Junior Chaplains: that is, to give them an income yearly of £600, which is equal we suppose to about £250 in England. This has been refused, but an additional grant of Rupees fifty per month has been sanctioned.

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IN the fêtes now reigning in all the chateaux of France, a new pastime has been introduced—that of private steeple-chases, or rather hurdle-races, for ladies, a portion of the park being set aside for the purpose. The exercise, it is said, cures all nervousness, and developes presence of mind. All this, in the eyes of Baby Blakes, would be mere child's play.

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THE inauguration of Chateaubriand's Statue passed off better than was expected. Although the honoured author must be

included, and deservedly so, among the glories of France, yet he managed to attack his friends and his opponents with talented impartiality in his *Memoires d'Outre tombe*, which will maintain his laurels the longest time fresh. He was born in the rock town of Saint-Malo in 1831. He solicited a portion of the rock overhanging the sea for his sepulchre. It was granted, and in a tomb ornamented with a massive granite cross sleeps the poet, who loved the sea and nature so well, but cared little for society or for politics, His statue is beside his tomb, and the room where he was born, now belonging to an Hotel, overlooks both. It was in its kitchen his mother was confined, on the 4th September 1768; and Chateaubriand has been dead many years. Oddly enough, he has been honoured both by Republicans and Royalists, and it is difficult to say which he detested most, though he lived and died a professed Royalist, while believing the age of monarchy was past for France. He was decided in his hates, and he hated the Second Empire cordially. After early years of suffering and wandering, having shared the misfortunes of his party during the Revolution, it was at London his misery grew less, and that he produced the *Historical Essays* in which Republicanism finds so much to admire. He was the best of *professing* Catholics, and charmed by the attractive manner in which he wrote about its dogmas and its mysteries. You find pleasure in reading his *Genius of Christianity*. He thanks the Invisible for giving him "imagination to feel, what his reason cannot comprehend" of the Divinity. Medals commemorative of the beautiful bronze statue—the latter a master piece of Millet's, were distributed, but the Breton peasantry would not accept them until assured they were "blessed." The orations were poor, and the best was cut short by the bursting of a water hose in the midst of the spectators.

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WE are glad to announce the publication of "The Prince's guide-book, a Hand book of Hindoostan," compiled by Mr. G. R. Aberigh Mackay, of the Delhi College. The work is a complete guide to Bombay, giving a popular and authentic account of its fortunes, its buildings, institutions, views, and varied population, and furnishes a bird's eye view of the natural, historical, and political characteristics of our Indian Empire, while the brief and popular account of the physical aspect of the country and other kindred subjects, together with more particular instructions and statistics for the special behoof of travellers, will be found interesting to the Indian public generally, and Indian tourists particularly.

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IT is one of the signs of the times that the great question of Denominational *versus* secular education is coming to the front in America as elsewhere. The Roman Catholic priests of the United States are, and have long been, intensely dissatisfied with the common-school system. They complain that it takes the education of the children of their own communion out of their hands; exposes them, at the most impressionable age, to powerful non-Catholic influences,—and has a strong tendency to make them grow up Protestants or freethinkers. They have recently put forward a demand for the establishment of separate schools for Catholic pupils, to be supported, like the others, out of the State revenues, but in which "the tone, the influence, and the incidental teaching," shall be wholly Catholic. There is not the slightest chance that such a claim will ultimately be conceded. The American people thoroughly understand the value of their educational system—perhaps the best of their institutions—and are profoundly attached to it. But party spirit in the States runs high just now. Both Republicans and Democrats are straining every nerve to secure a majority for the next Presidential election, and the latter count a good deal upon the Catholic vote. Of late years it has generally been given in their favour—organisation makes it tell heavily—for the priests are amongst the most skilful of "wire pullers," and in a close contest it is quite possible, or rather, highly probable, that Cardinal M'Closkey and his colleagues would have it in their power to turn the scale either way. The fear of offending useful allies who might easily be converted into dangerous enemies has made the Democratic leaders temporise. They have not formally surrendered the principle of secular education, nor is it, apparently, quite certain that they deliberately intend doing so; but neither have they met the Catholic claims with a flat denial. Their silence and hesitation have emboldened the priests to make an attempt in Ohio, where the Roman Catholic element is strong, and gives the Democrats a majority, to obtain such a division of the educational funds of the State as would suit their purpose. The Bill was thrown out by the State legislature, but it came so near being passed that the alarm has been taken all over the Union, and the question it has raised has suddenly become one of the most important by which political parties are defined and divided. The Republicans, with more sagacity than their opponents, have taken their stand firmly, as a party, upon the principle of non-sectarian teaching. At the Republican State Convention of New York, held at Saratoga in September, the following resolution was affirmed amidst great enthusiasm.—"The free public school is the bulwark of the American Republic. We therefore demand the unqualified maintenance of the public school system, and its support by equal taxation, We are opposed to all sectarian appropriations, and we denounce as a crime against liberty and Republican institutions any project for a sectarian division or perversion of the school fund of the State." This is explicit enough, and it has been followed up by an unusually strong and plain-spoken speech from President Grant, whose habitual reticence gives his words all the greater weight. He describes the issue as one between "patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition, and ignorance on the other," and exhorts his countrymen to "labour for security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, equal rights, and the privileges of all men, irrespective of nationality, colour, or religion; to encourage free schools; resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall go to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither State nor nation shall support any institutions save those where every child may get common school education unmixed with any atheistic, pagan, or sectarian teaching; leave the matter of religious teaching to the family altar, and keep Church and State for ever separate." The leader of the Republican party has hitherto been one of the most cautious and common-place of men in his public utterances. His use of language of such, for him, unusual fervour, is therefore a clear indication of the importance which the educational question has now assumed in America. The States have so far been singularly free from the religious animosities which have agitated or convulsed Europe. Sectarian disputes have never, with them, been the determining cause of great political conflicts. But it is evident from the tone General Grant now finds it necessary to adopt towards the Catholics, that our Transatlantic brethren are to enjoy this fortunate immunity from theological strife no longer. A new era has commenced, and one of the great parties into which the nation is divided already makes resistance to Roman pretensions a cardinal point of its policy. Whether the Democratic leaders will accept the challenge thus thrown out to them must for the present be considered doubtful. It is still possible that the strong anti-clerical feeling of a great part of the rank and file of their party may compel them to dissolve an alliance which must in the end be ruinous. In that case, the question will be dropped for the present. But it is easy to predict its reappearance as soon as party exigencies again set politicians bidding against each other for the Irish, which practically means the Catholic, vote.

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A GUNNY bag sewing machine, with a true overhead seam sewn exactly as if done by hand, has, the *Dundee Advertiser* says, been invented by a Dundee mechanic, after ten years' labour, and has been patented at home and in many foreign countries. The machine can work at the almost incredible speed of 1,000 stitches a minute, even with common jute thread double, and either plain or tarred, and it is attended by two young girls. In sack sewing, three stitches go to the inch, so that the marvellous speed of 333 inches, or nine yards and a quarter of cloth, can be sewn in a minute. This is much faster than convenient for the sewing of the bottom ends of the sacks, which require more time for the feeding in, but it also goes on very easily and steadily sewing the ends of five sacks a minute!

Coal and machinery costing less at home, the invention, if so successful as reported, will tell rather in favour of Dundee in the struggle for the command of the jute trade which is just about to commence between her and Calcutta. But the comparative gain, after all, will be trifling, and far from sufficient to turn the scale against the factories on the banks of the Hooghly, with their unlimited supply of cheap labour.

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A NATIVE correspondent, Raj Chandra Sanyal, writes to the *Pioneer* and describes himself as lately bestowing alms on three Europeans, one of whom seemed to be an Englishman. The men had been cast adrift by the East Indian Railway, had not been able to obtain other employment, and are now begging from door to door amongst the natives. Raj Chandra Sanyal's letter cannot be read without humiliation, and his remonstrance is only too just. The Railway Companies are to blame for engaging men at home and then dismissing them in India, where they are

helpless. They should at least find their discharged employés a free passage to England or the Colonies. But Government is equally to blame for allowing such things to be done. The wrong is a two-fold one; it is a wrong as much against the alms-giver as against the men who have been made beggars. Its most appropriate remedy would be a law compelling an employer, if he dismisses an European servant brought by himself from England, to see him well out of the country. We hope that such a law will some day be passed and rigorously enforced. In the meanwhile, natives like Raj Chandra Sanyal deserve our thanks for their charity to our unfortunate countrymen.

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THE currency agitation in the United States has seriously alarmed commercial circles on both sides of the Atlantic. The State of New York, by the Conventions of both its great parties, has pronounced against paper currency, but Pennsylvania and Ohio have declared for inflation. These declarations have given the question so much importance that the leading men amonst the Republicans have agreed to sink all minor differences, and to unite in combatting the heresies of the Democratic inflationists, whose victory at the coming elections would inevitably have the effect of greatly diminishing the value of all American securities.

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CAPTAIN CAMPBELL WALKER has submitted to the Madras Government a statement of the working of the fuel plantations in that Presidency. According to the report, 438 acres have been planted at a cost of Rs. 21,493, 5, and the total area under plantation is 6,019 acres compared with 6,643 acres at date of the last report. The receipts in the half year were Rs. 4,273 against Rs. 5,890 in the first half of 1874, thus raising the receipts from the commencement of operations to above a lakh of rupees. In the Cuddapah and Bellary districts the plantations appear to have thrived, but the returns show that the area under cultivation has fallen off. The apparent decrease is attributed to the defective returns previously submitted. The revised estimate shows that the total area of land planted out in the districts is 6,019 acres. Captain Walker has directed the particular attention of officers of the department to the necessity of sending in carefully prepared statistics, as by *failing to do so they increase the difficulty of compiling* correct returns. There has been a considerable increase in the area available for planting, and the past year's operations may be regarded as favourable. Much progress has been made in the Trichinopoly and North Arcot forests, in spite of the heavy rain and floods in the latter district, where nearly a lakh of casuarina plants were washed away. Captain Walker inspected many of the plantations, and found that the nurseries were well stocked with seedlings. Besides the above, there are firewood plantations in eight districts of the presidency, with a total area of 1,01,202 acres; the expenditure on these plantations is set down at Rs. 1,12,994, thus showing that 1,14,349 trees were planted on 41,586 acres of land. There are large plots of land held under reserve, some are half and others fully stocked; 136,043 trees were planted, but many of them decayed, and the total given above shows the number of trees on the plantations on the 31st December last. It appears that the returns from the forest officers are received through the collectors. This system is not approved of. The Inspector of Forests says that were the district forest officers placed in direct communication with and held responsible to him, much of the delay and inconvenience now felt would be saved. The Board of Revenue are in correspondence with the collector for opening up firewood reserves in the Madura District.

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THE interminable Eastern question seems to have advanced a stage nearer solution since our last issue. General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister at the Porte, has had an interview with the Sultan, and has pointed out that the financial dilapidation and maladministration of Turkey, as also the discontent of the population, urgently call for reform. The Sultan's reply is not yet known. We may safely assume that reforms have again been promised, but such promises have been made so often, and so badly kept, that Russia will now probably refuse to put any faith in them unless they are accompanied by a guarantee of some sort. Nor is it difficult to conjecture what that guarantee will have to be. The language lately held by Prince Gortschakoff to M. Thiers shows that Russia regards the autonomy of the Herzegovina and Montenegro as an indispensable condition of any arrangement that may be come to with Turkey, and the Sultan will now probably be told that he must consent to it. General Ignatieff's employers would hardly have allowed or instructed him to take the imitiative at Constantinople so prominently unless they had first obtained an assurance that the representatives of the other great powers, or the majority of them, would support Russian policy when matters to which the demand for reform is merely a formal prelude were discussed. We therefore expect to hear shortly that the sick man has again been called upon to submit to amputation—an operation which will do him a great deal of good, and which he ought by this time to be able to bear without flinching, as he has undergone it so often. We have noticed the latest intelligence above.

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ONE of the most unfortunate results of the abolition of the Indian navy has been the interruption caused by that measure to the systematic survey of the coast. The interruption has been felt to be all the more unreasonable because within the last twelve years the coasting trade of India has developed with unexampled rapidity, and numerous ports are now frequented by steamers which at the time the Indian Navy surveys were going on seemed to be too insignificant to require attention. The inconvenience caused by the want of accurate charts has at last become so great that government has been compelled to create a new department for the survey of the Indian seas. Its duties will be to perfect and keep up the charts of the whole coast line, from Tenasserim on the east, to a point beyond Kurrachee on the west, and of the Andamans, the Nicobars, the Mergui Archipelago, and the Laccadives. The compilation of sailing directions, and of an annual chart of wrecks, will fall within its province, and a variety of miscellaneous work connected with light-houses, buoys, and beacons, will also be attended to. The Superintendent of the department will be Commander A. D. Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, an officer who has already been employed many years in surveying, and has made it a labour of love to ascertain all that can be known about the seas, harbours, and coasts from Suez to China. With so competent a director at the head of affairs the new surveys ought to be executed both correctly and speedily.

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THE telegraphic announcement that the Admiralty will issue fresh instructions as to the reception of slaves on board our vessels of war, creates of course no surprise. The more attentively the late offensive orders are looked at, the more clearly are they seen to conflict with the ideas that have prevailed for a hundred years. This view is now taken by the leading journal; and the *Times* is insisting with much fervour, not only on the fact that a vessel of Her Majesty's on the High seas is a floating island where the slave at once becomes free; but that even in territorial waters, "when "a slave has once set his foot on a deck covered by the English "flag, we are bound to stand by our principles, leaving to the "foreign power the remedy of refusing to us the customary comity "of nations, on the ground that we have abused the concession." This is clearly the only doctrine the English people will approve.

The *Daily News*, with strict accuracy probably, maintains the legality of the admiralty's order, but the *Times*, more faithfully interpreting the feelings of Englishmen, says: "An English-man-of-"war is English territory, even in a foreign harbour, and we are "bound to claim on board all the liberties the English law concedes." The Admiralty instructions required fugitive slaves who had come under our flag to be given up to the local authorities, if the vessel returned to the territorial waters of the slave-holding country, on the "necessary proof" being given of the slave's identity. The truth is, the question has touched England in a very tender point, and in a season of political apathy it was sure to rouse the country. The "instructions," issued in July, even if now rescinded, will not save the Ministry from the odium of a blunder which for magnitude excels its every previous *fiasco*. The depth of the popular feeling is indicated in a way that shows clearly that on the subject of slavery the heart of England is thoroughly sound.

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PROFESSOR JEVONS agrees with us that the price of silver has fallen in consequence of the German currency reforms, but thinks it by no means certain that it will fall further than it has already done. The professor of course assumes that no attempt will be made to demonetize silver in the Great Eastern Empires of India, and China; and in that case he is right. That any great rise will happen in the purchasing power of gold he deems to be wholly a matter of speculation. "We cannot do more than make random "guesses on the subject, and, as a mere guess, I should say that it "is not likely to rise. Gold has since 1851 been falling in value

"and an increased demand for gold is not likely to do more than "slacken, or, at the most, arrest, the progress of depreciation."

These views point to a slow recovery of silver in value as the effects of the German currency reforms wear off, and are, we think, eminently reasonable. The *Englishman* points out that though the eastern nations were to demonetise silver, they could not do without a large quantity of the metal for small coin, "and "the amount required by them for this purpose is likely to increase "so much as alone, in time, to bring about a gradual recovery of "price." Our contemporary might have added, we think, a more potential fact, namely, the enormous annual waste of silver in the East by its conversion into personal ornaments. India alone is supposed to contain 250 millions of people, and the custom of the whole is to convert their savings into silver ornaments. Four annas per head only in such a population, means six millions sterling of silver per annum. India must stand by her silver currency, until very much stronger cause is shewn for any change than we have yet seen.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes: To destroy white ants, introduce half a tea-spoonful of arsenic into the white ants' track or into the nest if you can find it. The ants eat the poison, and then one another: so it is said! However that may be, their destruction is complete. The writer says he has tried the experiment on many occasions with success.

AN HOUR WITH "GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, VOL. I."

THE first volume of the revised edition of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council lies on the table before us. It contains all such Acts passed between the years 1834 and 1863, both inclusive, as are extended or can be extended to the whole of British India or to the Presidency towns. An index is also given of all the Acts passed during the above period of 30 years. Their total number was 819, and of these, 97 which remain in force wholly or in part are printed in the volume before us, and 8 are to be printed in the Appendix; 116 are Local Acts (among which we include Private and Personal Acts) which also remain partly or wholly in force in the various territorial divisions to which they relate; 17 are omitted as they relate to the Straits Settlements; and 581 have been wholly repealed. The great legislative change which may be described as dawning when this epoch of 30 years was coming to a close, was the commencement of the substitution of Codes for special Acts governing matters specifically and not generically. And we have no doubt that the conclusion of the following 30 years epoch will see codification at its zenith, and that we shall have a Code for every branch of law, the extent of which is capable of being simplified and arranged compactly by the admirable system of codification. And not only of general Acts, such as the Indian Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes, but of Acts locally applicable, codified for each province. During the period we are discussing, the first Code is the well known Civil Procedure Code Act VIII of 1859. This Code has however been tinkered up a good deal, and besides does not embrace the procedure of all kinds of Civil Courts. Hence it has been supplemented by other Acts, and has had a good many of its provisions repealed and altered, so that a new Code has become an absolute necessity, and a bill has been introduced providing the same. Next comes the Indian Penal Code, which has stood the wear and tear of time and tinkering legislation as only such a stupendous monument of labour, care, and forethought could have done; and last the Criminal Procedure Code, Act XXV of 1861, which has long since succumbed to repeal. Of the 97 Acts in the book before us, several relate to the extension of English laws, or the amendments in English laws, to those parts of British India where cases are governed by the provisions of English Law. We also find an Act intituled "Act XX of 1847, an Act for the encouragement of learning in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company by defining and providing for the enforcement of the law of Copyright therein." One of the provisions of this Act is that no publisher of encyclopædias, reviews, magazines or the like, may publish an article of any of his contributors separately, during a term of 28 years, without obtaining the consent of the author or of his assigns.

Literature is so ephemeral, as a rule, in India, that we do not think any publisher would count the years with impatience as they rolled slowly and slowly on towards the third year of the sixth lustrum, and the Indian Public are not so constituted as to peruse with general and widespread avidity the productions of a bygone age. Still it may console the Indian authors of the age to know that their task-masters cannot, besides sucking their brains, eat them too. The Mutiny marks an era during this period, and a few Acts passed during those troubled times are still in force, one of which stands as a stern finger post to apprise the still uncaptured rebel or his heirs, that his crime has never been, and never will be lost sight of, even though the guilty one have passed away. We allude to Act XXV of 1857, which provides that where it can be proved that any person has committed treason or any offence punishable with forfeiture of property, as well as other penalties under certain Acts, and it can also be shown that he is dead or has escaped out of our territories, or cannot after diligent search be found his property shall be adjudged forfeited to Government. Almost side by side with these acts, and others repealed long ago, which were passed to extirpate all that was ruffianly, abandoned, and fiendish at that epoch, all that tended to anarchy and lawlessness, and to the debasement and crushing out of education and religion, of peace and of industry, we find three Acts passed which materially elevated the cause of education in India, and which reflect the highest glory on Lord Canning and his Government mainly from the lesson they teach that, while the arts and resources of war had to be skilfully used and husbanded against the most fearful odds, the arts and resources of peace were not forgotten, and were not suffered to decay. We allude to Acts II, XXII, and XXVII, of 1857, whereby Universities were incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The first was passed when the first faint but ominous signs of the rebellion were overshadowing the political horizon; the last but nine days before the victorious assault on Delhi. We have no space to enter upon other important Acts of this epoch which still remain unrepealed, such as the Interest Act, the Lunacy Act, the Presidency Towns Small Cause Court Act, the Police Act, and the like, as we wish to devote a little space to the book, as a book, before us. The present volume is more useful to the student of Indian Laws in general than to the man of business or to the man whose duties compel him to administer certain laws. As, we presume, it is for the use of this latter class that this stamp of work is ordinarily published, we demur on practical grounds to this kind of publication. It involves great labour and no inconsiderable expense, and while it benefits a stray individual or two it does not lighten the labours of the mass who require legal assistance. It is too cumbersome and too long for constant or daily reference, and, as the wave of repeal steadily submerges for ever one after another of the old acts year after year, and of late years has blotted out scores of them from our Statute Book, who can safely predict that another year or two will not see the tide rise over most of the 97 Acts in the 1st. volume of this *magnum opus*, and that this book will not be cast aside, with a sigh over so much labour and expense lavished in vain? *Absit omen*, but repeal and codification are the legal watchwords of the day; and with these conditions ever present and steadily on the increase, we should prefer a cheap issue in a handy form of works containing the laws applicable to, and to be administered by, each branch of public servants, presidency by presidency, department by department, throughout India. This has been done to a certain extent, mainly by private enterprise, but a vast extent of law still remains in a state of chaotic jumble. Law usually is of such an arid nature that the private compiler shrinks from entering on its domain, but we hold it is the duty of the State to classify and arrange it under its proper heads. A task worthy of a legislative Hercules—a task of a repulsive and wearisome nature, but a task imposed by a duty owed to those who have to administer the law, and who cannot administer it properly in its present shape; and finally a task from which there should be no shrinking merely because it is distasteful.

CHILD-MARRIAGE.

IT is probable that many of the readers of the *Friend of India* see the "Journal of the National Indian 'Association" of which Her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Great Britain is President, and the celebrated Miss Carpenter, now in India, the Honorary Secretary. The last number of the Journal that has reached this country contains, among other papers relating to Indian affairs, an article by Vanian Abaji Moduk on "Female Education in India," a subject of so much importance as regards the future welfare of this Empire, that it can hardly attract too much of the attention of either Native or European writers. Mr. V. A. Moduk is, it seems, principal of some College or High School in the so-called "benighted presidency" which may account for his seeming to be in the dark as regards much of what has been done in the way of female education in the North of India. His remarks on female education and on the peculiar difficulties which beset the subject here are judicious, and his suggestions as to the way in which those difficulties may be overcome would be valuable, were they always practicable. But, as with most native writers and speakers that one meets with, or hears of, so with this gentleman. There is the evident desire to remove the burden from the shoulders of those whose duty it is to bear it, and to cast it upon others, to be, in short, highly philanthropic at the cost of others. It matters not to such men by whom the work is done so long as they themselves are not troubled with it. Government, they think, ought to do it; indeed, such people seem to think that Government ought to do everything. But if Government will not, or cannot, educate the female population, Mr. Moduk and the class of men whom he well represents would have no objection to its being done by "British and American philanthropy," even should it flow through the channel of missionary societies. Missionaries may do the work and pay for it; the Baboos would like to stand by and dictate as to the manner in which it shall be done. It is a trite but a true saying that, "God helps those who help themselves," and until we see more educated men like Vanian Abaji Modak rising superior to the prejudices of their countrymen generally, especially in their treatment of woman, determined first of all to educate their own wives, daughters, and sisters, and then uniting their efforts in doing what they can to enlighten their poorer countrywomen, they may talk and write as they please, but we must be excused if we continue to question their earnestness, or are even in doubt of their sincerity. With the exception of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who maintains the largest and most successful girls' schools in India, what native of position and wealth is there who is doing anything worth speaking of, either by personal effort or by the supply of means, towards raising the condition of woman in India? Is it not well known that some who are supposed to be among the most advanced in freedom of thought and action, and who even lay claim to the title of "reformers" of the social and and moral life of their country, do not, and will not, educate their own female relatives?

But to the point more immediately before us, *viz.*, child-marriage and its bearing on the intellectual and social condition of the people. In the lecture above referred to, Mr. Moduk says, "so long as the marriage customs of the Hindoos remain unchanged, so long as Hindoo girls are not allowed to grow fully up before their marriage, no progress in female education is possible. In most cases Hindoo girls are married about the age of eight, after which, as the girls are placed under the care of their parents-in-law, they are not allowed to read or write or do anything of the kind. This is the greatest drawback to female education among the Hindoos, one which there is no chance of removing till Hindoo society is entirely reconstructed and provided with an enlightened marriage law." These remarks, coming as they do from a native and the Principal of an educational establishment, are important, for they express the growing conviction of the most thoughtful and least prejudiced part of the native community. Men of this class in all the large cities and towns of the Empire are beginning to see that child marriage and anything worthy of the name of female education are utterly incongruous; one or the other must give way. The annually increasing number of them who have sufficient manliness to throw off the yoke of caste and visit Europe learn that, just at the age when girls in India are taken from their toys and married to be immured for life in a Zenana prison, their more fortunate sisters in England are supposed to be just acquiring the habit of learning, in order to commence the work of education which is to continue through a long and happy girlhood. Apart altogether from the matter of education, which for girls at least is simply out of the question whilst child-marriage prevails, what a terrible effect this evil custom has on the physical and social condition of the people! How soon the close, monotonous, dreary, prison-like life of the Zenana tells upon the soft, delicate, graceful forms that may often be seen among the children of the higher classes! How quickly they droop, wither, and shrink into a premature old age! The mind shut out from this beautiful world with its never-ending wonders, finding little or nothing in the dreary routine of Zenana life upon which to exercise its wondrous powers, literally stagnates. To an English lady, on first visiting a Zenana, the inmates all seem sickly; the unfurnished rooms, destitute of even what she is accustomed to regard as necessaries, not to speak of comforts, seem more like the wards of an hospital than anything else; and accustomed as she is to the light and air of heaven, it is seldom that the atmosphere of the Zenana can be long endured. We are told that the wonder excited and the pleasure imparted by such occasional visits are childish, but pleasing to behold; but the ignorance betrayed by the questions put by the wives and daughters of even rich and educated men is simply brutish and saddening to behold. There is, however, nothing in their condition but what might have been expected. When mere children, the terrible wrong is done of imposing upon them the burdens and cares of wives and mothers, duties for which nature has not yet fitted them. Is it any wonder that they so quickly fade, and become weak in body and enfeebled in mind, at an age when in England girls have scarcely done with their dolls! It is thus that nature avenges herself for the wrong that is done to her; would that it were more directly on the men who are the perpetrators of the wrong. But they do not altogether escape. The consequence of woman's degradation, in whatever nation or age it has come about, or whatever may have led to it, has been a proportionate decrease of man's power and of his happiness. The Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of to-day are no exception to the law. There are millions of houses, but scarcely a *home* in the land; millions of fathers, of mothers, and of children, but scarcely a family, at least in the home sense, as representing not the number of mere dependants, but the hearts around which the affections entwine. In India the family is a *gharáná*, and the master of it, wearied with the labors and cares of the day, returns to his *ghár*, the place where he eats and sleeps, but not to a home, for he has none. He may see and talk to his *ghár ke log*, the people of his house, but he cannot enter into the bosom of a family. You may wander through the length and breadth of the land and not find a family board in a thousand around which parents and children meet to enjoy that domestic happiness which is so common in the happy homes of England. Among rich and poor alike there is a great gulf fixed between man and wife. Brought together without any choice in the matter, at an age when conjugal affection is not known, ignorant of one another and of almost everything that might fit them for the duties and the joys of married life, need we wonder at the result? The husband gives orders to his child-wife, but rarely sits down to converse with her, and never on subjects of any importance. She is generally uninformed as to the nature of his duties or business, and he never thinks of looking to her for advice in any difficulty, or for sympathy in sorrow. He is taught to believe that "women are ever ready to corrupt men, whether wise or foolish, and therefore, whether it be a mother, a sister, or a daughter, no man should sit alone with her." (Menu's Institutes I. 213-5.) She is told that it is her privilege first to wait upon him as a servant, and then eat her morsel in a separate apartment alone and in silence. She must even "wash the feet of her lord and drink the water, for a husband

is to a wife greater than Sankara or Vishnu." (Skan la Puran IV. 35.) In a word, as a more modern writer has said, "the excellence of woman unmarried, married, or widow, throughout the country among great and small, is rated only by the scale of servile fear and capacity of endurance and toil." (S. C. Dutt's *Miscellaneous Essays*, p. 155.)

It is well known that infanticide prevails to an alarming extent in many districts of Northern India. Government has for years attempted to suppress it, but in vain. A village or district is suspected. The magistrate of the district issues an order to the police to keep an eye on it. The midwives must be registered, all births and deaths of children must be reported, and if the number of female births does not bear a certain proportion to the number of male births, a heavy fine must be imposed on the village. This is a method of suppression which may be productive of as much evil as good. To the people it must seem unjust, for it punishes the innocent as well as the guilty, and opens a wide door for bribery. It is known to lead in numberless cases to concealment of birth, which is easily effected by temporary removal to unsuspected districts or native states. Why does not Government, if earnest in the matter, strike at child-marriage, the real root of the evil? A family is supposed to be disgraced if there be in it a daughter who remains unmarried beyond a certain age, generally from six to eight. If there be more daughters than are likely to find suitable husbands, or if the parents be unable or unwilling to bear the heavy marriage expenses, the most direct way of avoiding the supposed disgrace is to despatch the surplus girls as they come. If our Government were morally strong and bent upon doing the right thing, child-marriage would be put down with a strong hand. There can be no doubt but that if a law were passed for all classes, without respect to creed or caste, making the marriage of females illegal under sixteen years of age, Government would no longer be troubled with infanticide; it would die out of itself.

Disease is another of the evil brood to which child-marriage gives birth. We have only to think of mothers at ten or eleven years of age to understand what is meant. To some it will seem incredible that at such a tender age a child should become a mother, but not to those who are admitted beyond the *purda* of zenana life. Such child-mothers are common enough in Northern India; they are said to be numerous in Bengal An American medical lady, with ample means of arriving at the truth, has declared that nine-tenths of all the female disorders that came under her treatment were the result of marriage at an improper age. And yet our Government looks on unconcernedly because it is imagined that this barbarous custom is, for those who follow it, a religion obligation! The *shastras* never speak of it as such, and intelligent Hindoos have no more to say in its defence than that it is a custom which has grown up among them, an evil custom which many of them would rejoice to see legally suppressed, if Government had but the courage to do it. Child-marriage is not more a part of religion than infanticide, the exposing of the dying on the banks of the Ganges, or dying under the wheels of Juggernath's car, and has never been regarded as a religious duty in the sense in which *suti*, or the burning of widows, was. Government seeks to prevent infanticide, it has made the exposure of the dying illegal, and has so effectually quenched the *suti* fires that the present generation scarcely knows that such a barbarous custom ever disgraced the land. Is there to be no legal protection for the helpless child? Must she be betrothed, without being consulted, to one whom probably she has never before seen, for whom she has not, and may never have, any regard? Must she (as thousands of them yearly are) be left a child-widow to be regarded as the disgrace and reproach of her family, till driven by neglect and cruelty to seek relief in a life of infamy? It has been asserted by native gentlemen, well acquainted with native society, that by far the greater number of children whose husbands die when they are but a few years old, as they cannot remarry, go astray. The English Government has done much by just legislation towards raising woman in India from her degraded position; it seems unaccountable that it should still hesitate to take what ought to have been the first step. *Suti* killed its thousands, but child-marriage kills its tens of thousands. The *suti* was generally a willing victim, but the child-bride is committed to an act the nature of which she cannot understand; the *suti's* sufferings were sharp but short, but the little child-wife is doomed in tens of thousands of cases to a life from which the *suti's* death would be a merciful deliverance. Once betrothed she may not hope to escape, for let the man to whose tender mercies she is handed over "be choleric, or dissipated, irregular, a drunkard, a gambler, a debauchee, reckless of domestic affairs, agitated like a demon; let him live in the world destitute of honor; let him be deaf or blind, his crimes and infirmities may weigh him down, but never must his wife regard him otherwise than as a god." (Padma Puran.) Well may such men as Mr. Moduk despair of female education and of even true enlightenment and all refinement of feeling among their countrymen "till Hindu Society be reconstructed and provided with an enlightened marriage law."

THE INFLUENCE OF PERSIAN AND GREEK ART ON INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

THE greater the attention paid to the various styles of ancient and modern Hindoo architecture, the more important and interesting becomes the question, how far that architecture is indigenous, and to what extent it is indebted, if at all, to the influence of other countries. It is only natural that natives of the soil, in their anxiety to sustain the honour of their race, should lay claim to originality in regard to the styles introduced into their ancient buildings; and they have found an able advocate in their distinguished countryman, Baboo Rajendra Lal Mitra. Every one acquainted with the subject will frankly acknowledge that the architecture of India has its peculiar types and forms, which are not to be seen elsewhere, and which rightly claim for it a distinctive position. There may not be great refinement of thought, or sublimity of conception, in any of the Indian orders, and yet undoubtedly they are in many respects unlike all others, and must be placed in a class by themselves. The question before us however, is one of a different character, and in fact resolves itself into this, whether the *most characteristic features* of the earliest styles found in India, are not mainly of a foreign origin.

Hitherto, no sculptured remains have been discovered in India more ancient than B. C. 250, the era of Asoka. Those of this date are scanty, yet display striking marks of similarity to sculptures at Persepolis and Susa. The chief of them are observed in the elaborate formation of the capitals of pillars. It is manifest that capitals are susceptible of many and very diverse variations. But it happens that the earliest Indian pillars are surmounted by a double capital, almost exactly like that which crowned the Persian pillar of a previous age. It has three divisions, the lowermost consisting of a bell-shaped figure, and the uppermost of lions or other animals, back to back in a recumbent posture, while between these two figures is a third resembling a reversed bowl. These are found on columns at Bharhut, Mathara, Sanchi, and other places. The curvation of the bell, its perpendicular and lanceolated lines, and its general form, admit of considerable divergence, according to the taste of the sculptor. But the type in all cases is one and the same. Nor is the similarity in these respects at all affected by the circumstances, that there are certain peculiarities of style in the Persian pillar not met with in the Indian, and *vice versâ*. For instance, the Persepolis column has a singular harp-like ornamentation between the head of the capital and the bell and bowl formations just described; while the Indian column has an ornamentation of its own, and moreover has in some cases a peculiar construction of the head of the capital itself. It is manifest therefore that the Hindoo sculptor has not slavishly followed his Persian model, but has embodied his own thoughts, though in a subordinate manner, in the subject he has undertaken to represent, sufficiently indeed for his style to be designated as Indian, in association with its Persian proto-type. Nevertheless, it is beyond all question that its fundamental, most important, and most significant architectural types have been derived from Persia. General Cunningham very properly terms this mixed style Indo-Persian, the earliest examples of which are still to be seen at Bharhut,

where he had the good fortune to discover them in 1873. Each of the four gateways of the magnificent Boodhist railing standing there, has, he remarks, "two clustered columns of four octagonal shafts, surmounted by bell capitals carrying four recumbent animals. These are humped Indian bulls, and fabulous lions with men's and griffin's heads." This he considers to have been the prevailing style in India at the period of Asoka, for it is remarkable that all the numerous pillars and pilasters of the Bharhut sculptures are decorated with the bell-shaped capital. An additional argument for the foreign origin of this style is based on the fact that all the pilasters of these gateways have Arian letters upon them, Moreover, the honey-suckle ornamentation found on some of the old Indian pillars was undoubtedly brought from Assyria, whence in all probability the Greeks also derived it. The Indo-Persian style at one time prevailed over the whole of Northern India.

The traces of Greek influence in ancient Indian architecture are chiefly confined to the Punjaub, Cashmere, and contiguous provinces. It would have been exceeding strange had they not existed. Just as the Bactrian kings changed the Indian coinage, and were the means of introducing into it elegant designs, in place of the coarse types previously prevalent, so it was only natural that, not merely in sculpture and other forms of art, but also in social usages, and in many other ways, they should powerfully affect a receptive and imitative people like the Hindoos. Indeed, it is our belief that Greek taste and refinement greatly re-modelled native society about the commencement of the Christian era, especially by the æsthetic ideas which it could not have failed to borrow from the neighbouring Greek kingdom of Bactria. We shall however confine ourselves to the subject of architecture. General Cunningham remarks that "the Corinthian order is found in all the Boodhist ruins in Gaudhama, to the west of the Indus, and in Manikyala, to the east. All the large capitals hitherto found in Peshawar and Yusufzai belong exclusively to the Corinthian order." That there can be no doubt on this subject is manifest by comparing various important elements of the pure Corinthian order of Greece with those which the Corinthian order of India displays. In each case, we find the capital is ornamented with three rows of acanthus leaves, eight being in each row ; volutes are at the four corners ; and the abacus is painted four times, and has a curved depression on each outer face. This striking similarity of the capital both of Greece and of India, is amply sufficient to prove to demonstration that the latter must have borrowed the style from the former. On the other hand, the Indian sculptor added elements of his own invention, and thereby established a new order rightly termed Indo-Corinthian. These, as given by the eminent archæologist already referred to, are chiefly five. The abacus is larger, and occupies a much more important position in the Indian order than in the original Grecian. The sharp points at its four corners are retained, and not removed, or smoothed down, as in Greece. A fourth row of acanthus leaves is inserted. The abacus supports flowers whose stems are attached to the volutes. Human figures are interspersed among the acanthus leaves. This is the most remarkable difference of all. The figures are skilfully introduced, and frequently represent Boodha in a sitting or standing posture. The Indian form of the Corinthian order is more varied, and admits of more luxuriant ornamentation in its tracery than its severely correct prototype of Greece. Examples of the Ionic and Doric styles have been discovered, the former at the ancient Taxial, the latter in Cashmere, and in the salt Range of the Punjab. General Cunningham furnishes some interesting information respecting remains of Ionic pillars found in a Buddhist temple at Taxila. "Of the larger pillars," he says, "the bases only remained, of which two are now carefully preserved in the Lahore Museum. Their mouldings correspond very exactly with those of the pure Attic base, as used in the Erechtheium at Athens. The shafts are circular and plain. The capitals have the peculiar volutes of the Greek Ionic order, presenting the same baluster shape on the two sides. But the abacus is heavier ; and altogether this unique specimen of Indian Ionic is of a very primitive and rather nude type. It seems probable that the shafts were originally plastered, and their capitals gilded, as gold leaf was found in several places." Now that careful attention is being paid to the ancient architecture of India, not in one province merely, but throughout the whole country, there is every reason to hope that other discoveries similar to those which have formed the basis of these observations, will from time to time be made, illustrating yet more clearly and decisively the nature and extent of the influence formerly exerted upon India by Persia, Assyria, and Greece. The subject is one of great interest to lovers of antiquity. The Hindoo need not be dismayed, or imagine that by showing the connexion subsisting between ancient India and other nations, his country will suffer in dignity or reputation, in as much as Hindoo architecture, especially that of former times, displays many novel types of indigenous production, by reason of which its orders have a character and rank of their own.

CHRIST : OR ANTICHRIST: WHICH ?

THE history of Newman's mind as he has himself narrated it, is, we think, the most interesting study the Christian world at this moment possesses. Taught as a child that the Pope was Antichrist, and convinced that he was so, he had got no further, he tells us, by 1838, when he was 35 years old, than to consider Antichrist not as the Church of Rome, but the spirit of the old pagan city which was still alive, and which had corrupted the Church planted there. Such substantially is the view, we think, of most educated Protestants. The Papacy is a political organization just as much as the Republic of the United States. A concurrence of favourable circumstances—the removal of the Empire to Constantinople being the chief of them—ended in the papacy becoming the Christian *Cæsar*. To it went over all the prestige of the Imperial city, and by degrees all the prerogatives of the pagan Cæsar were one after another ascribed to it, and assumed and asserted, until the world at last saw the strange spectacle of a man sitting and reigning over all the earth as Cæsar under the astonishing disguise of Christ. The darkness of the middle ages, the spurious Decretals, the impressive traditions of Imperial Rome, the real superiority of the Popes and Clergy over the barbarian nations brought into the Church, and the worldly ambition that lives in us all, ended naturally at last in the re-establishing of the Roman Cæsar under a new form—the disguise of Christ. And it is against the pretensions of the Papacy to universal dominion over the nations, and the submission of every civil authority thereto, that Christendom has been in conflict with ever since the emancipation of the human mind in the Renaissance and the Reformation of the 14th and 15th centuries.

We are digressing, however, from Newman, who tells us that soon after 1838 he underwent a change of opinion on the subject, which we must relate in his own way. "I saw," he says, "that "from the nature of the case, the true Vicar of Christ must ever "to the world seem like Antichrist, and be stigmatized as such, "because a resemblance must ever exist between an original and a "forgery ; and thus the fact of such a controversy was almost one "of the notes of the Church." The passage is strikingly illustrative of that prevailing habit of mind which made him, seven years afterwards, go over to the Roman Communion. It requires a very subtle perception to get any meaning at all out of the words, but carefully looked at they seem to affirm that the world, from the nature of the case, must have a false idea of Christ's character, and must necessarily therefore have also a false idea of that of His Vicar. But the moment the dilemma is examined, it breaks down. For "the world" *has* in fact a true idea of Christ's character. It may hate that character and misrepresent it, but it discerns clearly what its essentials are ; —meekness and lowliness, and unworldliness and self-sacrifice. Such is the character of Christ, as the world apprehends it. Turning now to the Roman pontiffs, we find them often animated by the fiercest ambition, sitting in Imperial purple, claiming dominion over kings and princes and nations, controlling the issues of peace and war, and claiming to administer all the kingdoms of the earth. We find that in personal character the Popes have not unseldom been the opprobrium of the age for their morals. While we are to understand that from the nature of the case the world is unable to form any judgment as to whether these men have been like Christ or not. "My Kingdom is not of this world" said Christ. "All the kingdoms of the world are mine" says the Papacy, and it is only the moral obliquity of the world, that prevents its discerning that the two assertions are identical. When the world defines what its idea of Christ is, Dr. Newman dare not say it is erroneous, but is compelled to allow that

it is "a true conception of Christ." But when, with the same powers of observation, it describes what the Papacy is, then it mistakes the character of the institution altogether. But the world is able to discover the character of both or neither, and the supposed logical dilemma is a mere verbal trick. Moreover, it is not "the world" in Dr. Newman's sense of the term, that has judged the Papacy to be antichristian; but a mass of the purest and most devout minds of the last four centuries: which have all been repelled therefrom because of its unlikeness to the Christ who is enshrined in their hearts. The dilemma did not impose even upon Newman himself, and it was by force of will that he finally submitted his intellect to papal pretensions. Thus with childlike and touching simplicity he writes (p. 239), "People say "that the doctrine of Transubstantiation is difficult to believe: "I did not believe the doctrine till I was a Catholic. I had "no difficulty in believing it, as soon as I believed that the "Catholic Roman was the oracle of God, and that He had declared "this doctrine to be part of the original revelation." The position is quite intelligible, but very mournful and humiliating. If the Church were to declare that Christ was never incarnate and was never crucified, Newman would believe it because the Church is the oracle of God. No man knew better than he the history of the Transubstantiation controversy in the Church: but the Church assured him that the Apostles held the Dogma. And if the Church were to tell him to accept any other historic delusion, he would do so at once in the same way. There is something very mournful in the spectacle of a great mind's disloyalty to what is true. "I do not know what is true," says Newman, "and "I despair of finding it, but the Church does. I give up my search "and enter her bosom. She may tell me that there is neither sun, "nor moon, nor stars, nor men, nor angels, nor world to come, it "will all be true. In 1841, in my Tract 90, I called the mass 'that "shocking doctrine.' Now in 1845 the Church tells me the Apostles "held it, and it is no longer shocking, but true."

In his essay on Cæsar and Ultramontanism, twelve months ago, Dr. Manning maintained that "the Revelation of Christianity "has withdrawn the province of faith and conscience from the "civil power and has intrusted it to the jurisdiction of the Church, "which is separate from all civil powers, and in all matters of "faith and morals supreme." Never certainly were any half-dozen lines written in which the necessity of strictly defining the terms was more apparent. What does Dr. Manning *mean* when he says, that "the whole province of faith and conscience has been "withdrawn by Christianity from the civil power and intrusted to the jurisdiction of the Church"? If he simply means that Christianity, as a Revelation, prescribes what men are to believe concerning God and themselves, and to practice as sound morality in all the relationships of life and between man and his Maker,—most so-called Christian men will agree with him; and because all Churches do agree with him in this, and declare a certain religious belief and a definite code of morals called Christianity to be binding upon the conscience, he paradoxically declares them to be Ultramontanes without knowing it.

Dr. Manning is able to believe so much, that he probably believes even this; and that the Protestant Churches as well as the Jesuit Colleges are Ultramontane without suspecting the fact. But every candid student of history knows that what the Papacy really claims for the Church is a right of passing beyond the domain of faith and conscience. It has claimed, and still claims (in Chili for instance), the right of setting up tribunals of its own, to which the civil power is bound to resign all causes which the Papacy chooses to declare to involve questions *either* of faith or of morals. In other words, disguising itself as Christ, it claims in His name the prerogatives of Cæsar, leaving to the civil tribunals only such matters as it chooses to resign thereto. *That* is Ultramontanism defined truthfully. The Papacy has ever addressed the civil powers of the world thus:—"It is a usurpation of "Christ's tribunals on earth, the Church Courts, for you lawyers to "affect the right of bringing ecclesiastics to your bar; of determi-"ning questions of marriage and divorce, of inheritance, of "guardianship of minors, conduct of schools, colleges, and univer-"sities; of the public press, of amusements, and opinion; in fine "of any question whatever that we declare to involve conscience, "faith, or morals." These are the claims which held Christendom in slavery in the past, and which the civil powers of Europe have been repressing for centuries, as opposed to all progress and to human freedom. The Papacy of history is simply Cæsar, claiming to domineer over human society in its most important concerns, and calling itself "Christ," to disguise the tyranny it has set up. Had the Papacy the power to do so, it would at once withdraw from the State all jurisdiction whatever seven-tenths of the affairs which occupy our law courts, on the ground that faith or moral was mixed up therewith. When Dr. Manning therefore speaks of the "jurisdiction of the Church," he really means the "jurisdiction of the Church Courts," which was being fought for so passionately a few months ago in Chili. The liberated mind of Europe insists that the Church shall confine her jurisdiction to conscience in reality, and that all power over the persons and property and civil rights of mankind be denied her. It is the province of the Church, by her ministers, to press upon mankind individual conformity to a morality higher than human law enforces, or can enforce; and *there* her office ceases. The men she so addresses are answerable to God alone for deference to her voice. In the same way, it is her business to teach the Christian faith; but to concede to her the right to compel men to receive that faith is simply Cæsar in his worst form, the very same form in which Nero consigned the ancient Christian confessors to the arena or the stake. Rome does not know the spirit she is of. It burns fiercely in men like Manning, while Dr. Newman has persuaded himself it is the Spirit of Christ—and that the world mistakes it for Antichrist.

PETTY CIVILITIES.

THE individual who asserted that civility cost nothing never lived in India. A years' experience of the trials of patience we must all endure out here, would have convinced that philosopher of manners that civilities are often the most expensive thing we can deal in. There are certainly seasons and places wherein civility is a burden that sits lightly, but there are others again where one would willingly purchase immunity from being civil at the cost of the currency of the country. People are scarcely to be thanked for their civility when they put on their best clothes, and go to dinners or Badminton with the determination of being pleasant. They have their company manners on with their dress coats, and they would be justly stigmatized as bears if they did not grin and chatter like monkeys. This kind of civility costs nothing, for it becomes a habit with people accustomed to society, but it is a question if it is worth anything——perhaps not. The civility that really puts one's temper and patience to the test is that which is asked for at untimely seasons; when, for instance, we are out of gear for such vanities, or busily employed on more important affairs, or in ill-health, or low spirits. There is an individual often seen in India who seems to have been born for nothing else but to judge the civility of his fellow creatures under the latter inopportune circumstances. We might call him a loafer only that unfortunately he is not one He is an idler, however, and he is always most idle when others are most busy. He is of that good natured class of friend, who is ever ready to drop in upon you at unseasonable hours to smoke a cheroot, to have a peg, to talk the Government Gazette, or to abuse the powers that be. Possibly business of some kind or other is waiting to be attended to, or dyspepsia has set in as the result of bad wines and greasy dishes at some dinner offered on the shrine of civility the night before, yet for all this the mind has to be tutored and tutored to listen to the inanities, or the Pedlington gossip, of one's loafing friend, who, by the way, is especially sharp to detect the smallest symptom of inattention or disatisfaction, and to brood over it afterwards as studied incivility. The man who can exhibit an agreeable cheerfulness under conditions of this nature is one not belonging to the ordinary ruck of humanity. There is greatness in him, if it is ever discovered. Another test of civility is that of dining and amusing persons one does not care a straw about. So and so must be invited to dinner because he belongs to the same department, or office, or profession as the entertainer. And so and so comes with his wife——people who may have resided hitherto in Jericho for all one knows to the contrary. Now a little dinner among friends and without ceremony is a very pleasant thing. Civility costs nothing here, for it never comes into consideration. It is spontaneous and unfelt. But a labored feast for strangers is another affair, and a stock of artificial civility—machine—made as it were—has to be laid in with the ice for the occasion. The odds are much against the strangers being pleasant people, or people of any intellect or conversation. It is much more likely that they are soured with Indian exile, and discontented with something or other—with the Commissioner, or the Staff Corps, or the Bishop or one another. One has got up a little feast at some expense and much inconvenience to please people who don't know how to be pleased, and would not be pleased if they could. For this the entertainer has discarded the easy Sac coat of his every day life, and encircled his throat in a choker, and his poor feet in patent leather shoes. For this the wife of his bosom has been harassed by the cook, and cheated by the butler; for this the baby has to go to bed supperless, and

screeching like an infant hyena for its mother. And with disagreeable people of the stamp alluded to, the more civility one gives them the more they want. They take one's labored politeness as their right, and are insulted if one relaxes the strain on one's manners a hair's breadth. How be inexpensively civil with such wet blankets as these? The politeness of their hosts they will estimate as the natural homage paid to their own excellencies, and one would laugh at the conceit this sort of civility fosters only that the trouble of practising it puts laughing out of the question.

Petty civilities of the inexpensive kind come very easily to women. Perhaps it is because they are so delightfully hypocritical in small social matters. Ladies will be seen smiling on the most unmitigated bores even while they are suffering from *tic doloreux*, or anxieties regarding the new silk dress the tailor is cutting out in the verandah. *Like the Spartan boy with the fox in his* small clothes, they permit civilities to gnaw them with an uncomplaining countenance, and take their punishment—we were about to say like a man, but far better,—a woman. Still, there are times when the other sex must feel the strain even as we do. To go about "calling" all over a place, scattering paste—board to the winds in one's best bib and tucker, must often try the patience of the martyr-wife and mother, and yet people define visiting as one of those civilities which cost nothing! Women, however, are not slow to demand civilities from men in return for those they dispense themselves, and though it may be ungallant to say so, these demands are at times vexatious. So much depends on the woman. If a man is smitten with any fair creature, he of course, never estimates the cost of the little services he offers at her shrine. It is a glorious gratification for him to turn over her music, pick up her tennis balls, or rise up before cock crow to go out riding in the raw morning air and in a damp saddle with her. There is bliss for him in dressing, after a heavy breakfast, in hot London clothes to pay his devoirs at the lady's bungalow. He finds it very good to play cat's cradle there, or to hold skeins of wool on cramped fingers, and with cramped toes in hot tight boots. No one thanks him for these civilities, for they don't cost him a half-penny. It is another affair though when one does not feel any excessive cordiality, but possibly the reverse, for the dame who asks for sacrifices, and yet the code of civility requires, most unjustly, that every man should act towards every woman precisely as if he were in love with her. One must smile and ogle and compliment the woman whom we know speaks ill of us behind our backs, and affect a violent admiration for the spoil—sport damsel who has told young Muffkins that our eldest marriageable daughter has the disposition of a demon. Are these inexpensive civilities? Do these blandishments cost nothing? On the whole, we think them good value for rupees, and better rupees than we have just now. Nothing is more common in Society than to hear such a one spoken of as rude and ill-mannered, when in fact he may be only natural. An exaggerated importance is given to etiquette, as we call it, in India, where every one holds on by the skin of his or her teeth to the individual's position in the precedence table, and offence is often taken where none is meant by idle people who have nothing to do but pick holes in their neighbours' coats and bustles. A man is often discountenanced in Station Society because he minds his own business and lets that of others alone. A business man, or any man who has useful work to do, can scarcely find the time or the inclination to practice those petty civilities which go a long way to sum up the existence of the Social Loafer. He cannot go about visiting and returning visits, or go dining and dinnering if he wants his work done; however, if he ignores the long catalogue of civilities supposed to cost nothing, he is publicly set down as a miser of his manners and a curmudgeon of civilities at the very least. Censures of the kind may not kill him; still, the social dog can no more afford a bad name than any other dog, and there are social Christians too who would hang him for not going their ways instead of other ways. It has ever been the same since humanity sweated on this earth. We are not content with the original curse on man, but strive to enhance it, with little laws and their penalties of our own. Civility unabused is no hardship. Where natural and unforced, there is nothing cheaper, and few things more profitable, but, like all good things, the virtue has undergone the process of adulteration, and half the civility to be met with is as spurious as tedious. Downright incivility would almost be a relief to the transparent hypocrisy that often passes muster for civility, and we might wish for an Abernethy now and then in those places wherein the smiles defined as coffee-house grins are too prevalent. Even as we are, it is very refreshing when some big-wig of the herd is impelled to smite a toady or subordinate in Johnsonian language, and with the brusque incivility of that bearish lexicographer. Or there is something not altogether unpleasant in the rudeness of Jacks in Office, which lays claim to no civility cheap or costly Anything is sometimes preferable to the civility of the Social circle wherein we are often taxed to the utmost with the consolation of knowing that we get no thanks for it. Other virtues obtain all the credit which is their due, and full allowances are made for the difficulty of practising them to perfection, but civility, by right of its costing nothing, goes unrewarded—a great mistake that is due to our Social selfishness.

"QUEEN MARY."

III.

IT is perhaps to be regretted that Elizabeth does not figure more frequently in this drama. Her character is well conceived by the poet, and, in the few scenes in which she appears, it is well represented. She is a right royal woman, of great mental gifts and noble instincts, who felt her superiority to all whom she encountered and seldom sought to conceal it, but whose shrewdly politic nature was, in times of deep hazard to her person, easily led into duplicity, though it was hardly to be decoyed into rashness even by the flattery which she could not dislike, even when she knew its worthlessness. We cannot do better than quote the following snatches of her conversation with Howard, which besides illustrating her character contains two out of the few fine word-portraits in the poem—Howard's description of Courtenay, and Elizabeth's of Gardiner:

HOWARD.—Was that my Lord of Devon? do not you
Be seen in corners with my Lord of Devon.
He hath fallen out of favour with the Queen.
She fears the Lords may side with you and him
Against her marriage; therefore he is dangerous.
And if *this Prince of fluff and feather* come
To woo you niece, he is dangerous everyway.

ELIZABETH.—Not very dangerous that way, my good uncle.

HOWARD.—But your own state is full of danger here.
The disaffected, heretics, reformers,
Look to you as the one to crown their ends.
Mix not yourself with any plot I pray you;
Nay, if by chance you hear of any such,
Speak not thereof—no, not to your best friend,
Lest you should be confounded with it. Still—
Perinde ac cadaver—as the priest says,
You know your Latin—quiet as a dead body.
~~What was my Lord of Devon telling you?~~

ELIZABETH.—Whether he told me anything or not,
I follow your good counsel, gracious uncle.
Quiet as a dead body.

Gardiner calls her to the Queen's presence, nforming her that Mary proposes to send her into retirement:

HOWARD.— See,
This comes of parleying with my Lord of Devon.
Well, well, you must obey; and I myself
Believe it will be better for your welfare.
Your time will come.

ELIZABETH.— I think my time will come.
Uncle,
I am of sovereign nature, that I know,
Not to be quelled; and I have felt within me
Stirrings of some great doom when God's just hour
Peals—*but this fierce old Gardiner—his big baldness,*
That irritable forelock which he rubs,
His buzzard beak and deep incavern'd eyes
Half fright me.

HOWARD.—You've a bold heart; keep it so.
He cannot touch you save that you turn traitor;
And so take heed I pray you—you are one
Who love that men should smile upon you, niece.
They'd smile you into—treason—some of them.

ELIZABETH.—I spy the rock beneath the smiling sea.
But if this Philip, the proud Catholic prince,
And this bold priest, and she that hates me, seek
In that lone house, to practise on my life,
By poison, fire, shot, stab—

HOWARD.— They will not, niece.
Mine is the fleet and all the power at sea—
Or will be in a moment. If they dared
To harm you, I would blow this Philip and all
Your trouble to the dog-star and the devil.

ELIZABETH.—To the Pleiads, uncle; they have lost a sister.

Her thoughts in retirement are disturbed by suspicions of hidden danger. We shall next quote part of her soliloquy in the chamber at Woodstock, after she has been listening to the milkmaid's song—a song which we may remark in passing is very pretty, and naive, but perhaps a little too delicate in its refinement for a milkmaid's song.

ELIZABETH.—Right honest and red-cheeked; Robin was violent
And she was crafty—a sweet violence,
And a sweet craft. I would I were a milkmaid,
To sing, love, marry, churn, brew, bake and die,
Then have my simple headstone by the church,
And all things lived and ended honestly.

I could not if I would. I am Harry's daughter:
Gardiner would have my head. They are not sweet,
The violence and the craft that do divide
The world of nature; what is weak must lie;
The lion needs but roar to guard his young;
The lapwing lies, says "here" when they are there.
Threaten the child; "I'll scourge you if you did it"
What weapon hath the child, save his soft tongue,
To say "I did not?" and my rod's the block.
I never lay my head upon the pillow
But that I think, "wilt thou lie there to-morrow?"
How oft the falling axe that never falls,
Hath shocked me back into the day-light truth
That it may fall to-day? Those damp, black, dead
Nights in the tower; dead—with the fear of death—
Too dead even for a death watch! Toll of bell,
Stroke of a clock, the scurrying of a rat
Affrighted me, and then delighted me,
For there was life—And there was life in death—
The little murdered princes, in a pale light
Rose hand in hand, and whispered, "come away,
The civil wars are gone for evermore:
Thou last of all the Tudors, come away,
With us is peace!" The last? It was a dream;
I must not dream, not wink, but watch.

The length of the quotation may be excused, as, while we are not sure that it, or any other of the long speeches in this drama, is likely to prove effective for stage declamation, it appears to be a favourable specimen of what Tennyson can do in dramatic composition. In some of the other soliloquies—those of Mary—he rises to a finer height, but the sublimity which he almost reaches in these is more of the lyric than of the dramatic order. This fact forbid us to hope that Tennyson can even gain decided success as a writer of stage-plays. His best dramatic writing is deficient in passion, and as soon as he gives way to passion he becomes lyric.

We shall give another quotation illustrative of Elizabeth's character. It shows her caution and shrewdness and her skill in tongue-fence, and closes with a fine out-burst of the spirit of old king Harry which she had long suppressed, and gives us by anticipation, by one quick flash, a glimpse of the imperious Queen Bess. Even before the death of Mary, the Spanish ambassador has come to Elizabeth to sound her inclinations with reference to a marriage with Philip, She cleverly pretends to misunderstand the proposal, affecting to think it has reference to the boy Carlos, and after some smart dialogue she says,

ELIZABETH.— Count de Feria,
I take it that the king hath spoken to you;
But is Don Carlos such a goodly match?
FERIA.—Don Carlos, Madam, is but twelve years old.
ELIZABETH.—Ay, tell the king that I will muse upon it;
He is my good friend, and I would keep him so;
But—he would have me Catholic of Rome,
And that I scarce can be; and, sir, till now,
My sister's marriage, and my father's marriages,
Make me full fain to live and die a maid,
But I am much beholden to your king.
Have you ought else to tell me?
FERIA.— Nothing, Madam,
Save that methought I gathered from the Queen,
That she would see your grace before she—died.
ELIZABETH.—God's death! and wherefore spake you not before?
We dally with our lazy moments here,
And hers are numbered. Horses, there, without!
I am much beholden to the king your master.
Why did you keep me prating? Horses, there!
[*Exit* ELIZABETH, &c.
FERIA.—So from a clear sky falls the thunderbolt!
Don Carlos? Madam, if you marry Philip,
Then he and I will snaffle your "God's death,"
And break your paces in, and make you tame;
God's death, forsooth—you do not know King Philip.

We must add Cecil's clear terse character of Elizabeth, given near the close of the drama, just before Elizabeth is greeted queen by acclamation.

Many points weather'd, many perilous ones,
At last a harbour opens; but therein
Sunk rocks—they need fine steering—much it is
To be nor mad, nor bigot—have a mind—
Nor let priest's talk, or dream of worlds to be,
Miscolor things about her—sudden touches
For him, or him—sunk rocks; no passionate faith—
But—if let be—balance and compromise;
Brave, wary, sane to the heart of her—a Tudor
School'd by the shadow of death—a Boleyn, too,
Glancing across the Tudor—not so well.

It is reported that Tennyson is meditating another drama. He could not do better than follow up his "Queen Mary" by "Queen Elizabeth." The play before us might then posses merit as the first part of a great drama, the subject being the period of Spanish influence in England ending with the defeat of the Armada, and its heroine Elizabeth. In portraying the last of the Tudors, he would find a more genial task than in depicting Bloody Mary, and the present drama affords evidence, we think, that he could achieve greater success.

Philip is scarcely one of the leading characters in the play, though the part has importance on account of his close connection with Mary, and with the great events of her reign. The poet seems not to have been able to overcome his antipathy to the haughty, heartless, and licentious Spaniard, and seems to have introduced, him here and there in the course of the drama with reluctance and because he could not help it. But the character, so far as he exhibits it, is we think, successfully handled. One brief quotation will illustrate sufficiently his bearing towards his unloved but doating spouse. He has reluctanly consented to defer his departure for a single day, and Mary says:

The sunshine sweeps across my life again.
O if I knew you felt this panting, Philip,
As I do!
PHILIP.— By St. James I do protest,
Upon the faith and honour of a Spaniard.
I am vastly grieved to leave your Majesty.
Simon, is supper ready?

Wyatt's rebellion fills the second Act, and is, on the whole well represented. Wyatt himself, with his literary proclivities, and high-souled patriotism, and his staunch retainer William, who hated Spain because when he was there he could neither eat nor sleep, are good characters, but one of the weak points about the play is that the persons introduced are so numerous, that we never make a full and intimate acquantance with any of them. Wyatt storms across the stage in the second act and disappears. His speech to the men of Kent is a failure, and seems to prove sufficiently that Tennyson should avoid prose. It begins well, with terse, soldier-like utterances, but passes into a shriek very unlike a general's war speech.

"And if we move not now, yet it will be known that we have moved; and if Philip come to be King, O, my God! the rope, the rack, the thumbscrew, the stake, the fire. If we move not now, Spain moves, bribes our nobles with her gold, and creeps, creeps snake-like about our legs till we cannot move at all; and ye know my masters, that wherever Spain hath ruled she hath wither'd all beneath her. Look at the New World—a paradise made hell; the red man, that good helpless creature, starved, maimed, flogg'd, flay'd, burn'd, boil'd, buried alive, worried by dogs. &c." The speech is fitter for an old woman than for Sir Thomas Wyatt.

We can do no more than mention Sir Ralph Bagenhall, honest, sturdy, shrewd, and bitterly sarcastic, but tender-hearted, and full of staunch patriotism. He is our favorite among the secondary characters and is one of the few whom we see enough of to rank him as an acquaintance. But the use that the poet evidently makes of him as cicerone, somewhat lessens our appreciation of this excellent character. Howard, Paget, Courtenay, Cardinal Pole, Gardiner, and Bonner with mouth "to gorge a heretic whole, roasted or raw," are all characters of more or less importance, but it does not seem necessary to occupy further space with either criticism or quotation.

We now take leave of "Queen Mary," not with unmixed praise but with undiminished respect for the author. He has entered a region of art to which his muse was unaccustomed, and attempted a subject which would have presented great difficulties to the highest dramatic genius, and the result, though far from being of the first quality, is certainly of a higher order, than from our previous knowledge of Tennyson's genius, we were prepared to expect. But we are strongly of opinion that he should not gag and fetter his genius by writing for the stage. He has already produced a good drama for closet study, and, would he but leave stage requirements out of his view, he might produce a far more excellent one.

THE ILIAD AND ODYSSEY OF INDIA.

[*By Edwin Arnold.*]

III.

WE pass over the long episodes of their adventures in the jungle till the time when the Pandavas emerge, and, still disguised, take up their residence in King Viratá's city. Here the vicissitudes of Draupadí as a handmaid of the Queen, of Bhíma as the palace wrestler, of Arjuna disguised as a eunuch, and of Nakula, Sahadeva, and Yudhishthira, acting as herdsmen and attendants, are most absorbing and dramatic. The virtue of Draupadí, assailed by a Prince of the State, is terribly defended by the giant Bhíma; and when the Kauravas, suspecting the presence in the place of their cousins, attack Viráta, Arjuna drives the chariot of the Heir Apparent, and victoriously repulses them with his awful bow *gandíva*. Subjoined is the curious passage relating to the punishment of Draupadí's insulter.

When Bhima had thus promised to chastise Kichaka, Draupadí was filled with joy, and agreed to act according to his words; and when the night was over she returned to the apartments of the women and did her duty as she was accustomed. Now it so happened that after a while Kichaka paid another visit to his sister, the Rání; and he began, as his custom was, to set himself off in the presence of Draupadí, and he said to Draupadí, "Raja Viráta cannot interfere with me, for all his affairs are in my hands; if, therefore, you refuse any longer to become my wife, I shall carry you away by my own power, and the Raja will say no more to me to-day than he did yesterday. But if you will accept me as a husband, and enter my house, I will do you no harm; and I will give you a hundred pieces of gold every day, and a hundred slaves and slave girls to wait upon you, and a chariot, drawn by mules, to be always at your command." And Draupadí answered; "How can I refuse such generosity? but I yield on one condition only. I know that you admit many friends into the apartments of your women, and if my consent should be known unto them, it may bring both you and me to shame. Moreover, I have five invisible Gandharvas who watch over me; and should they discover this matter they will slay you." So it was agreed between them that at midnight Draupadí should grant a meeting to Kichaka in the dancing-room.

Kichaká then left the palace, and went to his own house, and his heart was filled with delight; but he was so impatient to meet Draupadí that the remaining half of the day appeared to him like half a year; and when it was night he arrayed himself in new garments, and perfumed himself with the choicest odours, and he was more resplendent than he had ever been before, in the same way that a lamp becomes most brilliant just before it goes out. Meanwhile Draupadí had gone to Bhíma, and told him all that she had done, and Bhíma said that he would slay Kichaka in such a fashion that no man should discover who had done it. So when the hour of midnight arrived, Kichaka went in all joy and expectation to the dancing-room, and seeing in the darkness that somebody was there, he thought it Draupadí, and put out his hand to take hold of her; but at that moment Bhíma arose from the gloom in great wrath and seized him by the hair of his head, and would have dragged him to the ground, but his locks were oiled, and he slipped through the fingers of Bhíma. Now Kichaka was a warrior of great valour and exceeding strength, and he so fell upon Bhíma that they struggled mightily together, and they fought with their clenched fists, and tore each other with their nails, and strove to throw each other to the ground. And Bhíma was brought to the earth; but he put forth all his strength, and seizing hold of Kichaka, he whirled him swiftly round his head, and dashed him against the ground, and he put his knee upon the breast of Kichaka, and kneaded him as a baker kneads bread, and pommelled him until the soul of Kichaka departed out of his body, and Bhíma broke every one of his bones into the smallest pieces, and formed his body into a mere ball of flesh. Bhíma then lighted a lamp, and brought in Draupadí, and showed her all that he had done, saying, "This will I do unto any man that offends you." And Draupadí rejoiced greatly, for she saw that she had been fully avenged.

Then Bhíma departed out of the palace and went to the cook-room, and fell asleep; but Draupadí went and called the watchmen of the palace, saying, "Kichaka forced me to grant him a meeting in the dancing room, notwithstanding all my warnings that the invisible Gandharvas would slay him; and behold, when he came to me, the Gandharvas, who are my defenders, fell upon him and slew him, and his dead body is lying there." So the watchmen lighted a lamp and went in, and they beheld the dead body of Kichaka like a ball of flesh, and they said one to the other "Surely, no man hath done this. It must be the Gandharvas." And as soon as it was morning there was a great uproar amongst the people, and the whole city was in commotion, for it was said that the mighty Kichaka, who commanded all the soldiers of the Raja, had been put to death by the Gandharvas, out of his love for a woman. And the brothers of Kichaka hastened to the spot, and saw the dead body, and desired to take it away to the place of burning; and when they saw all the women of the palace gathered together, their eyes fell upon Draupadí, and they said one to the other: "This is the woman on whose account our brother has been murdered—we cannot kill her, because it is not proper to kill a woman. Let us then burn her with the dead body of Kichaka, and since he died out of love for her, let him espouse her in the world of Ghosts."

They then went into the presence of the Raja, saying, "We wish to burn the waiting maid, who caused the death of Kichaka, along with the corpse of our brother." And the Rajah was in awe of his wife's brethren, and dared not forbid them; for it is an old proverb that the brother-in law is master of the house. So they seized Draupadí by force, and bound her with cords, and threw her upon the bier of Kichaka, and went out of the city to burn her alive, together with the dead body. And Draupadí, seeing that her life was in mortal peril, shrieked and screamed in piteous tones, and the air was filled with her cries. All this while Bhíma was lying asleep in the cook-room, when he was awakened by the cry of Draupadí; and he rose up and hastened out of the palace to follow her to the burning ground; and he went to the city wall and threw himself from the ramparts, for he would not go through the city gate lest he should be known.

Then Bhíma drew his hair over his face, so that no man could discover him, and tore up a large tree by the roots, and carried it on his shoulders as a club, and went with all speed to the place of burning. And as he came near Draupadí saw him, and knew who he was; and when the brethren of Kichaka beheld Bhíma approaching them, they were seized with trembling, and said "This is the Ghandharva; let us fly and leave this woman, who is the cause of all our sorrows." Thus saying, they left Draupadí and the dead body of Kichaka, and fled towards the city, and Bhíma returned to Draupadí and released her; and they went back to the city by different ways, so that no one might know that the Raja's cook was the terrible Ghandharva.

After all these evidences of prowess and the help afforded in the battle, the king of Viratá discovers the princely rank of the Pandavas, and gives his daughter in marriage to the son of Arjuna. A great council is then held to consider the question of declaring war on the Kauravas, at which the speeches are quite Homeric, the god Krishna taking part. The decision is to prepare for war, but to send an embassy first. Meantime Duryodhana and Arjuna have a singular contest to obtain the aid of Krishna, whom both of them seek out. This celestial hero is asleep when they arrive, and the proud Kaurava, as Lord of Indradrastha, sits down at his head—Arjuna more reverently takes a place at his feet. Krishna, awaking, offers to give his vast army to one of them and himself as councillor to the other; and Arjuna gladly allows Duryodhana to take the army, which turns out much the worse bargain. The embassy, meantime, is badly received; but it is determined to reply by a counter message, while warlike preparations continue. There is a great deal of useless negociation, against which Draupadí protests, like another Constance, saying, "War, war! no peace! peace is to me a war!" Krishna consoles her with the words, "Weep not! the time has nearly come when the Kauravas will be slain, both great and small, and their wives will mourn as you have been mourning." The ferocity of the Chief of the Kauravas prevails over the wise counsels of the blind old king and the warnings of Krishna, so that the fatal conflict must now begin upon the plain of Krurukshetra.

All is henceforth martial and stormy in the "parvas" that ensue. The two enormous hosts march to the field, Generalissimos are selected, and defiances of the most violent and abusive sort exchanged. Yet there are traces of a singular civilization in the rules which the leaders draw up to be observed in the war. Thus no stratagems are to be used; the fighting men are to fraternize, if they will, after each combat; none may slay the flier, the unarmed, the charioteer, or the beater of the drum; horsemen are not to attack footmen, and nobody is to fling a spear till the preliminary challenges are finished; nor may any third man interfere when two combatants are engaged. These curious regulations—which would certainly much embarrass Moltke—are, sooth to say, not very strictly observed, and, no doubt, were inserted at a later age in the body of the poem by its Brahmin editors. Those same interpolators have overloaded the account of the eghteen days of terrific battle which follow with many episodes and interruptions, some very eloquent and philosophic; indeed, the whole *Bhagavad-Gita* comes in hereabouts as a religious interlude. Essays on laws, morals, and the sciences are grafted, with lavish indifference to the continuous flow of the narrative, upon its most important portions; but there is enough of solid and tremendous fighting, notwithstanding, to pale the crimson pages of the Iliad itself. The field glitters indeed, with Kings and Princes in panoply of gold and jewels, who engage in mighty and varied combats till the earth swims in blood, and the heavens themselves are obscured with dust and flying weapons. One by one the Kaurava chiefs are slain, and Bhíma, the Giant, at last meets in arms Duhsusana, the Kaurava Prince who had dragged Draupadí by the hair. He strikes him down with the terrible mace of iron, after which he cuts off his head, and drinks of his blood, saying "Never have I tasted a draught so delicious

as this." So furious now becomes the war that even the just and mild Arjuna commits two breaches of Aryan chivalry, killing an enemy while engaged with a third man, and shooting Karna dead while he is extricating his chariot-wheel and without a weapon. At last none are left of the Kauravas except Duryodhana, who retires from the field and hides in a chamber under a table. The Pandavas find him out, and heap such reproaches on him that the surly warrior comes forth at length, and agrees to fight with Bhima. The duel proves of a tremendous nature, and is decided by an act of treachery; for Arjuna, standing by, reminds Bhima by a gesture of his oath to break the thigh of Duryodhana, because he had bidden Draupadí sit on his knee. The giant takes the hint, and strikes a foul blow, which cripples the Kaurava hero, and he falls helpless to earth. After this the Pandava Princes are declared victorious, and Yudhishthira is proclaimed King.

ASSISI AND ITS NEW COLLEGE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ASSISI, ITALY, OCTOBER 8.

THERE are surely few places in the world like Assisi—few places which so bear the impress of one man. St. Francis has left upon this Umbrian town an impression which has been deep and prolonged. For 600 years his memory has been here cherished in a wondrous manner. Churches have been built upon the various spots associated with the incidents of his life. That life so strange and beautiful has its story told upon their frescoed walls. Not only are the undoubted events of his life so depicted, but also the legends and traditions which have clustered around his name here present themselves so much in the guise of things that have really happened, that as I look around me I am tempted to crave for some of the believing spirit which inspired the artists in their work. Desirous to see whatever will help me to realise the actual life of the saint in this picturesque hillside town, and to form an estimate of the influence which his name has exerted ever since his body was hidden away in its deep rocky tomb, I linger in Assisi, and with the diligent zeal of a devotee turn my steps to every spot which the guardians of the Saint's memory have marked as sacred. I go first to the Chièsa Nuova, built upon the site of the house of Francis's father. A gentle-faced, softly-gliding friar comes forward to show me the spot where Francis was born, to which his mother retired in obedience to commands received in a vision of the night. He shows me also the little dungeon in which Francis was chained by his father for selling a pile of rich stuffs and giving the money he received to help to rebuild a ruined church. Through an iron grating I see the kneeling figure of the saint, his chained hands clasped in prayer. The picture over the high altar of the church represents the vision vouchsafed to Francis on the very spot where the altar stands—the vision of our Lord pointing to a castle adorned with banners bearing the device of the cross. I pass from this interesting church through the streets along which Francis often went in early youth, gaily attired and singing Troubadour songs in the Provencal tongue, to which he was almost as much attached as to his own Italian. I think too how afterwards he passed through the same streets, clad in the coarse brown gown, the peasant attire which has become the dress of the Franciscan order, singing the psalms he seemed to love so much. I walk down the hilly road, with the same sweet Umbrian landscape he must oft have looked on before me towards the church of St. Damian, the church in which he heard a mysterious voice bidding him restore its ruined walls, which bidding he first tried to obey by selling his father's goods and handing over the money he thus obtained to the priest in charge. I look upon the very walls, which to a large extent were raised by his own hands, upon the stones bought with the alms gathered by himself, after he had, in obedience to the bishop, given back the money he had no right to, to his father. I am reminded that in the convent attached to this church, St. Clara, attracted towards the religious life by what seemed to her the heroism of St. Francis, lived her cloistered life and founded her order of Poor Clares. In the same Umbrian valley I walk in another direction to the Basilica of Porzuincula, dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels. Within the walls of this edifice, beneath its lofty dome, is the little chapel once surrounded by the huts in which Francis lived with the brethren who gathered around him. Here it is that Francis, once hearing the officiating priest read the precepts of poverty given by Christ to his disciples, resolved to follow those precepts literally and faithfully. Here too he was favoured with a vision of Mary surrounded by a choir of angels. In the convent garden hard by still grows the rose tree which spring up amidst the thorns upon which Francis threw himself to repress the desires with which the flesh was trying to beguile his saintly spirit. I turn back to Assisi, and enter there what after several visits I must speak of as the most interesting of all the ecclesiastical edifices of the town. This is the Basilica of St. Francis. With the adjoining convent, whose walls spring up from the rock to a great height, it is placed like a fortress upon the verge of a precipice. Three churches are really contained beneath one roof. Of these the upper church is now rarely used. Only on great festival days do its frescoed walls resound with music. The lower church, with its groined roof, its marvellous frescoes—some of which have furnished Mr. Ruskin with themes for his Oxford lectures—and the weird music of its services, I shall never cease to think of as one of the strangest churches it has been my lot to enter. Such a scanty amount of light finds its way into the church that it is only for a brief time at noon on the brightest day that the frescoes on its walls and roof can be clearly seen. The four above the high altar, representing the Poverty, the Chastity, the Obedience, and the Glorification of St. Francis, are masterpieces of Giotto. But with all the beauty of its frescoed walls the church has the greatest interest for a stranger when its pictures and monuments are veiled in evening gloom, and the only lights are those which produce a dazzling effect upon the high altar, and a few lone tapers in the apse behind, by the feeble light of which an almost invisible choir of men and boys sing out their vesper music. The effect of this singing, whether it be due to the peculiar construction of the low vaulted roof causing the echoes to mingle with the original sounds, or to a style of singing caught by the choristers from the friars who are their instructors, is very strange. A listener's first impulse is to accuse the choir of inattention to time. A note which would be expected to reach the ear as though uttered by one voice, seems to form a series of impulses rapidly succeeding one another. But there is such uniformity in the irregularity that the effect is to add to the main melody of the chant a rhythmic undertone. To this music I have listened on successive evenings, and each time it has impressed me with its strangeness, as though the dimly seen figures behind the altar had an unseen choir singing with them, but at the same time lagging somewhat behind. Below this church there is one still lower. This is the crypt, which has been hewn out of the solid rock on which the upper edifice stands. In 1818 St. Francis's body was discovered in a cleft of the rock, deep down below the altar of the lower church. The cleft had been arched over with stone. Bars of iron had been added as an additional protection, and above these were huge slabs of stone. These precautions had been considered necessary in an age when the relics of a saint were looked upon by an invading band as a trophy of the most valuable and auspicious kind. Shortly after, in 1822, the subterranean Church was constructed. Very little daylight enters into it. From early dawn for some hours afterwards, the lights upon the altar, at which mass is said by a succession of priests, illumine its rocky walls and marble columns.

But great as has been my interest in seeking out everything associated with the patron saint of Assisi, I have taken an equal interest in the transformation of the old Franciscan convent into a college for Italian youths—a transformation which has been prepared for during the last few years, and which has been accomplished during my stay in the town. It is now eight years since the Italian Government laid its secularising hand upon the various convents of Assisi. The members of the religious orders have been reduced from more than four hundred to rather less than a hundred. These are allowed to remain at Assisi or in its neighbourhood, in order to serve the churches and to carry on the work of the various charitable institutions which the Franciscans had the management of. They are allowed the merest pittance. The wish of the Government is that they shall be gradually replaced by secular priests. The old Franciscan convent has since its suppression been unoccupied. It is however now on the point of receiving a new set of inmates. Its cloisters running round the summit of its walls and looking upon the beautiful valley of the Tiber, will soon be echoing with the shouts of Italian boys. The building has been transformed into a College and Hospice. The college is for the sons of the schoolmasters and professors of the whole of Italy; the Hospice is to be a retreat for teachers who in their old age have been overtaken by adversity. The college owes its foundation to Professor Raffael Rossi, of Perigià. It was in 1870, at a congress of professors at Turin, that he first introduced his proposal to the Italain public. It was at once received with favour. In all the cities and large towns of Italy committees were formed and subscriptions collected. After a while the Government was asked to render aid to the movement by bestowing upon its promoters the Franciscan convent deserted and unused in this Umbrian town. What was desired was at once granted, and for some time past the convent has been undergoing extensive alterations. It will ere long be prepared for the reception of four hundred students, one hundred can now be received. Five hundred francs a year is all that a student will be charged for board and tuition, but it must be remembered that the Italian schoolmasters and professors are an illpaid race of men, and that it would not be possible for them, to afford large fees for the education of their children. It is well known that many of them will need help to enable them to send their sons to the new college, low as its fees are, and so scholarships are being founded by friends of the college in the various provinces of Italy. The Hospice under the same roof as the college has already provision for about twenty-five aged schoolmasters. The combined institutions are really of national importance, and widespread interest has been taken in the inaugural ceremonies which have just imparted unwonted liveliness to Assisi. In the town itself the remnant of the Franciscans and the old fashioned townspeople who have not been able to regard the suppression of the convents with favour, have no liking for the new colleges. Their hearts are sad at the thought of the building being alienated from the uses to which its founders devoted it. In the sacristy of the church I meet with Fra Antonio, of whom Mr. Ruskin speaks in his *Fors Clavigera*. He at once places before me a book in which I am asked to enter a subscription for the college. I express my surprise that a friar should be interested in what I know his brothers are grieving over. But poor Antonio, it turns out, cannot help himself. In placing the book before me he only obeys orders from government. In the list of names I see that of Mr. Ruskin. Rookini is the form the name takes on the lips of Assisians generally, to whom the Oxford professor is well known. Has he added to Antonio's sadness by contributing to the intruding college? There is his name, but not a single lira is entered by the side of it. "No" says Antonio "he would give nothing. He said the friars ought to have the convent; it belonged to them and not to the college."

But in Assisi the friars receive the sympathy of only a few aristocratic devotees. Many very favourable to the Franciscans consider that it was well that their numbers should be cut down. The whole town has taken an interest in the opening proceedings. The municipality has prepared for the festivities with great energy. Three days in all have been devoted to the inaugural proceedings. To begin with, on Sunday afternoon vespers are sung in the lower church. The Assisi choir is assisted by choristers from Rome and Soreto. The music is very beautiful, but the sadness of the Franciscan priests is evident to all. How can they sing jubilantly the songs of Zion to celebrate the triumph of their enemies? In the evening my English notions receive something of a surprise when I see the piazzas illuminated. But Monday is the day devoted to the principal ceremonies. They begin at nine o'clock in the morning with a Missa Cantata in the lower church, with the same associated choirs as at the Sunday vespers. The church is full of people, who flock into the town at an early hour. The musical mass is very long, and want of fresh air prevents listeners from fully enjoying it. The inauguration ceremony in the college at mid-day is of great interest. Everything is very decorous. No one trusts himself to an extempore speech. Every one reads what he has to say. The opening speech by Professor Alessandri is really a history of the college. Professor Rossi, who initiated the movement which had been brought to a successful issue, had not lived to see the success attained. His bust and a tablet recording how he had toiled in behalf of the college is placed in the entrance corridor. Every speaker pays his tribute of praise to the memory of the Perigian professor. When the half-dozen speeches have been read, the minister of public Institution, Signor Ruggiero Bonghi, in a few words declares the college to be opened. The crowds on the piazza and in the roads leading to the college are made aware that this part of the ceremony is reached by the band, which instantly begins to play. A little later we are listening to a concert in the upper church. The temporary transformation of the church into a concert hall shocks the devout old countesses who bemoan the changes wrought in Assisi by a daring government. They cannot reconcile themselves to the sacrilege. Is it due to their influence that so few ladies of Assisi are present? An English lady from my hotel is pronounced the "Regina dell' Assisi" for the occasion. She is inclined to think that it is the twelve francs for admittance that keep the Assisian ladies away. The aristocracy of the town, though titled, is not wealthy, and twelve francs for a concert ticket cannot always be afforded by Italian countesses. Early in the evening there is a theatrical performance at the Teatro Metastasio. The Minister is present, and has to come forward at the end of every act to bow his acknowledgments of the enthusiastic shouts which greet him. After this brief performance there is a banquet at the College. The banqueting hall is prettily decorated with flowers. Instead of a carpet the floor is laid with moss, into which paper flowers are fitted so as to form a uniform pattern. Nothing can be pleasanter or softer than this mossy carpet. At the close of the banquet, all the arrangements of which are tastefully carried out, Signor Alessandri treats those present to a real piece of oratory, upon education and the great need of it in Italy; and then the banqueting hall is quitted for the piazzas and streets, which are brilliant with illuminations and fireworks. On the Tuesday there is great fun in the principal piazzas. There is a public lottery. A vast crowd is present. A band adds to the liveliness of the proceedings. In the evening another performance at the theatre brings to a close the inaugural ceremonies, so different to anything that can be witnessed in England on similar occasions.

Assisi has reason to congratulate itself on the establishment of the college for the sons of schoolmasters within its walls. The Franciscans, who have been the only teachers for Assisian youths not destined for an ecclesiastical career, are not a cultured order; culture is not with them a saintly acquirement. Amongst all the Franciscans now resident in Assisi there is not a single copy of the Greek Testament. Not even their superior could the other day put his hand upon one for the English lady. There is, it is true, a fine college at Perigiá on the other side of the Tiber valley. Perigiá, though its pictures bear witness to the influence exerted by St. Francis upon the minds of those who in the fifteenth century devoted themselves to religious art, has not been so absorbed in its devotion to a saintly memory as to forget to provide the means of secular culture for its sons. It possesses a thriving college, to which the other Umbrian towns send their youths. The modern Assisians are glad that their town has now, like its ancient rival, a college which bids fair to attain the national importance which its promoters desire for it.

I shall not soon forget an excursion I have made to a ravine in the mountain Subasis overhanging Assisi, in which is a small monastic building called Il Carcere. St. Francis is said to have passed much of his time there in lonely meditation. A solitary friar is left in charge of this hermitage. But only a limited number of friars are allowed to wear Franciscan garb. He does not possess the privilege; despite of this he persisted in wearing his old habit until the municipality sent a peremptory order for him to discard it. He has obeyed the order, but as he has not fully attired himself in secular costume he presents a comical appearance. He wears trousers and waistcoat, and beneath them a full sleeved dress of white serge, and so garbed he toddles about showing his wondrous relics to all who make the ascent to his lonely retreat. One of his relics is labelled as a piece of the earth from which God made Adam, and must accordingly be the most ancient of all relics. But the old man, as he gropes about the gloomy cells of the hermitage in a costume midway between his monastic garb and secular attire, is typical of the timid ones in Assisi who withhold their full approval from the college which has just been established in their midst, but find themselves forced to accommodate themselves in some measure to the changing order of things in the new kingdom of Italy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I have just read with surprise, in the *Friend of India* for July 17, that 'in New Zealand the Athanasian Creed has been removed from the formularies' of the Church. Many of your readers will, I am sure, be relieved to hear that this statement is entirely without foundation; inasmuch as it has never been even suggested in our General Synod that Creeds should occupy any other place with us than they do in the Church of England.

Hoping that you will find space in your valuable paper for this communication.—

W. G. AUCKLAND.

NOTE.—We gladly publish the above contradiction of a statement which we are sorry should have been made by us. Our authority was an English journal which we have always considered trustworthy.—ED., *Friend of India.*

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I hope you will kindly furnish me with the required information regarding the following subject.

I desire to appear in the Indian Medical Service examination in England. I am here a non-graduate of the University. I am now attached to the Calcutta Medical College as a casual student. This is my third year, I wish to start for England next year. I have deposited here Rs. 640 as a casual's fee for three years in the college. The Principal of the institution will favour me with a certificate stating that I have finished my junior courses of lectures here.

Sir, whether I shall be entitled to present myself in the M. D. and the Indian Medical Service examinations or not, I know not. I am now placed in dubious circumstances.

Shall I be obliged to present myself in the matriculation examination there before I enter the colleges for the service and M. D. examinations?

Mr. Editor, I hope you will be good enough to state the particulars regarding the course I must pursue to attain my object.

By inserting this in a corner of your valued journal you will greatly oblige me.

ENQUIRER.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUNIUS.—Many thanks: It is not worth notice.

THE WEEK.

MOST of the topics of the week have been dealt with in our editorial notes, and of the one all—engrossing subject of the hour, the Prince's doings at Bombay, an account will be found in another column. His reception appears to have been magnificent. We are told that Christians, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Parsees, vied with each other in enthusiasm; that almost the whole population of the town emptied itself into the streets; and that as if that were not enough, many thousands of visitors flocked in from the Mofussil to help in giving the future Emperor of Hindostan and eldest son of their Queen a right royal welcome. The native princes were ready with such a display of "barbaric pearl and gold" as has probably never been equalled before, even in India. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated, and everything from first to last appears to have passed off well. Want of space, we are sorry to say, compels us to cut "the Week" unusually short to-day, but our readers will find comments on most current subjects elsewhere.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PERAK.

THE MURDER OF MR. BIRCH.

THE murder of Mr. Birch, the British Resident of Perak, has brought into prominence a comparatively insignificant State regarding which very little is known, if we are to judge from the fact that several standard atlases which we have consulted contain no mention whatever of the name. We should not be surprised if many of our readers have never heard of the State or know where it is situated. Perak is situated on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula to the south of Penang and the province of Wellesley, and to the north of Salonpore. The State has for some time been the source of considerable trouble, the difficulties commencing in the time of Sir A. Clarke, and continuing after the accession of Sir William Jervois. The other day, Sir W. Jervois visited Perak, and it was thought the difficulties had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The reigning chief of Perak is one whose succession was for some time disputed; but he was set on his throne by the

British Government, who recognized him as the legitimate ruler of his State, and he in return entered into several engagements promising good government as well as guaranteeing the protection of British subjects. This man, however, has recently proved refractory, and we are told by a Straits contemporary that "His Excellency the Governor found it necessary to assume a firmer attitude towards him, and gave him to understand that Her Majesty's Government would not permit him to violate the engagements he had voluntarily entered into, and that if he persisted in the obstructive course he had pursued since the appointment of a British Resident, stronger measures would be adopted. Frightened by this threat, only a few weeks ago Sultan Abdoolah wrote to the Governor of the Straits Settlements declaring that he was unable to govern his State, and absolutely resigning the Government into the hands of the British Government, and, it is stated, consenting to occupy a secondary position under the officers who may be placed over him. Moreover, the principal chiefs, including the heir-apparent to the throne, have promised entire concurrence in this arrangement, which the Government promised would be entered into without delay, and from which no recantation will be permitted."

The offer was accepted, and on the 15th ultimo a proclamation was published by the Government announcing that "In compliance with the request of the Sultan and Chiefs of Perak, "Her Britannic Majesty's Government have determined to administer the government of Perak in the name of the Sultan, and to "this end His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements "is about to appoint officers, who will be styled Commissioners "and Assistant Commissioners of Her Majesty the Queen, to "carry on the Government of that State under His Excellency's "instructions; further, that the Sultan of Perak has invested "such British Officers as are, or may be accredited to His "Highness from time to time as such Commissioners or Assistant "Commissioners, as aforesaid, with powers to issue and enforce "Proclamations and Orders, and generally to administer the "Government of Perak."

It is further made known that a Malay Council, consisting of Rajas of Perak of the highest rank, will be appointed to aid the aforesaid Commissioners in matters touching the affairs of the Government of Perak.

The proclamation further recites the following list of misdeeds for which the State is responsible:—

"The people in Perak are greatly oppressed by certain lawless Chiefs and Rajas, whilst no steps are taken by the Sultan and other Native authorities to put a stop to these evils, so that the gravest crimes are committed without fear of inquiry or punishment.

"Secondly, that the conduct of the Perak Chiefs, with the absence of all law to protect life and property, has hitherto deterred foreigners from investing capital in Perak to any considerable extent, and the resources of the country are still undeveloped and likely to remain so, without some radical change in the Government and Administration of Justice.

"Thirdly, that the Rajas and Chiefs of Perak are divided into factions, parties, and individual interests, fostering and encouraging jealousies and enmities which they confess themselves unable to reconcile. And British subjects and others, not subjects of the State of Perak, have engaged and are engaging in illegal transactions with certain Chiefs of Perak which tend to create interests subversive of order in the State and hostile to the interests of the Straits Settlements;" and lastly that "the British Government has incurred, on behalf of the Government of Perak, financial responsibilities for which there is no adequate security under the present system of Government."

The knowledge that this action on the part of the British Government is about to be taken has doubtless stirred up the Perak Chiefs, who probably are incited to rebellion by Sultan Ismael, the unsuccessful claimant for the Sultanate of this province, and they have struck the first blow by murdering the British Resident. The Residency, we are told, is in a state of siege, and all the Chiefs in the neighbourhood are preparing to resist any British force sent against them. We trust the Government will not be satisfied with sending a small military force to subdue this rebellion. The only course now open is to teach these Malays a lesson they will not easily forget, and nothing short of a thorough subjugation of the whole of the refractory tribes will make them feel that the British Government cannot be trifled with.

There are several regiments which are in course of relief, and the officers and men of which would be only too glad to have a shot at these Malays, either before going home or landing in India, so that without much trouble a sufficiently large force can be made available to amply revenge the murder of the British Resident.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increasing volume of export trade that is now going on, the position of money is becoming easier and easier, a remarkable phenomenon at this season of the year, the more especially as no outside supplies of bullion, to any extent, have found their way here for a long time past. In the bazaar, money is very plentiful and cheap, and the Bank of Bengal has reduced its rates by one per cent, the minimum now standing at 4 per cent, the lowest point touched since the 7th of January last. The public demand upon the Bank has fallen off 75 lakhs since the Poojahs, and the total amount of the Bank's money now earning interest in the hands of the public is only 230 lakhs. On the other hand there are private deposits in the hands of the Bank amounting to 280 lakhs. Last year at this time the deposits were about the same as they are now, but the outstandings were 60 lakhs more. The Bank's cash balances continue strong notwithstanding continued government withdrawals on a large scale. The government balances are now down to 276 lakhs, and as the Bank's cash balances stand at close upon 4 crores, everything points to continued ease in rates.

A very considerable export business is going on now, and the demand for Jute has been large:—prices are gradually creeping up, both for bales and loose, and 19-8-0 per bale may now be quoted for first marks. The Freight market has been very active, and nearly all the tonnage available promptly has been engaged, £3-2-6 to £3-5-0 being the leading rates for first class iron vessels.

The first fruits of the Indigo crop will be at market before the end of the month, but up to this time no private sales have been reported, and exporters will probably hang back to let the extent of the crop tell fully on the market: from 125 to 130,000 maunds is the probable outturn, so it is quite a bumper crop.

The Import market has been somewhat quiet since last Friday, and prices are scarcely so strong as they were:—still, this trade is now without doubt in a much better position than it has previously occupied for years, and if supplies keep reasonable, everything else is in favour of a favourable future

Now that the late Government Loan is all paid up, a stronger appearance exists in the paper market, but prices have not yet got the better of the collapse they experienced on the issue of the Loan. During the past week, a very extensive business has taken place, and since the reduction of the Bank rate a slight lifting of prices has occurred. Prices of paper being comparatively low, it is likely to continue to be availed of as a temporary employment for money during the present superabundance of means. In the large business that has been done, both the four and four and a half per cent stock have participated, but for the five and a half stock there has not been a demand. The course of the market business done has been as under.

4	per cents	102.1, 2.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 102.3.
4½	,,	102.15, 2.15, 103, 3.1.
5½	,,	107-14, 108.

The closing quotations standing at,

4	per cents	102.2, to 102.4.
4½	,,	103 to 103.2.
5½	,,	108 to 108.4.

Against every previous appearance, Sterling Exchange has receded this week, and mercantile paper has been bought for delivery up to end of the year so low as 1-10-5-16. There must be large amounts of money in the hands of some of the Banks, waiting for employment, to justify rates going back at present. The Banks generally have shown very little disposition to sell this week, and one of them has stood out nearly all the remitting demand, which has been rather considerable. The first rate was 1-10¼, then 1-10-3-16, and small sums have been taken from one or two of the other Banks at 1-10⅜. Three months' sight has been done at 1-10 to 1-9⅞ demand at 1-9¾ to 1-9-11-16, and telegraphic at 1-9-11-16, but no more can now be had at the price. At one moment the market had a very weak appearance, but it seems to be regaining more tone towards the close. The quotations are now,

Bank Bills	1-10⅜ to 3-16.	6 months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-10-3-16	
Document Bills	1-10⅜	

There have been very few credits offering, which accounts for their having obtained so fine selling rates as 1-10¼ and 1-10-3-16. Documents Bills have been wanted by the Banks, and for ready delivery the rate has been 1-10⅜

The stock of the Bank of Bengal has been run up a good deal, although scarcely any actual business has been done. The chances of some coalition being formed to take off the market the Government's holding has started a speculative demand for the stock, but sellers are showing no disposition to meet the demand even at the advance. At 1350 shares are not to be had to any extent, if at all.

Other Bank stock is active, and Nationals are wanted at 112, whilst Agras have brought 93.

The share market generally is dull and flat, but transactions are slightly more numerous. Tea stocks are scarcely enquired for at all, but Spinning Mills look healthy, and seem to tend upward. The only thing in active demand has been Carew & Co., for which 17 to 18 premium may now be quoted, and shares very difficult to obtain. The principal business of the week is given below, the prices in the order paid.

Bank of Bengal, 1325, 1350.
National Bank, 110¼, 11, ¼, ½, 112.
Barnagore Jute Mills, 97.
Fort Gloster Jute Mills, 84.
Howrah Jute Mills, 75, 76.
Seebpore Jute Mills, 73.
Budge Budge Mills, new 5 discount, original par.
Bowreah Cotton Mills, 92.
Goosery Cotton Mills, 212.
Carew and Co., Distillery, 15, 16 premium.
Bisnauth Tea, 360.
Singell Tea, 98½, 9.
Burkola Tea, 100.
East India Tea, 83.
Central Cachar Tea, 135, 134.

The English Mail of 22nd October will be delivered here tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

THE PRINCE.

THE *Serapis*, with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and suite on board, anchored in Bombay harbour at 9-30 A. M. on the 8th instant. She had been sighted at about four, and was welcomed

with salutes from the squadron, the *Euphrates* troopship, and the Apollo Bunder Battery. Great excitement prevailed. The Prince landed at four in the afternoon, accompanied by the Viceroy and suite. A Naval procession was formed astern of the Royal Barge, headed by Admirals and Captains of the ships of the fleet in their boats. Thundering salutes were fired from the squadron and shore Batteries. All the ships were dressed, and men-of-war's yards manned, forming an imposing spectacle. The Prince was brilliantly received by the Governor of Bombay, the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, and other officials, and upwards of seventy Indian Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars, magnificently jewelled and glitteringly costumed. An address of welcome from the Municipality was read. The Prince of Wales, in Field Marshal's uniform, replied as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for your kind address, and I shall not fail to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen my sense of the loyalty to Her Crown and Person which is expressed not only in your dutiful expressions of welcome but in all I see around me on first landing in your beautiful Island. It is a great pleasure to me to begin my travels in India at a place so long connected with the Royal Family of England, and to find that during so many generations of British Rule this great port has steadily prospered. Your natural advantages would have ensured a large amount of commerce under any strong Government; but in your varied and industrious population I gladly recognize the traces of a rule which gives shelter to all who obey the law, which recognizes no invidious distinctions of race, which affords to all perfect liberty in matters of religious opinion and belief, and freedom in the pursuit of trade and of all lawful callings. I note with satisfaction the assurance I derive from your address that here, under British Rule, men of varied creeds and nations live in harmony among themselves, and develope to the utmost those energies which they inherit from widely separated families of mankind; whilst all join in loyal attachment to the British Crown, and take their share, as in my native country, in the management of their own local affairs. I shall gladly communicate to Her Majesty what you so loyally and kindly say regarding the pleasure which the people of India derive from Her Majesty's gracious permission to me to visit this part of Her Empire. I assure you that the Princess of Wales has never ceased to share my regret that she was unable to accompany me. She has from Her very earliest years taken the most lively interest in this great country; and the cordiality of your greeting this day will make Her yet more regret the impossibility of Her sharing in person the pleasure your welcome affords me. Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your good wishes for my health and for a prosperous return from my journey; and I fervently trust that the same good Providence which has prospered the Rule of the British nation in India heretofore, may yet further bless our efforts for peace and the good government of all this part of Her Majesty's dominions."

The Address, which was engrossed on vellum with a beautifully emblazoned border, was enclosed in a handsome casket, and was handed to His Royal Highness.

A brilliant procession was then formed, proceeding slowly to the Government House. Troops lined the road as far as the native town, whence the road was kept by the police. The inhabitants received the Prince with the utmost enthusiasm and intense excitement. The whole route was one dense seething mass of people of all castes from ground to house tops. It is computed that there were nearly 20,000 visitors from the Mofussil. The whole city was splendidly decorated with a series of eight triumphal arches along the route. The excitement increased as the Prince neared certain points, a mob gathering round his carriage, catching the enthusiasm of Europeans, but nevertheless order prevailed. The Prince looked well, and highly pleased with the demonstrations. On Tuesday morning the Prince received a number of the native Chiefs and Sirdars, and returned the *Admiral's* visit in the afternoon. All the Captains of the Vessels of War in the harbour were introduced to him on board the Admiral's Flagship, and royal salutes were fired in honor of his birthday. The Prince afterwards saw the illuminations. Almost every street was illuminated and crammed with people. On Wednesday a grand reception was held at Government House of the Rajahs of Kolapoor, Dhrangdra, Rajpeela, Baria, Soonawara, Oodeypoor, Soonth, Dharampoor, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Salar Jung, and the members of the deputation representing the Nizam, the Maharajahs of Edur and Mysore, Jam of Nowannuggur, Thakoor of Bhownuggur, Dewan of Palanpoor, Nawabs of Radhunpoor, Joonagurh, Dalasionor, and Jinjeera, and the Sir Desai of Sawant Wari. After the levee the Prince went to the children's fete, and met with a most enthusiastic reception from ten thousand children who sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales" in the native dialect. The large *Maidan* in front of the Secretariat was crowded with people of all castes. The Prince was greatly pleased with the novel spectacle and the enthusiasm exhibited by the children. Wreaths of flowers were placed around his neck by the Parsee girls, and the extreme affability of His Royal Highness was the subject of general comment. Having again visited the *Serapis* in the afternoon, the Prince and party landed in the evening, and then traversed in procession the leading thoroughfares, the fort, and the native town. His reception was more cordial than ever. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the whole route was literally blocked with natives. The streets were a wild scene of good humoured excitement, and the Prince was highly pleased with his reception and the magnificence of the illuminations.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales returned visits to the Maharajahs of Edur and Mysore, the Rao of Cutch, Meer Ali Morad Khan of Khyrpoor, the Nawabs of Joonagurh, and Radhanpore, the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, the Rajahs of Durangdra, Rajpeepla, the Dewan of Palumpoor, and Sir Salar Jung at their own residences, besides other Native Chiefs at the Home Secretariat. His next visit was to the University Hall, where an address was presented. His Royal Highness replied, alluding to his own early training and associations when he himself was a student at Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and to the generous manner in which the Native Princes supported the University. He then visited the enormous Marquee erected on the Esplanade, where upwards of 2,000 Sailors, Marines, and Soldiers were banqueted. The Prince entirely won the hearts of the men by moving among them, drinking their health, and making a short speech. He afterwards laid the foundation stone of the New Wet Docks with Masonic ceremonial. A large attendance of Brethren and guests was present and the affair was a great success. An address was presented to the Prince, to which he replied that he learned with great pleasure of the flourishing condition of Masonry in Bombay. The fact of its annually increasing in numbers and efficiency shows that the objects of the institution are fulfilled in uniting together men of various races and creeds in a bond of Brotherhood by giving them common objects of exertion, and extending the knowledge of English organisation for the good of mankind. It was a great pleasure for him to join the Bombay Brethren in a work tending to the protection of life, property, extension of trade, and the advantage and prosperity of their fellow men. In the evening the Byculla Ball took place. The Prince danced several times.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

ALL the gentlemen, official as well as non-official, who distinguished themselves during the late famine in Behar and Bengal, will, as a mark of special recognition, be presented to the Prince of Wales at the Bankipore Durbar.

IN recognition of the services rendered to Government by Baboo Deno Bundhoo Patnaik, Tehsildar of the Khund Mehals, Cuttack, the Viceroy has conferred upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

A SHILLONG correspondent says that the telegraph will very likely be extended to Dibrogurh this year. At any rate there will be a cable laid across the river at Dhoobrie, and this will put stations east of Dhoobrie in direct communication with the rest of India, and save endless delays.

DACCA is preparing to receive Miss Carpenter. Baboo Anand Mohun Bose has, we believe, been deputed by the Dacca Philanthropic Society to receive that distinguished lady at Calcutta on behalf of the society. It has been proposed that Miss Carpenter should meet all the native ladies of Dacca in a private house, or in a place suitable for the purpose.

THE *Official Gazette* of Saturday shows the prospects of the crops to be favourable all over the Empire, except in unhappy Behar, concerning which the report is "No rain or next to none, "in Behar and in most districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar "*divisions*, where it is much wanted. ~~Crops in these~~ parts have "suffered very seriously from drought; rice on the high lands is "dying off, and but a moderate yield is expected from the crop on "low lands. The cold weather sowings too are impeded in consequence of the absence of rain." From every other part of the country the news is favourable, except the little kingdom of Mysore, where "prospects are not favourable" in spite of the rainfall in October.

WE are informed by the Darjeeling paper that one of the results of Sir Richard Temple's late visit to Sikkim has been the issue of orders for the building of a suspension bridge over the Tista below Kalimpong, for the building of substantial wooden bridges over the Rishi and Rilli rivers, and for the zig-zagging of the very difficult ascent of Mount Lingtue. These were and are the principal obstacles on the road, which deter traders from undertaking the journey from Thibet to Darjeeling and *vice versa*, for once the ascent of Lingtue—12,500 ft.—is accomplished—speaking from this side—the remainder of the march to the passes over the upland grazing grounds is comparatively easy. As regards the line of the proposed road, it is said that Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that it will be sufficient for the requirements of the present trade between the two districts, or for any moderate increase which may take place, to spend a reasonable sum on the projects mentioned, but that should occasion arise to push an engineered line of road to the Thibetan passes, it will be necessary to seek another line, having an easier gradient and a shorter mileage.

NORTHERN INDIA.

CHERAT seems to be very highly spoken of by all who have passed the hot season there. It is easily reached from Peshawur, and would no doubt be a capital sanatarium *en permanence* for European troops.

IT is announced that tenders for the construction of the works on the proposed line of Railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the River Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles or thereabouts, will be invited shortly.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir is expected at Lahore on the 19th instant, and after a stay of two days will proceed to Calcutta, where he has been invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Chapter of the Star of India which is to be held by the Prince of Wales.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, C. B., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, will arrive in India from leave to Europe on the 20th November, or before the expiry of his furlough. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Inglis who is now officiating for Sir George, will then have to revert to his substantive appointment as Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P. This will necessitate some changes in the higher appointments of those Provinces.

THE Palampur fair, which is held every November, is this year to be better than usual. Some Yarkundis, with a good many ponies, are already on the spot, and more are expected every day.

The Deputy Commissioner, under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, has offered liberal prizes for the best bulls, cows, buffaloes, bullocks, and sheep. For these last there is to be a special prize to be taken by the best pen of fifty. There are prizes too for ponies, mules, and stallion donkeys.

THE *Pioneer* hears of "a cantonment magistrate in an important station having been required by the operation of some recent examination rules to re-commence forgotten studies in Hindi. The absurdity of the arrangement is made manifest by the fact that the victim has passed twice before, and has actually been employed to examine other officers for the higher standard. But the knowledge he is now called on to exhibit has been so totally useless to him in connection with his work, that he has forgotten it utterly, and has to study it with a pundit all over again, to the neglect almost inevitably of some among his onerous and important public duties."

ON the 1st instant the special train containing the Viceroy's party ran over a man about two miles on the Sutna side of Tichara station; the driver being under the impression that they had run over a deer or some other animal passed on, and on the arrival of the special at Myhere, intimated to the driver of the down mixed, which train was awaiting the arrival of the special, that they had run over something. The driver of the down train came along slowly towards the spot, and found to his consternation that it was a native traveller who had been run over; he stopped the train a few yards from the body, and found that the man was quite dead, although the body was warm. The body was put into the train and taken on to Sutna, and handed over to the authorities. The strangest part of the story is, that when picked up there was no visible mark of injury on the body except a bruise on the temple; he carried a bundle of clothes with him, as though on travel, and must have got on the line with the view of deliberately committing suicide: no blame can possibily attach to the driver under such circumstances.

THE Bataisur Fair promises to be well attended this year. Monday was the official date of its commencement, but the horse lines began to fill a week earlier, and cavalry officers and others seeking remounts and purchases always assemble at the fair long before the devotees, who come in thousands on the day before the great bathing day, which falls on the 11th. Upwards of 200,000 natives are usually present on that day. The business of the fair, as far as the European visitors are concerned, consists in buying horses and giving away the prizes, aggregating Rs. 2,000, offered by Government; and these tasks are usually completed before the time arrives for the natives to perform their religious duties. These last are chiefly comprised in taking a cold bath in the Jumna immediately after midnight of the 13th; and in this pious act the sexes vie with each other in exhibiting their zeal. The show of horses this year will, it is thought, from present appearances, be quite equal to those of former years, and an exceptionally large number of cavalry regiments have sent representatives to purchase remounts. The plain presents the aspect of a canvas city, and lines of native shops seem to have sprung up as if by magic in a single night. The dust and smoke, which increase daily, alone mar the prospect. An enterprising hotel proprietor has started a large mess, thus enabling casual visitors to the fair, as well as those who are present on duty, to dispense with their own commissiariat, the conveyance of which to Bataisur has proved very troublesome in former years.

BOMBAY.

THE cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of September 1875, amounted to 20,901 bales, or 81,56,680lbs. or candies 10,403 13-14 of the value of Rs. 18,54,171.

IT is stated that an intimation has been given to the Rajahs and Chiefs whose visits have been returned at the Bombay Secretariat, that the Viceroy was constrained by want of time to take that way of acknowledging their visits, and that he regretted that circumstances did not allow him to act otherwise. But the affair is not to be held as a precedent; it is entirely exceptional. And to make some amends, His Excellency will personally present each and every Chief to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Viceroy left Government House, Malabar Point, soon after tiffin, on Saturday, and proceeded to see the Elephanta Caves. Two carriages started from Government House, containing Lord Northbrook, the Hon. Miss Baring, the Miss Foulkes, Captain Evelyn Baring, the Hon. Mr. Baring, and two aides-de-camp, and drove up by the Obelisk Road and the Jamsetjee Hospital to the Mazagon Bunder, accompanied by a party of the Viceroy's bodyguard. At the Bunder, Lord Northbrook was joined by Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, and the party then embarked on board the *May Frere*, which soon after set out for the Elephanta Caves. The carriages, horses, and the bodyguard stopped at the Bunder under the shade of a tree until the return of the party, about 6 P M. His Excellency then drove back to Government House.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Harbour Works appear to have been fairly started. The steam-ship *Merkara*, containing materials for the Harbour Works, is reported to have arrived.

THE Government of India have determined on abolishing the Bullion Depôt at Madras from 1st April 1876. This information has been communicated to the officers concerned, and the Accountant-General has been directed to submit a Notification for the *Gazette* intimating the decision to the public.

A MADRAS paper says that to prevent any heartburning on the part of the Madras clergy, or any disorganisation on the part of congregations, it has been determined, with the consent of all parties concerned, that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will be indisposed on the Sunday he spends there, though no serious consequences need be apprehended.

THE South India Missionary Conference is to be held at Bellary this year. Of the important subjects that will be discussed there, native minister's salaries will be one. A set of questions has been circulated among the South *India* native clergy by the Secretary, with a view to determine their exact wants and what steps the Churches have taken to support their pastors.

THE Prince of Arcot has addressed the Madras Government, requesting that an ancient and very valuable sword, an heirloom of the Carnatic family, which was taken from the late Nabob, and is just now preserved in the Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George, may be delivered up to him for presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This sword is fellow to the one which was taken out of the Arsenal for presentation by the late Prince of Arcot to the Duke of Edinburgh.

THERF was an unpleasant interruption to the service held at the Methodist Pandel, on the Esplanade, on a Sunday evening lately. When the preacher had got about half through his discourse, a respectable looking Hindoo suddenly rose and challenged him to a discussion as to the truth of Christianity, declaring himself a sceptic. The congregation, as well as the preacher, listened in mute surprise to the man, as with stamps of his feet, and excited gesture of his arms, he asked such questions as "Who is Christ?" "What do the Missionaries come here for," &c. To the last query the man himself appeared to have a ready answer. It was one, however, so indecent and libellous to the Missionaries, that at length the ire of the audience was roused, and the Hindoo was bundled out of the Pandel.

ACCORDING to the latest published trade returns, there are seventy-nine ports in the Madras Presidency open for trade against eighty-one last year. There are twenty-five ports the trade of each of which is above five lakhs per annum; eleven with a trade of ten lakhs, and fourteen with a trade of a crore of rupees a year. The trade of Madras is said to be close upon eight crores. There is a large trade carried on between the ports in the Presidency and foreign countries, but with the home ports the business done is very extensive. The foreign trade of the Presidency in 1873-74 was in excess of that of 1873-74 by fifty-four lakhs, seventeen lakhs in imports and thirty-seven in exports. The United Kingdom exported to this Presidency goods valued at Rs. 2,64,66,697 in 1872-73 against Rs. 2,70,03,579 in the following official year. The imports from France increased from eight to a little more than eleven lakhs; imports from Germany have gone up a little, and from America too the imports have increased considerably. From China the trade in tea must have been large, as the imports have increased by a little more than a lakh. The imports from the Laccadives, and the Maldives, from the Straits Settlements, and even from the Australian colonies have risen. The opening up of a trade between India and the colonies will be productive of much good and will, it is hoped, continue. From the particulars of the articles imported we find that the piece-goods trade and the trade *in twist* have risen; woollen *goods* have fallen off; in railway stores too there has been a decline. The importation of horses increased, while in fuel and coke there was a decline. The value of goods exported was Rs. 6,24,49,851 in the year 1872-73, against Rs. 6,61,83,930 in the following official year. The increase is chiefly due to the increased value of coffee, indigo, grain, and pulse. The coffee shipments keep steady, as the demand for supplies in the English markets continues. Grain shipments went forward chiefly on account of the Bengal famine. Shipments of sugar and cotton fell off owing to a slack demand for those articles in the United Kingdom. The trade between the Malabar Coast and Germany is said to be gradually advancing, and the West Coast is the only place whence shipments go forward to Germany. Shipments of coffee, oils, and coir went forward; there were but small supplies of indigo sent from Madras to Central Europe.

CEYLON.

A *MEETING of native* Singhalese *gentlemen was held at Colombo* on the 16th of October, at which it was resolved unanimously that in order "that the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales may be preserved in the memory of the Singhalese nation, a College be founded for giving instruction in the Singhalese, Sanskrit, and Pali languages, as well as native medicine, and other useful sciences, and that the said College be called the Prince of Wales's College." And "that for the purpose of founding the College contemplated, a subscription be collected from all the Singhalese throughout the island."

BURMAH.

THE local paper gives particulars of a horrible crime perpetrated at Bassein on the 12th ultimo. A man named Nga Shoay Yoh was invited by his wife Mee Oh to accompany her into the jungles from the village Mankya for the purpose of felling fire-wood. Shortly after arrival there, she, being armed with a heavy *damah*, struck her husband two blows, one of which almost severed his head from his body. The unfortunate man's remains were left in the position of a person kneeling with the head drooping over. About three in the afternoon of the same day the children of this unfortunate pair were met by their aunt on their way to the jungles in search of their parents. The circumstances led to enquiry, and search having been made, the poor man was found in the above position, and a few yards from him the disembowelled body of his wife. The wretched woman survived a few moments to tell the story of the consequences of her jealous anger. Her husband had taken a younger wife to heart, and Satan entered where late he had reigned supreme. She confessed to having taken her husband out that morning with the intent to take his life, after which, with a power of nerve that defies description, she inflicted wounds on her person extending from breast to hip on either side.

ASIA.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Johore, a Malay chief, whose territories are near Singapore, has been invited, to proceed to India

to attend a grand investiture of the Star of India, during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the *Indian Public Opinion* learns that some Afridees have been caught at Kohat and are awaiting their trial, also that many Cabulees have this year come to Peshawur, who complain of ill-treatment at the hands of the Ameer in forcing them to drill for military purposes morning and evening.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Straits Times* writes from Bangkok, 9th October, about the war in Siam, as follows:—The nucleus of the 1st Corps of the Siamese Army left Bangkok about a fortnight ago, and is now at Saraburi, seventy miles N. by E. of Bangkok, collecting transport for its advance to Korat and North Eastern Siam. The nucleus of the Army of the North will leave to-morrow, and establish its head-quarters at Pi-chai, two hundred miles north of Bangkok. The third Army, the principal army of which the 1st Corps is but the advance guard, will leave one month hence, and march to North Eastern Siam *via* Korat, which is to be its base. The first Corps consists of six thousand men led by Chao Phya Mahindr, formerly second Ambassador to England. This General will be under the orders of His Royal Highness Somdet Krom Phra Bamrap Parapax, the King's uncle, Commander-in-Chief in the Army of the North East. The Army of the North is commanded by the Minister of the North in person. I have not heard the number fixed for these armies, but gather that at least thirty or forty thousand men will be engaged. Strange to say, scarcely anything is known of the enemy, the Haw Chinese. It is reported they are rebels driven from China, who first with permission of the King of Cochin China established themselves in Tonquin, and now are extending their dominion into North Eastern Siam.

MILITARY.

A PESHAWUR correspondent states that Brigadier-General Wilson, C. B., Commanding the Peshawur District, will be going home next year, and that Brigadier-General Ross, Commanding the Mooltan District, will succeed him.

MAJOR-GENERAL Forbes, who was formerly Brigadier-General at Ahmednuggur, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Russell in the command of the Northern Division of the Presidency. There was some discussion whether this important appointment should not be given to General Schneider, but finally it was decided to give the command to General Forbes.

COUNT Seckendorff, who arrived in Bombay by the mail on Saturday morning, has come out as the the representative of the German Government to attend the manœuvres at the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The Count, who is one of Moltke's most trusted officers, and holds the high honorary appointment of Chamberlain to Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, was present with the British forces in the campaigns of Abyssinia and Ashantee.

THE Government of India have decided to place the armaments of Fort William, Agra, and Ferozepore Forts under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery *in the divisions and* districts concerned, instead of under the Ordnance Department as at present. The immediate charge of the armament will be held by the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery located in each of the forts named, who will make the usual reports to the Officer Commanding, Royal Artillery, of the division or district for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and render the needful returns to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

GENERAL.

IT is said that a remarkable article—fish flour—has lately been introduced. It is prepared from dried fish of the first quality; it is throughly desiccated and then ground in a small mill.

A NEW railway is projected between London, or rather the suburban metropolitan system, and Brighton. It is to cost only £1,250,000, and to be wholly a passenger line—no goods traffic and no expensive sidings.

HER Majesty's gun-boat *Daphne*, which arrived in Kurrachee harbour from Muscat on the 3rd instant, brought down as a State prisoner Syud Selim, who was lodged in the Kurrachee jail the same night, and was to be conveyed to Hyderabad by the train the following morning.

A NUMBER of Burmah ponies, valued at Rs. 2,465, have been shipped from Rangoon by native traders in the steamer *Burmah* for Calcutta. Owing to the numbers of people who will visit Calcutta during the stay of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales it is thought there will be a good demand for these useful animals.

A COURT-MARTIAL will be held on Prince Leiningen and Captain Welch of the *Alberta* for running down the yacht *Mistletoe* as soon as the inquiry still pending in the Civil Courts is disposed of. Mr. Heywood, the owner of the *Mistletoe* yacht which was run down by the *Alberta*, has hitherto made no claim on the Government for the value of his vessel; but it is probable that means will be found of making good his loss by private arrangement without raising the necessity for reopening the case in the Law Courts.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of India* writes: "I have good authority for stating that the supreme command of the Turkish Army has been offered to, and accepted by, ex-Colonel Valentine Baker, late of the 10th Hussars, and that this clever cavalry officer will step from his prison, though not one hour before the full time, into the chief military command of the Sultan's land forces, where he will find full scope to retrieve his lost position and to recuperate his somewhat shattered fortunes.

JUDGEMENT has been given by Colonel Mercer in the Bertola case, which has been decided against the plaintiff on every issue. In fact the decree gives the Government a sum of Rs. 1,479, the balance shown due after both accounts were examined. The plaintiff has therefore got nothing, and the Government, instead of having to pay some two lakhs of rupees have to be paid nearly Rs. 1,500, Mr. Bertola will also have to pay the costs of the suit, which will amount to about Rs. 1,000. The judgement-debtor in this case, however, is a bankrupt, so that there is very little chance of recovering as far as he is concerned.

THE monetary reform in Germany is being carried out on a steady and systematic plan. It comprises the withdrawal of all the old national silver coinage, the provincial token money, and the bank notes of small denominations. To some extent this change will be formal, because most of the separate States have already adopted the Imperial gold standard; but it is evidently associated with other measures which tend, more or less, to complete the coinage reform and make the new Imperial money in demand. The demonetising of the German currency, when effectually carried out, will release a considerable amount of silver, which may find its way to India, where it will readily be absorbed.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—"Those interested (and few are not) in the war of words and the din of experiments bearing on modern navies in general, and the British Navy in particular, will have noticed-perhaps that the circular turret ship invented by the late Mr. John Elder, of Glasgow, rejected by the British Government, has obtained the favour of the Russian and German powers. It's the "old, old story." The British Government is invariably the last to recognize merit in any invention of the kind not coming through the "usual channel" and free from the numbing, if not deadly, coil of red tape. Circumlocution still flourishes unchecked, and Barnacles abound in the regions of officialdom. The foreign powers we have named consider Ekler's circular turret ships the most formidable batteries afloat. The Russian Navy already has them."

ACCORDING to Mr. Anthony Trollope, the value of gold found in Melbourne between 1851, the date of its discovery, to the end of 1873, was £173,000,000, or about three times the whole revenue collected in that period. The past year was the worst known as far as the yield of gold was concerned, the produce having fallen as low as 1,012,152 ozs. In the Bendigo district, which includes Sandhurst, there is a population of 50,000, of whom 9,000 are working miners. The pay of a miner is set down at £2-5 a week, and is considered sufficient, though he has to pay 4d. for a pound of meat. When the gold mines were first opened, about twenty-five years ago, there were no roads, and £100 a ton was the common price of conveyance for goods over 60 or 70 miles of ground. The digger who could not walk the distance paid £10 to be carried in order that his hands might be in the gullies a day or two sooner.

A STRIKING illustration of the value of "unconsidered trifles" may be found in the fact of a profit of £10,000 a year being realized in a single city from an industry based on the collection and re-manufacture of cigar ends carelessly thrown away in the streets by smokers. Such it appears is the revenue derived from one of those *petites industries* for which Paris is so famous. The *chasseur de cigares* starts on his rounds at the peep of dawn, taking in his course the fashionable promenades, such as the Boulevards and the Champs Elysees, gathering, as he passes from street to street, all the stumps he can find, or purchasing them at wholesale prices from the garcons of café's. After completing his rounds he carries off his stock to his workshop, where they are manufactured into an inferior kind of cigars for the consumption of the poorer classes. This singular industry affords employment to some two hundred people in Paris, whose daily earnings vary from two to four shillings.

A MAN named John Renton has been recently rescued from the island of Malayta, in the Solomon Groups, by Captain Murray, master of the *Bobtail Nag*, a trading schooner. He is a native of Stourness, in the Orkneys, and was an able seaman. When 19 years of age he was sent to San Francisco on board a vessel bound to M'Kean's Islands, and was persuaded to join four others (all Americans) to desert. They left one night in a small sailing boat, with some provisions, and on the thirtieth day out, after severe sufferings, reached the Island of Malayta, the direct distance being 1,200 miles. The natives destroyed the boat, and Renton's companions died shortly after landing. Renton was retained by a chief, who, esteeming his usefulness, had repeatedly averted his threatened death and cannibalism. A present from Mr. Slade, the Government Agent, induced the natives to bring Renton down to the beach, and about 200 natives assembled to witness the interview. After negotiating for his release, and taking necessary precautions, the boat pulled off with the rescued man to the schooner.

LITERARY.

DR. DUTTON COOK has resigned the post of dramatic critic of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which he has held since 1867, and has transferred his services to the *World*.

COLONEL BAKER is engaged in writing an account of his travels in Central Asia, including a particular account of the Valley of the Attrek and the country adjacent to Merv, which he visited last year, and on which he has already furnished valuable reports to the English Government.

WHEN reporting on some recent discoveries of Sanskrit manuscripts in India a few months ago, we (*Athenæum*) took occasion to express a wish that some competent scholar might before long be commissioned by the Indian Government to examine the public and private libraries in Cashmere, We are glad to learn that Dr. G. Bühler, Inspector of Schools in the northern division of the Bombay Presidency, who has done such good work in Guzerat and Rajpootana, has actually been sent on a tour through the "Eden of India" and is already busily engaged in examining the libraries at Sreenuggur. An interesting paper, recently published by Professor Roth of Tübingen, on a hitherto unknown recension of the Atharvavda, lately discovered in Cashmere, had led scholars to expect some valuable accessions of Sanskrit works from that quarter. There is reason to believe that these expectations will not be disappointed. Among the books hitherto examined by Dr. Bühler,

several will probably prove of considerable interest, such as a law recension of a Vedic work the 'Charakakathaka;' the ancient law book of Laugakshi, and some works on Saiva grammar and philosophy. Not less important will be the materials which are pouring in from all sides, bearing on the famous Cashmere Chronicle the Rájataranginí, the only real historical book in Sanskrit literature. On comparing some manuscripts of Kalhana's important work, from which so much of our knowledge of the ancient history of India is derived, Dr. Bühler found that the editions hitherto published are extremely faulty, and he has therefore determined to collate himself the entire work. His time could scarcely be spent more profitably. The Nílapurána, one of Kalhana's sources, has already been recovered by him, and he hopes also to receive copies of the works of Suvrata and Kshemenda. Dr. Bühler thinks that nearly all the Cashmere places mentioned in the Rájataranginí, can be identified. He has visited the author's birth-place, Khonamukha or Khonamusha, and discovered Jayavana in the present Jovan or Jovar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

"PUBLIC opinion among the Syrian Christians of Travancore," says the *Madras Mail*, "which has veered round a good deal with regard to the Patriarch of Antioch, who has lately come to India to reform the Syrian Churches, deprives Mar Athanasius, the present Metropolitan of Malabar, of the power he has enjoyed for upwards of a quarter of a century, and enforces the recognition of Mar Dyonisius, the recently appointed Metropolitan, as the head of the Syrian Church in India. The various churches are all rallying round his standard, and Mar Athanasius, who at first had numerous partisans, is now almost entirely forsaken, there being but a few of the Churches which adhere to his cause, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Patriarch of Antioch, or consider themselves under his jurisdiction. Some innovations have already been introduced by the Patriarch, the priests being forbidden to wear the tonsure in imitation of the Roman Catholic priests as formerly, and are directed to wear black robes instead of the white nondescript garment now in vogue. The laity also are enjoined that they must improve their style of dress, wearing an upper garment in addition to those at present worn, and failing this, they are not permitted to kiss the golden cross carried by the Patriarch in Church, or to kiss his hand on ordinary occasions. The Patriarch, accompanied by the Bishop of Jerusalem, is now on a tour of inspection through the various Syrian Churches and communities in Travancore, and is everywhere being received most enthusiastically."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 5th November.

THE Admiralty Circular, forbidding the reception of Fugitive Slaves in Her Majesty's ships, has been withdrawn.

London, 5th November.

THE Admiralty intends issuing new instructions concerning the reception of fugitive slaves on board Her Majesty's ship.

London, 6th November.

LORD DERBY has declined to interfere officially on behalf of the Turkish bondholders.

The Queen of Holland is seriously ill.

London, 8th November,

GENERAL KAUFMANN is leaving Tashkend and proceeding to St. Petersburg.

London, 9th November.

AT the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, Mr. Disraeli said that war with China was imminent a month ago, but was now averted, and that England desired to strengthen the Chinese Government. He then eulogized Mr. Wade's conduct of affairs, and he regretted that affairs in Turkey were less satisfactory. The late financial catastrophe had revived the expiring struggle, and the circumstances were critical, but he was convinced that a result would be attained consistent with peace, and satisfactory to public opinion. The interests of the Northern Powers were not more considerable than England's Government, and was deeply conscious of the magnitude of England's interests which it was resolved to guard Frantic cheering followed these remarks. He then referred to the arrival of the Prince of Wales in India, saying that his setting his foot for the first time in the Empire which he was destined to rule was inspired by no ordinary motives, and that the visit was rife with consequences. He had received an enthusisastic reception in India which coincides with the sympathy wherewith he left England.

The Khedive of Egypt has asked the British Government to recommend two gentlemen to organise the Egyptian financial services on the European system.

London, 11th November.

IT is stated that a Peerage will be conferred on Sir Bartle Frere.

Both the English and the Foreign Press attach great importance to the speech made by Mr. Disraeli at the Guildhall on Tuesday.

Advices from St. Petersburgh state that Russia has annexed the territory on the right bank of the Syr Daria from the Russian frontier to the River Narym, hitherto belonging to Khokand.

The Indian transport *Crocodile* has sailed for Bombay.

Paris, 5th November.

THE assembly has re-opened and agreed on a Ministerial Motion to commence the discussion of the Electoral Bill on the 8th October (?)

Paris, 8th November.

THE Assembly to-day commenced the discussion of the Electoral Bill.

Madrid, 6th November.

THE Papal Nuncio has delivered a note to the Madrid Government insisting upon the execution of the Concordat of 1851.

Berlin, 9th November.

THE Emperor of Germany is receiving the President and Vice-President of the German Parliament and lengthily discussed on the political situation and expressed himself with perfect confidence of a peaceful settlement.

Washington, 4th November.

THE latter returns of the Elections show the Democrats to have gained a small majority in the New York State.

St. Petersburg, 5th November.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF, the Russian Minister with the Porte, had an interview with the Sultan on Wednesday, during which he distinctly pointed out to him the financial dilapidation and maladministration of the Turkish Empire as well as the discontent of the population all urgently calling for reform.

Hongkong, 5th November.

MR. WADE is still in Shanghai.

Penang, 6th November.

THE Governor has gone to Perak in connection with the late murder.

Penang, 8th November.

THE Troops have arrived at Perak and reports that Mr. Swetenham is safe. The Hon'ble Mr. *Birch's* body has not been found. All the Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the late outrage. The Residency is besieged and the enemy is making great preparations. Passer Sal and Sultan Ismail are collecting large forces to repel the British.

Penang, 9th November.

THE *Pluto* has returned from Perak. The Hon'ble Mr. Birch's body has been recovered, but considerably mutilated. Captain Innes was killed in an encounter with the natives, Elliott seriously wounded, Booth and eight men of the 10th also wounded.

Penang, 10th November.

NOTHING fresh is known concerning the Perak outrage. Mr. Birch's body has been found in the river, and 1,500 troops are coming. The Governor has returned to Singapore.

BIRTH.

NEELE.—On October 30th, at Krishnagur, the wife of the Rev. A. P. Neele, Church Missionary, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LONDON

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION,

MR. R. BROOKS, of Bond Street, London, begs to inform the lovers of Art in Calcutta and the Suburbs that, in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to India, he has brought out at considerable expense a magnificient collection of high class original pictures, including the well-known works by the following masters, *viz.*

Slinglandt.	Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.
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E. Smith.	—Claude.
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Paul Delaroche.	J. J. Chalon, R.A.
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A. H. Payne.	T. Gainsboregh, R.A.
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Will be published on the 1st January.

POSTPONED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

Life Business only Transacted.

The Company's Affairs are periodically investigated by an Independent Actuary.

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COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS ARE ENTIRELY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and REMAIN IN INDIA. Policyholders can appoint an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATION. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, *the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.*

Intending Assurers are invited to consider the RATES *and* FEATURES *of the* "INDIAN"; *its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data, showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe and its features are liberal and peculiary adapted to meet the wants of all* ALL *classes, whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.*

Established 1869 on New, Sound and Popular Principles.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

CAPITAL.—Rs. 500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

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CONSULTING ACTUARY J. HILL WILLIAMS, ESQ. *President Institute of Actuaries, London,*
Extract from the Actuary's Report. dated 10th September 1875.

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured and the Proprietors, that the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874, are entitled to have their *premium* reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion,

INDIAN RATES of Premium charged while in India, English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a *life-time* in India or other tropical climates will find that the rates of this Company compare *favorably* with *enhanced English Rates.* They have the advantage of *consistency* as it is proved *beyond doubt* (by the various Civil and Military Funds &c.) that English life is of *less value* in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS:—

(1.) WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
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PROMISSARY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES issued under Forms 5 and 6 *for each Premium paid* if assured on the With-Profit scale, 40 per cent. or if on the Non-Profit scale, 30 per cent. of the Premium is withdrawable at three days' sight. As each Premium effects a *Complete paid-up* Assurance independent of any further payment, *the Forfeiture of a Policy is obviated,* and it also ensures a *Fixed Surrender value payable in cash at the will of holder.*

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of *leaving* any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

In Assurance transactions what *ought* to be sought *beyond everything else* by the Assurer is *absolute Security,* which can only be obtained by *sound* and *consistent* rates, combined with investment of Funds in securities of an *unimpeachable nature.*

The two Grand Inducements to Policy-Holders.

MUST ALWAYS BE

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, AND AS LARGE PROFITS AS THE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE ADMITS.

Assurances effected on lives of EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, HINDOOS and PARSEES.

LIVES BELOW the average Standard of Health may be assured at increased Rates in proportion to the extra risk.

For Forms of proposal, Tables of Rates, and information, apply to the Company's Agents, or to

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AGENTS.—The following Banks are Agents for the "INDIAN LIFE":—Agra, Agra Saving. Allahabad, Alliance. Bank of Upper India. Delhi and London Himalaya, Mussoorie, Punjab, Simla, Unocvenanted Service.

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Established 1799.

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ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, METAL MERCHANTS' &c.

Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery and Contractors' Plant.

ROBEY & CO'S Portable Engines with Link Motion Reversing Gear and Enlarged Fire Box for burning Wood or Coal:

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Grande Champagne Cognac, a pure Dry Spirit, in great demand ...	Rs. 27 0
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N. B.—A liberal reduction is made to the Trade, Messes, &c., when any quantity over six cases is taken at one time.

No extra charge is made for delivering at the Dinapore Railway Station.

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(ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.)

MESSRS. NOWRAJEE & CO., COACH BUILDERS, &c., LUCKNOW, beg to intimate that they undertake to construct the above Carts, with all the latest improvements, for the trifling sum of Rupees

ONE HUNDRED ONLY

For Cash.

N. & Co. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India, *viz.*, the *N.-W. P., Punjab, Central Provinces, Bengal, Oudh,* and recently *Burmah.* Most of the Planters in *Tirhoot* and *Lower Bengal* provided themselves with these Conveyances during the Famine operations, and found them very useful; while the Officers in the Customs and Survey Departments use no other now while out on duty.

Being light and movable, they are easily forwarded to any part of the Country at a trifling cost, and can easily be drawn by Ponies or Galloways.

Harness and Lamps to suit, at Rs. 30 and 20 extra.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liver has already been proved, *beyond all doubt,* by the 97,500 cases in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has with all truth, been generally styled

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at the Medical Hall, Benares from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors at Rs. 4 each bottle.

CAUTION.—We have a host of unscrupulous imitators—*an indubitable proof of its value*—against whom the Public are warned. Please observe that every bottle is capsuled, and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature.

THE GRAND INDIAN ALTERATIVE TONIC.

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THIS preparation of the INDIAN SARSAPARILLA UNUNTAMUL is equal, if *not* superior, to the more costly Jamaica or Hondurus Sarsaparilla. INDIAN MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, both European and Native, with one accord bear testimony to its valuable alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic properties, pronouncing it a most efficacious remedy in all those diseases arising from an *impure state of the blood,* and most strongly recommend it in SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, BOILS, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES of the SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, CACHEXIA, especially of children. CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, certain diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

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THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

And specially empowered by Parliament.

OFFICES: DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Cornhill, and Charing-Cross, London.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	.. ..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	.. ..	244,607
The Annuities payable	.. ..	59,511
The Invested Funds	.. ..	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents, Calcutta.

Home Park, Broughty Ferry, Scotland.

Establishment for the Board and Education of Young Ladies.

CONDUCTED BY MISS HISLOP, DAUGHTER OF THE REV. A. HISLOP, AUTHOR OF "THE TWO BABYLONS," &C,

BROUGHTY FERRY is healthily and pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Tay, and is much frequented by those in pursuit of health.

It is the aim of the Principal to combine the highest possible gradual development and culture of the intellect, with the Christian training and watchfulness of a home. A large staff of Masters and English and Foreign Governesses. Reference is kindly permitted to

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Full particulars and prospectuses, with further references, may be obtained at the Office of this *Journal.*

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DURBAR Tents and Camp Equipage of every size and description made to order at the Futtehgurh Orphan Asylum Tent Manufacturing Company, "Limited," of the best materials procurable, excellent cut, and most handsome workmanship. Established in 1838.

A New Revised Illustrated Catalogue of Tents of every size with full description will be forwarded gratis on application to

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AND FANCY BALL AND

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Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

"THE MALL," SIMLA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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To HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Calcutta Musical Establishment,

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Late BURKINYOUNG & Co.,

A.D. 1814.

Proprietor, CHARLES GOULD.

N.B.—Catalogues, with prices, of Music and every description of Musical Instruments for the Drawing Room, or Military Band, may be obtained on application.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, "Limited."

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Funds in Government Securities only.

THE ORIENTAL PLAN,

Originated by this Company, combines all the Advantages of Life and Endowment Insurance,

AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

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Send for Prospectuses to

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JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,

OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITH,

AND

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER.

The only Depôt for the Russell Watch,

AGENT FOR DR. A. MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

AND

OPERA GLASSES.

Scent Flacons, Silver Prize Plate, Clock, Plated-ware, Silver Christening Gifts, Pencil-cases, Jet Ornaments, Masonic Jewels, Meerschaum Pipes, and Cigar Tubes, &c.

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C. LAZARUS & CO.,

No. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE,

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Agents for

J. DEFRIES & SONS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra Fountains, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps, Porcelain, and Earthenware,
&c., &c., &c.

C. LAZARUS & Co. have the pleasure to announce that in extension of their established business, they have opened those splendid show-rooms (adjoining the Currency Office, No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East.

The special feature of this branch of their business will be the productions of Messrs. J. Defries & Sons, whose reputation in their respective manufacture is universal. From such a source of supply, the long Indian experience of C. L. & Co. will enable them to meet the taste and demands of their already large constituency.

The reputation of Messrs. Defries and Sons precludes the necessity of any detailed description of their manufactures, and C. L. & Co. simply invite inspection of the large Stock of Glass-ware and other goods, which, for purity of material, elegance, and variety in design and for skill and finish in workmanship, has never been surpassed.

The Stock Comprises

Chandeliers.

From the simplest Hall Lamp to the magnificent 150-lights, of the purest Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c.

Candelabra,

On Plain and Jewelled Bases, elegantly Cut Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c., from 5 lights to 100 lights.

Lusters, Fountains and Fountain Candelabra.

Specialities and Novelties in India.

Wall Brackets.

Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, Opal, &c.

Girandoles.

Of novel Designs and very elegant.

Aquaria, Mechanical Birds in Full Song,

With beautiful Bouquets of Flowers.

Table Glass.

Comprising, amongst others, the superb Diamond Pattern Service, consisting of 185 pieces each richly cut, of the purest Crystal.

Table Lamps.

The newest and most elegant Designs. Specially intended for India, with Duplex or Single Burners.

Fancy Glassware.

Elegant Ornaments for the Drawing-Room or Boudoir.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

PRINCE OF WALES'S
ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,

BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

TRANSPARENCIES,

REPRESENTING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME.

PRINCE OF WALES'S

COAT OF ARMS,

PRINCE OF WALES'S

CHROMATROPE REVOLVING CROWNS,

AND

OTHER COATS OF ARMS.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.

BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings *within* that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

RS. 50 to RS. 400 EACH.

With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations, Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,
No. 10 *and* 11 *Park Street.*

MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13*th May* 1875. E. LAFONT,
Rector.

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.
Calcutta, 9*th August* 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary
P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—*a proof* of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17*th January* 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28*th December* 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,
F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,
No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,
AND
No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET,
CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED,"

CAPITAL £1,20,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE:

IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10. OR RS. 100 EACH.

Managing Director, Pro. Tem.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

Manager.

T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected :—

Bankers in the Punjab.

THE PUNJAB BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in London.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Calcutta.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Agent in England.

GEORGE HOLME, Esq., PRESIDENT, DERBY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. FITZE and Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir, and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good-will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholder of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to make in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only or by barter.*

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager, C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September 1875.

Positive GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSRANCE Co., "Ld."

CALCUTTA.

NEW BUSINESS DONE

AT THE

CALCUTTA BRANCH

From 1st January 1875 to 31st October 1875.

	Number of New Policies issued.	Assuring.
January ...	17	Rs. 60,500
February ...	17	„ 86,000
March ...	19	„ 1,02,000
April ...	18	„ 1,06,000
May ...	25	„ 1,65,000
June ...	14	„ 89,100
July ...	26	„ 1,70,000
August ...	19	„ 64,500
September ...	25	„ 14,3,000
October ...	13	„ 91,500
Policies ...	193	Rs. 10,77,600

As the issue of new Policies for the corresponding period of 1874 was 9,28,700, the increase of business in 1875 is Rs. 1,48,900.

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager.

1st November 1875.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Capital £2,000,000

Revenue.

Fire Premiums	£ 836,816
Life Premiums	„ 250,039
Interest	„ 162,680
	£ 1,249,535

Accumulated Funds £3,301,005

Invested Funds.

Capital	£ 301,752
Life Reserve	„ 1,873,020
Reserve Fund	„ 971,410
Undivided Profit	„ 64,823
	£ 3,301,005

Fire Department.

Policies of Insurance against fire upon dwelling-houses and other buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, are issued by the undersigned on behalf of the Company.

The rate on pucka-built bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

Life Department.

This Company offers the advantage of Fixed Bonuses occurring after five years annual payment of premium, *uncontingent* on profits. Policies are indisputable after five years. Claims are payable thirty days after admission. Annuities are granted on very favourable terms. The undersigned will issue Policies on behalf of the Company.

Agents in Bombay—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Agents in Calcutta—

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

JAS. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR,

Agent for Engineering Stores & Materials,

Undertakes at a moderate charge the Supervision of

New Works & Repairs during progress.

HOUSE Proprietors executing renovations or improvements by giving out in petty contracts, or employing their own workmen, may obtain sound professional assistance, and provide an intelligent check against unnecessary, or exorbitant outlay, whereby *their* interests will be ensured.

Professional Duties and Scale of Charges may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

The Celebrated Futtehgarh Tents.

ANY order for Tents required for next cold season, Durbar, Mess Native Princes, and Kutcherry will be furnished on application.

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Messrs. BULDEO PERSHAD & Co.,

General Merchants and Tent Manufacturers,—
Futtehgarh.

Sutton & Sons

GENUINE HOME-GROWN

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS

FARM SEEDS.

GENUINE, NEW, AND UNADULTERATED.

SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN SEEDS

ARE HELD IN HIGH REPUTE BY THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS IN INDIA, AS ALSO BY LEADING AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES, AND MESSRS. SUTTON HAVE PLEASURE IN REFERRING TO THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS :—

From A. JAMIESON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Gardens, Ootacamund, India.

Aug. 6.—"The Seeds and Bulbs arrived here in good condition in March last. Both the Flower and Vegetable seeds have germinated exceedingly well, and given the greatest satisfaction."

From Mr. J. M. HENRY, Superintendent Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Madras.

July 3.—"We received the Seeds and other things in excellent order. We have tried them all, and find them of first-class quality, and not one seed failing to germinate, and this being our very hot season, everything was against them."

From W. NEW, Esq., Government Gardens, Bangalore, India.

July 17, 1873.—"Your last consignment of seeds turned out well."

From Capt. JNO. HIBBERT, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, Rajpootana, India.

March 28, 1873.—"I shall send you another order in a short time, and only hope that the seeds will be as good as the last; certainly no better could possibly have been sent."

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SUTTONS ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES

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PRINCIPAL.—J. PRYCE JONES, L. C. PREC.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following facts :—1. The locality of the School is remarkably healthy. 2. The premises are extensive, and fitted up with due regard to the comfort of the Pupils. 3. Every facility for recreation is afforded by the large playground and cricket-field which adjoin the house. 4. There is a sufficient staff of well qualified Masters, including a Classical Master, B.A., in Classical honours, Cambridge, and a resident Frenchman. 5. At the Examinations of the College of Preceptors and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Pupils from the School have taken Honours in several distinct branches of Education, *e.g.*, Latin, French Mathematics, Book-keeping, and English. 6. At five examinations by the College of Preceptors, Certificates were Awarded to one-third of all the pupils in the School. 7. At five out of seven examinations by the College the highest place in Book-keeping was given to candidates from the School. 8. The Principal earnestly endeavours to form in his Pupils a manly Christian character. 9. The Diet is liberal.

TERMS which are moderate and inclusive with lists of successful pupils on application.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

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No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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SUB-GOVERNOR, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR,
EDWIN GOWER, ESQ. DAVID POWELL, ESQ.
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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, ESQ., Underwriter.
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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are alloted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

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Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy. 5 years.	Duration of Policy. 25 years.
20	£70 5	.....£244 14
30	74 14	..... 342 11
40	79 13	..... 375 10
50	92 16	..... 412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and 7 years respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	25	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 12 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectus, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
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CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Instruments bought, taken in Exchange, or Sold on Commission.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

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CALCUTTA METAL MART.

THE undersigned have a large stock of Machinery Metals, and Engineers tools, and stores of all descriptions, and are prepared to give designs and estimates, and contract for the supply of any Machinery. Railway or Manufacturng Plant. Apparatus for Gas and Water works &c.
They are also prepared, for a moderate commission, to import any articles from England at actual cost, and are in a position to get the best quality at the lowest possible price
The following are generally in stock or on the way :—

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Clayton & Shuttleworth's

	4 H. P.	6 H. P.	8 H. P.	10 H. P.
Prices, with Single Cylinder .. .. Rs.	2,700	3,200	3,900	4,500
	10 H. P.	12 H. P.	16 H. P.	20 H. P.
Do., with Double Cylinder .. .. Rs.	4,750	5,000	6,250	7,500

Reversing Gear,—Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

STATIONARY ENGINES.—Tangye's (suited for Tea Gardens), with vertical boiler mounted on base plates, occupy little room, and are well adapted for use with Tea or other machinery requiring small power. Fire-places are constructed to burn either wood or coal.

	2 H. P.	3 H. P.	4 H. P.	6 H. P.
Prices .. .. Rs.	1,400	1,500	1,650	2250

FIRE ENGINES.—Shand and Mason's and Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Centrifugal Pumps.

Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
A 7-inch pump worked by an 8 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 900 gallons per minute.
An 8-inch pump worked by a 10 H.P. Portable Engine, will discharge about 1,100 gallons per minute.
Prices, with pipes and other fittings complete.

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
Rs.	460	600	750	900	1,050.	1,300	1,500.

These may be had also mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

SPECIAL STEAM PUMPS.—Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

Disintegrators.

Norton and Hawksley's for grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans, leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.
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Dick's—can be carried by one man, and always kept ready for instant use in case of fire. They have proved very efficacious at Home; and in Warehouses, Mills, and Ships; as well as for Private Dwellings, they form a great safeguard against damage by fire.
Prices.—No. 4, Rs. 100; No. 5, Rs. 125. Charges for ditto supplied extra, at Rs. 4 per tin.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.—Aveling and Porter's, 5 ton and 8 ton.

Stone Breakers,

Marsden's 15 by 7 .. .. Rs. 3,000

Steam Hammers,

3 cwt., with fittings complete .. .. „ 1,250

Soorkee Mills,

Stationery with 6-feet pan and rollers complete .. .. „ 1,025
Portable do. do. for steam and bullock power .. .. Rs. 1000 & Rs. 750

Injectors.

Giffard's—are much superior to Pumps as Boiler feeders, and are very simple in their construction.

	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Prices .. .. Rs.	70.	90.	135.

Seed Drill.

Small fixed coulter seven row seed drill .. .. Rs. 350

Wire Tramway.

Hodgson's. These Tramways are well adapted for carrying produce and minerals over hilly ground, or in any country where good road or water carriage is unavailable; and as feeders for railways, their use might be extended.

Fencing Gates, Railing.

We have these iron-works to offer by F. Martin & Co: at row rates.

The undersigned will be happy to furnish Catalogues and particulars on application.

NICOL FLEMING & CO.

F. & C. OSLER,

LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER AND EARTHEN-WARE ROOMS,

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Table Glassware of every kind, including Goblets, Champagnes, Claret, Sherry and Liqueur Glasses. Ruby Champagnes. Green Hocks. Soda-water Tumblers Quart Goblets. Two-Quart Goblets. Custard and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Ice Plates. Milk Jugs of sizes. Butter Pots. Sugar Jars. Richly engraved or embossed Water Sets, Jug and 2 Goblets. Plain or engraved glass Biscuit Jars with glass or plated covers. Decanters. Carafts.

DINNER TABLE TROUGHS.

Straight Troughs, Circles, Cross, Semicircles, Quadrant Segment, Libra, Bridge Boat, &c. Specimen Vases for single flowers, in plain, engraved or coloured and gilt glass.

LARGE FLINT CENTRE VASES.

In very great variety with trumpet holders; Cornucopæa-holders and pendant baskets. Flower Baskets, Glass Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Potted-meat Boxes, Beer Mugs, Pickle Jars, Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 6 or 8 bottles. Pickle Frames, with 2, 3, or 4 bottles. Glass Pails for rough ice. Liqueur Frames with 2, 3, or 4 bottles.

GLASS DESSERT SETS.

Centre-pieces. Ice Dishes. Celery Vases. Menu-holders.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Every variety of beautiful Ornamental Glass in every shape, color and piece, consisting of Vases, Tazzas, Card Trays, Essence Bottles, cut crystal Eau-de-Cologne bottles, Pomade Boxes, Ring Stands.—CASKETS.—Richly mounted, containing 2 or 4 bottles. Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, Pin Trays, Brush Trays, Pen Trays.
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DINNER SERVICES.—In large or small sets, in Stone or Porcelain, gilt or plain, in great variety.
BREAKFAST SERVICES.—In the finest Porcelain, of assorted patterns. Spare cups and saucers for evening use.
DESSERT SERVICES.—Of pure Porcelain, richly gilt and painted, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, &c. Separate Dessert Plates to use with glass Compotiers.
CHAMBER SERVICES.—Single or double, plain or ornamental Large white Bowls and Jugs.
VEGETABLE DISHES—with 3 or 4 compartments.
GAME PIE DISHES.—Of sizes, with very ornamental covers. Cheese Stands and covers, of Gothic, Sage, Stone or Rustic patterns.
JUGS.—Of various sizes, Stoneware, Parian or Terracotta. Sneakers, &c.
FILTERS.—In Stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons; ditto in Glass, with carbon blocks.
DEJEUNER SETS.—Consisting of Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar Pot, Cream Jug, and 2 cups and saucers, some of them exquisitely painted, and adapted for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
TEA POTS.—A large assortment, from the plain "Rockingham," of all sizes, to the ornamental Terracotta or Mosaic.
TERRACOTTA SETS.—Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk Jug, very pretty Jug or Tea Pot stands, plain or painted.
MAJOLICA BUTTER POTS.—sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Cream Jugs, Beer Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Tea Pots, double Salt-cellars, Carlton Breakfast Sets Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Jardinières, Rose Caskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Menu-holders, Strawberry and Cream Dishes, Smoking Sets, &c.
POROUS SORQYS.—English made, red or white, and ornamental.
BREAD PLATTERS.—Of wood or stone, carved or plain, some with mottoes.
BREAD KNIVES.—To match the above.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.

TABLE LAMPS.—For kerosine or oil, with Osler's patent air-slide burners, single or duplex, with Pedestals of Florentine or dark bronze, cut or moulded crystal, or fancy painted, of one quality, but in every variety of price.
READING LAMPS.—Osler's patent, in bronze, German-silver or Electro-plated.—CAMP LAMPS.—Packed in the most compact form, for oil or kerosine.
BRACKET LAMPS.—For oil or for kerosine, with single or duplex burners.—HALL LAMPS—CHAMBER LAMPS.
CHANDELIERS.—In the richest cut glass, from 30 lights to 3 lights. Chandeliers of all sizes, in amber, red, blue or green, very handsome.
WALL LIGHTS.—In glass, bronze or electro-plated for 1, 2, 3 or 5 lights. Chandeliers—of new designs, for kerosine, for 3, 4 or 6 lights, in glass or bronze.
HANGING LAMPS.—For single lights for oil or kerosine, for Dining Room, Drawing Room, or Hall.
LANTERNS.—For oil or kerosine, some for Railway use.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret "	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger "
12 Champagne "	12 Custard "	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Extra Strong Plating.										Usual Plating.	
	"Kings," &c.		"Threaded Shell."		"Threaded."		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	0
" Forks "	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	0
Dessert Spoons "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0
" Forks "	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0
Tea Spoons "	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	0
Salt " each	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8
Egg "	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8
Mustd."	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8
Soup Ladle "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	0
Sauce "	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	4	0
Fish Knives "	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	0
Butter "	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	12
Gravy Spoons "	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8
Sugar Sifters "	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	8
Pickle Forks "	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	8

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO.'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY EXPECTED

MAGNIFICENTLY COLORED PORTRAITS OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in full Masonic Costume as Grand Master of English Freemasons. A beautiful Photograph, exquisitely colored, measuring 23 by 17 inches. In richly ornamented Gilt Frame 28 by 22 inches, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' Feathers and Coronet, and with Masonic Emblems at the Corners.

Price, Rs. 150 *Cash.*

The above beautiful Portrait may also be had with a Gilt Mat, 2 inches wide surrounding it. In a similar Frame to the preceding, but of a larger size, 32 by 26 inches.

Price, Rs. 160 *Cash.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in Military Dress as a Honorary Colonel of the 20th Hussars. A very effective Photograph, beautifully colored measuring 23 by 17 inches. In handsome Frame of 4-inch richly Gilt Moulding, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' Feathers and Coronet. Size of Frame 39 by 32 inches.

Price, Rs. 150 *Cash.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in Morning Costome, plain dress. A beautifully colored Photograph, 23 by 17 inches. In handsome frame of 4-inch richly Gilt Moulding, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' Feathers and Coronet. Size of Frame 39 by 32 inches.

Price, Rs. 120 *Cash.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. A companion Photograph to either of the preceding. In handsome Gilt Frame of 4-inch richly Gilt Moulding, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' Feathers and Coronet.

Price, Rs. 120 *Cash.*

CABINET SIZE PORTRAITS.

Exquisitely Colored. Price each, Rs. 4.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, in Masonic Costume, or in plain Morning Dress.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES. | THE QUEEN.

Any of the above Cabinet size Photographs may also be had uncolored. Price each ... Rs. 2.

CARTE-DE-VISITE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.

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THE PRINCESS OF WALES. | SIR BARTLE FRERE.
THE QUEEN. | THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

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Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2123.] Calcutta : Saturday, 20th November, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, November 22nd and 29th December 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th those of the 22nd November, 6th and 20th December *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, November 30th December 14th and 28th.

„ Australia, December 11th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

December 3rd *Hydaspes* Capt. D. Rennoldson 2,984 tons 450 H. P.

Mirzapore Capt. A. Parish, R N.R. 3,763 Tons, 600 H. P.

The *Hydaspes* will leave Garden Reach at 10 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China and Australia.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 30th November.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 23rd November.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

For Liverpool viâ Suez Canal sailing about 1st December.

THE powerful steamer "Utopia" 2731, Tons, 678, H.P. nominal J. C. Groat Commander will sail for Liverpool from Bombay about 1st December. This Steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

The "Utopia" made the outward passage in 26 days from Liverpool including all stoppages.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Utopia	2,731.673			1st Dec.
India	2,290.500			15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486	6th Nov.	15th Nov.	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	.. Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez. ..	.. „ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal about the 10th December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Agents

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Piano for Sale at Agra.

[*The property of an officer leaving the Station.*]

A NEARLY New Grand Square Piano by Harold & Co., (sympathetic.)

Price Rs. 550.

The Piano is at Agra : Apply to

R. B. DUNCAN, ESQ.

Rajpootana State Railway, Agra.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females.

THE OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it has no equal.

Sold by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London, and by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during November and December 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 29th November, 13th and 27th December.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 22nd November, 6th and 20th December.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 22nd November, 6th and 20th December.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 29th November, 13th and 27th December,

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 29th November and 27th December.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 1st and 29th December.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 25th November, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th December.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 24th November, 8th and 22nd December.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 22nd and 29th November, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th December.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 26th November, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st December.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 20th and 27th November, 4th, 11th, 8th and 25th December.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 3rd December.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 18th November, and 16th December.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 14th December, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 27th November, and 25th December.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 30th November, and 28th December, touching at KURRACHEE on 12th December and 9th January 1876.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by *eminent* Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	**£ 1,012,185 16 8**
Annual Income	...	**£ 172,151 18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... **£ 2,142,045 14 9**

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras	PARRY & Co.
Bombay	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	..	..	5 per cent.
6 " "	..	..	4 "
3 " "	..	..	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,

Calcutta, 1875. *Manager, Calcutta Branch.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	..	4	" "
12 " "	..	5	" "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864, and recognized by Act VIII. of 1864, and Act IX. of 1867 of the Legislative Council of India.)

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane. *Manager.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July* 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.

Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent. per annum	for Deposits, subject to	3	months' notice	of withdrawal.
4	" "	" "	6	"	"
5	" "	" "	12	"	"
5½	" "	" "	18	"	"
6	" "	" "	2 years'	"	"

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,

Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—½ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*"

* * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*"

* * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge,

E. I. R., Bengal.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.	Per doz.
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2 8	24 0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2 8	24 0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2 8	24 0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2 8	24 0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2 8	24 0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„	1 0	11 0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ⋮	„	0 8	5 8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„	0 8	5 8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„	0 8	5 8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,

1, GRANT'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

SHEARWOOD & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Marquirite LANG of No. 16 Piazza Dello Statuto Turin in the Kingdom of Italy a spinster, died in Italy on the 24th November 1871.

William Bland LANG of Houstka in Bohemia in the Empire of Austria a Lieutenant in Prinitz Eugen Von Savoyen's 13 Dragoner Regiment in the Austrian Army, died in Austria on the 4th July 1872.

Doorgachurn DHUR a Hindoo Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta carrying on the Trade and business of a Banker and Goldsmith in Khangraputty Street in Burra Bazar Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1875.

Henry Archibald MERRITT a Retired Branch Pilot, died at Calcutta on the 20th August 1875.

Joseph THACKWELL, Lieutenant-General Sir Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, died in Ireland on the 8th April 1859.

Maria Andriah THACKWELL, Lady, Aghada Hall in the County of Cork in Ireland, widow, died in Ireland on the 1st July 1874.

William Beauchamp Bagnal HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 22nd June 1869.

Devereux HARVEY of No. 49 Stockwell Park Road in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 9th November 1869.

Caroline Augusta MARK wife of Howard Mark of No. 118 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th September 1872.

Lucy LANG formerly of No. 37 York Street, Portman Square in the country of Middlesex and afterwards of No. 16 Prazzo Dello Statuto Turin, but late of Casa Manzi Viazenggia Tuscany both in Italy, widow, died in Italy on the 17th August 1874.

John SMITH of Calcutta a Medical Practitioner but late of No. 40 Talbot Road West Bayswater in the county of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 24th May 1875.

John Swaine PAYNE Intendant of the Opium Godowns, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 28th August 1875.

John HARRISON a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, died at Simla on the 14th June 1875.

Thomas Henry Forster STRICKLAND a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, died at Cawnpore on the 19th June 1875.

Frederick Nathaniel CALLWELL a Captain in Her Majesty's 11th Foot, died at Jubbulpore on the 5th August 1875.

George Edward ABBOTT an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, died at Mooteharee Factory in Tirhoot on the 8th August 1875. Certificate granted under Section 36 Act II of 1874 to Francis Henry Abbott, brother of the deceased.

Joseph Alfred D'SILVA a Clerk in the Public Works Department, Government of India, died at Simla on the 21st June 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Isabella Caroline Baylee, sister of the deceased.

James Roy WESTON of Mudhoobanee in Tirhoot an Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, died at Mudhoobanee on the 25th July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Weston Father of the deceased

Paul D'CRUZ a compositor in the P. W. Department Press, Government of India, died at Calcutta on the 31st July 1875. A like certificate granted to John Bernard, Executor of the deceased will.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
Clarke H. R., late of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 2¼p.	
Carpenter, T. W. Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's of Foot ...	Do.	@ 3as. 0¼p.	
* Drummund, W. L. P., Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps...	2nd Do.	@ 11as. 5½p.	or balance in full
* Hindhaugh, T. S., late manager of the Equitable Coal Company's Colliery at Chowkedanga, Raneegunge in the District of Burdwan	Claims	in full	
Harris G. A., late of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India...	Do.	Do.	
Maidman, G. E. J., Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	1st Dividend	@ 2as. 4¾p.	
* Pinnix Richard, late of Budleigh Satterton in the County of Devon in England ...	Claims	in full	
Quin, H. E. Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps...	1st Dividend	@ 11as. 8¼p.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,—Stony Stratford.

(BUCKS).

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Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.
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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

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The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

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In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

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2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

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TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

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Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	22 0
Forks „	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	22 0
Dessert Spoons „	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	19 0
Forks „	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	19 0
Tea Spoons „ each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	11 0
Salt „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1 2
Egg „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1 2
Mustd. „	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	6 0
Soup Ladle	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	4	8	6 0
Sauce „	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	3	2 12
Fish Knives „	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	0	8	6 0
Butter „	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	3	2 8
Gravy Spoons „	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	3	2 8
Sugar Sifters „	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	1 4
Pickle Forks „	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	1 8

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12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
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12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2123.] Calcutta: Saturday, November 20, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

AS an impression seem to be wide spread that Mr. Rodway's *Royal Tourist* and *Entre-Acte* are in some way connected with the *Friend of India*, it is desirable perhaps to explain that such is not the case, but that they are the sole enterprise of Mr. Rodway himself. Whatever credit therefore may belong to either, belongs exclusively to Mr. Rodway; the proprietors of the *Friend of India* being in no way interested therein. Mr. Rodway resigned his appointment as Assistant Editor of the *Friend of India* in September last, and simply rents the ground premises of No. 3 Chowringhee as his publishing office.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Prince of Wales has begun his Indian tour brilliantly in Bombay. Our readers are in possession of full descriptions and narratives of all things that were done in Bombay and it hardly comes within our province to chronicle the events of the tour. But we notice with the greatest satisfaction that all accounts agree in declaring that the Prince's bearing towards the native princes, has not only been well meant—that we knew to expect—but has been most successful, by its honest frankness and genuine geniality, in winning their admiration, and, indeed, charming them into kindly attachment. His manner towards them is seen not to be the effect of constraint, and it has been noted that he appears to take a real pleasure in his contact with them. We trust the feeling will last throughout his sojourn, for on nothing more than on this, do the high hopes that have been based on his visit, depend. We have noticed elsewhere that there was some temporary—but, we are sure, only temporary, irritation arising from the manner in which the return visits had to be paid. But not even the expectant Emperor of Hindoostan can achieve the impossible, and the Chiefs seem to have shortly comprehended the impracticability of his visiting them all at their private lodgings. The Maharana of Oodeypore is perhaps the only one who will carry away a grudge in his mind, for he seems to have deeply resented his being ranked below the boy-Gaekwar. It was scarcely to be hoped that the difficult question of precedence could be settled without hurting the feelings of some one, and if this is the only case of vexation there is perhaps reason for thankfulness.

***

WE are glad to learn from later accounts, that the Maharana left Bombay fully satisfied, so that not a cloud may be said to have darkened the brightness of the Bombay reception. But we are sorry to learn that the prevalence of cholera in the Madras Presidency, threatens to modify considerably the plan of the tour in Southern India.

***

THIS is not the time to harp on bitter themes in connection with this visit, but we must not forget, in reading of the reception of Sir Salar Jung and the Hyderabad deputation, that one seed of mischief has been sown by the Indian Government in a soil where too many of like nature have formerly fallen. Some of the letters that passed between Mr. Saunders the Resident at Hyderabad and Sir Salar Jung, on the subject of the little Nizam's much desired journey to Bombay, have appeared in contemporary columns, and the more light that we receive on this unpleasant subject, the more clearly does it appear that the treatment of the Nizam and his guardians by the Government, was nothing short of tyranny and persecution. The history of this case is another instance to show how closely weakness in a Government is allied to tyranny. The public must be prepared to hear more of this matter.

***

THERE has been a good deal of dissatisfaction among the native chiefs in connection with the receptions accorded to them at Bombay. On all former occasion, they say, the custom has been to pay the return visits to the princes at their temporary residences, but, on the present occasion, rooms were assigned to them at the new Secretariat, and in these they received the return visits of His Excellency the Governor, and afterwards of the Viceroy and of the Prince of Wales. This treatment has been felt as a slight, and the chiefs, sensitive to an extreme on matters of etiquette have had to suppress as well as they could a good deal of discontent and resentment. The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—

> If the custom had been that which Sir Phillip Woodhouse followed, there would have been no heart-burning, dissatisfaction, or discontent. If it was thought necessary to alter the custom, the time selected for the change was most ill-chosen. Oriental princes are particularly sensitive in matters of etiquette, and we regret that they should have been made to feel humiliation at a time, when they did their best to shew their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown.

We can hardly believe that this wound to the princes can be very deep or lasting. We are inclined to think the arrangement was a simple necessity, the number of ceremonial visits to be paid having been so great that it would have been impossible to pay them at the private residences. On reflection the chiefs themselves will see this, and any temporary irritation will vanish.

***

IT is some satisfaction to hear that India has at last been enabled to join the Postal Convention, and that a small reduction in the rates of postage will be the result. It is a step in the right direction, though our London letters will still be dear enough at six annas *via* Brindisi, and five annas *via* Southampton—the contemplated rates.

***

THE small state of Perak, which lies from seventy to eighty miles south of Penang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, has leaped at once from comparative obscurity into an unfortunate notoriety, by the murder of the British Resident, the Hon'ble J. Woodford Birch. The immediate cause of the outrage is not yet perfectly clear, but the few facts that have been published are briefly, as follows. Perak, a state of considerable area, rich in vegetable and mineral wealth, has been for some time in a state of anarchy which prevented the opening up of its resources, and the security of persons engaged in industry, and was a standing menace to the peace and good order of the adjacent States. The reigning Sultan Abdoolah was set up as legitimate ruler by the British Government, after a disputed succession, but he either would not, or could not, govern his state to the satisfaction of the paramount power. Wild Rajahs and Chiefs, split into factions, oppressed the people, contended with each other, and in this state of misrule serious crimes were committed without fear of justice. When strong pressure was brought to bear on the Sultan to put down the anarchy, he declared his inability to do so, and, at his request, the British Government determined to administer the Government of Perak in the name of the Sultan. A proclamation to this effect was published on the 15th ultimo, in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, by Sir W. F. Jervois, who succeeded Sir A. Clarke as Governor of the Straits Settlement. Although many of the Rajahs were said to have united with the Sultan in requesting the British Government to assume the administration of affairs, it is not improbable that the proclamation, which is couched in pretty strong terms, may have excited them to violence. It is stated that all the Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the crime, and the Residency was in a state of siege. After some days, Mr. Birch's body was found in the river

considerably mutilated. It appears that the party that went in search of the body must have been attacked, and Captain Innes R. E. was killed, and two officers, Messrs. Elliot and Booth, were wounded. The affair seems to be recognised as of considerable importance, for forces are proceeding to the Straits from Calcutta, Bombay, and Hongkong.

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WE regret to be able to report no improvement in the prospect of the crops in Behar. The season is now so far advanced that no more rain can be expected, the rubbee crop is reported to have died away, and the outturn of Indian corn, which fortunately promises to be good in some localities, will suffice for the support of only a small proportion of the population. A scarcity as severe as that of 1874, is prognosticated by those on the spot best acquainted with the state of affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is said, intends proceeding to Mozufferpore shortly to enquire into the state of the district for himself.

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THE defeat of Mr. Roberts on Wedesday, and the appointment of Baboo Sreenath Ghose to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality will probably prove the best thing for the Municipality and rate-payers that has happened since they began to have a history. It has been said that there is a point beyond which endurance is sin, and the community of Calcutta will not bear the disgrace and responsibility of submitting tamely, or at all, to the unblushing tyranny of Mr. Hogg, however powerfully he may be backed on this, as on every other, occasion. The facts of the case are in every one's month, and no man of honest and independent mind is at all doubtful that the moment has arrived—thanks to Mr. Hogg and Sir Richard Temple—when the fate and future character of Municipal Government in Calcutta must be decided by a trial of strength. Mr. Hogg and his backers have courted it, and have struck the first blow on the face of the rate-payer, and resistance has become not merely the best policy, but an imperative duty. Steps to bring the matter to an issue with the Government are, we believe, being taken, and it is manifest, that if we have a spark of spirit, or a wish for good municipal government in the future, we must do what in uslies, to make the movement strong, determined, and persistent. It is expedient that Mr. Hogg should be removed, and at the earliest possible date.

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THE alarmist rumors that reached us, as to a probable disturbance of the peace of Europe were, at the least, premature and exaggerated. Were there any likelihood whatever of war, we may be very sure Emperor William would not be at Milan, nor Bismarck laid up sick in his chateau. While the interests of Austria and Russia are completely irreconcilable, and no understanding for a readjustment of territory can be come to between the three Northern Powers, there will be no war. Germany has two wants: she wants the Baltic Provinces from Russia; and from Austria, the provinces that belong to the fatherland. The German Empire will be incomplete till these provinces are joined thereto. All three Powers alike are conscious that that is the "far-off event" to which all Germans are looking. But neither Russia nor Austria will cede a foot of land without two in return, while Austria has to be indemnified for the loss of Italy. The consent of the other two powers that she should occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina is in all likelihood looked upon as compensation for her losses on the other side of the gulf (Adriatic), while it is a step towards the dismemberment of Turkey, and the restoratien of its Christian population to Christian rule. With Bosnia ceded to Austria, the three powers will probably now look upon themselves as starting fair, and the problem is so to divide Turkey as to enable Russia to let go her Baltic provinces, and Austria her German ones, while giving both such compensation out of the sick man's estate as will restore the balance of power between the three. Egypt has in all likelihood been tacitly ceded to ourselves by them already, unless they can awaken sufficient jealously in France to prevent our acquiring it. Seeing no immediate solution of the problem possible, the three powers have agreed to play Mr. Micawber's game, and "wait for something to turn up." Herzegovina makes all square with Austria for a fair start between the three, and as Reuter says "a good understanding existing between the powers war is impossible."

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Vanity Fair has given utterance to a few exceedingly unpleasant truths regarding the relations between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hydrabad, and, as was to be expected, the *Pioneer* assumes a tone of contemptuous pity towards the London paper which has allowed itself to speak disrespectfully of the "angels." But those who know how the Indian Government has of late years borne itself towards its most important feudatory, will see that *Vanity Fair* is, in the main, right, and that the Allahabad paper is simply endeavouring to throw dust in the eyes of its readers. We briefly summarise the allegations of *Vanity Fair*. The Indian Government has always borne hardly on the Nizam. Heavy pressure, financial and political, has been exerted towards him by the Foreign Office. Whoever has been Viceroy, the treatment has been uniform, and that treatment is summed up in the words, denial, repression, and pressure. Even Lord Salisbury's political sagacity is supposed to have failed him in this case. We have fully possessed, administered, and enjoyed the patronage of the Nizam's most fertile province for nearly a quarter of a century. We have kept up at his expense a British army able to sweep, not the Nizam's dominions only, but all Southern India. And when last year Sir Salar Jung made an earnest effort to regain the province, proposing to the Government of India to lodge in its own keeping as many millions of its own stock as would suffice to redeem or guarantee the debt and military obligation, which form our excuse for holding the districts, he was met by a decisive refusal. The Nizam's Dominions being a splendid military centre, it was desired to connect it with our railway system, and as Sir Salar Jung was anxious to open up the conntry, an opportunity was afforded of making a railway at the Nizam's expense. A light line, sufficient for the wants of the country was at first sanctioned, but this grew into a railway on the same guage as our own trunk line, and a vast additional expense was saddled on our "faithful ally." Then the Government of India insisted that it should take a course to suit our military cantonments, thus avoiding the fertile and well-peopled tracts, and demolishing the prospect of satisfactory returns. Next, the Governor-General vetoed the appointment of a financial secretary to the undertaking, the capital account of the railway became embarassed in consequence, and the Nizam's treasury had to be heavily drawn upon to complete the work. The Nizam's Government sought to raise a loan in the English money market and, though the amount—half a million—was subscribed and ready to be remitted, the Government of India, or the Secretary of State on its behalf, stepped in and prevented the bonds being taken up, or the subscribed money remitted.

Such is the drift of *Vanity Fair's* accusation, and there is more than a grain of truth in it.

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DR. STEER, the Bishop of Zanzibar is engaged on a somewhat hazardous enterprise. Some weeks ago he was on the point of starting for inner Africa, from the same spot on the sea-coast whence Livingstone started on his last expedition. The Bishop is accompanied by three Englishmen, together with "Chumah" and "Susi," Livingstone's two faithful followers. His destination is Lake Nyassa, among the Agao tribes where he hopes to found a mission. Another traveller, Mr. Young, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, set out some time back, for the same place, with the object of founding a "Livingstonia."

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THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* says, the Boodhist religion appears to be dying a natural death in Japan, if we may credit the statements of the natives on this subject. In Yamashima Ken alone, it is said that 71 Booddhist temples have been turned into dwelling houses, and made use of in other ways, since 1873; and during the last six years, between six and seven hundred temples have been converted to other purposes than those for which they were originally intended. Although the Japanese do not appear to accept the Christian religion so readily as could be desired by earnest Christian men, still they are becoming convinced of the absurdity of worshipping idols, much quicker than is generally conceived by foreigners. It is the *rising generation* that is become alive to the fact, that it is sheer nonsense bowing down to images made of wood and stone. The true cause of this deviation from the faith of their forefathers, may justly be attributed to an increased amount of secular knowledge that is being diffused among the people. In nearly all the principal towns and cities in Japan, the youth are instructed in the English language, consequently many of the best customs practised in modern days in the more enlightened countries of the West, are learnt, the natural result being a gradual removal from the minds of the young, of the superstitious and idolatrous customs which are so largely practised by the elder people. The singular antipathy the government of this Empire manifests towards the Christian religion, is diametrically opposite to its actions in other respects, and consequently not a little remarkable, especially when we consider

that it is really doing a very great deal towards disseminating the truths of Christianity by doing its best to raise the people out of the depths of ignorance in which they have been wallowing so long.

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WHAT is Sir Louis Mallet coming to India to do? We have been puzzled to account for his visit, and we are not much wiser after reading the *Pioneer's* utterances, which are as usual somewhat oracular in their nature. But our contemporary knows that he is not coming to overhaul the tariff, or disturb the policy of the Viceroy in that direction. He is, indeed, a long confirmed personal friend of Lord Northbrook's, and whatever be the object of his mission, it is certain not to be in any way hostile to the Governor-General. The *Pioneer* conjectures that before Lord Salisbury sent out Sir Louis, he must have asked Lord Northbrook by telegraph if the visit would be acceptable, and further conjectures, that Lord Northbrook answered that he would be perfectly delighted; and we are compelled to conjecture that our sapient contemporary knows just as much as we do about the matter, and that is nothing more than has been publicly announced.

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THE Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Report of the Board of Revenue, on the administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces, expresses a good deal of satisfaction, and is hopeful in its tone. The decrease in revenue from 58 lakhs in 1873-74 to 56¼ lakhs last year, is attributable to the distress in the beginning of the year in Behar and Northern Bengal. The Revenue from country spirits was Rs. 2,228,066, and from ganja and opium Rs. 1,058,178 and Rs. 1,196,532, respectively. There would have been a greater deficiency in the article of country spirits, but for the plan resorted to, of putting up licenses to auction twice during the year, for half yearly periods only, in order that the State and not the farmer might get the benefit of the returning prosperity. There was also, as was to be expected a slight diminution in the revenue from ganja and opium. The experiment that has been tried in some districts of Patna and Bhagulpore, of taxing the materials used in the manufacture, instead of the spirit itself, has not proved very successful, and may probably have to be given up. Sir Richard Temple believes that this branch of the revenue is now on a secure and satisfactory footing. He also expresses a confident hope, which it would be a real happiness to be able to share, that the system pursued will be so managed by the officers as to diminish the consumption while increasing the revenues, and thus be made "an engine of moral improvement as well as a source of State revenue."

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THE Land Revenue Report of the lower Provinces for 1874-75 shows that Sir George Campbell's proposed classification of estates has been carried out in the reports. It is as follows.

I. Estates settled in perpetuity.

II. Estates; the property of individuals, under temporary settlement.

III. Estates, the property of Government, not included in class IV.

IV. Ryotwaree tracts, the property of Government and held under direct management.

The revenue demand for the year was Rs. 36,644,861 showing an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 80,333, which, arising from re-settlements and extended cultivation, is to be taken as a sign of prosperity. The remissions of the year have been exceptionally heavy, amounting to Rs. 1,227,049, but a large part of this sum went to the final clearing off of the Orissa balance of 1866. One remarkable thing is the scanty remisssions made in the very heart of the famine district; the reason probably being, that under the tenure that prevails, though the demand on the zemindar might he remitted, it would be impossible to make the remission reach the cultivator. There is a marked difference between the amount of the collected balances on permanently settled estates, and that on estates that are the property of Government, and Government observes, that the fund for the improvement of Goverment estates was imperfectly utilized during the year, and concludes that, in some cases, the district officers failed to understand the orders regarding its distribution. Certain rules are under the consideration of the Board, which are expected to clear up any doubts that exist at present.

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THE Guibord case had not, according to our latest intelligence, come to an end, but it was supposed that another attempt would be made to inter the body. Bishop Bourget had addressed a pastoral to his flock, counselling them not to interfere as they had formerly done. "The decree of the Privy Council" says the Bishop "must be obeyed." And accordingly the Bishop feels constrained to use his influence with his fanatical people to prevent another riot fiercer than the first. It is a pity that he had not the wisdom to see the inevitable result from the beginning. If he was able to restrain the French Canadians on a second occasion, he could have done so at first, but instead of issuing a pastoral, he addressed the authorities—so we have been told—predicting violence, and advising them to employ the military to prevent it. We have not been told that he attempted to use his authority with the Catholic rioters on the first occasion, and unless he did that, his warning and advice to the authorities seems to bear the complexion of a threat, as if he had thought that they would rather prevent the burial, than allow it to proceed at the cost of a riot which might have to be quelled by bloodshed. It is impossible to exonerate the Bishop from heavy responsibility in this miserable business. And when at last the interment seemed inevitable, the Bishop's submission, was not exactly like that of a Christian. "The ground will be cursed from the moment that the body is laid in it." The virtue of consecration it would seem can be easily taken away, for not only the body and soul of poor Guibord will be cursed, but the very soil in which his body lies. We trust the souls of the Bishop and his faithful adherents will feel at ease when this has been done. We shall hear by and by what effect the Bishop's Pastoral has had.

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A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary calls attention to a matter of importance relating to the causes of shipwrecks, and though the letter is an almost *verbatim* copy of matter that appeared elsewhere, the subject demands serious attention. It is stated that "drugging, drinking, and crimping are the cause of more shipwrecks than all the rotten ships that ever went to sea." Scarcely a sailing ship leaves port, in which the hands are not almost totally unfit for work from previous debauchery. It is suggested that some more effective measures must be taken to guide Jack's tastes in port, than any that are furnished by Sailors' Homes and other such benevolent institutions. We are not able to say how far the sailors' indulgences in port, unfit them for their duties when they put to sea. It is generally supposed that a taste of the salt breeze reinvigorates Jack in a marvellously short time. But of one thing we are certain—that, for his own sake, something requires to be done in Calcutta, to prevent him from killing himself or being killed by the pernicious stuff that is supplied to him on board ship under the shadow of the authorities. Is it generally known what is the nature of the drinks and eatables supplied to sailors in this port by bum-boats, licensed by the authorities, and permitted to sell their villianous commodities to the sailors, by the ship-captains? We have reason to think that a great proportion of the illness and death among sailors in this port is brought about from this cause. Who is responsible for these things? Whose duty is it to see that these bum-boats, which are said to carry licences, furnish nothing but wholesome articles of food and drink to the men? Jack in port is not able to take care of himself in these matters. One thing more we would ask. Are any statistics furnished to show the rate of mortality among the crews of vessels lying in the river? Is it known what proportion of the men in them, are removed to one or other of the hospitals, and of these how many are cured? A report giving reliable statistics on this subject, would we believe, startle the community, and might lead to some beneficial action.

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The Lost Continent, by Mr. Joseph Cooper—reviewed by the Lahore paper, charges England, France, and America with doing something very like patronising slavery in the East. We quote the summary given of the Report of the Royal Commissioners regarding the treatment of coolies in the Mauritius:—

"The Report shows that the labour system in the Mauritius at the present time is a form of slavery, and that the most flagrant abuses exist.

That the coolies are recruited in India without regard to their fitness for outdoor labour.

That when an emigrant is placed on an estate in the Mauritius he is quite at the mercy of an unscrupulous employer, who pays him what he likes, and when he likes.

That the so-called "protectors" of immigrants have no power corresponding with their title.

That the magistrates are in most cases either planters or connected with that interest.

That the inequality of the sexes is a fruitful cause of murder, and of many other terrible evils.

That emigration from India has not elevated their physical, moral, or intellectual condition, nor does it seem likely to do so."

The whole question of coolie emigration, and our treatment of coolie labourers is a very serious one. Our philanthropists have still much work to do.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"Is it in any degree within the power of man to *alter* the weather ?" asks Sir John Herschel in one of his "Lectures on scientific subjects," delivered ten years ago, and his solution of the problem seems to have been as little regarded then as it is now. We still want to know *more* about the weather, as if we had not already accumulated for many years past all that is required to be known on the subject in almost every part of India, and as if the bare knowledge of the averages of rain-fall for any number of years, beyond a very few, in any place or in all places, is of any practical value. Yet the Government of India will have a new meteorological department, to begin a *new* series of registrations of the weather, and the programme of this new department, just issued, is one of the baldest and most disappointing—if we omit the confortable distribution of salaries and appointments—that one could expect. What is to be known beyond what we know? Extreme accuracy may make the inches of averages one or two more or less—what then? The correlation of wind currents, of heat, of atmospheric pressure, and other things, may be found to a decimal certainty—all concurrent or confluent phenomena. Still we ask—what then? Mr. Blanford can only say that it would be "interesting." This may be very modest, and he may mean more than he says; but it is rather an impractical view to put before the tax-payer. The study of meteorology for the purposes of storm signals along a coast line, is intelligible : for purely scientific purposes we have information quite enough already, if it could all be put into the hands of an expert, and thoroughly digested ; but for any other human purpose, we see in the registration of these erratic phenomena over a wide Continent a mere waste of labour, and financial extravagance. We know, for instance, when meteorology has been studied for a long course of years for a special purpose, that a forecast of a few days is all that has ever been attained, but of what possible use could such forecasts be to the agriculturist? We think the Agricultural Department has here gone a little astray, and with the best intentions perhaps; but it is not too late to reconsider the matter, and the department might try its powers on the problem stated at the opening of this paragraph.

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THE injudicious circular of the Admiralty with reference to fugitive slaves, has formed the subject of much discussion and of remark in the speeches of several distinguished politicians. We find, that while Mr. Forster was denouncing it with vehemence at a meeting at Bradford, Lord Derby at Liverpool and Sir Stafford Northcote at Middlesborough, were anouncing its "suspension" to their hearers, and offering such qualified defence of the motives of its authors as they were able to suggest. The latter contented himself with a general assurance that "there was no idea whatever "of introducing any change, either in principle or practice, in the "established policy of Great Britain in respect to slavery." The Foreign Secretary dealt more fully with the case. He undertook to explain how the Admiralty in this matter, seemed to belie their principles, and while declining to admit the popular construction put upon it, he went on to explain how the occasion was afforded for the misconception which he deprecated. "The statement of "law contained in the document I have referred to, whether or "not it embodies the popular view of our rights and obligations, is "simply that which we have received on the highest legal "authority ; but, looking at the construction placed upon it "feeling the extreme inexpediency of exciting popular passion "on a matter which requires careful handling, and considering "that the question dealt with, is not one requiring urgent haste, we "think it better to cancel what has been done, so that the whole "question may be considered *de novo*, and that any future discus-"sion upon it may not be prejudiced." The *Pall Mall* considers it disquieting to learn that principles of English law which have always been looked upon as of the clearest certainty, have been overruled by the "highest legal authority," and that there will be much curiosity to learn the grounds upon which the legal advisers of the Crown have based their opinion. That the circular was issued at all, was a manifest blunder and the only course to be pursued was to substantially withdraw it. Its mere "suspension" with a view to the whole question being considered *de novo* at some future time, is a partial defence of its promulgation. The prevailing opinion on the subject is that the Admiralty had fallen unwittingly into the error in which they were discovered, and were innocently led into issuing instructions to the fleet conveying the impression that they were willing to countenance slavery and surrender the claim to territoriality of the Queen's ships, and it would be as well to let it remain undisturbed. To have attempted a vindication of the circular would have oused the indignation of the whole nation. Either the Admiralty under-estimated the import and effect of their circular, or they meditated a reversal of policy and a surrrender of privilege.

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WE are sometimes provoked to enquire whether British fair-play is, after all, the sterling virtue which we have fondly thought it. If it be so at home, it seems, as if it cannot adapt itself to tropical climates, and sickens and dies from contact with inferior races. Here, in India, we make a great profession of impartiality, and in judicial dealings with the people we are glad to believe that impartiality is the rule and the want of it the exception. But we have had some disagreeable cases to the contrary. We shall be compelled to face this subject shortly, but in the meantime, we call attention to two cases of recent occurence in the Mauritius. This is how the *Madras Standard* narrates and remarks upon them :—

> The chief topic of interest in the colony, appears to have been the decision of Mr. Justice Bestel in respect to certain cases that came before him. In one case a Mr. Tampier, a young Frenchman, was charged before Judge Bestel with causing the death of an Indian cooly named Pultoo by assaulting him. The cooly had one of his ribs broken and died from the effects of the injuries he received. The sentence passed upon the accused was one year's imprisonment with hard labor. In another case tried at the same assizes, six Indian coolies were charged with having attempted to murder M. Faydherbe, the sub-overseer of St. Aubin estate, on which they were all employed. The sub-overseer was rather roughly handled, but is now said to be quite well. The sentence passed upon the six coolies who where found guilty, was two years' imprisonment each and a fine of £100 ; if the fine be not paid, the coolies to work it out by a shilling every day, so that they will each have to submit to above eight years' imprisonment. We are not at all surprised to learn that these decisions have created "most stir" in Mauritius. That a European overseer should have *to* undergo imprisonment *for* one year for an offence tantamount to murder, and that six coolies should have to submit to *eight years'* imprisonment for committing an assault on a sub-overseer is what people will not consider even-handed justice, which we are told is dispensed to all subjects under British rule. It is decisions like these that bring the administration of justice into disrepute, and a few more of such judgments will have the effect of driving away Indian laborers from the Mauritius, or if it does not, it will be a difficult matter to get coolies from India to go to the colony.

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"MRS. BLACK, BYRON'S Maid of Athens, has just died, aged seventy-six." The famous song in her praise was written when Theresa Macri was the belle of Athens, and Byron's description is confirmed by other testimony. We have no poet who has a juster eye for female beauty than Byron, and it is perhaps not too much to say that in describing it he has no equal. The Maid of Athens was afterwards married to a Scotchman, by whom she became the mother of two sons and two daughters. One son fell in the Crimean War, fighting in the French army, and the *Home News* conjectures that the other is occupied with commerce in Liverpool. "We remember, to have paid Mrs. Black a visit in Athens two years ago, when she was living in a quiet little house in the new—we should rather say the newest, portion of the town of Athens. She could speak nothing but modern Greek. Her face was singularly intelligent, and her expression very pleasing ; nor had the fire burnt out in the bright black eye which fascinated her immortal panegyrist."

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M. DE VALBEZEN gives us "New Studies" on the English in India, and compares with them, in a small way, the French in Algeria. Speaking from experience, the author attributes the mutiny, not to want of military discipline in Bengal, but to the English having made too rapid and too extensive conquests, without causing internal reforms to keep pace with the growth of empire. He avows that the English have been compelled to extend their borders, not from any lust of territory, but to defend what had been already won. They are laboring to introduce into India, he states, along with the material advantages of modern life, individual respect, permanence of property, and an equitable system of taxation, and sooner or later, the natives must come into a certain harmony with their rulers.

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THE Abbè David has long been known for his voyages in Mongolia, and his beautiful discoveries in natural history. He has brought out the "Journal of his Third voyage in China." Travellers can agree upon the picturesqueness of a landscape and the productions of the soil, but accord is not so easy in estimating peoples, their customs, and their institutions. The Abbè judges China from the Missionary point of view, and reprobates Europeans as much as Mandarins. Both trouble the work of conversion, which it seems "has want of mystery and calm." While commerce demands the opening of ports, the Missionaries complain of this exacting and audacious invasion of civilization. The Chinese, the oldest conservatives in the world, oppose this process of civilizing *à outrance*, and resist this summons to strip the

old man, and clothe him in a new costume, neither cut for his figure nor in harmony with his manners.

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GREAT improvements are about to be made in Peshawur. The fire which broke out in the bazaar in May last, destroyed 2,116 buildings, covering an area of over twenty-one acres, and made 5,557 people homeless. The rapidity with which the flames spread was unquestionably attributable to the narrowness of the streets and lanes within the burnt area, and the Municipality has therefore wisely determined to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the re-building operations now going on, to widen all the most important of them. On the principle of not doing things by halves, its plan has been drawn upon rather an extensive scale, and the estimated expenditure amounts to about Rs. 2,50,000. The Municipal Committee expect to be able to defray the greater part of this outlay from current revenue—for the remainder, a balance of Rs. 100,000, they have applied to the Government of India offering to repay the loan by ten yearly instalments of Rs. 10,000 each. Their application, it is to be hoped, will be granted. All visitors to Peshawur are aware that a great change for the better is desirable in both the appearance and the healthiness of our principal frontier station, and the requisite reforms can certainly never be commenced at a better time than now, when the ground for them has been cleared by a fire which must have convinced the whole population of the necessity of widening the streets.

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THE Socialist agitation in Russia, seems to be giving the authorities a great deal of trouble. By the last mail, we again hear that numerous arrests have been made in places so widely apart as Moscow, Tula, Odessa, Riayan, and St. Petersburg. In one village alone, thirty men were seized by the police. Some of the prisoners attempted resistance, and one man named Rogatcheff, suspected of being an active leader of the movement, defended himself so desperately that he had to be killed. This conspiracy against all established Russian institutions, for it is nothing less, now counts so many adherents that the out break, at no distant date, of disturbances of the most bloody and desperate character appears far from improbable. With so much cause for anxiety at home, it is strange that Russia should choose this particular moment to risk a foreign war on behalf of the persecuted Christians of Turkey, who, however badly they are treated, do not seem to be a whit more discontented than a great part of her own population. Can it be that a desire, inspired by the fear of coming troubles in this direction, to divert the attention of the peoples at any cost, from domestic matters, has anything to do with the present attitude of the Government.

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COURT ARNIM'S attempt to obtain a reversal of his sentence has been unsuccessful. His appeal was heard before the High Court of Berlin on the 20th October but was rejected and the Court has to pay the costs of the proceedings on both sides. The judgment of the lower court therefore remains in force, and this is, we suppose, the last that we shall hear of this celebrated case.

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THE *Spectator* sees no reason to believe that the Turkish Government will continue paying even half the interest on their debt. Why should they? There is no external force to compel them, they clearly have no conscience in the matter, and it is not their immediate interest to do it. The talk about the external pressure to be applied at Constantinople, is obviously the mere result of bondholders' indignation. Who is to apply it? Will the clergymen and widows bombard Constantinople, or will the Sultan be shocked by the curses of infidel speculators for the rise? No one can apply it but a Great Power, and the Great Powers, for different reasons, will abstain. The *Spectator* is asked whether the prospect in Egypt is as bad as in Turkey. Not just yet, if the Khedive can raise a loan on any terms whatever, say by issuing sixes at 50 per cent. discount. If he can do that, he will go on paying while the money lasts. But we can see no reason for supposing that when loans stop, and he is pressed beyond endurance for money, he will go on paying the foreign bondholders. Why should he? We shall not be allowed to annex Egypt because of his default, and cannot allow any other Power, not even Italy, to do so in our stead There is, therefore, no external complusion, and no internal complusion, for Ismael's conscience would probably tell him not to skin his Fellaheen for the benefit of foreigners, and loans being refused, he has no interest in keeping up a struggle already unendurably severe.

HER Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of England) still continues the practice of the art of painting, in which she showed such marked talent before she left England years ago. In fact, she is a most enthusiastic follower of art, and has a studio arranged in the New Palace, Potsdam, where she and the Crown Prince reside. Her imperial highness has produced several very good portraits of members of her own family. They are not only good portraits, but are most creditable works of art, having qualities which show the true touch of the artist rather than the treatment of a mere amateur.

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LORD CARNARVON'S scheme of confederation seems after all likely to be accepted by the South African Colonies. Public opinion at the Cape has declared strongly in its favour and when Parliament meets, the Molteno ministry will have to choose between withdrawing its opposition or resigning office. The Transvaal Republic and the Orange River Free States have signified their readiness to consider the plan, subject to certain reservations about boundaries. The question of the best site for the new capital, is causing some discussion, Cape Town not being, considered sufficiently central. But the reasons in favour of confederation are so strong, and are now, it turns out, so well appreciated by the people, that so trifling a difficulty is certain to be easily surmounted. The new state will have a territory double the size of France, with frontiers capable of indefinite extension northwards, and a population of over a million, of whom perhaps one third are English or of European descent. Its climate is healthy, its natural resources are very considerable, and will now have the advantage of being developed by the joint action of the different provinces. It may therefore be expected to become a favourite field for emigration and to be soon capable of dealing single-handed with any rising of the natives, should their latent disaffection, as is feared, break out in open rebellion. Among British Colonies it will rank next in importance to the Dominion of Canada, and its successful creation will undoubtedly redound in no slight degree to Lord Carnarvon's fame as an administrator.

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A LETTER from Mexico in the *Cologne Gazette*; gives an interesting account of the decline of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the Mexican Republic. In 1854 the city of Mexico contained twenty-nine religious houses, with about 500 monks and nuns. All the religious orders have now been abolished, and the extensive buildings which formerly belonged to them, are used as barracks, schools, and so on. Some of them are magnificient specimens of architecture, and the schools especially may congratulate themselves on the spacious quarters which have been assigned to them in the finest monasteries of the country. They have large halls for lectures, courtyards surrounded by galleries, gardens, and fountains. The Palace of the Inquisition, which is one of the finest buildings in the town, is now occupied by the Medical School, a magnificent convent by the Law School, and the large Jesuit monastery of San Ildefonso by the so-called Escuela Preparatoria, or Training School. Several of the Churches are used as storehouses, two are used for Protestant services, and some are already falling into ruin. The law which forbids clergymen to wear their clerical costume unless they are in Church or at home, has deprived street-life in Mexico of much of its mediæval picturesqueness. The clergy are still recognizable by their high black hats and their long brown or black cloaks, but there are no more nuns or monks. Even the sisters of charity have been expelled from the hospitals; religious processions in the streets are strictly forbidden, and the outward life of Mexico presents as little of a religious character as that of any Protestant town in Germany.

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MR. TENNYSON'S "Queen Mary" has been produced at the Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, but as played there it is not, the American papers state, a great dramatic success.

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THE Colonial Office having shown little disposition to undertake the annexation of New Guinea, a project was set on foot some time back by a few enterprising gentlemen for colonizing the much-coveted island, by means of an expedition which is to be fitted out by a "Colonizing Association," formed somewhat after the fashion of a joint-stock company. The project has obtained the support of influential commercial firms and private personages; among others, of the Marquis of Queensberry, who has subscribed some thousands of pounds, and proposes to join the expedition. The

funds already at the disposal of this "New Guinea Colonization Association" amount to above £10,000, besides a small steamer. The expeditionary force is to consist of 200 volunteers, exclusive of Officers. Officers and men alike joining the expedition, will be required to enter into a contract whereby they agree to submit to the same discipline which is carried out on board her Majesty's ships, and to be at all times amenable to the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act and other regulations in force in the navy. The contract is to hold good until the final annexation of New Guinea by her Majesty's Government. The members of the expedition will receive no pay; but on starting they will receive an outfit, while employed they will have daily rations, and eventually a land order for four square miles of unreclaimed land. The crew of the steamer will, however, draw the same pay as is allowed in the Royal Navy, in addition to which, each seaman is to be entitled to a land grant of 80 acres, each petty officer to 160, and each warrant officer to 320 acres. They are to be free to utilize such land according as they think fit, except by selling it to other members of the expedition. On reaching the island they are to proceed at once to clear sufficient land for cultivating as much produce as will make the expedition self-supporting; at the same time, buildings are to be erected to form the nucleus of a permanent settlement. The natives are to be encouraged to trade with the colonists. The expedition proposes keeping the steamer at the island for trading purposes, and as it abounds in timber, especially teak, they expect to be able to carry on a thriving business. As soon as a sufficient space is cleared and cultivated to make the colony self-supporting, more land is to be reclaimed, and there is to be a complete survey of the island. The programme of these sanguine emigrants winds up with the observation that there will be one or two clergymen attached to the expedition, and that the natives are to be encouraged to keep Sunday as a holiday.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE BILL.

THE Report of the Select Committee on this Bill, and the speeches of Members of Council in elucidation and defence of the amended draft, have come before us at a time when the country is so much engrossed with matters of keener popular interest, that were it not for the imperial importance of the principles involved in the measure, and the vital issues that depend on its enactment, we should prefer to withhold criticism and protest till a more convenient season. But the fittest season to oppose a comtemplated injustice, and to arrest the progress of a mistaken and dangerous policy, is ever the earliest. And in a matter affecting the well-being, contentment, and loyalty of several provinces that have hitherto been on the whole prosperous, contented, and loyal, the present is surely not an inopportune time to appeal to the Government of India to refrain from laying violent hands on privileges which the people of those provinces dearly value, which have not been shewn to be, in any way, injurious, and the loss of which will be accompanied by a deep sense of injustice, and a diminution of confidence in the rulers of the land.

The bill proposes to withdraw from the Civil Courts certain cases which arise in connection with the assesment and collection of revenue in the old provinces of Bombay, and to restrict appeals in these cases to the executive; to overturn the just and sagacious policy of Mount Stuart Elphinstone, which experience has proved to be as beneficent as it was liberal and considerate, and to set up in its stead the more modern and more despotic policy which is careful rather of the authority and self-esteem of revenue officials, than of the privileges, prejudices, and material interests, of the people. The days of Mount Stuart Elphinstone and John Malcolm have gone by. Messrs Hope and Hobhouse are most able and skilful in their respective departments, but, though their intentions are honorable and according to their light, it is not doubtful that they are inferior in statesman-like breadth of view, in knowledge of the native mind, and in large hearted consideration for native feelings and interests, to the heroes of Indian administration whose wisdom they impugn, and whose policy they propose to subvert. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, describing the policy inaugurated by him in those Provinces, mentions among other advantages the following: "that justice may be obtained by means of the *adawlut* even from officers of Government, or from Goverment itself; that the judges are pure, and their purity and correctness are guarded by appeals; and that the whole system is steady and uniform, and is not liable to be biased in its motions by fear or affection, policy or respect." *That justice may be obtained by means of the Adawlut even from officers of Government or from Government itself. That* is the great privilege which the old-provinces of Bombay received from Elphinstone and have hitherto enjoyed, but which the Government of India, now proposes to withdraw. It is idle to assert, with Mr. Hobhouse, that Mount Stuart Elphinstone did not foresee the consequences of his law, in the face of the words we have quoted above, and of Sec. IX of that law which runs as, follows. "First.—The Collector's decision upon any question arising out of the provisions of the preceding sections shall in the first instance, be obeyed and acted upon as the rule. Second.—But if any person shall deem himself aggrieved by any such decision, he may either present to the Collector a petition, addressed to Government, praying for redress, or may file an action against the Collector in the Civil Court under the ordinary rules, or he may pursue both methods at the same time."

It appears that, of late years, the people of these districts have had frequent occasion to contend against the revenue officials in the Civil Courts, and, in not a few cases, have succeeded in obtaining justice "even from the officers of Government and from Government itself." For the official does not defend his case without the sanction of Government, and it is therefore clear, we think, that but for the intervention of the *Adawlut* the complainant would have lost his right. It is not, so far as we have seen, contended that the Civil Courts have erred in their decisions, and if in some degree the revenue has suffered loss, the loss has been more than compensated by the contentment and loyal confidence fostered among the people. The reasons alleged for the proposed changes appear to be purely theoretical, and the only potent reasons we can discover are the desire of revenue officers to escape the control of the Civil Courts, and a passion for uniform legislation without regard to the wisdom of our ancestors and prescriptive rights. That the law in these provinces is different from the law in other parts of India, is a strange argument to use for its subversion, when the weight of evidence appears to show that it has worked exceptionally well. That many of the cases brought before the Civil Court judges, are of too technical a nature to be decided by any but trained revenue officers, is an assertion which ought to be supported by a statement of the cases in which the decisions of the judges can be shown to have been erroneous and mischievous. That embarrassments to the executive, and political difficulties are conceivable as resulting from the present system, would be a more cogent argument if it could be shewn that the state of affairs in the old provinces, contrasted unfavorably with the riots in the Deccan. We are much afraid that the proposed reform is more likely to be disastrous than beneficial, and are certain that more enquiry and far stronger justification are imperatively required before the Bill should become law. We are unable to see that Mr. Hope strengthens his position by appealing to the example of Native States. "In the course of his own "political experience, Mr. Hope had come across numerous "instances in which the British Government had aknowledged "this prerogative in such states. The latest was that of the "Gakewar. In the proceedings connected with the first com-"mission it was never, he believed, questioned that the Chief "had full power to regulate his assesments, or to resume any "or all grants of money or land, whether made by himself or "his predecessors; but it was merely held to be inconsistent "with good government and the preservation of peace and order "to exercise this power in a harsh, capricious, or vindictive "manner." Now if British Revenue officers should, as is not inconceivable, exercise at times a similar power in a capricious and headstrong manner, or acting with the best intentions, but on a mistaken judgment—how are good Government and the preservation of peace and order to be maintained? By giving to the aggrieved party merely a right of petitioning the official superiors of the Revenue officer for redress? By allowing, that is, the settlement of the dispute to be in the hands of the man himself against whom the complaint is lodged, or in the

hands of those who almost invariably act upon his report? Such was not the policy of Mount Stuart Elphinstone, who in addition to the right of presenting such a petition, gave the complainant the right of filing an action in the Civil Court in which there is no partiality and in which the people repose confidence. And that Elphinstone was right all experience for the past fifty years has gone to prove.

Mr. Hobhouse however contends that the collector and his official superiors are not prejudiced parties in cases where complaint is made against the action of the collector. To infer that they are, he considers to be a fallacy, but his exposition of the fallacy is itself we suspect fallacious. He argues that the collector's private interests are not considered in the decision, and that, on the other hand, his comfort depends so much on the contentment or discontentment of the people among whom he lives, that he has a strong motive for wishing that the complainant should receive satisfaction. Such reasoning is more honorable to his disposition and sentiments, than evidential of his acquaintance with human nature. We believe that in almost all cases the collector is upright in his intentions, but, suppose that he has committed an error of judgment. Do men generally review their own errors of judgment without prejudice or partiality, even when they have no private interests at stake other than self-esteem and official reputation? And when a clever officer supports his action by an able report to the Commissioner, does experience show that Commissioners and Governors have no official leanings in favour of their subordinate and against the petitioner? Unpleasant facts of experience refuse to harmonise with the amiable logic of Mr. Hobhouse.

We are sorry if we should seem to say an ungracious thing, but Mr. Hope's advocacy of this Bill must, we fear, be taken as an *ex parte* and in some degree prejudiced statement. Himself formerly one of the ablest of Bombay revenue officers, it has often been his lot to appear as defendant before the Civil Court judges and to receive an adverse decision. We have not the least doubt that in all these cases he had an honest conviction that he was in the right, and that the judgments of the Courts were often galling to him in his official position. He is now an influential member of the Legislative Council, and is naturally eager to deprive the Civil Court judges of a power which was formerly so annoying to himself.

We strongly feel that more enquiry, more deliberation, and far stronger justification, are needed before the wisdom of the proposed change can be accepted as a fact. We appeal to the Government to beware how it disturbs a peaceful prosperous and loyal community by "meddling and muddling" legislation. We call upon the press to snatch time from its observation of the events of the Royal tour to discuss this Bill. "*Light, more light*, is wanted, says the *Statesman*, before the legislature commits itself to this unstatesmanlike, and retrograde and mischievous measure." And we cannot do better than conclude with a quotation from the same contemporay:—"Let the Government of India call for a report of the cases which have been tried in the Admedabad, Surat, Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Canara Courts during the last six to ten years against its revenue officers, and let it be honestly stated in each case whether the plaintiff had not first sought redress in the revenue courts before filing his plaint. We should then see at a glance, how many of these cases would have been barred by the Bill now before Council; to what extent these cases were representative ones; and how far the decision in one prevented litigation in others. Let it be distinctly shown, moreover, whether there is any ground for the suggestion that the cases were of a kind to demand special training in questions of survey and settlement, on the part of the Judge for their adjudication. And let some estimate be formed, if that be possible, of the actual money loss which would have accrued to individuals if their rights, as recognized by the courts had been disallowed by the Government permanently. We might then estimate the amount of suppressed disaffection if not hatred to our rule, that would have been engendered by such disallowance. It is no reply to say that the greater part of India has no such law as Mount Stuart Elphinstone's code. It is an eminently un-English line of argument to take, as Mr. Hobhouse will know. If the law is a good one—extend it to all India but do not repeal it in Bombay."

THE OUDH TALOOKDARS.

"MANY of our readers," says the *Pioneer*, "may be aware that the working of the Oudh Talookdars' Encumbered Estates Act of 1870 has not been altogether successful. The Government has been obliged to reduce the cost of managing the encumbered property, and to this end has resolved to abolish the six special Superintendents, putting the management of the estates under the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by subordinate native agency. At present we believe the cost of superintendence is something like twenty six per cent of the profits—an arrangement which renders the disencumbrance of some of the encumbered states an almost hopeless task." This resolution introduces the principle of managing private property at the public expense. The Deputy Commissioners are paid from the imperial revenues, and lending their services or time to embarassed Talookdars is the same as a grant of money to those gentlemen from the general purse. It probably will have the effect of seriously impeding the administration of the Province, and as it is understood that the Deputy Commissioners can undertake so much work of a private nature only by neglecting some part of their official business, such a measure will be perfectly consistent with the whole of our policy in Oudh since the mutiny. Our land administration after the re-conquest of Lucknow was commenced by a declaration that the soil of the province was confiscated to Government. Lord Ellenborough, then Sectetary of State, denounced the proclamation in which this violent decree was published, saying that other conquerors, after they had crushed armed rebellion, punished the ringleaders and pardoned the misguided multitude, whereas Lord Canning had extended his clemency to the rich Talookdars, and struck down with what they would feel as the heaviest of penalties, the great body of the people. But Lord Ellenborough fell, and Canning's policy was upheld by his successor. Having thus disposed of the rights of the peasant proprietors,rights which we had ourselves acknowledged in the settlement effected before our sense of justice had been impaired by the passions of civil war, we proceeded to transfer the ownership of Oudh to a handful of men called Talookdars, many of them new and bad men, the scum which has risen to the surface during the anarchy which had prevailed for half a century before we annexed the Kingdom. We enacted laws giving to these new proprietors rights over their tenantry, and a power to enhance rents and effect evictions, hitherto unheard of in the annals of Indian administration. Such are these powers that some thousands of evictions are each year registered in Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner considers the number normal and satisfactory. We had by these means, be they good or bad, gained what Lord Canning wished for, a native aristocracy. It, however, soon became apparent that our native aristocrats could not manage to stand on their own legs. They would run into debt, and then came the usual consequences—mortgages, foreclosures, divided estates, and a new middle class, owing its position, not to state favor, but to its own industry and intelligence. It was argued that we had confiscated the rights of the Oudh peasantry, not for these men, but for the native aristocats, and that we should not permit the effects of our policy to be frustrated. If Humpty Dumpty would fall, all the king's horses and all the king's men should be employed to set him up again. With this object was passed the Oudh Talookdars' Encumbered Estates Act of 1870. We have all heard of the first encumbered estates courts, instituted to make it easy for creditors to sell up the land of debtors to facilitate the transfer of land from the improvident to the saving classes. We need hard y say that such was not the policy of the Oudh administration. It sought to bolster up spendthrifts, and to save them in their own despite. When an estate became embarassed, Government was empowered to assume its management, allowing to the proprietor a small sum for maintenance, and devoting the rest of the rental to the payment of the debts by instalments. Under this system, it was supposed that the land in Oudh would be practically entailed for ever, that the handful of Talookdars would never be superseded. It is now however found that the Act will not work. The surplus rental only pays the interest of the debt and the cost of management, leaving nothing for the reduction

of the principal. And so it is proposed or rather resolved, to saddle the state, that is the tax-payer, with the cost of supervision, to make each of us pay something towards the support of our great aristocracy in Oudh. The men who are thus selected for Government bounty are those who have proved themselves unfit to possess landed property, by squandering their means.

It may be asked, what have the Talookdars of Oudh done for the state, that they alone of all proprietors in India should be upheld by this law, opposed as it is to all economy and to all precedent? What great political services have they rendered? The answer is so well known that we cannot object to give it, though writing what will be read by natives we do so with a certain sense of shame. The only merit of the Oudh Talookdars is that they dared to rebel against our Government. In 1857, when the landholders and peasants of other provinces stood neutral, they threw in their lot definitely with the mutineers. They cut off our supplies, recruited the sepoy armies in the field, defended their forts, and probably prolonged for a whole year the curse of civil war. When peace was restored Lord Canning reasoned that our settlement policy had failed to gain over the ryots, who had in the disturbances followed not us but their Talookdars. The leaders had shewn that they retained great political influence. It would therefore be well to please them by giving them the land. It was replied that we had gained possession of Oudh only a couple of years before the mutiny, and that our policy had not as yet had a fair trial, that though good and honest government gains the affections of the people, and saps the influence for evil of such a turbulent class as the Talookdars then were, it cannot be expected to do all this in two years. Such considerations were not attended to, and the talookdari policy was embraced. Our enemies must have been surprised to find that, though beaten in the field, they gained all they fought for.

> He is the victor, only he,
> Who reaps the fruits of victory

Judged by this standard the real conquerors in the rebellion of 1857 were the Oudh Talookdars We can not disguise from ourselves that there is something mean and contemptible in the policy which reverses all ordinary rules to reward those who struck us, and who, we fear, may strike us again. Even if the danger of another struggle in Oudh were real we would rather have seen it faced bravely, than avoided by the confiscation of the property of the weak for the benefit of the powerful, and, at a later stage, by exceptional laws worked at the public expense to the injury of agriculture. And we are convinced that the peril which we thus seek to avoid is entirely imaginary, the foolish fear with which a child looks at a cobra after its fangs have been drawn. The Talookdars held supreme power in Oudh when we annexed the country. They retained their influence for a year or two, and were therefore able to injure us in 1857. But now they are ordinary subjects, raising the rents and ejecting ryots through the Courts which we have established, living in fear of their creditors, until we take from them the management of their estates. The authority founded on violence has faded with the power to commit outrage. Even the most timorous Government can now treat them like other men, on the plain principles of justice. In this particular matter we think that the reported facts should be made the occasion not of a new concession, but of commencing a more equitable policy. The Encumbered Estates Act will not work—then let it be repealed, instead of being altered to the injury of the tax-payer. This course would probably be the best for the Talookdars themselves, who are more likely to be provident if we remove the guarantee against the loss of their estates.

SECONDING OFFICERS.

THE practice of "seconding" officers employed extra-regimentally must have been originated to supply a want. That want could have been none other than that of extra hands required to make up for the paucity of officers available for regimental duties, caused by the withdrawal of officers for duties other than regimental. A battery of Artillery represents both an administrative and a tactical unit, and for these purposes a minimum complement of officers is provided by the State.

Should one be withdrawn for Civil or Staff employment this minimum is reduced, and the possible efficiency of the battery impaired—consequently, to remedy this, "seconding" is resorted to—and the place of the absentee is filled up by an effective officer. Now if we take a battery and, as a very exceptional proceeding, locate it by half batteries or by divisions, the temporary dismemberment of the battery still affords to each officer the opportunity, of fulfilling the duties assigned to his rank and position.

Next, if we turn to the Brigade Field Officers—Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, and look to the complement in each of these two grades allowed to a Brigade of Horse, Field, or Garrison Artillery, it will be apparent that even if it were the practice to locate brigades *en masse* or entire, in place of distributing these batteries as the distribution of the other branches of the army demands they should be disposed—it will be apparent, we say, that the complement in each of these two grades is practically excessive either for administrative or tactical purposes.

The late Franco-German war has clearly established that *unity of command and direction* is tactically desirable for Artillery. Imagine, for the sake of illustration, an entire Brigade of Batteries or forty-two guns being employed in action *en masse*—the latest improved modern system of employing guns in action—and that both its Colonels and four Lieutenant-Colonels are with the Brigade. Now seven batteries drawn up in action, with the proper interval between Sub-divisions and batteries, would occupy a frontage of less than half a mile. Now how is it possible to employ advantageously the collective talent of six Brigade Field Officers on so meagre a frontage? What a waste of mental power! What would be the duty of five out of the six Field Officers? Positively nothing. The Battery Commanders, assisted by their full complement of officers, would be able to fight their individual batteries without the aid or interference of the Lieutenant-Colonels, nor could these be employed as gallopers to the Colonel commanding the Brigade. If the batteries should be required to advance in couples or retire by couples, a most unlikely thing—then a Lieutenant-Colonel might find temporary legitimate occupation. If then we view the matter practically, a Brigade of Artillery does not require for the purpose of fighting its guns grouped in tactical units of a battery, the services of its four Lieutenant-Colonels; two is the utmost it could possibly require; and the second Colonel might remain in command of the Captains in charge of the waggons or with the General Officer of the Division.

A recent modification in the administrative command of a Brigade of Royal Artillery, has removed the basis on which the complement of Colonels is determined. It would be more reasonable perhaps to fix the complement of Colonels agreeably to the Army Divisional and District Commands in the Presidency in which a number of Brigades are serving. Thus in Bengal there are six Army Divisions, and five Districts. They are as follows, with Head Quarters and Batteries therein located:—

	H. Q.	Horse.	Field.	Garrison.	Batteries.
Sirhind Division ...	1	2	1	1	4.
Allahabad „ ...	0	0	4	1	5.
Lahore „ ...	1	1	3	3	7.
Meerut „ ...	1	2	3	2	7.
Oudh „ ...	1	1	3	1	5.
Rawul Pindi „ ...	0	3	1	2	6.
Gwalior District ...	1	1	1	2	4.
Peshawar „ ...	1	1	1	1	3.
Presidency „ ...	1	0	2	2	4.
Rohilcund „ ...	0	0	1	0	1.
Saugor „ ...	0	0	2	0	2.
... Totals	7.	11.	22.	15.	48.

These 48 Batteries are located in still further detail as follows—*viz.* 18 in single Battery Stations. Peshawar, Umballa, Meerut, Barrackpore, Lucknow, Meean Meer, and Morar, have each the Head-quarters of a Brigade and 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3, 4, Batteries respectively. And Rawul Pindi, Ferozepore, Agra, and Allahabad, have *respectively, 3, 2, 2, 2, Batteries. If* a complement of seven and not less than five batteries, be taken as the command suitable for a *Colonel of Royal Artillery*, the batteries and stations might be so located as to afford

employment to seven out of the fourteen Colonels borne on Indian rolls and paid out of Indian revenues. The other seven Colonels would be available according to their ability for any extra regimental employment which they might be fortunate enough to secure. There would be no absolute necessity to "*seconde*" them since their absence would in no way affect or impair the administration or efficiency of the Brigade, or Divisionally grouped, batteries. They are in fact "*de trop*"—and they might be permitted, as in England, to reside wherever they wished until their services were required. The Lieutenant-Colonels number six for the two Horse, and twenty for the five Field or Garrison Brigades, total twenty-six.

For seven of these twenty-six Lieutenant-Colonels there would be the command of the Head-quarters of the seven Brigades in Bengal, and of four or five more stations such as Ferozepore, Agra, &c. leaving fourteen Lieutenant-Colonels available for other than regimental duty, *viz.* for the manufacturing departments, Survey, Public Works, Sorie Brigades, or for furlough or leave at discretion, and without the necessity for "seconding" them their absence would in no way affect or impair the administration or efficiency of their Brigades.

We have shown that eighteen out of forty-eight Batteries (more than one third) are located in single Battery Stations. Their administrative and tactical requirements or duties are within competency of their Commanders and Battery Officers. But, with but few exceptions, each of these batteries is comprehended in some Divisional or District Circuit of administration and inspection. Again, we have shown that the Colonel commanding the Division, and the Lieut-Colonel Commanding the Brigade Head-quarters in that division, would be and are practically ample for the purposes of administration and drill, except perhaps at Meerut, where there happen to be two Horse Batteries, for which a Lieut.-Colonel would be required. The two Field Batteries would fall to the lot of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Brigade located there.

Without disturbing then the existing fixed complement of Brigade Field Officers, which are more than sufficient for all divisional Brigade and other commands suitable for Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels, it is evident that, practically considered, the "seconding" of Brigade Field Officers is not absolutely necessary, nor is it advantageous in the long run to the acceleration of promotion. It is, however, a source of expense which is hardly warranted. It is, perhaps, somewhat injudicious to keep a number of officers at a time of life and period of service when they are perhaps more efficient *all round* than at any other time or period in a state of professional inactivity, looking out and longing for a command by which they may keep up and add to their store of professional knowledge. Take the case of two Lieut.-Colonels, one holding a command for four or five years and the other doing what may be forcibly described as playing second, third, or fourth fiddle in a station for the same period; and moreover causing the existence of the strange anomaly of there being more Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels in a station than Subaltern Officers of Artillery. Now, we have come to the conclusion from personal observation, and from hearsay evidence which can be relied upon, that "seconding" is an absolute necessity for Battery Officers, otherwise our Batteries will decline from the enviable standard to which they have attained under this system of seconding and thereby maintaining the full complement of Officers with Batteries.

But it is different as regards Brigade Field Officers, simply because one half the Colonels cannot be employed regimentally, and the same is practically the case with more than one half the Lieut.-Colonels, and, notwithstanding this, we see the lists crowded with supernumerary Brigade Field Officers. It is a blunder differing in degree only from the army of 400 unemployed and unemployable Field Officers in the Indian Staff Corps.

It we consider the system of seconding from a promotion point of view, we must admit that in the long run it is a fallacy to suppose that promotion is materially accelerated thereby, because "seconding" at one time implies "absorption" at another, and it gives rise to great uncertainty in regard to promotion, since *nemo mortalium absorption horis sapit*—no one knows when absorption is to be made since there is nothing to regulate it.

Since then it is neither advantageous from a promotion point of view, nor absolutely necessary for the maintenance of Brigade efficiency from a practical point of view, but is unquestionably expensive from a State point of view, particularly in the ranks so highly paid as Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels (when unemployed and unemployable), for the pay and allowances in their grades are Rs. 15,540 and 12,384 respectively per annum—seeing this, it may not be inopportune at this present conjuncture, when a new system of R. A. Commands is under consideration for introduction in India conformably with that lately organised at home—a system which is not to entail extra charges on the State—to consider how the disbursements for the ordinance service throughout India can be so regulated and manipulated as to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State in regard to no extra expense being incurred, and the invariable rule which regulates the pay and allowances of officers agreeably to the responsibilities imposed upon them, being adhered to.

The financial aspect being a very important one and sound artillery organisation closely allied to our Home Auxiliary system, which appears to afford an outlet or field for the direct absorption of our superabundance of Brigade Field Officers with Brigades serving in India, we purpose devoting another colomn or two of our space to the consideration of this point on some future occasion.

GODLESS EDUCATION.

IN his great speech on University Reform at the convocation of the Calcutta University in March 1873, the present Viceroy said:

> I confess, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that it would be very agreeable to my feelings and principles, if high English education were placed in the hands of institutions unconnected with Government. I cannot help feeling the great difficulties which have been placed in the way of education in India, by the necessity under which the Government has been obliged to dissociate it altogether from any religious introduction. I cannot but feel that the adoption, if ever it can be adopted, of the system which was shadowed forth in 1854 will get rid of the difficulty which Bishop Cotton—a most liberal-minded man and a very great authority upon all education questions—said pressed upon him in India as I am sure it has pressed on many of the most earnest supporters of education to whatever religious persuasion they may belong.

Now, here is an ample admission by the Chancellor of the University of the great defect of Government education in India, and it ought to be frankly and fully owned on all hands, that, whatever individuals exceptions there may have been, or may still be, the organisers of the system and its wisest friends have ever been conscious of this defect. A Christian Government has determined, whether wisely or unwisely we are not called upon to say, to attempt the education of a non-christian people without interfering with their religious principles and prejudices. Now it is impossible for a sincere Christian to separate between moral precepts and Christian truth; he cannot teach morality without appealing to the authority of the Founder of his religion, and he cannot appeal to the authority of Christ without ascribing to that authority the weight of divinity. When the *Indian Mirror* and others of like opinions, call on Government to give direct instruction in morals, they are really inviting Government to lay aside its faith and adopt in practice the Brahmoic or Unitarian religion. The *Mirror* sees no difficulty in the way of teaching morality apart from dogmatic Christianity, because the *Mirror* does not believe in dogmatic Christianity; but the Indian Government feels constrained to hold different opinions, and will probably continue to do so as long as it is also an English Government. That it should do so, may appear very absurd, and we can sympathise with the *Mirror*'s incapability of seeing two sides to this question. Still where a difference of opinion exists, it is better, even when it cannot be explained to both parties, that it should be clearly recognised; and it would be well, we think, if a power in public opinion so enlightened as the *Mirror*, would accept the position once for all, that Government cannot and will not take any measures more direct than those now in operation, for the public teaching of morality.

We urge the acceptance of this position on all Indian reformers in the sphere of education, because we believe the

force now wasted in exposing the defects of our present system, and in vainly appealing to Government to do what it is utterly hopeless to expect that it will ever do, might be far more profitably expended in preparing the way for a different and practicable remedy.

The true remedy, if it be found at all, will be found in the direction indicated by Lord Northbrook in the paragraph of his speech which we have quoted, that is to say, in the transference of high English Education from the hands of government to the hands of institutions unconnected with government. That was the policy contemplated by the despatch of 1854, and on the feasibility of adopting and gradually carrying out that policy, depends the true success of education in India. Where doctors differ on points of religion and morality, a government, which does not assume the functions of a theocracy, has but one wise course to adopt with regard to these subjects, and that is to leave the teaching of them in the hands of communities and institutions, and content itself with giving grants-in aid to all schools and colleges that provide a certain amount and quality of secular education. Had the government of India adopted this course, it must have begun its task of educating the people by fostering elementary education, instead of rearing a showy and unsubstantial fabric of high class education confessedly incomplete and incapable of completion. The filtration theory has long ago been proved a vanity of vanities, and the efforts of Government must henceforth be stenuously directed to the encouragement and assistance of the primary education of the masses. Governors or Lieutenant-Governors who strain after a delusive popularity, may now and then be tempted to spend the public funds on increased grants to colleges, but every wise statesman now sees that enough has already been done for these, and that whatever additional expenditure can be incurred, must go to establish and improve elementary schools. The Government grants-in-aid being given entirely on account of the secular instruction imparted, the moral and religious training of the young will be in the hands of the community or the society that supports the school. Can it be safely entrusted in such hands? It is an idle question, for there are no other hands in which to entrust it. Government avoids and must continue to avoid it. Communities and private societies must undertake the work. And the moral training of the masses—at least in this province—should be easier than we had believed, for according to the *Mirror*; "Bengalee boys are as docile, tractable, industrious, and honest, as any nation of school-boys can be. A little management on the part of the tutors, a systematic course of good examples and precepts would turn them into a generation of exemplary men—"as true as gold!" We accept this testimony as worth a good deal, and though our contemporary will be astonished to learn that we believe in original sin, and have our doubts if Bengalee boys are as honest as any nation of school-boys can be, we shall not fail to give due weight to his so strongly expressed opinion in our future observations of the youth of this province.

In proportion as Government increases its assistance to elementary education, it would be well if it could withdraw from the management and support of high Schools and Colleges. That such a course was contemplated by those who framed our education system, and is earnesty adovcated by such enlightened statesmen as Lord Northbrook, is well known, but so long as no practical steps are taken towards its adoption, the natives of the country will continue to upbraid the Government with its defective system and management, while they will take no steps to relieve it of a task which it is incapable of performing satisfactorily, and which it is anxious to transfer to the hands of those whose duty and privilege it ought to be to take up the work and discharge it for their country's good. The time is surely at hand, if it has not fully arrived when Government must in some more direct manner than heretofore, invite the wealthy and intelligent native community to begin to take the mannagement of high class education into its own hands. How this might best be attempted we shall leave for future discussion, and shall expect some assistance from such exponents of native opinion as the *Mirror*.

Meanwhile the evils connected with our present system which cannot be cured, must be endured. It cannot be denied that they exist, and as we have seen, their existence is insisted upon by the Chancellor of the University. But we are far from being convinced that they have not been magnified, and we are certain that the Government has received more than its fair share of blame. The remedy is in the hands of the native community—at least a partial remedy is—and they must begin to apply it. And they should bear in mind that even in Britain where the bulk of the people profess the same religion as the Government, Government is now adopting the principle of giving its grants-in-aid wherever a satisfactory secular education is bestowed, leaving religious and moral instruction to be cared for by the people. And those who complain, as a correspondent complained in these columns two years ago, that morality is being subverted in our Colleges by the teaching of Comptist and infidel professors, should reflect that, even though the truth of their charge be granted, Indian Colleges are not singular in that respect. In England, Scotland, and the Continent of Europe, Professors of all shades of opinion are to be found lecturing in colleges, and are listened to by multitudes of young men, many of whom are destined for service in the Church. That may be a serious evil, but it should at least be remembered that it is not an evil peculiar to this country, and if it be true that the youth of India are less capable than western students of resisting its influences, the fact is but one of many which seem to prove, not that Government should do more for high class education then it has done, but that it has established an expensive and ambitious system of high class education before it had by elementary education and the elevation of the masses, prepared the country to receive it, and profit from it.

SONGS OF TWO WORLDS.*

THE very title of this volume is a protest against materialism and atheism. As such it suggests a thought which has sometimes had expression given to it, that in poetry we ought to look for a presentation of the feminine aspects of truth—of those aspects which are for the most part seized by the feminine type of mind. If such a type had predominated, the thoughts which have moved the world would have presented themselves more in a poetic than in a philosophic guise. There would have been, with reference to the things of the unseen world, more of faith, more of the inner assurance of the reality of that world, less of reasonable conviction, manly enquiry, and reverent doubt. The great doubters and independent inquirers of the world have all been men. The inner struggles of women have been more emotional than intellectual, and have often resulted from the faith within them having developed into superstitious fears. The doubters whose doubting has never ended in conviction, the believing one whose imagination, from too intently brooding over the darker mysteries of the future, has peopled the unknown world with unreal terrors, have erred in opposite ways. The one has needed a little of the feminine disposition to recognise truth as such at its first presentation; the other has needed the masculine faculty of seeing, when seeing is possible, before believing, or of waiting for clearer insight. A well-balanced mind will pay heed to both the leading aspects of the ideas it looks upon as of momentous import. The intimations of immortality are involved in longings unsatisfied, in aspirations never realised in this life. The eagerness with which such intimations are cherished, the suggestions arising from a contemplation of the spring-time resurrection of nature to a new life, the fulness and variety of the life in the future which the mind has been accustomed to see prefigured in the varied manifestations of life in this world, the higher ministry of nature, the mystic teachings of flower and tree, of sea and mountain, the thought that the things which are seen are types of the things not yet seen,—such are the leading poetic aspects of the truths concerning the life beyond this, which the unknown writer of the "Songs of Two Worlds" has unfolded in his carefully finished and tenderly expressed poems. The stanzas headed "Evensong" will, we think, be read with interest by those who still have abiding with them memories associated with quiet grass-grown churchyards in far away England, tender memories they would not willingly let go:—

EVENSONG.

Then slowly I rose to go from my place on the long green grass,
Where so long I had lain in deep thought, and letting the moments pass.

* Song of Two Worlds. Third Series. By a New Writer; London: H. S. King

A great light was flooding all the plains of the earth and the sky,
The low church and the deep sunk vale, and the place where one day I shall lie,
The fresh graves of those we have lost, the dark yews with their reverent gloom,
And the green wave which only marks the place of the nameless tomb;

And through all the clear spaces above—oh wonder! oh glory of light!
Came forth myriads on myriads of worlds, the shining host of the night,
The vast forces and fires that know the same sun and centre as we;
The faint planets which roll in vast orbits round suns we shall never see

The rays which had sped from the first with the awful swiftness of light,
To reach only, then, it might be, the confines of mortal sight.
Oh, wonder of cosmical order! oh, Maker and Ruler of all,
Before whose Infinite greatness in silence we worship and fall!

Could I doubt that the Will which keeps this great Universe stedfast and sure
Can be less than His creatures thought, full of goodness, pitiful, pure?
Could I dream that the power which keeps those great suns circling around,
Takes no thought for the humblest life which flutters and falls to the ground?

Oh, Faith! thou art higher than all. Then I turned from the glories above
And from every casement new-lit there shone a soft radiance of love.

Young mothers were teaching their children to fold little hands in prayer;
Strong fathers were resting from toil 'mid the hush of the Sabbath air.

Peasant lovers strolled through the lanes, shy and diffident, each with each,
Yet knit by some subtle union too fine for their halting speech.

Humble lives, and to low thought, low; but linked, to the thinker's eye,
By a bond that is stronger than death, with the lights of the farthest sky.

Here as there, the great drama of life rolled on, and a jubilant voice
Thrilled through me ineffable, vast, and bade me exult and rejoice.

Exult and rejoice, Oh soul! sang my being to a mystical hymn
As I passed by the cool bright worlds, as I threaded my pine woods dim,

Rejoice and be sure! as I passed to my fair home under the hill,
Wrapt round with a happy content,—and the world and my soul were *still*

The poem "At Last" almost of itself justifies our opening remarks. We cannot resist the impulse to give a few quotations from it :—

Let me at last be laid
On that hillside I know which scans the vale,
Beneath the thick yews' shade,
For shelter when the rains and winds prevail.
It cannot be the eye
Is blinded when we die,
So that we know no more at all
The dawn's increase, the evening's fall;
Shut up within a rotting chest of wood,
Asleep, and careless of our children's good.

Shall I not feel the spring,
The yearly resurrection of the earth,
Stir through each sleeping thing
With the fair throbbings and alarms of birth;
* * * * *
Or should my children's tread
Through Sabbath twilights, when the hymns are done,
Come softly overhead,
Shall no sweet quickening through my bosom run,
Till all my soul exhale
Into the primrose pale,
And every flower which springs above
Breathes a new perfume from my love;
And I shall throb, and stir, and thrill beneath
With a pure passion stronger far than death;
* * * * *
With the last fluttering of the failing breath
The clay-cold form doth breed
A viewless essence, far too fine for death;
And ere one voice can mourn,
On upward pinions borne,
They are hidden, they are hidden, in some thin air,
Far from corruption, far from care,
Where through a veil they view their former scene,
Only a little touched by what has been.
Touched but a little; and yet,
Conscious of every change that doth befal,
By constant change beset,
The creatures of this tiny, whirling ball,
Filled with a higher being,
Dowered with a clearer seeing,
Risen to a vaster scheme of life,
To wider joys and nobler strife,
Viewing our little human hopes and fears
As we our childrens' fleeting smiles and tears.

The present volume has been preceded by two others. Though the singer of the "Songs of Two Worlds" has found many appreciative listeners, he still puts upon his title-page the modest words "By a New Writer." His new songs ought certainly to attract new admirers.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 23.

THE French admire Macaulay for his liberal convictions, and believe he found in his extensive historical studies, those influences which made him so attached to freedom. They seek for his biography solely in his works, and the place only where it can be found, for he had no private life. The forum was his house and the people his family. He was a public man in the sense that others are called domestic men. Not that he was wanting in the private virtues, but simply there was not in him two men. Lady Holland described Macaulay as a book in breeches; but M. Quesnel characterizes him as a *bibliothèque en culottes*, who could assimilate a volume in a day, without ever forgetting a date, a name or an idea. The same writer admits that Macaulay was devoured by ambition, not of that vulgar kind commonly understood, but that which consists in intellectual superiority, parliamentary honors, and political success. Then he was jealous of his mental power. His memory, for which there was no past, was not of the chronological order, abstract, dry, and registering only words. It was a second life communicating with all that he had read. Like a hero of antiquity, he promenaded in the middle of the dead and conversed with them. He has not only lived in the nineteenth century, but in all time and in all places; knowing the spirit of all societies and penetrating the inmost spirits of all great men. It is thus his works possess a peculiar charm. He does not write history as an historian, but as a clever man of the world, the contemporary of the epochs he recounts, and the actor in the events he makes re-live. He did not so much criticise books as write essays about them. M. Quesnel considers, that while Macaulay displayed later the ripened qualities of a practical politician, as an artist and *litterateur*, he has never surpassed his essay on *Milton*. As general traits, mind with him dominated over the heart, and reason over passion; his fault, whether in conversation or writing, was an excess of mental wealth. As Chèrabini observed of Mendelssohn, "he put too much cloth in his coats." He was a magician to whom "all the sepulchres of memory rendered up their dead, and who evoked all the past generations and their thoughts." He was the mouthpiece of ages, of humanity; his was the voice of right and of reason. He was an incessant talker, pouring out floods of eloquence, for one person as for a crowd. His reflections elevated and grave, were run in various moulds; sometimes a phrase marked with the grace and tenderness of Virgil, or again hard and solid as a rock. With him thought even was more elegant than language. In his estimate of Horace Walpole he pays graceful compliments to France; stating that her literature had been for England's, what Aaron had been for Moses; expressing clearly the grand truths discovered by England, proclaiming to the world the great names of Bacon, Newton and Locke, and becoming thus the interpreter between England and humanity.

A volume by the late Philarete Chasles has appeared. "The Social Psychology of new peoples." There is a little of everything in the book, and that will ever bear re-reading. It is full of ideas where the originality of the author and his talent for *rèsumé* are conspicuously displayed. Voltaire, he depicts as a monkey endowed with genius, who defied his enemies by making grimaces at them, sometimes flattering them, always amusing them; gathering the best fruit where he could find it, placing it beyond their reach. He passed his life in dying. He is poor and receives alms from the King of Prussia; he falls on his knees before Mme. de Pompadour, and kisses the hands of the Marshals of France. Afterwards he mocks them all. Becoming rich he appears as the great *seigneur*, builds a church, and sets himself in order before God and the Pope. Indefatigable acrobat still, he scatters gold to the poor, and provides husbands for orphans. He is more iniquitous and beneficent, more mordant, and more obscene, than any person. He embodies all the hates, intrigues, and charities of that delicate yet ferocious society in which he moved. Parisians gave his remains a triumph through the streets, akin to what Scipio Africanus when living received from the Romans. Only Frenchmen could honor thus the King of raillery. Descriptions of Henri IV., Napoleon I., Dumas pere, Dickens, Balzac &c are very interesting.

Sainte Beuve was one of the two or three distinguised *litterateurs*, who rallied to the Second Empire. It must not be understood by this, that he sold his pen. That he guarded his independence is proved by the fact, that he declined to write a review of the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar," considering the work to be of no more importance than an imperial toy. M. de Haussonville has just published "The Life and Works of Sainte Beuve." It is too soon to pronounce a definite judgment on the great critic, as every day reveals documents bearing on his career. The better to comprehend a man of genius, it was the method of Sainte Beuve, to probe more or less his private life. Whatever may be the value or propriety of this process, M. de Haussonville applies it to Sainte-Beuve himself. It is thus we are indebted for the information, that Sainte-Beuve wore no stockings,

and reprimanded his aged mother when she presumed to express an opinion on literary questions above her capacity. But she not the less lived with him till her death at 80. He was more changeable than Hugo or Lamartine, because there was in him not one, but several men. He made the tour of life as a sight seer, and to gain experience. He was so fickle that no philosophic or religious sect could retain him. He was by turns a disciple of Condillac, Levoux, Lamennais, and Vinet; catholic, orthodox catholic, sceptic, atheist, and finally materialist. When he entered a new camp it was not as a spy, but as a volunteer, frankly and sincerely taking service. Though a senator, he did not the less side against the court on important questions.

In the secret correspondence between Marie-Thérèse and the Comte de Mercy," there is not only the life, as already observed, of her daughter Marie Antoinette laid bare, but that of the famous Empress herself. There is no more legend after this publication around the name of Marie-Antoinette. There remains only pity for her fate. On arriving in France, she became the object of enthusiastic popularity, which after a time changed into ferocious hate. Her not having children, was the first cause of her being despised. But then it must be remembered she was seven years married before her husband cohabited with her. And Louis XVI. despite excellent qualities of head and heart, could never attract respect. He was too feeble, to be feared; too good, to be hated too embarrassed and awkward, to be loved.

He thus knew neither how to direct his wife, his court, nor France. His sole weapons against his enemies and family—who were his worst enemies, were silence and resignation, dangerous alike in marriage, as in Government. Like his wife, he was uneducated; his smithy and hunting occupied his ambition. Marie-Antoinette did not love her husband, and made him feel his imbecility. He learned to dance, to please her, to command balls, to amuse her, to buy her diamonds, to satisfy her. She detested the Comte de Provence, who hated and intrigued against her, but liked the Comte D' Artois, who compromised her. Thus both her brother-in-laws contributed to her ruin. She attended secretly, *en domino*, the public masked balls; at the race course, the winning jockey was presented to her. and when she was ill with measles, four noblemen were her nurses. In the mean time the journals and pamphlets depicted the frivolous queen as the abomination of desolation. The Empress intuitively felt certain she was lost, but many blame the mother for "over-advising" her daughter. So much had Marie Antoinette fallen, that the nobility avoided the Court, and at one of her state balls in 1777, only ten ladies appeared! She cried at this spectacle, and resolved to win back society—by gambling. Her brother Joseph II. said, Versailles had became a common gaming-house. She lied also: as, having openly labored to overthrow Turgot, the best minister France had, she wrote to her mother, "I have been a perfect stranger to his disgrace." The correspondence depicts the decomposition of a society sinking by its vices, intrigues, and frivolities; it reveals the first groanings also of that storm which broke over France and swept away the monarchy.

The death of Marie Thérèse closes the volumes; she died as she had lived, a heroine and a Christian. Her doctor told her she had only a few hours to live; she bade adieu to her family and sent them away to avoid seeing her die. Recommended to sleep, she said, "I do not want to appear in that state before my Judge; besides, I wish to see Death coming." "You suffer pain," observed the doctor; "I have health enough to die," was her reply. Ordering the mortuary tapers to be lighted, and asking the doctor to close her eyes, she expired.

Voltaire's Letters have ever been recognised as the text-book of epistolary style, and the first of sources for acquiring a knowledge of French. But so many editions have appeared, where the letters have been cut up, re-arranged, and "improved," that it is a good fortune to meet them in an authentic and faithful form. It is thus that Coustal gives us the "True Letters of Voltaire to the the Abbè Maussinot," which have been copied directly from the manuscript in the National Library. Here Voltaire speaks in a language simple, yet strong, full of gracefulness and politeness, and with all the lightness of an Athenian. In these Letters Voltaire appears full of tenderness, pity, and true friendship, he is at once the most humane of men and the most naif of children, poet and business man, hard worker and dreamer, enthusiast and chemist. They are dated from Cirey, where he lived at the Château of the Marquise de Châtelet, a hermit life, devoted to science and letters. The light and sceptical mind of Voltaire is French; his philosophy and science are English. It is by his residence in England, that the genius of Locke and Newton has been interpreted to the world. Without being deeply versed in mathematics, Voltaire knew sufficient to throughly comprehend Newton. At Cirey he devoted much time to experiments to ascertain the nature of fire. He melted twenty pounds of lead, and found they had increased by five pounds. "This is beautiful" he remarked, "but I don't believe it," for iron, similarly treated showed no increase. Voltaire's mind was evidently analytic, holding rather to abstract science than to geology, &c., He had an insurmountable aversion for systematic explanations, adhered to facts, but was rebellious over their expounding. If the impression of fish existed in the Alps, it was owing to travellers having thrown them away he said so that in time they became petrified. He regretted there were so many species of monkeys and only one of man. Voltaire had a mania for financial operations; he lent money at five per cent for current payments, and at ten, if the loan was for life. He had clients among princes, who never paid him, so he asserted their words were only songs. He was hungry and thirsty after news; the Paris journals of February only reached him in May; they now travel over the same distance in six hours. He had salaried correspondents, to whom he paid "two hundred *livres*" a year; they were only to furnish him with bare facts, no commentaries, and not to write like "cats." He loved money for its power, for what it could procure. Life is short, and with Solomon he said, "it was necessary to enjoy it." Voltaire touched the surface of everything, but fathomed nothing, and consoled himself, that in nature and human destiny all was clear. Wit took the place of unsolved doubt, and a loud laugh served to hush the numerous of the still small voice within.

M. Masperio's work on "The ancient peoples of the East" has become a popular book with students and professors. He makes Egypt live again, and the civilizations that existed in Western Asia, five thousand years ago; yet he has never visited these countries, but by his profound knowledge, has decipherd their histories from the dêbris of their monuments. We feel at home with the Egyptians in their trades, literature, and theology. As they were a mathematical people, their divinities were only the multiplication of a single being.

THE ILIAD AND ODYSSEY OF INDIA.

[*By Edwin Arnold.*]

III.

THE great poem now softens its martial music into a pathetic strain. The dead have to be burned, and the living reconciled to their new lords; while afterwards King Yudhishthira is installed in high state with "chamaras, golden umbrellas, elephants, and singing." He is enthroned towards the East, and touches rice, flowers, earth, gold, silver, and jewels, in token of owning all the products of his realm. Being thus firmly seated on his throne, with his cousins round him, the Rajah prepares to celebrate the most magnificent of ancient Hindoo rites, the *Aswamedha* or Sacrifice of the Horse. It is difficult to raise the thoughts of a modern and Western public to the solemnity, majesty and marvel of this antique Oriental rite, as viewed by Hindoos. The monarch who was powerful enough to perform it, chose a horse of pure white colour, "like the moon," with a saffron tail, and a black right ear; or the animal might be all black, without a speck of colour. This steed, wearing a gold plate on its forehead, with the royal name inscribed, was turned loose, and during a whole year the king's army was bound to follow its wanderings. Withersoever it went the ruler of the invaded territory must either pay homage to the King, and join him with his warriors, or accept battle; but whether conquered or peacefully submitting, all these Princes must follow the horse, and at the end of the year assist at the sacrifice of the consecrated animal. Moreover, during the whole year the King must restrain all passion, live a perfectly purified life, and sleep on the bare ground. The white horse could not be loosened until the night of the full moon in *Choitro*, which answers to the latter half of March and the first half of April—in fact, at Easter-time; and it may be observed here that this is not the only strange coincidence in the sacrifice. It was thus an adventure of romantic conquest mingled with deep religion and arrogant ostentation, and the entire description of the *Aswamedha* is most interesting. The horse is found, adorned with the golden plate and turned loose, wandering into distant regions, where the army of Arjuna, for it was he who led Yudhisthira's forces, goes through twelve amazing adventures. They come, for instance to a land of Amazons, all of wonderful beauty, wearing armour of pearls and gold, and equally fatal either to love or to fight with. These dazzling enemies, however, finally submit, as also the Rajah of the rich city Babhru-váhand, which possessed walls of solid silver, and

was lighted with precious jewels for lamps. The serpent people, in the same way, who live beneath the earth in the city of Vasuki, yields, after combat, to Arjuna. A hundred thousand million snakemen dwelt there, with wives of consummate loveliness, possessing in their realm gems which would restore dead men to life, as well as a fountain of perpetual youth. Finally, Arjuna's host marches back in great glory, and with a vast train of vanquished monarchs, to the city of Hastinapur, where all the subject Kings have audience of Yudhisthira, and the immense preparations begin for the sacrifice of the snow-white horse. This is a passage which, although not perhaps of equal antiquity with much of the epic, may be quoted, for its strange minuteness of ritual and old-world interest.

A golden throne was set up in a high place for Maharaja Dhritarashtra, and beneath that was another throne for Raja Yudhishthira, ; and thrones of gold and sandal-wood were arranged for all the other Rajas and chieftains according to their several qualities and dignities; and the Maharaja and all the Rajas and chieftains took their seats upon the thrones. And all the wives and other ladies of the Rajas came to the assembly and were arranged and seated on their own side, each one in the place appointed for her. And when all assembled were seated, Raja Yudhishthira and Draupadí bathed themselves; and the space of ground required for the sacrifice was duly measured out, and a golden plough was brought, and two bullocks were harnessed to the plough. Then Raja Yudhishthira rose up, and with his own hand drove the bullocks and plough that space; and Draupadí followed the Raja and carried a parcel of all the different grains which were grown in the Râj-Bharata, and sprinkled the grains as fast as the Raja ploughed. And the Brahmins sat along with the ladies, and whilst the Raja ploughed, both the Brahmins and the ladies offered up prayers in his behalf with a loud voice. The space of ground was then covered with four hundred golden bricks, and the sage Vyása, accompanied by Vasishtha and Nárada and other Rishis, seated themselves on the golden pavement. The Raja then commanded that eight pillars should be set up round that golden pavement, and a roof covered with gold was set over the pavement, and a banner was fixed on the top of each pillar. Then eight large pits were dug, in order that the *homa* of milk, curds, and clarified butter might be prepared therein, and eight large sacrificial ladles were furnished for casting the *homa* on the sacrificial fire and large cloths of skin were sown together, on which was placed a portion of every vegetable which is food for man and a portion of every medicinal herb which was produced in that Râj, and the whole was put into the *homa*, and Vyása was appointed to be President of all the Brahmins, who were to obey his orders as to the performance of the *homa*. And all the most famous Rishis were present at that sacrifice, and they selected the most distinguished persons to sit side by side at the place where the *homa* was performed. And Raja Yudhishthira sat with a deer's horn in his hand, and Vyása desired him to command that sixty-four of the principal Rajas and Rishis in the assembly should go with their wives to the banks of the Ganges, that both they and their wives should fill pitchers with the Ganges water, and bring it to the place of the sacrifice. And Krishna, and Arjuna, and Bhíma, with a great party of Rajas and Rishis, each one accompanied by his wife, proceeded to the banks of the Ganges, all with pitchers on their heads; and along with them went a company of musicians with drums and trumpets and other musical instruments, and many dancing girls likewise danced before them. And when those who had gone to the banks of the Ganges for water had filled all their pitchers, they took the pitchers on their heads and returned to the place of the sacrifice, preceded by the musicians and singers and the dancing girls. Then Raja Yudhishthira commanded that splendid dresses should be brought for all those who had carried the water, and he caused both the Rajas and their wives to be dressed therewith, and he put a chain of choice jewels on each of their necks, and put a betel nut into each of their months, and he ordered fires to be lighted in the pits that were dug for the *homa*, and the various ingredients to be presented to the fire. Then the Raja's brethren and kinsmen brought loads of gold and jewels and clothes, together with many elephants, horses, and cows, and gave to each Brahmin in such quantities that they were all fully satisfied and contented.

After this, a throne made of sandal-wood, covered with gold, was brought for Raja Yudhishthira. And the Raja sat thereon, and those around him took off his clothes, and all those persons who had brought water from the Ganges took up their pitchers and poured the water over the Raja's head. The horse was then brought, and the remainder of the water with which the Raja had been bathed was poured upon the horse's head. Then Nakula opened the mouth of the horse and said: "The horse is speaking!" and those around him cried out; "What does the horse say?" Nakula replied: "The horse says: In other yagas wherein a horse is sacrificed, he goes to Swarga, which is the heaven of Indra; but I shall go far above Swarga," Then the horse was washed, and the scimitar was brought, and Daumya put the scimitar into the hands of Bhíma, and bade him slay the horse. And Bhíma lifted up the scimitar to give the horse a blow, when Daumya said: "O Bhíma, have patience a moment while I try the horse." So Daumya took hold of the horse's ear and pressed it, when suddenly milk ran out to the astonishment of all present. Daumya then said to Bhíma: "I see that the horse is pure, and I am certain this sacrifice is acceptable and will be accepted. Now strike!" So Bhíma struck a blow and cut off the head of the horse, and no sooner was the head severed from the body than it mounted towards the sky and soared out of sight, and the body fell down upon the spot. Then Krishna and the other Rajas and the Rishis came up and opened the horse's belly. And when they divided it a light came out of it, and Krishna said: "O Raja Yudhishthira, I have never beheld so clean and pure a horse, and I am now assured that this sacrifice of yours has reached the heaven of Vishnu."

After Bhíma had opened the belly of the horse, the flesh began to smell of camphor, and Daumya took out the camphor-like flesh with the sacrificial ladles, and cast it upon the fire and made *homa* of it, and said: "Indra, take this flesh, which has become camphor." At that moment Indra, with a crowd of gods, entered the assembly. All present then paid their respects to Indra, who came up to Vyása and took the remainder of the flesh, and gave a portion of it to each of the gods, and the smoke that rose from that fire was all perfumed.

Then Krishna arose and embraced Raja Yudhishthira, and gave him joy of his sacrifice, and said, "Be the sacrifice prosperous; for no one has ever performed the like, and the fame of it will last as long as the world endures." Raja Yudhishthira replied: "All that has come to me has been entirely by your favour." Then Krishna, with all the Rajas and principal Rishis, poured pitchers of water over Yudhish thira and Draupadi, and bathed them. Then all that remained of the medicinal herbs that had been brought to make the *homa* was reduced to powder, and a ball of it was given to each of the persons present to eat; and by so doing Raja Yudhishthira gave to each one a share of the merit of that *aswamedha*, and last of all Raja Yudhishthira partook of it himself. Then all the musical instruments struck up a symphony of rejoicing for the close of the yaga; and Kunti, with all her maidens and dependents, manifested every sign of joy, and bestowed great quantities of goods in gratitude to the gods who had enabled her son to perform so great a yaga, and had accepted the sacrifice. And all the materials for the *homa* were collected into one place, and the Brahmins uttered blessings over them and threw them all at once into the fire And when the Raja had finished bestowing his largesses upon the Brahmins, he turned to the Rajas and gave to each a thousand horses of the first quality and a hundred war elephants and one crore of gold coin, and to each of the Rajas' wives he gave everything that was necessary for a bride on her wedding night including gold and precious jewels and splendid clothes. Yudhish thira then gave to each of the sons and kinsmen and friends of Krishna twice as much as he had given to the Rajas; and the next day Krishna took leave and set off for Dwaraka, and all the other Rajas took leave in like manner and set off for their respective countries.

After all these stately celebrations, it might be expected that the great poem would conclude with the established glories of the ancient dynasty. But, if the martial part of the colossal epic is "Kshatriyan," and the religious episodes "Brahmanic," the conclusion breathes the spirit of Booddhism. Yudhishthira sits grandly on the throne, but earthly greatness does not content the soul of man. nor can riches render weary hearts happy. A wonderful scene, which reads like a rebuke from the dead addressed to the living upon the madness of all war, occurs in this part of the poem. The Pandavas and the old King Dhritarashtra being together by the banks of the Ganges, the great saint Vyasa undertakes to bring back to them all the dead, slain in their fraternal conflict. The spectacle is at once terrible and tender. "They all went," says the Mahábharat.

And the day passed away so slowly that it seemed like a whole year to them, and at last the sun went down, and they all bathed in the river by command of Vyasa, and said their prayers, and Raja Yudhishthira and his brethren were on the side of Vyása, and Maharaja Dhritarashtra stood before them, and everybody else stood where places could be found. Vyása then went into

the water, and prayed and bathed ; and he then came out and stood by Dhritarashtra, and called upon the names of each of the persons who had been slain, one by one. At the moment the river began to foam and boil, and a great noise was heard rising out of the waters, as though all the slain men were once again alive, and as though they and their elephants and their horses were bursting into loud cries, and all the drums and trumpets and other instruments of music of both armies were striking up together. The whole assembly were astonished at this mighty tempest, and some were smitten with a terrible fear, when suddenly they saw Bishma and Drona in full armour seated in their chariots and ascending out of the waters, and all their armies arrayed as they were on the first day of the Maha-Bharata. Next came forth Abhimanvu, the heroic son of Arjuna, and the five sons of Draupadi, and the son of Bhima with his army of Asuras. After these came Karna, and Duryodhana, and Sakuni, and Duhsasana, and the other sons of Dhritarashtra, all in full parade seated upon their chariots, together with many other warriors and Rajas who had been slain. All appeared in great glory and splendour, and more beautiful than when they were alive, and all came with their own horses and chariots, and banners, and arms, and every one was in perfect friendship with each other, for enmity had departed from among them and each one was preceded by his bard and eulogists who sang his praises, and very many singing men and dancing girls appeared with them. Now, when these warriors had come out of the river, their widows, and orphans and kinsfolk were overjoyed, and not a trace of grief remained among them; the widows went to their husbands and the daughters to their fathers, and mothers to their sons and sisters to their brothers, and all the fifteen years of sorrow which had passed since the war of the Maha-Bharata were forgotten in the ecstacy of seeing each other again. Thus the night passed away in the fulness of joy, but when the morning had dawned all the dead mounted their chariots and horses and disappeared, and those who had gathered together to behold them prepared to depart. And Vyása, the sage, said that the widows who wished to rejoin the dead husbands might do so ; and all the widows went and bathed in the Ganges and came out of the water again, and kissed, one by one, the feet of Dhritarashtra, and then went and drowned themselves in the river ; and through the prayers of Vyasa they all went to the loved ones they wished, and obtained their several desires.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SYMBOLS IN GEOMETRY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers kindly tell me whether in the F. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University, a limited use of symbolic representation in *geometrical* proof, wherein the symbols stand for words and not for operations, is allowed? I think the use of symbols is advantageous both to the examiners and the examinee, inasmuch as it facilitates the work of the former, and saves the time of the latter.

X. Y. Z.

PLAGIARISM.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—As you have inserted in your last issue two parallel passages to Tennyson's,

> " And from his ashes may be made,
> " The voilet of his native land,"

Perhaps you may think it worth while to add a third, which occurs in Herrick's epitaph on his servant maid :

> " From her happy spark here let
> " Spring the purple violet."

It is not necessary to impute plagiarism in the matter to any one. The conceit is one which might very possibly have suggested itself independently to several minds.

F. P. L.

CANALS vs. RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A short time ago your correspondent " X. Y. Z." informed the public, that the East Indian Railway was carrying grain at 3·4 pie a ton, a mile, but he was pleased to omit all information as to whether this rate paid all expenses, covered deficits, and was profitable to the company. I now beg to inform him that the Godavery canals, since the recent improvements made in them, are carrying heavy road materials at 1 pie or ½ a farthing a ton, a mile, and that the land revenue increased by 2½ lacs in one year ; the total revenue of the district is now about 55 lacs and before these works were constructed, it was 19 lacs a year. In England railways are paying on an average, 4¾ per cent, but canals there are still paying over 10 per cent. on an average, and the reasons are obvious. Canals in India, besides, save the products of all lands under them from ruin. Railways require to be paid by the community to save the wretched population from famine, and even then there is a deficit against them in the Budget.

A. B.

SOCIAL DEGRADATION OF SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—It has been lately intimated that the Members of the Precedence Committee assembled at Simla were about completing a scheme for regulating official rank in this country. I shall, therefore, be obliged by your allowing me to direct public attention to the Social Degradation which all Senior Surgeons-Major are subjected to by the anomalous relative Army rank which is at present conferred upon them.

In the Army List, these officers are ranked " with Lieutenant-Colonels, but junior of that rank, except for choice of quarters." The consequence is that, at every dinner party in India, all these old and experienced officers, are invariably subjected to the degradation of being superseded by the last Major promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

I am holding, as you will observe by my enclosed card, a responsible civil charge, and it is highly necessary that I should be on intimate and sociable terms with all classes of the community, both in the Civil and Military Departments ; as, in consequence of my experience, my professional services are sought for by not one class alone ; but, this is rendered extremely difficult in a society which allows an experienced Doctor of Medicine, who ranks before Admirals and Generals at the Court of St. James, to be superseded by every Major promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and even by " ranker " in the Commissariat and Telegraph Department, all of whom enjoy the rank from the date of being gazetted to the same.

In the *Home News* just received, it is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Barton of the Marines, has been sentenced by a Court Martial to lose four years seniority for circulating false statements reflecting on the character of Colonel Richards, his commanding officer ; so it is to be presumed that all the Senior Surgeons-Major who remain in the service after 20 years service have, by so doing, committed a much graver offence, by being expected to lose seniority for double that period of time ! Under these circumstances it is the duty of Government either to allow these officers to retire from the service with some suitable compensation, or else to modify the Warrant of 10th May, 1873, so as to allow Senior Surgeons-Major to rank with Lieutenant-Colonels, but junior of that rank in all military matters. By either of these arrangements the present anomalous position of the most experienced medical officers in India would be speedily remedied.

A SENIOR SURGEON-MAJOR.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In some of the letters which have appeared in your Journal on the subject of Future Punishments, the writers have taken for granted that St. Paul and the early Missionaries did not preach on this awful subject ; that they only proclaimed the glad tidings of eternal life ; and that one hindrance to the success of missions in the present day, is to be traced to the teaching of eternal wrath as a punishment for sin.

I cannot think that these conclusions can be gathered from the New Testament records.

I pass over passages which may admit of a qualified meaning.

But, I ask, without the doctrine of Future Punishment in the back ground, what force can such texts as the following have ;—Luke XII, 5, " Fear Him, which after He hath killed, hath power to cast into hell ; yea, I say, fear Him ;" and Mark XII, 42, "Whosoever shall offend..... it is better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea"? If there is to be no immortality for the wicked, but one only for those who receive it as the gift of Christ, then what force have these texts? And why was it better for Judas never to have been born? If there is no immortality out of Christ, he will fare no worse than less celebrated sinners.

Let us come to Paul's preaching. In Acts XVII,31, he tells the Athenians that God hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness. Is the *result* of that judgment to be well-being for the righteous, but a cessation of being for the wicked? So at least St. Paul does *not* say in Rom. II. 5,—9. He says rather, " indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish upon every soul of man that doeth evil ;" and in 1 Thess. II, 9, " who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord."

I have never seen a satisfactory explanation of Matt. XXV, 46, on the supposition that punishment is not eternal. If the *life* is to be *eternal*, the *punishment must* be eternal too. So argue Peter Chrysologus, Irenæus, and St. Gregory, as quoted by Pearson. I once pressed this text upon a clever barrister, but he shelved it by saying that his belief was not built upon particular texts.

Allow me one more remark. The New Testament is for the million and not merely for the learned. It is written for those who have never heard of Plato, and don't know whether he was a Greek or Roman, Hindoo or Mahomedan. Now I feel confident that the mass of Bible readers, who had never heard of

the controversy, would certainly draw the conclusion that eternal punishment will be the doom of the wicked. Now, it seems incredible to me that God would allow so momentous a doctrine, one so contrary, as they say, to His infinite mercy, and therefore so derogatory to Himself, to be naturally gathered from the Sacred Scriptures, if it were not in the Divine will to punish the wicked everlastingly.

R. R. MEADOWS.

NOTE.—The writer will see, we think, if he reflects on his letter, that this begs almost everything that is in dispute.—ED. *F. of I.*

"THE MONOPOLY GRIEVANCE."

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Statesman* writes to say, that there is really no Civil Service grievance, that on the contrary so far from there being a grievance, the fault is that of the Secretary of State, who annually sends out to India more civilians than are required, and thus virtually floods the country with civilianism. Now what are the facts? Every year about forty Civilians are sent out to India, while possibly the actual vacancies are only ten. It is under these circumstances a very natural sequence that until vacancies occur, these superfluous members of a service which is far too highly paid as contrasted with the Military and uncovenanted servants, who have, in those branches of the Services, men equally able as the members of the favored Service, should find promotion slow. Throughout India the highest appointments are held by the members of the Civil Service, who monopolize every thing. There is absolutely no opening for merit out of that service. It has recently been stated by a writer with much truth and with some force of satire in the *National Magazine*, that if Mr. Gladstone had in his younger days been sent out to India in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, as many men of undoubtedly good family connexions in India and in England are annually sent out, he would not have risen beyond a miserable salary of Rs. 800 a month as a Deputy Magistrate or Assistant Commissioner in the non-Regulation Provinces, the highest post to which an uncovenanted Civilian is allowed to rise. I would go further still. Take two gentlemen of undoubted merit and abilities at present in India, Sir R. Temple, and Sir W. Muir. If these gentlemen were in the uncovenanted Service, would they have risen to the high appointments which they now hold? Would they have been heard of? Would they not have been kept down; their merits overlooked, their abilities ridiculed, their worth disallowed, their every right to promotion as men of mark, of abilities, or promise, ignored? If there were no Civil Service, it would have been much better for India, both for its advancement in good Government and liberalism, as well as for the development of its material resources.

The few appointments created in the non-Regulation Provinces, were intended as some requital,—a poor one, for services done to the State by European officials trained in India, and who have proved themselves in every way the equals, so far as good and trustworthy work is concerned, of the more favoured members of the Indian Service, which can only be termed a huge monopoly of every appointment worth having in India, without regard to abilities, worth, or talent.

That some good has resulted from the creation of the non-Regulation Provinces, will be best seen by the progress made in the Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and in Oudh. Here the officers have been less paid and the work better done. Take the special Uncovenanted Departments, the Educational, the Telegraph, the Financial; here again the work is done as well as it can be, for less expenditure. The grievance of the Civil Service has really no foundation, and the less said about it the better.

It is said that Lord Northbrook has appointed three officers of the *Civil* Service as a Committee to report on this grievance. It would be fairer if a Military and an Uncovenanted Officer were added to see—

FAIR PLAY.

THE WEEK.

THE past few days have not been altogether unfruitful of sensations. In the beginning of the week, Reuter startled us with the intelligence that the troops in the south of Russia were ready to move, presumably towards Turkey, and that even part of the garrison of St. Petersburg had received orders to prepare for service. This looked so much like business that many people jumped to the conclusion that the long expected crisis of the Eastern question was upon us at last. Russia was about to solve the problem, *vi et armis*, in a sense as favorable to herself as disadvantageous to England, and the tone of the home press and of Mr. Disraeli's last speech left no doubt as to what the result would be. War was talked of—people would hardly talk of anything else—and even the Prince of Wales's visit lost half its interest for the moment. It was said, indeed, that his Royal Highness, who of course could not remain in India in the event of hostilities breaking out in Europe, was likely to be called upon to cut short his tour almost before it had well begun, and go home at once. Fortunately, the latest telegrams are of a more pacific character, Russia, it seems, dreams of nothing so little as of fighting; her army, whether "ready" to move or not, is to keep still; and we are in no danger of losing our royal visitor until that brief season of moderately warm weather, which Anglo-Indians have agreed to call winter, but which to Englishmen fresh from home seems wonderfully like summer, is nearly over. The fact that the visit of the Heir Apparent has so far been a wholly unqualified success, would make it all the greater pity should the occurrence of any untoward event of the kind which a few days ago seemed possible, put an untimely end to it. His manners and bearing have made a most favourable impression, and the enthusiasm displayed by all classes, from the highest to the lowest, is so remarkable that there really seems to be good ground for believing that what is, on the surface, only a pleasure trip, will have considerable political effects in the way of alleviating native dislike to British rule.

WE are preparing to welcome him to Calcutta, and mean to eclipse the Ducks if we can. Houses are being white-washed and repaired, fireworks and flags being collected, and great store of lamps and lamp-oil laid in for the illuminations which are intended to make the first city of Asia look, for a night or two at least, a real "City of Palaces." A new national Anthem "India's prayer and greeting," or "God bless our Noble Prince" has been composed for the occasion by Mr. Harraden, a gentleman who, in the days when Calcutta cultivated vocal music more than now, was the leading spirit of the old Glee Club. It is a charming composition, likely, we think, to enjoy more than a merely temporary popularity, and doubtless many loyal subjects will thank us for the information that copies are to had from Messrs. Harold &Co.,

NEXT to the chances of a war between England and Russia, the discovery of a plot amongst the Burmese at Rangoon to seize the Citadel and fire the town, has perhaps excited the most interest. In the absence of particulars, which have not yet reached us, there is little to be said upon the matter. Nobody here professes to be able to account for the conspiracy, or to guess at its instigator. It would be unfair until we hear further even to speculate upon the possibility of the Burmese court being connected with it in any way, and so we shall say nothing on that head. Some one or other of the many Burmese who have been arrested will doubtless be found willing to throw light upon the origin of the plot, and in the meanwhile Government will of course take the necessary steps to secure the safety of the British residents.

THE murder of our representative, Mr. Birch, at Perak, is to be avenged by a force of which General Ross, now commanding the Presidency District, will have the chief command. The expedition is to consist of 500 men of the Buffs, the 1st Goorkhas, numbering 400, and the 3rd Battery 5th Brigade R. A. with a mountain battery. Four steamers have been taken up for the conveyance of the troops, who will probably embark to-day.

THE report that the Duke of Buckingham, who is expected to arrive in Madras on the 22nd instant, is not coming to India with the simple view of being Governor of Madras, but is destined for the Vice-regal chair, is revived, and is said to be something more than a mere conjecture. What authority it rests upon we are not prepared to say, but there is sufficient likelihood in it to make it worthy of record. Some time ago it seemed as if the Disraeli ministry was doomed, and that the appointment of a successor to Lord Northbrook might yet fall into the hands of the Liberals. But the latest intelligence seems to indicate that there is a possibility, at least, of the ministry more than regaining its popularity in connection with the Eastern question. There is no doubt that the temper of the British nation is such that an energetic policy in almost any foreign question would be rapturously applauded, even if it resulted in a great war. There is a tide in the affairs of governments as well as of individuals, which, when taken at the flood leads on to fortune, and Mr. Disraeli, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, seemed inclined to go on the top of the flood. And if the Tory ministry live till Lord Northbrook retire, we shall probably see the Duke of Buckingham reigning in his stead. He is a good man we believe, but we begin to wonder with a sigh if India will ever be ruled by a great statesman again.

IN Calcutta itself the event of the week has been the contest for the Vice-Chairmanship. As was expected, Mr. Hogg's and Sir Richard Temple's nominee, Baboo Sreenath Ghose, was elected, although Mr. J. B. Roberts was the undoubted choice of the ratepayers. A good deal of private pressure is said to have been brought to bear on the majority of the justices to produce this result, and great and general indignation is expressed at the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct in continuing his support to a Chairman who is for so many reasons so utterly unacceptable to ninety-nine out of a hundred of the inhabitants as Mr. Hogg. If the justices are not to be allowed to choose their own Vice-Chairman, it is evident that the Calcutta Municipality is a farce, and the sooner it is either reformed or abolished the better. Some radical

change in its constitution will, we believe, be forced upon the government by the amount of public excitement caused by this last attempt to stifle inquiry into certain holes and corners of our Municipal administration which are not thought capable of bearing as much light as Mr. Roberts, if only armed with the necessary authority, might be as able as he now is willing to throw upon them.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

THERE has been rather a larger demand for money this week but rates are quite easy, and the Bank of Bengal is not yet being called upon to assist trade:—a reduction of 17 Lakhs in the deposits represents the amount taken by the public during the week, for the changes on the other side balance each other:—Loans and credits have been paid off to the extent of nearly 12 lakhs, but Bills have been discounted to the same extent. Trade is now beginning to make itself felt in the money market, and it will be strange indeed if stiffer rates do not set in very shortly. Import business has become dull again, whereas exports are increasing in volume and value: very large quantities of Jute are going forward, and although at the moment there is less doing by shippers owing to the higher demands of balers, there will be a deal more to ship very shortly. Another considerable sale of Tea took place yesterday, and buyers operated freely, obtaining however only a slight advantage over previous prices. Rice and Wheat are coming into the market, and will be shipped to Europe. Then on the 23rd there is the first Indigo sale, and sales will go on regularly till the turn of the year. The extraordinary thing is that money has got so cheap, and has remained cheap so long, but the fact may possibly be explained in some measure by the great decadence in share and Government paper speculation which has taken place in the bazaar of late. A most remarkable phenomenon in the Money market has been the decline in Sterling Exchange which has been going on since the poojahs:—on the resumption of business, Document Bills sold at 1-10-9/16, and by yesterday afternoon they had declined to 1-10-3/16, and that in face of the large shipping business above mentioned. There must surely have been very large sums of unemployed money in the hands of bankers to lead to this result, for it would be a dangerous game to buy so freely so early in the season if funds had to be provided afterwards.

The buying having been so keen, it may possibly be that the buying power is now pretty well used up, but as yet there is not much sign of holding off:—still, there must be large sums of bills to place during the next two or three months, although so large an amount is already arranged and perhaps provided for, and a reaction from the present very low level of exchange is a most probable contingency. For to-day's mail, rates have greatly disappointed buyers, who have consequently restricted their requirements as much as possible. Bank paper opened at 1-10 3/16, with an appearance of strength which did not last; and immediately remitters came into the market, a drop to 1-10⅛ ensued: that too lasted only a short time, and when the Council Bill quotation of 1-9 9/16 came out yesterday morning, quotations became utterly disorganized, and only one of the Banks would name a selling rate at all: that was no better than 1-9 15/16 for six months sight, and a moderate amount was taken:—also some Telegraphic Transfer at 1-9 7/16. Credit Bills have been sold at from 1-10 3/16 down to 1-10 1/16, and documents bills from 1-10 5/16 down to 1-10 3/16. Although a reaction is not improbable, their cannot yet be said to be any turn in the tide, and quotations are not over firm at the undernoted rates:—

Bank Bills	1-9 15/16	6 months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-10 1/16	
Document Bills	1-10 3/16	

The rates on China became firmer towards closing of the direct steamers, and thirty days private paper went at 219½.

The most noteworthy incident of the week has been the settlement of the vexed question of the disposal of the Bank of Bengal shares belonging to Government, and the way in which the matter has been arranged, and the terms on which it has been arranged, are such as should give satisfaction to all parties.—Since the Government would not be content with merely withdrawing their money and share of reserve, which we still maintain would have been the proper mode of retiring, it was far better for the Board to meet them at once, and buy them out, especially as the terms are not onerous, though still better for Government than they would have been likely to secure by their first bright idea of supplying the open market. The Government will therefore receive back their twenty-two lakhs of rupees, with 22½ per cent. added, which will make the total sum close on twenty seven Lakhs, so that the reserve fund will have to lose about five lakhs, less what may be realised in the way of premium on the odd 200 shares which will have to be placed amongst the public to keep the Bank's Capital at the even amount of two crores. The two thousand shares, representing two Lakhs of Capital, will be cancelled.

There has been less strength in Government paper this week, but prices have receded very little:—after the large buying that had previously been going on, a pause is only natural and there is now no bazaar speculation to inflate prices. The course of the market are as follows:—

4 per cents	102.1, 2.2, 2.1, 2.2, 102, 101.15, 102.
4½ „	103.2, 103.
5½ „	107.14, 108, 8.3, 107.14, 108, 107.14.

and prices are now quoted:—

4 per cents	102	rather firm.
4½ „	103	
5½ „	108	

The only appearance of life that the share market has exhibited was an excited demand for Bank of Bengal shares, on announcement of the settlement with Government. From 1,350, the price rapidly advanced to 1,475, buyers but no sellers, but very few shares were obtained, and the highest business reported was done at 1,465. Since then the price has become weaker, and transactions have taken place down to 1,430, which is about 20 rupees higher than the shares stood at before the original proposition of Government was made public.

Spinning Mill stocks have a very firm look, and the paucity of transactions is explained by general unwillingness to sell. The approaching dividends of working concerns are being looked forward to with interest, and they may perhaps surprise those who have taken a gloomy view of the crisis through which the trade has lately passed. There is not the least improvement in Tea shares, and they have been almost a blank in the list. The week's business has included little else than the following:—

Bank of Bengal, 1,410, 30, 60, 65, 40, 35, 1,430.
National Bank, 113, 12, 10, 11, 110.
Barnagore Mills, 96.
Howrah Mills, 77, 8, 9, 8, 79.
Singell Tea, 99, 7, 6, 7, 98.
Durrung Tea, 73.
Burkola Tea, 101.
East India Tea, 83.
India General Steam, 390, 96, 400.

The English Mail of 29th October will be delivered here on Sunday morning.

THE PRINCE.

ON the evening of the 12th instant, the Governor of Bombay gave a grand dinner party to the Prince of Wales at the Elephanta Caves, at which numerous and distinguished guests were present The banquet was held within the Caves, which were brilliantly illuminated, and presented a picturesque and fairy-like appearance. On the return voyage, as the Royal barge steamed up the harbour, the whole squadron and fleet of merchant vessels were illuminated from the water to the masthead, and bouquets of rockets were fired from each frigate, making an imposing spectacle.

On Saturday the Royal party started for Poona. On arrival at the station the Prince was received by Sir Charles Staveley and suite and other high officials. A large force of Military, European and Native formed a guard-of-honor, joining the procession to Gunnesh Khind. An immense concourse of Natives assembled along the route, and gave the Prince a most loyal and enthusiastic reception. The triumphal arches, which were erected at different stages, were elegant, and there were tasteful decorations throughout the city in general.

A pyrotechnic display took place in the evening. In reply to an address presented by the inhabitants, the Prince said that it gave him great plasure to visit a city so full of historical associations and in which centred so much of the intellectual life of the Mahratta people, as Poona. He was glad to think that British rule in the Deccan enabled the students in native schools and colleges to benefit by the results of western progress, whilst still having within their reach all that is recorded in the most ancient language of the Hindoos. On Monday morning the Prince visited the Parvuttee Temple, and in the afternoon, attended by a brilliant suite, reviewed the troops in garrison. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground shortly after five, and at once passed along the whole line, and took his place at the saluting point, when the troops, consisting of two European and seven Native Infantry Regiments, besides two-and-a half Batteries of Field Artillery, marched past. During the review, Lord Beresford was thrown from his horse, but sustained no serious injury. The town was illuminated at night, and a display of fireworks took place at the Bund.

Shortly after midnight the Prince left for Bombay, where he paid a visit, on Wednesday, to the Parsee Towers of Silence. He then drove to the Walkeshwar Hindoo Temple and holy tank, from there to Government-house, Malabar Point, and to the Hindoo burning ground, Sonapore; he watched the cremations with interest. He afterwards visited the Crawford Market and European General Hospital. In the afternoon. His Royal Highness presented new colors to the 21st Native Infantry. The ceremony is described as having been most interesting and impressive. His Royal Highness passed along the whole line, and inspected the troops, who looked splendid, and performed the march past and various manœuvres with great precision, to the evident satisfaction of the Prince. There was a very large force on the ground, consisting of the Horse and Garrison Artillery, 3rd Hussars, 2nd Queen's Infantry, and three Regiments of Native Infantry, besides two Regiments of the Poona Horse. There was a large and distinguished assemblage present. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the Esplanade, where there was an immense concourse of Natives and Europeans, who were highly pleased with the magnificent devices and arrangements. The affair was an unqualified success. At night a grand State Ball took place at Government House.

ON Thursday more visits were paid, and at midnight His Royal Highness left for Baroda to enjoy a few days' shooting. The Prince's visit to the Gaekwar is said to be causing some perturbation amongst the Nizam's deputation, who had hopes of seeing him at Hyderabad. That is now out of the question, but it appears just possible that some members of his suite may be sent as a special deputation to the Nizam. What will be the next stage in the Prince's tour is, while we write, uncertain. The accounts of the spread of cholera in the Southern Mahratta districts and the Madras Presidency are so alarming that the trip to the Gairsoppa Falls, and the shooting expedition from Beypore, have been given up, and no one knows what further changes may be made in the original programme.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

DR. STAPLES, Physician to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is going home for good, his term of service in India having expired.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has revived the rule that those who wish to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in person for any appointment may send their applications to the Private Secretary.

CHOLERA is said to be spreading throughout the Dacca District. The Commissioner has deputed the District Superintendent of Police to enquire into the rate of deaths in the villages of Shologhar and Hashara on the representation of the people of that quarter.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Cecil Stephenson of the East Indian Railway has been ordered home, from the effects, we presume, of his recent accident. Mr. Roberts, it is supposed, will resume office.

The death of Mr. Latimer, who was on his way to England to recruit his health, has just been announced.

THE *East* says: "While titles are being conferred on deserving men, we have to bring to the notice of Government the public spirit and liberality of Baboo Soorjo Kant Acharji Chowdry of Mooktagacha, in Mymensing. He has lately spent more than a lakh of rupees in building a bridge in the district. He also made a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the Northbrook Hall. We hope his claims will not be overlooked by Sir Richard Temple."

IN consequence of a representation made by some of the pleaders of the Calcutta Small Cause Court to the Judges, with reference to the impracticability of shutting out entirely the brokers who have for years followed that calling, in fact from the time the Court was established, the Judges have requested the pleaders to form themselves into a committee, consisting of some six in number, for the purpose of selecting from a large number of brokers those they consider the most eligible.

THE First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court has delivered judgment in the case of Howard *vs.* Carriero, dismissing the suit and certifying the case as a fit one for the attendance of counsel. Mr. Remfry having filed his points the judgment was made contingent upon the opinion of the High Court. Mr. DeSilver, for the defendant, stated that the case ought to have been certified for both counsel and attorney, as Mr. Heckle had instructed Mr. Bonnerjee. The Judge said that Mr. Heckle was not present—Mr. DeSilver said that he appeared for Mr. Heckle in the case. If the court could not certify the case, the costs might be given in the shape of compensation, as was frequently done. It was hard that the defendant should be out of pocket. The Judge said that he was not aware of the practice to give compensation when the case was certified.

NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. BURKITT, the special magistrate deputed to Saharunpore to try the Goojur adherents of the Landhoura claimant, has accomplished his mission by convicting six of them.

ADHESIVE labels are supposed by the Commissioner of Stamps, N.-W. P., to facilitate frauds which could not have been perpetrated under the old system of impressed stamps. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly ordered an inquiry, and Collectors of districts are called on for reports.

A SAD accident has happened at the Revd. Mr. Sell's School at Mussoorie. A boy named Bramley, the eldest son of Major Bramley, was the victim of a gun accident. It seems that a boy named O'Brien, 16 years old, had a loaded single-barrelled gun, and while in the act of capping it, the gun went off, discharging the shot into poor young Bramley's ear, and killing him. The deceased was 11 years of age. His body was followed to the cemetery by the whole of his school-follows, with whom he had been a great favourite.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, the Minister for Public Works, recently inspected the head works of the new Sirhind Canal at Rupar. These are described as in good progress, though the floods of the year have thrown them back. The width of the canal is 200 feet at the bottom, and it is to be spanned by masonry bridges at every 3½ miles. The new Sirhind Canal Railway is the subject of a glowing eulogy in the Lahore paper. It is said to have cost but Rs. 27,000 a mile, and to run its carriages as smoothly as the S. P. and D. line, at a speed of 35 miles an hour on special occasions.

THE Lahore paper announces the death of Mr. A. R. T. Robertson, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Peshawar, and formerly the Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court. Mr. Robertson was nominated Officiating Judge of the Lahore Court of Small Causes, and having been relieved by Mr. Ryall was about to start for Lahore to take up his new post, when his death occurred, Of the uncovenanted servants of Government in the Commission, he was one of the most promising judicial officers, and throughout his career won the respect and good opinions of his superiors and of the Government that he served with such ability.

THE Palampore Fair has failed to attract any considerable number of traders from beyond the frontier, and those from our side are confined to a few from the district. Up to the 5th instant about thirty ponies, some mules, and about a dozen cattle were on the ground. The number of cattle will probably increase before the prizes are awarded; what gold dust, &c., the Yarkundis brought with them has been sold, as have also two of their ponies,—one fetching Rs. 200, the other Rs. 130. These were the best animals they had with them. The fair is still young, and may improve before, the end of the month.

A MOST commendable characteristic of the Jeypore Chief, says the *Mirror*, is his remarkable interest in English newspapers and his regard for enlightened public opinion. Every evening, after retiring from the billiard-room, he sits down quietly to hear what the Press has got to say upon current topics. Each important item of information, each editorial containing sound reflections on the great questions of the day, is translated in his hearing, and the Maharaja not only hears with patience and avidity, but takes up some of the most important subjects before him, and discusses them in all their bearings with keen and intelligent interest. Few would believe that His Highness is thus engaged till about 1 A.M. And yet this is a fact, for which we have unquestionable authority. In a native sovereign what occupation can be more rational and honorable? Can a European potentate spend his leisure hours more profitably? If the Jeypore Maharajah really seeks recreation, and finds pleasure in newspapers, he is setting a good example to those Native Chiefs whose evenings are given to frivolity and dissipation.

BOMBAY.

THERE were four deaths in Bombay harbour last week. On Monday the chaplain of H. M. S. *Raleigh* died, on Wednesday two men of H. M. S. *Narcissus* from *coup de soleil*, and on Friday a first class boy on board H. M. S. *Serapis* died from fever brought on by exposure to the sun.

THERE is a good deal of sickness in the Yerowda Jail at present. Out of fourteen hundred prisoners there are about one hundred and twenty on the sick list. A very bad malarious fever is carrying them off very rapidly; there is a defective system of drainage of the fields and flats in the immediate neighbourhood.

THE Captain and Officers of H. M. S. *Raleigh* have subscribed a handsome sum of money for the erection of a monument over the grave of thelate Rev. Ward Mellwaine. The monument is to be of stone, and although costly will be very neat and plain.

FROM the 25th of November 1874 to the 15th of June 1875, the receipts on the Wardha Valley Coal Railway were more than enough to pay the working expenses. This line, a broad gauge one, connects Hinganghat with the G. I. P. Railway, and was opened last February twelvemonth. Up to the date of the last report, all receipts were taken from local traffic, no coal having as yet been carried. Until it brings coal to the G. I. P. Railway the most important function of the line will be unfulfilled. The Chief Engineer hopes that by next April the trains will be run right up to the Warora colliery.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says: "Our special reporter at the Dockyard on the day the Prince landed mentioned the feeling of annoyance which agitated the heart of the Maharana of Oodeypore, because he had been placed beneath the Gaekwar. A contemporary yesterday supplemented our observations by stating that the Maharana was so incensed that after he was introduced to the Prince, he left the Dockyard hurriedly, and permitted the procession to take care of itself. Yesterday we intimated that the Maharana intends to leave Bombay to-day, and as it has occurred to us that the public might reasonably imagine that His Highness was quitting us thus suddenly because he was still incensed about the Dockyard incident, we think it right to state that he had made his arrangements to return to Oodeypore to-day several days before the arrival of the Prince. The reason of the Maharana's departure is a very simple one—the Viceroy intends to visit Oodeypore in the course of his trip up-country, and the Maharana has gone before in order to make the necessary preparations. If he is displeased at anything in Bombay, the Maharana does not show *it* much—he looks, on the contrary, as though he is decidedly of opinion that life is not altogether a burden, and that his visit to Bombay has not been an unpleasant one by any means."

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent says: The old prodigal hospitality, which is little more than a tradition elsewhere in India, still survives in Bombay. And certainly the ball of Wednesday was managed in grandiose style. Only in one respect was there room for criticism: the show of beauty was somewhat deficient—not up to Simla—not even perhaps to Allahabad mark. Yet there were some pretty faces, and a few, though strangely enough *only* a few, well-dressed women. The first quadrille in which the Prince took part was a good deal crowded on; of course this was *not* rudeness of curiosity, and it *was* loyalty of a fashion; but it would have been surely better to let him take his amusement simply and quietly. How well royalty can appreciate simplicity and naturalness in society, was shown by a little incident this same evening. A foreign lady of rank and title (but who is married to an Englishman, and speaks English capitally) was solicited by His Royal Highness for "the next dance." She was engaged, but most ladies, at any rate English ladies, would, under similar circumstances, have chucked over their pre-engagements with exultation. The Marchesa, however, simply said, "Oh, I am so sorry, your Royal Highness, but I am engaged." The Prince replied very nicely:—"Oh, it is I am who am sorry; but I hope you will give me the first you have disengaged." And he claimed it and had it; and his manner to his fair partner showed that he certainly bore her no malice.

MADRAS.

FEVER has broken out in Madras, and about fifty boys in the Civil Orphan Asylum are laid up. Six or more boys in the Doveton Boarding School are also laid up.

THE Commissioner of Police, Madras, has been requested to make it generally known that the use of *scarlet* liveries is improper, that colour being reserved for the servants of Royalty and of its chief representatives.

ON account of the alleged insalubrity of the climate of Trichinopoly, orders have been received for the removal of the centre of the Garrison Instruction for the southern portion of this Presidency from Trichinopoly to Coonoor.

THE collector of Coimbatore has a good many elephants for sale He has seven available, and has been authorised to sell the whole

at an upset price of Rs. 12,100. One of the elephants now in charge of the Collector is said to be worth three thousand rupees.

ONE hundred rupees have been paid to two Hindoos who saved the lives of seven others out of a batch of fifteen fishing in a raft in the Kowsila branch of the Godavery, at Gungalakurru, in Amlapoore talook. The raft in which the fifteen were fishing capsized.

DURING the absence at Bombay of H. E. Sir [illegible] nephew Mookurrrum Ood Dowlah Bahadoor, a high officer [illegible]ad to conduct affairs. On that State, will remain at Hydera[illegible]ookurrum Ood Dowlah Baha- Sir Salar's return to Hyderabad, M[illegible]ay his respects to H. H. Highness door will visit the Presidency to [illegible] the Prince of Wales at Madras.

GRAND preparations are be[illegible]ing made at the Madras Arsenal for the reception of H. R. Highness. The Armoury, which contains one of the largest collections to be fo[illegible]und anywhere of Asiatic weapons of war, most of which have been captured in battle, ancient and modern, m[illegible] All the cannon taken in war, in India, Burmah, China, and Pe[illegible]rsia, by the Madras Army, are to be exhibited is being re-arranged within the walls. The building inside and outside in the open square [illegible]nd blue-washed, and every portion of the establishment is being pu[illegible] into order for the Royal visitor.

A NATIVE [illegible] convert, rejoicing in the name of Solomon, has been of having kidnapped a young girl of the name of found guilty, who was a pupil in the school in which he was Mary Ann. The girl had been reading for some time under him. teacher, [illegible]evailed upon her to leave her mother's protection, and the pair proceeded up-country. After living together as man and wife for a few days, the man ran away, leaving the girl at Caroor, where she was eventually found by her friends. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the teacher. He was arrested and brought down to Chingleput, where he was put upon his trial on a charge of kidnapping the girl, who was under age, for an immoral purpose, and having been found guilty both by the evidence and his own confession, he was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a further period of six months.

AN important point has been decided by a full bench in the Madras Small Cause Court, Messrs. Fox & Co, sued the P. and O. Company for damages done to certain packages consigned to them. The P. and O. Company, amongst other defences, relied upon one of the exceptions contained in the Bill of Lading to the effect that they would not be liable for any damage caused by leakage or negligence or default of the Master, Mariners, or servants of the Company. The case was originally tried by Mr. Runganada Shartry, who held that the Bill of Lading and the exceptions contained in it had nothing to do with the case. The full Court granted a rule *nisi* for a new trial, and the matter came on for argument yesterday. Mr. Tarrant, instructed by Mr. Wilson, appearing for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Fox and Co., and Mr. Miller, instructed by Mr. Morgan, appearing for the defendants, the P. and O. Company. Mr. Tarrant argued that the Bill of Lading was not the contract between the parties, but only a receipt for the goods—that the exception relied on was an unreasonable one—and therefore should be held as bad. But their honors, including Mr. Runganada Shastry, held unanimously that the P. and O. Company were protected by the terms of the Bill of Lading—and accordingly they gave judgment reversing the judgment of the 2nd Judge, and recorded a judgment for the defendants, with costs of Attorney and Counsel.

A MOST daring and outrageous murder was committed in the lines of the 36th N. I., at Bangalore, by a scavenger attached to the regiment, on the person of a Cotwall on the morning of the 7th instant. It would appear that the scavenger was in a state of intoxication, and went to a female vegetable vendor and asked her for three pies worth of bringals. The woman complied with his request, but the man demanded the balance of eight annas, which he said he had given her. The woman remonstrated and said he had only gave her three pies, whereupon an altercation took place, and the Cotwall of the regiment was sent for to settle the dispute. On the arrival of the Cotwall, he endeavoured his utmost to prevent the scavenger from creating a disturbance, but as he found that all his persuasions were in vain he told the scavenger that he would have to take him to the guardroom. Thereupon the man in a violent fit of passion, struck the Cotwall a severe blow with a thick bludgeon that he had with him at the time, on the right side. The blow was so severe that death was instantaneous, and no information being reported to the Chief Inspector Baylis, the body was removed to the Bowring Civil Hospital, and on a *post mortem* examination being held, it was found that deceased's right lower rib was fractured, the spleen much injured, and the liver very much lacerated. The scavenger is at large, and it now depends upon the police to use their detective powers in bringing the offender to justice.

BURMAH.

A CHITTAGONG correspondent says:—"The rice crop of this district will not be a full one, I fear. One or two native zemindars are endeavouring to dissuade rice *growers* from selling direct to shippers, persuading the growers that they obtain better weight and prices by selling to *them*. This dodge is doing much injury to the trade, and will not benefit the grower eventually.

WE learn from the *Rangoon Mail* that the judgement in the case of the *Union Bank of Australia* versus the *Oriental Rice Company and W. Irvine*, in which the plaintiffs obtained a decree for over £16,000, will probably cause another change in the ownership of the mill, once known at Poozondoung as the Oriental Rice Company's, and which was worked last season by Messrs. Irvine, Leckie and Co. The mill is not at preseut working; and, in addition to the decree passed in the Recorder's Court, both the local banks are said to have claims against it.

ASIA.

THE Russian *Invalide* gives the following details of the late fighting near Marghilan, in Khokand: "Abduracham Avdobadschi had collected 10,000 men near Marghilan, with the object of again attempting resistance to the Russian troops. Kaufmann having received information of this, proceeded to the Marghilan, but Avdobadschi retreated to avoid an engagement. Colonel Scobelew went in pursuit, and on the 21st of September the Cossacks under [illegible] command overtook 5,000 men, whom they completely routed, captured three bronze guns. The retreat then became a rout, and the force fled through Ka[illegible]assu. The Cossacks continued the pursuit as far as Uscha, but returned to Marghilan, after having lost all trace of Avdobadschi, on the 25th of September. When last seen, he had but five followers with him. One hundred men of the Russian main body remained in the district, however, in case the fugitive should re-appear. Deputations of the inhabitants arrived from all parts, offering submission to the Russian authorities." General Kaufmann's aide-de-camp has left Tashkend for Livadia to make a report to the Emperor upon the campaign in Khokand.

THE following is an extract from the Ladakh Diary to 17th October:—

On the 18th instant, I returned to Ladakh, from temporary absence on duty at Srinuggur. During this interval, the season's caravan had brought down some fairly large consignments of goods from Yarkand, but all the same, I anticipated that a larger amount of merchandise would have arrived than has actually reached this. There are a considerable number of loads lying on the other side of the Kardouz Pass (which for some days, owing to heavy snow, was closed) awaiting onward transport, but even including them, I take it, there must still be a proportion of merchants. who have voluntarily or otherwise deferred their departure from Yarkand until a late date, for as yet the total importations from Turkistan are not up to the mark of those of last year. Last year, however, the caravan was very late indeed in arriving. Among the recent importations are eighteen loads of the Central Asian Trading Company, chiefly consisting of China ware, silk, and pushm. Eighty loads are reported to be following these, and should arrive here shortly.

Very heavy rain for the third time this year fell in Ladakh on the 25th and 26th of September. The fall occurred most opportunely for the harvest which was just being garnered. In the early autumn the crops promised to yield an unusually abundant harvest, but this has not been the case, the actual yield being under, though, as far as I can ascertain, not very much under, that of previous years.

The value of the business transacted in Ladakh during the past month aggregates about Rs. 30,000, the commodities concerned being chiefly silk, pushm, and charras.

Gold dust, which used to be one of the staple commodities of Yarkand export fell off to a large extent last year among the annual exports, and for this reason hardly any at all has reached here.

The traffic of the past month has comprised sixty-seven horse-loads from India, eighty-seven from Cashmere, ninety-five from Yarkand, and fifty-two from Chinese territory; while one hundred and forty-two have gone out to India, fifty-seven to Cashmere, fifty-eight to Changthan, and eighty-seven to Turkistan.

MILITARY.

LIEUTENANT TEMPLE of the 37th N.I., son of Sir Richard Temple, and Lieutenant Porter of the 28th Punjab, N. I., have been selected as Aides-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

COLONEL F. M. COLVILE, C. B., just now commanding the 43rd Regiment of British Light Infantry, stationed at Cannanore, proceeds to England immediately with a view of arranging for his retirement upon half pay.

LIEUTENANT SPOTTISWOODE, 43rd Light Infantry, was found dead in the jungles near Metappolium (Neilgherries) on the 5th instant. He is supposed to have committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity, caused by an abscess on the brain.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Allahabad on Sunday morning from Umballa, *en route*, it is understood for Saugor. He was accompanied by Major-General Roberts, C. B., V. C., the Quartermaster General, and by Colonel M. Dillon, C. B., C. S. I., and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore. At 1 P. M. His Excellency visited the hospitals of the British troops, and left Allahabad for Jubbulpore at 10-55 P. M.

THE strength of the Russian Caucasian Army is shown by the *Cologne Gazette* to be 116 battalions of infantry and rifles, 4 regiments of cavalry, 8 brigades of artillery, mustering 48 batteries, and 2 battalions of Sappers and Miners. The first note of war would cause from 130,000 to 136,000 men with 384 cannon to take the field without delay; to which 11 light infantry battalions and 32 regiments of Cossacks could be added without difficulty or much confusion and delay. This splendid force is armed with the newest weapons and equipments in vogue in the Russian army.

GENERAL.

AN official return of the losses occasioned by the inundations in the South of France fixes the amount at a little over 100,000,000f. (£4,000,000). The subscriptions to the Duchess of Magenta's fund reach 25,500,000f. (£1,020,000.)

IT is said that either Mr. J. D. Sim of the Madras Civil Service, or Sir H. Lumsden, will succeed Sir William Baker in the India Council. It is also rumoured that Sir H. Montgomery and Sir T. Pears are about to retire from Council.

THE Duke of Sutherland, who accompanies the Prince of Wales to India, will be obliged by important business to return to England

before the conclusion of His Royal Highness's tour, and is expected back in London early next Spring.

IT is stated that India has at last been enabled to join the Postal Convention, and that our London Letters will before long go home *via* Brindisi at a charge of six annas instead of eight as heretofore. The charge *via* Southampton will be five annas.

ACCORDING to the latest Mauritius papers, Sir A. Phayre had gone to Seychelles, and the Hon'ble Mr. Marsh, Colonial Secretary, was acting as Administrator during his absence. Sir Arthur's popularity is steadily increasing in the Island. The estimates of the sugar-crop fix the out turn at about 105,000 tons.

TWO meetings of Turkish bondholders have been held in London, one at the Cannon Street Hotel, presided over by Mr. Childers, the other at the London Tavern, convened by Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co., the contractors for the town. Little took place at either besides the expression of natural but futile indignation.

A CURIOSITY is on exhibition at Melbourne in the shape of a variegated boy. He is of Kaffir parentage, and of the undoubted African type, but his skin is mottled. The white portions are exactly like the skin of a European, and the dark portions are of a rich brown hue. The hair, too, is partly black and partly white, and mottling extends even to the irides of the eyes, upon each of which there is a white speck, which, however, does not in the least affect his power of vision. He is strong, well made, healthy, and intelligent. He is believed to be about 13 years old.

MR. WELD, the Governor of Tasmania, in the course of a recent "outing" paid a visit to the shot-tower, near Hobart Town, and, says a contemporary, sent an aide-de-camp to enquire whether he would be allowed to go over and inspect the works. The first reply was that no one could be admitted to the tower. A further question as to whether there was any portion of the manufactory the Governor could inspect, elicited the brusque answer. "Yes, the outside." As no further notice was vouchsafed, His Excellency had to retire, with the remark that it was the first discourtesy he had met with in the island.

THE deepest sea soundings up to September obtained by the *Challenger* were 4,450 fathoms or about 26,700 feet, namely, 5 miles and 100 yards. The lead weighed 4 cwt. The thermometers which had been sent down were smashed to atoms by the enormous pressure of the superincumbent water. Up to August last the *Challenger* had sailed 46,674 miles. Between Honolulu and Yokohama tweenty-three seperate soundings were made at an average depth of 3,000 fathoms, and the trawl was sent down twelve times. Many were the strange and beautiful forms of animal life, of fauna and vegetation, brought to the surface from depths varying from ten to three thousand fathoms.

IN France there is a great political agitation rising, in prospect of the final sitting of the House of Assembly before the general election. M. Thiers has chosen the opportunity to give a sketch of his connection with the formation of the Republic, and he is fair game for all kinds of party criticism. The monarchial party ridicule the way in which the ex-President places himself in the front; the Imperialists turn to account the issue of his endeavours; the Republicans, on the other hand, point with triumph to their form of Government as the inevitable. Attention has been somewhat diverted from M. Thiers' utterances by a skilful address from M. Rouher, who still looks hopefully to the elections to revive the Imperialists' hopes.

AT the recent Social Sicience at Brighton Dr. Richardson described in detail the construction of a model city of the future, Hygeia, wherein everything should be arranged on the most approved principles which the discoveries of modern science could suggest. Alcohol was to be banished from the list of articles which it should be legal to offer for sale, and even "the more innocent" tobacco was to find there no permanent abiding place. "The houses were of glazed brick, quite impermeable to water, perforated transversely, so that the walls were honeycombed either to admit common or heated air at will. The inner bricks were glazed of different colours. . . As a rule, the walls and ceilings of Hygeia were grey. . . . Water pipes and gas mains were within instant control on the first floor of the building."

ACCORDING to intelligence received from Bosnia, Servia, and the Herzegovina, the number of armed insurgents in the Herzegovina is now from 12,000 to 14,000 men. This number, it can be easily understood, cannot stand in open battle against the numerically superior Turkish forces. Consequently the insurgents are endeavouring to avoid all offensive movements, and to wage a guerilla war, in which they are completely successful, thanks to the mountainous locality, and also to the evident incapacity of the Turkish commanders. The position occupied by the insurgents on the mountains serves them not only as a defence from Turkish attacks, but also for keeping up their communications with the neighbouring States. Thus, the inhabitants of Western Herzegovina bore away their cattle and goods to the neighbouring Austrian provinces, whilst those of the eastern districts chose Montenegro for a similar purpose.

THE *Economist* seems to attribute the utter collapse of Turkish finance to the report of the Foreign Loans Committee, since which the placing of such loans on the market has become an impossibility:—"The Herzegovina insurrection and the disturbances in Bosnia are assumed to have precipitated the catastrophe, while the end has also been heralded by the Turkish Government having to pay 18 per cent. per annum interest for the last short advance to meet the October dividends. But Turkey has often been in worse difficulties. The Cretan insurrection, some years ago, lasted a long time, and was very costly. Frequently Turkey has had to pay for its short advances much higher rates of interest than 18 per cent. —as much as 22 and 24 per cent., if we remember rightly, having been paid in 1873 and 1874. There is reason to believe that the present annual deficit of about five millions acknowledged by the Turkish Government is no greater than the average deficit for many years, if it has not even been reduced by the strenuous efforts which followed the failure of the 1873 loan. The floating debt, if the last budget is at all to be believed, is also much lower than it has been at almost any date which could have been selected for at least five years."

THE Russian *World*, which represents the war party, writes:—"Austro-Hungary, that essentially anti-Slavonian State, cannot be our ally; she merely hinders us, and directs our policy in an improper and unpatriotic direction. We must separate ourselves from the Hapsburg monarchy as long as the Eastern question remains unsettled; all temporary diplomatic combinations must yield to the important interests which are bound up for us with the existing events in Turkey. If we give ourselves up to Turcophile illusions in the presence of current events, we shall immediately lose our authority with the Southern Slavonians, a thing which may have a very bad effect on our future. Russia must raise her voice in the Eastern question firmly, and without hesitation, in favour of those nationalities of the same race with herself which have up to the present been under the Turkish yoke, partly, perhaps, through her fault. People tell us that we are Chauvinists and partisans of war. Such reproaches are very absurd, though they are reiterated by some of the most important German papers. If our relations with Austria are embarrassing and distasteful to us, we must get rid of the alliance with the aid of which the Austrians are trying to gain their own ends."

A POLITICAL banquet was given on October 17th at Arcachon in honour of the visit of M. Thiers. In reply to the address of Deputy Fourcaud, the ex-President reverted to the conditions under which he accepted and held office up to the 24th of May last year. He said that he resigned power without regret, and that what then happened was a trial necessary to establish the Republic. After observing that the National Assembly could not restore the Monarchy, M. Thiers said the Republic of the 25th February must be made a success, and to attain that end it was necessary for France to act in a virile spirit, and for political parties to abstain from multiplying the obstacles in her path under penalty of causing irreparable disasters. "I do not think," continued M. Thiers, "that the radicals are so black as they are painted, and I believe that if they came into power they would probably follow a different course from what people suppose." M. Thiers declared that he wished to see all functionaries dismissed who did not respect the Republican form of Government, and said that this was important as a means of rendering the elections really representative. Touching on the subject of education the speaker advocated a virile and modern system. M. Thiers denied that the Republic would isolate France in Europe. "France," he said, "may count on the sympathies of Europe. She must found her hopes on a policy of non-intervention, which is the policy of the future." The speaker, in conclusion, dwelt on the advantages of peace, and pointed to the pacific feeling constantly gaining strength throughout Europe in consequence of new reforms. England, he said, had long since initiated reforms, and first endowed herself with the liberty which is the germ of all reform.

LITERARY.

A NEW Indian weekly paper is announced—"The Star of India and Rajpootana Times."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Rev. Mr. Gladwin, of the Methodist Mission, Agra, has gone on leave for two months.

THE death is announced of one of the most eminent members of the University of Oxford, the Rev. William Edward Jelf, a son of the late Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of the late Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, in his sixty-fifth year.

To the list of recent seceders to the Church of Rome may be added the names of the Rev. Caithness Brodie, sometimes curate of St. Stephen's, South Kensington; the Rev. George Angus, B.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; the Rev. J. C. F. Pope, and the Rev. Alfred Foukes, A.M., of Balliol College, Oxford, curate of St. Bartholomew's, Brighton.

THE Bishop of Winchester has proposed to the clergy and laity that they shall raise throughout the diocese a sum which will be sufficient to found one of the intended new missionary Indian bishoprics. The sum required will be £10,000, and the scheme would have the direct approval of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society. On the day appointed for the general intercession on behalf of missions (St. Andrew's Day, November 30) offertory collections will be made in the various dioceses of England and Wales, and a considerable portion of what is then contributed will no doubt be applied to the establishment of a missionary Indian episcopate.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London. 11th November.

A REINFORCEMENT of the 6th and 9th Foot has been ordered to prepare to join the service companies *via* Suez Canal.

London 13th November.

THE steamer *Pacific*, bound for San Francisco, foundered at sea after a collision: 250 lives were lost.

Mr. Wade is gazetted a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Three divisions of the Russian Army at St. Petersburg are ordered to be readiness for service by the 13th instant. All the troops in South Russia are ready.

London, 16th November.

THE Alarmist rumours that have prevailed relative to the Turkish question are unfounded, but uneasy feelings respecting the attitude of Russia continues to exist. It is believed that the alliance of the three Northern Powers precludes the probability of any isolated action.

London, 16th November.

GREAT damage was done in London and the provinces by most violent storms and extraordinary falls of rain. Vast tracts of the country were flooded, considerable destruction caused on the coasts, and many wrecks having occurred.

London, 16th November.

LATEST advices from St. Petersburg state that a tranquillizing articles has appeared in the *Russian Official Gazette* which refutes the apprehensions of the foreign press on the Eastern question, adding that the good understanding existing between the Great Powers renders a disturbance of peace impossible.

The Transport *Jumna* has bassed the Suez Canal, outward bound, for Bombay.

London 17th November.

THE following appointments are gazetred: General John Patton to be Colonel, 12th Foot, Lieutenant General William O'Grady Haly to be Colonel, 47th Foot, Lieutenant General J. J. Bisset to be Colonel, 10th Foot, Brevet Colonel William Olpherts to be Major General.

The floods in the provinces are partially subsiding.

London, 17th November.

THE rate of discount ruling in the open market is 2¾ per cent. (1¼ per cent. below Bank rate.)

The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day.

ARRIVALS.—Ship *Star of Russian* and Steamer *City of Poonah.*

London 17th November.

MR. HOLKAR, member for Preston, has been appointed Attorney General.

Mr. Gifford, Queen's Counsel, is appointed Solicitor General.

The Kashgar Embassy has arrived at Samara.

London, 18th Novemlc".

THE general tenor of the press at home indicates an indifferent feeling regarding the fate of Turkey. The press advocates and insists on the necessity of preserving the present friendly state of communication with Egypt, whilst at the same time maintaining that the neutrality of Persia and Afghanistan must be preserved.

Paris, 11th November.

THE Assembly has adopted the system of voting by arrondissement with a majority for Government of thirty-one votes.

Paris, 13th November.

THE Assembly proposes that the state of siege at Paris, Marseilles, and Lyons should be raised on the 1st of May next year (1876).

Belgrade, 5th November.

THE Herzegovina insurgents have defeated the Turks in an engagement near Gatschko on the 12th instant. 800 Turks were killed, and 600 wounded.

Alexandria, 16th November.

THE Egyptian budget returns show the receipts amounting to 10,813 thousand, and the expenditure to 10,796 thousand pounds Sterling.

Madrid, 17th November.

DON CARLOS has addressed a letter to king Alphonso, offering to conclude a truce. and promising that he will give the support, of the Carlist troops to the nation in the event of the Cuban question causing war between Spain and tha United States.

HongKong, 11th November.

THE commission appointed to investigate the Margary affair, consisting of Messrs. Baber, Grosvenor, and Davenport, left Hancow on the 5th instant for Yunnan.

Hong-Kong, 13th November.

MAJOR GENERAL COLBORNE, with eleven officers and 300 men of the ——Regiment, left by the mail steamer of the 11th instant for the Straits, Perak.

Rangoon, 18th November.

A PLOT for seizing the Rangoon arsenal and firing the town has just been discovered.

Many Burmese have been arrested.

BIRTH.

MONTEATH.—At Crieff Scotland, on the 19th October, the wife of A. M. Monteath, Esquire, B. C. S., of a daughter,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be published on the 1st January.

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The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

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22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H.I.M. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
&c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra Fountains, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps, Porcelain, and Earthenware,
&c., &c., &c.

C. LAZARUS & Co. have the pleasure to announce that in extension of their established business, they have opened those splendid show-rooms (adjoining the Currency Office, No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East.

The special feature of this branch of their business will be the productions of Messrs. J. Defries & Sons, whose reputation in their respective manufacture is universal. From such a source of supply, the long Indian experience of C. L. & Co. will enable them to meet the taste and demands of their already large constituency.

The reputation of Messrs. Defries and Sons precludes the necessity of any detailed description of their manufactures, and C. L. & Co. simply invite inspection of the large Stock of Glass-ware and other goods, which, for purity of material, elegance, and variety in design and for skill and finish in workmanship, has never been surpassed.

The Stock Comprises

Chandeliers.

From the simplest Hall Lamp to the magnificent 150-lights, of the purest Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c.

Candelabra,

On Plain and Jewelled Bases, elegantly Cut Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c., from 5 lights to 100 lights.

Lusters, Fountains and Fountain Candelabra.

Specialities and Novelties in India.

Wall Brackets.

Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, Opal, &c.

Girandoles.

Of novel Designs and very elegant.

Aquaria, Mechanical Birds in Full Song,

With beautiful Bouquets of Flowers.

Table Glass.

Comprising, amongst others, the superb Diamond Pattern Service, consisting of 185 pieces each richly cut, of the purest Crystal.

Table Lamps.

The newest and most elegant Designs. Specially intended for India, with Duplex or Single Burners.

Fancy Glassware.

Elegant Ornaments for the Drawing-Room or Boudoir.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING SALINE,

AS SUPPLIED through the WAR OFFICE for the USE of the TROOPS employed in the EXPEDITION to ASHANTEE, on the WEST COAST of AFRICA, and highly recommended by the Medical Profession as a Valuable FEBRIFUGE, and for its REFRIGERANT PROPERTIES.

BEING very agreeable in taste, it is taken readily by the most fastidious. A DRAUGHT of the SALINE exhilarates and invigorates the system in a marked degree.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is acknowledged by all to be the most approved remedy for DISORDERED DIGESTION so often accompanied by SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, INDISPOSITION FOR BUSINESS, and other distressing symptoms.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, &c., so productive of LASSITUDE, MENTAL DEPRESSION, and NERVOUS DISORDERS, are quite under the control of this efficient medicine.

LETTER from EDMUND LEATHES, Esq., Savage Club, London:

"April '23rd, 1874.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered very much from Acidity and a tendency to Congestion of the Liver, a friend strongly advised me to try your Health-giving Saline. I am happy to say that I have derived great benefit from taking it. I shall always consider it a valuable household remedy, and will lose no opportunity of recommending the Saline to my friends and others, as a remedy in similar cases.—Yours truly, ED. LEATHES."

Captain GRAHAM, of Fowey, Cornwall, suffered greatly from Irritation of the Liver, which prevented sleep, and racked him with pain. After taking one bottle the pain was nearly removed, and he was able to sleep well at night, and, on taking a second bottle, expressed it as his opinion that it would complete the cure so well begun.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, as a Therapeutic Agent, and as a Cooling and Refreshing Drink in SCARLET, TYPHUS, and GASTRIC FEVERS, is unsurpassed—frequent experience has proved this.

Testimonials from Medical Men.

W. E. GREEN, ESQ., N.R.C.S., and L.S.A., Lond; speaks very favourably of the Saline as an efficient, aperient, as active as Friedrichshall Water, and decidedly more agreeable to the palate, and generally recommended for this purpose.

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., London, remarks that he has found the Saline of considerable efficacy in febrile attacks as an efficient aperient and refrigerant, and very useful in attacks of bilious vomiting.

ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A. writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

BY restoring lost Saline matter to the BLOOD it invigorates and enriches that fluid, enabling it to throw out all impure and effete matter, and thus, perform the functions of an EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE, for the above reasons, removes BLOTCHES and ERUPTIONS on the SKIN, whether arising from disorder, digestion or from some taint in the constitution.

A daughter of Mr. GEORGE WEBB, of Glyn-Neath, aged fifteen years, was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on her limbs, accompanied with such weakness that she was unable to walk, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. After a course of the Saline, less than three weeks in duration, her father reported her as quite cured.

DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY, so prevalent during the summer and autumn months, will be warded off by a judicious use of the Saline or will be quickly cut short by its prompt administration.

"Bedford, Nov. 20th, 1873.—Having tried your Health-giving Saline I am satisfied that it is a very valuable preparation in cases of fever, rheumatism, &c.; it is, in fact, a remedy that should be found in every household, since by its salutary influences (if taken at the first indications of fever, diarrhœa, and other complaints) many a tedious illness may be averted, I shall do my best to recommend it wherever I go. In the meantime wishing you every success, &c., &c., I am, gentlemen, yours truly, W. H. PHILLIPS, B.A., Oxon.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE is invaluable to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS in INDIA, CHINA, AFRICA, &c., since it is peculiarly adapted for the cure of those Complaints prevalent in Hot Climates, such as Fevers, Dysentery, &c., &c.

Extract from a letter received from Captain R. ROBERTS of the ship Sidney A. Jenkins."—Dundee. May 28th, 1874—I have just received the case containing the 10s. 6d. bottles of Saline. Since taking the bottle I purchased of you before last voyage, I have enjoyed better health than I have previously had for five years. It is the best thing of the kind I have yet met with. I shall strongly recommend it to my brother captains."

SOLD in Botties, 2s. 6d. each; Double Size, 4s. 6d.; in Bottles containing Five of the 2s. 6d. size at 10s. 6d.

INSIST ON HAVING HIBBERT'S SALINE.

AGENTS FOR CALCUTTA,
BATHGATE & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED,"

CAPITAL £1,20,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE:

IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10, OR RS. 100 EACH.

Managing Director, Pro. Tem.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

Manager.

T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected :—

Bankers in the Punjab.

THE PUNJAB BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in London.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Calcutta.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Agent in England.

GEORGE HOLME, Esq., PRESIDENT, DERBY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. FITZE and Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir, and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good-will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareho lders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholder of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to make in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager, C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September 1875.

Positive GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., "Ld."

CALCUTTA.

NEW BUSINESS DONE

AT THE

CALCUTTA BRANCH

From 1st January 1875 to 31st October 1875.

	Number of New Policies issued.	Assuring.
January ...	17	Rs. 60,500
February ...	17	„ 86,000
March ...	19	„ 1,02,000
April ...	18	„ 1,06,000
May ...	25	„ 1,65,000
June ...	14	„ 89,100
July ...	26	„ 1,70,000
August ...	19	„ 64,500
September ...	25	„ 14,3,000
October ...	13	„ 91,500
Policies ...	193	Rs. 10,77,600

As the issue of new Policies for the corresponding period of 1874 was 9,28,700, the increase of business in 1875 is Rs. 1,48,900.

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager.

1st November 1875.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Capital £2,000,000

Revenue.

Fire Premiums	£ 836,816
Life Premiums	„ 250,039
Interest	„ 162,680
	£ 1,249,535

Accumulated Funds £3,301,005

Invested Funds.

Capital	£ 301,752
Life Reserve	„ 1,873,020
Reserve Fund	„ 971,410
Undivided Profit	„ 64,823
	£ 3,301,005

Fire Department.

Policies of Insurance against fire upon dwelling-houses and other buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, are issued by the undersigned on behalf of the Company.

The rate on pucka-built bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

Life Department.

This Company offers the advantage of Fixed Bonuses occurring after five years annual payment of premium, *uncontingent* on profits. Policies are indisputable after five years. Claims are payable thirty days after admission. Annuities are granted on very favourable terms. The undersigned will issue Policies on behalf of the Company.

Agents in Bombay—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Agents in Calcutta—

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Jas. T. GILMORE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR,

Agent for Engineering Stores & Materials,

Undertakes at a moderate charge the Supervision of

New Works & Repairs during progress.

HOUSE Proprietors executing renovations or improvements by giving out in petty contracts, or employing their own workmen, may obtain sound professional assistance, and provide an intelligent check against unnecessary, or exorbitant outlay, whereby *their* interests will be ensured.

Professional Duties and Scale of Charges may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 20, British Indian Street Calcutta.

The Celebrated Futtehgarh Tents.

ANY order for Tents required for next cold season, Durbar, Mess Native Princes, and Kutcherry will be furnished on application.

For particulars, and detailed very reasonable Price List, apply to

Messrs. BULDEO PERSHAD & Co.,

General Merchants and Tent Manufacturers,—Futtehgarh.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

(Incorporated with Shearwood & Co.,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,
AND
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest, in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

MIRRORS.

THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificient and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far
THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST
ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

C. L. & Co. earnestly and respectfully solicit an inspection, satistied that, what they would here desire to pronounce, *viz.*,—an opinion on the Intrinsic Excellence of the Mirrors, will be better done by those who may favour them with a visit than by any description in a trade advertisement, which must of necessity fail to convey to the mind an adequate idea of these really superb works of Decorative Art.

In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

Billiard Tables.

The numerous flattering testimonials received by C. LAZARUS & Co. from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Java, Ceylon and the Straits, prove that their tables are now considered the best manufactured, and are the only ones appreciated in the places enumerated.

"THE FAMILY FRIENDS"

Is the name bestowed by the discerning and grateful Public on

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

Infantile Fever Powder.

Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrush, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Tonic Antiperiodic Pills.

Invaluable in *Ague, Intermittent Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Spleen;* and all those diseases that partake of a *Periodic character.* Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Spleen Pills.

Has cured thousands of cases of Enlarged Spleen—See full directions in Pamphlet. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Aperient Pills.

Mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their action. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Antibilious Pills.

More especially suited for acute diseases, such as *Continued Fever, Headaches from exposure, Bilious attacks*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Restringent Mixture.

A pleasant, safe, certain and effectual remedy for *Diarrhœa or Looseness of the Bowels*, certain form of *Dysentery, Incipient Cholera, Cholic, Griping Pains, Flatulency, Cramps in the Stomach*, &c. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Cholera Drops.

Full directions given in the Pamphlet. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Laxative.

A safe, certain and useful purgative; *may be taken alike by young or old.* Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Carminative.

Of the utmost value in attacks of *Cholic, Griping Pains, Wind in the Stomach, Diarrhœa*, and other disorders to which young children are subject. Rs. 2 per bottle.

☞ Does not contain opium in any shape. ☜

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

Of the greatest benefit in *Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, &c.* Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

DR. E. J: LAZARUS'S

Family Hair Tonic.

Stands unrivalled for the production of ELEGANT (LUXURIANT) GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

Family Embrocation.

For *Sprains, Sore Throat, Stiffneck, Quinsey, Pain* or *Stiffness of the Joints, Chronic Rheumatism*, &c. &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a bottle.

A Printed Pamphlet giving full instructions will be found wrapped round each bottle.

Prepared only by MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO. at the MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of EDWARD JOHN LAZARUS, M.D., and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots. Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

	s. d.	s. d.
Excellent quality, much approved ...		18 6
Very superior		21 0
Finest possible quality		25 0
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5 6	& 7 6
Do. do. with French heels	7 0	& 9 0
Grey Linen Slippers ...		3 6

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

192, *OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.*

CONSUMPTION.

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE, the Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gun-makers and dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

The National Guarantee and Surety-ship Association, Limited.

Head Office—28, *Queen Street, Edinburgh*

Manager: GEO. TODD CHIENE.

The Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and responsibility.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA:

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

MESSRS. A. CHARRIER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF
Messrs. Goudin Frères of Bordeaux,

Receive regular Shipments of the following Wines and Brandies *via* Suez Canal:—

	Cash Prices. Per dozen.
Grande Champagne Cognac, a pure Dry Spirit, in great demand ...	Rs. 27 0
Saint Emilion Claret, a fine, light and sound Wine	„ 15 0
Margaux Medoc, a superior Claret...	„ 17 0
Chateau Latour, very superior Claret	„ 22 0
Haut Sauterne, a very choice White Wine, free from acidity, and peculiarly adapted for Indian consumption	„ 18 0

N. B.—A liberal reduction is made to the Trade, Messes, &c., when any quantity over six cases is taken at one time.

No extra charge is made for delivering at the Dinapore Railway Station.

DISTRICT DOG-CARTS.

(ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.)

MESSRS. NOWRAJEE & CO., COACH BUILDERS, &c., LUCKNOW, beg to intimate that they undertake to construct the above Carts, with all the latest improvements, for the trifling sum of Rupees

ONE HUNDRED ONLY

For Cash.

N. & Co. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India, *viz.*, the *N.-W. P., Punjab, Central Provinces, Bengal, Oudh,* and recently *Burmah*. Most of the Planters in *Tirhoot* and *Lower Bengal* provided themselves with these Conveyances during the Famine operations, and found them very useful; while the Officers in the Customs and Survey Departments use no other now while out on duty.

Being light and movable, they are easily forwarded to any part of the Country at a trifling cost, and can easily be drawn by Ponies or Galloways.

Harness and Lamps to suit, at Rs. 30 and 20 extra.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY CALCUTTA,

Established 1799.

JESSOP & CO.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, METAL MERCHANTS' &c.

Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery and Contractors' Plant.

ROBEY & CO'S Portable Engines with Link Motion Reversing Gear and Enlarged Fire Box for burning Wood or Coal:

4-H.P. Combined Engine and Multitubular Boiler and Cast-iron Bed Plate. No Brick or Wood Foundation required. Very suitable for driving Tea Machinery.

Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps.

American Lift and Force Pumps in great variety.

Lathes, Drilling and Slotting Machines.

Punching and Shearing, Screwing and Shaping Machines.

Engineers' Tools and Stores.
Richards' Engine Indicators.
Soorkey and Pug Mills, Road Rollers.
Cotton, Jute and Indigo Screws.
Paint and Flour Mills for Hand Power.
Fire Proof Safes and Cash Chests.
"Eclipse" Lawn Mowers.
Spences' Hand Drilling Machines.
Duplex Punches and Boiler Bears.
Weston's Pulley Blocks. Lifting Jacks.
Crab Winches. Proof Chains of sizes.
Leather and India Rubber Belting.
Engine Fittings of all kinds.
Harding's Engine and Spindle Counters.
Tangyes "Special" Steam Pumps.
Saw Benches. Circular Saws.

Just Received

A Consignment of Parlour and Cooking Stoves, the latter furnished with full sets of Cooking Utensils.

Plate, Bar, Angle and Tee Iron a large assortment always in Stock.

JESSOP & CO.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

Established 1825,
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An amalgamation having been formed between the *tandard Life Assurance Company* and the *Colonial Life Assurance Company*, the business of the united companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the accumulated funds amount to upwards £3,500,000 sterling. The new business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding premium amounting to £45,337 per annum.

Moderate rates charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

Local Boards and *Agencies* in India and in all the British Colonies where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where premiums may be received and claims paid.

Immediate reduction of premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate without medical certificate.

Profits divided every five years.

The new Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the chief offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

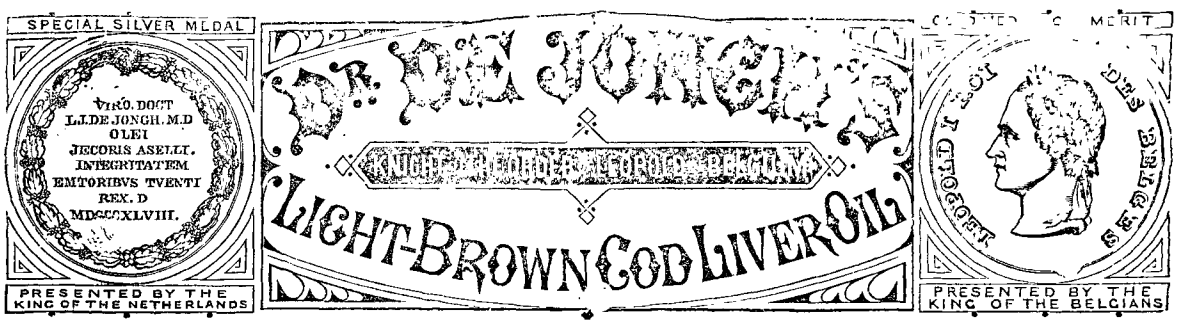
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign ecretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Noxin, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London Asiatic and American Company, Limited.



The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.; T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescsibed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion or DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2124.] Calcutta : Saturday, 27th November, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, November 29th December 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th those of the 6th and 20th December *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, November 30th December 14th and 28th.

„ Australia, December 11th.

FROM CALCUTTA.

December 2nd *Hydaspes* Capt. D. Reynoldson 2,984 tons 450 H. P.

December 16th *Mirzapore* Capt. A. Parish, R N.R. 3,763 Tons, 600 H. P.

The *Hydaspes* will leave Garden Reach at 10 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China and Australia.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 30th November.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 21st December.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

For Liverpool viâ Suez Canal, to sail positively on the 1st December.

THE powerful steamer "Utopia" 2,731, Tons, 678, H.P. nominal J. C. Groat Commander will sail for Liverpool from Bombay positively on the 1st December. This Steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	From Glasgow H.P. Saturday.	Liverpool Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
Utopia	2,731.673			1st Dec.
India	2,290.500			15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486			5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal about the 10th December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during November and December 1875 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 29th November, 13th and 27th December.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 6th and 20th December.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 6th and 20th December.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 29th November, 13th and 27th December.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, SANDOWAY, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 29th November and 27th December.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 1st and 29th December.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 25th November, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th December.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 8th and 22nd December.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 27th November, 4th, 11th 18th and 25th December.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 26th November, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st December.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 27th November, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th December.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 3rd and 31st December.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 16th December.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 14th December, arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 27th November, and 25th December,

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 30th November, and 28th December, touching at KURRACHEE on 18th December and 15th January 1876.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : LACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of *50 per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £31,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, *10, Harrington Street.* Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	...	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds ...	...	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	...	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	...	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta ..	..	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras ..	..	PARRY & Co.
Bombay ..	..	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo ..	..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore ..	..	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despatch by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on *Deposite, buys and sells Bills,* issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms

For 12 months certain	..	...	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 " "	..	...	..	..	..	4	"
3 " "	..	..	..	..	..	3	"

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,

Calcutta, 1875. *Manager, Calcutta Branch.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	.:	3	per cent.	per annum.
6 " "	..	4	"	"
12 " "	..	5	"	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane. *Manager*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice	of withdrawal.
4	"	"	"	"	6	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	12	"	"
5½	"	"	"	"	18	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	2 years'	"	"

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,

Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—½ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipûr (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

		Per bot.		Per doz.	
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs.	2	8	24	0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„	2	8	24	0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„	2	8	24	0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„	2	8	24	0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„	2	8	24	0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„	1	0	11	0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ⋮	„	0	8	5	8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„	0	8	5	8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„	0	8	5	8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,

1, GRANT'S LANE, CALCUTTA,

Sole Agents for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

SHEARWOOD & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET,*

CALCUTTA.

THE numerous testimonials received by C. Lazarus and Co. tend to prove that their

BILLIARD TABLES

are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS, AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS' have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins'

WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED OF

MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO., CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

Colt's New Five-Shot Breech-Loading.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, 41, and 38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

Colt's Small Seven-Shot Revolvers,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoast pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealers in Arms or from.

Colt's Fire Arms Company,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Prescribed by the Faculty for

Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,

and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W., (in a Diamond.)

THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., and all respectable firms in India.

Will be published on the 1st January.

POSTPONED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Gordon LOCH, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Erinpoorah on the 6th August 1875.

James GRAHAM, a British Subject residing at Agra, in the N.-W. Provinces of India, died at Agra on the 14th June 1875.

George Cæsar COOKE, of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces of India, Civil Engineer holding the appointment of Executive-Engineer Sagor Road Division, died at Nursingpore, on the 25th January 1875.

Francis Tague REILLY, an Honarary Lieutenant and Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, died at Dharmsala on the 13th July 1875.

Neil McInnes MACKAY, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Meerut on the 20th August 1875.

Louis HICKLING, Deputy Manager of the Oriental Gas Company (Limited) of Sealdah in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Malta on the 18th April 1875.

Michael George MICHAEL, of No. 51 Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, an Armenian inhabitant, died at Calcutta on the 19th October 1875.

Achille FLEURY a Violinist of the Orchestra of the Corinthian Theatre Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 31st October 1875.

Alexandra RUSSELL of No. 35 Thistle Grove Brompton in the county of Middlesex in England, Esquire, died in England on the 4th August 1867.

Duncan McLEAN, Commander of the Steamer "Celt," died at Calcutta, in November 1875.

Charles William D'RUSSETT, of Simla in the Punjab a Photographer, died at Simla on the 5th August 1875.

John Mothoora Mohun HAZRA, a Native Christian Inhabitant of Amherst Street in the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th October 1875.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
May W. G. Assistant Surgeon, Late in the Bengal Medical Establishment	2nd Dividend	@ 4as. 6p.	
* Ravenshaw J. H. Late of the Bengal Civil Service ...	Claims	in full	
* Whiteside F J. S. Captain, late in Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot	Do.	Do.	
* Wynne H. L'P., late Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department	Do.	Do.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 27th November 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,—Stony Stratford.

(BUCKS).

PRESIDENT:

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

The Ven. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, D. D.
C. G. DUPRE, ESQ., M. P.
The Hon. CHARLES LINDLEY WOOD.
THE REV. CANON LIDDON, D. D.
J. LEWIS FITYCHE, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
THE REV. R. N. RUSSELL.

COUNCIL.

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Vice-Chairman:—ALEXANDER K. MACKINNON, ESQ.

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ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE provides a Public School Education on the principles of the Church of England.

The *inclusive* charge for Board and Instruction is Sixty Guineas a year. Washing, Medical Attendance, Stationary, and all necessary expenses are included in this sum.

The College is divided into Three Departments—

1. In the Junior Department little boys from 8 to 12 are grounded in the essentials of general knowledge.
2. In the Modern Department, boys are prepared for the Civil Service and other competitive examinations.
3. In the Classical Department boys are prepared for the Universities and learned professions.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of one hundred additional students.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

Rates of Subscription.

Advance Rate.	*Mofussil.*	*Town.*
For 12 months ...	25 0	24 0
„ 6 months ...	12 8	12 0
„ 3 months ...	6 8	6 0
Single copy	0 9	0 8
Arrear Rate.		
For 12 months ...	30 0	27 0
„ 1 month ...	2 8	2 4

NOTICE.

NOW READY,

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

Contents of November Number.

Introduction.
Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.
Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.
Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.
Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.
Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.
Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.
Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.
River Registration Stations.
Registration at Chittagong.
Registration on Road Routes.
Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.
Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottely, R.E.
Indigo Trade and cultivation.
The Tea Trade.
Tea Cultivation in Bengal.
Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.
Mountain Jottings.
Exports of Great Britain, 1874.
Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.
Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.
The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.
Jute Cultivation in America.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, MR. E. M. LEWIS, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Life Business only Transacted.

The Company's Affairs are periodically investigated by an Independent Actuary.

Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS ARE ENTIRELY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and REMAIN IN INDIA. Policyholders can appoint an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATION. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, *the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.*

Intending Assurers are invited to consider the RATES *and* FEATURES *of the "*INDIAN*"; its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data, showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe and its features are liberal and peculiary adapted to meet the wants of all* ALL *classes, whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.*

Established 1869 on New, Sound and Popular Principles.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

CAPITAL.—Rs. 500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT, BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

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W. MCLEAVY, ESQ. *Manager, Bank of Upper India, Chairman.*
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W. HOBSON, ESQ., *Manager, Mussoorie Bank.*
F. PETERSON, ESQ., *Manager Simla Bank.*
C. W. STOWELL, ESQ., *Manager, Uncovenanted Service Bank.*
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Medical Adviser:—W. MOIR, *M.D., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.*
Secretary:—D. LANCASTER, ESQ., F. S.S., and Fellow, *Institute of Actuaries, London,*
CONSULTING ACTUARY J. HILL WILLIAMS, ESQ. *President Institute of Actuaries, London,*
Extract from the Actuary's Report. dated 10th September 1875.

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured and the Proprietors. that the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874, are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion,

INDIAN RATES of Premium charged while in India, English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a *life-time* in India or other tropical climates will find that the rates of this Company compare *favorably* with *enhanced English Rates.* They have the advantage of *consistency* as it is proved *beyond doubt* (by the various Civil and Military Funds &c.) that English life is of *less value* in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS:—

(1.) WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
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At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	.. ..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	.. ..	244,607
The Annuities payable	.. ..	59,511
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BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND EXHIBITORS OF

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PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

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BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

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Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

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MY DEAR MR. FLEURY,—I very willingly give you the certificate you ask from me regarding your Electric Light and your Transparencies. I think that your appliances are very good, and I may add, I know by experience, that your Electric Batteries never fail to give a strong and steady light.

Yours sincerely,
Calcutta, 13th May 1875. E. LAFONT, *Rector.*

OPINION OF BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.
Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary
P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17th January 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,
F. & C. OSLER.

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No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,
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Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2124.] Calcutta: Saturday, November 27, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs. 13-10 as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PRINCE of Wales, after having to all appearance heartily enjoyed the fêtes and ceremonials at Bombay, has had enjoyment of quite a different kind at Baroda. Such barbaric sport as ram-duels, and buffalo, elephant, and rhinoceros fights were part of the entertainment of His Royal Highness in the Gaekwar's capital. But probably he took more pleasure in the antelope-hunting with cheetahs, though he is said not to have acquitted himself very highly as a marksman. Snipe, duck, and quail shooting at Kaira, and pig-sticking at Dubka were also part of the week's programme. On Thursday he left Bombay in the *Serapis*, bound for Colombo.

***

CALCUTTA has rarely, if ever, been so completely at one with itself on any question of public government local or imperial, as it has been and still is, on the present state of Mun icipal administration. Our contemporaries without exception have expressed themselves strongly, and it cannot be denied that they truly represent the feelings of the community. The waste of public money, and the inexplicable state of the public accounts were bad enough, but insult has been added to injury in a series of most astounding actions by Mr. Hogg, while Sir Richard Temple supports him. When the scandalous state of the public accounts was exposed, and the abuses that had been going on under the mismanagement of the late Vice-Chairman, if Mr. Hogg had had a proper respect for the interests and good will of the citizens, or for his own character as a public man and the servant of a Government that boasts itself so pure as the Government of India, he would have put himself at the head of the reformers, and at whatever expense to his private feelings, would have been the most zealous of the zealous in redressing abuses and in making the municipality worthy of the confidence of the rate-payers. What he has done is too well known to need to be repeated or characterized. It is now to be decided whether or not the citizens of Calcutta are qualified, not for self-government, but for exercising some control over the expenditure of their own money. Are they to be robbed to enrich subordinate officials and their friends in trade, and afterwards insulted when they dare to protest and call for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman in whom they can have confidence? If they were to submit to this they would be worthy of all contempt, and the time has come to show that they will not submit to it. We had never much hope in a protest to Sir Richard Temple. Had we been all Natives of the country he might have invited the Justices to a *Rhotas* party, and in an hour or two made matters straight and himself popular. But we have more hope in the result of a public meeting and the influence of the Supreme Government. Lord Northbrook is too honorable a man to see such things done in the Capital of India without signifying his displeasure. And if he can do nothing, we are perhaps not entirely beneath the notice of the Home Government.

***

THE unanimity of the press and of public opinion on the late Municipal proceedings is complete. The *Hindoo Patriot* though mild, is unhesitating in its condenmation of Mr. Hogg's action, though it highly appreciates his adminstrative vigour. In branding Mr. Roberts' opposition as personal to himself, his accusation must be held as applying to all the independent Justices as well as to Mr. Roberts. And if the opposition of the independent Justices is thus to be disregarded, though they evidently represent the feelings of the tax-payers, what is the use of having Justices at all? "Much better that the corporation should be abolished and Mr. Hogg appointed Dictator for the town." "If the independent "Justices are to be put down with the high hand of authority, "much better that the corporation should be knocked on the "head than that this sham corporation, should be kept up. "The Municipal ball is rolling and we repeat we do not know where "it will stop. The way in which the present election has been "managed reflects the greatest discredit upon those concerned, and "who knows how far it will send on the ball?"

***

IF the chastisement of the Chiefs of Perak be all that our troops have now before them in the Malay Peninsula, the work may be one of no great difficulty. But if as a Madras paper anticipates they have before them a Malay war on an extensive scale, severe and protracted fighting may be looked for. The Malays are a fierce and treacherous people. They are said to be armed sufficiently to give us a good deal of trouble and to hate us heartily enough to make them willing to do so. The experience of the Dutch proves that they are capable of a determined resistance, and the unauthorized haste of Sir W. F. Jervois in taking over the administration of Perak, and issuing his proclamations, may lead to a result even more serious than was at first apprehended.

***

WE have elsewhere given our opinion that if the present Governor of the Straits Settlement had had the advantage of an Indian diplomatic training, he would have been a little more cautious in taking over the administration of the affairs of Perak, the unfortunate Mr. Birch might have been still alive, and the present punitive expeditiou would never have been needed. Sir William F. D. Jervois, C.B. is we believe a man of ability and high professional attainments. His skill and experience as a military engineer are admirable and extensive, but in none of the important offices that he held before the last month of April, had he any experience in diplomacy or administration. His professional services have been fairly rewarded by promotion and honors, and may have deserved to be still further rewarded, but we cannot think it good statesmanship to appoint to the government of a colony like the Straits Settlements, bordering on petty anarchical powers, with which complications might have been anticipated, a man, however distinguished, who had no diplomatic or administrative training.

***

A CEYLON paper gives some account of the antecedents of Mr. Birch, the unfortunate late Resident at Perak. He arrived at Ceylon in the latter end of 1864 with letters of introduction to Sir Colin Campbell, who was then Governor; was posted to the P. W. D., and in December of that year acted as commandant of a company of road pioneers on a salary of five rupees per day. He was six years in the P. W. D. without gaining much distinction, and in 1852, by Home influence was made a "Writer" attached to the office of the Government Agent at Jaffna. It was in 1853, as Joint Commissioner of Requests of Galle that he first earned a reputation for energy by clearing off a mass of arrears of cases. When he was magistrate at Chavacachcheri, he sentenced some persons to be flogged. The Government Agent, Mr. Dyke, was also Fiscal, and refused to carry out the sentence, and Mr. Birch desired him *as an officer of his Court* to carry out the Court's order on pain of being summarily brought before him. The official quarrel became a private one; Mr. Birch threatened to horse-whip the Government Agent, and was bound over to keep the peace. He was then sent to Trincomalee to act as Assistant Government Agent, and was soon confirmed in his appointment. He had now reached a salary of only

Rs. 4,000 a year. In 1856 he became Acting District Judge at Batticaloa, and in 1859, Assistant Government Agent. From this point he dated his success which seems to have been mainly owing to the excellent service he did in forwarding the infant irrigation scheme. He had now an opportunity of showing administrative ability, his success was rapid, and he soon rose to be Government Agent of the Eastern Province. In 1870 he was made Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlement and ultimately as we know, found promotion and a bloody death at Perak. Our contemporary thus sums up his characteristics, and from his career and character, it will we think, be seen, that he was not admirably fitted for smoothing matters between the British Government and the chiefs of Perak. "That Mr. Birch was arbitrary, sometimes unscrupulous, and not "always just, is undeniable, but take him all in all, (from a *polity* "*cal* point of view alone), he was a distinguished instance of a man "of energy and ability, who was brought to the surface by the force "of circumstances and who forced his way upwards. It is a matter "of question whether Mr. Birch, at any period of his career, could "have passed the examination now made the sole test of ability and "fitness for promotion, but it is a matter of fact that few of our com-"petition wallahs, could compete with the late Resident of Perak "either in physical endurance or practical energy and *real* ability "of a certain description."

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THE telegrams are still "tranquilizing," and we are as ignorant as ever as to what may be the ultimate fate of Turkey and her insurgent provinces. The *Times*, more than a week ago, advocated the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the views of the *Times* are said to be opposed by the Austrian press. Reuter has informed us that indifference was charracteristic of the state of public feeling in England. Had Turkey continued, and appeared likely to continne, to pay fully and regularly, the British public would have agitated for her, and perhaps have fought for her, but no sooner has the repudiation policy been adopted than John Bull shrugs his shoulders and expresses himself indifferent as to how soon the "sick man," may die, or who may benefit by his dismemberment. In the first disappointment at the pecuniary loss, the British public cannot be aroused to tremble for the safety of our right of way through Egypt to India. England seems to be stolidly waiting to see the action of the three Powers, and trusting to Fate or the chapter of accidents to suggest a course for herself to adopt. In all European affairs she shrinks from taking the initiative. But she may forget her place in the councils of Europe too long.

***

THE intelligence of a plot to seize the arsenal at Rangoon and fire the town, and of the capture of some the conspirators, coming immediately after the serious news from Perak was calculated to excite some sensation. The mystery has not yet been cleared up but it is said that the affair is not considered of any political importance. But it appears that the plot must have been a pretty extensive one. Upwards of forty men have been arrested including a Chinaman and a Suratee. The ringleader, says the telegram, is a Burman named Thaik Moung Bwah. Some of the prisoners have made important confessions and the evidence against them is strong. Conjecture as to the origin and ultimate object of the plot, is, in the absence of fuller information, useless.

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PUBLIC opinion is steadily strengthening on the side of Sir Salar Jung, as was inevitable after the publication of portions of the recent correspondent between him and the Resident. The Bombay *Statesman* says:—"But one impression can be formed from the "correspondence—that the pressure put upon the Nizam's advisers "went far boyond the bounds of the privileges of Political officers "at Native Courts; that it was dictatorial and undignified; and "utterly unworthy of the British Government, and whether Mr. "Saunders was acting upon his own judgment, or simply obeying "instructions the conclusion must be the same." "The *English-*"*man* says there is something not only foreign, but actually "repulsive,to English ideas of propriety, in a Prince being "compelled, like a school boy or a servant, to support a plea of "sickness by a medical certificate . . . . Sir Salar Jung was "required by the Government of India to produce a medical cer-"tificate as proof of facts to which he was fully competent to "testify, and of which his word as a gentleman ought to have "been sufficient evidence. In other words, he was treated as though "he was not a gentleman, while his position was that he dared "not resent the insult." The local *Statesman* thinks, "it is "difficult to exaggerate the mischief that this incident is likely t "work. To apologize, is too late; and if we are not to lose our "hold on native sympathies altogether, the Home Government will "have to mark the course that has been followed by the expres-"sion of its heavy displeasure." Other of our contemporaries speak little less strongly. Even the *Pioneer*, is compelled to disapprove. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has taken up the matter at home, and the final judgment on the policy of the Indian Government must be severe; it has equally forgotten both good manners and good policy and altogether ignored the high character of the distinguishe Native Statesman who has been so unworthily treated.

***

THE *Indian Mirror* acknowledges the extensive importance of mass education, but fears that Government will only extend to the masses the same system of Godless education which our contemporary thinks is, through the influence of our colleges, demoralising the people. Without admitting all that is here asserted, we grant it true, that Government will simply extend secular education to the masses. It cannot, and does not profess to provide a complete education. Its feet are fetterd and it cannot enter the domain of religious belief. It cannot therefore teach morality under the highest sanctions, without which no moral teaching can have its true vital power. The matter contained in its class-books, and the character and professions of the majority of its teachers, show that morality is not untaught, but it is frankly acknowledged that it is taught in a maimed and ineffectual manner. The true position, therefore, of Government with respect to education, is, as we have urged, to take its stand as soon as possible on a pure system of grants-in-aid. Government can test the value of the secular education given, and will pay for that, in whole or in part. Individuals, communities, and societies must undertake the responsiblity of moral teaching based on religion. There is strong reason for Government retiring from the sole charge of education; there is no reason why it should not continue to support and assist education. If, in religious Scotland, Government cannot teach religious morality, but confines itself to examining, and paying for, the secular branches, how can it be expected to do more in India? But it has been left for Indian reformers to argue that if it cannot provide a complete education, or even the most essential part of one, it should altogether cease to assist education.

***

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, recently delivered an important speech at the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Allyghur, in which he very clearly defines the only position which the State can consistently take up towards education in India. While believing that religion is the true basis of education, and that as the Roman Philosopher says,

> "Altius precepta descendunt, quæ teneris imprimunturs aetatibus,"

he points out the impracticability of the State supporting religious education in India. But he believes, as we have insisted on the same subject, that an education in literature and science ought to improve the mind and morals. He likens the gradual attainment of knowledge to an ascent of the Himalayan hills, from narrowness and obscurity to far, seeing and unbounded expansiveness. "Even such is the effect of the higher education and pursuit of liberal studies. We justly expect that they will tend to expand the views and enlarge the sympathies of the youth here educated; fit them to be happier and more useful in life; and as we may trust draw them into closer bonds by a similarity of taste and knowledge with ourselves; in short impart humanity in the best and highest sense."

But while the State cannot teach religion and while Christian cannot support the teaching of the Hindoo or Mussulman creeds, Sir William Muir sees no objection to contributing to the support of secular teaching in institutions where these religions also are taught. In contributing to the funds of the Allygurh College he simply asks that the amount should be appropriated strictly to the furtherance of secular studies, and of European science and literature. This is the relation which the Government must ultimately assume towards all our educational institutions. Let the authorities of each institution teach their own faith, and let Government contribute to the support of the secular instruction, and the solution of the problem we have for some time been discussing, will have been found.

***

BY whom, and in what manner, religious instruction in schools should be imparted, is one of the vexed questions in connection with education at present, and is discussed with warmth from furthest East to furthest West. We have recognized the expediency

of Governments limiting their action to the inspection and support of secular education, but we cannot see our way to approve of a system that is purely secular. It is true that religious instruction can be effectually given elsewhere than in schools, but the divorce of secular and religious instruction is good, we think, for neither. Yet it is evident that there is a growing tendency towards this, as the only solution of the difficulty, in many quarters, and we think it worth noting from the *New York Herald* that the Chicago Board of Education has been compelled by the dissensions of the different religious parties—Jews, Romanists, and German secularlists—to decide that the singing, scripture-reading, and recitation of the Lord's prayer, with which the schools were opened, must hence*forth be omitted.*

***

THE alteration in the postal rates between India and Great Britain cannot taka place immediately. The principle is quite settled, but the Postal Congress must meet, and will probably spend a month in arranging details, before India can be formally admitted into the Union.

***

THE Duke of Buckingham and Chandos arrived in Bombay per Steamer *Sultan* on Tuesday, and was duly sworn in as Governor. The official Aden news report infoms us that he landed at Aden to visit the town, and spent several hours there. His Grace received the customary honors both on landing and re-embarking.

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THE *Patriot* has an article in praise of Sir Richard Temple. His careful study of public opinion, and deference to it, are highly eulogised, with reference, chiefly to his Resolution on the last Bengal Police Report. "Never before did a Lieutenant-Governor lay such broad stress on the opinion of the people in the administration of the country." There is no irony, that we can detect, mixed with the *Patriot's* panegyric, and Sir Richard must rejoice to see that his self-denying efforts to win popularity with the native gentry by Belvidere gatherings and *Rhetas* parties, are not unappreciated. But there are spots in the sun, and the *Patriot* is compelled to add "While we commend Sir Richard Temple's desire to walk in the light of public opinion in the administration of the country, we regret that he should show so little disposition to follow it in the government of the capital of the empire. Calcutta is the chief seat of public opinion, and it ill beseems him to shun that light which shines the brightest." If Sir Richard were a little less eager for the applause of Zemindars and the British Indian Association, and a little more hostile to empiricism, favouritism, and malversation, his fame as a ruler would rest on a sounder and more lasting basis.

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THE *Pall Mall* recalls an incident that occurred to Baron von Richthofen on the Yunnan frontier in 1872, in which there figures a General Li who is apparently the man we have heard so much of in connection with Mr. Margary's death, under the name of Lee See Tahee. An attack made on the Baron's followers by the coolies and soldiers of General Li, compelled him to give up his intention of entering Yunnan. His interpreter and servants met on a high mountain road a band of coolies carrying a coffin and escorted by soldiers. The coffin was said to contain the remains of Li's wife. The coolies made an unprovoked attack on the travellers, but the interpreter made use of his revolver, and, the Baron similarly armed coming upon the scene, the coolies were made prisoners. They were taken to the nearest town and the head coolies were punished, though the officers who commanded the escort was allowed to go free. The Baron resolved to discontinue his journey into Yunnan, for he knew that the road for thirty days at least would lead through a region where great numbers of "Yung ping" *i.e.*, hired soldiers, were stationed, and these he prudently reasoned would have been eager to revenge his accusation of their brother-in-arms. The *Pall Mall*, adds, that had he gone forwards he would probably have met the same fate at the hands of Lee See Tahee as the unfortunate Margary.

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THE irrigation operations in Lower Bengal during September were not so extensive as in the previous year. The area thus protected during the four months ending the 30th September, was 64,216 acres against 84,180 in 1874. The decrease was due of course to the abundant rainfall in the Lower Provinces, which enabled the people to dispense with canal water. The report of the same period in the North-Western Provinces is very satisfactory. The area irrigated was 400,000 acres against 345,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of 54,000 acres, the rainfall having been somewhat below the average of the ten previous years.

***

SIR SAMUEL BAKER has written a letter of some interest on Egypt and the Khedive, for the purpose of allaying the panic which the Turkish repudiation excited among Egyptian bondholders. Sir Samuel's knowledge of the Khedive's character and of the industrial and financial prospects of the country are probably unequalled in any other Englishman, and his opinion must carry great weight. He praises the Khedive as a liberal, enlightened and energetic ruler who is striving untiringly to raise Egypt from the rank of an Oriental power to the status of an enlightened and prosperous European State. The great industrial improvements, and vast engineering works that he has instituted have been costly, but Sir Samuel is of opinion that remunerative returns are certain, and that, as the Khedive is keenly sensitive to his financial reputation, and will be more so than ever after the failure of Turkey, Egyptian bondholders have no true cause for anxiety.

***

THE future position of Egypt among the European powers, with which she aspires to rank, is a question of considerable interest at the present moment. While some are speculating on a British occupation of that country as not improbable in view of Russian aggression upon the Turk, others predict that the time is not far distant when the complete autonomy of Egypt under what may now almost be called the reigning dynasty, will be an accomplished fact. It is certainly improbable that the "sick man" can long keep his grasp on Egypt, and Egyptian independence or British supremacy is evidently approaching. Some importance is attached to the investiture by the Prince of Wales of the Khedive's heir with the Order of the Star of India. It is a recognition on the part of England of the Khedive's family as hereditary in Egypt, and is thus perhaps something more than a mere ceremonial.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the Porte's repudiation of its debt, there is still a prospect that the interest on the loans of 1854 and 1871 will continue to be paid in full. These loans are secured, not on any part of the Turkish revenue, but on the Egyptian tribute, and there is a distinct engagement, which the Khedive has so far faithfully kept, that this money shall be paid into the Bank of England instead of being remitted to Constantinople. The Turkish Government may of course endeavour to lay its hands upon it. But the Khedive has a strong interest in opposing a measure which would ruin his credit on European stock exchanges; his refusal if he made one to break faith with the bondholders would be supported by European public opinion and by the diplomatic action of at least England and France; and the Porte has certainly too much work already on its hands to think of compelling obedience by force. Holders of these particular loans may therefore very possibly escape the fate of their less fortunate brethren who have no better security than Turkish honesty to depend upon. They are to be congratulated upon their good fortune.

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THE spread of Cholera in Bangalore, has been checked, according to the *Bangalore Spectator*, by a very simple expedient. At the suggestion of the editor of that paper, the dry earth system of conservancy was applied in about fifty houses in the infected quarters; the disease the next day stayed, and the death-roll has since gradually diminished. The town is now, says the *Spectator* "quite healthy enough" for the Prince of Wales to visit it. Whether or not it was to the use of this method of sanitation that the cessation of the epidemic was really due, is a point on which we must, of course, trust our contemporary's judgment. We presume that he has good grounds for his opinion. But the evidence in favour of the dry earth system is certainly accumulating rapidly, and it seems a pity that a preventive everywhere so easy of application, and so certain, apparently, in its results, is not more extensively adopted during outbreaks of cholera. The highest Medical authorities have given their opinions in its favour; it is the simplest remedy known; the cheapest, requiring no outlay worth speaking of, and would appear to be the most natural. Yet it is hardly ever had recourse to. How is this?

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FOR once we are bound to agree with the *Pioneer*. We cannot believe that any unworthy feeling on the part of Lord Northbrook

is the cause that the Mayo statue has been left so long unheeded on the Jetty. But if no site could be at once chosen, surely some one in authority might have had the good sense to remove it to some place where it might have been kept without any appearance of an indignity being offered to the late Viceroy. For it has the appearance of an indignity, however unintentional it may have been.

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THE visit of Emperor William to Milan has attracted much attention and occasioned some speculation. Is anything more meant than simple friendship and alliance between the two powers that have lately been engaged in kindred struggles for national unity and against Ultramontanism? Nothing more is of course professed on the surface, but it is thought by some, that Prince Bismarck has some important military, and political advantages in view, and that the visit bodes no good to France or Austria. We take from the *Englishman's* correspondent a remarkable quotation from a letter written by Mazzini in 1868 to a friend in Florence.

"The force of things is driving Bismarck into Mazzinianism. He will, when I die, be obliged to take up my running. In 1866, he only half did his work. Austria is a Catholic power, and therefore a natural enemy to Teutonic unity under Prussia. She is a material bar to the moral renovation of Germany, and of the Christian States of Turkey, which I hope will form, before this century draws to its close, an Eastern Switzerland. This barrier is to be torn down by armed force. The Pope is also to be subjugated, and the Tyrol the Trentin and Trieste have yet to revert to Italy. Prussia seems to me the power best adapted and disposed to crush the Papacy, and the Ultramontanist princes supporting it, because it is the corner-stone of despotism. Bismarck aspires to create a united Germany. His work will never be solid, unless he break down utterly those powers opposed to the right with which God has endowed peoples to work out their own salvation. At the head of them we find Louis Napoleon, whose advocacy of the principle of nationality is impudent hypocrisy. We next find the Emperor of Austria, then the Grand Turk, and as far as Poland and some Asiatic States go, the Czar. To be brief, it seems to me that Bismarck is susceptible of being turned into a material engine for abolishing the Papacy, and the despotisms deriving from it the semblance of a moral sanction. A moral agent I shall never believe him. But we are not dealing with moral forces. We are contending with physical obstacles."

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THEY seem to understand railway management in Ceylon. Notwithstanding the failure of the pearl fishery, the revenue of the island for the first nine months of the present year was Rs. 10,849,066, as against Rs. 9,885,805 for the same period of last year, thus showing an improvement of Rs. 963,260. The advance appears to have been chiefly due to the larger returns yielded by the railway, now one of the principal sources of the revenue, which has brought in an increased income of about five and a half lakhs. Thus, while in India the Government has to subsidise the railways, in Ceylon it is the railway that largely helps the Government. The difference seems to us worth noting, and we therefore call attention to it, even at the risk of making the Indian tax-payer more sceptical as to the merits of his own able Public Works Department than he already is.

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A CORRESPONDENT at Hyderabad writes to the *Delhi Gazette*:—"On Sunday last information was brought to the native Government that the retainers to the number of 500 of an Arab Chief, Goolab Jung, intended making a rise, and with the help of a few hundred of other discontented Mahomedans, throwing off the yoke of the Moguls. The Government at once gave orders to have a little army ready to pounce upon them so soon as they should shew life. The Resident was informed of it, and it was arranged that troops were to be sent down from Secunderabad on a given signal. The rebels hearing of this, and not liking the idea of exposing themselves to the steel blades and the bullets of the *gora logues*, dispersed, and nothing has transpired as yet. The affair was kept very close, and we were not informed of it till yesterday." If this information is correct, as, from the well known character of a large part of the population of the Nizam's dominions, is not unlikely, we have within the last few days had the narrowest possible escape from a civil war in the Deccan. It is perhaps fortunate that the would-be rebels' courage failed them at the prospect of having to encounter British troops, for the elements of disorder in the south of India are still powerful enough to give trouble, the European garrison is not large, and no one can say how far the flame of rebellion might have spread, had it once been allowed to kindle. Both the British and the native authorities appear to have acted with commendable promptitude in the matter.

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FULLER intelligence has now been received regarding the death of Commodore Goodenough at the Santa Cruz Islands, and the *Spectator* remarks on it as of the highest interest, showing the simple trust and faith in which he died and his great tenderness for his officers and men. "On Thursday afternoon," says the narrative of his last hours, "thinking that the end was near, he had all the officers summoned to his bedside, when in loving words he spoke of the infinite goodness of God, and his perfect willingness to go." He often quoted the words that speak of the Deity as without "variableness or shadow of turning," and said they were as a window that God had opened to him in heaven. He regretted that he was so long in dying "as it gave such trouble to those attending him." The *Spectator* remarks: "There is unfortunately something unique about such a death as this. The modern layman is too shy for unreserve even at the very moment of death, and, however noble, is apt to die with stoical composure. Many more deaths like Commodore Goodenough's would make life itself in England a much more religious affair.

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Punch suggests a simple compromise on the Burials question. Recognising argument with reverend gentlemen as uselesss, our contemporary asks who would be the worse if a portion of every churchyard were set apart for the interment of Dissenters, and this portion deconscerated, as the Incumbent or Bishop could do if he thought proper. Nobody would be the worse, certainly, but if, as appears from the Guibord case, an act of deconsecration is held equivalent to an act of cursing, the Christian charity of the clergymen will make them hesitate to accept so simple a compromise. But we may ask, who would be the worse if a Dissenter were interred in consecrated ground? The Dissenters are not so bigoted, it seems, as to think that the person interred would suffer injury. Would the churchyard be the worse? The plot in which the Dissenter is laid might be desecrated, but the evil influence could hardly penetrate to the other graves. We fear the church which boasts the highest culture still harbours a good deal of superstition in its bosom. We have already expressed our opinion that compromise is at present impracticable, and that the question must come up for another trial of strength in Parliament.

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THE impossibility of compromise on the Burials question is evident when we compare the views expressed at the Oxford Diocesan conference with those of the speakers at the meetings of the Congregational Union in London, last month. Dr. Kennedy stated that they objected to getting rid of the difficulty by providing cemeteries for nonconformists, that they objected to silence at the grave, and, further, they would not be tied down to any prescribed form of service. They would have no compromise, based on the assumption that the churchyards belong to the Church of England. "We do insist upon it that there shall be the most perfect liberty for all parties to bury their dead in the churchyard of the parish, according to their own perceptions of what is right and proper." From the position thus indicated, we do not believe that the nonconformists will recede, and we are equally convinced that the Church party will never meet them there unless compelled by an Act of the legislature.

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THERE always seems to be something wrong with the Henry-Martini rifle. When first issued, it kicked like a horse or a nine-pounder, and as the men's shoulders were not made of iron the fault had to be remedied by a reduction in the strength of the charge which left it in point of range with little practical superiority over the Snider. Then it was discovered that the presence of the merest particle of dust or dirt in the lock was sufficient to convert it into a hair-trigger, dangerous to the bearer and all about him, and ready to go off as if of itself at the slightest shake. Now we are told that the "strikers" are too weak and that in the Guards and other corps, ten per cent. of them have broken. We almost fear that the War Office has made a mistake in selecting the Martini-Henry as the arm of the future for the British army. A weapon which has revealed so many defects under the necessarily imperfect tests to which alone it can be subjected in time of peace, must, manifestly, be unfit to bear the far greater strain to which it will be subjected in time of war. The rifle may have its good points, and it is possible that all its defects may yet be rectified,

but, in its present state, it certainly does not seem calculated to inspire our soldiers with much confidence in its powers, or likely to be regarded with an excessive amount of respect by the enemy.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S love of retirement seems to be growing upon him. The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says that the ex-Premier, in a private letter, has expressed in the plainest terms his resolve to remain apart from public affairs, and to consider himself, for the future, as "a mere spectator of passing events." If this is a *final* determination, the liberal party will be hard put to it to agree upon a successor to Lord Hartington, should they decide upon discarding that languid nobleman next session. But Mr. Gladstone *may perhaps change his mind.*

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TRUE to its protectionist policy, the Government of Victoria has laid a heavy import duty on the products of Indian jute mills. Wool-packs are to pay three shillings per dozen, corn-sacks one shilling, and small bags six pence. It is strange that a young colony which has it in its power to gain so much by carrying out the principles of free trade in their integrity, should still adhere to futile and antiquated doctrines which long since have been abandoned in every other part of the Empire. Some day it will find out that protection does not pay, and the fact that a serious deficit is announced in its finances gives us ground for hoping that the time is not far off when experience will have taught it so much wisdom. Signs of a coming change in public opinion are, in fact, already visible. Complaints are made that the adoption of a protectionist tariff has arrested the progress of the colony, and the leading paper strongly advocates a return to free trade.

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WE see it stated that the Mormons of the Salt Lake are getting wearied of their residence in Utah, owing to their continued quarrels with the United States authorities. This, we should think, is exceedingly likely, and it can surprise no one to hear that they are thinking of removing to some place where they can get perfect liberty to live according to their own peculiar habits and inclinations. But we were not prepared to hear that they were meditating an occupation of the Holy Land. Some distinguished pilgrims have visited Palestine, and seem favourable to a new residence in the valley of the Jordan. The Pasha is said to be favourable, and if Brigham Young would assist the Sultan with a supply of money, there would probably be no great difficulty in that quarter. But we should think there must be many more eligible spots than the one spoken of and where they would be less liable to external control, and unless some fanatical whim of their prophet in connection with the Holy Land over-rule their prudence, we do not expect to hear of any attempt to carry out the project. What would the *Israel Identification Society* say to a usurpation by the Mormons of the place of the lost tribes?

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WE are glad to learn from the *Indian Daily News* that Sir Richard Temple having appointed Dr. French Health Officer of "this port, Dr. French has drawn out two forms for ascertaining "the state of health on board ships entering and leaving port, "one of arrival, and one of departure. The arrival one will be filled "in and sent on the arrival of the ship in harbour. From it will "be got a medical history of the ship while at sea, her strength, "sickness, &c., on coming into port, and this information will "at once show whether she is healthy or the reverse, and whether "it will be necessary to keep her, during her stay, under close "observation or pass her over with a simple inspection, &c. After "some time we shall be able to arrive at a conclusion as to the "diseases from which our sailors suffer while in tropical seas— "a question which as yet has never been fully inquired into. "This form will clearly show what ship ought at once to be in- "spected and examined. The departure one is the most important "of the two, because from it will be got full information concern- "ing the health of our sailors while in the port of Calcutta, and "the chief diseases from which they suffer while in our harbour. "This information will lead to the next question of cause and "prevention. In cargo or ordinary vessels the commander will "fill in the form; in passenger, pilgrim, or emigrant ships, the form "will be filled in by the medical officer. If the masters and "surgeons of vessels cheerfully respond to the requisition of the "Port Surgeon, and work in harmony, the results cannot but end "in the safety and health of both us and our sailors."

FROM a supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* we learn that the explorations at the Mound Shahji-ka-Dheri near Peshawur have not resulted in any important discovery. General Cunningham supposed that this might be the site of the Shupa of King Kanishka, but from the scanty discoveries that have been made, this is no longer considered probable. Something like an old well, some remains of walls of *kucha* brick-work, a flight of steps, slabs that seem to have been used for the sides of water-troughs, small copper coins, fragments of sculpture of blue slate, and such odds and ends as a die, a ring of alloy, a copper needle &c., are nearly all the results of the excavation, which has accordingly been discontinued.

The exploring party then transferred their labours, to Takkál, also near Peshawur. Near the villiage of Takkál Bála are three mounds, respectively seventy feet, forty feet and fifteen feet above the plain. Between the mounds were indications of the previous existence of buildings, and the excavators have laid bare the foundations of what is conjectured to have been a monastery. Valuable results have been obtained in one of the mounds from which previous explorers are said to have removed some statues. A part of a very massive building has now been laid bare, with walls of *pucca* masonry, and there is little doubt that this is a discovery of Booddhist ruins. The work had to be suspended when the sepoys were required to suppress the fire in Peshawur, but it is to be resumed this cold season, and will doubtless be carried on with energy and expedition.

PERAK.

WE invite earnest attention to the policy that has resulted in the despatch of forces to Perak. Some have doubtless been astonished at the marvellous promptitude with which Government has acted in dealing with the recent outrage there. But a fortnight ago, many of us had scarcely heard the name of this little State on the west of the Malay Peninsula, when a telegram reports that the British Resident has been shot, and that British troops are proceeding to the spot. When we think of Mr. Margary and the Burmese and Chinese negociations, in which certainly no remarkable celerity or vigour were exhibited, it would be a natural question to ask, what new and formidable power is this, which our magnanimous Government, though in the midst of festivities such as India has never before witnessed, speeds in hot-haste to punish and *subdue*? Why was *not* Sir Douglas Forsyth, with or without his boots, sent to arrange this new and bloody business, and avert a war? We are not so cynical as to answer, that we were afraid of China but have no fear of Sultan Abdoolah or his rival Ismail. It is sufficient, we suppose, to say that Perak is a State which has recently come under British adminstration, and the murder being one that may thus be said to have been committed in our own house, we must avenge it speedily and take prompt measures to prevent further outrages. But how has Perak come under British sway; and how does it happen that the first evidence of its attachment to the paramount power, has been the murder of the Resident? Have the transactions been well and wisely managed that led to this result?

The conviction has been forced upon us, and we must not withhold it from our readers, that the Governor of the Straits Settlements is much to blame, for hasty and inconsiderate, and unauthorized action in taking over the Government of Perak, and that the late murder and the little war that promises to flow from it, are but the issues that might have been foreseen. It may be necessary briefly to recapitulate the events that have led to our taking over the administration of Perak, as these events are related in the Governor's statement in the Legislative Council at Singapore, and in the local papers. More than two years ago, there occurred certain disturbances among the Chinese workmen at the Laroot mines, and at the same time a disputed succession to the Perak Sultanate, and these twin troubles in the words of the Governor "hinged mutually the one upon the other." British interference was considered necessary. Sir Andrew Clarke, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, after seeing the Laroot disturbances settled, supported the claims of the Sultan Abdoolah to the throne in preference to those of his rival Ismail. What is called the the Pangkore engagement was entered into; Mr. Birch was appointed British Resident at Perak; and Sultan Abdoolah

who had for a time ceased to smoke opium and promised to behave himself, agreed to receive, and act upon, the advice of the Resident in all matters that did not directly affect the religion and customs of the Malays. The advice of the Resident was to regulate the collection and control of the revenue, and Abdoolah agreed to abstain from all irregular methods of raising money, and to content himself with a fixed income.

However sound the reasons for preferring Abdoolah to Ismail may have seemed to Sir Andrew Clarke, it soon became evident that as a ruler he was at once incapable and dishonest. He smoked opium, neglected business, borrowed money, and squeezed his subjects, in defiance of the Pangkore engagement. And when Mr. Birch presented to him a complete scheme of taxation, he professed his approval but excused himself from signing it. Instances of his violation of the treaty, and disregard of the Resident's advice were abundant, and his conduct was doubtless very reprehensible. But it strikes us that the self-appointed paramount power was perhaps even at this time driving the Sultan and his chiefs a little too fast. Imagine these wild Malay chiefs and their opium-smoking, helpless ruler, saddled suddenly and against their secret will with a British Dictator as Resident among them, with a complete scheme of taxation, not after *their* hearts, but framed and imposed upon them from without. Was it wonderful that there should be some kicking against the pricks? It is true that Abdoolah had promised implicit obedience, but his habits of indulgence had made him imbecile, and it may be taken for granted that he had advisers among the Rajahs whose councils were hostile to the terms of the Pangkore engagement. The Resident was an able and energetic official, but does not appear to have been very scrupulous or delicate in his action, while it plainly needed much tact and delicacy to bring the Sultan and his chiefs, each of whom had been accustomed to levy taxes and raise money in his own district, to accept at once, and honestly carry out, a cut and dried new scheme of taxation furnished by the Resident. We can see neither wisdom nor justice, in the course that was pursued. We enter a foreign state which happens to lie in proximity to our settlement; we assume the right of the powerful to settle a disputed succession. We set on the throne an incapable ruler against whom there exists a strong faction headed by his rival; we require him to enter into a treaty to accept a Resident whose advice he must follow, and to adopt and carry out a revenue scheme on principles, we may presume, hitherto unheard of in Perak. The puppet we have set up, does not move in obedience to the springs: the imbecile Sultan cannot or will not carry out our scheme of taxation; the Resident complains that he is silly, frivolous, childish and worse, and in short, the Residental system is a failure.

It would have been marvellous had it succeeded. But the most serious part of the tale remains to be told. The new Governor of the Settlements—Lieutenant-Col. Sir William Jervois—on receiving the repeated complaints of the Resident, determined to visit Perak in person. He had been informed, we have not heard by whom—that *some* of the chiefs had expressed a wish that we should undertake the government of the State. He met a few of the leading men. One was a great opium-smoker, and his opinion on the state of affairs is not recorded. Another was active and energetic, and desired the British to take over the government of the State. The Governor next met the deposed Sultan Ismail, who also favoured British supremacy *on condition that he should himself become Sultan.* Such a proposition could not be entertained. "We had deposed Ismail" says the Governor "and put up Abdoolah, and it would be absurd now to depose Abdoolah and put up Ismail." It is not very clear how many more—if any more—of the chiefs, really expressed a desire to live under British rule: but we find the Governor at once proposing to Abdoolah to relieve him of the troubles of government. It was not, as we heard at first, the Sultan that asked the British to take over the management of affairs, but in the words of the Governor, "I proposed to him that British officers should undertake the "government of the country, and that he and other chiefs en-"titled to payment by the State, should receive allowances from "the revenues of Perak, and he promised to consider this sug-"gestion." And the Governor is as prompt with a ready-made scheme of government, as the Resident had been with a brannew revenue system. British officers called Queen's Commissioners are to govern the country in the name of the Sultan, assisted by a council of Malay Chiefs of the blood-royal of Perak. The blessings of good government are at once to take the place of anarchy and oppression: the resources of the country will be rapidly developed, and the Malays will rejoice and be thankful under the beneficent shadow of British protection and Government. Perhaps, if Sir W. F. Jervois had had a little Indian experience before he became Governor he would have been less sanguine. But, however that may be, it is certain that he acted with extreme and inexcusable rashness in proceeding, on such slender grounds, to take over the government of a foreign State *without even waiting for the authority of the Secretary of State.* He was aware, he states, that he had "incurred a responsibility of "a very grave nature in taking the steps which I have adopted "without instructions or authority to do so. It appeared to me, "however, that the situation was one in which the longer action "was postponed the more difficult it would be to deal with, and "the desire expressed by *some* Chiefs to hand over the Govern-"ment of the State to us, presented a very favourable opportu-"nity for a settlement. I considered moreover that it was more "difficult to show why the case should be deferred than that "action should be forthwith taken."

That the Governor acted with the best intentions may be granted, but his action seems to us, and probably now to himself, rash and unjustifiable; and the result has shewn how mistaken were his expectations. It does not appear that the condition of Perak was much, if at all, worse than it had been for years before. Then why this headlong haste? Because the imbecile ruler *we* had set up, was unable to rule or to keep his engagements; because *some* chiefs, when asked, expressed themselves favourable to British supremacy; and because the Governor honestly believed in the benign efficacy of British rule, he proceeded to take over the government of a foreign State, without so much as sending a telegram to ask the opinion and authority of the Home Government. His whole course of proceeding seems to ourselves to have been hasty and ill considered. Success could hardly have justified it; while as we know, the result has been the murder of the Resident: and when and how the trouble and bloodshed will end, we cannot foresee. That we shall be able to crush the rajahs and settle the State with a high hand is perhaps, not doubtful, but the wisdom of this occupation of Perak, will not be easily set forth by even the staunchest advocates of such a policy. With what face can we abuse Russia for her Central Asian aggressions? Have we not a beam to take from our own eye, before we point to that in the eye of our neighbour?

THE TURK.

THE opinion of most Anglo-Indians on the Eastern Question is very fairly summarised in Mr. Disraeli's statement, that England has in the east important interests which she means to protect. The words have a sound somewhat oracular, but their purport is very well understood. England's interest in Asia refers to our Indian empire, and the protection to which allusion is made is that of Turkey. We find the Sultan a convenient buffer between us and the Czar.

> The feather bed 'twixt castle wall
> And heavy brunt of cannon ball.

And as he is of use we mean to keep him in existence as long as we can. We prefer a campaign on the Danube, or in the Crimea, to one on the Indus, or near Delhi. It is an old maxim of policy to carry the war into the enemy's country, to attack him at home, and keep him at a distance. This principle has always been most readily accepted by the more courageous nations, and has become in England so much an acknowledged truth that no one dreams of questioning it. It is our boast that we have fought everywhere but at home. An Athenian once uttered the taunt, that piles of Spartans born were to be found round his native city, and the Spartan happily

replied that in Lacædemonia there were no Athenian bones. In the same spirit we may fairly say that our enemies should study their own maps rather than ours.

These arguments are excellent among ourselves, but they have this disadvantage, that they are not appreciated by foreigners. They resemble the light wines of northern France, which will not bear exportation. At St. Petersburg it is of no use to urge, that the power of the Sultan being advantageous to England, it ought to be preserved, just as in London it would be vain to contend that his dominion ought to be destroyed because it is prejudicial to Russia. Foreigners are apt to call such views narrow, and selfish. And we ourselves must acknowledge that, although good as far as they go, they are not exhaustive. It is quite right that we should look on the Grand Turk from an English and an Indian stand point, for if we do not who will? At the same time we must own that he does not exist merely for our benefit, and that his position as it affects his own subjects, is a fair subject for discussion. This is particularly the case now that Russia, Prussia, and Austria have adopted a joint policy on the Eastern Question. In dealing with such a coalition, it is not enough to say that we have interests which we mean to defend: the allies may reply, so have we.

The position of the Turks in their European possessions, is certainly peculiar. As compared with the Christians they are in a minority. This is our own case in India, and has been that of many other conquering races; but, unfortunately for the Turks, their inferiority in numbers is not compensated by any superiority in civilization. When, four-hundred years ago, they took Constantinople by storm, and proceeded to overrun the other provinces of the Byzantine empire, they were a mere horde of barbarians, on a level with the Affghans or Tartars of the present day. Since that time it would seem that they have not improved. They are still a simple, illiterate people, ready enough to fight, and just now armed with good and expensive weapons, which they have managed to buy with borrowed money, but are still quite uncivilized. The subject Christians, on the other hand, were when first conquered the most refined people in Europe. Where emancipated from foreign rule, as in Greece and in the Danubian principalities, they have shown that they can contend successfully in modern arts with the nations of the west. No resident in Calcutta will, for a moment, compare the Greeks with whom he is acquainted with the Turks; they carry on their foreheads the stamp of a superior race. Now this subjection of the civilized many to the barbarian few, is an anomaly. It is what mechanists call a case of unstable equilibrium, suggestive of a sudden fall. It is maintained only because the Turks in Europe are supported by the Turks in Asia, a much more numerous body, embarrassed by no Christian opposition. If at any time the subject Sclaves or Greeks were to meet with equal sympathy and aid from their compatriots, the Turkish empire would topple over.

This was the unsatisfactory condition of Turkey last summer. It had existed for a century, and though it had in the past resulted in the breaking off of huge fragments from the Ottoman empire, such as the Crimea, conquered by Catherine, Greece, and the Danubian principalities, it had not very recently caused any complications. The Sultan was not so much the sick man, to whom he has been compared, as the man of a bad constitution, the man with a disease of the heart, which may kill him at any moment, but which has not troubled him lately, and may never take a fatal form. Within the last three months, the position has been entirely changed. In the first place Turkey has committed an act of bankruptcy, and that not, as far as we can see, from malice, but from sheer inability to pay her way. She borrowed at eighteen per cent. to pay the last instalment of her debt. She can now raise, on any terms, only half the interest due, and so she must pay the other half in paper. The necessity which excuses the act in a moral sense, adds to its political significance. The rascal who can pay, and will not, may be very well able to defend his interests when they are attacked; but the honest defaulter is always weak. Turkey can at present defend herself only by buying ships, cannon, rifles, and torpedoes, to say nothing of the services of skilled officers, from the manufacturing nations. Left to her own resources, her matchlocks and scimitars, she falls to the rank of China and Japan, whose whole power is not sufficient to carry to a successful conclusion the siege of a fort defended by a hundred Englishmen. Now, Turkey cannot suddenly provide the money for purchasing expensive arms on a large scale except by borrowing. Credit is therefore everything to her, and with it she has lost the power of resisting aggression. Any of her neighbours, Russia, Austria, or Italy, might now subdue her. In the second place, her position has been complicated by the outbreak of civil war. This would be of little moment, if she had shewn that she could at once crush resistance. If her troubles had been limited to the trial of a Mr. Cowan for blowing rebels from guns without authority, they would not have been a matter of European concern. But when a nation supposed to hold in readiness a quarter of a million bayonets, takes weeks to subdue a handful of insurgents the case becomes serious. It gives a fair, or at least a plausible, occasion for reconsidering the position. And lastly we have the fact that Russia, Prussia, and Austria have adopted a joint policy of intervention. They recommend reforms and concessions. Now reforms and concessions made voluntarily, after rebels have been scattered and their ringleaders shot, such measures as we took when the mutiny was stamped out, may or may not strengthen a Government. When made while rebels are in the field in obedience to foreign and hostile dictation they destroy the prestige of a Government, and invite resistance Turkey cannot resist the demand of her three great neighbours without exposing herself to an attack, which even with English assistance she cannot repel. If she yield, her prestige in the eyes of her subjects is destroyed.

At this distance from the centre of information, it would be foolish in us to recommend any particular policy to England. We can only say that the question is more complicated than is ordinarily supposed. At present we are trying only to give stability to the Turkish empire. It may be that the time will come even for us to consider what policy we should adopt if, in spite of our aid, it should fall to pieces. If, as Mr. Disraeli says, we are to protect our interests, we must be prepared to act as the exigency of the moment indicates. Egypt is the only land-link in the chain between India and England; and it must never fall into hostile hands.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Past, Present and Future.

SIFTING all that has been written on the subject, it will be found that two great evils of our Indian Military Organisation are, first, insufficiency of English officers for regimental duties, and secondly a lack of cheerfulness, tone, or let us say *esprit de corps*, in the Indian army at large. The latter may be considered by unprofessional men a very trifling evil but soldiers know better than this, and will say that a battalion or a division, without the animating spirit of what is termed *esprit de corps*, is shorn of half its strength; and it is most certainly a fact that an officer can never be a good officer so long as he has not a professional pride in his duties. Now, as regards the paucity of officers in the first place, it is evident that this evil can never be rectified so long as regimental officers are permitted to leave their corps for civil, political, or non military employment. It will be vain for Lord Salisbury to send out direct cadets to India to increase the number of regimental officers, so long as the more attractive career of a civilian is permitted to tempt a military man away from his proper duties. No plan of providing more officers for the Indian Army is in short worth any thing, which does not deal with this great and glaring abuse, as the very origin of the evil complained of. It is impossible, at this distance of time, to say decisively who that man may have been, who first perpetrated the egregious blunder of turning regimental officers into temporary civilians, but whoever he was, we doubt not that he was personally interested in the folly, for we refuse to give any one credit for the want of sense which characterised the arrangement. Regiments in this manner were denuded of officers; the officers on civil employ forgot their military duties; and when at last, in time of war, they were remanded to their regiments, their ignorance of the men

and of their duties were so shameless as to be the bye-word and the scorn of the other officers. But this was not all, they carried discontent into the mess, and by continual groaning over the handsome incomes they had lost, and revilings of regiments and regimental pay, sapped the very foundations of all *esprit de corps*, by destroying the youngster's pride in his profession. The same evil flourishes still though in a lesser degree than of old. Police officers, politicals, and others in civil employ, are often remanded to regimental duty, either because it suits their views to go there, or because they have been dismissed civil employment for incompetency or misconduct. What a commentary on our military organisation is here? The Native army turned into a penal establishment for officers whose first duty it is to shew a cheerful and willing spirit of duty to the mere mercenaries they command! Now, considering the constitution of our Native army, and the absolute necessity there is of making it a well contented loyal service, all possible means should be used to elevate its tone, demoralised by this practice of making civil service the reward of military intelligence and application. We would abolish civil employment for military men from a certain date altogether. It is not denied that the Native army has produced many able men for civil work, but we must remember that if it has done so, it has been at the expense of the army. Neither is it denied that the present practice has its conveniencies. It is convenient to the young staff corps officer, with an influential uncle in the civil service. It is convenient to mammas and papas and all sorts of people; but it is *not* convenient for the interests of the army, and it is military interests that are primarily to be considered in the matter. No one will say that the army is improved in any respect by taking away its officers for civil employ, but unless somebody can argue this point, enough has been said to condemn the practice as a military evil of the first moment.

The want of professional spirit, of all animation in the military service—is mainly due to this senseless practice of permitting military men to become civilians by favor or interest. The Indian army was never a well paid service, but it is worse paid now than ever. The rise in prices of late years, has taken a heavy percentage off the pay of every officer and sepoy in the Native army, so that the desire and craving always experienced by officers to enter a better paid service, are now intensified. And in proportion to the desire for civil employ comes disgust with regimental life—an evil too conspicuous surely to pass unnoticed. The grumblings of Indian officers are proverbial. They have been heard every where, even in the House of Commons, but does any one reflect, while contemptuously shrugging his shoulders over such things, on the immoral effect of such discontent on the sepoys, men who lay every word and gesture of their officers to heart. It is only rational to suppose that the discontent of the officers has found its way to the ranks, and any dissatisfaction in a mercenary army is a danger. For our own part, we think the Government has been unwise to pay so little heed to the grievances of its Indian officers. It would have been cheaper, in a political light, to have bought out every grumbler from the beginning, than have paid him for years to swell the disatisfaction of a service full of grievances. We go upon the broad principle that if the Native army is worth maintaining at all, it is worth the utmost consideration its employers can give it. We do not believe in half measures with such a dangerous toy as a hundred thousand armed men. An army is an army, of whatever material it is composed; and but a little neglect will throw the machine out of gear. Now there has been an indifference displayed towards the Native army of late years that every one has felt. It may be thought that with sixty thousand British soldiers in India, we can afford to make light of Native troops, but a crisis may teach us the folly of this confidence. It would be better policy to render the Native army as thoroughly effective as is possible, even if we had to reduce it in numbers to pay for the cost of its improvement. As to the means of restoring its tone, and of rendering it what it ought to be,—an army fit to go any where—the first steps would be to abolish civil employmen for its English officers, to increase their numbers by young cadets fresh from an Indian military college in England, and to raise their pay both in consideration of deprivation of civil employ, and of the rise in prices everywhere felt in India to-day. The Indian military service has become an unpopular service and all efforts ought be made to render it one that would attract young men of adventurous spirit, of liberal education, and of talent. Men of this stamp will not willingly bury themselves in jungle stations to be commanded by ancients who can hardly sit their horses on a peaceable parade. They will not be satisfied that their warlike aspirations resolve themselves into the snarlings and the snappings of three or four old gentlemen and their wives. It is no wonder if the young staff corps officer fresh from a British mess, flees from such a life as this to the happy independence of a civilian's career, or that the Native army full as it is of senility, and deficient in officers, should be looked upon distastefully by even a sub-Lieutenant on British pay. The Indian army must be made more attractive if we are to have any *elan* in it, and it appears to us, that it is now, as it has ever been, too much sacrificed to the gratification of the civil service. The pecuniary distinction between the two services is too marked. The one service is certainly as good as the other from a social point of view, while the dangers and duties imposed upon both are about equal in time of peace, yet the civilian is paid many times better than the military man, though his duties, since the Indian army has been Prussianized, are scarcely more onerous, certainly not more monotonous. It has been the curse of the Native army, that this so called boon of civil employment, has effectually stopped the amelioration of its prospects in a professional and a pecuniary sense ever since the abuse was inaugurated. For the authorities with great plausibility, say. "What—increase the pay of the Native "army, when its members can become highly paid civilians "if they please! Pooh! it is only the idle and depraved who "remain with their regiments, and what is the use of improving "the condition of men who cannot or will not improve "it for themselves!" So runs the tacit argument, but nothing is said of the claims of "*interest*" being paramount in the matter. In fact, without some interest to secure his advance, an Outram or a Lawrence in these days might never hope for an opening to that more remunerative employment which is popularly supposed to be at the disposal of every industrious regimental officer. The Native army will never receive fair play so long as it is mixed up with the civil service, and the sooner the two are separated and permitted to go their ways apart, the better it will be—for the army at any rate. Before the events of 1857, this practice of taking away the cream of the army for civil employ was in full swing, and what came of it ?. The officers who remained, had no influence over their men, for we believe that most of them spent their time in either intriguing for civil employ, or in groaning over the misfortune that kept them out of it. In short it is a senseless system altogether, and until it is swept away, the Indian army can never have justice done it. In another paper, we propose to treat of the proportion of English officers, to sepoys in a Native regiment, as well as the right source from which to draw, perhaps the most important element in the constitution of our large and loosely organised Native army.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PORTRAITS and the painting of them, make up a subject of curious interest.—On the one hand we can all remember wandering through the glowing rooms where the Royal Academy displays its annual treasures, and (unless they were our personal friends or some celebrity in whom we were interested) avoiding portraits with a particular care and a feeling that our precious time, and more preciously hoarded energies of enjoyment, were not to be frittered away on portraits "of a lady," or "of a gentleman"—however good the painting, or however great the artist. How different are our feelings on the subject, if instead of portraits of "common," or let us say *living* individuals we are in a gallery of ancestral pictures, or still more, amongst the portraits of those whose names are great among the greatest past times, and in whose lineaments we seek with interest for the stamp of character made known to us by the records of their deeds, and by our own feelings of attraction or repulsion.

Among the earliest painted likenesses (for those in stone, metal, and marble were reliable at a very early date), we can believe in and admire, are those by Holbein. We can test them by descriptions not likely to be at fault, by our own convictions that they and no other were the actors in the scenes associated with their names. Who can have a doubt about the likeness of Henry VIII. with his broad open English face, that should have been so honest, and was so kingly, its inner character too well written in the small, dark, cruel eyes which, even in painted resemblance we would fain avoid. We can quite realize the impression which that large, well built frame would make on the multitude, decked in the splendid costume of the day, and poised in the perfection of strength, activity, and princely carriage, in every game and *feat* to enhance such display. We can equally believe in Queen Elizabeth's likeness to her pictures: the complexion in youth so brilliant, the more quickly fading and the more susceptible of wrinkles; the cunning eyes like her father's, the aquiline haughty nose and clever brow, and those thin flexile cruel lips, so easy to school to falsehood, so incapable of weakness.—

We might enumerate many portraits of this period equally characterstic; for none but the wealthy and noble could be taken in those days, and these were mostly of note, well-known to fame,—or 'infame,' by their deeds. Take only one noble gallery as an example, that of the Suffolks of *Charlton* House, and in these you may read a history from the human faces on the wall: a history not merely of family and race, but of the great and noble of the land through several ages.

Real portrait painting as a picturesque and beautiful art, did not truly begin until Vandyke appeared, to shew not only the features and the dress, but the life and soul looking out of the windows of the face, as in the mournful countenance of Charles the first, impressed with all his peculiar idiosyncracies:—his exquisite refinement and breeding, his melancholy, his personal purity, and the brow which, not wanting in talent, was wanting, absolutely, in power, and that sensitive unhappy mouth which the moustache and the fashion of his beard not only did not hide, but lent additional expression to.

To sit for a portrait in those days was a serious thing, undertaken in a serious way. We can sympathise with Mr. Pepys in his anxieties on the subject of Mrs. Pepys' nose. That nose was to descend as a success or failure to posterity. Hales, the painter, felt it a great responsibility, took much time over it, and in order that his efforts might be appreciated, told Mr. Pepys that whole portraits had taken him less time and cost him less trouble than that one nose. Hales painted a companion likeness of Mr. Pepys himself. Of his sufferings under the ordeal—vain and anxious under the subject as he was—he thus complains:—"To Hales; and do almost break my neck looking "over my shoulder to make the posture for him to work by." Evelyn demands of us a great reverence and gratitude in many ways, but, among them, in that he was a collector of prints, portrait engravings of the great and celebrated of his own and other times; and he it was who incited Mr. Pepys to follow the like fancy and to make similar collections. However dry and uninteresting an overplus of portraits in our annual exhibitions may be, there are few of us who can take up a portfolio of printed or rather engraved likenesses of men and women of a bye-gone age, without an intense interest and delight—a curiosity too, to see how far our mental draughts of those remarkable faces have approached the truth.—We have all fancied what the brave and good Lady Russell must be like; we have glanced a scornful glance at Queen Anne; we have imagined handsome, unsentimental, and unromantic Lady Suffolk; we have seen in our mind's eye plain little snuffy Charlotte, a mass of covetously beloved diamonds; and we have portrayed to our imagination, and perhaps really seen engraved, the lovely image of Marie Antoniette, as we have read of her from Madame Vigée Lebrun, a head taller than her ladies, like Calypso with her nymphs, bright-eyed, exquisite of complexion, stately of gait as she walked the long gallery of Versailles every inch a queen, the most beautiful in the world. We have also fancied her, a very woman as she was, or rather half a child, flinging by that stately garb though not her swan like gait, and flitting through the Trianon gardens alas, for her too gaily! We have fancied her, too, a sorrowful widowed mother mending worn garments with faded hair and a wan face, and writing on the door of her prison from the pages of Thomas à Kempis:—"That glory is short which is given and received from men. Sorrow always accompanies the world's glory. The glory of the good is in their consciences, and not in the tongues of men. The gladness of the just is of God, and in God; and their joy is of the truth." Who could prove these truths better?

To close our few remarks on this endless and interesting subject, we may express our surprise that no first rate English Portrait painter has ever made his appearance in India. Things will be changed now in all likelihood after the royal visit of to-day. We can hardly imagine a pleasanter errand for a really good English painter, than to come to India for a cold weather tour, and paint. There are names amongst our countrymen which will make true portraits of their owners valuable: there are names and estates among the native chiefs and nobles which would render their portraits valuable; and amongst the many whom fame perhaps may never blazen abroad, there are fair women and brave men, who would be glad to sit, in the heyday of youth and vigour, to a painter from home, at a time when money if not less valuable is more available than in England. For the painter himself, never could artist imagine a more delightful tour, or a more hospitable reception. Let some one so gifted think of it, we say,

THE GIPSIES.

IN a recent issue of the *Saturday Review*, there is a notice of what is styled the first purely literary work which has appeared in the Rommany dialect. It is styled *English Gipsy Songs*, in Rommany, with metrical translations; by Charles G. Leland, Prof. E. H. Palmer, and Janet Tuckey. In the notices, parts of some of the songs are quoted, and we think from the few specimens given, that there can be no difficulty in identifying the Gipsies with some of the wandering tribes of India, the Nats, Bazigars, Bangalis, Aranpopos, or Sirkibans. We think that a parallel may be drawn between the Gipsy dialect and that of the *khansamas* of Calcutta, which Sir George Campbell tried to dignify into a language, or rather the language of Hindoostan. In both there is a marked absence of inflectional forms—in both there is a considerable admixture of foreign words. These peculiarities are caused by isolation which, as in the case of the Americans and East Indians, prevents the changes which are going on at home.

Let us see if the extracts in the *Saturday Review* afford any internal evidence. We shall first quote the extracts and allude to them afterwards as the first, the second &c.

Kai sos tu, rínkens chávo, kai?
Apré at ye well-góro, pals;
An' I hóckered a gry,
An' I chŏred a rye,
An' sár for ye kám o' ye Rommany chals!

Oh, where have you been, my bonny lad?
Oh, I have been up at the fair, my boys,
With a pack to sell,
And I cheated a swell,
And all for the love of the Gipsy boys!

"And I never will be such a fool as to go *chorin kooh* (stealing wood), out of any man's hedge by daylight again—never no more."

Sí míri chumya shan kúshti tohá
Tu násti hatch zóckalo, déare, aja!

If kisses of mine were good to eat
You shouldn't go hungry long, my sweet."

First, as to their name for themselves, the Rommany. Has this any thing to do with what Mr. James Binnie called the Lenguy Toscawny in Bocky Romawny? We are of opinion that it has—that it points to a long residence, almost a settlement, in Romanesque countries. It will be seen that the conjunction in the third extract, is the *si* of the Romance languages, and the assimilation of a particle must have been the work of ages. They have been known in England for several centuries, and we see they have adopted the English connective 'and' and the pronoun 'I'—see first extract. The word *kai*, where, in the first extract is undoubtedly Eastern. In all the Oriental languages *k* is the unvarying element of the relative adverb: compare the Persian *kuja*, the Urdoo *Kahan*, the Bengali *kotha*, and the Punjabee *kithe*.

Kai sos tu is very like the Persian *kuja husti* and the Punjabee *kithe si tu*, one meaning *where were you?* and the other where are you? *An' I* in the third line are plainly English, and perhaps *hockered has some relation with huckster*. In this word and in *chored*, the reader will remark the English preterite form. Can *gry* have any thing to do with *ghori* which is the animal universally used by the natives of India for equestrian exercises? There is no doubt as to the word *chor*, and the Anglicised *chorin'* In the second extract. *Rye* is the Gipsy word for man and men—they call themselves, as is well known, the Rommany Rye. Has the word any thing to do with the Hindi vocative particle *re ri*?

Sar is of course *sàrà*, all, and *kam* the Hindi name of Cupid and he word for love.

Miri chumya is very good Hindoostanee for my kisses! *Tu* is the Urdoo *tu*, the Persian *to*, and the Punjabee *tun*. *Nasti hatch* is the Persian *hech nest* there is nothing; in this we see a confusion of tenses as in *khansama* Urdoo. There is no difficulty in recognising *bhuka raho* in *bochalo* which is very much like what many English men would pronounce it. *Deari* is of course our *deary*. *Aja* may be the Punjabee and perhaps Hindi *aje*, as yet, up to this time.

The presence of so many Indian words at such a distance from India, is we think conclusive as to the origin of the Gipsies. With regard to the eating of the dead pig, it is well known, that the Indian Gipsies, represented by the tribes we have named, eat carrion. The word *mullo* is of course *mara*. The incarnation of the evil spirit in the pig theory, may we think be put aside as a far-fetched attempt at explaining a long established custom. Palmistry, which is practised by the *Araropos*, whose women, by the way, are arrant thieving baggage, and the custom of not living in houses, are common to both Indian and English gipsies, and taking every thing into consideration, we repeat that there seems to be very little doubt that they are one and the same.

THE ILIAD AND ODYSSEY OF INDIA.

[*By Edwin Arnold.*]

IV.

BUT this revealing of the invisible world deepens the discontent of the Princes, and when the sage Vyása tells them that their prosperity is at an end, they determine to leave their kingdom to younger Princes, and to set out with their faces towards Mount Meru, where is Indra's Heaven. If, haply, they may reach it living, there will be an end of this world's joys and sorrows, and and "union with the Infinite" will he obtained. We shall imitate, in our last quotations, the shloke or *anushtup* verse of sixteen syllables, in which the original "Mahábhárata" is mainly composed—

With Draupadí and the Princes the King went from the city gate,
The high-souled sons of Pandu and the famous Princess following them.
For life eternal longing, and worldly things all abandoning.
To many lands they wandered, and hill and wilderness traversed they.
In the front walked Yudhishthira, and next him masterful Bhima came.
After Bhima the mild Arjuna, and Nakula and Sahadeva then,
And sixth came sweetest Draupadí, dark browed and with loveliest lotus-eyes,
And last came Yudhishthira's dog.

Far they travel together, till in the distance is seen rising immense Himavat, and the highest peak of this range, Mount Meru itself, where god Indra dwells. But at this point Draupadí sinks exhausted. She had been faultless in love, but too much attached to things of earth, and her soul accordingly failed in its final task. Then Sahadeva and Nakula fall dying, and Arjuna also; the poet relating at each calamity what earthly imperfections caused thus their want of power to reach the holy mount. Bhima dies last, guilty of want of tenderness towards his enemies, and none of the princely company now survives but Yudhishthira, the king. He followed by the dog, strides on towards the abode of the gods, not looking behind him; but, with sad eyes and declining strength, ever pressing towards the place of rest. And here occurs one of the noblest religious apologues not only of this great epic, but, we venture to think, of any creed—a beautiful fable of faithful love, which may be contrasted, to the advantage of the Hindoo teaching, with any scriptural representation of death, and of love, "which stronger is than Death." There is always something selfish in the anxiety of orthodox people to save their own souls, and our best religious language is not free from this taint of pious egotism. The parva of the Mahábhárata which contains Yudhishthira's approach to Indra's paradise teaches, on the contrary, that deeper and better lesson—

The gate of heaven opens to none alone.
Save thou one soul, and it shall save thine own.

The good Pandava King has passed all dangers safely, and stands secure, but alone, upon the summit of the holy hill Suddenly a strain of celestial melody rings through the golden air, and Indra appears in his chariot. "Ascend," the god cries; "my Heaven awaits thee;" but the King replies:

Oh, mighty Indra! yonder there lie joyless all my brothers true;
I cannot enter Heaven and leave those dear lives fallen away from me,
And Draupadí, the sweet-faced one, a king's child, fair and virtuous,
If I go she must enter too. Oh, Indra, have pity on those I loved.

INDRA.

In Heaven, Monarch, thou wilt find thy brothers; they all have safely come;
They all are there, with Draupadí; tarry not, then, thou son of Bharat.
Arrived thy kinsmen are and Queen; but so as the dead come have entered they.
Their soiled and fleshly garments doffed; but thou shalt enter living, oh King!

YUDHISHTHIRA.

And this dog too, O Indra, here! 'tis a true beast that has followed me.
All the long journey, faithfully; indeed, Lord! I have compassion on it.

INDRA.

Eternity and friedship with the holy gods and fellcity
In my high Heaven hast thou this day attained; leave, therefore, the brute to die.

YUDHISHTHIRA.

The best men do some evil, but the worst love that which loveth them.
If thy Heaven doth cost so dear a price as my dog's pain, let it lack me.

INDRA.

On earth, wherever a dog shall come, unholy are purest sacrifices.
Leave what is low and base to die; Heaven now will be *enough* for thee.
Thou cam'st here, leaving Draupadí—thy brethren all thou cam'st leaving too.
Stay'st thou, then, at Heaven's door, for a hound? Nay, Monarch, mount and ride quickly.

YUDHISHTHIRA.

When on yon earth our dead die, neither love nor hate again they feel.
Neither can ever help them there, else never there had I quitted them.
Worst of the four great crimes of life is treason done to faithful love.
This brute hath faithfully followed me; I will to hell if he goeth, Lord!

But the dog was all the while Yama, the God of Death, disguised; and that grim Deity, as he resumes his proper form, praises the gentle-hearted King, and leads the way into Paradise. Yet another trial, however, awaits his perfect virtue, for on entering the jewelled gate of Indra's abode, Yudhishthira beholds the Kauravas, but not his own kinsmen, there; and believing himself deceived, turns away and strides downwards to the gate of Narak, the Brahmin hill. Outside its dismal portals he is assailed by noisome odours and horrible sights, but he hears the voice of Draupadí inside, and beats fiercely for entrance. As the ghastly porch opens, the foul and murky air suddenly clears, the evil noises turn to exquisite music, hell becomes a dissolving vision—*maya*—an illusion, which gives place to the real and glorious Heaven of the high gods; and Yudhshthira, thrice-tried and found perfect, obtains immortal bliss for himself and for all those dear to him.

Such is the barest outline of this mighty and ancient poem, which has had far more rapt listeners than ever the "Iliad" or "Odyssey" could boast—which may claim a grander scheme and higher aims than either, and which in many a beautiful and sonorous passage does not yield in music or invention or majesty to the flow of Homer's own Greek. Outside the main story and its many episodes, the gigantic work contains, as an ocean embraces islands, the separate compositions of the Bhagavad-Gita, with the legends of Krishna and the three famous stories of Nala and Damayanti, Devayani and Vayati, and—though, this was interpolated—Chandrahasna and Bikya. The Mahábhárata is in truth, an ocean of poetry, whose coast-line we have merely indicated, yet we have accomplished our purpose in praising the industry which has summarised it in Mr. Talboys Wheeler's admirable first volume; the spirit which has aided him in Messrs. Trübner's well-known interest in Oriental learning; and the devotion above all, of that nameless scholar whose toil has sounded for us the depths of this almost boundless sea. We have dipped but a cup or two from its musical wavelets of love alternating with mighty rolling billows of tempestuous passion, and sinking back again into ripples of

restful peace and the calm of the dark waters at night. It was our desire, while doing justice to a recent notable work, to convey some slight idea to the English public of this vast antique epic, which to the present hour feeds with by-gone but immortal melody the hearts of all the Indian people. If we have effected this, our purpose is accomplished. In another paper, and on a future occassion, we hope to notice the remarkable translation which Mr. Ralph Griffith, of the Benares College, has achieved from the Sanskrit of that sister-poem of the Mahábhárata—the voluminous Rámáyana.

HOLY SCRIPTURE.

Its Inspiration and Historical Truth.

[By the late Bishop Cotton.]

I.

BEFORE asking the attention of our readers to some imperfect hints on this great subject, we cannot but express our regret that we are compelled to treat it as a matter for argument and intellectual discussion at all. If we wish to discover the real power of that word, we shall seek it, not in the schools of Oxford, but in the lonely chamber of the afflicted, or by the deathbed in hospital, or among the peasant converts of Chota Nagpore. Those who have watched the power of Scripture to comfort the mourner, and cheer the dying with the hope of immortality, must loathe the dry husks of critical discussion, and turn with repugnance from theories of inspiration. The Gospel has been transmitted to us through human agents in a historical form. Hence criticism of its contents is inevitable, and becomes a duty incumbent on those whom education has qualified for the task.

First then we remark, that we must not form a theory of the manner in which we fancy that Scripture should have been written, but must endeavour, by observing facts, to ascertain in what manner it has been written. It is not ours to say beforehand what God ought to have done, or to decide on the form of His revelation from *a priori* conceptions. We must rest our convictions on evidence, and on evidence alone. Now there are two views on the subject, directly opposed to each other, which, as we venture to think, are contradicted by facts. The first is that which represents every word "and syllable of the Bible as actually dictated by the Holy Spirit, "just as if high heaven were open, and we heard God speaking to us "with human voice." The other is that which sees no difference between the inspiration of the writers of Scripture, and of other great men who by their piety or genius have moved the world. The former is the view which many Christians desire to take, because at first sight it seems to do honor to God's Word; to humble the pride of man's intellect; to save us from unspiritual discussions; and to rebuke an age of unbelief; so that some actually fail to see any halting place between this opinion and atheism. The other has been arrogantly asserted to be the only view possible to a man whose "mind is properly enlightened by education." The former involves us too often in untenable explanations of Scriptural difficulties: the latter leads to the denial of all supernatural revelation. Let us test both these opinions by the criterion of evidence, remembering that if they will not stand this test, then the defenders of both seem alike rationalistic in their principles, since they base their views of God's revelation, not on His words and the facts of His Providence, but on their own predilections and preconceived theories.

It is hard to describe the former of these two views, by any one convenient expression. It is sometimes called *verbal inspiration*, but the phrase is open to objection, because words are the appointed channels of ideas and sentiments, and there are passages, (such as the opening of St. John's Gospel,) in which the exact words form the necessary foundation of Christian doctrine. But if it is difficult to compress the theory into one short formula, it is easy to quote statements which make its nature clear. Thus a preacher told the University of Oxford that "every book of the Bible, every chapter of it, "every verse of it, every word of it, every syllable of it (where are we "to stop?) every letter of it, is the direct utterance of the Most High." And a foreign divine, forgetting that men are not irrational animals, nor inanimate hands, nor forces of nature, but beings gifted with reason and free will, compares their share in the composition of Scripture to the rebuke uttered by the dumb ass, to the warning written on the walls of Belshazzar's palace, and even to the agency of heat, humidity, air, and light, in producing vegetation. Thus the individual characters of the writers become unimportant: and it is pronounced of little consequence whether a prophet is holy as Moses, wise as Daniel, an enemy to God as Caiaphas, ignorant of the language in which he speaks as the prophets of Corinth, or polluted as Balaam* These views are sometimes supported by untenable interpretations, as when *anothen* is translated *from on high* in the beginning of St. Luke's Gospel, (*it seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things* from on high *to write unto thee,*) † or when the inspiration of the very letters of Scripture is inferred from our Lord's assurance that, *one jot, one tittle, shall not pass away from the law;* ‡ and sometimes by unreasonable assumptions, as that the twelve apostles fixed the canon, § which is a mere hypothesis resting on no evidence. We in India shall be slow to consider these opinions necessary for a reverential acceptance of God's written word, when we find among those who are censured as impugners of its plenary inspiration the honoured name of Bishop Daniel Wilson, chiefly on account of a sentence which seems to express an obvious truth: "it does not belong to man to say where nature ends and inspiration begins." ‖ It is true that there are in M. Gaussen's book on *Theopneustia* many remarks of great value, and some which appear inconsistent with such statements as we have quoted. But when he asserts that the Holy Spirit dictated the Bible to its human writers, just as Newton dictated the *Principia* to his amanuensis, ¶ we cannot regard him as a trustworthy guide, because facts do not bear out such an assertion. There are three with which it is irreconcileable: the existence of various readings; the differences between parallel records of the same transaction or discourse; and the manner in which the Old Testament is quoted in the New. Let us briefly notice each of these points.

The objection arising from the uncertainty of the sacred text is so obvious, that its force can be averted only by the assertion that "all the various readings, with scarcely an exception, leave untouched the essential meaning of a sentence, and relate merely to . . . the insertion or omission of an article or conjunction, the position of an adjective before or after its substantive, and the accuracy, more or less important, of a grammatical construction,"** We doubt indeed whether even this concession is consistent with the theory of dictation, for if every "jot and tittle" of the text is equally divine, the distinction of important and unimportant is scarcely admissible. But so small a concession will not satisfy the facts The uncertainty as to the eunuch's profession of faith in Acts viii. 37,†† the insertion of the three heavenly Witnesses in 1 John. v. 7, and many other variations between MSS., are not mere questions of articles and conjunctions. We thankfully admit that Christian doctrine does not depend on doubtful passages, and that our Creeds are proved to be true, not only by separate texts about which there is no dispute, but also by the whole tenor of Scripture. We accept this fact as a sign of God's care over His written word. Nor can we deny that the existence of various readings has been a help to the Church, and that by observing and comparing them we are gradually obtaining, not a more doubtful, but a more certain text. But these variations, and this slow approximation to correctness, exemplify that combination of a Divine and human element in Scripture, which is equally manifest in its original composition and subsequent preservation. We see that for many centuries God has considered that a text, imperfect in its details, is sufficient both for the internal piety and external growth of His Church, and that the benefit of an actual transcript of His words, which some regard as essential to our confidence in the truth of Scripture, could in no case have been enjoyed by more than a single generation.

The theory of dictation is also inconsistent with the fact that in different narratives of the same transaction, various points comparatively unimportant, words spoken and actions done, are differently recorded. Confining ourselves now to the Gospels only,—if we take the four accounts of the feeding of the five thousand we shall scarcely doubt that all rest on the evidence of eye-witnesses, but that each narrator has given his own impressions of the scene, and left for our instruction a sketch of what he himself specially observed. So again the words on the Cross are recorded differently in each Gospel. Though there is a far closer agreement among the first three Evangelists in quoting our Lord's words than in other parts of their histories, yet there are often slight variations in these most precious of all records. There is even a difference as to His exact words in that awful moment when He applied to Himself on the Cross the language of the twenty-second psalm. For while St. Mark represents Him as quoting the whole passage in Aramaic, St. Matthew gives the first three words in Hebrew

* Theopneustia. p. 224. † ib. p. 407 ‡ p. 426. § p. 405.
‖ ib. pp. 27, 45 &c. The sentence is quoted from Bishop Wilson's *Evidences of Christianity*. We venture however to think that there is too much of a tendency to theorize on the subject of inspiration in the Bishop's thirteenth Lecture, pp. 351 ff. (4th Edition). ¶ *Theopneustia*. p. 31.
** ib. p. 91.
†† The whole of verse 37 rests on such very questionable authority that it is entirely omitted by Alford and Tischendorf. See also Ellicott in *Aids to faith*, 422.p.

Such variations do not for a moment affect our faith in the Bible, but they cannot be reconciled with the opinion that every letter in it is the actual utterance of God. For as the Omniscient undoubtedly knew the exact words used by our Lord on each occasion, and the exact order of each succession of events, we cannot account for any discrepancy whatever, if we believe that the Gospels were framed from the dictation of the Most High, and not from the observation and memory of trustworthy witnesses, divinely raised up and guided for this purpose.

A third fact inconsistent with the view of dictation is this. There are in the New Testament many quotations from the Old, but these are commonly made, not from the Hebrew, but with more or less exactness from the LXX version. Sometimes they agree with it almost *verbatim*, sometimes they differ from it slightly, as if quoted *memoriter*; a very few follow the Hebrew more closely than the Greek; and some are intentionally changed and adapted to the enunciation of Christian truths, either by way of paraphrase, or to bring out the spiritual sense of the passage quoted and to give an inspired commentary upon it; so that "the words of the Old Testament receive a new meaning, and also retain their original power and sacredness."* These authoritative expositions of the Old Testament are chiefly Messianic applications of its prophecies and histories, and teach us that the Lord Jesus Christ is preached under the law as well as under the Gospel, though often in words which their human authors could not fully understand, because he had not yet come to reveal those things which prophets and righteous men had vainly desired to see. But besides such passages as these, with which our present argument is not concerned, there are many in which the Greek Bible seems to be quoted, even when it differs from the Hebrew, merely because it was to Christ and the Apostles their ordinary manual of Scripture, just as the English Bible is to us. There can be no spiritual or Messianic meaning in the substitution of *he worshipped, leaning on the top of his staff*, for the original words *he bowed himself on the bed's head*, and yet we find the former rather than the latter in the epistle to the Hebrews, as the familiar form of the passage. So too the prophecy of our Lord's atonement, *Sacrifice and offering Thou didst not desire, but mine ears hast Thou opened*, is cited in the form, *Sacrifice and burnt offering Thou wouldest not, but a body hast Thou prepared me.*

Doubtless, both metaphors express Christ's perfect obedience, the one by comparing Him to a bondsman whose ear is bored according to the Mosaic law, the other by representing His body as trained for God's service. And thus such freedom of quotation does not affect our faith or practice, but neither does it accord with the opinion that every "jot and tittle" of the Hebrew original is of divine authority. The positive arguments for this theory are very weak. These are partly of an *a priori* character, partly founded on Scripture itself. It is said that inspiration must equally pervade every word of the Bible, because there cannot be degrees in what is divine. But can there not? Are not grace and goodness divine, and yet may we not pray to grow in grace, and to become daily better and better? The law and the Gospel are both divine, and yet *because that first covenant was not faultless, therefore a place was sought for the second*, and we recognize in Jesus *the Mediator of a* better *covenant, established on* better *promises*. Nay, our blessed Lord Himself, speaking of His willing subordination to the Father, has said, *My Father is greater than I.* †

The texts usually cited on this subject, though conclusive as to the divine origin of Scripture, do not warrant the inference which has been deduced from them. The one on which the greatest stress is laid is the famous passage in the second epistle to Timothy, *pasa graphe theopneustos* [*kai*] *ophelimos eis didaskalian*, of which the meaning has been disputed with needless vehemence, for in whatever way it is translated, its bearing on the present controversy is the same. If we translate with our version, *all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable*, we state a proposition as to the origin of the Bible which few of our readers will gainsay. If we prefer the rival rendering, *all God-inspired Scripture is also profitable*, we still attribute inspiration to the Bible; for had St. Paul meant that only inspired Scripture was profitable, but that there existed another so-called Scripture which was not inspired, he would have given Timothy some rule or canon by which the one could be distinguished from the other. With regard indeed to these two versions, the arguments of Bishop Ellicott seem decisive in favour of the second, and we therefore understand St. Paul to say, according to Origen's paraphrase, *pasa graphe, theopneustos ousa, ophelimos estin.* But the one explanation is not more favourable than the other to the mechanical view, since there is no proof that the Greek *theopneustos*, any more than the English *inspired*, means "entirely dictated by God." The substantive *theopneustia*, carelessly asserted by some * and imagined by others to be used by St. Paul, had no existence, as far as we know, till it was invented, with other eccentric barbarisms, by Coleridge.

*Jowett on St. Paul, i. p. 405.

†. Wordsworth, *on inspiration*, p. p. 89,99. Cf. Chrétien, *The Letter and the Spirit*, p. 168.

‡ Tom. xi. p. 168. (Hom. xx.) Cf. the versions of Tyndale and Cranmer. "All Scripture, given by inspiration of God, is profitable." So also Wiclif and Coverdale, following the Vulg. *Omnis Scriptura, divinitus inspirata, utilis est ad docendum.* There is a doubt as to the reading, for some Mss. omit *kai*. But this is of no consequence. If *kai* is genuine, we translate "is *also* profitable."

SCIENCE NOTES.

LIEUTENANT Payer, of the Austro-Hungarian Arctic Expedition, has read a paper before the Geographical Society of Vienna," On the Influence of Arctic Cold." On March 14th 1874, he started on a sledge to explore hitherto untrodden snow fields. The cold on that day was 400 (Réaumur *i.e.* 122 deg: *F.* below freezing point) below zero. After a time the spirit ration became as thick as oil, and had lost its stimulant properties. It was impossible to smoke; cigars and tobacco being turned into ice. Great cerebral disturbance took place, and there was intense thirst, difficult to assuage. The senses of smell and taste, were entirely in abeyance. Touching any metal had just the same effect as touching red-hot iron; and mercury could be made into balls. The secretions were increased, whilst perspiration entirely ceased. Sounds were transmitted to a great distance.

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THE death of Sir Charles Wheatstone is announced in the papers. Sir Charles was formerly professor of Experimental Philosophy at King's College London, and was born at Gloucester in 1802. To Sir Charles Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke, undoubtedly belong the credit of having first constructed a line of telegraph for general purposes. In June 1837, they patented a fire needle instrument, which was shortly afterwards used on the Great Western Railway. They employed under-ground insulated wires. In the same year (July), Steinheil, introduced his system at Munich, using wires stretched from house to house. He telegraphed by the deflection of a needle, by two bells, and by a printing machine In October of the same year, Prof. Morse, introduced his printing machine. [Cooke and Wheatstone patented the first step by step telegraph in 1840. Cooke is said to have derived his ideas from a lecture of Prof. Munke's at Heidelburg, in which Baron Von Schilling's horizontal needle telegraph, said to have been constructed in 1832-33 was described. In 1820, Ampére had suggested the use of galavanometre, line of wire, and a battery as a means of telegraphing. Dr. Fergusson, says that this suggestion was first carried out by Gauss and Weber in 1833 at Göttingen, when with a view to aid their magnetic observations, they connected the Observatory and the Physical Cabinet, which were one mile apart, by two wires—They used the flash galvanometre, which Sir W. Thomson has recently introduced with such perfection of detail in the working of Submarine Telegraphs.

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UNFORTUNATELY, the *Pandora* has failed in her Arctic enterprise, and has returned to Portsmouth without bringing any relics of Franklin, or discovering anything about the North-West passage The *Pandora* brings despatches from the Carey Isles, which had been left by the *Alert* and *Discovery*. Capt. Young inspected "Northumberland House," Beechy Island, in Lancaster Sound, which was built in 1850 by the *North Star* (Capt. Saunders.) It had been broken into by bears, and many of the stores destroyed. Those preserved in barrels had not been much injured. The yacht *Mary* and two life-boats left by Sir John Ross, were in such good condition, that only a few repairs were needed to make them seaworthy. After putting the stores in order, experiencing difficulties from the uselessness of the compasses so near to the magnetic pole, and finding the channel barred by an impenetrable pack of ice, Capt. Young prudently determined to return home on September the 13th, and to renew his search early next year. The *Alert* and *Discovery*, arrived at the Carey Islands on July 27th. "The season is a very open one, and we have every prospect of obtaining a high latitude. All are well on board each ship." Thus the last news of the expedition is entirely favorable.

* Even by so careful and learned a writer as Dr. Lee, who actually says, *Inspiration of Holy Scripture* p. 80, "Inspiration, or *as St. Paul terms it,—theopneustia*. As however he gives a reference to 2 Tim. iii. 16, he provides a remedy for his own mistake.

THE *Medical Press and Circular*, gives the following scale of diet, adopted for each man attached to the Arctic expedition :— 1lb., of biscuit every third day, and 1lb., of flour for bread, on each of the two intervening days. Every other day 1lb., of corned beef or corned pork alternately, and on the intervening days ¾lb., of preserved meat and ½lb., of salt meat. Every fourth day 1lb., of compressed vegetables and on the others ½lb., of preserved potatoes ; ½lb., of preserved soup every fourth day, ¾lb., of flour, suet, and raisins every fourth day, ½lb., of split peas every fourth day, with ½oz., of celery seed to every 8lb., of peas. 1oz., of lime juice, which every man is called upon deck to drink, each afternoon. 1oz., of sugar for lime juice, 1oz., of pickles, and ½ gill of rum daily, ½oz., of mustard, ½oz., of pepper per week, 2oz., of preserved fruit, and ¾oz., of sugar for fruit twice a week, and oatmeal, vinegar, and salt as necessary. It is further intended to add ½lb., of preserved meat on salt meat days, as the salt meat is hard and enters, if anything, too largely into the scale of dietary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAILWAYS *vs.* CANALS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In the *Saturday Review* of the 9th October last, it is incidentally mentioned, in a review of the proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, that while India, with a population of more than one hundred and ninety millions, had, in 1872, a trade with England of only £107,319,000 or about 11*s* a head, Australia, with a population of two and half millions, had a trade of £67,993,000 or more than £28 a head ; that is, Australia, with one eighty-fifth of the population, was doing fifty-six times as much business with England as India. This one fact is perhaps about the most significant which could be produced to show on what utterly wrong economical principles we are proceeding in establishing the most expensive means of transport in a country whose industry is in the deplorable condition these figures show it to be ; but this is by no means all, for we actually expect that its finances will be improved by a reckless expenditure in Railways before the country has the means of producing anything to be carried by them, notwithstanding the fact that for more than twenty years there has been a deficit in the Budget, on account of these works, of between three and four millions a year. England, with a population of twenty-two millions, has a trade of about seven hundred millions sterling a year with all the world, or about £32 a head, with her industry more developed than any other country, yet Railways pay only 4¾ per cent. on an average in these most favorable circumstances. In the United States and in Canada these works do not pay at all, yet we really imagine that India, with its trade of 11*s* a head, requires railways for the industry of its population, which has been bed-ridden by Brahminism and most barbarous tyranny for more than two thousand years ! In bad nervous cases, when there is great prostration and debility present, the water cure is not a bad one, and as this has been proved to be very beneficial in some parts of India, when properly applied and managed, it would be as well perhaps to prescribe the same treatment in other parts, and have it carried out on sound economical principles, and not merely on the data of empirical hydraulic formula, levels correct to three or four places of decimals, or the experience gained from the most ignorant periods of the country's history.

A. B.

THE TRUE GOSPEL.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Granting in full, as many of your correspondents maintain, that the Bible does contain the doctrine of "Eternal Punishments," I would enquire if it does not equally forbid us to judge who shall be saved and who lost? In Matt ix, 10-13, when the Pharisees objected to our Lord eating with sinners, He told them, "Go ye and learn what that meaneth, "*I will have mercy*, and not sacrifice, for I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance ;" and in the parable of the marriage feast, Matt xxii, 10, we read that both *good and bad* were brought in to the wedding, but it was the king who found there "a man which had not on a wedding garment." We are not told what he was deficient in, but it is abundantly clear that the final judgment must be God's, and has any Church any right or authority to pretend even to declare how this judgment shall be for eternity? Our Lord and His Apostles taught far otherwise. He expressly forbids us to judge "that ye be not judged," and He warns us what to expect if we should presume, in Luke xii, 5. 'But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear : Fear Him, which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into Hell ; *yea, I say unto you, Fear Him.*' This is the only fear our Lord ever taught. In His greatest agony and sufferings, He could say to His disciples "Let not your heart be troubled ; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."—"Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Would it then not be better to teach and preach this fear of God, instead of taking upon ourselves to judge our fellow-creatures? In 1 Peter ii. 23, we are told that Christ "committed himself to him that judgeth righteously," and St. Paul tells the Thessalonians 2, ch. iii, v. 15, "not to count a man as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother if he obeyed not the word ;" and in his own case, after all his persecutions and sufferings at the hands of the Jews, his own countrymen, he says in Acts xxviii, 19, "not that I had aught to accuse my nation of." And when he wished to show the Corinthians "a more excellent way," he does not return to the subject of chapter V, but plunges at once into that sublime doctrine contained in I Cor. xiii. After more than a quarter of a century of strife and Christian warfare, St. Paul writes to the Philippians "not as though I had already attained either were already perfect," and he finishes the discourse by declaring himself to be the chief of sinners. St. John tells us "that if *we* say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us," and St. James declares "we shall have judgment without mercy, if we have shewed no mercy ; and mercy rejoiceth against judgment." How much mercy are we shewing to the natives of India, or to those who do not belong to our Churches, by proclaiming their eternal damnation in consequence? Hooker says in reference to the penitent thief "that God respecteth not so much what time is spent, as what truth is shewed in repentance" ; and he declares in reference to men's condemning or judging one another, "Another sort of men, injurious unto the God of heaven for want of understanding how towards them God is righteous, are they who abridge His mercy towards sinners penitent, *tormenting their minds* with a fearful expectation of *future* anguish, tribulation and woe ; as if, how merciful soever God be in remitting, pardoning, forgiving *all* their transgressions, nevertheless so unappeasable is the rigour of his corrective justice, that till transgressors have endured, either in this world or another, vexation proportionable unto the pleasure which they have taken in doing evil, there is no possible rest for their souls, upon which opinion because much dependeth, I will first endeavour to lay before you, how the favourers and defenders thereof, do ground it upon a *supposed* exigence in the justice of God, and secondly, make manifest unto you how weakly and unguardedly they have erected it. *Now the nature of divine justice doth not and cannot require it*, but is by it *plainly oppugned, denied utterly and overthrown.*"

So much for the paramount importance of our judgments as to the eternal condition of our fellow-creatures. For himself Hooker was content to say, quoting the great Apostle, "God made "Him which knew no sin, to be sin for us ; that we might "be made the righteousness of God in Him." "Such we are in "the sight of God the Father, as is the very Son of God Himself. "Let it be counted folly, or phrensy, or fury, or whatsoever. It is our "wisdom and comfort ; *we care for no knowledge in the world but this*, "that man hath sinned, and God hath suffered ; that God hath made "himself the sin of men, and that men are made the righteousness "of God." If this knowledge and doctrine satisfied so great and good a man as Hooker, why should we not proclaim the same to the natives of India, as the glorious Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, instead of tormenting their minds with future events of which we can know nothing, for as the Scripture says to the first of the Prophets, "The Lord seeth not as man seeth ; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart," 1. Sam. xvi, 7 ; and this appears to be the real doctrine of the Church of England, according to her greatest divine.

A. B.

THE ILIAD AND ODYSSEY OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—While subscribing to every word said by Mr. Edwin Arnold in his paper on "the Iliad and Odyssey of India" with reference to the general accuracy of Mr. Griffith's translation of the Ramayana, I desire to point out that some of his statements regarding Mr. Wheeler's extracts from the Máhabhárata are not correct. Soon after the publication of Mr. Wheeler's work, I had occasion to report on the MS. from which his extracts had been made, and on referring to that report, published in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society for January 1868, you will find.

1st. That the MS. in question did not belong to the "Calcutta Library," but to the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

2nd. That the whole of it is comprised in one folio of moderate size, and not "in nine thick volumes."

3rd. That there is no reason to believe that it was the work of the late Professor H. H. Wilson, but every thing to show that it emanated from the pen of Mr. N. B. Halhed, the author of the Gentoo Code.

4th. That the work is not "an accurate and almost complete translation" of the Sanskrit Máhabhárata, but made up of loose abstracts of fragments of a Persian version of the original.

5th. That the deficiencies of the text have not been supplied by Mr. Wheeler from the Aryan text.

To give an idea of the nature of the work, I quote the following from my report.

The work is avowedly made up of "abstracts and translations," principally from what is called "the great folio." meaning Vasant Rae's Persian version, and occasionally from a MS. which is indicated by the words "Library copy." Neither of these originals is now accessible to me, and in their absence, it is impossible to determine what portions of the MS. are abstracts, and what are translations from those works. I have compared different parts of the translation with Abul Fazl's Persian version, of which the Society possesses a good MS. in two volumes, but I can trace no correspondence. But whether abstract or translation, certain it is that no portion of the work is a translation or even a fair paraphrase of the Sanscrit original. The skeletons of the different stories and episodes are no doubt given, but they are mere skeletons artificially articulated, and no more. Of the muscles and integuments which make up the figures and the spirit which vivifies them—of the details and descriptions which fix the character of the stories—they have none. To convey an idea of the extent to which the process of abridgement or condensation has been carried I may mention that the story of Sakuntalá, *i. e.* of the birth of Bharata, which is the first extract quoted in Mr. Wheeler's book, as given by Vyása occupies 13 quarto pages of closely printed Sanskrit in the Society's edition of the Máhabhárata, and extends to 320 stanzas. In Mons. Hippolyte Fauche's French translation, this subject takes up about 33 octavo pages (pp. 297—330) and in Abul Fazl's Persian version 13 demi folio pages (pp. 47 b to 53 b), but in Mr. Wheeler's book it extends to only one page and two and a half lines. All the other extracts are equally condensed and contracted, and as this abridgment was effected once by an uncritical Hindoo translator who prepared his Persian version for the entertainment of Mohammedan readers, without the shadow of an idea as to what are the requirements of true history, and then by the Englishman who abstracted as much as he thought proper from the Persian without consulting the original Sanskrit, the result is such as to be utterly untrustworthy for critical analysis of the ages of the different portions of the Máhabhárata. In short, Mr. Wheeler's texts are abridged translations of abridged translations, which, owing to that gentleman's want of familiarity with the Sanskrit, have not been so compared with the original as to render them reliable data for history. I am sorry to be obliged to make this remark with reference to a book which has been well received by the reading public, and which is unquestionably very interesting, but for the sake of truth I cannot help it.

I beg to add that I have moreover noticed several instances in which words, phrases, and even entire sentences have been introduced in Mr. Wheeler's extracts which do not occur in the original Sanskrit, nor in Mr. Halhed's translation; but some of which may in the Bengalee versions of Kasirama Dasa prepared about three hundred years ago. For two such instances I beg to refer you to my Antiquities of Orissa (Vol. I pp. 19 and 20) and others may be easily pointed out if required. As Mr. Wheeler does not read Sanskrit, I suspect he has been imposed upon by his Pundit who has read out to him scraps from the Bengalee version, and somehow convinced him of their being extracts in the original Sanskrit. Any how the extracts are incorrect and utterly untrustworthy, and to draw historical deductions from them would be somewhat more mischievous than relying solely on imagination for facts.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

THE RETTING OF JUTE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—If you will kindly ventilate and agitate this important subject—the retting of jute—in your widely circulating paper, you will confer the greatest boon on the plague-stricken inhabitants of the district of Hooghly and adjacent places. Perhaps, just now, when the Prince is going through the country, many may take up the papers who otherwise never would take the trouble, and the subject may thus take hold of their minds to some purpose, and much information may thus be elicited. I trust it may lead to the authorities making stringent laws, and passing them before next May or June, to prevent the ryots planting jute indiscriminately everywhere, and from August to October retting it in the nearest pond or *khal*. The nearer their house the better they like it, for it saves them the trouble of watching that it is not stolen, and they have not to walk far for the washing operations it must undergo before it is fit for market. The ryots, though perfectly reckless as to their own or their neighbours health, are ever careful of their pice, so every pond and *khal* is first dragged of fish, shrimps &c., because all animal life must die during the putrifying process. They do not care if the air, water, and soil, thus become impregnated with tons and tons of deadly, poisonous, putrid, vegetable matter, and yet the Doctors, sent into these districts, to relieve dying humanity with medicines, never reveal the true state of things, but are astonished there should be deadly fevers with their accompanying maladies, cholera, dysentry &c. &c. Though Doctors truly may be said never to agree, yet on this topic, perhaps to prove the truth of the old adage "the exception proves the rule," all with one consent cry out, it is all owing to stagnant adulterated water. Now what is it that for the past fifteen years or so, has so adulterated our water? The cause must be some new thing that did not exist formerly, yet no one has been heard to say it is the jute so largely and extensively retted every rainy season. Thanks to Mr. Plimsoll's untiring exertions, there will be a greater demand for jute than ever the world has known; therefore jute-retting must be on the increase, for how else are ships to be provided with gunny bags for grain cargoes, instead of carrying grain in bulk as formerly, and toppling many a fine ship over in the first storm, not leaving a soul to tell the sad tale? It is quite time to open our eyes to the calamity now for many years staring us in the face, and by which millions have died, many more have suffered, and even now thousands are suffering and dying. Now all those ponds, tanks and *khals* are connected with one another from the interior to the river, in some places for miles. During the latter rains, not only is the country nearly under water, but the flood tides also are very high, so that a great rush of water is sent to the remotest corners, and all the rotten and rotting malarious vegetation from the jute is well stirred up; in a few hours the ebb sets in, and the water charged with malarious poison flows back to the river. Now if it is remembered that it is when the ebb is flowing that all drinking water is carried home, what need is there for wonder that people living on the banks of the river are attacked with the same fever &c? Surely some plan might be devised for retting the jute in vats, and selling the putrid refuse, for manuring fields, or for planting and retting jute on the low lying lands near the Sandheads, where the putrid water would flow into the Bay and so harm no one. The corrupt noxious vapours emitted during the retting process, are in themselves enough to send a plague through any land, and for that alone should not be allowed in populated districts. Because people on the banks of the river are suffering, there are some who would fondly have us believe that it is a mysterious calamity that has befallen us. Rather it is, that densely populated and well cultivated districts have been artificially turned into a Terai brim-full of malaria and death.

ALPHA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. M.—We have freely published communications on both sides throughout this discussion, but can in future publish only such letters as really throw some valuable light on the subject.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Bengal Magazine. November, 1875.
The Oriental Sporting Magazine. October, 1875.
The Calcutta Review. October, 1875.
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part 1, No. 111.—1875.
The Settlement of the Ajmere & Mhairwarra Districts. By J. D. La Touche, Esquire, B.C.S.
Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1874-75.
Small-pox, Inoculation, and Vaccination, by T. Edmondstone Charles, M.D., M.R.C.P., *London*.
Administration of the Stamp Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, 1874-75.
Dispensaries in the Punjab, 1874.
Jails of the Punjab for the year, 1874.
Sanitary Administration of the Punjab, 1874.
Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces. 1874-75.
Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1874-75.
History of Mandu. By a Bombay Subaltern, (a reprint.)
Mounted Infantry. By Captain Hogg, Second Edition.
The Indian Antiquary, November, 1875.
Administration Report of the Hill Tracts, Northern Aracan, 1874-75.
Nautical Magazine, October, 1875.
The Penn Monthly, October, 1875.

THE *Bengal Magazine* opens with a well-written, well argued, clever, and ironical paper on the *Pioneer's* proposal to have two different scales of salaries, one for European civilians, and another for Native civilians. The paper is well worth reading by all who wish to see the arguments for perfect equality of emoluments between European and Native civilians in all their strength. We fear it will be long before Europeans will learn to look upon themselves and their position in India through the eyes of the Editor of the *Bengal Magazine*, or of the writer of this lively and uncompromising article, but the candid reader will admit that some truths—not all of them flattering to Europeans—are here expressed in excellent and forcible English. Here is how the writer meets the argument from the inferior style of living of the Native:—

"Our style of living is inferior to that of Europeans in India. But should it always remain so? Are we not at liberty, does not the genius of the age call upon us imperiously and peremptorily to alter our habits of life, and raise our style of living? European gentlemen who come into the country do raise their style of living. Middle class men live as noblemen in all but illimitable affluence, ordinary clergymen live as bishops and archbishops; and women, who in their own country would have earned their livelihood as sempstresses, have money enough to tempt them to ape the stateliness and blazonery of the fashionable Parisian belle of the first water. Indeed, every foreigner in this country is making money and raising himself socially and politically with all his might. In the midst of this universal scramble for money and honor, are the natives alone to remain stationary. While everything around them is moving forward, are they to continue fixed and immoveable, as if suddenly converted into so many pillars of salt by curse divine?"

The Nautical Magazine for October reproduces Mr. Cavendish Bentinck's remarks on the Merchant Shipping Legislation at Whitehaven, and improves the occasion by remarking that the cause of truth is the only cause that has been lost sight of in what has been not inaptly termed the "Plimsoll Craze," and that the statements in behalf of humanity and the poor Sailor that usually appear in the public press are mere "Plimsolecisms—seven-eights of fiction and one-eight of fact.

Issued With

The Friend of India.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

4, p. m., FRIDAY, 26th NOVEMBER 1875.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.	AGENTS OR SECRETARIES.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	93	to 94	...	2	2½	2½	April & Oct.	L	S Cochrane.
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	123	to 125	...	6	6	6	Allahabad.		H. M. Woolaston.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	130	to	...	6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.		R. R. Deans.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Ld. ...	100	to 102	...	...	...	3¾	Simla.		James Walker.
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1410	to	...	6	3¾	5	Jan. & July.		Robert Hardie.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	123	to 125	...	6	5	5	Meerut.		M. McLeavy.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180	to 185	...	2½	2¼	2¼	April & Oct.	L	Thomas Lougmuir.
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	118	to 120	...	6	6	5	Jan. & July.		Wm. Hobson.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India, Ld.	111	to 112	...	2½	0	2½	April & Oct.	L	James Windram.
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	70	to 75	..	4	3½	1½	Rawulpindee.		C. E. Herbert.
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	540	to 545	...	4	4	4	May & Sept.		F. Peterson.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	88	to 90	...	4	4	4	Agra.		C. W. Stowell.
				COAL COMPANIES.									
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1375	to 1400	...	6½	7½	7½	June & Dec.		T. M. Robinson.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	100	to 103	...	...	...	...			R. Macallister & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	230	to	...	5	6	0	Feb. & Aug.		Macneill & Co.
7,20,000	7,20,200	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	100	to 102	...	5	3½	0	Jan. & July		Steel McIntosh & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...	90	to	...	5	7	7	June & Dec.		Schoene, Kilburn & Co.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.									
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,075	to 1,100	...	...	...	...	March.	L	Andrew Yule & Co.
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	85	to 86	X	8	0	5	April & Oct.		R. Macallister & Co.
10,00,000	8,50,000	100	100	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	87	to 90	...	...	...	...	March.		Schoene Kilburn & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	212	to	...	7½	8	6	Feb. & Aug.		S. H. Robinson.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.									
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	50	to	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.		Cohn Brothers & Co.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	87	to 88	X	15	6	4	November	L	Geo. Henderson & Co.
18,00,000	13,50,000	100	75	Budge Budge ...	74	to 75	...	...	...	...	June & Dec.		Andrew Yule & Co.
		100	75	Ditto new issue	67	to 68							
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	100	to 105	...	10	10	0	April.	L	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
14,00,600	14,00,0 0	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	85	to 86	...	8	6	0	Feb. & Aug.		R. Macallister & Co.
12,00,000	11,90,870	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	1,000	to	...	6	6	0	Feb. & Aug.		Jardine Skinner & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Howrah Mills ...	77	to	...	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.		Ernsthausen & Oesterley.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	70	to	...	...	10	...	June & Dec.		R. Macallister & Co.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	70	to 72	...	...	...	...	March.		Apcar & Co.
				PRESSING COS.									
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	250	to 300	...	...	...	...	August.		Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	50	to	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.		Robert & Charriol.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	40	to 50	N	...	...	...			M. C. Joakim & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	500	to	N	...	4	...	Quarterly.		N. J. Valetta & Co.
3,20,000	3,20,000	500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	200	to 205	...	20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.		E. J. Stanley.
		225	125	Ditto ¼ Shares ...	.....								
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85	to 86	N	10	10	10	May & Nov.		Rushton Brothers.
3,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...	75	to 80	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.		Rutherfoord & Co.
2,50,000	2,40,000	100	100	Strand Bank ...	20	to	N	...	...	...	Mar, & Sep.		Ernsthausen & Oesterly
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	50	to 52	N	4	10	0	Feb. & Aug.		Borradaile Schiller & Co.
				RAILWAYS.									
£25,459,030	£25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	265	to 267	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July	L	R. Roberts.
2,255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	256	to 258	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto.	L	F. Prestage.
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	125	to 127	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto.	L	Lt.-Col. J. H. Jenkins.
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	232	to 234	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto.	L	
				SUNDRY COS.									
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	40	to 50	N	...	...	...	February.		J. Mackillican & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills ...	75	to 80	...	...	1½	1½	November	L	Geo. Henderson & Co.
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	45	to 48	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.		Rutherfoord & Co.
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warhouse Assn. ...	350	to 360	...	8R	10R	15R	May & Nov.		H. W. I. Wood.
12,18,000	12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270	to	N	...	...	...	Feb & Aug.		D. McKellar.
		350	350	Ditto ½ Shares. ...	.....								
75,000	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	60	to	N	5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.		Wyman & Co.
16,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Carew & Co. ...	115	to 118	...	...	...	...	Jan. & July.		Lyall Rennie & Co.
		100	75	Ditto Contributory ...	92	to							
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	177	to 180		3	3	5	May & Nov.		A. Cumming.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	180	to 190	...	6½ R	6½ R	6 R	Feb. & Aug		Manackjee Rustomjee.
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	415	to 420	...	6½	6	3½	Mar. & Sept		Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8	to	N	...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.		D. Lancaster.
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105	to 110	...	...	...	15a	May.		T. H. Bennertz.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Landing and Shipping ..	40	to	X	20	7	2½	June & Dec.		C. Lowen.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	275	to 300	...	...	7½	10	Jan. & July.		Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	132	to	...	7¾	7¾	...	October.		W. Whymper.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	25	to	N	...	...	...	Quarterly.		Steel McIntosh & Co,
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	235	to 240	...	3	3	3	May & Nov.		
8,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Rustomjee Twine & Cans.	100	to	...	...	...	...	Ditto.		R. Macallister & Co.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season p. c. 73	74	75	Meetings.		AGENTS OR SECYS.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai.	Darjeeling	120	to	...	12	12	...	August.		Lloyd & Co.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	201	to 202	...	17	21	...	March.		Whitney Brothers.
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 5	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	540	to 550		22½	22½	...	June.	L	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs 100	Areuttipore ...	Cachar ...	155	to 160	X	13	15	15a	April & Oct.		Mackillican & Co.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling	104	to	...	5	6	...	Feb. & Aug.		Lloyd & Co.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra V.	100	to 102	X	...	...	5a	March & Sept		Nicholls & Co.
10,00,000	9,21,500	100	100	Bengal	Cachar	90	to	...	8	9	...	Ditto.		A. H. Blechynden.
		100	70	Do. Contriby.		60	to							
11,00,000	6,87,500	200	200	Bishnath	Assam	355	to 360	X	17½	20	10a	Ditto.		Williamson Magor & Co.
		200	50	Do Contriby.		108	to 109							
£ 120,000	£ 78,170	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli ...	Ditto ...	155	to 160	...	...	10	...	June & Nov.	L	Ditto.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104	to 105	...	10	10	...	March & Sept.		Balmer Lawrie & Co.
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	100	to 101	...	...	10	...	April & Oct.		Gillanders & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar.	Ditto ...	130	to 132	...	4½	5½	4a	Feb. & Aug.		William Moran & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai...	Darjeeling	82	to	N	...	2	...	Ditto.		Lloyd & Co.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST, 26TH Nov. 1875.—Continued.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES. *Contd.*	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.			Divds. for Season p. c. 73	74	75	Meetings.	AGENTS OR SHOBS.
Rs. 2,50,000	Rs 2,50,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	600 to 620	...		5	5	5a	May & Nov.	Borradaile Schiler & Co.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore	Chota Nage	105 to	X		...	...	5a	August.	Shaw Finlayson & Co.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam ...	124 to	...		5¾	...	...	February.	Whitney Brothers.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	175 to 180	...		12	16½	10a	March & Sept.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	120 to	N		6¾	6	6a	April.	Begg Dunlop & Co.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	85 to 87	...		5	8	...	February.	R. Blechynden.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	58 to 60	...		5½	4	...	Ditto	John Elliott & Co.
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon	85 to 86	...		3½	6	...	Feby. & Aug.	F. Moss.
1,80,000	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai & Parba	Assam ...	136 to 140	X		10	10	5a	Mar. & Sept.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	73 to 74	...		2½	6½	...	May & Nov.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
7,00,000	6,30,000	100 100	100 50	Eastern Cachar Do. Contriby.	Cachar	170 to 175 88 to 90	...		15	15	...	May & Nov.	Steel McIntosh & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	Assam Cachar Sylhet	83 to 85	...		6	7	3a	April & Oct.	R. Blechynden.
5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling	100 to 105	...		...	...	...	...	Lloyd & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	85 to 90	...		10	3	...	Quarterly.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra V.	105 to 108	X		15	10	5a	Mar. & Sep.	B. Smyth & Co.
1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	100 to 105	...		...	...	...	Mar.	Williamson Magor & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	80 to	...		4	4½	...	Mar. & Sept	R. S. Staunton.
1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	450 to 475	N		15	15	...	Ditto.	Robert and Charriol.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	101 to	...		...	6a	...	Ditto.	Andrew Yule & Co.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	100 to 103	X		...	5	5a	Ditto.	Balm r Lawrie & Co.
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	106 to 108	...		8	7	4a	Ditto.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley...	Kangra V.	100 to	...		5	8	...	February.	
5,00,000	4,56,000	1000 100	1000 100	Kunchunpore Ditto	Cachar	800 to 820 80 to 82	...		3	6½	...	Mar. & Sept.	S. H. Robinson.
8,00,000	7,00,000	250 250	250 200	Kursg. & Darjg Do. Contriby.	Darjeeling	90 to 100 70 to 75	...		2	4½	...	June & Dec.	Wm. Moran & Co.
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kursg. & Terai...	Ditto ...	65 to	N		...	...	...	Feby.	Williamson Magor & Co.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	9,000 to 9,500	N		29	3	7a	April.	Whitney Brothers.
2,25,000	1,98,750	100 100	100 85	Lackatoorah Do. contriby.	Sylhet ...	80 to 82	...		...	...	...	...	Mackillican & Co.
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	35 to 40	...		4	4	...	May. L	Jardine Skinner & Co.
150,000	70,590	10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	129 to 130	...		7	9		September. L	Williamson Magor & Co.
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	108 to 109	X		12½	10	6a	Mar. & Sept.	Ditto.
8,00,000	7,29,150	100 100	100 90	Monacherra Do. Contriby.	Ditto	85 to 90 80 to 82	...		3	6	3a	May & Nov.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...	...	...		4	14	...	April.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,50,000	1,38,000	100 100	100 90	Mothola Do. Contriby.	Assam	100 to 105 95 to	...		...	12½	...	Ditto	John Elliott & Co.
£ 200,000	£ 200,000	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledye ...	Ditto ...	...	...		...	...	...	London.	Williamson Magor & Co.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,03,250	Rs 200 200	200 125	Muttuck Do. Contriby.	Ditto	100 to 67 to	...		...	...	...	April.	Dr. C. N. Kernot.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling	129 to 130	...		...	9	...	July & Dec.	Lloyd & Co.
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat	Assam ...	195 to 200	...		20	20	...	April. L	Geo. Henderson & Co.
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 117,750	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	230 to	X		55	55	30a	Quarterly.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200 to	N		5	...	...	March.	Robert and Charriol.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	85 to 87	...		...	5 R	...	September.	Mackillican & Co.
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling	100 to 105	X		4	12	4a	Mar. & Sept.	G. F. Behrends.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Sylhet ...	100 to	N		...	...	...	March.	Macneill & Co.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Rajabarrie ...	Assam ...	100 to 105	...		...	...	...	...	Robert and Charriol.
2,35,500	49,062	60	12½	Second Mutual	Cachar ...	35 to	...		...	...	...	Quarterly.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
4,00,000	1,80,000	100	60	Singbulli & Marm.	Darjeeling	68 to 69	...		...	...	...	June & Dec.	Lloyd & Co.
6,25,000	6,25,000	100	100	Singell ...	Ditto ...	97 to 99	..		9	16	...	Quarterly.	Hoare Miller & Co.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90 to	N		...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Williamson Magor & Co.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	110 to	X		...	13	5a	April.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
2,00,000	1,10,000	100	55	Sungoo River...	Chittagong	50 to 55	...		...	...	...	March.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling	108 to 110	..		...	...	...	Quarterly.	Hoare Miller & Co.
1,50,000	45,000	100	30	Tiny Ling ...	Ditto ...	30 to	...		...	...	...	...	Lloyd & Co.
9,21,500	7,34,300	200	200	Tukvar ...	Ditto ...	105 to 110	...		...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	R. S. Staunton.
£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	29 to 30	...		...	...	...	September. L	Macneill & Co.

* Ad interim. Guaranteed. L. London. N. Nominal. R. Rupees per share. X. Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER,
Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 18th.—Str. Ethiopia from Singapore, Mahabuleshwar from Liverpool. 19th.—Maculiamore from Liverpool, Hippolyta from Liverpool. 20th.—Royal Alfred from Liverpool. 22nd.—Dunloe from Liverpool. 23rd.—Cape Race from Liverpool, John Kerr from Liverpool, and Str. Malda from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

November 18th.—Str. Hindostan for China. 19th.—Str. Argyll for China. 20th.—Tennyson for Dundee, Victory for London, Str. Poonah for London Str. Socotra for Coast. 21st.—Str. Arabia for Coast. 22nd.—Str. Queen Victoria for London. 23rd.—Str. Penang and Str. Madras for Coast. 24th.—Str. Tiire for Galle, Str. Abyssinia for Penang, and Cesarewitch for Penang.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Thiet*, Commander Eastley, arrived at Bombay on Thursday the 18th Instant, with the following passengers:—

From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs Sladen, infant and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gardner, M. W. Smith, Miss Roemle, Mrs. H. Daniell, Mr. F. S. Hewson, Mr. E. R. Marriott, Mr. F. W. Marshall, Mr. R. G. Evans, Col. H. F. Waddington, Miss H. Brindle, and Mr. T. H. Moon.

From Venice.—Mr. J. G. Charles, *Mr. and Lady N. Daniell, Mr. and* Mrs. Falcon, infant and ayah, *Captain A. E. Downning, Col and Mrs. C.* F. Packe, Miss Wood, Col. A. Fraser, *Mr. J. Druitt, Col. C. J. McHair,* Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, Mr. M. *Melvill, Mrs. Pottinger and sister,* Major T P. Bartholomew, *Major E. F. Thackeray, Mr and Mrs. J. H.* Latham, Mr C. Beard, *Mr. O. Weylandt. Mr. R. Hughes, Mr. J. West-*lake, Major E. F. Berkeley, Colonel H. Forbes, Mr. R. H. Chetham, Mr. H. Will, Mr. E. Cordeaux, and Mr. S. Worgan.

From Brindisi.—Mr. J. B. Beatty, Captain H. M. Pratt, Mr. S. H. Philipotts, Mr. J. McCampbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Lester, Mr. J. Pouty, Mr. G. Couper, Mr. S. N. Vigors, Mr. A. H. James, Major Luard, Mr. H. M. Walker, Mr. H. A. Laird, Mrs. E Lawford, Mr. W. P. Butler, Mr. E. Broom, Mr. G. T. Marston, Dr. C. Palmer. Dr. Barry, Mr. B. Leggart, and Mr. Jones.

From Suez.—Mr. Burgalat, and Mr. A. Woerkof.

From Gibraltar.—Mr. Xavier Hennquis.

From Aden.—11 Natives, Deck.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following is the list of passengers who left Bombay on Monday last by the P. and Company's S. S. *Pekin*:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Sargent, child and infant, Miss Howell, Mrs. Hercules G. Ross, 2 children and infant, The Rev. E. N. Dickenson Lieut Luby, Mr. Richard Williams, Mr. Harry Rivers, Mr. D. C. Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Mr. Nelson Gerlside, Mrs. A. D. McGregor, Mrs. E. C. Campbell, and Capt. F. T. Goad.

For Brindisi.—Lt.-Col. and Mrs G. Battye, Mrs. E. E. Seward, Mrs. Hutchinson, Dr. Wyndowe, Mr. H. McMaster, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Captain W. Marshall, and Mr. S. C. Davidson.

For Venice.—Mr. Alfred King, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. R. White, Mr. E Bradshaw, and Mr. Thomas Winterbrom.

For Aden.—Surgeon General Johnson.

THE WEEK.

THE news from home this week is decidedly pacific, and all apprehension of war has died away, at least for the present. Russia, apparently, does not yet feel equal to the solution of the Eastern question single handed, and neither Austria nor Germany, so far as we can learn, shows the slightest disposition to join her in an open attack upon Turkey. The alliance between these three powers cannot be anything like so close as it looks upon the surface, or as they would have the world believe, or they would long ere this have agreed upon a common line of action towards the sick man whose self-appointed physicians they are, and whose executors or heirs they hope to be. Their distrust of each other is the safety of the Turk, and, we fear, really the best guarantee of the peace of Europe.

THE Prince of Wales has visited Baroda and been received with great state by the Gaekwar. His Royal Highness should by this time be getting accustomed to elephants, but the sight of a row of eighteen of these animals, all gorgeously caparisoned and "painted in striking colours" by way of improving their beauty must have given him a new sensation. The most soul-stirring incident of the trip appears to have been a row, if we may use so undignified a word, between Sir Bartle Frere and the "specials," whom some official oversight had excluded from an entertainment at which the Prince was present, and to which they had heen invited by the Gaekwar's minister. Great was their wrath in consquence. No one knows what might have happened had not the *amende honorable* been speedily made by Sir Bartle, who on this critical occasion displayed his statesmanship by concluding a formal treaty of peace with the malcontents by which the harmony so desirable in the Prince's following was restored, and all has since gone merry as a marriage bell.

TURNING to a less agreeable subject than the Royal visit, we are sorry to say that things are still looking bad in Behar. Whether there will be an eight anna or only a four anna crop is more than can be predicted with certainty just yet, but the general opinion of those on the spot appears to point to the latter, and if this unfavourable judgment should unfortunately turn out correct we may look for a repetition, on a smaller scale, of the famine of last year. Of course the people must not now, any more than then, be allowed to starve. Measures, if necessary, will be taken to supply them with rice, and with recent experience to guide us there should be no deaths from actual want of food. *Unnecessary* expenditure, we hope, will be avoided. The tax-payer should be left as little reason as possible for grumbling when called upon to pay the bill.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, we begin to fear, will find his "loyalty" to Mr. Hogg the crowning blunder of a not too brilliant term of administration. The present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal used to be reputed a rather clever kind of man, with plenty of that useful sort of intelligence which keeps the eyes of its possessor wide open to the signs of the times and so saves him from half the mistakes less alert people fall into from sheer inadvertence. But the dull, blind obstinacy with which, in spite of all warning, he continues to extend his protection to the well-connected gentleman whose father was once the Chairman of the old East India Company, but whose fitness either to manage the Municipal finances or to preside over an assembly of gentlemen is not apparent to the inhabitants of Calcutta generally, seems to show that His Honor has somehow suffered himself to fall behind the age. He appears to fancy that India is still what it was in those pre-historic times before the mutiny—a land where every covenanted civilian was like Robinson Crusoe in his island, monarch of all he surveyed, and able to do practically what he liked "from the centre all round to the sea." Never was there a greater mistake. Mr. Hogg does not suit Calcutta—he will have to go—and we have not the slightest hesitation in predicting an ignominious defeat for the no longer all-powerful Lord of Belvedere if he attempts to stop him. The public opinion of the town is now thoroughly roused, and, supported by a for once perfectly unanimous press, is quite strong enough to fight the Bengal Government as it would be even if the latter had the Government of India at its back, which it has *not*.

WHEN this little matter has been settled, and an efficient Chairman who understands accounts and can keep his temper appointed, the Justices and the public will have leisure to decide on the future constitution of the Municipality. It is agreed on all hands that the present system can never be made to work, and several schemes of reform have been broached. We believe the best of them have these two points in common,—The Municipality must be elective, and the offices of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police must be separate.

ON Tuesday next the Scotchmen of Calcutta intend to hold their annual festival in honor of their patron saint and their native land. The gathering, we hear, promises to be a good one, and it will be graced by the presence of Sir Henry Norman, Sir Richard Garth, and other distinguished guests.

SINCE our last, Calcutta society has sustained a serious loss in the person of Mr. Cecil Stephenson, late the Agent of the East India Railway. The sad event took place at sea—Mr. Stephenson, whose health had broken down from overwork, having been ordered home—and was announced by telegram from Madras on Wednesday. The news will be read with sorrow by a larger circle of friends than it usually falls to one man's lot to have, for the deceased gentleman was widely known, and his genial manners had made him popular with all with whom be came in contact.

WE hear that a new department called the "Political" department has been created in the Calcutta Police. The duties of its officers seem chiefly to be to scrutinise as closely as they can the features of every new arrival by railway from the far up-country stations and the frontier, or beyond it. Nobody seems able to assign any reason for this mysterious watchfulness. What does it mean?

THE most successful theatrical hit of the season has undoubtedly been "Struck Oil" at Lewis's. The critics and the general public are at one as to the rare merits of this performance, which draws enthusiastic audiences night after night. The playing of Mr. J. C. Williamson and Miss Maggie Moore, who sustain the principal parts, is of a higher order than we often witness in Calcutta, and will, we think, make them popular favourites during the period of their stay.

WEDNESDAY'S issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a notice to the effect that unless the equestrian statue of the late Lord Mayo, now lying on the jetties, is removed within two months from date, it will be sold under Section so—and—so of Act so—and so, to defray expenses. The Port Commissioners are responsible for this piece of absurdity and bad taste, which certainly should not have been allowed to appear in their name. But it will at least have one good effect—that of calling the attention of the public, and we hope of the Government, to the fact that the statue of the late Viceroy, which has now been several weeks landed, is still lying on the wharf uncared for by those whose duty it is to see to its removal. Had it been only a bale of piece goods it would have met with very different treatment.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

A BETTER demand for money is gradually coming about, and the public have again taken from the Bank, this time to the extent of 12 lakhs:—there is however no change in rates, either at the Bank or outside, and money is quite abundant enough to stand a considerably enlarged demand without becoming at all tight. The Bank's Cash balances have declined 20 lakhs this week, the Government balances being lower also.

Sterling Exchange has again been a puzzle, it having again dipped from the low level at which it closed last mail. At first there was a better feeling, but it did not last, and after business at 1-10 buyers had to accept 1-9 15/16 to 1-9⅞ for six months' sight Bank Bills. At three months' sight 1-9¾ to 1-9 11/16 has been the rate, and for Telegraphic Transfer I-9 9/16 to 1-9½, but the latter rates were not available after Saturday and Monday. Commercial paper has been fetching fine rates, although increasing in quantity, shippers being tempted to sell forward by the very favorable terms open to them. Credit Bills and Open Paper have been placed at 1-10 1/16 and I-10, and choice Bank credits at 1-9 15/16. Document Bills for this mail went at first at 1-10 3/16, but buyers accepted 1-10⅛ later on, and most of the business has been arranged on the basis of that price for the six months currency:—Forward business, however, would not be easy to do below 1-10 3/16. The closing rates for the mail are as under.—

Bank Bills	1-9⅞	Six months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-10	
Document Bills	1-10⅛	

Business generally is very inactive, but the export of produce is showing something of the life that generally characterizes this season. Large quantities of Tea and Jute are being taken away, although there has been no fresh sale of the former this week, and the latter is quieter than it was. There have been two sales of the

new Indigo; about 450 chests in all, and the prices, about 50 or 60 rupees under last season, have proved low enough to attract English firms into the market, although the usual German buyers are holding off. Looking at the growing condition of the export trade, the total want of silver imports, the reduced scale of Council Bills, the slack state of import trade, and the probable requirements for bullion to go to Burmah, if not further East, the only reason to doubt of a reaction in exchange very shortly seems to be the possibility of a falling silver market at home, a contingency which the present appearance of the market does not indicate.

The tone of Government paper has been very dull, and there are no large buyers in the market. Political matters may have had a little to do with this, but, independently of such causes, it has been a marked thing for months, ever since the last Loan was introduced, that the premium on all Loans is working to a lower level. The prospects of further Loans, year after year, for reproductive works, indicated in last Budget, have no doubt had their effect, and perhaps the gradual absorption of paper by capitalists has not being going on so rapidly as supplies have been coming to market out of hands of speculators and of Government :—at all events, it has been the case this year, in an easy money market, that paper has not had nearly so strong a position as it has assumed under anything like similar surroundings for some years back. This week's business has moved as under.—

4 per cents. 102, 1.14, 1.15, 2, 1.15, 2, 1.14, 1.15, 102.
4½ per cents. 103, nothing else but small amounts.
5½ per cents, only small amounts.

and quotations are

4 per cents. 101-14 to 102
4½ per cents. 102-14 to 103 } dull.
5½ per cents. 107-14 to 108

Nothing good can be said of the share market, its depression becoming if possible more and more intense. All feeling of speculation appears to have died out, and dealers seem content to sit with folded hands. There is nothing like distrust, much less panic, amongst the holders of shares, and it is very rare to find shares offering much below quotations, but it is generally thought that little or nothing is to be made out of shares at present, and therefore they are let alone. When the dividends come out generally, there may be a little revival, especially if the Spinning Mills show decently, as they are expected to do. Generally speaking, that description of stock is firmly held, but Barnagores have gone down since declaration of their dividend. Bank of Bengal shares are again lower, and now stand just where they did before the recent collapse and subsequent excitement. Nationals are being run upon, but speculators are giving a tone of irregularity to the Market. Tea Stocks are quite inanimate, and show no sign of returning life. The chief sales of the week are given below :—

Bank of Bengal, 1,425, 15,20, 10, 15, 1,410.
National Bank, 111½, 12, 12½, 13, 12, 112.
India General Steam, 400, 5, 10, 15, 20.
Barnagore Mills, *ex div* : 91, 88, 7, 8, 87.
Howrah Mills, 78, 7, 77.
Seebpore Mills, 72.
Punkabaree Tea, 100.
Singell Tea, 98.

The English Mail of 5th November will be delivered to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

THE PRINCE.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Baroda by special train at eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant. Drawn up in line at the station were eighteen elephants variously caparisoned, and all painted in striking colors. An elephant of approved steadiness was honored with the duty of carrying the Prince and the Maharajah, although there were two or three elephants several inches taller in the stud. But he was himself a giant, being apparently some fourteen feet high. Anklets of solid gold encircled his legs, and his shortened tusks carried ornaments of the same precious metal. His *howdah* was gorgeous to a degree. Plates of gold elaborately wrought covered every inch of it, and silk and cloth of gold helped to make it resplendent. It was divided into two compartments—the first destined for the Gaekwar and his royal visitor, and the one behind for Sir T. Madhava Row. The elephant's hide was stained yellow, and his head covered with a many colored arabesque. The next elephant in the line—destined for the Governor-General's Agent—had a silver *howdah*, and was colored a light grey. His anklets and tusklets were of solid silver. Then came others of a deep brown, some speckled black and white; there was not one whose natural tint was not carefully improved out of sight. Opposite the elephants in the little field at the other side of the road was a detachment of the Gaekwar's Artillerymen. Then there was a company of the Gaekwar's Infantry. Further on were thirty men of the 3rd Hussars. The royal train came slowly up to the station, exploding twenty-one fog-signals by way of a royal salute as it entered. The guard presented arms, and the guns outside fired a royal salute. When it drew up the Prince of Wales stepped out, and was received by the Governor-General's Agent, the little Maharajah, and Sir T. Madhava Row. His Royal Highness took the little Prince by the hand and led him to the chairs of State, where they sat down together, while the elephants were being got to kneel outside. When all was ready the Prince and the Maharajah left the station, and His Royal Highness mounted the kneeling elephant by means of a ladder covered with plates of silver. He is said to have been much amused and interested by the novelty of the scene, especially by the fantastic magnificence of the line of painted elephants. The little Maharajah mounted briskly after the Prince and sat down, having His Royal Highness on his right hand. Sir T. Madhava Row took his seat in the compartment behind, and the huge animal rose and proceeded on its way. The Governor-General's Agent, Captain Jackson, Sir Bartle Frere, the Duke of Sutherland, General Probyn, Dr. Russell, and the rest of the Prince's suite—the Royal party consisted in all of fifteen persons—then got on elephants and the procession started for the Residency.

To get a good view of it as a whole those who knew the country drove by a short cut to a point near the Residency and adjacent to the bungalow of the 9th Mess. The 9th and 22nd Regiments and a detachment of the 1st Lancers were drawn up on the *maidan* in front, and to the left was a body of Gaekwaree Irregulars, to which banners and red umbrellas lent an imposing appearance. Elephants and camels, with kettle-drums, occupied stations along the road.

The procession, as it came along towards the part of the *maidan* where the troops were under arms, was headed, or rather preceded, by a party of very Irregular Horse—sirdars and gentlemen of Baroda mounted on little neighing steeds. Then came a body of men carrying lances with red shafts, with shafts covered with sheep skins, and with silver shafts. At their heels followed close the thirty men of the 3rd Hussars. The Gaekwar's brass band, arrayed in uniform of European cut and wearing trousers of Scottish tartan, came next, playing a march in very excellent time. And then came the imposing line of elephants. The Prince and the Maharajah of course came first. In front of the hedge surrounding the mess compound were the ladies of the station, whom the Prince graciously saluted.

When the Prince alighted at the Residency a durbar was held, at which the Gaekwar was received by His Royal Highness, who expressed the pleasure a visit to Baroda had already given him. The Gaekwar left for Motee Bagh in a few minutes. In the afternoon the Prince returned his visit, and afterwards drove through the native city to the old Palace, where he witnessed some exciting scenes in the arena, consisting of wrestling, and elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, and ram fighting. A large concourse of natives assembled along the route, quite undemonstrative. Every precaution was taken, the streets were lined with troops, and order was undisturbed. There were illuminations in the city and cantonments at night.

On the 20th the Prince and party attended a good hunt of deer with cheetahs. The Prince, who thoroughly enjoyed the sport, remained out from early morn till noon. The cheetahs killed several deer. The Royal party then shot their way back to Muckinpoora Palace, where breakfast was served. The 22nd was spent in quail shooting near Kaira, and on the 23rd the Prince was out the whole day pig-sticking. The sport was good. At night His Royal Highness left for Bombay, which he reached with his party on the morning of the 24th.

On the 25th the Prince took a farewell lunch with Sir Philip Wodehouse at Parell. After luncheon Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of the Bombay Police, was knighted. His Royal Highness with his suite left Parell for the Dockyard about half-past three, and the Dockyard for the *Serapis* at half-past four. There was no great crowd in the street to see the *cortege* pass, but it was respectfull and well conducted. Royal salutes were fired from the ships and the saluting battery. Half an hour afterwards the *Serapis*, *Osborne*, *Raleigh*, and *Undaunted* were under way. The men of the *Daphne*, *Briton*, and *Malabar* manned the yards and hurrahed the *Serapis* when she passed. They go direct to Goa, thence to Beypore, and then to Colombo, which the *Serapis* is expected to reach on the 4th. His Royal Highness will probably leave Ceylon for Madras on the 10th.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

IN the course of the last few weeks some of the most efficient European fitters belonging to the Jumalpore workshops have sent in their resignations, and others are said to be only waiting for a convenient opportunity to do so.

THE *Bengal Times* says that Miss Carpenter, during her visit to Dacca, will be entertained by Mr. J. G. N. Pogose, and will not be relegated to the tender mercies of the Dâk Bungalow *Khansamah* and series of "sudden deaths."

IT is stated that a suitable and permanent lock-hospital has been for some time felt necessary by the officers interested in the suppression of contagious diseases in *Calcutta, the present temporary* sheds, which are stated to be in a very dilapidated condition, *ill* answering the wants of the institution. Accordingly a plan for a permanent building on the same site as the present sheds, estimated to cost Rs. 15,000, has been submitted by the Commissioner of Police for the approval and sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at the St. Xavier's College on Saturday last. Four bricklayers, who were engaged in building up a portion of the college, were suddenly precipitated from a height of about thirty feet owing to the scaffolding having given way under them. The injuries the men received from the fall were severe, and the accident brought the Jesuit Fathers to the scene, who did all that was possible, temporarily to alleviate their sufferings. The men were then immediately conveyed to the hospital, where one of them, we believe, is now lying in a precarious state, while there are hopes entertained for the recovery of the others.

AN extraordinary case of homicide has occurred in the Eastern districts. Somewhere near Brahmunbaria, in Tipperah, an old woman accidentally fell into the river in the evening, and was struggling desperately for her life, when some people in an adjoining boat took fright, and taking her for a tiger repeatedly struck the poor woman with bamboos till they succeeded in beating her to death. Among the perpetrators of the deed was a young man, a professed Brahmo, who after discovering the fatal mistake, went to the local police in a state of deep contrition, and confessed the whole thing. A small fine of twenty-five rupees has been imposed upon him by the Deputy Magistrate.

WE understand that a somewhat serious case of ryot and affray is before the subdivisional officer of Jumooe, in the Monghyr district. The ringleaders are old offenders, one Ali Kabeer and Ali Nazeer, and both have absconded. The Police are on their track it is hoped, and the District Superintendent, Captain Waller, is engaged in the investigation. If found guilty, the men should be dealt with severely; *Mr. Newberry, the Joint Magistrate, in a previous case against them, having noticed* the record of several cases against the same men, as being voluminous enough to load a cooly. The men are zemindars, it seems, of the *lattial* school, and need a lesson taught them.

THE practice of registration in Lower Bengal would appear from the latest report to be gaining ground, and becoming popular in the districts. Forty-eight rural offices were opened during the year, making in all one hundred and twenty at the close of the year 1874-75, to which number twenty-three have since been added. There were 423,873 documents registered, representing a value of about one and a quarter *million* sterling, against 324,352 in the previous year, of a value of one million only. There was therefore an increase of about 100,000 documents over that of the previous year. Of this number fifty per cent. fall under the category of compulsory registrations affecting immovable *property*: 2,000 under optional, and 30,000 affect movable property. Leases of land, which own considerably over one-third of the documents registered under compulsion, are a source of some anxiety. The system of sub-infeudation which of late years has attracted so much notice, though largely confined to Eastern Bengal, received a great impetus during the year. It would appear that the actual cultivators seldom obtain the leases, and that they are generally granted to middlemen with the object of obtaining an enhancement of the rent. The evil is obvious, but the remedy far from being so.

AT the Calcutta Small Cause Court the other day, before the full Bench (consisting of the First and Third Judges) the new trial granted in the case of Nicol Fleming & Co., *vs.* Captain Barnet came on for hearing. The point raised in the suit was of considerable importance to the mercantile community, the question being whether the master of a ship was liable for short weight when the bill of lading provided that the goods, which were in this instance coal, should be weighed in certain quantities. The plaintiffs, who were the consignees of the coal, were not in a position to supply the required scales, and had the coal weighed in smaller scales than those provided in the bill of lading. After delivery was taken there was a deficiency, for the value of which a demand was made upon the defendant. The latter declined to pay it on the ground that the plaintiffs not having weighed the coal in the manner provided in the bill of lading, he was not liable for the short weight. The case was originally heard by the Third Judge, who gave the plaintiffs a verdict in their favor on the authority of an English case, in which it was held that the proprietors of a Steam Packet Company were liable for the value of a passenger's luggage, though on the back of the ticket the company had stated that they were not responsible for the loss of the luggage. In the present case the condition was not entered on the back of the bill of lading, but it was in writing, apart from the printed conditions, and the Court thought that the same might have escaped the attention of the owner of the goods. Mr. Gasper for the defendant cited several decisions, showing that the consignees were bound by the condition in question. The new trial was not gone into, as the pleader for the plaintiffs was so convinced of the correctness of the view taken by the bench that he elected a nonsuit, upon which the Court ordered the plaintiffs to pay Rs. 16 as compensation to the defendant.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE uncle of the Maharana of Oodeypore has been transported to Benares, where he will spend his days as a State prisoner.

THE Mahomedan community of Lucknow has lost one of its ornaments. The poet, Mir Nawab, well known as Takhallers, died suddenly last week.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY will probably give an entertainment at Allahabad during the Prince's brief visit,—one which will gratify a larger number of the residents than could be possibly received at a dinner.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales has accepted the entertainment which has been offered to him by Punjab society during his stay at Lahore. *On dit* that the Prince has declined the entertainment proposed for him by the Freemasons of the province, but has consented to receive an address.

DRIVER MacQuade, of the Oudh and Rohilhund Railway, has been maimed for life. On the arrival of the up-mixed train at Fyzabad a few days ago, MacQuade was standing on the platform with a hand lamp in his hand. As soon as the Engine reached the station, and before it came to a stand, MacQuade laid hold of the hand rail, to step on to the foot plate, his foot slipped, and he fell down between the engine and platform. Three wagons next the engine ran over his arm, and crushed it fearfully.

A GENERAL Meeting has has been held at Umballa to organise a Volunteer Rifle Company in connection with the 1st Punjab Rifle Volunteers. Major General Sir James Brind, K. C. B., commanding the Sirhind Division, presided, and delivered an able address on the advantages of the Volunteer movement. As a result of the meeting about *thirty* gentlemen enrolled their names as members of the company. Several other gentlemen intend to join the company, and a detachment is to be formed at Phillour.

NOT long ago a murder was perpetrated just under the walls of Fort Shubkuddur, Peshawur. One Hubeeboolah Khan, the so-called Nawab or chief man of Shubkuddur, was shot by a sowar of the 6th B. C., who belonged to the same village, and was residing there on leave. The crime was committed about a hundred yards from the gate of the fort, at the cross roads leading towards Peshawur, Michni, and Abazia. Immediately after having fired the shot, but too truly directed at his unfortunate victim, the murderer jumped on his horse, and made off to the hills. He was closely pursued by some sowars of the 12th B. C. but he succeeded in escaping over the border, where he doubtless boasted of the deed he had committed.

TWO peons of the Customs Department in the Jhansie Division went, some three and a half years ago, on leave. As they did not return within time, their names were, of course, struck off. After the lapse of a year, the then Collector of Customs at Jhansie, Mr. T. Martin, was instructed to apprehend them on the charge of murdering and robbing a *bunia* in the Saugor District. He reported they had not returned. A circular, with a descriptive roll of each man, was issued throughout the department, but they could not be traced. One of them, Sheikh Kurramuth by name, ventured into Agra, and, unfortunately for himself, came across Mr. Martin the other morning. He was immediately handed over to the Magistrate. He has, we understand, volunteered to disclose the whereabouts of Elahibux, the other accused, who is, it seems, the illegitimate son of a Nawab.

A QUESTION of considerable importance, as involving the *status* of the so-called Independent Chiefs of the Punjab, came before a Full Bench of the Chief Court on the 13th instant, in the case of Phumman Lall *vs.* the Rajah of Nahun. From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff in the case had been employed in the year 1868 to carry on a trading business established by the Rajah in the cantonment of Umballa. Disputes having subsequently arisen, the plaintiff was dismissed by the Rajah, and he brought this suit in the Umballa Court to recover some Rs. 2,000, for work and services rendered, and balance due to him on his account. The defendant pleaded, among other things, that he was an independent Sovereign, and as such, not subject to the jurisdiction of the British Courts, and this question of the Rajah's sovereignty or independence was the subject of a long and learned debate before the Chief Court, the plaintiff's Counsel maintaining that, under the *Sunnads* granted to the Rajah's predecessors, not a shadow of sovereignty or independence had been granted such as could exclude them or him from the process of the British Court—while for the defendant it was insisted that he had been recognised as independent, and stood in this respect in the same position as every other Native Chief in India. Another very important subsidiary question was also *mooted, viz,* whether the fact of the Rajah having opened out places of trade in Umballa did not bar him from raising the plea of sovereignty, in answer to a suit brought against him in respect of matters arising out of this trade, and the decision of Sir Robert Phillimore in the case of the Viceroy of Egypt was strongly pressed for the plaintiff on this point. In the end judgement was reserved.

BOMBAY.

DURING the quarter ending 30th September last, one hundred and thirty-six books were published in the Bombay Presidency.

THE speech delivered by one of the inmates of the "Strangers" Home" on the occasion of the recent dinner, has been the means of securing employment to a few of the unfortunate men of the "Home"

THE cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of October 1875, amounted to 434 bales or 1,71,696 lbs. or 268 candies and 176 lbs., equal in value to Rs. 41,950.

THE newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction in Berar, the Rao Saheb Narayen Bhai Dandekar, holds this highly salaried post on a year's probation. He is described as a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, very intelligent and affable. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, his predecessor, has, it is stated, obtained two month's privilege leave from the 15th instant.

MR. MUNCHERJEE BOMANJEE PUNTHAKEE, the Bombay agent of His Highness the Nizam, has been presented by Sir Salar Jung with a superb diamond ring and diamond necklace. The Nawab also presented a diamond *surpeich* to each of Mr. Muncherjee's sons, Mr. Bomanjee and Mr. Dinshaw, and a diamond necklace to two of Mr. Muncherjee's sons-in-law. The presents were of the estimated value of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000.

THE Victoria gardens were effectively illuminated on Monday night. Crowds of men, women, and children were attracted to the Gardens from an early hour; and the long line of carriages along the public road showed that some of the visitors had come from a distance. His Highness Syajeerao Gaekwar, Sir T. Madhavarao, and others, were among the early visitors. The Raja of Kholapore's band played at short intervals during the evening.

ALL the presents which have been made to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the various Native Princes who met at Bombay to receive him have been packed in separate cases, and properly designated. These packages have been placed in the custody of Messrs. King, King and Co., in whose charge they will remain until His Royal Highness' return here after his Indian tour, when they will be transferred on board the *Serapis*.

THE Chief of Vinchoor, who, at the time of the visit to this country in 1870 of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, erected a clock on one of the towers of the Boohwar Wada in Poona, has now asked the Bombay Government's permission to establish an English School in his own territory at his own cost in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit, the institution to be named after His Royal Highness. English education will be given to his subjects free of charge in the school which the Chief proposes to establish.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We understand that when the Prince of Wales visited the sheds known as the European General Hospital, he expressed a most decided opinion against the place. His Royal Highness said that he had authorized Sir Bartle Frere to write a strong letter to Lord Northbrook against the Hospital, but now that he had seen the miserable place personally, he would write to Lord Northbrook himself. It is well known that recently a Duke, who is well known for the interest he takes in his countrymen, mentioned to a distinguished friend that he had been visiting the European General Hospital and the Jail, and of the two places he would prefer to live in the Jail!"

A SUMMONS has been granted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate of Police, charging the Reverend J. Hinkson, head-master of the Diocesan High School, with having assaulted Police Inspector Burrett while engaged in the execution of his duty. The assault took place on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Bombay on the 8th instant. The reverend gentleman attempted to take his trap along the road contrary to the rules laid down by the Commissioner of Police, and when stopped by Mr. Burrett severely assaulted him. Mr. Burrett "was narrowly rescued from being trampled down in his attempt to stop the horse; but he did his duty; and exercised extreme forbearance towards his assailant, who was allowed to pass away."

MADRAS.

THE Acting Agent of the South Indian Railway is now at Madura, making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Prince.

THERE are upwards of 52 banks in the Mysore Province with capital varying from 10,000 to 700,000 rupees. The whole amounts to 3,265,000 rupees.

A CODE of "Rules for the better prevention and extinction of fires in the town and suburbs of Madras" has lately been issued by the Madras Government.

THE Masonic ceremonials in Madras on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Harbour by the Prince of Wales are to be dispensed with.

THE Viceroy has conferred upon Raja Ram Chandra Deo, of Jeypore, in the Vizagapatam District, the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction.

A FEW days ago a portion of the left aisle of the Church of St John in Davidson's Street, Madras, came down with a crash. The heavy rain experienced appears to have injured the building, which had previously been slightly cracked. The Church was built fully forty years ago.

IN recognition of the valuable services rendered to Government by Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, at present Member of the Commission appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act, the Viceroy has conferred upon him the title of 'Nawab' as personal distinction.

The important auction of highly bred cattle, the surplus stock of the Anirut Mahal establishment for the year, took place at "Hoonsoor" on the 11th and 12th, when a splendid collection of bulls, cows, and calves and bullocks in pairs were knocked down at good prices, to a highly appreciative company of buyers, principally Europeans.

A COCHIN paper says that a citation has gone forth to the Rev. Justus Joseph, the Revivalist ranter, who was until lately in charge of the C. M. S. Church at Kunneet, calling upon him to present himself at Cottayam, to answer the charges of heresy brought against him, when His Lordship the Bishop of Madras visits that place.

AMONGST the special precautions that are being taken to provide as far as human foresight can, against accident to the train in which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will travel upon the Madras Railway, one is that a specially selected pilot engine will invariably run over the road ten minutes in advance of the royal train, timing its stoppages, &c, to correspond with those of the latter.

THE condition of the crops in some parts of the Madras Presidency is causing some anxiety to the growers. In parts of the Chingleput district the crops are reported to be withering, and if the rains now steadly holding off altogether fail, the condition of the ryot class will be by no means what it has been in past seasons. From the southern districts the reports are not very encouraging.

TWO Madras Government House servants are reported in Coimbatore to have died of cholera in the Annamally camps. There have been five or six cases of cholera in Coimbatore. An East Indian subordinate in the Forest Department came in suffering from the disease, and died lately in Coimbatore Fort. Coolies are most unwilling to go to the Annamally camps or into the district notwithstanding offers of double pay.

THE officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore has published an order respecting the reported scarcity in the Chitturldroog district. Measures are to be taken at once to prevent distress, and Majors Campbell and Christie have been requested to make proper enquiries and suggest such steps as may improve the condition of the people. Relief works will have to be taken in hand, and where they are necessary they may be undertaken at once in anticipation of sanction.

THE Mysore Government has just received a packet of silkworm eggs from China. The consignment comprises two kinds, six cartoons of each, Shonghue and Tuhong. The former is the description used in most of the Tsatlee districts, the worms hatched from which pass through three stages, and produce white cocoons. The worms from the latter kind pass through four stages, and also produce white cocoons, but the color of these will sometimes be found to have rather a greener tint than those produced from the Shonghue.

SHORTLY before midnight on Saturday week last, a most remarkable phenomenon was observed in Madras during a thunder storm. A few seconds previous to a peal of thunder that startled many people of the town, a ball of lightning, apparently about 2 or 3 feet in diameter, shot from the heavens and pursued, in a zig-zag direction with lightning rapidity, its course towards the sea. It was made up of four or five different tints, bluish-violet predominating; before disappearing it split into irregular fragments, and finally vanished. The most curious part of this phenomenon was, that each colour became a separate body when it divided. The colours of these fragments seemed to change like those of a Roman candle. Several natives who saw this were apparently paralyzed.

ALL Indian Municipalities appear to be of a feather. The correspondent of a Bangalore paper says:—

"Should it be determined, and should it, eventually turn out, that His Royal Highness will not visit Mysore, certain members of the Mysore Municipality will not regret it. For all the indifference, carelessness, and laziness I ever saw, I never saw such as is manifested by certain members of the Mysore Municipal Board. Of course we are willing to acknowledge some reason for this, which is owing to the corporal construction of some of their constitutions. One of them is actually so (well, there is no other word for it) fat, that it is with difficulty he can walk about. As for energy and activity they are things that have separated themselves from his existence years and years ago. Another of the enlightened is so ignorant in everything that pertains to municipal improvements that he scarcely knows a V shaped drain from the gable end of a house. Major Hill is the only active member amongst the lot, and he has, as if disgusted with the way the works are being attended to, gone from Mysore into the District on circuit.

M. TRILLARD, the newly-appointed Governor of Pondicherry, received quite an ovation from the people of that town on the 7th instant when he assumed the reins of Government of the French possessions in India. On the Governor landing, the Mayor delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the people of Pondicherry, to which His Excellency made a suitable reply. He then proceeded to Government House, where he was received by the Commissaire de la Marine, the Ordonnateur, and all the judicial, civil, and military authorities. The troops were then reviewed. On the same day, Mgr. Louenan, Bishop of Pondicherry, and the members of the Roman Catholic mission, paid their respects to the Governor and a little later the Native and European members of the Chamber of Commerce presented him with an address, the gist of which was the advisability of constructing a railway line connecting Pondicherry with the railway system of India, the revival of the filature industry, and the establishment of a French Bank. On behalf of the native community, a deputation waited upon the

Governor headed by Saderapullie, and all the members of the Colonial and Local Councils also waited upon the Governor.

BURMAH.

A CURIOUS FACT IS RECORDED IN THE Administration Report of the Hill Tracts, Northern Aracan. The tribes will not grow rice because the birds deprive them of the greater portion of the crop. The cultivation being only in patches in the midst of dense jungle, the birds congregate on it in dense swarms.

COLONEL NELSON DAVIES, the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, has been treating, with great success, the foot and mouth disease in Burmah. His plan is to destroy the parasitic animalculæ which are the cause of the mischief. The cure is very simple, and acts so quickly that if it is applied at an early stage, the disease may be thoroughly rooted out within a few days.

ASIA.

A CHINA paper mentions that the efforts to raise the Steamship *Sunda* have been crowned with success. The vessel is now snugly beached further in on Station Island, where she will undergo some temporary repairs prior to being docked either at Hongkong or Amoy.

THE following is an extract from the diary of the Joint Commissioner of Ladakh to 24th October :—

About fifty Lamas from the leading monasteries of this district, with some of the chief Bots of Ladak, have been ordered down to Jammu by the Maharaja to be present at the festivities which are to be given to celebrate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to that city, when it may come off. The Lamas will probably go through a performance of their own, having taken down for the purpose a large number of dresses and paraphernalia of sorts. It is the custom in Thibet for every monastery to have once a year a commemoration festival during which all the Lamas attached to it go through a performance which rather oddly combines the most seriously religious worship with great theatrical display, and even a certain amount of comic acting. On these occasions the Lamas wear a series of costly costumes, usually rich Chinese silks, curiously and handsomely embroidered, which they continually change as the performance progresses. They also disguise themselves in masks to represent the heads of various animals.

The value of the business transactions of the past week aggregated about Rs. 5,000. All the same, trade is by no means brisk here, and several merchants who came up here in the summer with large consignments of goods from India have complained to me that they find much difficulty in getting their things taken off their hands.

Mr. Morris reached this yesterday from his survey of the Shyok river, in carrying out which he appears to have undergone no slight hardship : the weather having been very inclement when he got to the worst part of his journey on the high plateau of the table-land where the Shyok has its source, and where at all seasons of the year the cold is most intense. The result of the survey will no doubt be thought most satisfactory, for it appears quite certain that an excellent road can be made up the river at a moderate cost ; considering that the work, if carried out, would do more to connect India with Turkistan than any thing of its kind ever yet attempted, it is to be trusted that means may be found to put it in hand.

The traffic of the week has consisted of 13 horse-loads from India, 38 from Kashmir, 47 from Chinese Territory, and 35 from Yarkand ; while 37 have gone out to India, 91 to Kashmir, 28 to Chinese Territory, and 10 to Turkistan.

MILITARY.

A TROOP SERGEANT MAJOR of the 11th Hussars has committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He has left a wife and child.

ON a representation made by the Madras Government regarding the paucity of officers for Military duty, and for an authoritative ruling for withdrawing them from Civil employment whenever necessary, the Government of India have intimated that the Governor in Council has unquestionable authority to recall to Military duty all Commissioned Officers under his direct orders.

THE thanks of the North-West Government have been conveyed to the troops stationed at Allahabad for their services in connection with the recent floods. A general order publishes the official despatches, which contain compliments from the Provincial Government and extracts from reports by the Commissioner and Magistrates of Allahabad, warmly commending the conduct of the men employed on the embankments.

WHEN the new scheme for the retirement of officers of the army comes out, it is probable, says the *Morning Post*, that its principal points will be found to be as follows :—

No retirement until an officer has completed seven years' service.

On completion of seven years' service, an officer, if allowed to retire, to be granted a lump sum according to scale in proportion to home and foreign service.

A captain, on completion of twenty years' service if not promoted, to be compulsorily retired on 200*l.* a year ; commutation, 2,648*l.*

A major, if allowed to retire before completing twenty-three years' service, to be granted a lump sum equal to the *maximum* voluntary retirement granted to captains.

A major, if retiring after twenty-three years' service, and before completing seven years' service in the rank, to be granted a pension of 250*l* ; commutation, 3,186*l.*

A major completing seven years' service as substantive major, and not less than twenty years' total service, to be compulsorily retired from the regiment with the choice of (*1st*) 300*l*, a year, and a step of honorary rank—commutation, 3,644*l.* ; or (2nd) unattached promotion, with a chance of employment other than regimental, and the half-pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, namely, 200*l.*

Lieutenant- colonels, if allowed to retire within five years of the date of their promotion to that rank to be granted (1st) a pension of 300*l.* and a step of honorary rank ; or (2nd) half-pay with a chance of employment other than regimental ; or (3rd) of completing thirty years total service to present full pay retirement, namely, 1*l.* a day.

Brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as lieut.-colonels with their regiments or on the staff, to be offered (1st) half-pay, with chance staff employ and succession to the establishment of general officers ; or (2nd) a pension of 420*l.* and honorary rank of major-general on retirement from the army.

Officers who obtained present regimental rank before the abolition of purchase shall not, while in that rank, be subjected to any new rules with regard to age or compulsory retirement. Officers who have been promoted to higher regimental rank since the abolition of purchase cannot claim exemption from any new rule.

Captains who obtained that rank before the abolition of purchase shall be ineligible for regimental promotion after completing twenty-five years' service ; that such a number, say, fifty yearly, be allowed to retire after twenty years' service, with unattached majorities saleable at 3,200*l.* that sum being 800*l.* in excess of present prices.

Majors who obtained that rank before the abolition of purchase to be ineligible for promotion after thirty years, but to be allowed to retire after completing twenty-seven years, with unattached lieutenant-colonelcies saleable at the price now offered by the Army Retirement Act, *plus* 800*l.*

These unattached promotions to be offered to captains and majors in accordance with their total full pay service in the army. No captain or major who has been passed over for having completed twenty-five or thirty years' service to be entitled to any such promotion. No vacancies thus created to be filled from the half-pay list ; regimental lieutenant-colonels on full pay, who had obtained that rank before the abolition of purchase, on reaching the age of fifty-five to be offered retirement from the army on 600*l.* a year, with a step of honorary rank ; commutation, 6,050*l.* ; value given by purchase commission, 7,000*l.* All colonels at present on half-pay who are qualified to succeed to the fixed establishment of general officers to be permitted at fifty-five to retire on 420*l.* a year, with a step of honorary rank.

GENERAL.

THE alteration in the postal rates to England is quite settled in principle, but the Postal Congress will have to meet before India can be formally admitted into the Union, and even then a month will probably be spent in the settlement of details.

THIS year's vintage (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Economist*) will reckon amongst the first of this century in the quantity it promises to yield, and the quality will be second to very few years, and that both for Austria and Germany.

INFORMATION has been received that the rate of exchange for Money Orders with Germany has, from the 1st instant, been changed to 20 Mark 40 Pfennig for the pound sterling. Intending remitters should understand that the rate of conversion is fixed and varied at the sole discretion of the country drawn on, and that a different rate of exchange may possibly be in force when their orders are paid.

THE ladies who have so persistently aspired to practice Medicine at Birmingham have again been doomed to disappointment. At a conference of the Medical Staffs of the General and Queen's Hospitals, and of the Professors and tutors of Queen's College, Birmingham, it was decided by thirteen to nine, that the Professors "are not prepared to undertake the Medical and Surgical Education of Women." The Council of Queen's College has now no alternative but to decline to receive lady students.

AMONG recent surgical discoveries which lighten suffering, next to chloroform will probably stand the carbolic spray. It is true it makes a mess in the operating room, and it necessitates that the surgeon should have an attendant, but we believe experiments in the use of it in the London hospitals prove that it is wonderfully efficacious in preventing unhealthy symptoms where the lance has been, hastening healing in an astonishing manner. Two patients, in similar conditions of health, underwent the amputation of a leg the other day in a London hospital, and as an experiment in the one case the carbolic spray was played over the part while the operation went on, and the stump was dressed in linen saturated with the fluid. In the other case the treatment was ordinary. The recovery of the patient treated with the carbolic spray was amazing in contrast with the other. All tendency to fester or to proud flesh is prevented. If such results can be relied upon, the inconvenience of operating while the spray is falling will be thought little of.

Le Temps says :—In consequence of a conference with Count Andrassy, the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation intrusted with the preparation of the report on foreign affairs has modified the text of its report as regards the Eastern Question. In this modified document we notice how clearly it is asserted that 'the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has no interest in any change being made in the territorial state of the neighbouring country.' Before this declaration was made, Herr Wolfurm, one of the delegates, had formally expressed to Count Andrassy a fear that the policy of the Government was inspired by desire for territorial aggrandisement, and he mentioned the rumours that Austro-Hungary intended to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. Count Andrassy at once gave these rumours a plain contradiction. It is, therefore, not only the Hungarian Delegation but the Government that repel

all thought of annexation. In order that the territorial *status quo* may be maintained, it is important that the causes of the insurrection should disappear. Therefore the Delegation approves of the negotiation which has been opened with the Porte; but insists that the rights of the Porte must be respected, and that there must be no derogation from the principle of non-intervention. In short, the report of the Hungarian Delegation, as well as the language of Count Andrassy has a peaceful tendency; it rejects any annexation, proclaims the interest of Austro-Hungary in the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, and objects to any interference with the affairs of Turkey, except so far as is necessary for the lasting pacification of the frontier countries.

QUITE a pretty little romance in real life is thus narrated in the *Court Journal*—An officer in the army who was going out to India to join his regiment recently made all his purchases at one of the famed West-End establishments, where the boast is—and truthfully—that everything can be had there cheap and of the best, The customer was such a large buyer that the worthy proprietor. contrary to usage, stepped forward to thank and to express a hope that the officer was perfectly satisfied, and had been able to find everything that he required. The Captain thanked the proprietor, and answered "Nearly all." "Not all?" was the quick query of the proprietor, "Not all? I hoped, Sir, we could find you everything." "Why, it is a little out of your line," Mr.———." "Out of our line? Not at all, Sir." "Oh, you are quite sure of that, are you Mr.——?" "Quite certain, sir." "Well then," continued the Captain, laughingly, "I want a wife." "Step this way, sir," and the astonished military man followed. He went through strange labyrinths, and up and down stairs innumerable. *En route* the proprietor communicated these facts. About three or four months prior a beautiful, highly-educated girl, of an excellent family, who had lost her parents, and with them all resources, applied to him for employment. He had, after listening to her story, though she was a novice to business, been touched by her friendless situation, and employed her. He had not been disappointed. He had found her a worthy and exemplary girl. The Captain was piqued. He saw and admired. He bought of her, and introduced himself. He came often, bought more, and upon inquiry, found all particulars to have been truthfully stated. On her side his manners and appearance pleased the girl, and when he told her the story of how his last want had been mentioned to the proprietor of the establishment, and been promptly met, it ended in a hearty laugh on both sides—but after the laugh within three days they were married, and she is on her way to India.

THE German Emperor arrived at Milan on October 8th, at 4-30 P. M. He was received at the railway-station by the King, the Royal Princes, the Ministers, the Prefect and Syndic of Milan, and the heads of the civil and the military authorities. On alighting from the train His Majesty embraced the King, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by an immense crowd of spectators, who were assembled in the station and square outside. The Emperor, accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel, entered the first royal carriage, while the Royal Princes, Field-Marshal Count von Moltke, General Cialdini, Herr von Bülow, and the other members of the suite, occupied the other twelve State carriages. They drove to the Palace, where they arrived at a quarter-past five o'clock, having been greeted on their passage by the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and the most enthusiastic cheering from the immense crowd that lined the streets. Many stands had been erected along the route to afford a view of the procession, and the reception throughout was a great success. The city was gaily decorated with the Italian and German colours. On his arrival at the Palace the Emperor was received by the Princess Margherita, the Duchess of Genoa, and their maids of honour. In response to the calls of the crowd outside, the King and the Emperor showed themselves repeatedly on the balcony, and were loudly cheered. A grand reception of the Ministers, the Court dignitaries, and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, was afterwards held.

The German Emperor and King of Italy reviewed 18,000 men of all arms in the Piazza d'Armi at 11 on October 19. The review was brilliant and successful; 20,000 men took part in it, and the manœuvres lasted about two hours. The Emperor, King Victor Emmanuel, and the Italian Princes, attended by their suites, inspected the troops, and afterwards witnessed the march past before the Arena, where the Princess Margherita, the Duchess of Genoa, the Ministers, and Deputies, the Prefect, Mayor, and other authorities were assembled. The troops marched with great precision and smartness, and were cheered by the people. The Emperor expressed his commendation of their soldier-like bearing, which was also eulogised by Field-Marshal Count Moltke in conversation with the Minister of War. An immense crowd filled the approaches to the Piazza delle Armi, and warmly cheered the Sovereigns, the Princes Margherita, and the Princes. At the banquet, King Victor Emmanuel proposed the following toast: "The health of the German Emperor, my brother, my dear guest and friend, the health of the Empress, and the whole Imperial and Royal family of Prussia." His Majesty added: "Permit me, sire, on this auspicious occasion, to become the interpreter of the wishes which the Italians join with me in forming for the happiness of your Majesty, the prosperity of Germany, and the constant friendship of the two nations. The Emperor William replied: "I thank your Majesty for the courteous expressions you have been good enough to address to me. I am very much pleased at having at last been able to return the friendly visit your Majesty paid me two years ago, and which I had for a long time past intended to return. I am deeply moved by the reception I have met with on the part of your Majesty, and in this beautiful country. I know that the sympathy existing between Germany and Italy, and the personal relations of friendship so happily subsisting between us, will continue to be a guarantee for the preservation of the peace of Europe. I feel a pleasure in hoping that these relations will always remain the same, and it is with this wish I drink the health of your Majesty."

LITERARY.

THE Reverend W. Scarborough, Wesleyan Missionary of Hankow, has published "A Collection of Chinese Proverbs," with an Introduction, and a translation of the Chinese text.

MOST of the MSS. of the works of the late Danish poet, Hans Christian Andersen, have been distributed among his nearest personal friends. It is said that the original MS., entirely written in the hand of the late poet, of his work, "The Tale of my Life," as well as of four of his fairy tales, has been sent to London. One of Andersen's manuscripts is on exhibition at the exhibition of Danish Pictures in Bond Street.

THE *Athenæum* states that the new psychological and philosophical quarterly, to be called *Mind*, announced some time ago, will begin to appear in January next. Among those who have engaged to contribute to the first number are Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. H. Sedgwick, Rev. John Vend, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, Mr. James Sully, Prof. Flint, of St. Andrew's, Dr. M'Kendrick of Edinburgh, and Prof. Lindsay, of the Free Church College, Glasgow. The Rector of Lincoln will write on the state of philosophical study at Oxford. Prof. Bain will have an article on the early life of James Mill, based on new and special inquiries.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, 19th November.

AN article appears in this morning's *Times* recommending the occupation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

The reply of the Spanish Government to President Grant's note, dated the 2nd instant, in which the settlement of the Cuban question was urged, concedes all legal privileges to American citizens in Cuba, and amicably settles the Hispano American difficulty.

London, 20th November.

SIR NEVILLE B. Chamberlain G. C. B., has been appointed Commander of the Madras Army in succession to General Haines.

Thirty thousand mill-workers at Dundee have struck in consequence of a notice from the masters of a reduction of wages.

London, 22nd November.

THE *Iron Duke* narrowly escaped foundering in the Channel on Saturday. The sluice valve was accidentally left open, flooding the engine-room.

Obituary.—ex-Duke of Modena.

London, 23rd November.

An official desptch, dated Singapore, 21st, announces that Major-General Colborne, with 300 men and 11 officers, left for Perak on the 18th instant. According to advices received up to the 15th, the Residency troops had captured four stockades erected by Passir Sala.

Obituary.—Henry Wilson, Vice-President United States.

London, 24th November.

THE Russian Press, while discussing the Eastern Question, publishes articles of a pacific nature. The reign of anarchy prevails in the Khokand, revolts being of frequent occurrence. The Kiptschak tribes have risen against the neighbouring Russians, 3,800 of the former were killed in a recent unsuccessful attempt to hold the fortress of Mamangham.

Mr. Ferry has been elected Vice-President of the United States,

London 24th November.

THE sum of £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

The rate of discount ruling in the open market is 2½ per cent., (½ per cent. below Bank of England rate).

London, 25th November.

THE latest advices state that 6,000 Montenegrins, with 12 guns, are encamped on the plains of Grahavo, on the Herzegovinian frontier.

Obituary.—Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna.

Vienna, 23rd November.

WITH reference to the article which appeared in the *Times* of the 19th instant, recommending the occupation of the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, the Austrian press entirely opposes the views enunciated by the *Times*.

Galle, 24th November.

ADVICES from Perak to 16th.

A combined naval and military attack under Captain Sterling and Whethler (*sic*) was made on the 15th against the stockades. After two hours' bombardment the Artillery effected a breach, when the Malays fled carrying away their wounded and dead. Six pieces of cannon were captured, and Birch's books and papers were recovered. Our troops burnt every house along the line of march. The loss of the Malays is unknown; on our side three wounded. The troops returned to the Residency the same night.

Rangoon, 19th November.

FULL particulars respecting the recent plot have not transpired. Several Burmese have been arrested, charged with the intention to set fire to buildings in Rangoon. The guards at the arsenal have been doubled to prevent accidents.

Rangoon, 20th November.

MORE than twenty prisoners, charged with being concerned in the recent plot, were examined to-day and remanded.

The proceedings were conducted in secret, and the result has not been made known.

Rangoon, 22nd November.

THE Police have obtained a fresh remand of seven days in a case against them. About thirty Burmese, a Chinaman, and a Suratee trader were charged with a conspiracy to set Rangoon on fire, to seize the arsenal, and to subvert the English rule. The bail offered was twenty thousand rupees for the Chinaman, but the Magistrate has refused any bail at present.

Rangoon, 22nd November.

THE total number of arrests of persons charged with being concerned in the recent plot is upwards of forty, including one Suratee and one Chinaman.

The ringleader is a Burman, named Thaik Moung Bwah. It is reported that some of the prisoners have made confessions, and that the evidence against them is strong.

DEATH.

SHAH.—At Gorakhpur. November 22nd, Ahmad Ali Shah, *alias* Meah Sahib, aged 76.

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ALBERT B. REES, Esq., M.R.C.S., and L.S.A. writes—"I have taken your Saline personally, and have given it to members of my family and to patients. I am thoroughly satisfied with its effects, and can strongly recommend it as a safe family medicine. I have found it of special efficacy in the diseases of childhood and during the period of teething."

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On Government Bills	6	per cent.
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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will give the plant greater strength to resist unfavourable influences and the Planter in thus developing the crop will be amply repaid the cost of the manure by the increase and superior yield of Indigo.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

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We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

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The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

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In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

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Table Spoons per doz		40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Forks	„	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	8	22	0
Dessert Spoons	„	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Forks	„	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
Tea Spoons	„ each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	8	11	0
Salt	„	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Egg	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	8	1	2
Mustard	„	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
Soup Ladle	„	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sauce	„	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	8	2	12
Fish Knives	„	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Butter	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	12	4	8
Gravy Spoons	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	12	4	8
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These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

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In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
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12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
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From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
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21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
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No. 2125.] Calcutta : Saturday, 4th December, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

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December 16th, *Mirzapore* Capt. A. Parish, R.N.R. 3,763 Tons, 600 H. P.

December 30th, *Assam* Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R. 3,000 Tons, 450 H. P.

The *Mirzapore* will leave Garden Reach at 10 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 14th December.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route, whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 21st December.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

For Liverpool viâ Suez Canal, to sail on the 15th December.

THE powerful steamer "India" 2,290, Tons, 500, H.P. nominal will sail for Liverpool from Bombay on the 15th December. This Steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From	Bombay.
	Tons H P.	Wednesday.
India	2,290.500	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2,273.486	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal about the 10th December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Capital £2,000,000

Revenue.

Fire Premiums	£ 836,816
Life Premiums	„ 250,039
Interest	„ 162,680
	£ 1,249,535

Accumulated Funds £3,301,005

Invested Funds.

Capital	£ 891,752
Life Reserve	„ 1,873,020
Reserve Fund	„ 971,410
Undivided Profit	„ 64,823
	£ 3,301,005

Fire Department.

Policies of Insurance against fire upon dwelling-houses and other buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, are issued by the undersigned on behalf of the Company.

The rate on pucka-built bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

Life Department.

This Company offers the advantage of Fixed Bonuses occurring after five years annual payment of premium, *uncontingent* on profits. Policies are indisputable after five years. Claims are payable thirty days after admission. Annuities are granted on very favourable terms. The undersigned will issue Policies on behalf of the Company.

Agents in Bombay—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Agents in Calcutta—

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during December 1875 and January 1876 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 13th and 27th December 10th and 24th January

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 6th and 20th December 3rd 17th and 31st January.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 6th and 20th December, 3rd 17th and 31st January.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 13th and 27th December 10th and 24th January.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, SANDOWAY, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 27th December, and 24th January.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 29th December and 24th January.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th December, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th January.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 8th and 22nd December, 5th, and 19th January.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th December, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st January.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 10th 17th, 24th and 31st December, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th January.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th December, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th January.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 31st December, and 28th, January.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 16th December, and 13th January.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 14th December, and 11th January arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 25th December and 22nd January.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 28th December, and 25th January touching at KURRACHEE on 18th December and 15th January 1876.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit*."—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	...	**£ 1,012,185**	**16 8**
Annual Income	...	**£ 172,151**	**18 11**

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... **£ 2,142,045 14 9**

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their *families.*

Agents in

Calcutta ..	..	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras ..	..	PARRY & CO.
Bombay ..	..	REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo ..	..	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore ..	..	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despacth by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus *before* 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	.. ..	5 per cent.
6 " "	.. ..	4 "
3 " "	.. ..	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,

Calcutta, 1875. *Manager, Calcutta Branch.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " "	..	4 " "
12 " "	..	5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane. *Manager*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1st July 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits, subject to	3	months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	"	"	" "	6	"	"
5	"	"	" "	12	"	"
5½	"	"	" "	18	"	"
6	"	"	" "	2	years'	"

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,

Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

F. HARLEY & CO.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

FIRE BRICKS.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co." * * * *"The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing"* * * * *"That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior."*

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Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

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Will be published on the 1st January.

POSTPONED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Gordon LOCH, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Erinpoorah on the 6th August 1875.

James GRAHAM, a British Subject residing at Agra, in the N.-W. Provinces of India, died at Agra on the 14th June 1875.

George Cæsar COOKE, of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces of India, Civil Engineer holding the appointment of Executive-Engineer Sagor Road Division, died at Nursingpore, on the 25th January 1875.

Francis Tague REILLY, an Honarary Lieutenant and Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, died at *Dharmsala on the 13th July* 1875.

Neil McInnes MACKAY, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Meerut on the 20th August 1875.

Louis HICKLING, Deputy Manager of the Oriental Gas Company (Limited) of Sealdah in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Malta on the 18th April 1875.

Michael George MICHAEL, of No. 51 Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, an Armenian inhabitant, died at Calcutta on the 19th October 1875.

Achille FLEURY a Violinist of the Orchestra of the Corinthian Theatre Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 31st October 1875.

Alexandra RUSSELL of No. 35 Thistle Grove Brompton in the county of Middlesex in England, Esquire, died in England on the 4th August 1867.

Duncan McLEAN, Commander of the Steamer "Celt," died at Calcutta, in November 1875.

Charles William D'RUSSETT, of Simla in the Punjab a Photographer, died at Simla on the 5th August 1875.

John Mothoora Mohun HAZRA, a Native Christian Inhabitant of Amherst Street in the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th October 1875.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
May W. G. Assistant Surgeon, Late in the Bengal Medical Establishment	2nd Dividend	@ 4as. 6¾p.	
* Ravenshaw J. H. Late of the Bengal Civil Service ...	Claims	in full	
* Whiteside F. J. S. Captain, late in Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot	Do.	Do.	
* Wynne H. L'P., late Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department	Do.	Do.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 27th November 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

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Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of one hundred additional students.

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THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY of London, OFFERS a REWARD of One Hundred Guineas premium for the three best PRIZE POEMS, by English or Hindoo Authors on the subject of that visit.

1st prize, 50 guineas; 2*d* prize, 30 guineas; 3*d* prize, 20 guineas.

Should there be a large number of meritorious poems of the second rank, the second and third prizes will together be divided amongst a limited number of the most successful authors.

Each poem should not be less than fifty nor more than two hundred lines in length.

Poems in the various Indian vernaculars should be written both in the parent and in the Romanised character, and clear translations in English prose should be attached to each.

The premiums will be adjudged by a coterie of distinguished literati, and awarded solely with reference to intrinsic merit and public interest.

It is suggested that the Prince of Wales's visit to India should be treated with reference to the contrasts of ancient and modern civilisation, or the æsthetics of modern life.

The poems of writers in England must be sent in before the 20th December, 1875, and those from India must arrive before the 5th of January, 1876, all addressed to

THE PROPRIETOR,
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY,
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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers :—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

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A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

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2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

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TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

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Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

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Forks „	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	22	0
Dessert Spoons „	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	19	0
Forks „	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	19	0
Tea Spoons „ each	15	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	11	0
Salt „ „	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2
Egg „ „	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2
Mustd. „	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2
Soup Ladle „	3	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	4
Sauce „	3	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	4
Fish Knives „	5	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	3	8
Butter „	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	8
Gravy Spoons „	5	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	3	12
Sugar Sifters „	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2	8
Pickle Forks „	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	4

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

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Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 SauceTureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes of sizes	1 Cheese Stand.
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These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

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A neat small Glass for one eye. Very portable and convenient for the pocket. In Black Japanned casing. Height when closed, 1⅝ inch. In neat leather bag for the pocket. Rs. 8

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A beautiful Glass of great power ... Rs. 20

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The Emperor's Binocular.

Each Sight-glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the *greatest possible power, and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is admirably adapted for use at night.

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THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR, with three transposing Lenses. Suitable for the Theatre, the Field, and the Marine, covered, with Morocco leather. Complete, in case, with strap and sling.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

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No. 2125.] Calcutta: Saturday, December 4, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half-rates as heretofore: that is Rs. 13-10 as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs. 25.*

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DR. WILSON of Bombay is dead. The great and good old man passed away about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last. He was one of the leading men in the Free Church of Scotland and his church has delighted to do him honor; but pious, ardent and powerful as he was in his sacred calling, he was far more than a distinguished Free Church minister. He was a representative Scotchman, with all the best characteristics of the best men of his nation, but the profound regret caused by the tidings of his death will not be confined to his nation any more than to his church. His philanthropy and Christianity were of the loftiest and most liberal kind. His fine mental culture and solid learning, and his great services to India extending over a period of so many years, have long marked him out as one of the most valuable men in the country. He had the respect and veneration of all who knew him by his works, and they were all who, either as Christians or scholars, looked with an eye of interest on our Indian empire. The many who had the privilege of knowing him personally, had the sentiments of respect and veneration deepened and warmed into admiration, attachment, love. High and low of all classes and nationalities were of one heart and one mind in love and honor to Dr. Wilson, and while none was too high, too learned, or too sagacious, whether as scholar, statesman or divine, not to benefit by his wisdom, experience, and learning, none was too poor, obscure, or worthless, not to share in his benevolence, wise counsel, and substantial charity. His house was daily frequented by those who sought the Doctor's aid for a vast variety of needs both of body and mind, and few, indeed, went empty away. Many eyes will now turn towards that house with infinite yearning and regret; and not a few of them will be moist with not unselfish tears. The hospitable gentleman, the accomplished scholar, the fine old Christian missionary, has gone to his well-earned rest. His life has been long, laborious, brave, and unselfish, and fruitful of noble results. He has fought the good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith, and Dr. Wilson's will be a brightly jewelled crown. We can at present express but the feelings that lie on the surface. We shall have more to say in a future issue of his life and the value of his life-work.

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WE are glad to see that the Lieutenant-Governor is fully alive to the state of matters in Behar, and, although there will be some scarcity, we may be quite sure there will be a minimum of suffering. When Sir Richard Temple becomes fully alive to the necessity for vigorous action, he is generally both able and energetic in the course he pursues. We are greatly pleased to hear that Mr. J. C. Geddes and Mr. A. P. Macdonnell have been temporarily deputed to Behar on special duty, and it is believed they are to enquire into the necessity for relief works.

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THE English Government has at a very opportune moment become proprietor of the majority of the shares in the Suez Canal. The present purchase from the Khedive is to the extent of 177,000 shares for £4,000,000, and, as about fifty of the remaining shares were previously in British hands, Britain can now command a considerable majority of votes in the management of the Canal, the whole number of shares being 400,000. We are not surprised to hear that this exploit has caused a good deal of sensation in financial and political circles. It is a guarantee for the future vigorous action of our Government for the preservation of our right of way through Egypt, and will enable us to view with more equanimity the progress of the "sick man's" malady, and the action of his self-interested physicians. Come what may, and in whatever manner the Turkish territories may be in future appropriated, we can now with confidence abide the evolution of events. A Government that has just become chief-proprietor of the Canal, has necessarily made up its mind to allow nothing to be done that will injure or seriously menace our right-of-way through Egypt. When all the terms of the recent purchase become known to us, we shall probably find that we have not invested so largely in the Canal without securing our right to fortify and defend our position there. And when sooner or later the Khedive cuts, as he must do, the link that fastens his allegiance to the Grand Turk, it is plain that English influence must be really and professedly supreme in Egypt. Mr. Disraeli's Government has done nothing like this before, and will be able to meet Parliament triumphantly in spite of recent blunders. Not only has the Government gained popularity and praise at home by this sagacious and decisive action, but the continental journals join the chorus of approbation. The telegram informs us that the French press, while regretting the check to French influence in Egypt, admire the clever action of the British Government, and the German and Austrian press also approve it.

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WE read that the Government of India has ruled that Government dues may for the future be paid in currency notes of any issue, irrespective of Presidency or circle. This concession will be appreciated by the public, particularly by travellers, whom it will relieve of a great deal of inconvenience. But why does not Government go a step further, and make currency notes a legal tender in every part of India?

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OUR mode of dealing with petty barbarous tribes located in the neighbourhood of our colonies, or with whom we come into contact in our noble position "as policeman of the high seas", is not one on which we can look with unalloyed self-complacency. One noticeable feature in it, is the promptitude and rigour of our punitive measures. Savage islanders in the Pacific, wild tribes on the Congo, tribes on our Indian frontier, petty states like Perak, soon feel our heavy hand when they venture to commit an outrage on British ships or British citizens. But when a formidable power—even such a power as China—is in the case, we deliberate, arbitrate, and negotiate, and prove that we have laid to heart the old Ephesian maxim, "Do nothing rashly." There are indications that the present ministry are inclined to adopt a more vigorous foreign policy than has been fashionable of late years, and to shew that there is no foundation for the reproach of weakness or cowardice. And as to our relations with petty tribes, we confess it is difficult to see how we can help exercising a good deal of occasional severity. To tamely submit to an unprovoked outrage would only encourage a repetition of it. And if we must punish at all, the punishment to be effectual as a preventive of future outrages, must be severe. But the worst feature of it is that it is not only severe but too often indiscriminate. To punish the pirates of the Congo river, seven of Her Majesty's ships sailed to a place near the scene of the outrage, and bombarded and burnt to the ground some sixty or seventy villages, cutting down and demolishing crops and fruit-trees, and apparently committing an indiscriminate massacre of the natives. Such vengeance was, we cannot but think, altogether disproportionate to the offence—was far too severe, and the multitude of the sufferers were in all likelihood not only innocent but ignorant of the perpetration of the outrage. A similar course of proceedings has been recommended at Perak, and before instructions arrived from home that nothing further should be attempted than the punishment of Mr. Birch's murderers

a considerable number of the inhabitants who had no connection with the murder had already suffered for it.

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THE Hon'ble Dr. Little of the Singapore Council is apparently one of those thorough-going men whom it is always a pleasure to know and to hear speak, but who are nevertheless dangerous counsellors in times of commotion, being a little too eager to call down fire from heaven on all and sundry who are ignorant and wicked. Dr. Little—not in an after-dinner speech, but in the Council Chamber—gave his opinion with some force as to the best way of getting rid of the Chiefs of Perak, He was not quite sure if hanging them or pensioning them, would be the best policy, but he thought he was rather in favor of suspension than of pension. "The best way of getting rid of the refractory chiefs was hanging them or pensioning them—perhaps hanging was the best." Admirable Doctor! But it was too grim a joke for the Council Chamber. One man in the Singapore Council spoke on what we think the right side of the question, and from his position and experience as Colonial Secretary his words ought to carry weight,—more perhaps, than even the opinions of the Governor. He stated that he had always been of opinion that the Residential system would fail, and was furthermore opposed to the annexation policy. We predict that the calm judgment of the not distant future will coincide with the opinion of the Colonial Secretary.

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THE death-rate of many of the large towns of the Punjab seems to be alarmingly high. For the week ending on the 30th October, we find that the mortality of Bhiwani was 70 per thousand of the population per annum; of Lahore, 72; of Delhi, 82; and of Umritsur, 115. We take these figures from the *Punjab Gazette*, but with some doubts of their accuracy, at least as regards Umritsur. The town is not a healthy one, but it is not, we suppose, suffering from any epidemic just now, or the Sanitary Commissioner would say so, and we can hardly believe that its population is dying off at a rate which would leave it without a single living inhabitant in less than nine years. There is some miscalculation here, we suspect. Our suspicions as to the value of Mr. De Renzy's figures are strengthened by what he tells us of another town, that of Tanda and Urwar, where "the deaths registered during the week give an annual death-rate of 360 per thousand of the population." This is more than we can credit, although Mr. De Renzy, apparently, sees nothing in it to call for any special remark. We should be glad to know whether he has any explanation of the alleged rate of mortality at Tanda and Urwar to offer. In the absence of one, it is impossible to put any faith in his statistics.

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A WRITER in the last number of the *Madras Journal of Education* gives some curious instances of the working of the system of "payment by results" in the schools of the Madras Presidency. He mentions cases in which "not only were the pupils of a school taught without the payment of any fees, but their parents actually demanded from the teacher a portion of the result grant, which, as they asserted, their children had earned for him. Other cases have come to light, in which men have taken up the profession of school managers as a means of livelihood, their plan being to establish several schools, engage inefficient and inadequately-paid teachers, and then themselves take the proceeds of the result grant." It has in consequence, been suggested that in future all middle-class schools should be placed on the salary system, and that the result grant system should be confined to lower-class schools. But why not place both on the salary system. Are "lower-class" parents less likely to expect to be paid for allowing their children to be educated than "middle-class" parents? As money is of the most importance to the poorest, we should have thought the probability lay the other way.

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WE need not lay too much stress on the telegram which a few days ago brought a rumour of danger to Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber. But it harmonises too easily with the suspicion we could not but feel from the first, not to have some effect on the mind. "A traveller from Yunnan," says the telegram from Hongkong, "reports having met the expedition under Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, and warned them that large bodies of troops were ready to resist the proposed investigation of Mr. Margary's murder." The Yunnan difficulty is not ended. It is problematic how powerful he influence of Pekin is on that border, and we are not even certain that the Chinese Government is sincerely anxious to forward the investigation. We have all along doubted if it has either the will or the power to do so, and Mr. Wade should not have been knighted till the Grosvenor expedition had been successfully completed. It is true he staved off war with China, but if the only result of that proves to be that we shall have to demand reparation for two outrages instead of one, the value of his diplomacy will be seriously called in question. In seeking to open up the trade route through Yunnan we have undertaken a very difficult task without the courage to use adequate means. We either have no right to go there at all or we ought to send a force sufficient to secure the safety of our messengers.

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THE *Pioneer's Rangoon correspondent* laughs at the alarm of the Foreign Office and the Home Authorities, occasioned by the discovery of the recent insane plot to seize the arsenal and fire and pillage the town. Any one may join in the laugh now that the conspirators are in safe durance, but from his account of their intentions and organization it is evident that a considerable danger has been fortunately averted. It appears that an attack was planned for the night of the 12th November. The intention was to attack the arsenal, massacre the European inhabitants, and hold possession of the town. The leader of the conspiracy, who doubtless expected to win sovereign powers, was Moung Bwah, a political refugee from Upper Burmah. He had secured the co-operation of several thousands of his countrymen. The villages adjoining the town were to send in contingents, and the different points of attack were pre-arranged. There is no doubt as to their nefarious intentions and they were far from being despicable in numbers. But fortunately they were without arms, and the desperate character of the ringleaders is evident from the plan they had formed to supply the want. A *kyoung* was to be fired near the cantonment, and it was expected that the Sikhs would rush out of the barracks to extinguish the fire, when the conspirators were to rush in and arm themselves. The plans were complete, but for some unknown reasons their execution appears to have been postponed. Meanwhile information was obtained by the town magistrate, Mr. McIver, and by Mr. Fforde, the police superintendent, and they lost no time in arresting the leaders of the villainous plot, Since the affair has collapsed and Rangoon is saved, we may if we choose treat the plot as ridiculous. But the warning is a serious one. Rangoon was very nearly made the scene of pillage and bloodshed. There are many thousands of discontented and turbulent spirits who would rise against the British at any moment if they had the means, and there are neighbours at hand who would look on with delight if they did not render assistance. Perhaps it is well that we have been reminded of the slumbering embers beneath and around us, and doubtless the authorities in Rangoon, while congratulating themselves on the discovery of the plot, will take double precautions to prevent the success of any future conspiracy.

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HOW difficult it is to see two sides to a question when our own interest—especially if it be a money interest—lies wholly on one side is continually illustrated by the agitation and arguments of the Lancashire manufacturers against the Indian import duties. These men are quite unable to see that an import duty can be any thing but a protective duty. No matter how patiently it be explained to them that the Indian import duties are kept in existence only because they are a source of revenue for which no desirable substitute has yet been found. It has no effect on their minds to know, as they must know, that Lord Northbrook is an earnest advocate of free trade principles, and would gladly abolish the duties if he saw it practicable. Our Manchester friends are alive to nothing but the conviction they have, that the Lancashire cotton trade is injuriously affected. Let the Indian Government become bankrupt, or increase the pressure of taxes on the people, or do anything it pleases, only let it remember that all the cotton markets in the world belong by natural right to the men of Manchester and that such a trifling consideration as how the government of the Empire can be carried on without funds, is of no importance in comparison with the consideration that *their* profits are a little less than they wish them to be.

The proceedings at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce show that they mean to keep up the agitation. Public meetings were to be held, and more pressure was to brought to bear on the Secretary of State for India. We suppose it is to their pressure that we owe the visit of Sir Louis Mallet. They are determined to give the Secretary of the State no peace till they gain their object and no one has the courage to answer them as they deserve.

THE *Pioneer* notes that the oldest officer in the Bengal Cavalry, and nearly the oldest in either H. M.'s British or Indian forces has just died at Dehra Doon. General Alexander Dick was a native of Scotland. He entered the service in 1804 and has just died at the age of 90, having never once revisited his native country. He was with Lord Lake in 1805, and with the Java expedition in 1811, being present at the storm and capture of Fort Cornelis. He became Captain in 1818 and General in 1866.

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RECENT events in the east of Europe have again directed public attention at home to the state of the army, which by all accounts is not so well prepared for a possible war as could be wished. Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, a distinguished Crimean officer, recently asserted that our whole available military force did not equal one French or *German corps ; that the so-called* Reserve did not exist ; and that the new recruiting system had turned out an absolute failure. This is strong language, but not stronger than is being used by the press. The best informed journals are beginning to admit that the depôt system inaugurated by Lord Cardwell was a mistake, and will have to be abandoned in favour of something better adapted to our special needs than that feeble copy of Prussian "localisation". The *Times*, which has long upheld the present organization of the army as all but perfect, now speaks of it as disparagingly as the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In a late article it thus points the moral of the unexpected break-down of the French forces in 1870 :—"The guilt was national, and it has had a national expiation. So it must ever be when so vast and complicated a machine as the army of a great Power breaks in a variety of places, like this of France. A more useful employment than recrimination or over-curious inquiry is to consider what have been the causes of the French collapse, and to ask ourselves whether our own military and naval strength *may not at this moment be affected by similar disorders*. In this country we are free from some of the defects of the Second Empire ; our political and professional chiefs are above suspicion, and we are not afraid to criticize ourselves. Official people are really anxious to do their best, and there are others always ready with advice as to what the best is. But, after all, every thinking man must feel how very little is known of the details of the two services outside a small professional class, and that the nation which reposes in confidence that it has the most complete army, the best ships and guns that are to be obtained for money, may awake some day to the discovery that some flaw in the system has destoyed the efficiency of the whole."

The *Times* has, as usual, veered round rather suddenly. Its present views are, it appears, diametrically the opposite of those to which it gave expression while the last autumn manœuvres where going on. But they have the advantage of agreeing much better with the facts of the case, and it is only matter for rejoicing that the truth has at last dawned on the leading journal. Let us hope that it will now apply itself, with its wonted ability, to the task of preparing the public mind for that searching reform of our military system which it evidently sees is needed.

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THE *Sarawak Gazette* pleads eloquently in behalf of the good character of the Dyaks, who mainly compose the population of the little kingdom. They are divided into two classes called respectively the Land Dyaks and the Sea Dyaks. The latter especially have been looked upon as an incorrigible race, warlike and troublesome. The *Gazette* confesses that they still retain a weakness for taking heads, but thinks it will soon be eradicated. They never go out now-a-days in quest of these trophies, except when called out by Government, so that their little weakness is annoying only to the enemies of the State. Some of the tribes have not gone out on a promiscuous search for heads for the last fifteen or twenty years, though they still love to talk of the good old days when they used to put to sea, two hundred boats strong, and deprive every "salt-water drinker" of his head. Nevertheless the *Gazette* affirms that they are gentle, well-mannered, and intelligent to a degree, clever traders, and as sharp at a bargain as any Chinaman ; and predicts that when the coal-mining operations are opened at Lingga they will prove far superior to the Chinese as workmen, and will soon prefer the rewards of industry to the ghastly trophies of war.

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SOME interesting information about the Jats is given by Mr. La Touche in his Settlement Report of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts. They are the most numerous of the fifty-six or more Hindoo castes, and with the Goojurs are the original cultivators of the soil. They possess nearly all the Ramsar Pergunnah and are settled in Tekree and the best villages of the Ajmere and Rajghur Pergunnahs. They have shown great energy in making wells and improving the land, and, having monopolized the best villages, they contribute a large proportion of the revenue. Marriage among the Jats takes place generally later in life then in Upper India, and the following are the ceremonies observed. A cocoa-nut and a rupee, emblems of fertility and wealth, are sent to the house of the bride, and, the brotherhood having collected, the contract is concluded by throwing the cocoanut and the rupee into her lap. Her parents having fixed the wedding-day, the *Barat* consisting of twenty-five to thirty men reaches the village in the evening. The bridegroom arrives, attired in red, with a sword in his hand, with which before entering, he strikes a *toran*, or wooden frame that has been put over the door by the village carpenter. This custom is probably a relic of marriage by conquest. The officiating Brahmin then causes the bride and bridegroom to go round a fire lit in the centre of the room and the marriage is completed. Next day there is a feast, and the party disperses. The bride's father takes Rs. 84 and the bridegroom's father spends about Rs. 200. The father of the bride must also spend a like sum and give presents to his son-in-law's relatives to the amount of about Rs. 150 more. The Jats do not prevent their widows from marrying, and indeed they seem to make money out of them, for it appears that the deceased husband's relatives often dispose of a widow to the highest bidder. Colonel Hall has recorded that while he was complaining that women were sold like sheep, the women themselves rather seemed to like it, and were proud of a high price being offered for them. This second marriage is called *Natha*, Among the Jats the chief waste of money is on the occasion of a feast to the brotherhood after the death of a relation, which usually takes place on the twelfth day after the death. They eat thrice a day. They all smoke tobacco and present it to strangers, and he who consumes most is considered the best man.

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OUR readers must have been tickled, if not edified by the singular correspondence to which a serious incident in the late Municipal farce has given birth. Every Englishman felt that the national character was deeply wronged by Mr. Hogg, when he made the famous statement, regarding the relations that had subsisted between Mr. Roberts and Dr. Lynch, and had neither the honor nor the politeness to withdraw it, when it was corrected on the spot by Dr. Lynch himself. But if Mr. Hogg's conduct was calculated to rouse indignation, Sir Richard Temple's account of it is worthy of heavy censure. We decline to accept His Honor's ingenious improvements of our straight-forward English tongue. An incorrect statement, neither retracted nor modified when a direct denial has been given to it by the best authority, is not to be distinguished by unsophisticated Englishmen from a direct falsehood, and though we do not think that Mr. Blacker took the best course in tendering his resignation as a Justice, we cannot but sympathise with the feeling that actuated him, and we prefer his English to that of Sir Richard Temple. And we are sorry that Dr. Lynch whose action at the meeting of Justices was universally approved, should have been persuaded to imitate the Lieutenant-Governor by drawing nice distinctions between our English synonyms. From his letter it appears that Mr. Blacker and the public in general were quite mistaken in supposing that he gave a flat denial to Mr. Hogg's incorrect statement. He merely objected to that gentleman's choice of words. What Mr. Hogg meant to assert was, it appears, true enough, and there was no intentional misrepresentation. Had he used the term "irritating", or "offensive" instead of the ugly word "insulting," no contradiction would have been needed. The whole affair resolves itself into a difference of temperament between Mr. Hogg and Dr. Lynch. Mr. Hogg thinks that irritating and offensive conduct persisted in towards a gentleman is insulting, and Dr. Lynch does not think so. As to the difference between these two gentlemen we feel inclined to sympathise with the former. If he had Dr. Lynch's authority to say that Mr. Roberts' conduct was "offensive" we hardly see that he made a very serious slip when he used the word to which Dr. Lynch objected. If, as a contemporary thinks, Dr. Lynch's letter has entirely exonerated Mr. Hogg, it certainly leaves Dr. Lynch's behaviour at the meeting utterly incomprehensiable.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* at the risk of seeming ill-natured has canvassed somewhat severely the claims of Mr. Souter, the Bombay Commissioner of police, to the honor of Knighthood. Had a shower of such honors fallen on Bombay, nobody would have said that Mr. Souter was not worthy of a share. But a singular honor seems to point to singular services, and the *Gazette* very reasonably regrets that these were not specified. His unpopularity with the natives can hardly have been his recommendation ; and his services to Bombay had already been sufficiently rewarded by the distinction

of C. S, I. He has shown no special talent in his administration of the Police of Bombay, and if the part he took in dethroning the ex-Gaekwar has won him this reward, why did not the Prince and the Government say so? Did the Prince take a personal fancy to Mr. Souter who has the reputaton of being a king of good fellows? Or is it intended to knight the Commissioners of Police and nobody else in all the large towns, as "a startling commentary on the real character of British rule in India"?

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SCOTCH patriotism is less in need of a safety valve than it was a number of years ago, and the St Andrew's Dinner is perhaps scarcely so free and spontaneous in its transcendental national glorification and fraternal hilarity as it was in the olden days when Scotchmen were fewer, more cut off from the land of their birth, and less cosmopolitan in their sentiments than they are now. Perhaps there was some occasion for the criticism and suggestions of our contemporary the *Statesman*, which will doubtless be received, as they were given, in goodwill, and candid friendliness, even by those who saw the celebration with more partial eyes than did our contemporary. In these days, when the love of one's own nation is perhaps too much diluted with that very thin and weak sentiment called cosmopolitanism, which, whatever be its merits, is far more friendly to intense selfishness than was old fashioned patriotism, we are inclined to applaud every attempt to keep alive the elder and, we think, the more genuine, virtue. The late Scotch celebration may not have been perfect in its way but we believe the Scotchmen and their distinguished guests enjoyed themselves with a great measure of heartiness, and the good old custom is far from being ready to die out. The speeches were of course of the usual type. There is not much variety possible, but there is more than is usually taken advantage. Next year we hope to see a little less apparent effort, and a little more spontaneous enthusiasm. The old Scotch *perfervidum* is not dull and dead for ever.

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THE Turkish Government is about to issue bonds to the amount of £35,000,000 for the payment of that half of the coupon, which it lately signified its intention of not paying in cash. These securities will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and profess to be redeemable at par by means of a sinking fund at 1 per cent. per annum, commencing from the 31st of January 1887. The arrangement looks well on paper, but it cannot hide the fact that the Porte is practically bankrupt, and unable to pay the interest due on its debt. What is the good, then, of its incurring this fresh liability of £35,000,000? We fail to see how it can expect to better either its own position, or that of its creditors, by such a useless measure. Besides, if present appearances are not very deceptive, the Turkish Empire, at least in its present form, will have ceased to exist long before 1887.

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THE relations between the German Government and that of Italy have evidently been drawn closer. The visit of the Emperor William to Victor Emanuel has been followed by an announcement that the two sovereigns have determined on raising their respective Legations to the rank of Embassies, as a demonstration of the importance they attach to the friendship of the two countries. This is a pretty strong proof that their interview, though ostensibly one of courtesy only, had, or is expected to have, greater political significance than is apparent on the surface. The declaration of the German Emperor, made immediately after his return, that peace had not been so well assured for the last twenty years, goes to support this theory. It may not improbably mean that Italy has pledged herself not to enter into an alliance with France, and Germany can have no apprehension of attack from any other quarter.

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MR. E. J. REED, M.P. who has lately visited Nicolaieff, the head quarters of the Russian navy in the Black Sea, gives the following account of the new circular iron-clads which are attracting so much attention. "The *Novgorod* is 101 feet in diameter and of 2,491 tons; the *Admiral Popoff* is 120 feet in diameter and of 3,550 tons. The armour of the *Novgorod* is about equivalent to 13-inch plating that of the *Admiral Popoff* to about eighteen inches. The horse power of the former vessel is 480 nominal, and of the latter 640. Each has six screw propellers, but in the latter vessel two of them are of much larger diameter than the others, and have their shafts situated lower down, so that in deep water these screws will sweep through the water much below the bottom of the vessel, while in shallow water they will be kept at rest in a position which keeps them above the keels. The deck is on each ship plated with 2¾-inch armour and has great curvature, so that although the nominal freeboard is in each case not more than about eighteen inches to the top of the side armour, the actual surplus buoyancy is far greater than this would indicate. This is the first armour-plated ship afloat carrying armour of eighteen inches, and intended for guns of 40 tons (more exactly, of 41½ tons). Mr. Reed saw the *Novgorod* under steam and says her speed "was very fair," and her handiness that of "the smallest gunboat." It must be remembered, however, that this was in smooth water; he had no opportunity of observing her behaviour in a seaway. It is possible that her performances would not have been quite so satisfactory in the midst of a gale in the Atlantic. That experiment has not yet been tried, and so long as the owners of the new iron-clads who presumably know the exact limits of their powers, dare not expose them to such a test, we need not fear that any number of these craft can ever affect our command of the sea. As movable forts, they may be of value for the defence of harbours or river mouths, and there would perhaps be no harm in our building a few of them for the protection of such places as Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

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THERE is some danger of complications arising between the United States and Spain on account of the anarchical state of things in Cuba. President Grant, we are told, looks upon the longer continuance of the insurrection as insupportable, and desires the elevation of Cuba into an independent Republic. A note expressing his views in apparently rather strong language, but of which the exact terms are withheld, has been presented to the Spanish Government by Mr. Caleb Cushing the American Minister at Madrid. The delay of the Spanish Cabinet in replying to it, has caused some restlessness at Washington, and the Americans are strengthening their navy by getting several sloops of war and iron-clads ready for sea. Spain, on the other hand, is about to largely reinforce her fleet on the Cuban station, and weakened as she is by her home troubles seems determined not to part with the Queen of the Antilles without a struggle. Her pluck may perhaps save her her last valuable colony. If war is declared, the issue, of course, cannot be doubtful, considering the comparative strength of the two combatants. But it is quite possible that the Americans may prefer not going to that extreme. They doubtless find Cuba, in its present state of confusion, a very undesirable neighbour, and would be glad to see the island independent and at peace with itself. But there appears to be no strong popular demand for forcible interference between Spain and her revolted subjects. Without such a demand, President Grant's influence over Congress in the last year of his term of office, would hardly be sufficient to involve the country in unnecessary hostilities.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

IN the remarkable series of events that have recently occurred in the Calcutta Municipality, Sir Richard Temple has till a few days ago, refrained from ostensible interference. We need not conceal our conviction, which indeed, we have already freely expressed, that he was not only responsible for the actions of the Chairman, but was in secret encouraging and supporting them. And had not the voice of public opinion been raised with an emphasis and unanimity such as no Englishman, however arbitrary or however indifferent, can long dare to disregard, he would have quietly sat by and seen, not without a secret satisfaction, his self-willed subordinate ride rough-shod over the wounded honour of the independent Justices, and the civic rights and interests of the inhabitants of Calcutta. The adroitness of his latest movement, the dexterity with which he has vaulted into the chair of the reformer, and the really able and sagacious policy on which he now seems disposed to act, must not surprise us into unqualified admiration and gratitude. The benefit to the city may be no less than if he had conferred it freely, but his own credit must he measured, not entirely by the value of his gift, but partly, if not wholly, by the spirit in which he confers it. And there is no evidence to show that he was sincerely and disinterestedly anxious to see the abuses that disgraced the Municipality and made it a by-word throughout India repressed and made impossible for the future. Had such been his temper he would certainly have interfered before the scandalous violation

by the Chairman of the principles that lie at the basis of English public life, had culminated in the miserable farce in which a respectable native gentleman of unblemished character but with no special qualifications for the post, was forced upon the Municipality as its Vice-Chairman. It is no excuse for a ruler to say that he was too much occupied with other matters to give attention to the diseases that were festering in the capital of the province. While exploring the passes of Sikkim and sketching romantic Himalayan scenes, he may have done some incidental good in the interests of trade and civilization, and his conference with the Chaplain of Darjeeling will, we hope, lead to something being done for the poor and unemployed sufferers in the plains; but meanwhile the rate-payers of Calcutta were being oppressed and insulted in the most unblushing and tyrannous manner, and the Lieutenant-Governor cared for none of these things. We are bound to believe that he was fully acquainted with all that had transpired before the interval caused by the holidays, and that he was also aware of the course which Mr. Hogg intended to pursue, and when he suffered him to take that course and persist in it in spite of public opinion, till the election which made the Municipality ridiculous was compassed, we cannot avoid the conclusion that he was—not an indifferent, but a pleased, spectator. While the farce was being enacted amid the hisses of an indignant public, the man who ought to have interposed to prevent the dishonour, and save the interests, of the Municipality and the city, was quietly keeping behind the scenes. Not only is there no defence for the self-willed imperious action of Mr. Hogg, but there is no defence that has even a colour of reason to make it tolerable, for the protracted passivity of Sir Richard Temple.

There is one defence that may be set up for him, and we are inclined to think it is the defence which he would like to see employed, but it is so unreal that the greater the air of sincerity with which it may be stated, the more bitterly ironical will it appear. It must be admitted, for it cannot be otherwise, that he has seen and suffered Mr. Hogg's insolent treatment of the Justices. But it may be said that he abstained from interference in order to wait for some unmistakeable expression of public opinion; that he was from the first, ready, and even desirous to reform the constitution of the Municipality; but felt, to use his own words, that "constitutional reforms of this sort were matters on which the public opinion of the city, should be consulted," and that it would be highly impolitic to anticipate public opinion. Taking this view of his position, we must suppose that Sir Richard Temple, like a wise ruler, permitted the action of Mr. Hogg while he did not approve it, in the hope that it would goad the public into a protest, and lead to such an indisputable utterance of the public sentiment by representative men, as would justify him in initiating reforms, and be a guarantee that the new rights he was anxious to confer on the citizens of Calcutta would be duly appreciated and wisely exercised. And accordingly when the fulness of the time has come, and both the need of reform, and the fitness of the citizens to exercise the rights of freemen, have been proved, the closed lips of the wise ruler are opened, and the hurt of the people is healed by words spoken in season. We must parenthetically remind our readers that we have at present but the promise of reform, and while the promise sounds well, there is danger that it may be spoiled in the course of fulfilment. Now if any intelligent observer can regard this as a satisfactory account of Sir Richard's position towards the Calcutta Municipality, we commend his charity but cannot share it.

There is a another explanation of his attitude which is more likely to be true than the former, but, if true, is not greatly to His Honor's credit, though it may win the sympathy of many who look through official eye-glasses. It is that he was at no time unwilling to concede considerable reforms in the constitution of the Municipality, but so fully sympathised with Mr. Hogg in his opposition to the people's tribune, J. B. Roberts, that he determined through good report and evil report to support Mr. Hogg, until Mr. Roberts' defeat was accomplished. This is at least quite comprehensible. At no time is the stern redresser of wrongs, the man who persistently and boldly drags abuses into the light of day, the merciless exposer of official peccadilloes, other than a thorn in the sides of the office-holders whom he attacks, and an offence to the eyes of their *laissez-faire* superiors. It is not more difficult to understand Sir Richard Temple's support of Mr. Hogg, than Mr. Hogg's opposition to Mr. Roberts. Both are easily accounted for by the dislike of officials to all who stir up the mud under the still waters of officialism, and the feeling is strengthened by haughty civilian impatience of plebeian interference and correction. We are not unwilling to admit this explanation of Sir Richard's action, if his admirers think that it will do him honor. Not that he loved the Municipality less, but that he hated the candidate for the Vice-Chairmanship more, was, possibly, sufficient reason to Sir Richard Temple for delaying all action till the man who was the choice of the citizens was finally—we are sorry we cannot say fairly, defeated.

Here we may not unfitly digress for a little to give expression to the strong and general sense of gratitude that the community of Calcutta bears to Mr. Roberts. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been said so often in praise of his long and faithful public services. With all that has been publicly said and written to his credit since the late contest began, we cordially agree, and now that he has been defeated, or, we may more accurately say, now that the independent section of the community has been defeated in his person, and that out of this defeat, victory greater than was at first anticipated promises to arise, we think it both a just and a graceful act to pay public tribute to his worth.

We return to Sir Richard Temple. Our own opinion is that in all this discreditable business he has been to an unworthy extent in the hands of Mr. Hogg. Mr. Hogg acted, and Sir Richard approved, and would, we believe, have gone on to approve still further, had not the storm of public indignation alarmed him, and swept him out of his indifferentism into a course of reform. He cannot bear to be unpopular, and in this respect the Lieutenant-Governor appears to us a smaller man than the Chairman of the Justices. Whatever credit is due to unflinching resolution in a course of action and fearlessness of public contumely, we freely concede to Mr. Hogg. But when it became evident that the public indignation was sweeping past the Chairman of the Justices, and menacing the walls of Belvidere, Sir Richard shrank back and yielded all that was demanded. And, furthermore, his favorite "association of native gentlemen" whom he delights to honor, petitioned for reform, and this aided him in his dilemma, by giving him an opportunity of seeming to yield with grace and benignity. And there is, we think, reason to suppose, though we cannot authoritatively assert, that the Supreme Government stimulated him to action. It is certain that the Viceroy was watching events from afar, and it is impossible to believe that he did not disapprove of much that has recently been done with the cognizance of the Lieutenant-Governor. And of this Sir Richard must have been perfectly aware, although no direct communication may have been made. To have delayed action longer, and have waited for the indignant protest of the inhabitants of Calcutta assembled in public conclave, would have been an act of folly, and, whatever he may be, Sir Richard Temple is not thus unwise. Having given our opinions regarding him with sufficient plainness of speech, we need not hesitate to say that he has displayed both sagacity and dexterity in his sketch of proposed reform and in the manner in which he has brought it forward. He has contrived to make his proposal with an air of spontaneity. He has assumed a virtue if he has it not, and to judge from his recent speech in the Legislative Council, we should say that it gives him real joy to have found an opportunity of offering a reformed constitution to the Municipality of Calcutta. We shall not at this stage criticise his proposals. Were we to say anything concerning them, we should speak with almost unqualified approval. He has put before us the outline of a scheme, which, wisely filled up and with details skilfully adjusted, promises to meet the wants of the community and to be a boon to Calcutta and we hope that he may not keep the word of promise to the ear and allow his scheme to be moulded and shaped

by injudicious hands. In its progress to legal enactment we trust our legislators will act in no narrow or imperious spirit, but will give the most careful consideration to all intelligent suggestions that may reach them from representatives of public opinion in Calcutta.

It may seem ungraceful in us, while approving so fully of the proposed reform to express ourselves so unfavorably of the Reformer. We could not help it. And now that we have relieved our conscience by expressing disapproval of Sir Richard's past policy we shall be prepared to support him cordially in carrying forward his proposed scheme for a new constitution. And should his future policy excite within us the belief that we have misjudged him, it will be to us a sincere, though we own it will be an unexpected, pleasure to confess it.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

II.

THE first Englishmen who had anything to do with the organisation or command of native soldiers, went to work with their material in a very different manner from that which obtains at present. The great object of Clive, Wellesley, and other sepoy generals, was to make the native soldiers in British pay understand that they were well-nigh invincible. The loss of a battle in those times might have lost us India; perhaps it might even do so under certain circumstances now. To give the sepoy confidence, our earliest generals clothed him according to the European fashion, and brigaded him along with the white troops. Our wonderful military successes did the rest—successes unparalleled in the history of any other country. But there is reason to believe that the Sepoys would have gained no great name for themselves in those stirring times, if it had not been for the gallantry and the numbers of their English officers. In the assaults and sieges of the old Indian wars, we always read that there was a succession of English officers to lead the sepoys on to the breach or storm, and no sooner had one Company officer fallen, than another was ready to take his place. In the war with Hyder Ali, a native regiment was often commanded by a captain with a dozen or so of subalterns under him, and it seems that the sepoy of that time followed equally well the officers of other regiments as his own, or, in short, any Englishman who happened to show him the way for the time being. Of course, in the hurry and mortality of a great war, there was not the same necessity for acquaintance with the language or customs of natives which would be required of officers in time of peace, but even admitting that the call for English officers was so urgent that any one would do for work to-day wherein he would probably be killed to-morrow, it is still extraordinary to think of the readiness with which the proper officers were found in those times to lead the sepoys in and out of action. Naturally, we hear of gallant deeds performed by native officers and sepoys on the field of battle. No one doubts the courage of either, but the instances are few indeed, in which we read of a native officer doing anything brilliant on his own responsibility, though occasions must often have arisen in those stirring wars when a native military genius, if there was one in our ranks, might have notably distinguished himself. In fact, we doubt if the native officer, or at least the class from which we recruit him, has any military genius, for, from the beginning of our occupation of India to the present day, his capacity for undivided responsibility has been distrusted. The present organisation of the Indian Native Army *appears* to place more confidence in the intelligence and discretion of native officers than ever Clive or the great Duke did, but in honest truth, such confidence is in reality almost absent, as is seen from the complaint all over India that there is an insufficiency of English officers with native regiments.

It is a question we hardly think worth arguing; but it is a question nevertheless, whether we could dispense with the services of English officers to any extent by putting native officers of a higher rank and of greater social influence in their places. The idea of giving Her Majesty's commission to young native nobles and gentlemen, is theoretically very well, but we fear it would most lamentably fail in practice. The native, whether highborn, or lowborn, has little inclination to discipline. What has been the first cause of the success of the British armies everywhere, Discipline. It is the aptitude of the Englishman to enforce, and to submit to, discipline, which has in a great measure made him the best officer as well as the best soldier in the world; but the native though he can submit to discipline, can rarely if ever enforce it, and it is to help him where he fails, that English officers are so sadly wanted in what is called the new organisation. Give a native regiment over wholly to native officers, and it will speedily resemble a corps of Turkish Bashi Bazouks, Discipline, as we understand it, will disappear, and when a regiment degenerates into an armed rabble, it does not much signify whether it is officered by princes or pariahs. Again, it is a vain thing to make the native army a convenience for political purposes as we have already made it for political officers. An army is not to be played with in that fashion, or we shall regret it. It would be a bad day for us, on which we came to consider the native army as primarily a school for young, and possibly intriguing, native noblemen. Besides, no self deception can cause us to credit the presumption that a native officer, would command men as well as an Englishman. The latter is acknowledged as the first officer in the world. Why then, for a purely political idea, change him for a worse one? The native officer as he is, is about as good a native officer as we can get. He will fight well, and do all things well, under English authority and supervision, but he is no more fitted to command than to fly, and it is an error of the first magnitude to suppose that we could depend upon him with any certainty to manœuvre his regiment, or even to command its confidence in action, when the handful of English officers with the corps were *hors de combat*. If the native army is ever to be made a truly formidable engine of war, it must have an English captain and an English subaltern to every company of men. The company need not be of the small strength of seventy or eighty men. For the native army, the strength of a company might be made two hundred, but it should have an English captain, and an English subaltern to take the place of the latter, on occasion. Of course, *this is to say, if that army is to* fight. If it is intended merely to act as a militia or police for the preservation of the ordinary peace of India, its present organisation is not to be hastily condemned; in fact, we think it good enough, on the whole, for the purpose. But no one can say that the time may not come when some great demand may be made upon India for native soldiers to fight England's battles. The demand might come from Egypt, China, anywhere, and what is more, it might come any day. And if it came we should have to adopt one of Mr. Gladstone's proverbial three courses, and either risk the native corps as they would be after a brief experience of war, under their own native officers, or draft young English sub-lieutenants into them from the line, or look for English officers elsewhere. In all probability, the authorities would adopt the second course, but at the best it is a bad one. Clive or Wellesley, in the days of our early *prestige*, could afford to take a sergeant, or even a private, out of his English battalion and place him in command of native auxiliaries, but we cannot afford to do this now, and what is wanted above all things in the native army is officers with a thorough knowledge of the people and their languages. It appears to us nothing short of ridiculous that the Army curriculum for officers of the British service, with all its Prussian profundities and garrison classes, should be deemed a fitting education for the officer who is to make the native army his home. What is called for there, is not the science of the schools, but the art of winning and keeping the confidence of men. It is not every man that has that art, but the least we can do is to give a certain number the advantage of studying it with regard to Orientals as far as in them lies; and how can we effect this better than by reviving a new Addiscombe, bereft of the old college's glaring faults, for the special education and training of the Indian Officers of the future? Passing young men from the line to the native army is a farce so far as our purpose here with it is concerned. The young fellows are crammed by an hated moonshee, for a farcical

examination; pass it in a year or six months, and forget Hindostanee ever afterwards. Why take thought of the sepoys or their profession, when their minds are wholly directed towards civil employment? The great book of native life lies unstudied before them, and it is a melancholy reflection how few care to open it now-a-days.

We are sanguine that an Indian military college would arouse that professional interest in men and things here, which seems to have long slumbered from amalgamations and what not in the Indian service. If anything can revive it, this would. There would be a vast difference between the young officers trained specially for a special service, and the youth who enters one at hap-hazard, and it is this difference we want—the difference which made the officers and the sepoys of old so proud of one another. There are plenty of gallant young men in the British Army who would lead sepoys into action-but there are very few who can understand them, for that is a matter of experience and of education. We think this is hardly enough considered in the schemes and suggestions offered for the improvement of the Indian Army. It is for, gotten, or lost sight of in the familiarity of the error, that we now-a-days pay little or no attention to the special qualifications of an officer for Indian Service. If he is sufficiently crammed according to the competitive system with Prussian tactics, and has a very indifferent colloquial knowledge of the vernacular, it is thought he will do sufficiently well in the school in which Lawrence and Outram won renown. Nothing is thought of the broad distinctions between the British and the Native armies. But we shall touch upon this topic in another paper.

THE MYSTERIES OF THEOLOGY AND SCIENCE.

IN a recent article, the assertion was made that "both in the ranks of men of science and amongst the teachers of the Christian Church there are many who will not admit that science land religion are opposed." The book then under review—"The Unseen Universe,"—was spoken of as an evidence that amongst the leading scientific men of the day there were some by whom the unity of science of religion was eagerly acknowledged. The book was one which could not have been the outcome of a mind not familiar with the most advanced mathematical and physical researches of the day. The rumour which then ascribed it to two foremost professors of science in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh has since been announced as one of undoubted correctness; and Sir William Thomson and Professor Tait are now looked upon as the joint authors of the remarkable book. Amongst recent contributions to literature from "teachers of the Christian Church, Mr. Baring Gould's "Lectures on some Modern Difficulties" * is one which can be pointed to in proof of the assertion that bold teachers of the unity of science and religion are to be found amongst the clergy. The fact that most of the lectures were delivered in the Trophy Room of St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the clerical listeners were interested in them and desired that they should be published, may be taken as an indication that Mr. Baring Gould's attitude is not one which he has to maintain in isolation from his brethren, And yet to many his attitude may seem a very bold one. In his preface he adopts a phrase which had been uttered somewhat scornfully by a preaching Bishop—the phrase "the Gospel of Science." He adopts it far otherwise than with scorn. He asserts that "it is necessary for the Bishops, as well as our inferior clergy, to learn that the Gospel of Science is as Divine as any historical Gospel of Christ; that one is as much revelation as are the others, that rightly understood there can be no antagonism between them." In his first lecture on "The aspect of modern thought," he dwells upon the same idea. He recognises in the present age an enthusiasm for truth, which he considers the clergy should be the last to ignore or misinterpret. He sees in all the investigations going on in every realm, physical, spiritual, humane, and in every artistic creation, evidences of the aspirations of the human soul towards truth. The old question—Truth, what is it?—is, in his estimation one to which the answer is ever being granted to all earnest enquirers. Truth he says, is a light which invades the soul of the seeker after it, and brings it the sense of certainty. "The truths which men see are indeed partial, but they are the irradiations of the sovereign all-embracing Truth." The passion for truth amongst men establishes a filiation of the human soul with God who is the fulness of truth. "The instinct of truth is the appeal of man to God through reason, just as love is the appeal of man to God through the heart." Human science even though hasty in its conclusions—for the very impetuosity of the soul in the pursuit of truth at times obscures its judgments, leads it to make premature generalisations, and to forget the complexity of truths and their mutual control of one another,—human science, even though thus hasty, is in reality the search after God. Modern science, and modern Biblical criticism too, are not anti-Christian; eminently religious and Christian are they rather, since the main spring of their activity is the passion for truth in the human soul.

In his lecture on "Mysteries," Mr. Baring-Gould considers the question often asked—Why should religion be so fraught with Mystery? He answers this by showing how in every department of enquiry we have to admit the presence of that which cannot be explained or solved. We hedge it round with a definition as well as we can, and think that by so doing we have added it to the list of things we know all about. He might have instanced the definition of the mass of a body. The mass of a body, so the definition informs us, is the amount of matter the body contains; but this does not really help us to have a clearer conception of what we define, of which all we know is that it is something which does not change, even though the body's weight may change, as when it is taken to the summit of a lofty mountain. Wherever we turn we encounter mystery. The inner life of our bodies, and all the operations which go on so noiselessly within us, are mysteries. "Mysteries surround us, are above us, are in us, are everywhere. We must expect therefore to find them in religion." But it should be noted that what is mysterious to one is not so to another. A mystery is rolled back whenever a truth is discerned; and men are not alike in their power of discernment of truth. As in a man, knowledge increases, things which were mysterious to him cease to be so. All that lies beyond the boundary of the known is mystery, There must necessarily be mystery wherever knowledge is partials and as the knowledge of private minds cannot be other than partial, there will ever be mystery beyond the horizon of man's mental vision. Mystery is also necessary for human happiness. It gives zest to the pursuit of every art and science. Science maintains its hold upon the attention of man by reason of its inexhaustible variety. Art, too, attracts because there is no limit to the working of the artist's imagination. As we necessarily possess a sense of the infinite so we necessarily are ever conscious of being surrounded by mystery; and it is the all-surrounding mystery that calls forth and sustains the soul's endeavours and aspirations. As, then, mystery springs into existence through the contact of the finite with the infinite, as its existence is a necessary consequence of the limited nature of man's knowledge, its presence in Christianity is no argument, against the truth of Christianity. "If religion did not contain mysteries, if it did not touch the infinite, it could not be Divine, it could not be true."

The lecture on "The Mystery of Creation," is one of great suggestiveness. Mr. Baring Gould upholds a view which he asserts is one to be found in the writings of Dionysius, the great christian philosopher of Alexandria, and in the Jewish cabalistic writings contained in the book "Zohar," a collection of maxims, the contributions of various writers from the first to the seventh century. According to this view the world is a manifestation of the thoughts of God—it is the embodiment, the Divine ideal. Mr. Baring Gould contrasts this view with the Theistic idea of the world as created by a Diety who stands apart from His creation, and with the Pantheistic idea of all things being "born" by a process of evolution—a process proceeding from the impulse of an incomprehensible and omnipresent world-soul. He asserts, that what is true in both these ideas exists in harmony in the view he himself adopts. "The glorious vision of the universe rose up before the mind of God, and He converted the wondrous possiblity into an actuality." This translation of idea into fact, of possibility into actuality is creation. What in eternity is ideal becomes in time phenomenal. Becoming phenomenal it necessarily becomes subject to the conditions of time, and so traverses all the stages from cause to effect "The idea of a plant or of an animal must needs travel through the periods of development from the first sporule to the last term." So that the world was at once created and born. It had a beginning when it passed by creation from the realm of idea into the region of actuality, and from the moment that the Divine idea clothed itself with matter it passed through all the stages of natural evolution.

* "Some Modern Difficulties." By the Rev. S. Baring Gould, M. A., Author of "the Origin and Developement of Religious Belief" London: W. Skeppington.

In the lecture on "The Mystery of Man" an attempt is made to answer the question, "Why was the world called into being?" Starting with the conclusion of the previous lecture that the world is the visible manifestation of the ideas of God—that Nature is a mighty book inscribed within and without with Divine conceptions, Mr. Baring Gould asks, "To whom is the manifestation made? Who is to read the book? Who is to spell out this created speech, and comprehend its significance?" The answer must be given in the lecturer's own words:—"Not the being simply material, the minerals, the vegetable, the animal; they are the alphabet of the great scroll, not the readers thereof. They live only in the material world; their notions move and circulate only in a created medium. The readers, the interpreters, must live in another world as well—in the world of ideas. Ideas exist and move in spiritual spheres. Those who are to catch and understand the ideas of God must have a spiritual nature capable of perceiving transcendental truths. If God desired to manifest His thoughts to purely spiritual beings, He would not have created. For pure spirits receive ideas immediately, without material media acting as vehicles for their transmission. . . . . Therefore he who is to read creation must be neither mere spirit nor mere body, but must have a spiritual nature combined with a corporal nature, so that through the things revealed to the mind by the bodily senses the thoughts of God may be perceived. And who is this, but man?" Man who is possessed of the twofold nature, spiritual and material, can and does read the thoughts of God through the works of God. The only motive conceivable for God thus revealing His thoughts to man is love—love existing first of all potentially, in idea. "Man is the explanation of creation. Looking backward the world is inexplicable without God; looking forward it is an enigma without man."

In the lecture on "Primeval Man," the question is asked—"What is man"? The answer given is one not inconsistent with the Darwinian theory, and at the same time one which is, the lecturer maintains, in accordance with revelation. "Man is that animal highest in the scale of mammals, in whom the sense of the infinite first arises. In other words, man is that animal in whose breast the spark of soul is first elicited." The Adam of the Mosaic record is the first man with a living soul, the first man with the faculty in him of looking beyond the bounds imposed by matter, and of seeing God—the first in whom the image of God was reflected. The Bible itself speaks of "daughters of men," and in such a way as to suggest that they were of an inferior race to the children of Adam. The "sons of God" spoken of in connection with them, Mr. Baring Gould looks upon as the sons of Adam, who was in an especial sense the son of God. He thinks that the Bible narrative is confirmatory of the theory that there were men before Adam—men of human type, with instinct budding into intelligence, but not with souls, nor with the power of perceiving what was beyond the limits of the senses.

The two lectures on "Biblical Inspiration," are worthy of close attention. In the first one, the lecturer traces the history of the formation of the theory of Biblical infallibility, chiefly with reference to the old Testament. In the second one, he sketches the formation of the canon of the New Testament, and then endeavours to unfold a satisfactory theory of inspiration and revelation. Revelation he defines as the manifestation by God to man of truths man cannot discover by the aid of reason. The acceptance of this definition requires assent to the assertion that whatever man can discover by reason's aid, will not be found in the list of truths revealed. God, by revealing such a truth, would be arresting the action of the reason with which he has endowed His creatures,—He would be undoing His own work. The existence of God is itself a truth revealed to man. The incarnation is another such truth. Both are undemonstrable verities. Inspiration is involved in revelation. Revelation of a truth being the manifestation of that which reason would never disclose, must be made to a man. The man who is chosen to communicate the truth to the world is inspired. But he is inspired only as to the truth revealed to him. His inspiration as to such truths will not prevent him from falling into error upon matters to which revelation does not apply. Still, inasmuch as certain truths necessary for man to know—such as the Incarnation—are historical facts, subject to observation, and subject therefore also to inaccurate observation, inspiration extends to the record of such facts, though we have no certainty that it applies to the minor particulars to the same extent as it does to the main facts.

Readers of these suggestive lectures will be especially grateful to Mr. Baring Gould for the one on "The Mystery of Evil." In answering the question, "What is evil?" he first of all states what it is not. It is not a hostile power in conflict with God. It is not inherent in matter, and opposed to spirit. It is not a creation of God. It has no positive existence. Yet it is not simply the defect of good. It is the absence of good. Evil is a possibility by reason of the possession by man of free will. Evil in man is a wilful declension from the ideal. It is evil because it is not what it might be. Good is the striving of man to reach his ideal, or, to quote the words of an Apostle, to reach the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Aspiration after an ideal, striving amid every hindrance, to reach the full glory of perfection,—this constitutes the law of human life. To neglect this law, to have no aspiration after an ideal, to abandon the struggle towards perfection, this is evil, moral evil. Even when advance towards the ideal is hindered by surrounding adverse circumstances, there is evil, though it is not moral evil. But where the adverse circumstances are not insuperable, and where opportunities are always present, then, if the work of striving to live up to an ideal be neglected or abandoned, *there is moral evil.*

The closing lecture of the series is on "The Incarnation." It is well worth attentive perusal and we will briefly note down its leading points? If love was the motive for the creation of the world—the world which reveals to man God's thoughts as expressed in natural laws,—is it not likely that He who created out of love would also in His love reveal the moral laws, which affect man's personal well-being? Such a revelation, Christianity declares was made in Christ Jesus. As creation is the manifestation of God, so is social life a manifestation of God; so also is the Incarnation a manifestation of God. Creation is a revelation of the laws that govern matter. History and social science reveal the laws that govern communities. The Incarnation unfolds the laws that govern individuality. It is the revelation of ideal perfection in man as an individual; and so it is the establishment of the law which is to govern his conscience. The revelation of the ideal of human individual perfection is in Jesus Christ, the Man, the manifestation to the world of the archetypal man as he existed in the mind of God before the creation of the world. Mr. Baring Gould furthermore asserts that, though all men are manifestations of a Divine idea, that idea constituting their individuality, yet no one of the individuals who constitute the human family expresses more than a partial and imperfect union of the Divine and human natures. But all point beyond themselves to a union of God and man which shall be perfect and complete. "As the fulness of all creative ideas is in the Father, so the fulness of all humanity is in the son. He entered into immediate relation with humanity, not merely as the idea of humanity in the abstract, but as the idea of perfect human individuality, to be the exemplar of all mankind, and to be the point of union through which they may return to their source."

Mr. Baring Gould's views upon the Incarnation are thus seen to be in thorough harmony with the doctrine of the Divine Humanity as it is now finding utterance on the lips of the foremost Christian teachers in England—with the doctrine that in the union of the Divine with the Human in the person of Jesus Christ, is foreshadowed the future union of a redeemed Humanity with the Divine; that in the accomplished union men are to read the assurance of the union which, though unaccomplished, is being slowly brought about, as individual members of the human family enter upon the life which is hidden with Christ in God.

The lectures will be read with deep interest by all who are taking thoughtful note of the signs which tell of the coming recognition of the harmony of science and religion. Theological enquirers will find their attention called to the confirmation which revealed truth receives from the patient and reverent investigations of scientific men. Students of science will find what is not always presented to them in the writings of orthodox defenders of the Christian faith. They will find an exposition of the leading facts of revelation of marvellous coherency, and a brotherly recognition of themselves as seekers after Divine truth, as enquirers into the Divine mysteries of creation, which are slowly but surely disclosed to the earnest and faithful toiler.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE. *

THE Abbè Michaud's book on the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church in France is one which has fallen under the censure of the French Government. It is not allowed to be published or sold in France. It is too outspoken. It too boldly exposes the plans of the Ultramontane party. It is too vigorous a protest against the endeavour to inaugurate an era of devoteeism and of subjection to Papal authority. The Abbè was once one of the priests of the Madeleine; but having manifested a decided sympathy with

* De l'Etat Present de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine en France Par M. l'Abbè E Michaud. Bruxelles.

Père Hyacinthe he, was dispossessed by the Archbishop of Paris. No wonder therefore that he dips his pen into the ink of revolt. He, in his preface, maintains that "modern Roman Catholicism is the greatest enemy of France, because it is utterly opposed to true Catholicism, that is, to universal and perfect Christianity." He further asserts that it "simply serves to promote fanaticism, ignorance, superstition, and hypocrisy," that it is "hostile to science and civilisation, and is sapping the foundations of the liberties necessary for nations and governments in modern times."

The Abbè notes with regret the gradual disappearance of Gallicanism from amongst the ecclesiastics of France. He says, that from the humblest priest to the highest dignitaries, all the clergy are more or less pledged partisans of Ultramontanism, and have given up all idea of the Church in France having freedom in ritual and liberty of development in harmony with the unfettered tendencies of the national genius. Even Dr. Newman speaks of Gallicanism as but a passing phase in the Church's life. In France, the priests would *like to regard it as* past and gone without recall. Not so with the laity. Amongst them there is a great deal of practical Gallicanism, though of an unavowed or unorganised character. They exert an influence, but in a quiet unobtrusive way. The Ultramontanes, with their societies and pilgrimages, draw to themselves a large amount of attention. Asserting their existence so demonstratively as they do, they produce upon the public mind an impression that their numbers are greater than they really are. It is but necessary to travel through France and mingle with its people, and to read its more thoughtful religious literature, to be assured, that amongst the Roman Catholics of the country, there are many who keep aloof from the devotional extravagances and the spasmodic frenzy of the resorters to pilgrimages, and who do not think it the highest religious virtue to renounce the freedom of thought and action so necessary for the proper development of individuality of character. That there are Frenchmen whose revolt from the demands made upon the intellect by the Ultramontane clergy, has drawn them into utter indifference, scarcely needs to be mentioned. Even in the neighbourhood of shrines which attract the largest crowds of pilgrims, may be heard the scoff and jeer when the subject of pilgrimages or of the alleged miracles at the shrines is mentioned. The Ultramontane party, though an influential one, is by no means so large as the stir it causes leads many to suppose.

As an instance of the action of the Jesuits in giving rise to a spirit of fanaticism the dispossessed Abbè speaks of the devotion to the Sacred Heart—the devotion which, from the time it received the encouragement of Père Columbière, the Jesuit confessor of Marguerite Marie Alacoque, (and who was the very one to introduce the devotion into England) has been taken under their especial protection. Many Roman Catholics maintain that this devotion is the most beautiful and tender of all the phases of worship in their Church. There is much truth in what they say. Beneath all the exaggerations of their system there are genuine truths and aspirations which by many devout souls are not lost sight of, and that is the wisest Protestantism which recognises beneath the false developments the underlying truths. Protestants themselves often think and speak of the Sacred Heart of our Lord. But they do not spoil the great beauty of the thoughts which the phrase suggests, by associating that loving heart with the mere heart of flesh, by wearing as an ornament its representation, by considering that the most acceptable way of symbolising devotion to that heart of love, is by presenting to various altars hearts of gold. Surely the developments of a devotion the influence of which causes the body of our Lord to be anatomised, and to be deified piece by piece, are of a most unhealthy and repulsive character; and although involved with these revolting developments, there are many thoughts precious alike to Protestants and to Roman Catholics, the pen that deals with them should not be sparing in its condemnation. The pilgrimages which have of late years been so frequent to the shrine of Marguerite-Marie at Paray le-Monial have helped much to popularise this devotion, and to kindle a spirit of fanaticism with regard to it, and with regard to all extreme Ultramontane notions. Of pilgrimages generally it is not easy to speak with absolute disapproval. They frequently serve as a very pleasant holiday to people who rarely get to a great distance from their homes. The pilgrims are invariably well-behaved. The religious excitement of the time diverts their thoughts from all mischievous channels. The curés too who accompany them in such numbers, have not as a rule the means to enable them to travel far. Their stipends are miserably low. In the highest of the three grades into which they are divided the salary is only £48 a year; in the second grade it is but £36; in the third £34. They have generally to be most perseveringly economical. The necessity for their being so, must introduce a monotony into their lives which at times must be very irksome. A pilgrimage breaks in upon that monotony in a very pleasant manner. The curés generally act as leaders of the pilgrimage. They set an example of uncontrolled enthusiasm. They give themselves up to the enjoyment of the day with the utmost abandonment. They are the life and soul of every processional ceremony. They set agoing all the singing. The pilgrims catch from them their enthusiastic spirit, and are borne along by the excess of their zeal into extravagant manifestations of their devotion. All this helps to render the sights of a pilgrimage very attractive; but its result is to train the people to be unreasoning devotees, who think themselves bound to accept with blind wonder all that may be uttered by those who speak to them in the name of Holy Church. Of teaching of a high order they receive none. Their minds are not guided into that reasonable contemplation of the mysteries of the Christian faith without which all true growth in Divine knowledge is impossible. They become pure zealots. They become fanatics, ever ready to manifest their enthusiasm for the outward symbol though of the ideas symbolised they can give but a blundering account.

So successfully have the Jesuits spread the devotion to the Sacred Heart, that by its means they have brought to an end the differences which formerly existed between themselves and other religious orders. The Dominicans have become fervent supporters of the new worship, and have at the same time ceased their old opposition to the Jesuits. By means of the convents, in which their ideas have at length prevailed, the Jesuits exercise great control over the religious life of France. The number of the order now in France cannot be told with accuracy, but in 1864, according to statistics then published, there were 2,364. Their numbers have however since largely increased, especially since the recent expulsion of the members of the order from Germany. They are quite on the alert as to extending their influence in every possible way. The Archbishops of Paris and Bordeaux give them every support. The Bishop of Marseilles, once inclined to place hindrances in their path, has lately found it advisable to allow them full liberty of action. All the bishops are indeed more or less favourable to them. One way in which they secure a hold upon the regular clergy is by instituting "retreats" for pious meditation, for the special purpose of enkindling the devotion of young men on the eve of being ordained. At this time they naturally are very susceptible to influences of a devotional kind, and the effect produced upon their minds by the Jesuit leaders of the retreats, men skilled in the art of producing devotional zeal, is one which is likely to prolong itself throughout their ecclesiastical career.

The Jesuits, too, are securing a firm footing in the educational sphere. Nearly a thousand are now engaged in teaching. The convents of the Sacred Heart are all under their control. To these convents, it is quite the fashion amongst the wealthier classes for the daughters to be sent to be educated. The Colleges in the hands of the Jesuits also bring the young men of the higher families of France very much under their influence. In many cases they secure the friendly attachment of young men by obtaining good positions for them on their leaving college. The primary instruction of the country is also largely under their control. Statistics prove, so the abbè asserts, that one-half of the children now under instruction, are in the schools of which the Christian Brethren or nuns are the teachers. The instruction given by the Brethren is "insufficient and superficial," and they are moreover the allies of the Jesuits. M. Michaud as to this says,—"The Jesuits and their friends are the real directors of the Brethren, and, consequently, of the schools conducted by them. Brother Philip, who was General Superior of the Brethren from 1834 to 1874, was himself a tool of the Jesuits. In 1838 only 2,300 monks belonged to this institution, and now there are nearly 10,000, and the number of their pupils is 380,000." The Ultramontanes are very actively engaged just now in founding communal schools, over which they try to get Brethren appointed as teachers. School-masters whose tendencies are not in the Ultramontane direction are watched very keenly by the curè. If he sees any thing that seems to him amiss, he reports the matter to the bishop; the bishop complains to the inspector; and the unfortunate master is degraded, or else dismissed from school work altogether. The extent to which secondary education is under Jesuit control, may be gathered from the fact that, in 1868, the number of pupils in their colleges was 58,000, very nearly equal to the number in the lyceums and colleges in secular hands, which is given as 62,000. The great activity of the Jesuits since that year has most likely brought a still larger number of pupils under their care.

Encouraged by their recent success, the Jesuits are now on the point of endeavouring to obtain what has hitherto been monopolised by the Government—the power of conferring degrees. Their ultimate aim is avowedly to so occupy the whole of the educational ground as to render it a great difficulty for mental discipline not in accord with their own, to be obtained by the youth of France. The attitude which they adopt towards those whose views are not in perfect accordance with those which they deem can rightly find a shelter under the shadow of the Roman Church, is plainly described in the words of one of the Jesuit fathers, Peré Merquigny, written only a year ago. He says, "We shall treat the liberal press as an enemy, we shall no longer see the children of the Church receiving tracts and reading books in which truth is insulted and faith outraged. We desire and we claim perfect freedom of instruction—perfect for the Church, which has a Divine Mission, but not perfect for freethinkers. Freedom is the guarantee of our rights; but error and falsehood have no rights."

In every manner, Ultramontanes and Jesuits are stretching forth their hands and laying them upon the heart and the intellect of the country; encouraging devotions which turn the thoughts of the people from all conscientious pondering over the mysteries of life and death, of sin and redemption, into the channel of blind wonderment; and so taking under their own control the education of the country, that the youth will start in life with a decided bias against all culture on which the Roman Church has not put its seal and sanction. The Abbè Michaud, now allied with the old Catholics in their brave effort to initiate a work of reform in the church, thinks he is performing a serious duty in calling attention, in his carefully written book, to the efforts of ecclesisastics in France to bring their country into what he calls a "state of servitude and imbecility," in which men are so deluded as to think that the only light which can divinely illumine the human soul is that which twinkles within the Vatican at Rome.

OUR DINNERS.

AN instructive, not to say didactic, contemporary has lately given us very seasonable dinners—we beg his pardon, we mean seasonable advice as to how we should prepare dinners. He goes in for sweet simplicity, and as few other sweets as possible, for fewer courses and a little more regard to the course of time, and he does not believe that it is the height of human wisdom to toil one half of the day, and dine and do nothing for the other half. On all these points we shake hands with him, and would gladly join with him in a crusade against the folly and cruelty of the present system of dining. And we fear it is little better than cowardice that prevents us. We have been counting the cost, the expenditure of effort, the inevitable unpopularity, and the all too probable failure, and we confess we shrink from the dangers, difficulties, and the result, of such a campaign. In all such holy crusades, self-denial is of paramount necessity, and it is of no avail to march abroad against the enemy until he is first expelled from our own borders. The first step then, must be the polite but firm refusal of all invitations to any but reformed dinners. And the first invitation we have to deal with is from Hon'ble Harry Hotspur, great in council, if not in arms—we mean of course from the H. H. H.'s excellent and hospitable spouse, but it is not in this instance the lady we fear to offend, but the gentleman. He is a man of considerable influence, and is always overflowing with information, no less useful to us than to himself, and we must pay for the use of his influence and his information by dining with him always when invited. For with all respect to the sage councillor, his notions of politeness are stiff as his native icicles, and if you run tilt against them they are certain not to bend, and there will probably be a smash and a cold shower of splintered icicles about your head and shoulders. His invitation must he accepted of course. Let us see the next on the table. Ah, now it is Mrs. Charitable Speech who will be delighted with the pleasure of our company, and though her dinners are not unpleasant at the time, the consequences are apt to be so, for it always happens, we could never ascertain how, that after a dinner at the house of Mrs. Charitable Speech, one or more of the guests who were on good terms with us up to that time, have invariably cut us dead. Certainly we gave no cause of offence, and who could impute blame to the sweet lips of Mrs. C. S.? The adverse fates wait upon us there. Let us decline this invitation then, for no better opportunity could be offered of commencing the campaign. But opposition meets us where least expected. The darling wife, who does so love a quiet evening at home, and goes out reluctantly to all dinner parties, and to those especially at the house of Mrs. C. S., shakes her head with an expression of sad sagacity and demonstrates in the most irrefragable manner that if those suffer who attend Mrs. C. S.'s dinner-parties, those who decline that lady's invitation pay a still heavier penalty. How the adverse fates display their pique in these cases we shall not say, for the matter is so notorious that we fear a libel. Enough that it is so, and our wife, who is the best of wives if uncontradicted, is willing to be contradicted on any occasion but this. So we shall go, and the sweet lips of Mrs. C. S. shall enchain us once again.

Let us try the next. Well of course the next is a literary affair entirely. All the guests are men of talent; and, not to mention the loss, in various other respects, we should incur by absence, there is the Revd. Mr. Combative, whom we meet almost nowhere else, but who is sure to be there, and we must seize this opportunity of convincing him that his interpretation of the *bull of Pope Paulus* about appeals to the civil authority is erroneous. We can't begin the campaign this time yet. Two fresh invitations have just come in, for as the meteorological manual declares "it never rains but it pours." The first of these we can see by the handwriting and the *mem-sahib's* countenance as she reads it, is from her dearest delectable friend Mrs. Voluble, and we shan't risk our ears by a proposal to decline. And the latest is from a certain exalted personage, and is moreover the first from that quarter since we lost the light of his countenance through a few words imprudently spoken. Enough!

Now it is plain that these accepted, and the dinners eaten (be they digested or not), return invitations must be given to some of them, and we cannot begin the campaign for two months at least. If we were bold enough to do so, the consequences would be such as we have not the courage to face. Not only should we suffer in isolated cases, but were it once generally known that we had adopted so *outrè* a course, our popularity would go to the ground among the ladies first, and of course among their husbands afterwards, we should be compelled to send the *mem-sahib* home and betake ourselves to a *chummery*, with perhaps too small an abridgement of the staff of life to support us. The proposal that a few influential citizens, who are wise enough to object to the present etiquette of dining, should call a public meeting in the Town-Hall, is we fear a chimerical project, if indeed it has ever got so far as to be a project. The undertaking of such a crusade is utterly hopeless until public feeling turn in that direction, and we see little reason to expect that, for—to say one serious word before we close—the eti quette of dining among us is but one of the symptoms which mark a stage of civilisation from which there is no return except in the form of spray *from* the verge of Nigara

DR. MAGEE ON THE MOTIVE OF RITUALISM.

(From the *Spectator*.)

THE Bishop of Peterborough delivered on Tuesday at Northampton a very interesting commentary on the motive of the recent Ritualistic movement. He ascribed it, and without doubt with a good deal of truth, to the antagonism which the extreme materialistic philosophy of the day has excited in men whose life and duties, if they are to mean anything, should mean a personal testimony to the supernatural truths for which, in their own belief, they are witnesses. Now, no doubt, nothing could be in one sense a more open and defiant encounter with materialism on its own ground than the parade of the symbols of a high sacramental teaching in opposition to it. That men who accept such doctrines as true should feel that they far more truly represent "the Church militant" when they flaunt them in the face of an unbelieving world, and meet the irreverent and rebellious atoms of the physicists with the elaborate worship of the consecrated elements and the mystery which that worship implies, is intelligible enough. And as Dr. Magee justly says, there is something to excite our sympathy in this bold encounter with materialism on its own chosen ground, this valiant attack on the foolishness of atheism by the foolishness of superstition,—though those who hold it, of course, believe the latter to be *not* superstition, but the "foolishness of the Cross." But then, as Dr. Magee very justly observes, there may be much to excite our sympathy in a cause which is, nevertheless, a mistaken and dangerous one. When outworks are built round a fort, they may either lend, observes Dr. Magee, additional strength to the defenders, or they may be like the buildings which spring up round it in time of peace, and which in time of war lend cover to the assailants, instead of diminishing the difficulties of the garrison. The whole question is whether or not this high sacramental doctrine be what Dr. Newman, in his essay on "Development," called a "preservative addition" to

the essential teaching of Christianity, or rather one which, instead of preserving and tending to illustrate the teaching of Christ, undermines and obscures it. Dr. Magee holds with us, that it is the latter, not the former; that it tends to make the symbol independent of the reality symbolised, and so presents to the assailants of the Christian faith a very weak point, which they may seize without difficulty and make the basis of new attacks. And he holds, moreover, that though it is the excesses of naturalism which have chiefly produced these excesses of supernaturalism as the rejoinder to them, and not the excesses of supernaturalism which gave rise to the excesses of naturalism,—yet excess on either side has a tendency to foster excess on the other, so that a great deal more distrust and disbelief of Christian principles will be caused by the extravagances in which they appear to result, than of new interest and conviction. In this the Bishop of Peterborough is certainly in the right. Indeed, as not uncommonly happens in these cases, it appears to us that the extreme view on one side is, in some respects, nearer to the extreme view on the other side which it professes to combat than to the view which stands between them. The theory which entrenches itself in consecrated matter as the best and only stronghold for resisting the encroachments of materialism, contains in itself a tendency,—to which the Ritualists personally, not unfrequently, lend a sanction,—to give up to the world, as if it properly belonged to the world, and not to God, the whole earthly sphere, except so far as this has come under the wayward blessing of the priest. The difference between the sacramental principle as it seems to us that it is found in Christ's teaching, and the sacramental principle as it is found in Ritualistic teaching, is this,—that in the teaching of Christ, the sacraments are typical and representative acts, teaching us by example that divine influence is latent in all common things, which common things they declare to be consecrated, even though we may fully realise it only when we fix our minds upon the divine origin of that consecration; while, in the teaching of the Ritualists, the sacraments teach us, not by example, but by contrast,—not by the divine life which they discern in ordinary acts, but rather by the deadness which they spread over everything that is not in the technical sense sacramental, and by the monopoly of that life which they claim for the minute circle of ceremonial devotion. The Christian view of sacraments makes them important because it makes them representative of earthly life at its best,—because it makes them expressly honor food and labor as full of Divine strength. The Ritualistic view makes them important because it makes them the single and exceptional points of *contact between Earth* and *Heaven*,—*the points at which man may escape* from the conditions of his ordinary life to those of a better existence, from which, for the most part, he is otherwise excluded. In the teaching of the former, sacramental acts only declare what all similar acts might be and may one day become; in the teaching of the latter, sacramental acts differ in *kind* from all others, and cannot raise other acts up to their level except by invoking over them the same ceremonial formula of technical consecration. Now, it is surely easy enough to see that, as the Bishop of Peterborough says you are not likely to vanquish unbelief by exaggerating the maraculous elements in your belief. The Roman Church has tried that and failed. The "additions" were found not to be "preservative" but endangering to that which went before them. Extremes will meet. It is much easier to pass to unbelief from the belief that very few and minute regions of life are lighted up by supernatural agencies, than it is to pass to it from the belief that all our life is accessible to such influences as in the few moments of conscious consecration we recognise and admit. If the oasis can never encroach upon the desert, it is by no means difficult for the desert to encroach upon the oasis,—and that is what will happen when an artificial and even exclusive ceremonial sacredness is regarded as the main refuge from a selfish and vulgar world. What Ritualists appear virtually to admit, concerning all that is not crowned with ceremonial blessings, by the very undue emphasis which they lay on ceremonial blessings, the world maintains of the whole of life, and it is much easier therefore to pass from a Ritualist into an unbeliever, than from one who recognises the Divine grace in common things into an unbeliever.

The Bishop of Peterborough thus believes that Ritualism stimulates unbelief just as unbelief has stimulated Ritualism, and he expresses himself therefore "not very sanguine of the immediate future of the Church":—"If she were to be saved from her present perils of unbelief, her deliverance would not come from vestments, lights, and incense, nor from the erroneous doctrines these were sometimes made to symbolise; for they would never conquer materialism in philosophy by importing it into theology. Their deliverance would come by the uprising of some great school of Christian apologists, who should silence for a time the adversaries of the supernatural, and give its friends breathing-space in which to grow calm, and wise, and moderate again. Just now there seemed no very immediate prospect of this." In this we are so far disposed to agree, that we believe both Ritualism and Scepticism to be different manifestations of the same deep spiritual unrest, and no more to be curable by each other, than the cold and hot fits of an ague are curable by each other. But whether the unrest which causes both alike is due to any source which a new school of "Christian apologists," however profound, could remove, is, we imagine, very doubtful indeed. Not that we entertain the least doubt that intellectual causes are very grave elements in the prevalent uneasiness. It is at least as common to find people eager and unable to believe, as it is to find people simply indifferent about religious matters. But according to our view, this "inability" is not nearly so much of a purely intellectual as of a spiritual origin. The power to enter into the heart of Christian teaching has for some reason ebbed in our day, and left the bare external questions of "evidences" and "authenticity" in much greater prominence than, according to ordinary principles of human nature, they ought to be. It is not so much a great school of Christian apologists,—though they, too, may be useful,—as the restoration of sympathy with the Christian attitude of mind and thought which will restore the tranquillity for which Dr. Magee looks. "Power" is gone out of the Church of late years,—in a great measure into purely intellectual topics like scientific discovery, and in a great measure also into the mere distractions of a more exciting social life. What the poet says of the East, in relation to the new bustle which Roman conquests introduced, is in no sense as yet true of the West under the vibration of other intellectual and moral excitements:—

> "The East bowed low before the blast,
> In patient, deep disdain;
> She heard the legions thunder past,
> Then plunged in thought again."

But that is not the case with us. We are all of us vibrating with the undulations of petty interests which keep us from truly understanding the deeper life to which Christian teaching appeals. Nothing can illustrate this better than the fact that even a thoughtful and able Bishop's charge should be much more occupied with the discussion of the minutiæ of the Public Worship Regulation Act than with the far deeper theme which he introduces at the close of his charge. The true charm, the fascination, the magical touch of Christianity on the soul, was probably hardly ever felt so little as in the present day. And till that is felt again, even the ablest school of "Christian apologists" will do little to vanquish specticism, and make us feel the oppressive burdensomeness of superstition.

EGYPT FOR THE ENGLISH.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

SOMETHING has happened in England within the last fortnight to fix the attention of every Court and Cabinet in Europe. To St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Constantinople, Cairo, certain sounds have been carried from these shores which will at once be fitted with a meaning as yet not fully comprehended by ourselves. This may seem strange, but it is at least explicable. For while it has long been our habit to look forward no further than to-morrow in the future of European affairs, contenting ourselves with the business of to-day (the natural and common habit of people satisfied with what they are and what they have got), a far different temper has never ceased to prevail amongst statesmen who are *not* satisfied with their share of the world or sufficiently secure in it. That being their situation, they, of course, are for ever on the look out; every rational calculation of the future—of the chances that lie here or lie there, of what may be grasped and what must be resigned—they are familiar with; and we may be sure that they are alert to catch every sign of action or resolve that may make movement on their own part desirable. To these, then, we cannot doubt, certain sudden little bursts of reference—now blundering in one newspaper, now in another—to Egypt as a possible English dependency of some sort has struck home. But not as a surprise. There is no satesman in Europe who has not long looked upon the future of Egypt as intimately and necessarily bound up with the future of the British Empire. If dulness or indifference to the prospect existed anywhere, it existed in England itself; where, till only the other day, any talk suggestive of the annexation of Egypt would have been assorted with the politics of the moon. No doubt our own statesmen have diverted their minds with the subject from time to time; but that has been of little avail fo

practical purposes, for the reason that while even in foreign affairs English Ministers now stoop for a policy to "popular opinion," popular opinion is studiously led away from the contemplation of every circumstance, every contingency, of a disquieting character. We shall allow ourselves to remark, parenthetically, that that is a system which cannot work to advantage. If popular opinion is to control foreign policy or to shelter Foreign Ministers, it is necessary to adopt the Bismarckian manner—that is to say, to make the country a confidant in policies which it may otherwise baffle through ignorance, and acquainted with facts that may come crushing in upon "opinion" too late. That is a danger now, in more than one direction. To return to Egypt. While our hold upon that country —(an exclusive hold, in the last resort)—is an almost desperate necessity, and though events of late years have been bringing it nearer to view with astonishing rapidity, not a whisper of it descended from high places; and amidst all the speculation with which a free press and free speech are exercised, it never appeared. Perhaps because it was thought wicked to dream of annexation of any kind—the doctrine of a school of politicians which, though it is disgraced, cannot carry into retirement all the error it has preached; perhaps because it seemed "Quixotic," and had something to do with Russophobia; or because it wasn't polite to Prince Gortschakoff; or because it seemed to imply going to war; or because the mass of Englishmen actually did not perceive that the occupation of Constantinople by any great foreign Power or Powers *meant* English occupation of Egypt or the downfall of the Empire. Whatever may have been the reason or reasons, this wonderful dulness, this miraculous reserve, must have astonished foreign observers, and we can easily imagine them listening for the first sound of awakened consciousness. This they now hear, and they know it marks a period in the game before them.

The way in which the first note was struck was curious, but perfectly characteristic of our country and our time. It was not brought out by the startling complication of disasters and signs of disaster that lately revealed the fast approach of dissolution to the Turkish Empire. That ought to have done it, rather than the more speculative matter that did move our imagination and open our eyes and mouths at last. It came to pass that the Prince of Wales made a pleasure trip to India. He tarried at Alexandria on the way, and there was magnificently entertained by the Viceroy of the country; and on taking up his route he decorated the Viceroy's eldest son with the Star of India—on the Queen's behalf of course. This was precisely the sort of incident to kindle British fancy; it took fire accordingly: no doubt being largely fed from the too visible conflagration of the Grand Turk's finances. The Star of India guided the newspaper press, club room debaters, and above all, a vast body of interested bondholders, to the fact that Egypt must be nobody's to take, nobody's to hold, if not by ourselves. And not only so, but that it must be kept free at any cost, war or no war, till the break-up of the Ottoman Empire, which cannot now be far off. And more—that, in all likelihood, it will then be no matter of choice to hold the country safe for ourselves, in no less dubious fashion than Gibraltar is held. We do not say that the whole inevitable necessity has yet been brought home to people generally, or has been anywhere fully expressed. But in cases like these, when perception once begins it rapidly spreads on to the envelopment of the whole subject; and before long the English at Alexandria will be as familiar a subject of discussion as the Russians at Constantinople.

And why should it not be? Stated plainly as it is here, we have no doubt that even now it startles many a mind as something too improper for speculation. We shall permit ourselves to assume that those who take that oblique view of the subject are generally the kind of men who permit themselves to think nothing except upon safe and respectable authority. To these, then, may be told the otherwise inconsiderable fact that what is here set before them is a part of the material with which Mr. Grant Duff is now engaged in recasting his opinions. After that, it will be perceived that there is nothing at any rate "improper" in making the English at Alexandria as open a subject of discussion as the Russians at Constantinople. Nor, on the face of the question, is there any reason why it should not occupy the same ground in discussion as it does as a matter of fact. To be sure, we have been taught for a long time that it is impolitic to debate in public such matters as are likely to excite suspicion and distrust in other nations; and it may be objected that this is clearly one of those matters. The general doctrine was entirely fallacious; and its main result was to impose a bugbear upon the discussion of events and probabilities affecting the very existence of the empire. And what is true in the general is certainly true of this particular question. Of course if it had never occurred to the statesmen of other countries—if the momentous importance of Egypt to England had all along been a Foreign Office secret—there might be some sense in the cry of indiscretion. But who cherishes that preposterous supposition? The necessity of which we speak is as plain upon the face of the time as India is upon the map of the world. It is one of the few things that have to be taken as certainties by those who employ themselves in forecasting and dealing with the changes that must follow upon the disruption of the Ottoman Empire:—an employment which has now lasted so long that Egypt for the English must be as familiar in Continental Cabinets as Poland for everybody but the Poles. If England had turned a willing ear to the Emperor Nicholas when he proposed to dispart the Sick Man's territory, the words would have been first seriously uttered by foreign lips; and when the time comes for listening again, it is exceedingly probable that in some shape or other our enormous interest in Egypt will be acknowledged and provided for at the first suggestion. Let us not be afraid, then, to keep this matter openly and clearly before ourselves and all the world. We may rely upon it that nobody will be surprised, nobody irritated. It has long been familiarly contemplated in every Continental Cabinet, and in Turky and Egypt too. To various minds at various times, no doubt, it has seemed to belong to a more or less distant order of events. But granted that certain other changes have happened which all the world agrees must happen one of these days, the substantial possession of Egypt by England (or rather, perhaps, the effectual safeguard of the country against occupation or surprise by other Powers) is seen to follow as a matter of sheer necessity for her. Why it would be so is too plain to need discussion. The Turks on the Bosphorus are one thing; any other Power or Powers that are likely to succeed them, quite another.

It may perhaps be necessary to guard ourselves from misconception by saying that when we speak of annexation, possession, and so forth, we use the best words that lie to hand to express the total exclusion of other Powers, and instant means of defending the country (when the new time comes) from surprise. Territorial possession as Ireland is possessed is not necessarily implied by any means. But no more are "guarantees;" if by that is meant mutual promises and vows like the Treaty of Paris, though signed by every European Sovereign in full uniform. Whatever may be the arrangement ultimately arrived at, it must be guaranteed by nothing less than positions where force can be always maintained, and whence it can speedily be exerted. Nor do we intend to suggest that this is a matter of immediate importance. It may be very far off; but also it may be as near to us as the fall of Paris was to France when the battle of Sadowa was fought. The death of a single man might bring it close upon us at this moment. Wherefore it is time to think of it boldly, and all that appertains thereto.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 29TH OCTOBER, 1875.

THE papers have been surprising the public with copious extracts from the correspondence between Mr. Saunders and the Resident at Hyderabad and Sir Salar Jung on the subject of the Nizam meeting the Prince of Wales at Bombay or elsewhere. As an old resident in India and one who has devoted much time and attention to the study of Indian civilians in high position there is nothing in this correspondence to surprise me. I know that a civilian in high position is almost invariably the spirit incarnate of arrogance and petty tyranny. But the public, or rather the papers, have not yet arrived at this knowledge. They retain that fond belief in their administrative ability which I must do civilianism the justice to say that it does and always has done its best, to uproot and destroy. And consequently the agreeable combination of discourtesy, bullying, and timidity, which even the letters of Mr. Saunders contain, is to them, a very startling revelation indeed. The points which come out clearly in this correspondence and what the telegraph has reported since, are, (1) that Mr. Saunders bluntly accused Sir Salar Jung of giving in a false report of the state of the Nizam's health, which subsequently he has been compelled to acknowledge was true; (2) that we in this matter, have been trying to make a catspaw of Sir Salar Jung, just as we tried to make a catspaw of the native members of the Baroda commission. We appointed them to depose the Gaekwar in order to disencumber ourselves of the odium of doing so; and now by means of threats and bullying we try to drive Sir Salar Jung into sending the Nizam to Bombay, in order to avoid the responsibility of giving ourselves an order to that effect. (3) With this end in view we allow an English Resident to treat with marked disrespect the most dis

tinguished of living Indian Statesman—and then we wonder that English rule is hated by high and low alike. What the English press wonders at, not less than at the astounding rudeness, and clumsy bludgering of the Hyderabad Resident, is the extreme stress laid upon the presence of this weakly little child at Bombay or any where else. They do not understand that worship of "the infinitely little" which is the grand principle of Indian state-craft. Indian statemanship can go calmly on its way undisturbed by a famishing population of indigent Europeans, by the spectacle of the agricultural classes becoming the serfs of absentee zemindars and flinty hearted money-lenders. It sees no reason in these facts to disturb the even tenor of its way, but a child of eight years old refusing to meet the Prince of Wales on the plea of sickness! No, the Majesty of the Indian Empire will not calmly submit to such an insult as this. Rather than do that, it will put forth to the utmost those powers of bullying which lie stored up for us upon grand emergencies like this, in the bosom of Indian civilians in high position. I know of course the reasons which attempt to invest the absence of the Nizam from Bombay with political importance. They seem to me mere rubbish. Sir Salar Jung is far too clear-headed and enlightened a man to do such a foolish thing as attempt to insult the British Government; and when he handed in the certificates of the medical men attending upon the Nizam, the dignified and truly princely policy would have been to have accepted them frankly and courteously, to have expressed our regret at the absence of the Nizam, and so to have put and end to the matter. What have we gained by bringing "pressure" to bear upon the Hyderabad Minister? We have simply put ourselves utterly in the wrong.

I have in former letters expressed my opinion clearly enough of the Indian Civil Service. I am convinced that until these functionaries are shorn of a great deal of their power, affairs in India can only pass from bad to worse. We are attempting to govern India by means of a multitude of Prefects, precisely as the late Emperor of the French attempted to govern France, and the results in India as in France, are a bitter and increasing hatred of the constituted authorities. Indian Civilians are not in general remarkable for ability. It is hard to conceive of a country worse governed than India is and has been. Take for example the question of land tenures and land assessments. There is hardly a conceivable method of holding land or assessing land which has not been tried by Civilians in one part or another of India, and see what has been the uniform result of all these experiments. Our land laws are not merely a sore and heavy burden on the people, but by means of rejections, compulsory sales, and the like, they are working results which we contemplate with dismay. It is Indian civilianism which has brought matters to this pass; and now it can simply stare, moonstruck, at the evil it has done. Remedies it has none to propose. The preservation of order in India is not due to civilianism at all, but to the reputation of invincibility acquired by British troops, and this order would have been preserved equally though civilians had mismanaged the civil administration more grievously than they have. But worse even than its want of ability is and has been civilianism's want of manner, of ordinary sauvity and courtesy. It is this side of its character which comes out with such disagreeable conspicuousness in Mr. Saunder's letters; and it so happens, that the readers of the *Friend* are at this moment peculiarly fitted to understand the exasperating effect of this peculiarity. Mr. Stuart Hogg has at last roused them to fury, but do they think that the intolerable annoyance of that blundering official is a unique quality which he alone possesses? They are very much mistaken if they do. Mr. Stuart Hogg has been put in a position where his arrogance is felt by people who have both the will and the means to proclaim aloud their dissatisfaction, but precisely similar qualities are in full operation all over the country only endured by wretched creatures who have no resource but to brood in silence over their wrongs, and hope for a day of emancipation. The Civilians are not so much to blame as might appear at first sight. Irresponsible power is apt to intoxicate the strongest brains; and the brains of civilianism are in general any thing rather than strong; while the homage they receive is quite oriental—even Persian in its utter prostration. To behold this homage in perfection it is necessary to go "up-country." Calcutta is full of irreverent spirits—barristers and others who maintain a chronic feud with civilianism. Up-country there are no such discordant elements; or if there be, they are so few that they must bow their heads in the temple of Rimmon just as other people. The *Pioneer* in its uniform enthusiasm for officialism exactly represents the state of the "up-country" mind. I remember to have passed some months at Nynee Tal during one hot weather. Sir John Strachey occupied Government House, but had it been the temple of the great Egyptian god Isis, the entire community could not have regarded it and its occupant with profounder reverence. Hardly less was the awe which encircled the Secretary of the North-west Provinces. He was the high priest of the god; or to speak more correctly a minor divinity, and the interpreter of his will to the crowds of submissive subjects who thronged the borders of the Lake; he had power over the god and could make him propitious or otherwise to his petitioners. And so the sacrifices offered up to the Secretary were scarcely less than those to Isis himself. This is the meat on which civilianism feeds and grows so great. And it is the vanity bred out of this ridiculous adulation which makes it callous to almost every thing except its own personal importance. And the remedy? The remedy lies in the power of the non-official community I have touched upon it in previous letters, and need not repeat it here. A well-sustained and searching fire of criticism from a newspaper office in London, would at this moment do more to rectify the abuses of Indian Administration, and diminish such officials as Mr. Stuart Hogg to their natural dimensions than any thing that could be devised.

Here in England, political life is sleeping the sleep of the just, tempered only by some drowsy speeches delivered by M. Ps to their constituents which I find it quite impossible to read, and I have met no one who could accomplish the difficulty. The conservatives are resolved to do nothing which they can avoid doing, and consequently their speeches are mainly devoted to setting forth the glory and the joy of this torpid existence. The liberals without a leader, and without cohesion among themselves have no policy to propose, and their speeches are, in consequence only a repetition of the criticisms on conservative measures which they made in the course of the session. Occasionally a liberal, hungering for action or for office, utters a wail entreating Mr. Gladstone to resume his abdicated functions; but that gentleman makes no response, and seems to have settled down fairly for the rest of his life into a writer for Church Magazines. If Mr. Disraeli followed his example, I suppose the administration of the Empire would come to an abrupt termination. Any way, the coming session of Parliament promises to be a more sleepy business than even the past one. Neither liberal nor conservative so much as suggest any thing on which they desire legislation, and the House, so far as appears at present, will have to devote itself entirely and exclusively to "breaches of privilege" and "personal explanations." I must shelter myself under this general stagnation if your readers find my letters dull of late. A correspondent cannot invent exciting events in these days of the telegraph when he is certain to have been contradicted before he had spoken. Dead though the political world be in England, in France it is far otherwise. The Assembly re-opens on Thursday next; and men's minds are feverishly anxious as to what lies in the future. It is the misfortune of France that under her present administration, every advance she makes in unanimity of political conviction, increases the danger of the situation. I have spoken in previous letters of the secret designs of Marshal MacMahon and his minister, M. Buffet. These can no longer be called "secret." As the Republican sentiment grows and spreads through France, they gravitate more openly in the direction of Imperialism. The latest French papers contain the particulars of an incident which serves to illustrate their policy. During the Franco-German war, the city of Dijon distinguished itself by the resistance it offered to the Germans. Here the Prussians were on one occasion thoroughly defeated by General Garibaldi, and were worsted in many partial encounters. The people of the town had subscribed to a monument over those who had fallen in these encounters. On the pedestal were inscribed the names of the dead; and above it rose a female figure, symbolising the French Republic a broken sword in her right hand and the national colors in her left. The statue was completed, placed on its pedestal and would have been unveiled in a few days; but the Legitimists, the Clericals, and the Bonapartists, addressed an appeal to the Prefect of Dijon stating that their "susceptibilities" were outraged by this statue. It is hardly credible but not the less true. On this appeal being transmitted to him, M. Buffet sent orders to pull down the statue, as the "susceptibilities" of the petitioners were not to be injured in order to please the Republicans. Thereupon the statue was not lowered but simply flung down from its pedestal, and broken in the fall. This is as if the English Republicans should object to the erection of a statue to the Queen, as running counter to their "susceptibilities," and the Prime Minister should accept the objection as a valid one. This single act shows abundantly that in becoming President of the French Republic Marshal Macmahon never intended to fulfil honestly the conditions of the contract. The Marshal is stupid. No one can accuse me of not having admitted his stupidity in the most unconditional manner, but there are limits even to that quality. And however

events turn out in France, the conduct of the Marshal must be reprobated by every honest and straight-forward man. The doubtful question however at the present moment is—to what extent will he carry his manifest hostility to the Constitution he has pledged himself to support? There is no doubt that a *coup d'etat* would be for the moment at least, successful. The Prefects are nearly all Imperialist; the general officers of the Army are, many of them, Imperialist, and the habit of obedience would probably enable them to carry along with them, a considerable portion of the rank and file. But on the other hand the immense majority of the French people, are—not exactly Republican, perhaps—but constitutional, and a *coup d'etat* would be successful only for a very short time. The doubtful point is whether the stupidity of the Marshal is or is not too dense to permit him to see this. The future of France depends upon this alternative. The telegraph will in all probability have informed you of the issue, before this letter is printed. The French Government, it is easy to perceive, are uneasy and very uncertain how to act. Some time ago M. Buffet announced that immediately on the Assembly being opened the Electoral Law would be taken into consideration, and the ministry were prepared to stand or fall by the *scrutin d'arrondissment*. The object of this declaration was to throw division among the ranks of the department. Two members of the Ministry, M. Leon Say and M. Dufaure, belong to the left centre, and it was hoped that this declaration would cause a secession of some of the members of this party, and to enable the Government to command a majority. The attempt failed. The Left held together as firmly as ever, and merely signified their intention to accept the challenge of the Minister of the Interior. The truth is that M. Buffet has ruined his own plans by the folly of his policy. There are many members of the Left who prefer the *scrutin d'arrondissment* to the *scrutin de liste* and under ordinary circumstances would vote for the former. But M. Buffet's home policy makes it so manifest that he desires the *scrutim d'arrondissment* merely because it supplies him with the most effective lever to overthrow the constitution, that they are driven to vote not against the principle, but against him. It is the return of the empire they have to vote against, not a method of voting.

The unshaken unity of the left, has cast dismay into the ranks of the supporters of Government, and they are looking about for pleas on which to base a postponement of the dissolution. M. Buffet's personal organ has the effrontery to say that the dissolution ought to be put off for another six months because the conservatives *i.e.*, Legitimists and Imperialists—will not have completed their electioneering arrangements before that time, whereas the Radicals are perfectly prepared to go to the country at any time. The upshot we shall soon know. This at least is certain that the sole danger at present in France arises from the determination of the Government to drive the vessel of State on the rocks rather than on a course in harmony with the wishes of the nation. M. Gambetta, I am glad to see, thinks hopefully of the future. The morning papers give us the Telegraphic Summary of a kind of Political Manifesto he has just put forward. Anything more moderate, judicious, and practical, than his survey and forecast is, would be hard to imagine. I append the summary of this document as given in the *Daily News*. It affords one more proof that in M. Gambetta a real statesman has at last arisen in France.

A banquet of 200 Republicans, among whom were the Deputies Leroyer, Ordinaire, Millaud, and Guyot, took place yesterday at Lyons. The Committee sent a very pressing invitation to M. Gambetta to meet on this occasion the Lyons Democrats, who complained that he had somewhat neglected them. M. Gambetta, not finding it convenient to leave Paris, made by letter, which was read at the dinner, the manifesto which has been looked for throughout the long vacation.

He begins by regretting that the imminence of the opening of the last session of the Assembly prevents him from paying personal homage to that Lyons democracy which for five years has been maligned, provoked, and persecuted, whose firmness, coolness, and discipline has stood all trials, and finally triumphed over its worst detractors. He promises a visit before the dissolution. Meanwhile, not to be altogether absent from the fraternal meeting, he desires to send in writing some observations on the situation.

"The Constitution of Feb. 25, now the fundamental law of the State, was (says M. Gambetta) torn from the impotence of the vanquished Monarchists, some of whom, in a moment of patriotism for which history will give them credit, preferred the salvation of France to their passions, prejudices, and personal theories. The Bonapartists are making a final effort which the feeling of national honor will suffice to frustrate, in default of an administration sufficiently firm to enforce the laws against sedition. It is of transcendant importance that the coming appeal to France should be made by the *scrutin de liste*, which may be briefly described as a contest of opinions, instead of a contest between persons. Only by the *scrutin de liste* can an electoral alliance be formed between all the factions of the sincerely constitutional party. That precious and salutary alliance, begun in the Chamber by such men as M. Thiers, M. Casimir Perier, M. Lavergne, &c., must be continued by universal suffrage. The *scrutin d'arrondissement*, by exciting personal competition, breaking the unity between one arrondissement and another excludes all moderation in choice, and transforms what should be the grand consultation of universal suffrage into a multitude of petty parochial wars with no political signification. I say in all sincerity that the recently converted Republicans, not from love but reason, have more need than any of the *scrutin de liste*. My personal information enables me to declare that they have everything to lose by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. In any case be not uneasy as to the final result. The elections both for Senate and Chamber will be a triumph for Republican Democracy. The nation is disgusted with saviours who have lost her, and rhetoricians who have deceived her, and it spurns fanatics who would bring her back to a past, the very name of which is insupportable."

M. Gambetta thinks it expedient to trace already the leading features of the task of the future representatives. They must follow a policy of liberty, repealing the exceptional laws respecting the Press, and reserving repression only for crimes and misdemeanours, attacks on the Republican principle and on public and other meetings. The municipal Universal Suffrage, Electoral liberty, most be assured by free, public, and other meetings, the municipal franchises be restored to the Communes, and at the head of affairs there should be men of enlarged ideas, confident in Democracy, and capable of governing it without fear or tyranny. He thinks the programme of legislation should be restricted within certain measured limits. Politics are not an exact science like geometry. Allowance must be made for the passions, prejudices, and interests of men with whom politicians have to deal, and the welfare of a people should never be risked for the sake of a theory which there is no hope of realising. Three great points are material: the credit of France, her physical well-being, and her intellectual development. The object of the election should be to make France rich, powerful, and enlightened. For the first object he advocates financial reform, of which an income tax, taking money legitimately where it is, and reducing the taxes on consumption, should be the basis. Secondly, military service should be made really personal and universal. *Finally*, and above all, there must be a complete reform of national education, restoring the proper functions of the State and developing the marvellous intelligence of Frenchmen. This programme would be quite extensive enough for the coming Legislature. It would be for a subsequent Assembly to consider what ameliorations might be made in the fundamental pact which is the basis of present Constitution. M. Gambetta anticipates a pacific and legal struggle between the Conservative and the Progressist parties, the Whigs and Tories of the Republic disputing the suffrages of public opinion, and succeeding regularly to power. He hopes to see the new social strata resulting from the great Revolution reconciled with the élite of old French society. "Europe," says M. Gambetta in conclusion, "seeing France stable, strong, and prudent, will be sympathetic and recognise her legitimate rank; and then, when order as well as liberty shall be patent, a great act of clemency must efface the recollection of our odious civil discords; and it is not from the man occupying the first and inviolable magistracy in the State, and whose firmness is well known, that objections can proceed to a measure as politic as humane. With a heart full of confidence in the future, I send you my fraternal salutations."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

2. TIM. III. 16. 17.—Your communication received and laid to heart. It would not benefit our readers.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have before us a work of great value,—"The Regulations of the Bengal Code," by C. D. Field, M. A. LL. D., just published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Dr. Field has reduced to order the vast chaotic mass of Regulations applicable to this Presidency and the worth of his volume as a book of reference, especially to judicial officers and barristers must be very great. Of the 675 Regulations passed from 1793 to 1834 inclusive, only 78 applicable to Bengal

are now wholly or partly in force. The unrepealed text of the Regulations with valuable notes, forms the third part of the volume. The first part is a Chronological Table showing how far each Regulation has been repealed, amended, or altered, the titles of those that have been entirely repealed being printed in italics. The second part is of great importance, for, under the title of an *Introduction* to the Regulations, it furnishes us with a vast amount of valuable information which might otherwise have lain hid from students in the limbo of the repealed Regulations. "The old Regulations," says Dr. Field, "more especially the preambles of many of them, contained a large amount of valuable information as to the constitutional history and progress of the country under the Native Governments, and during the early period of British rule." He rightly supposed that in these days of high pressure, when our attention is so completely occupied with what is actually in force, the Regulations that have been repealed and removed from the Statute Book are not likely to be much studied. Hence his *Introduction* which is not the least valuable part of the volume, and to which we may refer again when we have had time to examine it more minutely. A comprehensive *Index* affords ready means of reference to the contents.

WE have also to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the fifth edition of "The Code of Criminal Procedure" by Mr. Prinsep of the Bengal Civil Service. The object of the work as stated in the Preface is "to present in a convenient form all the Laws and Rules of Practice relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, which have emanated from the legislature, the highest Courts of Justice, or the Executive Governments, that the student, the judicial officer, and the legal practitioner may readily ascertain and follow the law during the course of trial in a Criminal Court." The author points out alterations that have been made in the law, he has introduced in their proper places the several sections of Act XI. 1874, and has prefixed a comparative statement which shows the corresponding sections under the new and repealed Codes. Such judicial rulings as, though rendered obsolete by changes in the law, have still an important bearing on the present law, are reproduced in the notes.

IT is gratifying to learn from the Report on Vaccine Operations in the Punjab that less difficulty was encountered last year than had formerly been the case. In most districts the more influential people gave their help more readily than formerly. In the Loodiana district the people in general are still opposed to vaccination but considerable success was obtained this year; 329 Hindoos were vaccinated against only 54 in the previous year. Small-pox had been prevalent at Umballa during the year, and for the first time vaccinators were paid by the Municipalities. Only one Member of Committee, Làla Bansi Làl, gave important assistance and only 517 vaccinations were done. Though the work was well done in Roopar "Sheo Parshàd" would not assist nor come near the Superintendent-General while he was there. The Kalsia Sirdar ordered the Native Superintendent, who was sent with a letter, to leave his village at once and took no notice of the letter. Contrary to the experience of former years little trouble was experienced in the Delhi District. In the city of Delhi, though the Civil Surgeon was almost giving up the work from the opposition he met with at first, and the vaccinators were at one time assaulted, great success was in the end achieved. In Umritsur the Masters of Schools, Government and others, invariably opposed the work, but most of the Municipal Committees gave effective aid. In Lahore work was done in a more satisfactory manner than formerly, and in Mooltan not a single person objected to vaccination. Altogether very satisfactory progress has been reported. The grand total of all operations in the Punjab was 511,425, and the percentage of successful cases 94·57. A list is given of the names of Native gentleman who gave valuable assistance. The Superintendent-General thinks that "if, instead of a commendatory *purwana*, some higher reward were given, such as a dress or *talwar*, it would have an encouraging effect."

THE WEEK.

THE topic about which men are talking most just now undoubtedly is the purchase by the Home Government of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares. We are not surprised to hear that the step has caused, as the telegram says, "great political and financial agitation" in Europe. Its meaning is unmistakeable. England has at last fully woke up to the fact that she has interests in Egypt which whatever may happen to Turkey, she must be prepared to guard and the Ministry has in a lucky moment hit upon a measure which, exactly expresses the national determination that the highway to India shall, at any cost, be kept open to our shipping. In the field of foreign affairs it is long since an English Government has shewn so much statesmanship. Since Palmerston's time the peace party has been paramount in our councils, and our influence abroad has declined year by year until of late we seemed to be almost excluded from the deliberations of the other great powers. To judge by the way in which the continental press has received the news of the purchase of the Khedive's shares, Mr. Disraeli's ministry has at one stroke brought us back to our true position amongst the first states of Europe, and it ought now to be easy to keep it. The mere magnitude of our resources must always command respect so long as there is the faintest show of vigour in our policy.

TURNING to more purely Indian topics, it is well worth noting just now that the force to be assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi will far surpass in numbers any body of troops we have ever before brought together in this country in time of peace, and will, in fact, rival all but the largest of the armies with which we have taken the field in time of war. It is to consist of fourteen European and twenty-five Native Regiments of infantry and cavalry—thirty-nine in all, and twelve batteries of artillery, all well equipped and ready for active service. Their review by the Prince of Wales will be certainly the most splendid military spectacle yet witnessed in Asia, and should attract many visitors. The delay in sending off to Perak the Buffs and the Goorkhas, who, by the way, were quite as eager to embark as their European comrades, though Goorkhas had never before volunteered to serve beyond sea, has been so great that the fighting may not improbably be over by the time they arrive at the scene of action. This would seem to show that there is still too much red tape somewhere or other in the administration of the Indian Army. The military authorities, we hear, repudiate all responsibility, and lay the blame on certain heads of departments who could not be made to see that the occasion was one to justify a departure from the regular routine.

WE hope it is not Lord Northbrooke's fault that the statue of our late Governor-General still lies neglected on the jetty. The Port Commissioners have not withdrawn the notice to which we drew attention last week—they are counting the days, we suppose, to the time when, under the proper section of the proper Act, they can lawfully dispose of Lord Mayo's effigy as old iron. The Memorial Committee met on Tuesday, but, after hours spent in anxious deliberation, again separated without having found a site. This, however, is no fault of theirs. They have already selected several sites, but the perverse ingenuity of the Government has found so many objections to urge against each of them that they have all had to be given up, one after the other. It begins to look as if every site that can be thought of *will* be objected to, and the Committee are at their wit's ends where next to propose to place the statue. It is hard to account for this apparently wanton and purposeless obstructiveness of the powers that be. We should be loth to suppose that any unworthy motive lay at the bottom of it, but what is the motive?

MR. HOGG'S famous comparison of Sir Richard Temple to the Duke of Wellington was almost justified, on the morning of our last issue, by the skill with which the Lieutenant-Governor executed the military operation known as a "change of front" at the expense of Mr. Hogg himself. Sir Richard has at last been made to see that a Bench of Justices consisting entirely of his own nominees is not a satisfactory governing body for a city like Calcutta, and the Municipality, in its present form, is doomed. Our local affairs are now, if His Honor's project becomes law, to be administered by Municipal Commissioners, of whom two-thirds will be elected by the rate-payers, and only one-third appointed by himself. This is a reform which of course will soon lead to other reforms—it will make any amount of improvement possible—and by and bye we shall doubtless see the finances of the town well managed by a Chairman and officers conversant with accounts, and of the inhabitants' own choosing. When that happy time arrives, no one, we are sure, will grudge Mr. Hogg promotion to a higher and if possible, a calmer sphere, nor feel inclined to lay any unfriendly stress on what knotty arithmetical puzzles he may have left behind him.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta will be held in the Town Hall at half-past three on the 11th instant for the purpose of taking the present state of the Municipal Administration into consideration. It has been convened by the Sheriff in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of a thousand influential firms and residents, and will doubtless be very largely attended. The resolutions passed are likely to be anything but agreeable to those in authority. Public feeling is more strongly excited on the subject of Municipal mismanagement

than we ever remember it to have been about any local matter, and the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor has announced his intention of withdrawing from his former untenable position will hardly, we fear, suffice to prevent the utterance of some exceedingly uncourtier-like sentiments by the various speakers.

THE St. Andrew's dinner on Tuesday, though perhaps not so decided a success as this festival has sometimes been, seems to have gone off very well. The arrangements were not in all respects perfect, and the upper part of the Town Hall was unfortunately not available. But the gathering was numerous, the wines were first rate, the speeches were as eloquent and patriotically Scotch as usual, and the warmest good fellowship prevailed throughout the evening. Amongst those present were Sir Richard Temple, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Henry Norman, the Hon'ble Bullen Smith, and other guests of distinction.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THIS week there has been a check in the reviving demand for money that set in three weeks ago, and supplies are accumulating in excess of the wants of trade, although export trade is now tolerably active. Money has rarely been cheaper and more abundant here than it is now, the open market value being barely 3 per cent, and the Bank's business slipping away, even under the low minimum of 4 per cent. The private deposits in the Bank of Bengal now stand at over 3 crores of rupees, against barely 2½ crores of money lent to the trade of India in shape of Loans, Credits, and Discounts; the cash balances amount to upwards of 3½ crores, and the Government balances have been worked down to nearly 2½ crores, so that, looking at the position altogether, there is very little chance of greatly enhanced rates this cold weather, even should considerable shipments of silver be required for the rice ports.

European Exchange is suffering severely from the large quantity of unemployed money that is abroad, and its basis, Silver, in the absence of buyers at home, has again been weakening:—it begins to look as if this season is to do little to arrest the fall in value of silver as compared with gold, for the trade of Calcutta, at least at the present moment, *ought* to give some support to the rupee, but it *doesn't* do so. The Piece Goods trade is very quiet, and adding only moderately to the resources of the Exchange bankers, whilst the scale of export business is such as to require large sums to finance. It is difficult to believe that Exchange is intrinsically weak at present level, but it certainly looks far from strong at present, and all that can be said in its favor is that its natural course should be upwards for the next two or three months. This Mail's business has not been a large one, and rates have been much the same as for the previous Mail. Bank Bills mostly at 1-9 15/16, but some also at 1-9 7/8, for six months sight, 1-9 ¾ to 1-9 11-16 for three months, and 1-9⅝ to 1-9½ for demand. Credit and Private Bills mostly at 1-10, but exceptional business also at 1-9 15-16, and 1-10 1-16 and Documents at 1-10⅛. Most buyers have been less willing to work towards the close. The rate at which the Secretary of State's drafts were issued in London on Wednesday did not reach here until to-day, and consequently rates of exchange here were not affected by it up to close of business yesterday, at which time the quotations remained.—

Bank Bills	1-9⅝ to 15-16	Six months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-10 to 1-16	
Document Bills	1-10⅛ to 3-16	

The markets generally are dull, shares especially, in which business is extremely difficult to carry through. The Government Paper market has become a little harder, in sympathy with the position of money, but prices have not advanced, and the amount of business has been important. At the same time, there are no large amounts offering, and should any buying demand arise, a temporary improvement might be seen. The course of transactions for the past week has been as under.—

4 per cents. 101-14, 15, 102, 101-15, 102. 101-14, 15, 102, 101-15, 102.
4½ per cents. 102-14, 102-15.
5½ per cents, nothing.

and the closing prices are

4 per cents. 101-15 to 102.
4½ per cents. 102-14 to 102-15.
5½ per cents. 107-12 to 107-14.

In shares there has been a demand for Bengal Bank, and the price has risen about 30 rupees. Nationals are being gradually absorbed by good buyers, but their price is still a little unsteady from speculation. New Beerbhoom Coal shares have come into very active enquiry the last day or two, and shares are worth about 10 rupees more than they were a week ago. Spinning Mill shares are looking a little weaker, and a further fall has taken place in Barnagores, most of the other stocks just maintaining their previous position. Tea stocks are no worse than they were, and in some quarters there is a little enquiry springing up; the transactions of the week have been more numerous perhaps than of late, but nothing like a revival of business. The following sales were the leading ones of the week.—

Bank of Bengal 1,410, 15, 20, 25.
National Bank 112½.
India General Steam 415.
Barnagore Jute 86, 83.
Calcutta Jute 100, 98, 9, 100.
Budge Budge Jute—par,
Howrah Jute 76.
Bowreah Cotton 84, 4, 84.
Bengal Coal 1,400.
Beerbhoom Coal 97, 8, 100, 6, 107.
East India Tea 83.
Singell Tea 100, 1, 100, 1, 99, 100.
Gowhatty Tea 85.
Upper Assam Tea 29, 29.
Central Cachar Tea 128.
Durrung Tea 71.

The English Mail of 12th November will be delivered here to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

THE PRINCE.

ON the night of the 26th ultimo the *Serapis* arrived off Aguada Fort, Goa, where a Royal salute was fired. At eight o'clock next morning the Prince embarked in the *May Frere* and proceeded to the Governor's Palace, which abuts on the estuary. The Governor-General, Tavares D'Almeida, went in his State barge to receive the Prince, who landed at the Pier under a royal salute. A large crowd of Portuguese officials was in attendance, and crowds of people thronged the windows of the houses overlooking the Pier After being conducted to the Palace, where a short interview was held with the General, the Prince proceeded to Old Goa in a steam launch. He is said to have been much pleased with the lovely scenery in the estuary.

The Prince reached Old Goa at ten, and proceeded to inspect the old Cathedrals, the See of St. Peter's, and the Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the silver sarcophagus of Saint Francis Xavier and other curious relics of the Portuguese power and religion. The Prince was deeply interested in what has aptly been called the City of the Dead. The Viceroy dined with the Prince in the evening, and Goa was greatly excited.

At daybreak the *Serapis* started for Colombo, where she arrived shortly before noon on the 1st and was welcomed with the usual salute from the squadron and shore batteries. His Royal Highness was brilliantly received on landing at the Jetty by the Governor and chief officials, Civil and Military; the Cingalese in their quaint costumes being most conspicuous. Addresses from the Municipality and the Legislative Council were presented in an elaborately jewelled ivory casket. The Prince briefly replied.

The Prince drove through the town and back to the jetty, re-embarking in the *Serapis*, where he spent the night. There was a large concourse of people along the route, who received him with every mark of cordiality and respect. Decorations and arches were numerous, though unfinished, owing, doubtless, to the change in the date of arrival.

At 10 A. M., on the 2nd, the Prince again landed, and proceeded to the Railway Station *en route* to Kandy.

All the stations along the line were tastefully decorated. At Rambukana, the Prince and Duke of Sutherland took their places on the engine to ascend the pass.

On arriving at Kandy, His Royal Highness was met at the station by a large assembly of Europeans and natives, besides Native Chiefs in their gorgeous costumes, together with headmen. The Prince, on alighting from the train, was presented with an address from the Municipality, to which he gave an extempore answer, stating how pleased he was with his hearty reception at Ceylon. The route from the station to the Governor's residence was most tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, greatly adding to the natural picturesque beauty of the town.

All the roads through which the Prince passed were thronged by large crowds of all classes, who are said to have eclipsed their brethren in Bombay and other places which the Prince has visited in India, by their enthusiastic and vociferous cheering.

Kandy was very full of visitors from the districts, and not a bed was to be had.

The Governor of Ceylon was created Knight of Saint Michael and Saint George before the Prince left Colombo.

It is believed the Prince will not touch at Trincomalee. The inhabitants there have however forwarded a loyal address, earnestly entreating the visit, and promising a hearty reception.

THE following official programme of His Royal Highness' tour in Ceylon has been published:—

"His Royal Highness lands on the 2nd December and proceeds direct to Kandy. On the 3rd he will visit the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya. In the evening he will be present at Perahera or the procession of the sacred tooth.

On the 4th will be the Ruanwelle elephant kraal and shooting.

On the 6th the Prince will go to Ratnapoora, the chief town of Saffragam.

On the 7th he visits the gem pits, and will sleep at Hagwella.

On the 8th H. R. H. will hold the Colombo levee and the Agri-Horticultural Show.

A State dinner will be given on the 9th. The Prince visits the coffee stores in the morning; in the afternoon lays the foundation-stone of the Breakwater."

The State ball preparations are well advanced, and likely to prove a success.

There is fair prospect of sport, and the island is healthy.

It is said that the Prince's tour is likely to be shortened by a fortnight, and some places he was expected to visit will thus inevitably be left out of the programme. According to present arrangements His Royal Highness will reach Madras on the 11th, and leave there for Calcutta about the 18th.

Issued With

The Friend of India.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

4, p. m., FRIDAY, 3rd DECEMBER 1875.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	BANKS.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds. for three last ½ years p. c.			Meetings.	AGENTS OR SECRETARIES.
£ 1,000,000	£ 987,970	£ 10	£ 10	Agra Bank, Ld. ...	93	to	94	...	2	2½	2½	April & Oct. L	S Cochrane.
Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Agra Savings' Bank, Ld.	123	to	125	...	6	6	6	Allahabad.	H. M. Woolaston.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	130	to		...	6	6	6	Feb. & Aug.	R. R. Deans.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Alliance Bank, Ld. ...	100	to	102	...	...	...	3¾	Simla.	James Walker.
3,00,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,000	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	1435	to		...	6	3¾	5	Jan. & July.	Robert Hardie.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Bank of Upper India, Ld.	123	to	125	...	6	5	5	Meerut.	M. McLeavy.
£ 500,000	£ 337,625	£ 25	£ 25	Delhi & London Bank, Ld.	180	to	185	...	2½	2½	2¼	April & Oct. L	Thomas Longmuir.
Rs. 3,90,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	118	to	120	...	6	6	5	Jan. & July.	Wm. Hobson.
£ 2,000,000	466,325	£ 25	£ 12½	National Bank of India, Ld.	111	to		...	2½	0	2½	April & Sept. L	James Windram.
Rs. 20,00,000	20,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Punjab Bank, Ld. ...	70	to	75	..	4	3½	1½	Rawul Prindee.	C. E. Herbert.
13,00,000	13,00,000	500	500	Simla Bank, Ld. ...	540	to	545	...	4	4	4	May & Sept.	F. Peterson.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Uncov. Service Bank, Ld.	88	to	90	...	4	4	4	Agra.	C. W. Stowell.
				COAL COMPANIES.									
Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 22,00,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Bengal ...	1400	to		...	6½	7½	7½	June & Dec.	T. M. Robinson.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Burrakur ...	100	to	103	...	...	...	...		R. Macallister & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	250	250	Equitable ...	230	to		...	5	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Macneill & Co.
7,20,000	7,20,200	100	100	New Beerbhoom ...	108	to	110	...	5	3½	0	Jan. & July	Steel McIntosh & Co.
6,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Raneegunge ...		to	90	...	5	7	7	June & Dec.	Schoene, Kilburn & Co.
				COTTON SPINNING COS.									
£ 80,000	£ 80,000	£ 100	£ 100	Bengal Mills ...	1,075	to	1,100	...	...	...	...	March. L	Andrew Yule & Co.
Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 18,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Bowreah Mills ...	85	to	86	X	8	0	5	April & Oct.	R. Macallister & Co.
10,00,000	8,50,000	100	100	Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	87	to	88	...	...	...	...	March.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Goosery Mills ...	212	to	213	...	7½	8	6	Feb. & Aug.	S. H. Robinson.
				JUTE SPINNING COS.									
Rs. 4,00,000	3,50,000	100	87½	Asiatic ...	50	to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Cohn Brothers & Co.
40,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	Barnagore ...	83	to		X	15	6	4	November L	Geo. Henderson & Co.
18,00,000	13,50,000	100	75	Budge Budge ...	74	to	75	...	...	...	...	June & Dec.	Andrew Yule & Co.
		100	75	Ditto new issue	67	to	68						
12,00,000	12,00,000	200	200	Calcutta ...	98	to		...	10	10	0	April. L	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Fort Gloster ...	85	to	86	...	8	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	R. Macallister & Co.
12,00,000	11,90,870	1,000	1,000	Gourepore ...	1,000	to		...	6	6	0	Feb. & Aug.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
14,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Howrah Mills ...	76	to	77	...	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Ernsthausen & Oesterley.
19,00,000	19,00,000	100	100	Oriental ...	65	to	70	...	...	10	...	June & Dec.	R. Macallister & Co.
15,00,000	15,00,000	100	100	Seebpore ...	70	to		...	...	...	...	March.	Apcar & Co.
				PRESSING COS.									
Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Bengal Jute ...	250	to	300	...	...	...	...	August.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,70,000	1,70,000	100	100	Calcutta Hydraulic ...	50	to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Robert & Charriol.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	75	Cossipore Hydraulic ...	40	to	50	N	...	...	...		M. C. Joakim & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	500	500	Chitpore Hydraulic ...	500	to		N	...	4	...	Quarterly.	N. J. Valetta & Co.
3,20,000	3,20,000	500	500	Nasmyth's Patent ...	200	to	205	...	20	15	...	Feb. & Aug.	E. J. Stanley.
		225	125	Ditto ½ Shares ...	.....								
1,30,000	1,30,000	100	100	Ramkistopore ...	85	to	86	N	10	10	10	May & Nov.	Rushton Brothers.
3,00,000	2,70,000	100	90	Riverside ...	75	to	80	N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Rutherfoord & Co.
2,50,000	2,40,600	100	100	Strand Bank ...	20	to		N	...	...	...	Mar. & Sep.	Ernsthausen & Oesterly
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Watson's Patent ...	50	to	52	N	4	10	0	Feb. & Aug.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
				RAILWAYS.									
£25,459,030	£25,459,030	£ 20	£ 20	East India ...	265	to	267	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Jan. & July L	R. Roberts.
2,255,500	2,062,000	20	20	Eastern Bengal ...	256	to	258	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	F. Prestage.
4,000,000	4,000,000	10	10	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	125	to	127	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	Lt.-Col. J. H. Jenkins.
11,399,480	9,899,480	20	20	S. P. and Delhi ...	232	to	234	...	† 2½	2½	2½	Ditto. L	
				SUNDRY COS.									
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Agriculture Phos. ...	40	to	50	N	...	...	...	February.	J. Mackillican & Co.
8,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	Bally Paper Mills ...	68	to	70	X		1½	1½	November. L	Geo. Henderson & Co.
8,00,000	4,80,000	100	60	Bengal Iron Wks. Co. Ld.	53	to	54	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	Rutherfoord & Co.
10,00,000	8,90,000	500	445	B. Warhouse Assn. ...	350	to	360	...	8R	10R	15R	May & Nov.	H. W. I. Wood.
12,18,000	12,18,000	700	700	Calcutta Docking Co. ...	270	to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	D. McKellar.
		350	350	Ditto ½ Shares. ...	.....								
75,900	70,700	100	100	Calcutta Central Press...	60	to		N	5	5	9	Feb. & Oct.	Wyman & Co.
16,00,000	14,00,000	100	100	Carew & Co. ...	115	to	118	...	...	...	...	Jan. & July.	Lyall Rennie & Co.
		100	75	Ditto Contributory ...	92	to							
17,50,000	15,00,000	250	250	Great Eastern Hotel ...	177	to	180		3	3	5	May & Nov.	A. Cumming.
8,00,000	8,00,000	500	500	Howrah Docking ...	180	to	190	...	6½ R	6½ R	6 R	Feb. & Aug.	Manackjee Rustomjee.
29,00,000	26,21,166	1,000	1,000	I. G. Steam Navigation	415	to	420	...	6½	6	3½	Mar. & Sept.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	1,00,000	50	10	I. Life Assurance ...	8	to		N	...	2½	2½	Feb. & Aug.	D. Lancaster.
1,00,000	37,400	100	100	Labor Transport ...	105	to	110	...	...	...	15a	May.	T. H. Bennertz.
3,00,000	2,20,000	100	100	Lauding and Shipping...	40	to		X	20	7	2½	June & Dec.	C. Lowen.
2,20,000	2,20,000	500	500	Merchant St. Tug ...	275	to	300	...	...	7½	10	Jan. & July.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
5,00,000	5,00,000	100	100	Murree Brewery ...	145	to		X	7¾	7¾	...	October.	W. Whymper.
1,50,000	90,000	50	30	Nauthpore Indigo ...	25	to		N	...	...	...	Quarterly.	Steel McIntosh & Co,
5,00,000	4,67,000	500	500	Scott Thompson ...	235	to	240	...	3	3	3	May & Nov.	
8,00,000	6,00,000	100	100	Rustomjee Twine & Cans.	100	to		...	...	...	...	Ditto.	R. Macallister & Co.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES.	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds. for Season p. c. 73	74	75	Meetings.	AGENTS OR SECYS.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Adulpore Terai.	Darjeeling	120	to		...	12	12	...	August.	Lloyd & Co.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Amicable ...	Assam ...	180	to	190	...	17	21	...	March.	Whitney Brothers.
£ 500,000	£ 187,160	£ 50	£ 20	Assam ...	Ditto ...	540	to	550		22½	22½	...	June. L	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Arcuttipore ...	Cachar ...	170	to		X	13	15	15a	April & Oct.	Mackillican & Co.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Balasun ...	Darjeeling	104	to		...	5	6	...	Feb. & Aug.	Lloyd & Co.
1,50,000	1,50,000	100	100	Baree ...	Kangra V.	100	to	102	X	...	...	5a	March & Sept.	Nicholls & Co.
10,00,000	9,21,500	100	100	Bengal	Cachar	90	to		...	8	9	...	Ditto.	A. H. Blechynden.
		100	70	Do. Contriby.		60	to							
11,00,000	6,87,500	200	200	Bishnath	Assam	358	to	360	X	17½	20	10a	Ditto.	Williamson Magor & Co.
		200	50	Do. Contriby.		108	to	110						
£ 120,000	£ 78,170	£ 10	£ 10	Borelli ...	Ditto ...	155	to	160	...	...	10	...	June & Nov. L	Ditto.
Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Borsillah ...	Ditto ...	104	to	105	...	10	10	...	March & Sept.	Balmer Lawrie & Co.
2,70,000	2,70,000	100	100	Burkola ...	Cachar ...	97	to	98	X	...	10	4a	April & Oct.	Gillanders & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	200	200	Central Cachar.	Ditto ...	128	to	130	...	4½	5½	4a	Feb. & Aug.	William Moran & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Central Terai...	Darjeeling	82	to		N	...	2	...	Ditto.	Lloyd & Co.

THE CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE LIST, 3RD DEC. 1875.—Continued.

Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Amount of Share.	Paid-up.	TEA COMPANIES. *Contd.*	District.	Closing Prices. Rs.				Divds for Season p. c. 73	74	75	Meetings.	AGENTS OR SEORS.
Rs. 2,50,000	Rs 2,50,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Chandypore ...	Cachar ...	620	to	650	...	5	5	5a	May & Nov.	Borradaile Schiler & Co.
2,50,000	2,50,000	100	100	Chota Nagpore	Chota Nage	105	to	107	X	...	...	5a	August.	Shaw Finlayson & Co.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Colonial ...	Assam	124	to		...	5¾	...	...	February.	Whitney Brothers.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Coocheela ...	Cachar ...	178	to	180	...	12	16½	10a	March & Sept.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Cutlecherra ...	Ditto ...	120	to		N	6¾	6	6a	April.	Begg Dunlop & Co.
1,00,000	91,300	100	100	Dedur Kosh ...	Ditto ...	85	to	87	...	5	8	...	February.	R. Blechynden.
20,00,000	8,43,965	200	85	Dehing ...	Assam ...	58	to	60	...	5½	4	...	. Ditto	John Elliott & Co.
20,00,000	8,78,000	100	100	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon	85	to	86	...	3½	6	...	Feby. & Aug.	F. Moss.
1,80,090	1,80,000	100	100	Dessai & Parba	Assam ...	138	to	140	X	10	10	5a	Mar. & Sept.	Geo. Henderson & Co.
5,00,000	4,65,725	100	100	Durrung ...	Ditto ...	70	to	72	...	2½	6½	...	May & Nov.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
7,00,000	6,30,000	100 100	100 50	Eastern Cachar Do. Contriby.	Cachar	170 88	to to	175 90	...	15	15	...	May & Nov.	Steel McIntosh & Co.
10,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	East India ...	Assam Cachar Sylhet	83	to	85	...	6	7	3a	April & Oct.	R. Blechynden.
5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gielle ...	Darjeeling	100	to	105	...	...	...	...	...	Lloyd & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Gowhatty ...	Assam ...	85	to	87	..	10	3	...	Quarterly.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
3,50,000	3,50,000	100	100	Holta ...	Kangra V.	100	to		X	15	10	5a	Mar. & Sep.	B. Smyth & Co.
1,20,000	1,20,000	100	100	Hoolmaree ...	Assam ...	96	to	97	...	...	...	...	Mar.	Williamson Magor & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	100	100	Hoolungoorie ...	Ditto ...	80	to		...	4	4½	...	Mar. & Sept	R. S. Staunton.
1,60,000	1,60,000	250	250	Jellalpore ...	Cachar ...	450	to	475	N	15	15	...	Ditto.	Robert and Charriol.
2,20,000	2,20,000	100	100	Jheerie Ghat ...	Ditto ...	101	to		...	...	6a	...	Ditto.	Andrew Yule & Co.
2,30,000	2,30,000	100	100	Jokai ...	Assam ...	103	to	105	X	...	5	5a	Ditto.	Balmer Lawrie & Co.
2,75,000	2,75,000	100	100	Kalacherra ...	Cachar ...	106	to	108	...	8	7	4a	Ditto.	Borradaile Schiller & Co.
4,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Kangra Valley...	Kangra V.	100	to		...	5	8	...	February.	
5,00,000	4,56,000	1000 100	1000 100	Kunchunpore Ditto	Cachar	800 80	to to	820 82	...	3	6½	...	Mar. & Sept.	S. H. Robinson.
8,00,000	7,00,000	250 250	250 200	Kursg. & Darjg Do. Contriby.	Darjeeling	90 70	to to	100 75	...	2	4½	...	June & Dec.	Wm. Moran & Co.
1,00,000	1,00,000	100	100	Kursg. & Terai...	Ditto ...	65	to		N	...	...	...	Feby.	Williamson Magor & Co.
1,00,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000	Kuttal ...	Cachar ...	9,000	to	9,500	N	29	3	7a	April.	Whitney Brothers.
2,25,000	1,98,750	100 100	100 85	Lackatoorah Do. contriby.	Sylhet ...	80	to	82	...	...	...	...	...	Mackillican & Co.
£ 120,000	£ 49,875	£ 10	Rs. 62½	Lower Assam ...	Assam ...	35	to	40	...	4	4	...	May. L	Jardine Skinner & Co.
150,000	70,590	10	£ 10	Luckimpore ...	Ditto ...	129	to	130	...	7	9		September. L	Williamson Magor & Co.
Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Majagram ...	Cachar ...	108	to	109	X	12½	10	6a	Mar. & Sept.	Ditto.
8,00,000	7,29,150	100 100	100 90	Monacherra Do. Contriby.	Ditto	85 75	to to	90	...	3	6	3a	May & Nov.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
6,00,000	4,80,000	100	80	Moran ...	Ditto ...		...		...	4	14	...	April.	Schoene Kilburn & Co.
1,50,000	1,38,000	100 100	100 90	Mothola Do. Contriby.	Assam	100 95	to to	105	...	...	12½	...	Ditto	John Elliott & Co.
£ 200,000	£ 200,000	£ 10	Rs. 100	Mungledye ...	Ditto ...		...		...	...	...	...	London.	Williamson Magor & Co.
Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,06,250	Rs 200 200	200 125	Muttuck Do. Contriby.	Ditto	100 67	to to		...	...	...	...	April.	Dr. C. N. Kernot.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	New Fallodhi ...	Darjeeling	129	to	130	...	...	9	...	July & Dec.	Lloyd & Co.
£ 16,000	£ 16,000	£ 10	£ 10	New Golah Ghat	Assam ...	195	to	200	...	20	20	...	April. L	Geo. Henderson & Co.
Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 117,750	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	New Mutual ...	Cachar ...	210	to		X	55	55	30a	Quarterly.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
4,00,000	4,00,000	200	200	Nutwanpore ...	Ditto ...	200	to		N	5	...	...	March.	Robert and Charriol.
6,00,000	5,10,000	100	85	Phœnix ...	Ditto ...	85	to	87	...	...	5R	...	September.	Mackillican & Co.
1,75,000	1,75,000	100	100	Punkabaree ...	Darjeeling	115	to		X	4	12	4a	Mar. & Sept.	G. F. Behrends.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Puttareah ...	Sylhet ...	100	to		N	...	...	...	March.	Macneill & Co.
2,00,000	2,00,000	100	100	Rajabarrie ...	Assam ...	105	to		...	...	...	...	...	Robert and Charriol.
2,35,500	49,062	60	12½	Second Mutual	Cachar ...	32	to	35	...	...	...	...	Quarterly.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
4,00,000	1,80,000	100	60	Singbulli & Marm.	Darjeeling	68	to	69	...	...	...	...	June & Dec.	Lloyd & Co.
6,25,000	6,25,000	100	100	Singell ...	Ditto ...	99	to	100	..	9	16	...	Quarterly.	Hoare Miller & Co.
3,00,000	3,00,000	100	100	Soom ...	Ditto ...	90	to		N	...	...	...	Feb. & Aug.	Williamson Magor & Co.
1,68,000	1,68,000	100	100	Springside ...	Ditto ...	110	to		X	...	13	5a	April.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
2,00,000	1,10,000	100	55	Sungoo River...	Chittagong	50	to	55	...	...	...	...	March.	Schoens Kilburn & Co.
1,35,000	1,35,000	100	100	Teendarrea ...	Darjeeling	108	to	110	...	...	...	...	Quarterly.	Hoare Miller & Co.
1,50,000	45,000	100	30	Ting Ling ...	Ditto ...	30	to		...	...	...	...	...	Lloyd & Co.
9,21,500	7,34,300	200	200	Tukvar ...	Ditto ...	105	to	110	...	...	...	...	Mar. & Sept.	R. S. Staunton.
£ 260,000	£ 189,224	£ 10	£ 10	Upper Assam ...	Assam ...	29	to	30	...	...	...	...	September. L	Macneill & Co.

* Ad interim. † Guaranteed. L, London. N, Nominal. R. Rupees per share. X. Ex-dividend.

T. CHARLES GILL, BILL & STOCK BROKER,
Brokers' Exchange, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 26th.—Howden from Liverpool, Edward Cardwell from Liverpool, Lord Canning from Liverpool, Louise from Marseilles. 27th.—British Nation from London, Str. Ambassador from Liverpool, Jumna from London, Str. Eldorado from London. 28.—Str. Tenasserim from Bombay, Str. Sultan from London. 28.—Empress of India from Moulmein. 29th.—Ben Nevis from Liverpool, Str. Afriea from Bombay, Str. Irrawady from Rangoon, Str. Mirzapore from London. December 1st.—Str. Aratoon Apcar from China, Str. Strathclyde from Bombay, and Str. City of Manchester from London.

DEPARTURES.

November 26th.—Str. Mira for London, Str. Duke of Argyll for London, Panmure for Dundee, Dunskeig for Liverpool, Chetah for West Indies, Thunderbolt for London, Str. Malda for Coast, Str. Ethiopia for Coast, Stockbridge for Liverpool. 30.—Str. Busheer for Coast, Str. British King for New York, Str. Galatea for London, Str. Ireshope for New York, Str. Silas Curtis for Mauritius, December 1st.—Str. City of Venice for London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Cathay*, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday the 24th ultimo, with the following passengers—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Barns, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ffennell, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Wardle, Mrs. S. N. Halsey and infant, Mr and Mrs. G. Butt, Miss Phillips, Major and Mrs. R. Beadon and infant, Major and Mrs. Cadell and two infants, Mrs. Laidlaw, Col. H. Mills, Mr. J. White, Miss White Miss Blackader, Mr. T. Barnard, Mr. J. C. Hammer, Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mr. J. W Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. T. Murray, Miss W. F. Greenfield, Mr. A. C. Maitland, Mr. C. Warwick, Mrs. Coates, Miss Smeaton and sister, Miss A. W. Hill, Mrs. Lane; Miss Betts, Mrs. Glover, Miss Wingate, Mr. and Mrs, G. Ouseley and infant, Mr. J. J. McCabe, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. H. Holmes, Mrs. McDonald and child, Miss Phayre, Mrs. and Miss Allen, Mr. R. H. Adams, Mr Holroyd, Mr. M. Betagh, Mr. W. Aspden, Mr. W. G. Taplin, Mr. B. Urwick, Mr. W. Knowles, Conductor. M. Carew, Mr. C. Peach, Mr. J. Lightly, Mr. and Mrs. Bowack and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bayford.

FROM VENICE—Mrs. C. Ollivant, Mrs. A. Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Matheson, Mr. J. Bird, Mr. Cargill, Mr. Thompson, Mr. G. Teske, Mr. G. Gois, Mr. E. Renaud, Mr. De Courcy, Mr. P. F. Campbell Johnson, Mr J. G. Burn, Mr. J. Sutherland, Dr. Hue, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg

FROM BRINDISI.—Dr. R. T. Scott, Mr. S. L. Macnaghten, Mr. C. E. Lawson Captain S. W. Tucker, Surgeon-Major Haslett, Mr. T. Young, Major H. Blair, Mr. D. R. Lyall, Mr. J. Whitefield, Mr. E. S. Hunt, Mr. W. C. Capper, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. C. Tweedie, Capt. C. E. Hunter, Mr. Beardsmore, Mr. G. Hart, Mr. R. B. Rust, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. Conners, and Mr. Thuey.

FROM ADEN.—16 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

THE following passengers left Bombay on Monday last by the P. & O. Company's S. S. *Travancore*.—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. F. Muir and Mr. Harry Macleod.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. R. Branson, child and infant. Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Morgan, Mr. G. B. Petter, Lieut.-Col. A. F. Williams, Mr. W. J. Roberts, Mr. Lennox, Col. C. L. Brown, and Mr. A. Parker.

FOR VENICE.—Col. and Mrs. Farrington child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Mr. J. W. Watson, Mr. C. Krichauff, Mrs. Cookson and infant, and Mr C. L. Weber.

FOR ADEN.—Capt. E. Wigton, R. A. Mrs. Wigton, and Capt. Morgan.

The Governor of Bombay has written a letter to the Municipal Corporation, expressing in the Prince's name a warm acknowledgement of the very gratifying reception accorded him by the citizens of Bombay.

The Prince has been much impressed with the loyal and orderly demeanour of the populace and their enthusiasm towards himself, and it will be a pleasing duty for him to convey to the Queen the assurances, founded on personal experience, of the peaceful and industrious character of her subjects inhabiting this ancient appanage of the Crown, and of their attachment to her throne and person.

The Prince thanks the Corporation, the Reception Committee, and the officers of Government and all who have contributed, by their taste and skill, to the grace and beauty of the public demonstrations of welcome, or have helped to maintain order and regularity. Their loyal zeal is commended, and they are congratulated on the entire success which has crowned their efforts.

The letter concludes with an intimation that the Prince has left a cheque for ten thousand rupees, to be applied by the Corporation to purposes of charity for the benefit of the poor Europeans and Natives of Bombay.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

We hear that Mr. Charles Matthews, who comes to join Mrs. English's Company, has arrived in Bombay, and may be expected in Calcutta at an early date.

A Caboolee constable in the Dacca Police, on being reprimanded by his official superior for some trivial fault lately, determined to shoot him. On conviction before the Magistrate he was sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment for criminal intimidation.

Sir Richard Temple proposes to hold a Famine Durbar at Bankipore, at which all those who were distinguished by notice in His Honor's minute will receive the further honor of presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A grand breakfast is to follow the durbar.

Another good servant of the East Indian Railway Company—one of its oldest, for he was engaged in the survey of the Burdwan section of the line more than twenty years ago—is dead. Mr. C. I. Spencer, District Engineer of the Jubbulpore Line, died on Saturday last, and was buried at Sutna on Sunday evening, a number of friends and brother officials of the Company having gone down by special train to attend his funeral.

NORTHERN INDIA.

The preparations ordered by the Maharajah of Cashmere in honor of the Prince's visit to Jummoo appear to be assuming fabulous proportions. A Punjab correspondent of the Allahabad paper talks of 50 lakhs to be laid out on entertainments that can only cover two days.

A German Professor sent out by Germany, under the shelter of our Foreign Office, is now in Sind. The scheme for him is a vast one,—to determine the sites or discover the ruins of lost cities here and in Persia; to investigate the relative ages of languages; and to gather material as to such cities and languages for others in their chambers in Europe to work on.

The Lahore paper says that on Mr. Thornton's vacating the Punjab Secretariat to take over charge of the Foreign Office portfolio from Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Mr. Lepel Griffin will be translated from Kuppurthulla to the Punjab Secretaryship, his place as Superintendent of Kuppurthulla being taken by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who will be again succeeded as Under-Secretary by Mr. C. L. Tupper, whose *special duty* will in all probability by that time have been completed, and place him at the disposal of His Honor for any suitable appointment which may then be vacant.

The Punjab Government have just notified the amended rules under the Land Improvement Act XXVI. of 1871, which are substituted for those published in July last, from which it appears that on an application for an advance having been duly enquired into and approved, and the necessary conditions fulfilled, the Deputy Commissioner, if sufficient funds have been placed at his disposal is empowered to grant an advance of Rs. 500. The Financial, Commissioner may, subject to the same conditions, grant advances not exceeding Rs. 5,000. For sums exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 10,000, the sanction of the local Government must be obtained; and if the advance required exceeds Rs. 10,000, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council will be necessary.

The poisonous snakes destroyed in the Punjab between the months of April and August last amount to the surprising number of 19,848, for which rewards at the rate of two annas a head have been paid by the local Government. Five hundred non-venomous snakes, for whose destruction no reward was paid, were also brought in to the police; altogether 20,000 snakes destroyed in four months is not so bad. Of these, 19,000 were either *Bangarus Carubus* (Karait), or varieties of the same species, and only thirty-six specimens of the *Echis carniata*. Colored clay models of these two species have been supplied to the police, as well as drawings of the jaws and teeth, by which specimens brought in can be more surely identified. An instance has occurred of one man receiving a hundred rupees for the snakes brought in by him to an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in one month.

The Viceroy reached Chittore, the famous fortress of Meywar that Alla-uddeen, the Slave-King, took by storm in 1803, in the afternoon of the 21st November, and spent the next day in exploring the ruins scattered over the great plateau, some twelve miles round, and on the heights. He and his party then went on to Nimbahera, where they spent the night; and the next day drove on to Oodeypore, a distance of some 65 miles. Three miles outside the city, the Viceroy was met by the Maharana; an elephant procession was then formed, and they all went on to the gates of Oodeypore. Here the Viceroy and Maharana, with the rest of the party, alighted, and the Maharana entering the Viceroy's carriage, they drove to the English palace, prepared by the Maharana for the reception of his guest. The city was illuminated in the evening.

A Cherat correspondent says:—"Of all royal salutes fired throughout the length and breadth of India at different periods, certainly none more loyal, I am sure, was ever fired than the one at Cherat when His Royal Highness landed at Bombay. An idea was started, on the evening of the 6th instant, that, as no battery of Royal Artillery was present to fire a royal salute, notwithstanding this drawback, the very rocks themselves should testify to the loyalty of the residents. This most original idea was carried out and executed by sheer hard labor, by boring 21 mines near the mess hut; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th instant, the mines were lit at ten seconds interval, and proved most successful. On the conclusion of the salute, a party of Highlanders were drawn up to give three cheers, which were caught up and re-echoed by the detachments on the surrounding hills. When this ceremony was over, His Royal Highness's health was drunk in Highland whisky, and thus terminated an exhibition of loyal feeling, which I venture to say has not been rivalled by any of the larger stations in India."

A Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes from Peshawur:—"I am informed, on good authority, that Nowroz Khan, the exiled Khan of Lalpoorah, has put a stop to all traffic in the Tatra Pass, where he has made his appearance at Shamunsur Kheyl, some two miles from Michni, with a party of 60 sowars and 80 foot, intending to loot unwary travellers who frequent that route. But no news of any acts of violence having been committed by his band have reached my informant, and I do not suppose he will care to interfere with us. Ever since the sad disaster at Michni, orders have been most strict regarding officers going unarmed, or without an escort, about the Doab, and any one bent on sport, who may wander near the limits of our territory, may run a chance of becoming a target for some mischievous scoundrel who takes a fancy to pot at him. *Apropos* to the liking our lawless neighbours have for taking a shot at some unwary *Feringhee*—I accidently heard from a native, whose statement I have no reason to doubt, that one of the murderers of poor Major Macdonald, by name Kankai, has met his death in a quarrel with some of his brother clansmen. The lad who avenged the death of Hubbeeboolla Khan, has seemingly, by his valour, captivated a young woman, who coming to regard her lawful husband as a most insignificant person compared to this young David, has rushed into the arms of the avenger of the dead, and made a bolt of it across the border."

BOMBAY.

The Assistant Quarter Master of H. M. S. *Narcissus* deserted at Bombay with a sum of Rs. 50,000 or thereabouts belonging to H.M.'s local treasury. He is believed to have gone to some independent native State.

The *vakeel* of the Gondul State, one Soonderjee Durgadas, has been removed from his appointment by the Assistant Political Agent in charge, in consequence of his being considered untrustworthy. It is a pity this man was ever allowed to fill this post, considering his antecedents.

The charges brought by the Shravuks of Palitana against the Thakore, of polluting their temple, forcible entry, and tresspass, have been fully inquired into by Captain Hunter, Acting First Assistant Political Resident, Kattywar, The inquiry has, we understand, resulted in a report favorable to the Thakore.

Mr. Lee-Warner, one of the Under-Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, has been brutally assaulted by a mob of Parsees. It appears that Mr. Lee-Warner was driving into the Fort in his dog-cart from the Byculla Club, and came up with a Parsee funeral procession consisting of a long line of *shigrams*, on their way home from the Towers of Silence. With one of them he came into collision, but managed to extricate his conveyance, and drove on. When he reached the head of the procession, he perceived another carriage coming from the opposite direction, and fearing that there would be another collision, he called out to the coachman of the first *shigram* to move aside. The coachman, however, took no notice of Mr. Lee-Warner's request. Mr. Lee-Warner then raised his whip and struck the man, who thereupon moved aside as he had previously been requested to do. A Parsee who was sitting on the box of the *shigram* alongside of the driver thereupon seized the latter's whip, and struck Mr. Lee-Warner over the head with it several times. Another Parsee jumped out of the *shigram*, and rushed to the head of Mr. Lee-Warner's horse, which he forthwith commenced to pull about. Mr. Lee-Warner called out several times to this new assailant to let the horse go, and if they had any cause of complaint against him to lay an information in the Police Court, but this had only the effect of bringing a number of Parsees out of the *shigrams*, and these rushed also to the horse's head. The horse became quite restive, and, as Mr. Lee-Warner could not control it, the reins having been seized by a band of Parsees, he got out of his dog-cart, and went up to the man who had first seized his horse and told him to let go the reins. The man instantly squared up to Mr. Lee-Warner as if he wished to fight, whereupon Mr. Lee-Warner struck the fellow in the face and knocked him down. He was immediately surrounded by about twenty Parsees, who violently attacked him from all sides. A Policeman coming up, Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out the Parsee who had first seized the horse's head, and the man was at once taken into custody. This was the only one of the assailants who was captured at the time, but others have since been arrested, and will shortly be put upon their trial. Mr. Lee-Warner's injuries are severe, but fortunately not of a character to endanger life or limb.

MADRAS.

AN industrial school is to be established at Negapatam, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

THE Sessions Judge of Nellore lately convicted and sentenced a 1st class constable, named Mahomed Cassim, to two year's rigorous imprisonment, for causing hurt to a prisoner with the view of extorting confession.

THE zemindar of Walloor, a sporting native gentleman of the Kistna districts, will arrive in Madras shortly with a very pretty and unique present for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, *viz.*, a four-in-hand of antelopes, which have been perfectly broken to harness, and are as handy on the roads as the best team of horses.

IT is rumoured at the India Office, that the next Governor of Madras,—an appointment which it is supposed in Westminster will probably have to be again filled up at no distant date,—will be either Lord George Hamilton, or Sir Louis Mallet. Sir Louis is now on his way to this country in another capacity.

THE statement, published in a Poona paper, that Lord Suffield and other members of the Prince's suite have gone to Hyderabad as a deputation from His Royal Highness, is said by the *Bombay Gazette* to be a pure invention. These gentlemen have gone to the Nizam's capital for their own amusement, at the invitation of Sir Salar Jung.

THE *Madras Mail* learns from the Wynaad that crops which have hitherto kept back in a most extraordinary manner are now ripening fast, and nearly every planter will in a few days be in "full pick." Very hot days and strong land winds have conduced to this as much as anything. The past season has been a most trying one for numerous estates—the weeds growing with lightning rapidity owing to the light rainfall, and constant sunshine during the monsoon. The rainfall is about 33 per cent. short this year; and if there are not early rains in March, and good ones too, there is a great probability of there being a great scarcity of water during the dry season, as the smaller streams are now scarcely more than half as well supplied as in ordinary years. Canarese labor is flocking into the district in great numbers, owing to the scarcity of ragi in Mysore. It's an ill-wind that blows luck to no one, and Wynaad planters will now be able to put a little more pressure on coolies than they have been able to do for some years.

BURMAH.

WE (*Rangoon Gazette*) believe that a marriage is arranged to take place a few months hence between Prince Hassan, son of Sultan Sulliman, the late Panthay King of Yuman, and Ronuck Zemanee, daughter of Prince Jewan Bakuht, son of the late Shah Bahadoor Shah, Emperor of Delhi, and the last of the Great Moguls, at present a state prisoner at Rangoon. A handsome dower will be bestowed upon the bride, and a suitable house provided as a residence by Government. The match appears to be in every respect an eligible one, and obviates the necessity of the Delhi family at Rangoon having to seek for an alliance among the Mahomedan Princes of India, and has the additional advantage of not involving the separation of the young lady from her parents, as it is unlikely that Prince Hassan will remove for some time at all events from Rangoon. Prince Hassan, it will be remembered, went from Talifoo, the capital of Yunnan, to England some time after Major Sladen's expedition to Yunnan. We believe that the objects of Hassan's journey to England was to seek assistance in the struggle in which the Panthays or Mahomedans of that country, were then involved with the Chinese Government, to maintain their independence. Prince Hassan, while in England, was received, but not in an official capacity, by the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Stanley, and other distinguished personages. Of course, the Prince's journey was fruitless of result, so far as obtaining any material aid was concerned, and he returned to Rangoon a little time after the fall of Talifoo, the death of his father Suliman Sultan of Yunnan, and the massacre of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the city by the Chinese troops. To proceed would have been futile, and Prince Hassan has since lived in Rangoon in retirement. A large number of his Panthay countrymen from Talifoo, Momein, and other large towns in Yunnan, who were so fortunate as to escape the general slaughter of their countrymen, are settling down in Rangoon and its neighbourhood, as all hope of a revival of a Mahomedan kingdom in Yunnan appears to be at an end, and the Panthay refugees may be expected to settle in large numbers in British Burmah, where no doubt they will form an orderly, industrious community, and, as a matter of course, will ever regard Prince Hassan as their Chief.

ASIA.

THE latest reports from Yemen state that after the dispersion of the Arab tribes, the Turkish troops were divided into three flying columns, under the command of Othman Pasha, Hafiz, Pasha, and Khalooshi Bey, and made for the Ayal Yazeed Hills by different routes. Arriving at this position, it was ascertained that the Hasheed tribes were assembled there in great force, and it was not considered prudent to attack them. The Commander, General Othman Pasha, is said to have reported the state of affairs to the Moosheer at Saana, and to have asked for orders, as the heights could not be scaled without heavy loss to the Turks. It is said the Moosheer ordered the Turkish forces to wait in their present position and to watch for a favourable opportunity to make an attack.

THE following is an extract from the diary of the British Joint-Commissioner on special duty at Ladak to the 31st October :—

A large caravan of traders has just left for Kulu—the merchants, late in the season as it is, have voluntarily chosen this route in order to get to the tea districts of Kangra by the shortest road, where they purpose making large investments in tea. As has been already mentioned, owing to recent disturbances on the Russian Frontier, the "Almaty" trade route has been closed, and as long as it remains so the Yarkandis will be thrown for their supply of tea on the markets of India. About Rs. 8,000 worth of business has been transacted in Leh during the past week, chiefly in pushm and silk; trade, however, is by no means brisk.

The traffic returns for the past week are as follows:—From India *via* Cashmere forty horse-loads, *via* Kulu ten. From Yarkand forty-five; local from Cashmere sixty-five. From Changthan thirty-six. To India *via* Cashmere twenty-two, *via* Kulu fifty-seven; to Turkistan thirty-five, to Changthan twenty-one; local to Cashmere twenty-seven.

THE *Straits Observer* gives some further particulars connected with the outrage at Perak. On the news of Mr. Birch's assassination being received at Penang, a party of 60 men of the 1-10th Regiment were despatched to Perak, accompanied by Captain Innes, R. E. 1st Assistant Colonial Engineer, as Civil Commissioner. Captain Innes reported that he had arrived in the Perak river on Friday night, the 5th instant, and it seems probable that he had reached Durian Sabotang, about 50 miles from the mouth, the highest point at which the river is navigable for the *Pluto*. He futher reported that it was his intention to march the next day to the Residency, at Bandar Bahruh, about eight miles further up, to the relief of Lieutenant Abbot, R. N., and Mr. Swettenham, who were surrounded by a large body of Malays. Nothing definite has been heard of what happened on the Saturday. On Sunday, the 7th, the force under Captain Innes appears to have proceeded further up the river to the place where Mr. Birch was murdered, where a stockade was found and attacked. The attack was repulsed with the result that Captain Innes was killed, Lieutenants Booth, Elliot, and eight men of the 10th wounded, and one man missing. The troops then seem to have fallen back, but whether to the Residency only or to the ships does not appear. They brought with them the bodies of Captain Innes and Mr. Birch. In addition to the force despatched from Penang, a large number of H. M.'s 1-10th at Singapore started on the morning of the 5th for Perak in H. M.'s gunboat *Fly*, and His Excellency the Governor left Singapore the same afternoon in the chartered steamer *M. V. Staat Roohussen*, accompanied by Captain Peyton, A. D. C. and Major Dunlop, the Inspector-General of Police, taking with him 30 Artillerymen and 20 more of the 10th, the whole being under the command of Captain Whittier of the 10th. The Governor called at Malacca and Klang on the way to Perak, and found all well at those places. He arrived at Perak on Monday, the day after the repulse, and was about to proceed up the river about 30 miles as far as Bata Rabit, the Residency of the Sultan. The *Observer* says :—"By directions received from the Secretary of State, the Indian Government have been requested by this Government to send troops to Penang, and they may shortly be expected. This prompt action on the part of the Secretary of State will probably render it unnecessary to obtain reinforcements from Hongkong, as had been previously contemplated." The report of the outrage caused no little excitement at Singapore, and at the Legislative Council held on the day it was received Mr. Shelford, in a very good speech, alluded to the subject, and tendered the hearty support of the Council and the sympathy of the whole Colony to the Governor in any steps he might think proper to take to support his policy, even if it was deemed necessary to take the most stringent measures. The Hon. Dr. Little coincided most fully, saying that a long experience of the Malays led him to advocate the strictest and boldest line of policy towards them; he thought the best way of getting rid of the refractory chiefs was hanging them or pensioning them—perhaps hanging was the best. The Hon. R. B. Read supported. The Chief Justice said the Council was bound to see that the policy it had sanctioned towards these Native States was carried out; the Governor had come at a critical period, the most difficult part of the work being dependent upon His Excellency; the Residential system had failed, and the substitution of a Council for that system was the only thing that could be adopted for Perak, and the news just received was an additional reason for carrying out the policy of the Government in its integrity. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary always was of opinion that the Residental system would fail; he was not in favour of immediate annexation, but would govern the country by some kind of Malayan machinery; he thought that it was a waste of time to talk upon the point just now, but would wait to see what a few days would produce.

MILITARY.

THE late order granting free passage to England to officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, who have retired or may retire in India on the extra annuity or on full pay pension, is not applicable to officers of the Royal (late Indian) Engineers.

REGIMENTAL Field Officers of the British Service who, although their regiments are serving in India, are placed on English half-pay, on completion of a five years' term of staff employ, are entitled to a free passsage to the port of embarkation and thence to England.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued orders that, wherever a hospital has a separate compound, a garden and shrubbery are to be kept up, at the cost of the cantonment funds or of the State. The idea is a good one. When carried out, it will afford occupation to the convalescents and do much to remove the appearance of dreariness so common to these buildings in the plains of the North-West.

THE oldest officer in the Bengal Cavalry, and nearly the oldest either in H. M.'s British or Indian Forces, has just died at Dehra Dhoon. General Alexander Dick entered the service in October 1804, received his Captaincy in the beginning of 1818, and was made General in May 1866. He served through Lord Lake's campaign in 1805, and with the expedition to Java in 1811, being present at the storm and capture of Fort Cornelis. Though he

lived to nearly 90, he never once revisited Scotland, the place of his birth.

PRIVATE BAHADOOR KHAN, of the 30th N. I. regiment, has been sentenced to be hanged for stabbing a Havildar and a Lance Naik, of Jacob's Rifles. The *Times of India* says:—We cannot but notice again the extreme length of time that elapses between the commission of a crime in the army and the carrying out of the sentence. Private Bahadoor Khan stabbed the two non-comissioned officers on the 28th of August, and his sentence is not published in general orders until the 13th of November following. Making all allowance for the distance that Jacobabad is from Poonah, we can only repeat here our statement that punishment loses half its terror and utility by being delayed until the crime for which it is inflicted is half-forgotten.

Vanity Fair thus gives one of the advantages of the Brigade system at home:—"When the brigade system was established by that British Louvois, Lord Cardwell, it was supposed and intended that by means of either the twin battalion or the brigade a battalion about to proceed on foregn service could be readily expanded. One great advantage of this arrangement was deemed to be that it would no longer be necessary to solicit volunteers from the service at large, and that the demoralizing bounty would in future be dispensed with. The keystone of the system, moreover, was to be localisation—*i. e.*, that the men of a regiment would all belong to the brigade district. The brigade system has now been in operation for about two years and a half, yet it is found necessary, in order to bring up the battalions going abroad this autumn to their increased strength, to invite volunteers from many infantry regiments at home to volunteer for other than their own brigade, and a bounty of one pound per head has been given to all men responding to the invitation. Thus Scotch regiments have received men from Ireland, and *vice, versa* all considerations of localisation and nationality being thrown to the winds. After this it can no longer, I imagine, be contested that Lord Cardwell's precious plan has proved a thorough sham. The result of the present expedients, and of our military system generally, is that what with the elimination of men within two years of completing their engagement, and of those under twenty years of age, not above thirty per cent. of a battalion going to India will be other than strangers to their battalion."

GENERAL.

BY a gracious exercise of leniency the autocrat of Russia has discontinued the flogging of women. They have hitherto been punished, the same as men, with the knout and the rod. The cruelty of the former instrument of torture may be reckoned by the circumstance that, by the new order, ten days isolated confinement are to count as the equivalent of one lash with it. Two days is deemed sufficient to compensate for a lash with a rod.

AN extraordinary tale is circulating in Paris. The skull of Mozart has been discovered in possession of Professor Hyrtl at Vienna. This gentleman, indeed, knew very well what kind of treasure he kept under a glass case in his study; but the public had supposed the musician's head to be resting with his body in that grave which will never be identified in the cemetery of St. Marx. M. Hyrtl who is an Aulic Councillor, received the legacy from his brother, who had bought it from the sexton, Mozart was buried in the common *fosse*—"the third of the first layer," as this man used to say. After some years, according to custom, the grave was opened. The sexton, meanwhile, had learned how illustrious was the corpse so carelessly interred, and he stole the head. It has passed only through three hands.

NOWHERE has the St. Petersburg minute upon Turkey caused more excitement than at Vienna. The Austrian Army is very actively employed, and its mobilisation is curiously interwoven with the sudden adoption of a new gun. The Uchatius, named after its inventor, General Uchatius, is adopted at Vienna, and the vote passed for its introduction for the whole force, though only a few weeks ago the Hungarians declined to entertain the expense of re-armament. Baron Keller, the Minister of War, arranged a trial. Secrecy was enjoined. The practice was, we are told, at 2,000 and 3,000 paces against a picked Austrian gun and a Krupp field gun. At 2,000 paces, the new gun did not shine; at 3,000 it struck the target four times to the Krupps's twice, the old gun failing altogether; but at 5,000 paces the new gun did such execution that it was adopted unanimously.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Times of India* announces "that Dr. Kenealy, the ribald spouter of seditious and libellous balderdash, will shortly be tried for perjury, and it is thought that the case against him is a very strong one. Mr. Potter, of the *Beehive* newspaper, summoned Dr. Kenealy the other day for libel. The doctor swore that he was neither the author of the article complained of, nor the editor or proprietor of the *Englishman*. However, the publisher was committed for trial, and he, becoming frightened, has, so to speak, turned Queen's evidence, and handed over to the prosecution MSS., which, it is said, will prove incontestably that Dr. Kenealy *did* write the article himself, and *is* both editor and proprietor of the *Englishman*. If that be proved, of course it will be as gross a case of deliberate perjury as was ever perpetrated, and you may be sure that Dr. Kenealy will not get much leniency from the Bench if he is convicted."

IN various parts of Asia Minor, but principally in the province of Trebizond, there are, according to the *Turquie*, entire villages whose inhabitants are to outward appearance Mussulmans, but have in reality secretly followed the Christian religion for ages. They have their priests who wear the turban in public, and their churches are subterranean chambers excavated under the mosques in which they hitherto have professed to worship. These singular people had recourse to this stratagem in early times when religious tolerance was not practised in Turkey; when better times dawned, they might have avowed their religion, but it appears they enjoyed advantages in their supposed quality of Mussulmans which they were unwilling to forego. It was only latterly when the Government called out the *redifs* that, wishing to escape the conscription, they declared themselves Christians. The *Turquie* adds that the authorities of the Phanar intend to plead the cause of these villagers with the Porte.

THE result of the United States elections, has been uniformly and beyond the secret expectation of either party—the hopes of the one and the fears of the other—unfavourable to the Democrats. A year ago an existing Republican majority disappeard before the wave of a Democratic reaction. Now that national decision is diametrically reversed, and the Republican Government is confirmed in its tenure of office. The Presidental election does not take place for another year, but President Grant may meanwhile consider that he has received a significant earnest of his success in his forthcoming candidature. Massachusetts Pennsylvania, and New York, which last year voted for Democratic candidates, now give a decided majority to the Republicans. Nor are the great Eastern States singular in their choice. Wisconsin has substituted a Republican for a Democrat. Thus Republicanism has scored a conspicuous victory, in the four most important constituencies, while in Minnesota it has held its own.

LITERARY.

OF the one hundred and forty-two books printed in Oudh, during the quarter ending in September, not more than twenty are in Hindi, the rest being either in Urdoo or Persian. "A stranger to the province, "says the *Lucknow Times*," would imagine from this that either Urdoo or Persian is the language of Oudh, and that Hindi is only an exotic. Hindi is the spoken language of ten-elevenths of the people of the province, and we very much doubt whether Urdoo is understood at all by the general mass of the inhabitants of this province. Urdoo being the court-language in Oudh, it is cultivated at the sacrifice of Hindi—the language of the people."

THOUGH only two volumes of the *North-West Gazetteer* have yet been published, the *Pioneer* says that a third has been printed. This will be found to relate to the districts of Bulundshahr, Meerut and Muzuffernugger. The fourth volume, also in the press, will refer to the districts of Etah, Etawah, and Mynpooree. The volumes relating to the Rohilkhund Division of the Hill districts are also in a forward state. With the third volume we may anticipate a botanical list of the plants peculiar to the plains, by Dr. George King of the Botanical Gardens, Howrah, and a zoological list of the corresponding mammalia, birds, fishes, and reptiles, by Mr. A. Anderson, of the Opium Department, both writers of considerable scientific reputation. In about two years, it is said Mr. Atkinson will be enabled to complete his great work; but the rapidity of his progress naturally depends to a large extent on the character of the materials he may be able to collect.

RECENT Russian papers, give some particulars respecting the Congress of Orientalists which is to meet in St. Petersburgh on the 1st of September, 1876. Three learned Orientalists, M. M. Griforieff, Patkanoff, and Hvolson have been formed into a committee, which will conduct all the preparatory arrangements. The congress will be divided into nine sections, dealing with the following subjects:—1, Siberia; 2, the Russian provinces and Central Asia; 3, the Caucasus; 4 the trans-Caucasian provinces; 5, China, Thibet, Mongolia, and Japan; 6, Hindostan and Persia; 7, Turkey, Greece, and Arabia; 8. Archæology and Numismatology; 9, Oriental Religion and Philosophy. Contemporaneously with the Congress there will be held an Oriental Exhibition divided into four departments, the archæologic, archæographic, and literary. Besides Orientalists of note, the committee announces its intention of inviting to attend the Congress all persons who take any interest in Oriental subjects or possess Oriental curiosities of any kind, and it has issued a notice, requesting every one who desires the advancement of science to send to the Exhibition any objects in their possession of interest in a scientific point of view. The following classes of objects are specified: Oriental inscriptions on stone or metal; old maps of Eastern lands; albums, portraits, and views (sketched or photographed); articles of Eastern costume, furniture, arms, and implements; medals, coins, etc.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Revd. Dr. Griffiths, vicar of Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, has met the burial difficulty in a manner of his own. Mr. John Roberts, deacon of a Calvinistic Methodist Church, has just been buried in the parish churchyard. The Vicar followed the hearse, accompanied by the vicar of Llanfynydd, and read the Church of England burial service. He then gave the permission to the Revd. Dr. Charles, of Aberdovey, Calvinistic Methodist minister, to deliver an address over the open grave. Dr. Charles said the noble burial service of the Church of England was peculiarly adapted to the case of their Methodist brother.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 26th November.

THE English Government have bought from the Khedive all his Suez Canal Shares for four millions pound sterling cash down to what the Khedive held, which were 177,000 out of a total of 400,000 shares in the Canal Company.

A communication from the Admiralty has appeared, declaring the accounts published regarding the accident to the *Iron Duke*, whereby the vessel was said to have been in imminent risk of foundering, are exaggerated.

London 26th November.

DETACHMENTS of the 6th, 10th, 28th and 47th Regiments sailed for India yesterday.

Detachments of the 57th and 80th will follow shortly.

The English Press unanimously approves the purchase by Government of the Suez Canal shares.

The purchase has caused much agitation in political and financial circles.

London, 26th November.

THE Government has sent instructions to Sir William Jervois, Governor, Straits Settlements to abstain from the policy of annexing Perak to the Crown, and to confine himself to the punishment of the murderer of Mr. Birch.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen.

London, 27th November.

THE purchase of Suez Canal shares by the British Government is made in perpetuity, and secures freehold right to property.

A Berlin telegram states that it is proposed to prosecute Court Arnim for treason.

The Austrian forces on the Turkish frontier have been reinforced

The Prince of Montenegro has despatched envoys to the Northern Powers to explain the difficulty of preserving neutrality.

The detachment sent by the Khedive against the invasion of the Egyptian territory by the King of Abyssinia in August last has been surprised, and completely annihilated in Abyssinia.

London, 29th November.

IT is rumoured that Parliament will assemble on the 14th proximo.

IT is the intention of Government to send a Special Commission to Cairo for the purpose of examining into the present state of the Egyptian finance, and to advise the Khedive thereon,

London, 29th November.

THERE is a rumour which requires confirmation, that Parliament will be convoked early for the ratification of the purchase of Suez Canal shares.

London, 29th November.

THE Homeward Mails *via* Brindisi, which left Calcutta 5th, Bombay 8th November, were delivered to-day.

THE sum of £98,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day.

The ship *Adelheid*, homeward bound, from Akyab, has been abandoned in a sinking condition. The screw was saved.

London 30th November.

THE Indian Government has announced its intention of joining the International Postal Union.

All Postal Administrations affected have been invited to a conference which assembles on the 17th January next.

It is reported that the Russian Army in Khokand is in a very precarious position.

The Honorable Stephen Cave is appointed Special Commissioner to proceed to Egypt on a special official mission from Her Majesty's Government.

Paris, 29th November.

THE French Press, in discussing the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government, admire the decisive action displayed by England in consummating so extensive and advantageous a transaction, though at the same time regretting the check which French influence in Egypt has sustained by the transfer. It is considered that the transfer is unlikely to lead to any political complication. The German and Austrian Press also approves the step taken by England.

Paris, 30th November.

M. DE LESSEPS has issued a reassuring circular to the shareholders in the Suez Canal. He regards the purchase of the shares by the British Government as a fortunate occurrence, cementing a union between British and French capital for a purely industrial, and therefore necessarily pacific working of the Canal.

The reply of the Northern Powers to the Prince of Montenegro's envoys strictly enjoins the necessity of his preserving neutrality.

Rangoon, 23rd November.

THE following particulars have been ascertained in connection with the recent plot :—

The Suratee, named Ismail Cassim Aboo, was formerly employed in connection with the King of Burmah's steamers. The Chinaman, named Moung Tsee, is respectably connected at Rangoon. Both these men are said to have undertaken the supply of swords. It is reported that a letter has been found in the house of the ringleader, authorizing him to draw upon the agent of the King of Burmah for Rs. 1,000, but it is unknown for what purpose.

Rangoon, 27th November.

AT the further examination of prisoners concerned in the recent plot some have been discharged.

Upwards of twenty have been committed for trial, the evidence being sufficient against them.

The police are engaged in searching for other persons implicated.

Aden, 29th November.

THE Egyptians have taken Zuha and Kismayo in the Zanzibar territory have disarmed the Sultan's troops, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

Aden 2nd December.

THE *Bangalore*, with the outward London Mails of the 17th ultimo, left for Bombay at 2 o'clock to-day.

The Brindisi Steamer was delayed by bad weather.

Honkong, 26th November.

MR. WADE has left Shanghai and gone north.

A traveller from Yunnan reports having met the expedition under Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, and warned them that large bodies of troops were ready to resist the proposed investigation of Margary's murder.

Penang, 26th November.

THE Governor has gone to Perak. Latest advices state that the Coast is blockaded, and that serious resistance is not expected. The Malays are reported to be starving.

Penang, 26th November.

MR. BIRCH'S missing man has returned to the Residency. He relates that he was captured by the Malays, and that he made his escape after the taking of Passir Sala, where he says considerable loss was inflicted on the Malays, many being wounded. The Maharajah Cila is constructing strong stockades higher up the river, and declares he will resist to the uttermost, and will only yield to starvation. The Governor is at Penang. Preparations for the campaign are actively progressing.

BIRTH.

CHANDRA.—At Furreedpore, on the 27th November 1875, at 5 A.M., the wife of Baboo Behari Lal Chandra of a son.

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21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

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The Standard	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal ..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0 0
The Universal	..	..	..	29	0	0	The Alliance ..	..	..	..	..	..	31	10 0
The Commercial	..	..	..	34	0	0	The Indian Life Assurance Co.	..	..	..	..	..	31	9 0

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From the simplest Hall Lamp to the magnificent 150-lights, of the purest Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c.

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On Plain and Jewelled Bases, elegantly Cut Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c., from 5 lights to 100 lights.

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N. B.—A liberal reduction is made to the Trade, Messes, &c., when any quantity over six cases is taken at one time.

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CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India,

AND

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the public in general, to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY

As applied to the noble recreation of

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One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest, in the game is doubled. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an Amateur can put it together in half-an-hour without the assistance of an Electrician. The Battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed can be done at any time for a few annas.

The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly. Meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work and all particulars may be ascertained from *C. L. & Co.*, who have been appointed by the Patentees sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot therefore be procured elsewhere.

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THE Mirror has undoubtedly, in this country, long been esteemed and sought after as a beautiful and Appropriate Embellishment to the Indian Mansion. Knowing that Mirrors hold such an important position in Decorative Art, C. Lazarus & Co. have made arrangements for the supply of Mirrors from the most celebrated manufacturers. They have just received, and have now on view at their show rooms,

A Magnificent and most varied Assortment of

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS,

Of every design and size, by far

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST

ever imported into the Country, and which for brilliancy of reflective power, truthfulness of reproduction, and Style of Mounting have never been surpassed. The Silvering also of these Plates is on a new and most approved principle, not so liable to deterioration as the old method of Mercurial Silvering.

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In order to effect a speedy sale with a view to further importations, C. L. & Co. are prepared to offer these Mirrors to the Public at exceptionally low rates, being in fact very little over manufacturers' prices.

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Parents, Guardians and persons residing in out districts, where medical aid was not available, or when circumstances prevented their calling in a physician, have used them for a number of years, and very many thousands of cases have been cured by their judicious use. They consist of

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Of the greatest value for CHILDREN suffering from *Fever* in consequence either of *Cold, Derangement of the Bowels* or *Teething*, as also in various *Eruptions of the Skin, Thrush, Diarrhœa, Opthalmia*, &c. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

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They are also prepared, for a moderate commission, to import any articles from England at actual cost, and are in a position to get the best quality at the lowest possible price
The following are generally in stock or on the way :—

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Clayton & Shuttleworth's

	4 H. P.	6 H. P.	8 H. P.	10 H. P.
Prices, with Single Cylinder .. .. Rs.	2,700	3,200	3,900	4,500
	10 H. P.	12 H. P.	16 H. P.	20 H. P.
Do., with Double Cylinder .. .. Rs.	4,750	5,000	6,250	7,500

Reversing Gear,—Extra, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, according to size.

STATIONARY ENGINES.—Tangye's (suited for Tea Gardens), with vertical boiler mounted on base plates, occupy little room, and are well adapted for use with Tea or other machinery requiring small power. Fire-places are constructed to burn either wood or coal.

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FIRE ENGINES.—Shand and Mason's and Holman's, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Centrifugal Pumps.

Gwynne's—are largely used all over the world where a rapid discharge of water is wanted.
A 6-inch pump worked by a 6 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 700 gallons of water per minute.
A 7-inch pump worked by an 8 H.P. Portable Engine will discharge about 900 gallons per minute.
An 8-inch pump worked by a 10 H.P. Portable Engine, will discharge about 1,100 gallons per minute.
Prices, with pipes and other fittings complete.

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
Rs.	460	600	750	900	1,050.	1,300	1,500.

These may be had also mounted on wheels, and will be found useful by Contractors and Engineers who require Portable Pumps.

SPECIAL STEAM PUMPS.—Tangye's, are very compact and simple in construction.

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Norton and Hawksley's for grinding to a fine powder artificial manures, ores of all kinds, shale, asphalte, lime, chalk, coal, coke, clays, barks, myrobalans, leather, drugs, sugar, seeds, and grains of all descriptions, besides many other articles.
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Dick's—can be carried by one man, and always kept ready for instant use in case of fire. They have proved very efficacious at Home; and in Warehouses, Mills, and Ships; as well as for Private Dwellings, they form a great safeguard against damage by fire.
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STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.—Aveling and Porter's, 5 ton and 8 ton.

Stone Breakers,

Marsden's 15 by 7 .. .. Rs. 3,000

Steam Hammers,

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Soorkee Mills,

Stationery with 6-feet pan and rollers complete .. .. „ 1,025
Portable do. do. for steam and bullock power .. .. Rs. 1000 & Rs. 750

Injectors.

Giffard's—are much superior to Pumps as Boiler feeders, and are very simple in their construction.

	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Prices .. .. Rs.	70.	90.	135.

Seed Drill.

Small fixed coulter seven row seed drill .. .. Rs. 350

Wire Tramway.

Hodgson's. These Tramways are well adapted for carrying produce and minerals over hilly ground, or in any country where good road or water carriage is unavailable; and as feeders for railways, their use might be extended.

Fencing Gates, Railing.

We have these iron-works to offer by F. Martin & Co: at row rates.

The undersigned will be happy to furnish Catalogues and particulars on application.

NICOL FLEMING & CO.

F. & C. OSLER,

LAMP, GLASS, CHANDELIER AND EARTHEN-WARE ROOMS,

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Table Glassware of every kind, including Goblets, Champagnes, Claret, Sherry and Liqueur Glasses. Ruby Champagnes. Green Hocks. Soda-water Tumblers Quart Goblets. Two-Quart Goblets. Custard and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Ice Plates. Milk Jugs of sizes. Butter Pots. Sugar Jars. Richly engraved or embossed Water Sets, Jug and 2 Goblets. Plain or engraved glass Biscuit Jars with glass or plated covers. Decanters. Carafts.

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Straight Troughs, Circles, Cross, Semicircles, Quadrant Segment, Libra, Bridge Boat, &c. Specimen Vases for single flowers, in plain, engraved or coloured and gilt glass.

LARGE FLINT CENTRE VASES.

In very great variety with trumpet holders; Cornucopæa-holders and pendant baskets. Flower Baskets, Glass Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Potted-meat Boxes, Beer Mugs, Pickle Jars, Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 6 or 8 bottles. Pickle Frames, with 2, 3, or 4 bottles. Glass Pails for rough ice. Liqueur Frames with 2, 3. or 4 bottles.

GLASS DESSERT SETS.

Centre-pieces. Ice Dishes. Celery Vases. Menu-holders.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Every variety of beautiful Ornamental Glass in every shape, color and piece, consisting of Vases, Tazzas, Card Trays, Essence Bottles, cut crystal Eau-de-Cologne bottles, Pomade Boxes, Ring Stands.—CASKETS.—Richly mounted, containing 2 or 4 bottles. Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, Pin Trays, Brush Trays, Pen Trays.
TABLE TOILET SETS.—In every variety of colour, each set containing 2 Candlesticks, 2 Pomades, 2 Essence Bottles, Powder Vase and Ring Tray, suitable for Wedding Presents.
PAPER WEIGHTS.—In great variety, crystal glass, cut slabs and cube, lapidary cut balls, ornamental blocks—with compass or thermometer. Frosted slabs, with modelled animals, birds, &c.
MIRROR PLATEUX.—Jewelled flint Vases on mirror stand.—GIPSY-KETTLE FLOWER-BASKETS.—With plain or Venetian tripods.
BLOCK INKSTANDS.—Velvet Portrait Frames with flower ornamentations, &c.

EARTHENWARE.

DINNER SERVICES.—In large or small sets, in Stone or Porcelain, gilt or plain, in great variety.
BREAKFAST SERVICES.—In the finest Porcelain, of assorted patterns. Spare cups and saucers for evening use.
DESSERT SERVICES.—Of pure Porcelain, richly gilt and painted, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, &c. Separate Dessert Plates to use with glass Compotiers.
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VEGETABLE DISHES—with 3 or 4 compartments.
GAME PIE DISHES.—Of sizes, with very ornamental covers. Cheese Stands and covers, of Gothic, Sage, Stone or Rustic patterns.
JUGS.—Of various sizes, Stoneware, Parian or Terracotta. Sneakers, &c.
FILTERS.—In Stone, of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gallons; ditto in Glass, with carbon blocks.
DEJEUNER SETS.—Consisting of Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar Pot, Cream Jug, and 2 cups and saucers, some of them exquisitely painted, and adapted for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
TEA POTS.—A large assortment, from the plain "Rockingham," of all sizes, to the ornamental Terracotta or Mosaic.
TERRACOTTA SETS.—Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Milk Jug, very pretty Jug or Tea Pot stands, plain or painted.
MAJOLICA BUTTER POTS.—Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Cream Jugs, Beer Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Stands, Sardine Boxes, Tea Pots, double Salt-cellars, Carlton Breakfast Sets Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Jardinières, Rose Caskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Menu-holders, Strawberry and Cream Dishes, Smoking Sets, &c.
POROUS SORQYS.—English made, red or white, and ornamental.
BREAD PLATTERS.—Of wood or stone, carved or plain, some with mottoes.
BREAD KNIVES.—To match the above.

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TABLE LAMPS.—For kerosine or oil, with Osler's patent air-slide burners, single or duplex, with Pedestals of Florentine or dark bronze, cut or moulded crystal, or fancy painted, of one quality, but in every variety of price.
READING LAMPS.—Osler's patent. in bronze, German-silver or Electro-plated.—CAMP LAMPS.—Packed in the most compact form, for oil or kerosine.
BRACKET LAMPS.—For oil or for kerosine, with single or duplex burners.—HALL LAMPS—CHAMBER LAMPS.
CHANDELIERS.—In the richest cut glass, from 80 lights to 3 lights. Chandeliers of all sizes, in amber, red, blue or green, very handsome.
WALL LIGHTS.—In glass, bronze or electro-plated for 1, 2, 3 or 5 lights. Chandeliers—of new designs, for kerosine, for 3, 4 or 6 lights, in glass or bronze.
HANGING LAMPS.—For single lights for oil or kerosine, for Dining Room, Drawing Room, or Hall.
LANTERNS.—For oil or kerosine, some for Railway use.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Hornc astle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spa smodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

PROSPECTUS.
CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY "LIMITED,"

CAPITAL £1,20,000,
WITH POWER TO NICREASE:
IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10. OR RS. 100 EACH.

Managing Director, Pro. Tem.
C. E. HERBERT, ESQ.

Manager.
T. RUSSELL, ESQ.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected:—

Bankers in the Punjab.
THE PUNJAB BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in London.
THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Calcutta.
THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.

Bankers in Bombay.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Agent in England.
GEORGE HOLME, ESQ., PRESIDENT, DERBY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agents in Bombay.
MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Agents in Calcutta.
MESSRS. FITZE AND CO.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkishtan, Kashmir, and Affghanistan, as well as in the Punjab and will take over the good-will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company for a sum of £6,000 or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the sole agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholder of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of goods most in demand, in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to make in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged, for caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. Russell at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

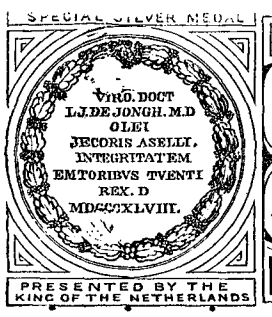
Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawulpindi, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta or Bombay in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs. 25 a share.

Murree, September 1875.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager, C. A. T. Company.



DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

The only real test—universal medical experience during twenty-five years—has conclusively proved DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL to be, beyond all comparison, the purest, the most palatable, the most easily digested, and the most rapidly efficacious of all kinds.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.,
Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. LETHBY.
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found DR. JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of EXHAUSTION and PROSTRATION produced by exposure to the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is much more safe and useful than the ordinary stimulating tonics, and it has been resorted to with the most beneficial effects after the whole range of these had been tried in vain. By its administration the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation are improved, reanimated, and regulated; the muscular power and activity are sensibly and rapidly increased; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar nutritive and reparative properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, ESQ., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses,"* writes:—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-Brown Cod Liver Oils for debility I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Oil are distinct medicines; and from my observation of their mode of action and effects. I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who in all probability, would have been cured, if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

ROWLAND DALTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., ESQ., *District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's,* writes:—

"In giving my opinion on DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In those severe disorders, *Infantile Wasting and Rickets,* from which children suffer so extensively, and which destroy so many infants, the good effects of this Oil are incontestably established, its operation being often-times so very remarkable as to cure the disease when every other remedy had failed, and all hopes of saving life had been abandoned.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition, often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious, and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary, transition to a state of normal health.

THOMAS HUNT, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin,* writes:—

"In badly nourished infants, DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of DR. DE JONGH'S Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

DR. ROBERT C. CROFT, *Author of "A Handbook for the Nursery,"* writes:—

"I have tried DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use."

*** DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in bottles sealed with a metallic capsule impressed with his Stamp, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO. A sixteen-page pamphlet, with stamp and signatures, accompanies each bottle. To this capsule, and to these marks on label and pamphlet, purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—*Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against mercenary attempts frequently made to substitute other inferior kinds of Cod Liver Oil when* DR. DE JONGH'S *is applied for. All offers of other Oil should therefore be firmly rejected.*

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2126.] Calcutta : Saturday, 11th December, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, December 13th, 20th and 27th, January 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th, 1876, *those of the* 20th December 3rd and 17th January, *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, December 14th and 28th.

„ Australia, January 8th, 1876.

FROM CALCUTTA.

December 16th, *Mirzapore* Capt. A. Parish, R.N.R. 3,763 Tons, 600 H. P.

December 30th, *Assam* Capt. G. F. Cates. 3,000 Tons, 450 H. P.

The *Mirzapore* will leave Garden Reach at 10 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 14th December.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, Strand, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 21st December.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

For Liverpool viâ Suez Canal, to sail on the 15th December.

THE powerful steamer "India" 2,290, Tons, 500, H.P. nominal will sail for Liverpool from Bombay on the 15th December. This Steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage &c., apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

NOTICE.

THE only Government Agency for clothing or cloth for Troops in the Bengal Presidency is the clothing Agency at Alipore.

(Sd.) J. K. COUPER,—*Lieut.-Col.*
Supdt. & Agent for Army Clothing.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPT.;
Alipore, the 7th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Bombay.
Tons H P.	Wednesday.
India 2,290.500	15th Dec.
Macedonia 2,273.486	5th Jany.

To be followed by regular Sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 6, 1875.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Sultan* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal about the 13th December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Calcutta to London.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the end of December.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite passenger Steamer *Viceroy* 2,477 tons, 1,200 Horse Power indicated, Captain J. Murdock, will be despatched as above about the end of December.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, For passage and plans of Cabins.

Apply to

GRINDLAY & Co.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during December 1875 and January 1876 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 13th and 27th December 10th and 24th January.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 20th December 3rd 17th and 31st January.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 20th December, 3rd 17th and 31st January.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG and MALACCA, 13th and 27th December 10th and 24th January.

„ CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO, SANDOWAY, BASSEIN, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, PAKCHAM, KOPAH, JUNKSEYLON, PENANG, MALACCA and SINGAPORE, 27th December, and 24th January.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 29th December and 24th January.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 16th, 23rd and 30th December, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th January.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 22nd December, 5th, and 19th January.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 13th, 20th, and 27th December, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st January.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 17th, 24th and 31st December, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th January.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 11th, 18th and 25th December, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th January.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 31st December, and 28th, January.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 16th December, and 13th January.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 14th December, and 11th January arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 25th December and 22nd January.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 28th December, and 25th January touching at KURRACHEE on 18th December and 15th January 1876.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

THIS INCREASE has taken place notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

THE REVENUE exceeds £700,000 per annum.

INTENDING ASSURERS,

Should lodge their proposals with the Secretaries or Agents of the Company at an early date, as Proposals dated after 15th November next, will *not* be entitled to participate in the Profits of the present Bonus Period.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th Sept. 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest*, and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit.*"—*Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August*, 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT

SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS *INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND* FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE *MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF* A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
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Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed*, whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium*, the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL, D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.

Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras	PARRY & Co.
Bombay	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despacth by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking andAgency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months' [illegible] .. .. 5 per cent.
6 " " .. .. 4 "
3 " " .. .. 3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice .. 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " .. 4 " "
12 " " .. 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,
Manager

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July* 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3 per cent. per annum for Deposits, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.
4 " " " " 6 " "
5 " " " " 12 " "
5½ " " " " 18 " "
6 " " " " 2 years' " "

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—¼ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Priyate Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

Will be published on the 1st January.

POSTPONED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Robert Gordon LOCH, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Erinpoorah on the 6th August 1875.

James GRAHAM, a British Subject residing at Agra, in the N.-W. Provinces of India, died at Agra on the 14th June 1875.

George Cæsar COOKE, of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces of India, Civil Engineer holding the appointment of Executive-Engineer Sagor Road Division, died at Nursingpore, on the 25th January 1875.

Francis Tague REILLY, an Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, died at Dharmsala on the 13th July 1875.

Neil McInnes MACKAY, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Meerut on the 20th August 1875.

Louis HICKLING, Deputy Manager of the Oriental Gas Company (Limited) of Sealdah in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Malta on the 18th April 1875.

Michael George MICHAEL, of No. 51 Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, an Armenian inhabitant, died at Calcutta on the 19th October 1875.

Achille FLEURY a Violinist of the Orchestra of the Corinthian Theatre Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 31st October 1875.

Alexandra RUSSELL of No. 35 Thistle Grove Brompton in the county of Middlesex in England, Esquire, died in England on the 4th August 1867.

Duncan McLEAN, Commander of the Steamer "Celt," died at Calcutta, in November 1875.

Charles William D'RUSSETT, of Simla in the Punjab a Photographer, died at Simla on the 5th August 1875.

John Mothoora Mohun HAZRA, a Native Christian Inhabitant of Amherst Street in the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th October 1875.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
May W. G. Assistant Surgeon, Late in the Bengal Medical Establishment	2nd Dividend	@ 4as. 6ps.	
* Ravenshaw J. H. Late of the Bengal Civil Service ...	Claims	in full	
* Whiteside F. J. S. Captain, late in Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot	Do.	Do.	
* Wynne H. L'P., late Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department	Do.	Do.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 27th November 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

OPIUM.

"BRITISH OPIUM POLICY, AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

WE award the 1st Prize of £200 to the writer of "Let Providence Provide." And the 2nd Prize of £100 to the writer of "Fiat Justitia."

In so doing we wish to express our high appreciation of the excellence of many others of the seventy-five submitted to us.

C. E. TREVELYAN,
H. E. BARTLE FRERE,
LOUIS MALLET.

The Author of the 1st Prize Essay is—Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Esq., Agent-General for British Columbia.

That of the 2nd is REV. F. S. Turner, Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

To prevent misapprehension it should be stated that two other writers had adopted the motto "Fiat Justitia," but with the additional words "ruat cœlum."

Will be ready on 1st January 1876.

A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING,

CONSISTING OF

SELECTIONS FROM MODERN ENGLISH AUTHORS

FOR THE USE OF

CANDIDATES FOR THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

OF THE

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES,

ILLUSTRATED AND ANNOTATED BY THE REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.,

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.

To be had at the Bible and Tract Societies' House,
23, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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Single copy	0 9	0 8
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ANY order for Tents required for next cold season, Durbar, Mess Native Princes, and Kutcherry will be furnished on application. For particulars, and detailed very reasonable Price List, apply to

MESSRS. BULDEO PERSHAD & Co.,
General Merchants and Tent Manufacturers,—Futtehgarh.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,—Stony Stratford.

(BUCKS).

PRESIDENT:

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE provides a Public School Education on the principles of the Church of England.

The *inclusive* charge for Board and Instruction is Sixty Guineas a year. Washing, Medical Attendance, Stationary, and all necessary expenses are included in this sum.

The College is divided into Three Departments—

1. In the Junior Department little boys from 8 to 12 are grounded in the essentials of general knowledge.
2. In the Modern Department, boys are prepared for the Civil Service and other competitive examinations.
3. In the Classical Department boys are prepared for the Universities and learned professions.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of one hundred additional students.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2126.] Calcutta: Saturday, December 11, 1875. [Vol. XLI

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs. 13-10 as per year including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs. 25.*

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday last Sir Richard Temple, referring to his recent speech on the new Calcutta Municipal Bill, moved that the substance of his proposals should be drafted into shape and immediately referred to the Select Committee for free discussion and opinion. It thus appears that Sir Richard considers the business urgent, but we would deprecate undue haste in the framing of such an important measure. We do not doubt Sir Richard's ability, but it cannot dispense with deliberation. He should not commit his scheme into the hands of the Select Committee while yet too hot from the forge, or we very much fear the result of the hammering it will get it their hands. We have waited so long for the initiation of a measure of reform, that we could easily afford ample time for the most careful and deliberate labour in the production of a really wise and useful measure.

***

WE cordially agree with a contemporary that whatever were the errors of Mr. Hogg or of Sir Richard Temple in the matter *of the late election, the real fault that has to be amended lies* in the system. We have spoken strongly of both Sir Richard's and Mr. Hogg's conduct, but bygones must be bygones not only for charity's, but for prudence' sake. We trust the public meeting to be held to-day, will leave it impossible for any one to say that resentment against Mr. Hogg, or any such movement of mere passion, has produced the present stir among the citizens. The meeting to-day is a protest, less against the action of Mr. Hogg, than against the system that made it possible. There is no necessity for shielding the Chairman of the Justices from due censure; he deserves it, and is not in the least likely to die from its effects, but we repeat it will be a mistake if the least color of truth should be given to the calumny that it is less municipal reform than the degradation of Mr. Hogg that is the object of the meeting. The ground for holding the meeting is not in the least removed by the promised Reform Bill of Sir Richard Temple. We must meet, if only to show the powers that be, that we are thoroughly in earnest. We must prove by a great meeting of the influential rate-payers that the press has been expressing without any exaggeration the sentiments of the citizens. We must make it plain that is not against any man, but against the system that we are moving, though we thank Mr. Hogg for the stimulus he has applied to us. The force of public opinion while it is confined to the columns of the newspaper press, is apt to be too long disregarded by Indian officials. But a powerful public assembly unanimously declaring that the press has truly represented the citizens, will both command present attention, and will strengthen for the future, the legitimate influence of the Indian press.

***

SIR LOUIS AND LADY MALLET are now in India, and there seems to be no longer any doubt as to the real object of this visit. It is at least quite certain that the conjecture that his mission is in any way adverse to Lord Northbrook's policy was entirely without foundation. His inquiry will have nothing to do directly with the impost on long stapled cotton, but is intended to ascertain whether the time has come to entirely abolish the customs duties of which Manchester and the advocates of unconditional free-trade complain. It may, indeed, be said that he comes to India as the official representative of Manchester interests, and we greatly suspect that the result of his mission will be less favorable to what are popularly supposed to be the interests of the Bombay mill-owners, than are the provisions of Lord Northbrook's Tariff Act. The Indian Government professes to levy the import duty on Manchester fabrics, not as a protective, but purely as a revenue duty. Still it acts as protective, and must do so, unless as Manchester demands, an equivalent excise duty be levied on fabrics manufactured in India. The first question, then, will be if this measure of protection should be longer continued to the Bombay mills. If the answer be, as is not improbable, that it ought not to be continued, it will then have to be considered whether the duties should be completely abolished, or the import duty balanced by an excise duty. If the former alternative be chosen, the Government will suffer a serious loss of revenue, and it will not be easy to find a new method of raising a million a year, so unobjectionable as the present method.

***

IF, as a contemporary remarks, it was not only the right but the duty of Sir William Jervois to take over the management of Perak at the time and in the manner he did so, and if such a right was implied in the Colonial Office's communications regarding that State, it is strange that the Colonial Office should so promptly send him instructions to abstain from the policy of annexation. Why put such a drag on the wheels of his conquering chariot, if he was only exercising a right and performing a duty? "Inertia" in the Colonial Office is an insufficient explanation, and there is certainly no department of the present Government less afflicted with inertia, than the department over which Lord Carnarvon so ably presides. And granting that both the late Governor and Sir W. Jervois have in all their dealings with the State, assumed the right to take over its administration, and that the Colonial Office, afflicted with inertia, allowed the assumption to pass unquestioned, the only conclusion we can draw is that the right was assumed as conferred by heaven along with the might. If, indeed, such is the divine right of English Governors, there is no reason why Sir W. Jervois should abstain from annexing Perak, nor any reason why he should not proceed to annex the whole peninsula. The commercial condition of Singapore demands it!

***

WE extract the following from the London *Times* on the subject of the Perak war. "Whatever may be the course of affairs, it is to be hoped we shall be warned to restrict within the smallest limits possible our further intervention between these wild and inflammable communities. It ought to be well understood by this time that to appoint residents without whose advice and assistance nothing of political or commercial importance can be done, is practically to undertake the indirect government of such States, and to entangle ourselves in all their disputes. Of course piracy must be put down and peace maintained in a channel of such importance to commerce as the Straits of Malacca, but the more this can be affected by external rather than by internal pressure the better."

***

THE sudden retirement of Mr. Saunders from Hyderabad, immediately after the publication of his correspondence with Sir Salar Jung looks significant, though it may of course be perfectly true that it is entirely owing to the state of his wife's health. The *Bombay Gazette* declares that it cannot be a token of the Viceroy's displeasure, because Mr. Saunders acted strictly in obedience to orders, and obedience in Lord Northbrook's eyes covers a multitude of sins. Still, it cannot but give rise to suspicions that the late unfortunate correspondence had something to do with the low state of Mrs. Saunder's health, and that Government has been less exacting in the matter of medical testimony than it was in the young Nizam's case. The present Government has given too much

ground for the accusation that when its diplomatic measures miscarry, it makes a scapegoat of its political officer. There is also an unpleasant suspicion in some minds, that the action of the Viceroy in delicate matters, is too much under the control of telegrams from England, and that such telegrams are likely to become more frequent than ever, now that the native Courts have found a vent for their grievances in the columns of influential London journals. The *Gazette* commenting on the appointment of Sir Richard Meade to the Hyderabad residency, censures Sir Salar Jung for "abandoning his old rôle of a friend to British rule, and "letting himself be used as the instrument of the conservative "party in the Nizam's territory who wish to recover Berar, and "to create anew a great Mussulman State in Southern India. "Although they may not be conscious of the tendency of their "own policy, that is really what they are aiming at; and Sir "Richard Meade will have no comfortable but still a very enviable "duty to perform in trying to bring them to their senses." The late correspondence seems to show that the loss of senses is on the other side.

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THE manner in which some portions of the correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and the late resident at Hyderabad were made public, has been the subject of some comment, and the *Englishman*, in a suggestive article expresses the opinion that natives of rank and influence have begun to send their complaints to the English press by reason of Lord Northbrook's action towards the vernacular papers. The leading native papers were at one time translated in the Secretariats, and extracts were circulated to the government departments and rendered available to the English press. This practice was, with questionable wisdom, discontinued by the present Viceroy, on account of the strong hostility of some of these papers, and as a consequence the vernacular press has ceased to be in contact with the public opinion of India or England. The leading natives fully understand this fact, and have therefore taken a more direct method of reaching public opinion than their own press afforded. Lord Northbrook's weapons have thus been turned against himself, and with considerable effect. The impression created in England by such disclosures as have recently been made in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, even if they were erroneous could not be removed by answer or explanation for two months. And as the Native Courts have learned to make direct appeals to English public opinion through the English journals, there is no reason why a like course should not be adopted by the numerous *quasi*-representative native associations which are becoming numerous in India. It would have been less perilous to the Indian Government, if such appeals had continued to reach the English public by the old indirect methods. The resources of weakness and timidity are often more dangerous to a Government than the perils they are meant to avoid. However seditious may be the tone of some vernacular papers, their evil tendency can hardly be lessened by hiding their contents from the English public, so long as they continue to circulate among native readers. The old practice may have had its inconveniencies, but we agree with our contemporary that it was perhaps the best that could have been adopted. "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth," says Milton, "so Truth be in the field we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter?"

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THE Government of Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Trades Association of that city, on the subject of the continuation of the Ajmere Railway to Ahmedahad :—"Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 1026, dated the 13th September last, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to state for the information of the Bombay Trades' Association and other traders, that the Secretary of State for India in a despatch, dated 28th October last, No. 8, intimates that the representations of the Bombay Trades' Association and other traders contained in their memorial, praying for the speedy completion of the Ahmedabad and Ajmere Railway, will receive every consideration when the question comes before him in Council, after the receipt of the views of the Government of India on the project. I have, &c., (Sd.) W. F. Hancock, *Lieut.-Col., Under-Secretary to Government.*

There is no excuse whatever to be pleaded, for allowing a project of this nature to be indefinitely postponed. Were the country without credit altogether, and the money therefore not procurable, the action of the Government could be explained; but with a higher credit than any nation in the world, except that of England, it is wholly unpardonable to let projects like this remain unexecuted for years. We hold the Government to be hopelessly wrong in its views on the matter. Its course is simply one of cowardice, while we cloak it under the name of statesmanship. Heavy as our expenditure has been upon our main lines of railway, the country is indefinitely richer with them in spite of the debt, than it would have been without them, while the very men who will admit this frankly, have not the courage of their convictions.

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IT is no longer possible to doubt what has often been denied—that the manufacture of opium is largely on the increase in some parts of China. Mr. Mann, in his last report on the trade of Newchwang, states that the area of production is spreading rapidly, and now includes many districts of Manchooria where the cultivation of the poppy was formerly wholly unknown. The plant is seen growing all over Shangking, and every town in the province is supplied from its yield. The sale of the drug goes on quite openly. The local authorities instead of enforcing the prohibitions issued from time to time by the Pekin Government, levy a tax of eighty taels per pecul on the manufactured article. In shops where this impost has been paid, opium may be bought at from Tls. 325 to 335 per pecul, but a good deal escapes the vigilance of the officers of the revenue, and is sold clandestinely at about Tls. 285. Its principal consumers are the poorer classes, who cannot afford so expensive a luxury as Indian opium. But the gentry also use a good deal of it, mixed in a certain proportion with the foreign drug. Its consumption is already interfering with the sale of the latter. In 1874, only 1,326 chests of Indian opium were disposed of in Newchwang, being 580 less than in 1873—a decrease of more than thirty per cent. The falling off in future years is likely to be still greater, if Mr. Mann is right in his opinion that the home grown article is capable of being considerably improved in quality. The idea gains ground, he says, that the coarseness and bitter taste which have hitherto unfavourably distinguished Chinese opium, are not due to either the unsuitability of the soil or to the unskilfulness of the cultivators, but simply to an unscientific method of manufacture. Efforts have been made to introduce a better system, they have yielded favourable results, and it is quite possible, Mr. Mann appears to think, that China may by and by produce as good opium as India. Time alone can show whether this opinion is correct, but it is that of a careful observer who has enjoyed unusual opportunities of mastering the whole question of Chinese *versus* Indian opium. And it is to a great extent confirmed by Mr. Medhurst, our Consul at Shanghai, who considers that "if *the import of Indian opium is* to continue, there must be a reduction in its cost to enable it to compete on more equal terms, with its Chinese rival." The prospect is an ugly one for the Government of India to have to face. The loss of its opium revenue would leave a large financial deficit to be made good by increased taxation. But in what direction can Indian taxation be increased? Land and salt have to pay as much as they can well be made to bear. Any proposal for raising the customs duties would have to contend against powerful interests at home. An income-tax has already been tried, and failed; shall we have to fall back on a tobacco-tax after all?"

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THE jute trade is looking up. Within the last few days large orders have come forward from America: New York alone requires 2,000,000 gunny bags, and San Francisco 500,000. The mills have consequently not a bag left to dispose of and are again in full work. Shareholders are rejoicing over this improvement, and the prospect of future good dividends. They should not forget that they have in a great measure to thank Mr. Plimsoll for it. The present demand for bags is largely due to the prohibition, consequent on his exertions, of the stowage of grain on board ship in bulk.

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SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is fully alive to the needs of the districts that are threatened with scarcity. He will himself, we hear, very soon visit Tirhoot, to see with his own eyes the condition and resources of the people. Steps have already been taken for the inauguration of relief measures; superintendents have been appointed to report upon the stock of grain in each district; and the sub-divisional officer of Seetamurhee has been directed to fix the boundary of the relief circles, and report immediately on the appearance of scarcity.

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A TELEGRAM from London a few days ago informed us that a deputation from the Anti-slavery Society waited on Earl Derby at the official residence in Downing Street, and gave him the benefit

of their advice on the relations of Egypt with Abyssinia. It is astonishing to observe the amount of patience and politeness with which Secretaries of State receive such deputations. Lord Derby must, we should think, be privately a little irritated at being schooled in his official duties by these men. However, their motives are unquestionably of the most laudable kind, and to have received them brusquely, after the recent bungle of the slave circular, would have drawn down on the head of the Foreign Secretary a weight of unpopularity in philanthropic circles, which the members of Mr. Disraeli's Government cannot venture to incur. So the Foreign Secretary blandly replied that he was quite prepared to advise the Khedive to abstain from annexing Abyssinia, but that Government was not aware that any such project was afoot. He was also of opinion that if it were really true that Egyptian troops had violated Zanzibar territory, it had arisen from a misunderstanding, and in case of need, he said the Government would try to preserve good relations between Egypt and Zanzibar. While we sympathise to a large extent with the objects of the Anti-slavery Society, we cannot but think its members magnify their office a little too much, by so prematurely forcing their advice upon a minister of State.

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A CONTEMPORARY supplies particulars of the career of Munzinger Pasha whose death together with that of his family and attendants in Abyssinia, was a few days ago reported. He was born in Switzerland, but went at an early age to Egypt. Having acquired a knowledge of Arabic, he commenced business in a mercantile house in Massowa. Business becoming dull, and his health failing, he went for a time to the hilly country of the Bogos where he was tenderly nursed by his hostess, a wealthy widow whom he afterwards married. He then spent several years in making constant journeys between the coast and the countries north and west of Abyssinia, and about twelve years ago he published the result of his researches in his *Ost Afrikanische Studien*. He afterwards become French Consular Agent at Massowa and subsequently held a similar post in the British Service, distinguishing himself as is well known, by his great services during the Abyssinian expedition. He was made an Honorary Companion of the Bath, and a corresponding Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. When the British consulate at Massowa was abolished he was for a time out of of employment till Massowa and Suakin were transferred to the Khedive. In 1872, he was made Governor of these ports and the intervening coast, and *afterwards Governor* of Soudan with the rank of Pasha. He exerted himself with great success to develop the resources of that province, utilized the advantages of Port Mornington as a harbour, and extending telegraphic communication through the Soudan. It is supposed that while conducting an expedition for the purpose of annexing Shoa to Egypt, he fell victim to a night attack from a party of Isa Somalis and Dankalis, and that his force was nearly annihilated, himself and his wife being among the slain.

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THERE seems to be a desire in some quarters to burke Mr. Verner's report on the abuses in the Calcutta Post Office. It has not yet been published, and the officials suspended by Mr. Verner are being quietly sent back to their desks, it is said. This is not as it should be. There is a wide-spread impression that the abuses in question are serious, and that the present state of the Post Office is anything but creditable to those responsible for its efficient administration. This view may, possibly, he erroneous, and the management and discipline of the Post Office so excellent as to leave nothing further to be desired. But then why has Government held back Mr. Verner's report? If all is as it should be, no one concerned has any reason to dread publicity. Again, why are the implicated officials allowed to resume their duties as if nothing had happened? Has a proper inquiry been made into each of their cases, and has its result been, in every instance, an honourable acquittal? We think that the community has a right to have this question answered.

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MADRAS now glories in the possession of a real Duke as its Governor—the first man of so exalted a rank who has chosen India as the outlet for his powers of statecraft. A contemporary in an article somewhat uncomplimentary to former rulers of the "benighted" Presidency, points out that if the Duke of Buckingham has come to India to do the state service, and not to spend his time governing the Neilgherries, the slave of place hunters and pleasure-seekers, he must make a dead-lift effort to raise the administration of the Presidency out of the official rut and the mud of nepotism, even at the risk of an upset. The Duke has already given evidence that he is a conscientious and honorable man, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the rumor is a mere fabrication which states that, before consenting to take Office in Madras, he bargained for permission to reside for nine months of the year in the Neilgherries. Another danger is that having, as is exceedingly probable, come to Madras as to a mere stepping-stone to the Vice-regal *musnud* he may there supinely rest till the retirement of Lord Northbrook, which, it is now generally believed, will take place in a few months, shall clear his way to an eminence more worthy of a Duke. If he is as wise a man as we hope, he will use his time in Madras well to gain a thorough knowledge of India and her people.

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MR. ATKINS, Secretary to the Railway Servant's Amalgamation Society has submitted to the Viceroy a scheme for the establishment of mill-colonies for the benefit of poor Europeans and Eurasians, which we must briefly summarise. He proposes that colonies should be established on the hill ranges in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and in the islands of the Bay of Bengal. He attributes the want of self dependence among poor Europeans and Eurasians to a feeling that the performance of menial duties would degrade them to the level of low caste natives, and he would accordingly prohibit the employment of native servants in the colonies, and would allow no natives to settle there. If colonies are wanted for natives, separate localities should be chosen. He would mark off each colony into one acre and five acre lots, the one acre lots to be in the locality most favourable for the site of a town, and one or more of the five acre lots to be given to those who wished to become agriculturists. The colonists would pay for their land by instalments, the first instalment to commence within two years after possession, and the whole to be paid within five years. The land would then become their own property on the understanding that they could not dispose of it to natives, without permission from Government. To those who at the outset require pecuniary assistance, Government would grant a loan which must be paid by instalments within two years. No large capitalists to be admitted. No charitable relief to be given unless it arose from a failure of crops. A Head of the Colony should be appointed by Government, and as soon as possible a volunteer corps should be formed.

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A MEASURE of some importance has, we hear, been introduced into the Madras Legislative Council for the amendment of the Municipal Act. The gist of the proposal is that in place of the profession and wheel tax now in force, an octroi tax should be substituted for the purpose of obtaining the funds neccessary for the carrying out of the harbour improvements. Most articles of common consumption will be required to pay the new town dues, whether brought into Madras by road, rail, or sea. The present profession tax is held to be exceedingly objectionable, being a tax upon industry, irregular in its incidence, and inconvenient in practice. Some change is needed, but the difficulties in the way of the efficient and unoppressive collection of an octroi duty are considered by some of our Madras contemporaries to be of a very serious kind, and it will not be easy to guard against an extensive system of smuggling.

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THE public distribution of School and College prizes, has come to be one of the features of the age we live in. The distribution day is to the pupils one of the great days of the year, and the managers of educational institutions, endeavour to add as much *éclat* as possible to the occasion, by engaging the services of some great man to hand over the prizes to the successful competitors. In the latest London papers, we read of Mr. Gladstone distributing the prizes at one institution, and the Lord Chief Justice at another; and the former gentleman thought the occasion worthy of a speech which fills three columns of a London daily. Certainly, as a London contemporaray remarks, "if young people will not study and compete for the rewards of knowledge in our day, it cannot at least be said that their lack of energy is owing to any want of encouragement on the part of our leading men, A prince was not more certain to appear at a tournament in the chivalric times, than a distingushed public man to preside over the distribution of scholastic prizes in our day." The remark is as true in India as in England for here our rulers and high men seem always pleased to get such an opportunity of showing their interest in the cause of education, and of giving it their warm encouragement. And none is readier to perform this voluntary service than Sir Richard Temple, who presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Doveton College and of the Doveton Young Ladies' Institution in the Town Hall, on Thursday last. Sir Richard has several times shewn this

favour to the Doveton, and in the course of the present year he has done it the still more substantial favor of renewing the Government grant-in-aid which had been for some years in suspension. On Thursday he delivered an interesting address which deserved attention, as do all the educational utterances of Sir Richard Temple.

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WE direct attention to the letter in our correspondence columns signed "Accountant." We have no knowledge of the writer beyond his name and address, and the information contained in his letter, and we call attention to that information, not because we think the writer an exceptional sufferer, not because we suppose the injustice he complains of is rare or matter for a sensational paragraph, but rather because the evil and injustice, while they are very real, are, we believe, so common and so familiar, that the sufferers seldom care to address the public, and the public when it does hear of such cases views them with indifference. Only, as a rule, when the victims occupy a more commanding position than that of accountants, 3rd grade of the P. W. D. can their cry attract the interest of any considerable section of the public, and the Civilians' grievance of which we have heard so much, proves that redress is not easily found in any grade or department. We fear we cannot offer much consolation, or render much assistance, to our correspondent. He must not think us callous, but we fear both the public, and the Government will be found so. The evil complained of is briefly as follows. A set of men enter a certain department of the public service. They go through certain training involving labour, self-restraint, and self-denial, to pass certain examinations. These examinations professedly qualify the successful candidates for promotion to higher grades. But while the aspiring junior is toiling and hoping, to his mortification he sees an outsider with no special qualifications, either of education or experience, and without undergoing the prescribed training or coming to the test of the prescribed examinations, put over his head through the influence of some one whose simple word has power to take away the reward of industry, and give it to a protege as a mark of favor. There is something sadly rotten in the service and society where these things are done by men who are considered respectable and even honorable.

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THE *Times* makes a somewhat unreasonable attack on Mr. Foster for the speech he recently delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the subject of the future relation between England and her Colonies. Mr. Foster is of opinion that the great aim of English Colonial policy, ought to be to maintain an intimate union in the future between the Colonies and the mother country, and he meets, satisfactorily we think, the arguments generally urged against that policy. He points out that the burden of taxation which the protection of the Colonies imposes on Englishmen is steadily decreasing, while the opinion that they neccessitate a needless expenditure on our navy, is a delusion. The protection of our commerce would need all the ships we have, although we had no Colonies to protect, and to keep them afloat would be a much costlier business if we have no Colonial ports in which to coal, provision, and refit them. And if it be possible that England may be involved in serious wars for the protection of some of her dependencies, it is certain that some of them would he able and eager to render her valuable assistance in her own wars. Mr. Foster is strongly of opinion that no colony should be cast off by the mother country, while it continues to manifest the least desire to retain the connection. The *Times* has no great faith in the loyalty of our colonies, and wishes apparently that they should be taught independence as soon as possible. It scouts an imperial policy, and declares that "it is our duty to dispel any remaining delusion that England can cover all the earth with her wings." The great question in dispute seems to be whether England ought to hold herself bound to protect her Colonies, in the event of their being attacked by a foreign foe. Mr. Foster thinks it would be cowardly to do otherwise, and the *Times* replies that "he might as well as call it cowardly in a father if he told his full grown son to take care of himself and his own honour, in as much as no nobody would do it for him." The *Times'* article is somewhat incoherent and inconsequential, and such writing is likely to prove as injurious as it is injudicious. If such sentiments were believed by our Colonies to fairly represent English public opinion, the effect would necessarily be to create a breach in their good-will and filial loyalty to the mother country.

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WE extract the following from the *Indian Mirror* :—

Q.—Is the action of the British Government adverse to the spread of the Brahmo movement?

A. No, rather favourable. All State colleges and schools are disabusing the minds of native youth of idolatry and prejudices, and indirectly leading them into the Brahmo Somaj. These institutions are most helpful to the destruction of popular superstition and the progress of the Brahmo cause.

Our contemporary further observes that all educated natives who have any regard for religion and have not embraced Christianity, are Brahmos at heart, whether they take the name or not. These statements are worth noting. The Christian community is, we think inclined to look upon the Brahmo movement as of less importance than a few years ago. Perhaps this is a mistake.

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NATIVE Christians in Mysore still labour, it seems, under disabilities, from which they have been long relieved in other parts of India. "It was on behalf of this numerous and ever-increasing class," says the *Bangalore Spectator*, "that last year the Judicial Commissionor addressed the Chief Commissioner with the view of inducing that high official to recommend to the Government of India that Act XXI of 1850, being an Act to declare that renunciation of caste or religion is not to affect the right of inheritance, and Act XXI of 1866, intended to have the effect of legalising, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of native converts to Christianity, should be applied to the Province of Mysore so as to place native Christians in this Province on the same footing, with respect to the important provisions of these Acts, with their fellow Christians in other parts of India." It seems that all that has been done with reference to this recommendation has been to refer it to Commissioners of Divisions for their opinions upon it, and the *Spectator* reasonably thinks that the various missionary bodies in Mysore should also be asked to express their opinion upon it. We should think it a matter on which little doubt or hesitation can exist, and we trust Government will soon give it its earnest attention.

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THE London correspondent of a contemporary expresses himself strongly on the lack of legislative ability among the great majority of members of the English House of Commons. He attributes the low intellectual level to the manner in which seats are obtained, and the motives which lead many men to enter Parliament. It is quite true that perhaps a majority covet the honor less as a means of serving the nation than as a social distinction, and it is perhaps also true that, in spite of late efforts to abolish bribery and corruption, there are still ways and means of buying a seat in Parliament. And therefore *it is, says the writer, that* if some six hundred of the members were to deposit their hats with their names upon them, in the voting lobby of the party they belong to, they would do quite as much to aid their country as they can do by their presence in the House. This is severe enough, and it must be confessed there is some ground for severity. Yet it is perhaps convenient that a large majority of members should be men whose hats are more to be depended on than their heads, and who generally preserve the golden rule of silence. *They* are not the mischievous members. We confess to a fondness for the silent, and even stupid, members who never hinder or muddle a debate and who quietly vote with their party. We want a strong minority of eloquence and talent—genius if it can be found, but if talent and eloquence were universal among the mass of members, the floods of oratory, the mountains of wisdom, and the flashes of genius would be boundless and endless, and the real work done would perhaps be less than under the present reign of dulness, and the regime of hats whose owners are harmlessly smoking without.

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THERE are signs that the faults of our present military system are at last becoming apparent even to those who view it through the spectacles of office. Lord Claude Hamilton, the Under-Secretary for War, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Army" at the Lord Mayor's banquet, concluded his speech as follows: It only remains for me to say that *what is left of the British army* is as ready as ever to do its duty in every part of the world. I ought to say that before many years have passed, I hope wise counsels may prevail in Parliament, *to restore the British army to what it was once; not an army existing partially on paper, but an army of blood and bone, which is at once able and ready to carry the old flag of England into every country of the globe.*" This comes nearer to an official admission of the truth than anything we have heard from a minister yet. The *Times* next morning took Lord Claude to task for his frankness, but without venturing to deny what, if not directly expressed, was clearly implied in his speech that the state of the army is as unsatisfactory as it well can be. The Government organs appear to have passed over the subject in silence, but we may safely take it for granted, that the

ministry is now fully alive to the fact that Lord Cardwell's scheme has utterly broken down. On no other supposition can we acconnt for the Under-Secretary for War permitting himself, or being permitted, to speak so plainly. The rumours of contemplated re-organisation must therefore have some truth in them.

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We learn from the *South Australian Register* that the analysis of Australian wines, undertaken some months ago by Mr. L. A. Moody at the instance of Mr. Fallon of Albury, with the view of determining their alcoholic strength, has been completed, The experiments have incontestably established the fact that the alcoholic strength of the ordinary wines ranges up to 34 per cent., thus refuting Dr. Thudicum's theory that no natural Australian wine contains more than 26 per cent. of spirit. This testimony has obviously a most important bearing upon the question of raising the standard strength of wines, admitted at the 1s. duty in London, from the present maximum of 26 per cent. to say 30 per cent; and steps will of course be taken to have the facts brought prominently before the Customs authorities at home. A renewed appeal will also be made to them for a relaxation of what is now a prohibitory charge upon best Australian wines. If these could gain admission at the lower duty, Australian wine-growers would be in a position to compete on an equal footing with those of Europe, and we are confident as to the result. Really well-favoured, full-bodied natural wines, such as those of Australia, always find favour with consumers, and they certainly deserve to be placed on a better footing than the fortified rubbish sent to England from Spain and Portugal, instead of having, as at present, to compete with it at a disadvantage.

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We learn that M. Maurey the author of *Animal Mechanics* and various other scientific works, has lately invented a curious instrument called the *Sphygmograph*. It is intended to register, in the form of a curve or series of curves, the beatings of the human pulse. On being attached to the wrist, a pretty mechanical arrangement produces, on a sliding glass, a varying curve, showing the condition of the pulse during the time for which the instrument is attached. The curves vary with the condition of the patient, and, given the same condition, appear to be constant; that is to say, a certain curve is produced by fever, and another by the effects of poison, and so on. As a means of enabling a medical man to know what the condition of his patient has been during his absence it may prove most valuable. To the hypochondriac it ought to be "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever," and those who are given to exceed, might do well to take warning from the—in all probability—wavy and unsteady appearance of the curve yielded by a morning trial in their case, and cry "hold enough."

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The *Academy* states that Professor J. Buhler has started on a new tour of investigation, and is now in Cashmere. Later on he will visit Jummoo, Rajpootana, and Malwa. He has already met with signal success. He has found the Sutras of Lanjakshi to the *Kathaka Sakha* with a commentary, besides a great deal of profane literature. A *Rigveda* with a hitherto unknown accentuation has been discovered, as well as parts of the *Kathaka*, of which only one manuscript—that at Berlin—has been hitherto known. The *Rigveda* manuscript is handsomely written on Bhurja, in Sarada letters, and therefore inaccessible to the majority of Sanskritists. It is considered to be from four hundred to five hundred years old. Professor Buhler has made a new collation of the *Parangini* which has supplied about 1,600 annotations of the Calcutta and Troyer texts. Inscriptions and coins have also been found, and the Pundits have helped Professor Buhler to indentify many places hitherto not determined at all, or determined wrongly. A new translation of the work may be expected from Professor Buhler.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

It has been said that late events in Calcutta have furnished fresh and convincing proof of the absurdity of setting up the institutions of a free country, or rather imitations of them, in a country like India, and some appear to take it for granted not only that municipal institutions here are a sham, but that they cannot be otherwise. But what is at one stage of a people's development a sensible and practical view of public affairs, may he persisted in till it becomes mere obstinate cynicism. And if late events in the Calcutta municipality have proved anything, it is that the so-called sham has now got so much earnestness and reality in it, that it will consent to be a sham no longer. It is possible to be defeated, and yet so to behave under defeat as to reap the advantages of victory, by convincing the party that is the stronger for the time, that the concession of just demands has become so necessary, that to persist in refusing such concession will be dangerous in the extreme. It is true that the independent Justices were lately brow-beaten and defeated. But they were driven from one position only; and that position, though of great importance, was not essential to ultimate success. No one looked upon the proposed election of Mr. Roberts to the post of vice-chairman, as more than a means to an end, that end being the exposure and correction of abuses in the management of municipal affairs. His election was prevented by such means as we know, but the determination to seek reform was strengthened by defeat. And though we could not but regret that so well qualified a candidate was rejected, Mr. Roberts himself will be unselfish enough to rejoice with us, if the indignation and effort aroused by his defeat should lead, as there is ground to hope, to radical reforms in the municipal constitution. If the superior powers intended merely to amuse themselves, and content the citizens with a municipality that was a toy and a sham, it has now been discovered that communities, like children, grow beyond the use of toys, and call loudly for realities in their stead. For a time, the toy is not without its uses. The child is father of the man, and the toys that are put into his hand sometimes give a bent to his manly energies. Our Calcutta municipality, in so far as it may be admitted to have been a toy and a sham hitherto, has at least served this useful purpose; and the time has now come when it must give place to a substantial reality. Sir Richard Temple sees this, and it is well that he does so—well for his fame as a ruler, and well, we trust, for the capital of his province.

In our last issue, we expressed ourselves strongly in disapprobation of his continued inaction—more strongly, perhaps, than we should do were we to write again on the same subject. But we are less inclined to look backward than forward. He has pledged himself to reform, and since he has done so, we are disposed to place confidence both in the sincerity of his intentions, and in the practical sagacity that seldom fails him in action. It has always seemed to us, that his greatest weakness as a ruler is a lack of earnestness, or it may be more correct to say that he is too seldom in earnest. But when his earnestness has been thoroughly aroused, he is by no means lacking in the wisdom and energy necessary for its translation into action. Circumstances, too, have arisen in which he can, by a wise deference to public opinion, confer a lasting benefit on the city, and in doing so earn present popularity, and a name that will live among the names of the rulers whose administration marks an era in the progress of Calcutta and of India. For he may frame a municipal constitution that will be in the first place a boon to Calcutta, and afterwards a model for other cities to imitate. And we trust that he is wise enough to discern, that he ought not to limit himself to the simple granting of such concessions as are necessary to satisfy the ratepayers for the time, but should seize the golden opportunity of proving his genius for organization, by establishing in the capital of India a system of municipal government, which may be a pattern for other Indian cities to copy, when they arrive in turn at the stage when such institutions are practicable. Sir Richard's first speech on reform, has met with very general approbation, and deserves it. It is liberal and encouraging, as a voluntary statement of the general character of the changes to which he is prepared to promise assent. It is, at the same time, as was perhaps unavoidable, too vague and indeterminate on several points, to afford either perfect satisfaction, or fair scope for adverse criticism. We have no intention of indulging much in the latter, though we may indicate certain reasons for not yet being able to cherish the former. The confidence which, as we have said, we are inclined to repose in Sir Richard Temple, is grounded, less upon his statement of the concessions he was willing to promise, than upon our conviction that when once roused to earnest action in compliance with public opinion, he is too sagacious and too thorough to dwarf his policy and injure his reputation, by an incomplete and unproductive measure of reform. In the first place, then, we

have not perfect confidence in Sir Richard's Council. In the introduction of his speech, he guards himself very carefully from seeming to take for granted that the Council will sanction all the reforms he is willing to concede, or that it will sanction them in the manner he indicates. We cannot, indeed, suppose that he will bring forward half-hearted proposals, and then shield himself from public criticism behind the reluctance of his Council to sanction them. But all his Councillors are not so favorable to reform as Sir Richard now declares himself, and we earnestly hope that he, on the one hand, and the public on the other, will make it plain to them, that His Honor's Reform Bill must not be stultified in Council by illiberal amendments. We may trust our daily contemporaries to bring public opinion to bear strongly on the discussions in Council, and Sir Richard, being, as we trust, fully in earnest, will we hope succeed in communicating like earnestness to his advisers. It is their will we doubt ; not their wisdom.

Another ground of apprehension is the absence from the speech of any reference to the future mode of appointing the Chairman of the Municipality. We understand Sir Richard to have indicated all the important changes to which he was prepared to assent, and it seems a plain inference that he does not see his way to sanction any change in this respect. This, we fear, is the one point at which reform will be stoutly resisted. And we also fear that no constitution, however liberal in other respects, will meet the wishes of the community, or prove a certain benefit to the city, so long as the Chairman continues to be necessarily a civilian appointed by Government. While that is the case, it will be of comparatively little consequence how the Municipality is, in other respects, constituted. A powerful civilian in the position of Chairman, will never be likely to look upon himself as the servant of the public ; and, if inclined to play the despotic ruler and thwart the wishes of the intelligent portion of the community, there is too much reason to fear that, for a long time to come, he will be always able to command a majority of votes at a division. Under any system of election, there must be a large number of native commissioners and a few Europeans, too pliable to the wishes of an energetic and arbitrary Chairman. The community will we trust, insist forcibly on some concession upon this point, or all other concessions will run great risk of being utterly fruitless. The conduct of Municipal affairs must not be left to depend so entirely on the character of the Chairman as it will do, if he be necessarily a civilian appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor—unless indeed the votes at a division were to be by ballot, and we suspect that is a method little likely to find favor at present.

The qualifications of voters is a subject we shall not at present discuss. Sir Richard proposes that every one shall have a vote, who pays a certain sum under the four heads of rating, the house rate, the lighting rate, the police rate, and the water rate. With his opinion as to the amount, we are not at present disposed to quarrel. "It will be a question," he says, "of time and discussion, and I can hardly indicate the precise sum at this moment that should be made the limit of qualification, except I am *sure* it ought not to be more than Rs. 50, and I *think* it ought not to be less than Rs. 20." It will not, we think, be thought advisable to fix the limit lower than Rs. 20, and perhaps the intelligence of the town will be more fairly represented, if it be fixed at a somewhat higher point. We must leave also for future discussion, when more definite proposals come before us, the measures to be taken to secure a fair representation of the European community. We have the example of Bombay as a warning not to allow the European vote to be swamped, and the servility of so many native Justices to the present Chairman, is a warning nearer home, which ought to have effect. But His Honor will have some evil counsellors when the matter comes up for discussion, and we trust he will make a firm stand against their suggestions. The extent of the compulsory powers which Government shall continue to exercise over the Municipal Commissioners, is another point on which we at present forbear to enter. Sir Richard thinks that the points on which Government ought to retain final authority are "the ordering of particular works of public utility to be executed, the levying or limiting of taxes, and fixing the strength of the police establishment." On these points, Government must certainly retain the power of exercising a veto, and that we incline to think would be sufficient.

Sir Richard will doubtless re-consider his opinion, that the election of Commissioners should be for four years. Two, or, at the utmost, three years is certainly long enough. If the term were for four years, isolated vacancies would be constantly occuring by the retirement of European Commissioners, whereas retirements would be comparatively rare if the term were for two or three years. And although His Honor's dread of the turmoil of an election once in two or three years, might be reasonable in a European city, we are inclined to think that frequent elections would prove an excellent stimulant to the citizens of Calcutta, and one that is greatly needed. Powerful influences exist here to repress public spirit. Enlightened self-interest does not so certainly kindle and feed it, as it does among English rate-payers. The remark applies of course to the European residents, who, in many cases, contemplate so brief a sojourn, that, if they succeed in business, they are tempted to treat municipal matters as of no importance to them. And unless a keen interest in the public business of the city be manifested by European residents, indolent and apathetic native gentlemen can hardly, without such example and contagion, be fired with municipal ardour. Now, if enlightened self-interest does not inspire men with public spirit, the circumstance of climate and the habits that the climate renders necessary, tend to repress the natural activity and love of excitement that often lead men into public life. And they will always be a minority in every community whose public spirit is first aroused by pure disinterested anxiety for the public weal. But it is unnecessary to prove what is so well known a fact, that public spirit and lively interest in Municipal affairs in India stands at present in need of constant stimulants. A biennial or triennial election would furnish a stimulant of the kind that is needed, and, together with the possession of a considerable amount of self-government, would soon produce a vitality and energy of public spirit in Calcutta, which would make this city, more than it has ever been, a centre of vital impulses in the Empire.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE purchase by England of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal is suggestive of results the most important, and of ideas which may never be realized, but which force themselves upon the mind of every spectator. The Empire of the Grand Turk is going to pieces. It is breaking up, as, at the commencement of the last century, was that of the Great Mogul. The principal feudatories are making themselves independent: rebels keep the field for months ; the exchequer is empty; and hostile neighbours interfere in the internal affairs of the state. And again we see England appear on the scene, purse in hand, ready to buy up the effects of the dying man. We have the same protestations that her objects are purely commercial. We wanted from the Mogul, only the right to purchase some zemindaries round our factory at the village of Calcutta, and to build a small fort there, and we were ready to part with large sums for these privileges. In Egypt, we ask only for the State shares in the canal. These are small beginnings, and appear perfectly innocent. It is only when we remember the effects of the first bargain, that we can foresee consequences of moment from the second. We know the old story of the connexion between a western and an oriental power. Suppose confusion in Egypt, a disputed succession, an insurrection of ryots. England has material interests to protect, she must extinguish the blaze. The king we have defended, turns tyrant. England can support no man, as Lord Northbrook wrote to the Gaekwar, in doing wrong ; she interferes to secure the good government of the people. The king objects to being restrained, flatters us with fair words, secretly corresponds with our enemies, and on some dark night there is a Sicilian Vespers, and every white man who can be seized, is slaughtered. Those who can get together in little knots defend themselves against the whole power of the State, and call to their countrymen at home for rescue. Then comes the expedition of succour, followed by the expedition of retribution, and the province is

in our hands. Whatever form the government subsequently assumes, safeguards are provided against another massacre :— that is to say, we hold military possession of the country.

Now, it is certain that we desire none of these possible consequences of Lord Derby's investment in Suez scrip. Our empire is large enough as it is, and we have no wish to extend its boundaries. Our responsibilities in countries which do not belong to us are great and burdensome, and we do not wish to increase them. Why then do the public at home and in India unanimously approve of this measure? It is certainly not through any mistake as to its real nature. Had the shares been bought six months ago, many would have supposed that our action was taken with a view to benefit commerce, and with no idea of political results. It would have been said that the Suez Canal Company had given us great trouble, that it refused to be bound by the decision of the Constantinople Conference as to rates, that Monsieur Lesseps insulted our flag when he wrote to the Admiralty that our ships of war would be stopped if they did not comply with his unauthorised rules, and that the best way to insure our merchants from annoyance, and our government from irritating negociations with a private company, would be to buy up the whole concern. This view might have been plausibly supported before the Eastern question was re-opened. It will now be entertained by no one. Russia, Prussia, and Austria have acted as if the affairs of Turkey concerned them alone, and as if the nation which has hitherto taken the lead at Constantinople, could be excluded from all share in the negociations. Mr. Disraeli replied that "England had in the East interests which she meant to defend"— vague words, but which, coming from a Prime Minister, were at once taken as conveying a definite though hidden meaning, to be afterwards explained by events. Within a few weeks, the world is informed that England has secretly secured a paramount interest in the highway which connects Europe with Asia. That is her answer to the manifesto of the three Emperors. They have not consulted her in the affairs of the Danube : she acts without them in those of Egypt. Her action is openly and almost ostentatiously of a political character. Every one at once perceives that it is the commencement of an active policy in Egypt, that it is designed to render the Suez Canal *one of our Queen's highways*. Why, then, we may again ask, does this step in advance cause such exultation? It is because we are all convinced of its absolute necessity. In this age, nations cannot stand still, any more than individuals, if they would escape ruin. The course of commerce changes ; the frontiers of great neighbours are moved forward towards our own ; old allies are struck down ; hostile alliances spring up. Active and aggressive nations are always ready to point the finger of scorn at those of a more quiet and peaceful disposition, and where violence is common, it is not safely to be despised. In order to maintain our power, and even our independence, we must be up and moving like the rest. We must be prepared to take our share of the dangers and responsibilities of stiring times, certain that there is less risk in so doing than in lying supinely on our backs, until the knife is at the throat. In this particular question of the Suez Canal, we have done our best to prevent all complications. When the Czar Nicholas proposed that we should take Egypt, leaving the Danube to him, we indignantly rejected the proposal, and, after we had fought and conquered to maintain the *status quo*, we claimed from the Porte no reward. We opposed the making of this Canal, invidious as was the task of attempting to prevent a company of speculators from completing a work which would greatly facilitate commerce. Lord Palmerston remonstrated on the subject so warmly, that Napoleon declared that the canal meant war with England, and tried to stop the work. Since it has been open, we have not interfered unnecessarily in Egyptian affairs. It is only now, at the last moment, when the Russian advance in Asia, and the attitude of the allied Emperors in Europe, renders it absolutely necessary to secure our communications, that we have come forward to show that we, too, know how to look after our own interests. It will soon be apparent that the opening of the overland route has rather strengthened than weakened our position in the east. If in the old days, we held the Cape and St Helena to guard our path, we have now Gibralter, Malta, and the Canal, which will, we hope be rendered as safe at its entrance as either of these fortresses, and a Torres Vedras along its line.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Land in the N. W.

LAST year the Government of the North-West Provinces published a collection of papers which would at one time have created a good deal more sensation than was actually the case. Their origin was on this wise. In May 1871, Lord Mayo recorded a letter in the Home Department on the subject of certain letters from the N.-W. Provinces re-opening the whole question of the settlements in the N.-W. Provinces. In doing so, he was possibly inspired by the present Lieutenant-Governor (then Mr. Strachey and a member of the Viceregal Council) for a Minute by the hon. gentleman, of a somewhat earlier date, follows immediately upon the Government letter in the papers under review. The gist of the letter was to draw the attention of Sir William Muir, the then Lieutenant-Governor, to the facts disclosed in pergunnah Bághpat, and the Bolundshahr district ; and to draw from him the clearest available expression of his latest opinion upon the subject.

Sir William thereupon sent instructions to his Revenue Board, by whom again enquiry was made of various selected officers ; and, on the 2nd March 1874, the reply which had been so long incubated, was laid before the Government of India. In the words of the author of Hudibras,

"After much fiddle faddle
The egg proved addle."

Omne vivum ex ovo. It is hardly changing the metaphor to say, that the project which Sir William had been nursing for fifteen years, received its quietus from the hands of him who had been one of the authors of its being. The reasons for this infanticidal act, are stated with natural reticence in the letter of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and are made further apparent from the appended letters and reports.

We cannot here undertake to analyze the whole of these papers. Many of them are merely the more or less intelligent essays of young gentlemen, desirous of showing how to reconstruct from its basis, a society with which they had but a superficial acquaintance. But there is among other really valuable matter, a very clever letter by Mr. Auckland Colvin, at present Secretary to the Government of the Province, through whose hands the correspondence passed in virtue of his position as Secretary to the Board. The letter is not only interesting in itself, but saves the trouble of much research among the lucubrations of less attractive contributors. The style is polished and apparently cool, yet evidently of well tempered metal, and well suited on occasion, for being used as a weapon of offence. Writing with a foregone conclusion, it is not to be expected that he would give much quarter to his opponents ; but his peroration is so full of sense, and so unusually warmed with a feeling that the interests of the native public are a reality and not mere diagrams in a proposition, that we cannot do better than quote a part of it *verbatim*.

"The conclusion which I think may justly be drawn from "the whole matter, is, that the time has not come when it would "be fair or equitable whether to the government or the people, "to introduce a permanent settlement, and that the question "can, without injustice to the people, who really only want "to have a little peace and quiet, lie over until recent settle- "ments are approaching their term. The people do not insist "on a permanent settlement ; the moment for granting it would "be unfortunate."

Thus schooled by an earnest subordinate, Sir William at length gave way, though not with the best grace. The old advocate of the scheme, is brought to admit that, like the Government of India, he too was startled by the phenomena presented in pergunnah Bághpat. It was found that the total demand at prevailing rates ought to be £24,000, whereas the settlement officer could only venture to raise the demand to £21,000 ; and up to that time it had been only £14,000 ; this now historical tract, it will be remembered, having been that

in which the full limit had been supposed to be reached when under the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State—a permanent settlement might be introduced. Sir William proceeds to confess that he had hardly recovered from the surprise caused by the eccentric and ungrateful behaviour of this chosen subdivision, when his convictions were still further unsettled by a portentous rise of rent rates in the district of Bolandshahr. He then, after some skirmishing, returned to the satisfaction which the people would derive from the knowledge that their incomes would not be subject to sudden diminution at the end of the thirty years, for which the present settlements have been concluded. This not very relevant truism, perhaps hardly justified the labour that had been expended upon its production, and it was probably under some perception of its incongruity, that Sir W. Muir went on to explain the nature of the remedy that he proposed to recommend.

It would serve no useful purpose to keep our readers in suspense, as to the judgment delivered at this late period, and on this certainly not unimportant question, by the "highest living authority." Pressed as to what he really does want, if disposed to concede to the logic of facts the inappropriateness of a permanent settlement, Sir William finally replies that he thinks the question had better be adjourned for thirty years. And so far he was no doubt right and wise. But, at the risk of what he calls "giving advice to posterity".he goes on to add that it may then be found a good plan to *raise the existing demand ten per cent, all round.* In other words, the best way to avoid diminishing a man's income, will be to take one-tenth of it suddenly away from him. Nothing more has been heard of this remarkable proposition nor of the discussion in which it originated. And, let us hope, nothing more ever will.

The objections to it are strong; and, when combined with its total inapplicability, irresistible. Not only is it in no way calculated to meet the evils attributed to the system of temporary settlements, but it is so evidently unfair that its author had to admit that, in backward tracts at least, a new settlement would still be found indispensable. More than this—to use the *ipsissima verba* of Sir William "the assessment of a "rateable percentage would press more upon the estates whose "revenue was already heavy, than on those on which it was "light." The only reply to this fatal objection that occurred to the experienced minds of the Lieutenant Governor and his secretary, was that "such divergence and variation "of burden are inherent in property, and are in themselves no "real disadvantage." An argument which applied to physical, in place of pecuniary tasks, would justify the superintendent of a jail who should make his female prisoners carry heavier loads than the men, and the convalescent more than the healthy.

We purpose hereafter to sketch a system which, in our humble opinion, seems best calculated to give the people the benefits of a Permanent Settlement, without saddling them with its evils: a system, we may add, which is adumbrated in several of the papers before us. In the meanwhile, we may conclude in the racy and vigorous language of a native revenue official, well-known in the N.-W. P., who, undeterred by the known proclivities of his Chief, thus expresses himself:—"In accordance with the old usage of this country it is admitted on all hands that the Government is entitled to its share of the land revenue. The revenue derived by the Government from the land is the safest of all taxes; and if limited to a reasonable extent, can give no dissatisfaction to the payers. Then why the talk of a Permanent Settlement? The people do not grudge the Government its share of the assets: less out of less and more out of more. . . I should therefore like the Permanent Settlement to be discussed no more, at least for the present generation." In which aspiration of Moulvie Nuzeer Ahmed we cordially concur.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's recent minute on the subject of Normal schools for vernacular instruction, deserved earlier notice from us. It is valuable as furnishing fresh evidence that he is fully alive to the interest and importance that belong to vernacular education in these provinces, and when we have said that Sir Richard Temple has fairly realised the importance of any undertaking, we may always take for granted an admirable activity and energy in initiating or forwarding it, and a large measure of practical sagacity in the adaptation of means to the end he has in view. We are not prepared to concur unhesitatingly in all the views contained in this minute, but we do so sufficiently to approve its spirit and intention, and we are far more inclined to strengthen his hands as far as our approbation and assistance can do so, than to indulge in unfavourable criticism of those views with which we are inclined to differ.

The great importance of vernacular education might be set forth from various points of view, but it is sufficient to state as does the minute, that of the 458,000 scholars attending, according to the latest reports, at schools of the middle and lower classes, 391,000 were learning in the vernacular only, and in fact attending schools where English is not taught. The remaining 67,000 were attending schools where a certain amount of English is taught, but a considerable portion of this number were not learning English. The exact proportion of these has not been ascertained, but His Honor is of opinion that while there are certainly five out of every six, there are perhaps eight out of every nine of the boys at school, who learn in the vernacular only. This proportion will certainly increase, as primary education expands. As by far the greater number of the boys of Bengal will thus receive instruction through the medium of the vernacular, it is of the utmost consequence that the quality of the instruction should be as good as it can be made. It is, therefore, of the first importance that the teachers employed should be well qualified for their work, and the aim of this minute is to ensure that in future no teachers shall be appointed but such as have the requisite amount of education. What that amount should be, is a question on which we are inclined to differ from Sir Richard in theory, though perhaps his is as lofty a theory as can at present be easily reduced to practice. It is our decided opinion that every teacher in every class of elementary schools, should have not only as much education as can be secured for him, but a regular professional training as well. We think Sir Richard undervalues the importance of such professional training. He inclines to the opinion that to make a man a teacher, it is enough to make him a scholar. It may be so in the case of men who are born with a peculiar aptitude for teaching, but experience proves that these are comparatively few. It may be so also in the higher walks of the profession, where the instruction is conveyed mainly in the form of lectures, but very few untrained men are capable of successfully imparting the knowledge they possess to children in an elementary school. A Normal School which affords instruction to the student in the subjects he will afterwards have to teach, but gives no training in the art of teaching, or, in His Honor's words, the art of pedagogy, performs only half the functions of a Normal School, and is, strictly speaking, not a Normal School. Sir Richard's ideas on Normal School education are not satisfactory to our minds, but we object less to them in view of what is at present practicable, than because he seems to sketch what he thinks a perfect ideal. He is anxious, and wisely so, to diminish as much as possible the expenditure on these institutions. But the importance of keeping the State expenditure low, ought not to keep the quality of education low. The safe and simple rule is to lower the former as far can be done without lowering the latter.

We shall state briefly what is the system of Normal Schools sketched in the minute before us. No institutions of this nature are wanted for the higher education, for there is an abundant supply of well qualified teachers for English Schools, and, as we have just mentioned, Sir Richard thinks a professional training unnecessary. The vernacular schools, then, for which a supply of masters is to be provided, are divided into three classes. These, beginning with the lowest, he calls primary, intermediate and middle class vernacular schools. In the primary schools there are at present many *gooroos*, who stand in need of training, but when these have all been trained or got rid of, no Normal Schools will be needed to provide teachers for the primary or intermediate schools. All that is thought necessary is that no master shall in future be appointed to a school of one class, who has not been trained up to a standard above that class. It appears, then, that a man who has passed through an "intermediate" school is to be held eligible for a mastership in a "primary" school and masterships in intermediate schools may be held by men who have been educated in a "middle" school. It remains then only to provide the means of educating masters for the middle schools, and four or five Normal schools will, His Honor thinks, be sufficient to supply masters for the whole of Bengal. Thus the Normal

schools in which the *gooroos* are trained will gradually pass out of existence, and those of the first grade only will remain. The five of these now in existence are at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca Rajshahye and Chittagong, respectively. And it is proposed either to amalgamate the Calcutta and Hooghly schools, or connect the former with the Sanscrit College. Of the two alternatives we would recommend the former. On the scheme described we have but one remark to make at present. We greatly doubt if a person who has passed only the intermediate standard, will be qualified for a mastership even in a primary school. We think it would not be extravagant to insist that no one shall be appointed a master in any school who has not been trained in a middle school, We presume, however, that Sir Richard has carefully limited himself in this minute to what he sees to be immediately practicable, and that he expects a time to come when the standard may be raised. And as we know him to be a real friend to the cause of education, and have great confidence in his practical sagacity, we simply state what is our own opinion without forgetting that it is easier to theorise than to organise.

On one point only will we digress from the minute. Sir Richard is anxious to do away with unnecessary expenditure :—would it not be possible to make a large saving by the appointment of a different class of inspectors for the lower schools? The present highly educated and highly paid gentlemen are thrown away upon such work. We do not deny that there are advantages arising from the employment of accomplished scholars and distinguished educationists as school inspectors, but such men could be better employed, and the work could he done almost, if not altogether, as well by men less accomplished and less highly paid. We would advocate the employment for the inspection of primary intermediate schools of men who have had experience as practical elementary teachers, who would be glad to do the work for much smaller salaries. A few good men of this class would, we are sure, be available, and the suggestion is at least worthy of consideration.

We return to the minute, to notice the only other point to which we need advert. Sir Richard proposes to abolish the stipends paid to the students at Normal Schools, and to grant the funds necessary to enable them to go through the course, no longer as stipends, but as scholarships. The objection to the present system is that they are not only educated gratuitously but are paid stipends "in order to induce them to accept the instruction whereby they are to earn their own living." Sir Richard thinks that this objection would lose its apparent force if the money were granted like other scholarships by competition. At present, scholarships are granted to *the middle class vernaculars schools* which are tenable in the higher class English Schools, and to these he proposes to add a certain number of scholarships which will be tenable in the first grade Normal schools. The wisdom and propriety of this change are incontestible. We hope Sir Richard Temple will continue to devote a considerable share of his time and energy to the great cause of education among the masses in Bengal. The importance of the work to be done can hardly he exaggerated; the time to do it has come; and Sir Richard is admirably fitted to be the man.

DR. JOHN WILSON.

WHEN, with deep regret, we last week announced the death at his house in Bombay of this veteran missionary and distinguished scholar, we proposed to attempt in the present issue something like an estimate of the value of his long and laborious life-work in the west of India. But we feel that to do so would be presumptuous in us, who, though we have long regarded him with reverence and admiration, are destitute of the accurate knowledge and many of the qualifications requisite for such a task. The main facts of his life are, indeed, before us, but no mere enumeration of these, no statement, however comprehensive, of his achievements, no panegyric, though at once truthful and enthusiastic, would furnish sufficient data for finding the value of such a man as Dr. Wilson. While his scholarship and immense social influence, made him the most notable man in the West of India, it was, after all, as a Christian Missionary that he was truly great, and it is no mere form of words to say that the immense value of his services to the missionary cause, can be sufficiently estimated and rewarded only by the Master whom he so faithfully served. We shall attempt nothing beyond a statement of the few facts we have gathered regarding his life. He was born at Lauder in Scotland on the 11th December 1804, and was thus when he died within ten days of the end of his seventy-first year. In May 1828, he was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel by the Presbytery of his native town, and in the following year, under the auspices of the Scottish Missionary Society, he sailed to Bombay as a missionary, bringing along with him his first wife, Margaret Bayne. He arrived in Bombay, sometime before the arrival of Dr. Duff in Calcutta, and has therefore been justly called the Father of Indian missionaries. He began his Indian labours at Hurnee, and there made himself master of the Marathee tongue. But he soon made the city of Bombay the head-quarters of his mission, and in a marvellously short time the young Scotch missionary was recognised as one of the leading men in that part of India. It would be interesting to have from a skilful and well-informed pen, a comparison of the systems, by which Mr. Wilson in Bombay and Mr. Duff in Calcutta set themselves to elevate the intellectual, moral, and spiritual condition of the natives of India. Both saw clearly that something more than mere preaching was necessary, but while Duff determined, to communicate to the natives a knowledge of English, and impart a knowledge of Christianity and western civilisation through the medium of his own tongue, perhaps too much ignoring the value of a knowledge of the vernaculars, Wilson, while striving to forward their education in English, devoted himself, from the first day of his arrival, to the acquisition of the languages of India, and sought to reach the minds of the people through the medium of their vernaculars, and by means of an intimate and extensive knowledge of their manners and customs. The choice of each was remarkably appropriate to his peculiar natural gifts. It does not detract from the value of Dr. Duff's labours in the cause of educational missions, to say that he wisely chose the English tongue as the medium through which to instruct the natives, for, though a great organiser, he was no linguist, and when he left India had not we believe acquired an accurate knowledge of a single Indian tongue. Dr. Wilson, on the contrary, was distinguished in his college days, for his linguistic talents, and the fame be afterwards acquired as an orientalist is well-known. We believe he was examiner in the Bombay University after its establishment in 1857, in Sanscrit, Persian, and Vernacular. His first educational work in India was the establishment of vernacular schools, and he has stated that after he had been a year in Bombay their pupils numbered 853, of whom 148, were girls. He was greatly assisted by his first wife, but after six years of arduous toil she was removed from him. But he did not faint or flag in his labors. He was no mere book-student, but gained his extraordinary knowledge of the people, their customs and characteristics, by travelling among them, making periodical tours in the Konkan, the Deccan, Guzerat, and Kattiawar, and this is how he speaks of his experience of the people :—

"From the savage (as by some he is esteemed) in the forests of the "Konkan, the Barya, the Nerbudda, the Taptee. and the mountain ranges "of Maharashtra, Gujerat, and Rajpootana, I have met with the greatest "kindness, as well as from the sage and disputant of the great shrines of "Indian pilgrimage. Seldom, from my desire to find access to the people "and to gain their confidence, have I troubled myself to carry with me a "tent when in daily stage, performing journeys even of many hundred "miles in extent; but, except on the rarest occasions, I have never been at a "loss for accomodation either by day or by night. It never was a primary "object with me in this country to hunt for antiquities or for curious "objects in nature; but I never avoided turninig aside to look at them "when they came near my path, nor failed to attempt to find out their "bearing on the obscure history of India or its natural productions."

The first educational institution in Bombay, not connected with the government, for the higher education of the natives through the medium of English, was established by Dr. Wilson in 1832. In 1835, he was unanimously chosen as President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which society he was made Honorary President when at a later period he departed on a visit to Scotland. In 1843, he travelled overland to Europe, and by the way he collected the materials for his work on "The Lands of the Bible." He also published in 1843, a work on the Parsees. His vast stores of learning and information are not displayed to advantage in his published works. He had no graces of diction, and no great lucidity of style, but some of his works have nevertheless been recognised as of great value. Their solid worth is greater than their general attractiveness. The year 1843, was that of the disruption in the Scotch church; and Wilson, like the other missionaries, cast in his lot with the party of freedom, and the Free Church of Scotland has long recognised him, as one of her most distinguished and valuable men.

In 1847 he returned to Bombay bringing with him his second wife, who was his help-meet in his missionary labors for twenty years. When the Bombay University was founded in 1857, Dr. Wilson was one of the original Fellows, named in the Act of Incorporation. He was an examiner in oriental languages, a member of the Syndicate, and for about six years Dean of the Faculty of Arts. After the death of his second wife, he paid his second and last visit to Scotland, in 1870, and his church honored him by choosing him as Moderator of her General Assembly. He came back again to India, resolved, we believe, to die like a brave soldier on the field. He belonged to the class of Anglo Indians

now so few, who really looked on India as their adopted country. He might have spent an honored old age in his native land, but he must have felt that it was in India alone where he could excel in usefulness. Such men as Dr. Wilson never retire from the labor of life, till disease and death strike them down. He had for a considerable time been in feeble health and symptoms of an affection of the heart had shown themselves. It was quite recently that we heard alarming news of the state of his health, but from later intelligence we hoped he might still be spared for a little longer. Our readers are aware of the graceful act of Lord Northbrook in paying a visit to the good old doctor, when he was in Bombay a few weeks ago. Sir Bartle Frere paid him a complimentary visit in the name of the Prince, and it was thought by some that the Prince himself might have found time to see the venerable missionary, who though never inattentive to his proper duties, was so will versed in public questions and so great an authority on all Indian matters, that he has been the confidential adviser of a long list of Bombay Governors, and has often given valuable counsels to Governor-Generals. Perhaps the excitement connected with the recent doings in Bombay, quickened the progress of his disease, but we had not heard of any fresh alarming symptoms till the telegraph flashed us the news of his death on the evening of the 1st December.

His funeral was one of the most notable that Bombay has ever witnessed. It was attended by all classes and creeds, from the Governor to some of the poorest natives of Bombay. The Scotch cemetery in Marine Lines, which had been closed since 1868, was opened in order that the Doctor's remains might be laid beside those of the wife of his youth. *Requiescant in pace*.

THE MALAYAN PENINSULA, AND THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE STRAITS.

THE Malay Peninsula, as most of our readers are aware, is the southern extremity of the continent of Asia, and is about 750 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 60 to 130 miles. It separates the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea on the east, from the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Malacca on the west and south-west. It is divided into ten states *viz.* Patany, Quedah, Kelantan, Perak, Tringanu, Kimaman, Pahang, Salangore, Rambow, and Johore. The main topographical feature of the Peninsula, is the chain of mountains which traverse its entire length. In the northern portion the mountains cover the largest part of the country, having only a few miles of level tracts on either side. Between 4° and 6° north latitude the plains are more extensive, varying from 20 to 25 miles on either side of the central range, that extending to the China Sea shore being larger than that stretching out towards the western coast. Further south the mountain range subsides into hills, while at the extreme south it becomes strongly undulating. A few isolated hills rise to a moderate height along the western coast. Mount Ophir, a detached mountain 30 to 40 miles east of Malacca, is about 6,000 feet in height. The principal rivers on the west coast are those of Quedah, the Perak, the Salangore or Laroot river, the Singi, the Muar, and the Batupahat. On the east are the Johore, the Sidili, the Indan, the Patang, the Tingoran, the Tringaun and the Klantan. Those running through the state of Perak are the Krian, the Laroot, the Bruas, the Dinding, the Perak and the Boina. Their general course is from east to west. Those taking their rise in the mountain range are described as having low swampy banks covered with mangrove, nipah, nibong and other trees. Their channels are muddy, except near the estuaries, where sand banks and coral reefs are met with. The mouths of the rivers are frequently obstructed by bars. The Perak river is one of the largest and most rapid streams in the Peninsula. It is said to be navigable by vessels drawing 12 feet, but the channel is tortuous and intricate, and is probably not accessible to any but small craft at any distance from its mouth. Its banks are generally covered with dense brushwood, with here and there a village. The most noteworthy are Kota, Lumut, Bandor, Pantang, Panjang, Passir Garam. The chief generally resides at Passir Sagong or Passir Pulye about three or four days pull from the mouth, or between 45 and 60 miles. It is believed that there are, or were, several stockades commanding the approach by water to those places. The climate of the Peninsula may be described as generally humid; the wet season is the summer, and the dry season is the cold season. Rain falls at all times however, and the range of temperature is usually not more than 10° or 12°, the mean temperature being 80°. Captain Begbie says of the Province of Wellesley that at daybreak a cool breeze from the east sets in, succeeded by a short calm at 9 A.M. A strong sea breeze then follows—temperature 85°. Fahrenheit on a hot day—76° to 80° in a cloudy day. This lasts till 6 or 8 P.M., when a cold easterly land wind sets in, and the temperature falls 5° or 6°. There are no hot winds and a *punkha* is not required. The climate of Penang is described as "delightful," while that of the coast opposite is said to be even better. Refreshing showers fall at short intervals and there is a never failing breeze. The rain-fall is about 75 to 80 inches. The greatest quantity falls from July to October, and the dry season lasts from December to March. Altogether the climate appears to be most pleasant and salubrious. The Province of Wellesley before its occupation by the British, was totally destitute of communications and altogether in a wretched state, and what that province was, Perak and other Malayan states are probably now. The rivers are the main lines of communication, the native roads being mere foot-paths cut and cleared by the Malays as they pass along with their "parangs." The Malay roads run over the bunds of the paddy fields, which frequently break down, leaving a deep puddle over which it is usual to throw a bamboo or two as a bridge, while streams and rivulets have no better bridges than a few trees felled and thrown carelessly across with sometimes a slight bamboo hand-rail. These paths, especially when not used, are liable to serious obstruction, in a military point of view, from the numerous forest trees blown down by the wind, or falling through the decay of age and thus forming most effectual natural barricades. During the *Nanning* expedition of 1832, a military road was opened. The forest had to be cleared 70 to 100 paces across, and the low underwood burnt. Brushwood and branches of trees secured on either side by strong piles, and layers of gravel thrown over the whole, enabled the guns and provision carts to pass over the numerous marshes. In the second Nanning expedition, the troops were ten weeks in getting over 12 miles, and in both these small expeditions, the progress was very slow. The history of the Peninsula is briefly this. The Modern Malay, it is generally believed, springs from a colony founded in the 12th century by people from Sumatra. The southern states acknowledge a kind of allegiance to the state or people of Menang-Cabowe, the ancient power, which itself derived its origin from the great parent state of Menang-Cabowe in Sumatra. Besides the Malays and Siamese, there are wild tribes called Orange-Benna or country people. Prior to the formation of the colony from Sumatra at Singapore, the coast and adjacent islands were peopled by a savage race still called Rayet-Sant or sea-men, and the interior by aborigines called Ray-et-utam or Iakongs. These aborigines many of whom are of the same character as the native Australian race, were gradually driven back into the mountain by the adventurers from Sumatra.

In A. D. 1276, Sultan Mahomed Shah was the first Malayan Prince who adopted the Mahomedan religion from Arabia. His influence extended over all Malaya; but, during the 15th century, much of the country seems to have been under Siamese subjection. In 1511, the Portugese under Alphonso D'Albuquerque conquered Mahomed Shah, the 12th Malayan Prince. They held Malacca till 1641, when it fall into the hands of the Dutch, who kept it till it was taken by the British in 1795, and Rhio and Perak were then transferred to our protection. In 1818, Malacca was restored to the Dutch, in accordance with the treaty of Vienna and it remained in the possession of Holland till 1825, when it was finally ceded to Great Britain. Perak (which signifies silver) was formerly tributary to the Malayan Sovereigns of Malacca, and afterwards to those of Achin. Since the decline of Achin it has been in some measure independent, though Siam has at various periods asserted her claim to sove reignty. In 1818, Perak was over-run by the Rajah of Quedah by order of Siam, but the Siamese were expelled in 1822. For a century and a half the Dutch enjoyed the monopoly of the Perak tin and established a factory at Sanjong Pulton on the river, and a small fort on the harbour, near the dividing islands. The whole population of the Peninsula is estimated at 1,000,000, and that of Perak in 1839, was only 35,000 besides Chinese, Arab settlers, and aboriginal tribes. The Malayas are short and robust, their average height being 5 feet 2 inches. The bulk of the population are Mahommedans of the *sufi* sect. In some works it is said the modern Malays are *sunis*. As regards agriculture very little appears to be done, except in the cultivation of rice. Perak itself is considered a vast jungle in which are scattered a few villages. Fishing is the great occupation of the river and coast population, with piracy and plunder whenever a favourable opportunity offers. The coin in use is the Spanish dollar divided into cents, and is valued at 100 to 120 pice.

The British settlements comprise Singapore, Penang and Malacca, having an aggregate area of 1,225 square miles with a population of 300,000. Singapore is an island at the south extremity of the Peninsula

length 27 miles, breadth 11 miles. It was taken possession of in 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, and is the seat of the govenment of the Straits. Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, is about 14 miles long by 9 broad, and is situated off the west coast of the Peninsula at the entrance of the Straits. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1786, by Quedah. Province Wellesley, opposite Penang, is a strip of coast land 35 miles long by about 4 in breadth, and is a dependency of Penang. Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the east. The Malays form the chief part of the population, and the Chinese about 1-6th. The government of the Straits settlements, transferred in 1866, from the Government of India to the Imperial Government, consists of a Governor (Col. Sir, W. Jervois C. B., K, C, M. G. Royal Engineers) assisted by an executive council of nine members, and a legislative council of ten members nominated by the Crown, including in each the Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, the *Hon'ble Col. Anson* R. A. and the Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca. The garrison in ordinary times consists of one, regiment of British infantry, and one, garrison battery of Royal artillery divided between Penang and Singapore.

Our political and commercial relations are based on the treaty of 1818, which secured to the British the right of free trade and guaranteed the protection of Perak. Our treaty of 1826 with Siam, provided that the Rajah of Perak should govern his country according to his own will. The British guaranteed protection to Perak against the aggressions of Siam and Salangore. By the terms of our several treaties we were bound to protect British subjects resorting to Perak for trade. The articles of these treaties were violated in 1861, by the Hysam tribe attacking and plundering some native British subjects. Blockade was in consequence established and compensation obtained. Similar outrages took place at Laroot in 1866, when the Government of the Straits Settlement was transferred to the Imperial Government, and since then its political affairs have been conducted by the Colonial Office. Perak has for some time been in a very unsatisfactory state, and the people in an oppressed condition. It is understood that the reigning Chief, Sultan Abdoola, who was recognized by us as the legitimate ruler, resigned his Government into the hands of the British Power in consequence of his alleged inability to carry out the engagements he had entered into, and on intimation that he would not be allowed to withdraw from them, and to continue his unsatisfactory conduct. On the 15th ultimo. Her Majesty's Government assumed the administration of Perak. The rebellion is supposed to have been incited by Sultan Ishmael, the unsuccessful claimaint to the throne, and it is said that the neighbouring chiefs have declared their intention of resisting the British Power. With respect to the military characteristics of the country, it is to be observed that the Malays are said to be very poor fighters on land except behind stockades &c., but they appear clever at taking advantage of the natural defensive characteristics of the country, and at attacking the communications. As pirates they are noted for their skill, courage, and ferocity, their weapons are the "Kris," the "limbing" or lance &c. They manufacture a kind of rough gun-powder and use tin bullets. Ordnance was manufactured in two or three places—the "Mariam" or six pounder, the iron "Raulata," the "Jala Kanbang" with a muzzle about as large as a blunderbuss, and other wall pieces, some of which are loaded with leaden or tin slugs and placed on swivels in stockades. Their match-locks are long unwieldy pieces, but there is every reason to believe that they are in possession of superior weapons of comparatively recent importation. They are clever at the construction of stockades, and are capable of offering a stubborn resistance, and should the neighbouring states join the Sultan of Perak we are likely to have a more serious task in hand than is generally supposed.

HOLY SCRIPTURE,

Its Inspiration and Historical Truth.

[*By the late Bishop Cotton.*]

II.

THE extreme view of inspiration noticed in our last Essay is inconsistent with the whole method in which it has pleased God to reveal His will to man. It sweeps away an important chapter of Christian evidences. How can it be said that the evangelists mutually confirm each other, nay, as Chrysostom argues, that their very variations prove their veracity, if the four Gospels merely contain the declarations of one Omnisicient Mind? Why should there have been four narratives of the same series of events, if all are the exclusive work of one divine Author? What becomes of the ingenuity with which Paley and Blunt have strengthened the intellectual foundations of our faith, by collecting undesigned coincidences from the Pentateuch and other historical books of the Old Testament, and from the Acts compared with the Epistles, if no independent human agency has been employed in the composition of the Bible? There is surely nothing in it which can, without irreverence, be called *undesigned* at all.

And there is another branch of evidence which the theory of dictation sweeps away, the testimony to the truth of Scripture borne by our own hearts and consciences, responding to the human utterances which express the temptations, the struggles, the falls, the triumphs, the joys and sorrows, of the saints of God. The fifty-first Psalm, with all its intense penitence, ceases to be a true confession of sin, if David's free-will had no share in framing its supplications. The record of St. Paul's struggles with his thorn in the flesh, his calm happiness in the obedience of the Philippians, his grief over the wilfulness of the Corinthians, or the return of the Galatians to the beggarly elements of Judaism, is surely meant to be a genuine picture of a servant of Christ, agitated between the joys and disappointments of his ministerial course. All these utterances of personal experience are, no doubt, inspired, for the Holy Spirit was with David in his repentance and Paul in his apostolic labours, and guided each to record for our instruction a different phase of spiritual life; but still they both express in their own words their own heartfelt individual convictions; they were not mere instruments acted on by an infallible Intelligence.

The truth is that the theory of dictation rather describes the fictitious origin of the Vedas or of the Koran, than the true origin of Holy Scripture. Orthodox Hindoos maintain that the works which contain the *Sruti*, or divine revelation, were not composed by men at all, but only seen or perceived by them. * And in the Koran we have a historical example of a book supposed to be written by God's exclusive agency. It is believed to be a literal transcript of the Divine original, Mahomet being the amanuensis who copied out what was dictated from heaven. Hence it is thought impious to translate it from the original Arabic, and the unedifying scene of a number of boys asembled in the Jumma Musjid at Jaunpore, and learning to repeat it by rote in a language of which they do not understand a word, may any day be witnessed. The Khalif Othman, fearing lest the existence of various readings should imperil men's faith in its Divine authorship, burnt all which had come into existence between Mahomet's death and his own reign. † The whole action, so to speak, of the Koran is limited to a portion of the Prophet's life, and covers about twenty years. It is distinctly one revelation; complete in itself, stationary, monotonous, describing no life except that of the desert. Many writers have eloquently sketched the entirely opposite features of the Bible. For Scripture is not one revelation, but many, all proceeding from one Divine Source, but scattered over many centuries. It is not written in one language but in three; not in one style, but in many styles; it is transmitted to us not always in its original form, but with changes arising from revision and transcription. It contains poetry and prose, history, law, and philosophical discussion, fable, parable, and allegory, as well as direct religious teaching. It presents to us many states of society: we pass from the pastoral simplicity of nomadic tribes to the court the camp, the prophetic school; we trace the growth of a nation, we are present at the foundation of great cities, we catch glimpses of the ancient dynasties of secular history, we follow the steps of the great apostle from the East to the West, and we leave him calmly awaiting death in the midst of imperial Rome. The authors through whom God has revealed His will represent all classes; kings, priests, warriors; prophets, some carefully trained for their office, some called by a Divine voice from humbler occupations; Pharisees brought up at the feet of Gamaliel; fishermen bidden to leave their nets and to catch men. But all this wonderful variety is thrown away, this heavenly machinery becomes purposeless, we learn nothing from these special characteristics of Scripture, if the messengers thus Divinely taught were not spontaneous workers, and if their rebukes, arguments, warnings, pictures of life, historical descriptions, proverbs, and discussions, were merely dictated to them, as to a set of scribes, copying out the words of one master mind.

But if we must not accept the theory of dictation as warranted by the facts of Scripture, far less can we tolerate the opposite language which practically denies any special Divine interposition in the composition of the Bible, and excludes God from its authorship, almost as completely as the views just considered exclude men. Here again we appeal to the evidence furnished by Scripture itself. If there is one feature of the Bible more

* Max Mullers's *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, p. 74.

† Muirs, *Life of Mahomet*, p. xiii.

clearly marked than another, it is this, that it professes to record a long series of Divine revelations. The inspiration claimed by its writers is altogether supernatural, quite different from the highest efforts of human genius, or the holiest outpourings of human piety. Neither Plato and Dante and Shakspeare on the one hand, nor Chrysostom and Henry Martyn on the other, can be classed, as some would class them, with Isaiah and Paul and John. Dante may be as great a poet as Isaiah : Martyn may have been as thoroughly penetrated with the love of Christ as the apostle of the Gentiles : the eyes of the one may have been opened by his marvellous mental power, of the other by his constant communion with God, to discern truths hidden from men less highly gifted, or of less fervent piety ; but "the inspiration of genius cannot give us Divine omniscience ;" * none but prophets and apostles and evangelists were directly commissioned to deliver an immediate revelation of God's purposes for His children Divinely taught and miraculously attested. Doubtless, as *every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down down from the Father of lights*, there is a sense in which inspiration belongs to all great works of genius, and still more of heroism and piety. In this general sense the word is used more than once in our Prayer Book. But while we thankfully acknowledge that all good things are from God, we yet maintain that the revelations of the Bible were given by Him in a special manner. The collection of Hebrew writings which we call the Old Testament has certain features which are shared by no other literature, and which fix upon it at once the seal of a Divine purpose. Throughout these writings we trace one single and pervading object, the revelation of a personal God, the Creator of the world, who loves men as their Father, who gives them righteous rules of life, who governs their affairs from His unseen dwelling place, and sends from time to time His specially chosen servants to prepare them for the advent of One who in the fullness of time should put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, and establish a kingdom of righteousness and peace upon earth. And that this was no mere national tradition of the Jews, as some would persuade us, is proved by the fact that the expectations of the prophets were accurately fulfilled. There did arise out of the Hebrew race a Man of faultless excellence, just as they had predicted, One on whom the Spirit of the Lord so entirely rested, that His words and deeds have changed the whole history of the world. And throughout the period of preparation for Christ's coming, as well as during the first preaching of His Gospel, there never was any question in the minds of those who bore these messages of warning and mercy, that they were directly commissioned by God. There can be no mistake as to the language used by the writers of both Testaments, and above all by our Lord Himself. We cannot escape the declarations of the prophets that *the word of the Lord came unto them*, nor the emphasis with which the apostles quote Scripture as a conclusive authority, nor St. Paul's assertion that he did not receive his glad tidings from man, *but by the revelation of Jesus Christ*, nor our Lord's decisive *it is written*, nor His assurance that *the Scripture cannot be broken*. The writers of the Bible undoubtedly claim a direct inspiration, and profess to be the trusted messengers of the Most High. If it be argued that though the "Holy Ghost spake by the prophets," yet there is no evidence to shew that to mere recorders of facts, such as the evangelists, God granted any special guidance in composing their histories, we may call to mind our Lord's promise that the Holy Spirit should guide His apostles unto all truth, and bring to their remembrance all that He had said unto them. If therefore the writers of Scripture are merely worthy of credit, as accurate narrators of their own experiences, we must accept their assurances that they were specially taught by the Spirit of God. And we should feel little disposition to gainsay this claim, who know from the evidence of our own hearts, what power is exercised by the written record of their teaching in comforting sorrow, restraining enjoyment, rebuking sin, converting the unbeliever, softening the hard heart, revealing Christ to the anxious soul, giving peace in time of trouble, hope as death draws near, and who also know that it has shewn itself adapted to the wants of men in every stage of intellectual progress, and every form of social and political life.

The first result then of a candid enquiry into the character of Scripture must be the recognition of the Divine and human elements which are combined in its composition. It is emphatically God's Book ; but God employed human agents to write it, and did not supersede their individuality, their tastes, their intellectual gifts, their natural dispositions, their powers of observation. In its transmission to us it has been subject to human revision, but God has providentially watched over it, so that we find in it a perfect declaration of His will, and a sure foundation for our faith. But if our readers ask us for a precise theory of inspiration, we confess that we can only urge them to repudiate all theories, to apply to theology the maxim which guided Newton in philosophy, *hypotheses non fingo*, and to rest their belief upon the facts which God has made known to us. Shall we with some modern writers maintain degrees of inspiration, and distinguish between *excitement, invigoration or elevation, superintendence*, and *guidance* ; or shall we in the yet stranger language of certain German theologians, talk of *pisteodynamical, charismatical, and apocalyptic* inspiration ; or shall we say that the doctrine of Scripture is inspired but the history not ; or shall we merely teach with Morell that the better men are, the more truly they are inspired, or with Coleridge, that "whatever *finds* me, that is, finds words for our immost thoughts, songs for our joy, and utterances for our hidden griefs, bears witness for itself that it has proceeded from the Holy Spirit *?" We cannot accept the teaching of any of these theories, some of which tend altogether to subvert the revealed truth of God. A living writer has defined inspiration to be such a "Divine influence as employs men's faculties according to their natural laws," † and another has said that it consists in giving "to the inspired writers such a measure of wisdom, knowledge, and utterance, as enabled them to fulfil perfectly the work to which God in his love to man appointed them." Both these explanations seem to us to express fairly the facts which are before us ; and yet, though quite willing to accept them, we do not know that we can do better than content ourselves with the wise and pious language of our own formularies. We shall not go wrong if we heartily accept the declaration of unfeigned belief in the Bible as the written word of God, containing all things necessary for our salvation through faith in Christ, out of which we have promised to instruct the people committed to our charge, according to which we are endeavouring to frame the manners of ourselves and all around us, and by which through the heavenly assistance of the Holy Ghost, we hope to wax ever stronger and riper in our ministry. A good and thoughtful man, to whom the Church of Christ owes many obligations, has well said that "there is no need of a new theory of inspiration, or new principle of biblical interpretation, but this only is needed, that every hypothesis and theory, better or worse, should be put out of view, should be laid aside, should be forgotten. The mode of that commingling of the Divine and human in Scripture, on which these theories profess to shed a light, will never be known to us, any more than the commingling of the world of mind and matter in the scheme of animal life will become known to us : both are inscrutable." ‡ There is an obvious analogy between the ancient disputes concerning the Person of God's Incarnate Word, and the modern disputes concerning the inspiration of God's written Word. It has been observed that the "Nestorian and Eutychian parties correspond to the neo-rationalist party on the one hand, and the supporters of verbal [or mechanical] inspiration on the other ;" § and as the Church has been led by the Spirit to the faith that Christ is God and Man, without defining the exact mode of that union ; so I trust that Christians will be content to receive the Bible as God's word, revealed to human messengers, and by them written for our learning, without enquiring too minutely (to quote once more Bishop Wilson's words) "where nature ends and inspiration begins."

But though we decline to advocate any particular theory of inspiration, we have a right to say that there are three main reasons for accepting the New Testament as God's book, spiritual, moral, and historical : spiritual, because it gives an adequate answer to the anxious enquiries of him whose conscience is roused to a sense of sin, and restores him through a crucified Saviour to his Father's love : moral, because it reveals as the object of our faith and adoration, a Character not only morally perfect, but absolutely unique in history, whose teaching satisfies our highest aspirations after purity and goodness ; historical, because the fact that Christ came into the world, and taught, and died, and rose again, is proved by sure evidence, beginning with the testimony of contemporaries, as of St. Paul, that he knew of nearly five hundred persons who had seen the risen Saviour, of St. John, that he had heard and seen and handled the Word of Life, and of St. Peter, that he was *a witness of the sufferings of Christ*. On these grounds we accept the New Testament as a Divine record, describing the beginning of a new æra in the world's history ; and when we read it, we find, as one of its most noble peculiarities, that it often refers to a preparation for this new æra, a former dispensation, which was about to be expanded and completed.

And here we must turn aside from our main purpose, to protest against the notion, which though not new, has lately been put forward with startling boldness, that our Lord Himself was deceived

* *Aids to Faith*, p. 311, cf. p. 303.

* *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit*, p. 45.
† *Lee*, p 25.
‡ *Isaac Taylor, Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry*, p. 299.
§ *New wine in Old Bottles*, by Rev. I. Heard, 1862.

as to the truth of the Old Testament, and its connection with the Gospel, because "He took our nature upon Him, fully and voluntarily entered into all the conditions of humanity, and among others into that which makes our growth in all ordinary knowledge gradual and limited." * For if he could be deceived as to the authority of Moses and the Prophets, He may have been deceived in His doctrinal and ethical teaching, and in the practical principles which He has left for our guidance. Thus we have no guarantee that in His crucifixion *He gave His life a ransom for many;* or that *the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath;* or that the Sermon on the Mount is a perfect moral code. The fact that *Jesus increased in wisdom and stature* is precious to us as a proof that he perfectly shared our nature, but would not be so, if it injured our trust in Him as our infallible Teacher. When He was inaugurated into his ministry by baptism, the Spirit visibly descended upon Him, and as we are *told elsewhere, was not given by measure unto Him,* so that, from that day at least, we sit at His feet, and listen to His word, with entire humility and undoubting confidence. Above all, it would be monstrous to regard Him, after His Resurrection, as fallible "like any other devout Jew." † Yet it was the risen Saviour who joined the disciples on their way to Emmaus, and *beginning at Moses, and all the prophets, expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.* Thus we ground our belief in the Old Testament, in the first place, on Christ's own words: for throughout His ministry He appeals to its ordinances, its types, its histories, its prophecies, and especially to the writings of its great lawgiver, as the Divine preparation for His own work. We shall not indeed push this argument further than facts will warrant; we shall not imagine that our Lord's words (which are general in their character) exclude a legitimate criticism on the Pentateuch, or bind us to the belief that Moses wrote every part of it, including (as has been asserted) the account of his own death, and (as we are surprised to see that even Professor Rawlinson thinks possible) the allusion to the kings of Israel in the genealogical table of Edom. Surely even the less improbable of these opinions implies a needless waste of prophetical power. Our Lord has said nothing which forbids us to enquire whether the Pentateuch contains fragments of patriarchal records and other ancient documents of more than one authorship, or which excludes the belief that it partly owes its present form to some editor of a later date than Moses, or which prevents us from calling Ezra, (if we think that facts justify Jerome in so doing), *instaurator Pentateuchi.* Undoubtedly Christ teaches us to regard *Moses in a very different light from "Minos,* or Lycurgus, or Numa," ‡ for He has distinctly spoken of him as the inspired founder of the Jewish commonwealth, and as a prophet who wrote concerning the coming Redeemer. And thus we are forbidden even to listen to such conjectures as that the Pentateuch was forged partly by Samuel, and partly by Jeremiah. Alas! that all moral considerations should be so completely postponed to the license of conjectural criticism, that the holiest of God's Prophets are selected as the most probable authors of deliberate falsehood.

But we do not rest our belief in the Divine authority of the ancient Scriptures exclusively on any external testimony, not even on that of our Lord and His apostles. It would cause reasonable perplexity if the candid enquirer could find nothing to confirm their declaration in the Old Testament itself. But, confining ourselves at present to the Exodus only, as the subject of most special interest, we maintain that the consequences of this event, asserted recently to be a doubtful legend, have been only second in historical and religious importance to those of our Lord's Resurrection, Ewald's statement that the general truth of the wanderings in the wilderness is an essential preliminary to the whole history of Israel, though condemned by the Bishop of Natal as an "assertion without proof;" is demonstrated by facts or documents in every part of the Old Testament; by the book of Joshua from the first verse to the last, by the song of Deborah, by the complaints and self-denial of Gideon, by the warnings of Samuel when the people demanded a king, by the glorious recollections of the Psalms, by the exhortations of the prophets, from Hosea, who recounts how God *brought His son out of Egypt,* to Malachi, who speaks of the law which God commanded unto Moses in Horeb. The two great ideas revealed to Moses in the desert, the pure non-idolatrous worship of one God under the Name of Jehovah, and the theocracy, or Divine government of Israel, though often obscured by the perversity of the people, can be distinctly traced throughout the Old Testament, even when many special laws seem to have been in abeyance. Again, it is impossible to gainsay the consistency of the history. The truthfulness of the pictures of patriarchal and pastoral times is unmistakeable. The primitive grandeur of the Decalogue, the archaic character of some laws, especially those which bear on questions of inheritance, and the exclusive adaptation of others in their original form to desert life, are incompatible with the theory that the Pentateuch was devised by Samuel or under the later kings So too several of the Mosaic institutions, as we should expect, seem suggested by Egyptian usages; but on the other hand, lest we should be tempted to ascribe to the law an Egyptian, and therefore human origin, we find others absolutely opposed to the customs of that house of bondage, out of which God brought His people. Such is the limited authority of the Hebrew compared with the enormous power of the Egyptian priesthood; such again are the liberty and equality of all the Israelites, contrasted with the kingly tyranny and system of caste, which *they had left behind them. The attempt to revive* the worship of the bull Apis proved that they had witnessed this degrading idolatry; its prompt and stern repression that they were called to a purer creed, While in domestic customs, ceremonial usages, and police regulations, we see signs of the connection between Israel and Egypt, the whole inner life of the Mosaic ordinances is so completely original, that we do not hesitate to regard it as inspired by God. As the Exodus is described in a very ancient narrative, naturally and simply written for a religious purpose, and not with any reference to the requirements of art and criticism, we may be prepared to find in it difficulties of detail, though most of those recently alleged have been satisfactorily solved, and some have been most justly censured as the mere fancies of a careless and one sided criticism. Against any which still remain we may set at least an equal number of undesigned coincidences, such as are pointed out by the critical sagacity of Professor Blunt, while the fact that many points have been thus casually confirmed leads us to believe that other doubts would also be removed, if our knowledge were greater, and if such little incidents, as have illustrated the truth of the narrative in some case, had been everywhere preserved to prove its accuracy.

* *Colenso, The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined,* part i, p. xxxi.
† *Colenso, ubi supra.*
‡ *Colenso,* p. 131.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON MATERIALISM.

(*From the Spectator*)

PERHAPS it is our own fault that the moment Professor Tyndall leaves physical philosophy, and betakes himself to the theological or metaphysical assumptions which underlie it, we never fail to be bewildered as to what his meaning really is. He contributes, for instance, an essay to the November number of the *Fortnightly* subsequently to appear, we are told, as a preface to his forthcoming "Fragments of Science," which, clear as is the style of its individual sentences, and clever as are certain of its sarcasms, appears to us to remain one of the obscurest riddles in modern literature, when, even after perusing it two or three times, we lay it down and ask, what then, really is its drift and teaching? We will attempt to state its main positions in Professor Tyndall's own words, and then to show the exceeding difficulty of understanding what jointly they amount to. The Professor is answering the various critics of his Belfast address,—chief among them Mr Martineau, on whom he expends the main portion of his philosophical ammunition. Now, if we understand him rightly, he has two complaints to make against the ablest of these critics. In the first place, they misunderstood him to say, without his having given any excuse for such a misunderstanding, that he can "explain" mind from matter. On the contrary, he maintains and proves somewhat elaborately that he has always said just the contrary, that even granting you could know absolutely the physical conditions of the molecules of the brain which correspond to each condition of consciousness,—to each thought, feeling, hope, perception, imagination, &c.,—you would not be a tittle nearer towards bridging the impassable chasm between a state of matter and a state of mind. "You cannot," he quotes from himself, "satisfy the human understanding in its demand for logical continuity between molecular processes and the phenomena of the human mind. This is a rock on which materialism must inevitably split, whenever it pretends to be a complete philosophy of the human mind." Well, then, here is Professor Tyndall's first position. Whatever strength there may be in materialism, here is one great and impassable flaw in it. It cannot get out of itself. It cannot bridge the gulf between matter and consciousness. If it proposes to do so, it is making a vain boast which it cannot sustain. So far then, Professor Tyndall is not a materialist. He apparently thinks it much more promising to investigate physical phenomena separately, and mental phenomena separately, than to try to explain the passage from the one to the other; but as there is a whole class of phenomena of the most

important kind for which he can find no key in molecular causes, he so far admits, not speculative materialism, but the speculative failure of materialism. But this position is no sooner clearly established in the reader's mind, than, to his bewilderment, he suddenly finds himself overwhelmed by a very different class of equally positive and even tartly and dogmatically stated speculative opinions, such as, for instance, the following :—"Were not man's origin implicated, we should accept without a murmur the derivation of animal and vegetable life from what we call inorganic nature. The conclusion of pure intellect points this way, and no other. But this purity is troubled by our interests in this life, and by our hopes and fears regarding the world to come. Reason is traversed by the emotions, anger rising in the weaker heads to the height of suggesting that the compendious shooting of the inquirers would be an act agreeable to God and serviceable to men. . . . . Our foes are, to some extent, they of our own household, including not only the ignorant and the passionate, but a minority of minds of high calibre and culture,—lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired. But while such considerations ought to influence the form of our argument, and ought to prevent it from ever slipping out of the region of courtesy into that of scorn or abuse, its *substance*, I think, ought to be maintained and presented in unmitigated strength." Here Professor Tyndall appears to maintain that "pure intellect" has none of the speculative fault to find with materialism, which he reproached his critics so vehemently before for forgetting that he had found with it. The only flaw, he now says, in the materialistic argument is, not its inability to bridge the gulf between molecules and consciousness, on which he had previously insisted, but only man's dislike to face the conclusions of pure intellect when they are disagreeable to himself. Here, then, it is only "courtesy," not in the least an intellectual sense of the inadequacy of materialism, which makes Professor Tyndall tender with the anti-materialists. The "objective" truth of their religion has been positively riddled by logic, and if their position be worthy of respect, it is not for any grain of speculative strength in it, but solely because it is the source of a certain 'ethic life' in themselves, That very materialistic argument on the hopeless and ineradicable flaw in which he had previously insisted, when he overwhelmed his critics with reproaches for failing to recognise that he had seen and pointed out its shortcomings, he now finds one of "unmitigated strength."

These discrepancies are puzzling enough, but when we come to consider the sphere assigned by Professor Tyndall in this relation to what he terms the "potency of matter," we are more hopelessly out of our depth than ever. "Think," he says, "of the acorn, of the earth, and of the solar light and heat,—was ever such necromancy dreamt of as the production of that massive trunk, the swaying boughs, and whispering leaves from the interaction, of those three factors? In this interaction, moreover, consists what we call *life*." And then he goes on to illustrate this "potency of matter" more elaborately still :—

"Consider it for a moment. There is an experiment, first made by Wheatstone, where the music of a piano is transferred from its sound-board, through a thin wooden rod, across several silent rooms in succession, and poured out at a distance from the instrument. The strings of the piano vibrate, not singly, but ten at a time. Every string sub-divides, yielding not one note, but a dozen. All these vibrations and sub-vibrations are crowded together into a bit of deal not more than a quarter of a square inch in section. Yet no note is lost. Each vibration asserts its individual rights; and all are, at last, shaken forth into the air by a second sound-board, against which the distant end of the rod presses. Thought ends in amazement when it seeks to realise the motions of that rod as the music flows through it. I turn to my tree and observe its roots, its trunk, its branches, and its leaves. As the rod conveys the music, and yields it up to the distant air, so does the trunk convey the matter and the motion—the shocks and pulses and other vital actions—which eventually emerge in the umbrageous foliage of the tree. I went some time ago through the greenhouse of a friend, He had ferns from Ceylon, the branches of which were in some cases not much thicker than an ordinary pin—hard, smooth, and cylindrical—often leafless for a foot and more. But at the end of every one of them the unsightly twig unlocked the exuberant beauty hidden within it, and broke forth into a mass of fronds, almost large enough to fill the arms. We stand here upon a higher level of the wonderful, we are conscious of a music subtler than that of the piano, passing unheard through these tiny boughs, and issuing in what Mr. Martineau would opulently call the 'clustered magnificence' of the leaves. Does it lessen my amazement to know that every cluster, and leaf—their form and texture—lie, like the music in the rod, in the molecular structure of these apparently insignificant stems? Not so."

Now, in that fine passage, Professor Tyndall seems to us to yield all, and more than all, that Mr. Martineau asks, when he challenges the physicist really to explain the universe as a result of 'material' causes. 'Potency,' we suppose, is power; and 'potency' to do something in the future which is not yet within the reach of actual energy, is power to anticipate the future and to provide for its contigencies. Preparation for conditions which are as yet neither present nor, by such minds as ours, even imaginable, implies, of course, a mastery of laws of measure and laws of quality and laws of combination and co-ordination, which involves not only what we call mind, but infinitely more than we call mind. 'Potency of matter,' in Professor Tyndall's sense, is matter with most elaborate conditions grafted on it, which have reference to the most distant spaces and the most remote times. Are such conditions conceivable except as proceeding from a being who, in some sense immeasurably higher, rather than lower than ours, *knows* those distant spaces and distant times for which these conditions are prepared. Take the case of the electrised wire, which differs from other wire only in physical conditions perfectly invisible to any man surveying it, but which were preconceived by him who sent the current through it and by him who marks off its results. Here is a 'potency of matter' of which we know the precise meaning, and it is a meaning which involves *knowledge on* the part of him who produced the potency. So in the case of Professor Tyndall's sounding-rod ; it contains now only potencies of sound, which, if the sounding-board at the end be forgotten, may be potencies of sound never likely to reach human ears, and it must have contained once also those potencies of leaf and verdure which Professor Tyndall so eloquently describes in the case of the twig of fern. In this case, then, one set of 'potencies' have never reached their actual efflorescence to human eyes, and have been succeeded by another set of 'potencies' which may never wield their power of delight for human ears. But is is conceivable that, in either case, the 'potencies' were there without the power which knew what was in them? If it takes mind, and very refined mind, like Professor Tyndall's, even to discover these laws of adaptation of distant conditions of space and time to each other, does it not take much more than what man calls mind to embody the laws and keep them at work? It seems to us that in this talk about the 'potency' of matter, Professor Tyndall gives up entirely the materialism for which he argues. Potency is an *idea* simply, without any meaning except for one who can see both ends of a long chain of complex conditions, and can see the beginning make provision for the end. But this is equivalent to mind plus matter, or rather something more instead of much less than what we call mind, plus matter, and not matter alone. If it takes what we call mind, and mind at a stretch, to adapt the conditions of locomotion, say, to the conditions of the people who desire to go about a day or two in advance, —it must be something not less, but infinitely greater than mind so stretched, which adapts *the conditions of a sun in space to the* myriads of lives which will, sooner or later, if scientific evolution be on the right track, be evolved from the conditions so prepared. In the word 'potency,' Professor Tyndall seems to us to have assumed a mental, and excluded a purely material, cause as conclusively,—and let us also say, as unconsciously,—as his 'unsightly twig' assumed its beauty and put off its unsightliness when it burst into that "clustered magnificence" of fronds of which he speaks. 'Potency' assumes the capacity to see present and future at once, and prepare the present for the future. Matter, as such, can have none but accidental 'potency,'—the potency of changing place when force is forthcoming to change its place. But force acting under rhythmical laws of specific and complex provisions, force moulding and constraining force, till matter gives out music, and beauty, and conciousness, and suffering and joy,—this is all language without meaning, unless you credit the force so at work, with all, and much more than all the qualities, which are combined in what we call 'mind'.

And yet Professor Tyndall appears to make it his main charge against Mr. Martineau, that all this inference is a mere feat of 'feeling,' for which there is no sort of intellectual defence. After explaining that the animal world is a distillation through the vegetable world from inorganic nature, he goes on :—

"From this point of view all three worlds would consitute a unity, in which I picture life as immanent everywhere. Nor am I anxious to shut out the idea that the life here spoken of may be but a subordinate part and function of a higher life, as the living, moving blood is subordinate to the living man. I resist no such idea as long as it is not dogmatically imposed. Left for the human mind freely to operate upon, the idea has ethical vitality; but stiffened into a dogma, inner force disappears, and the outward yoke of a usurping hierarchy takes its place."

What Professor Tyndall means by 'ethical vitality' is one of the great mysteries of this beautiful but mysterious paper. We should have said that if there was a word wholly inapplicable to the conception he is here describing it is the word 'ethical.' We suppose he means by 'ethical vitality,' that the notion has a charm for us which gives us new impulse, but that it has no basis at all in our pure reason. We should have said just the reverse. There is no 'ethical' vitality in this or any other idea, till you put some moral or spiritual

character into it, which hitherto Professor Tyndall has not done. It is to the intellectual nature of man, and to that alone, that this notion appeals with irresistible force. Here is an infinite wealth of minute correspondence between the most distant parts of space and time, which, unless we assume mind, and much more than human mind, operating in and through what Professor Tyndall calls matter, is simply a miracle of harmonious accidents, of happy rhythm in events which no one ever intended to be linked together, of poetic coincidences and convergencies of energies, the rhyme and music in which no one ever preconceived. And this the imagination of man refuses to conceive. As far as we understand Professor Tyndall, what he calls "feeling" we call "reason," and what he calls pure reason we should call, if we did not feel so much respect for him as a physicist, pure folly. Certainly he is not happy in expounding 'materialism' to his readers, in spite of the fact that he possesses, as he does, the ear of nature, and catches so much more than most of us of her hidden secrets and inspirations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MEDICAL SERVICE AND SUBORDINATES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Permit me to reply briefly to your correspondent "Authority" upon this subject. Where he writes from, and what authority he holds, do not appear. This is fortunate, for he is evidently unacquainted with the Bengal Medical Code, though he addresses himself to Bengal readers.

Had he taken the trouble to ascertain what the orders of Government really are upon this question here, he would hardly have committed himself to coarse strictures upon gentlemen he knows nothing about, who are in the habit of charging 2 per cent, upon pay and allowances for the medical charge of the families of Civilians, with the sanction, if not by the direction, of the Governor-General in Council.

ONE OF THE CRIMINALS IN QUESTION.

RAJENDRA NATH DATTA, BAHADUR.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—We beg you to kindly insert this and oblige:—A few days ago, we the undersigned, two poor Eurasians, went, to Royna, a distinguished and wealthy village in district Burdwan, and hearing of the liberality of Mr. Rajendra Nath Datta, Bahadur (who, as we have heard, is one of your subscribers) of Royna, went to him and begged some money for our daily bread, on which he kindly offered us a good sum, and promised to supply us with our food until employment be given to us by our benefactor. We have our wives, daughters and sons, who are suffering much for want of daily food. Sir, such liberality is worth notice; Mr. Datta is about to establish a "Stranger's Home," for which contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. R. N. Datta of Royna.

J. A. HEYMANS, and C. T. BENJAMIN.

A COMMON GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—May I presume on the aid of your influential pen in putting forward a grievance which we of the P. W. D., in common with others of the different services, often have to complain of. Outsiders of very doubtful ability, possessing no knowledge of the working of the department, are placed over old and experienced hands for the very unfair reason that some influence can be exerted through a late employer.

If a man is to be served by being placed in another department, owing to the abolition of his own, why, sir, should he not be made to do as others less fortunate have done *i. e.* commence at the lowest grade and receive according as he deserves if he is a man of *education* below the average?

In the present instance, the man was employed I believe as head clerk on Rs. 150 in the office of the Cotton-Commissioner, through whose influence he has just been appointed an accountant, 2nd grade, in the P. W. D., a grade to which an accountant already in the department, attains, only after he has passed the prescribed examination in the P. W. Procedure, a knowledge of which can be obtained solely by serving in the department.

Now, Sir, others along with myself are preparing for this same examination, and it is really very discouraging to see a man not a whit one's superior in any way, overtop those who have put themselves into many a strait to qualify for this and other positions of responsibility in the department.

I simply put the facts before you and beg you will take some means to draw the attention of Government to the injustice that is often done by reason of the abilities of individuals being exaggerated or mis-stated by late employers anxious to serve them—but at another's expense.

ACCOUNTANT.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

History of Mandu the Ancient Capital of Malwa, by a Bombay Subaltern. This, as Lieutenant-Colonel Kincaid informs us, in the preface, is a reprint, at the expense of the present Raja of Dhar, of a portion of work published in 1844 by an unknown author, "A Bombay Subaltern." Mandu, an ancient hill fortress of great natural strength, is situated on a spur of the Vindhyan range about sixteen miles from Mhow. It appears to have been held by Hindoo Rajahs from the earliest times up to the period of the Mahomedan conquest, and subsequently by the independent Mahomedan kings of Malwa, whose line came to an end about the year 1525 A.D. It then sank into insignificance, and is now a place of little importance or interest except to archæologists or historians; but the ruins of its noble temples, palaces, and tombs are still left to testify to its former grandeur. An account of these antique monuments as they appeared to the eye of an English traveller thirty years ago, is given in the first part of the volume before us. The second part contains a sketch of the history of Mandu under its Mahomedan rulers. We have found the work, as a whole, highly interesting. The Rajah, we think, deserved the thanks of the reading public by its republication, and not less those of all students of Indian antiquities, for the care which, as we learn from Colonel Kincaid, is now taken of such remains of Mandu's ancient greatness as have been partially spared by time. One of these is the grand hall of the famous Hindola (or "Jula") Mahal, "the most unique specimen of pure Pathan architecture in India." Its interior has been long disfigured by the rubbish of the fallen roof, "but last year," says Colonel Kincaid, "the Rajah caused the debris to be cleared to the floor, and the full proportions of this magnificent room are now open to view." The are many fine old buildings in India, of equal beauty with the Hindola Mahal, which are slowly but surely falling to pieces literally crumbling into dust from sheer neglect. Their sites, if nothing be done to arrest the further progress of decay, will in a few more generations be marked only by shapeless heaps of stone and earth. Why cannot their apathetic owners take a lesson from the Rajah of Dhar?

THE *Christian Intelligencer* for November opens with a notice of Professor Pritchard's *Essay on Modern Science and Natural Religion*, from which it gives copious extracts, in the hope that they may have a wholesome effect on the young men of the rising generation in India "who talk so glibly about scientific authors and know so little about Science." The next article is a "Reminiscence" showing how an Indian *Rector!* was duped into paying a runaway midshipman's bill. The other papers are more strictly religious. There are some valuable notes at the end on "Church and Public affairs."

We have had before us for some time the *Report of the Exploration Survey of the Naga Hills*, giving a clear and interesting account of Captain Butler's proceeding among the Nagas and of the valuable work done by him and his co-adjutors, especially by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, to the worth of whose services Captain Butler pays a very high tribute. A map showing a tract of something like 800 square miles was completed by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, on the scale of two miles to an inch, a tract comprising the whole of the country trained by the Desoi and Jhansi rivers, and lying between the Doyong and Dikhu rivers, besides an overlap of about 300 square miles out of a total area of 1,100 square miles done by Mr. McCay on the scale of four miles to an inch. The work was done within the brief space of two months, and during the greater part of that time, survey operations had to be suspended on account of the resistance offered by the Wokha people and their allies. The Wokha men received Captain Butler and his party in a very sulky manner which evidently boded mischief. No assistance was given in the building of huts, the coolies were stoned while cutting grass and bamboos, and great reluctance to bring in provisions for sale, was manifested. On the day after their arrival a coolie was brutally murdered. Captain Butler used every precaution in his dealings with these men, and he ascribes success mainly to the very simple measure which he never neglected, of allowing no armed natives to enter his camp. An attempt to investigate the circumstances of the coolie's death was met with insolence and in the evening an attack was made on the camp. The Nagas were driven out into the jungle and must have suffered pretty severely, for eighteen dead bodies were counted lying where they had fallen. A second attack was made five or six days afterwards, and though the Wokhas had been joined by several neighbouring villages, and the assailing force must have numbered between four and five hundred men, they were again repulsed and several of them killed and wounded. They were then glad to make peace. Next day, twelve Wokha men approached the camp waving green boughs and on being invited to enter, declared that "their stomachs were quite sick of fighting." They soon came to terms and the investigation into the circumstances of the coolie's murder proceeded. "Thus," says Captain Butler, "in the brief course of thirteen days, the Nagas had attacked us twice, and suffered a signal defeat on each occasion; a most brutal murder had been avenged, the demands of justice fully satisfied, our prestige re-established, peace made, and everything cleared once more for a fresh start into the unknown regions lying beyond us."

DR. FORBES WATSON'S pamphlet advocating the establishment of an *Indian Institute for Lecture, Enquiry, and Teaching*, is also before us. The paper was prepared for the Oriental Congress which assembled in London in September of last year, and Dr. Watson states that the idea of an Indian Institute has long occupied his attention. He believes it would exercise a great influence on the study of Indian subjects in England, "on the progress of higher education among the natives of India, and on the training

of candidates for the Civil Service of India." The pamphlet is well worthy of study.

WE hope to notice more fully in a future issue the *Report on the Progress of Education in the Province of Oudh*. Meanwhile we may refer to an interesting matter on which there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Nesfield the Director of Public Instruction, and the officiating Chief Commissioner. The former gives figures to show that the number of Mahomedan students in proportion to the total Mahomedan population, greatly exceeds the number of Hindoo students in proportion to the total Hindoo population, and that in all classes of schools. From these figures he draws the inference that "the Mahomedans in Oudh, whatever they may be elsewhere, are, as a body, far more appreciative of State education of *every kind* than the Hindoos are." Mr. Inglis was unable to agree in this opinion, and pretty clearly shows how the Director of Public Instruction was misled by his own figures. It is unfair to the Hindoos to take the proportion of those attending school to the total Hindoo population, as a comparative test, for the well-known reason that low caste Hindoos are at present practically excluded from the Government schools. "From the report of the last Oudh Census, it appear that the Mahomedan population amounted to 1,195,817, and that the total number of the higher castes of Hindoos was 2,480,414; while there were only 15,276 Mahomedans at our schools to 43,565 Hindoos. It follows that the Hindoos were not less, but more appreciative of the advantages of State education, than the Mussulmans. The officiating Chief Commissioner is convinced that by this calculation he has arrived, if not at a more satisfactory conclusion than that expressed by you, certainty at a more correct one."

WE acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the *Indian Bradshaw* for December, and *The Land of the Tamulians and its Mission* by Rev. E. R. Baierlem translated from the German by J. D. B. Gribble F. R. A. S., M. A. I. The latter will deserve future notice.

POETRY.

ANNUS MIRABILIS.

Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus Vindice nodus,
Inciderit——

I.

Viceroy of India! you've the prize of Europe,
The *Open sesame* to wealth and fame;
Wealth you'd already, and to spare—but your hope
In sailing sunwards was to earn a name.

II.

Veil, kind Oblivion, veil Baroda's blunder!
A truce to dreams of glory... Sire, we know
You're fond of ciphers; never play with thunder;
Be Neckar, never pose as Mirabeau.

III.

A *lettre de cachet* would have crushed the vermin;
Why gather chiefs and judges from afar?
Why cast a stain upon the law's fair ermine,
And break the word you plighted in durbar?

IV.

Enough of bootless embassies, and quarrels,
In which, save honour, everything we win;
Look to the city, Cæsar, for your laurels—
They love the air of Bishopsgate Within.

V.

Yes: India needs a Ruler: tongues satiric,
Proclaim that in the West our reign has ceased;
Victories like yours, though bloodless, can be Pyrrhic—
One more may shake our Empire in the East.

VI.

Courage! the Prince is here, and while fresh tannage,
Bronzes his cheek on Brahmaputra's churs,
Hunting the boar, perchance you still may manage,
My Neckar-Mirabeau, to win your spurs.

VII.

Win them: but tell the wire-pullers the fable
Of him that wrecked the chariot of the Sun—
An Empire never can be ruled by cable—
A Viceroy reigns, or falls like Phäeton.

THE WEEK.

WE are now fast approaching Christmas, and there is every sign that it will be a merry one. Our Royal Visitor expectant arrives at Madras to-morrow, leaves for Calcutta a week after, and will probably take his first look at this City of Palaces and huts—the latter are in the majority, slightly, in some parts of the town—on the day before Christmas Eve. The preparations for his reception go on apace, and are already beginning to assume a tangible form in the leading streets. Chowringhee Road is spanned by a triumphal arch, the front of the Indian Museum is rendered additionally imposing by two huge square towers of bamboo, and long rows of telegraph posts, bearing miles of iron wire on which thousands of gay little oil-lamps will by and bye be strung, mark out the route the Prince is to take on the night of the procession. It is to be hoped that everything will go off well. Calcutta never before had such a chance of distinguishing herself, and will lose half her prestige if she does not rise to the full height of the occasion. The illumination especially should be made a success. It may be a ticklish thing to manage—we believe an illumination always is, even if organised by the most brilliant administrative talent. The Bombay people, we all know, had theirs spoiled by the strength of the wind. But Mr. Hogg, with his well-known energy and a numerous corps of lamplighters to back it, ought to be able to cope with the gentle breath of a December breeze, such as we may look for here. Everyone, we beg to remind him, expects the metropolis to eclipse the presidency towns, and the task should be easy. Bombay shone with somewhat ineffectual fire; Madras is hardly to be considered our rival, for its inhabitants, though undoubtedly loyal, are proverbially sleepy, and not of the temperament that exults in delirious festivities.

THE Municipal quarrel will of course he kept entirely in the background from the time of the Prince's arrival to the date of his departure. But we see no reason why the discussion of certain questions should be dropped at once, as a contemporary recommends, merely because the Lieutenant-Governor has announced an intention of altering the constitution of the Municipality. None of us we trust, are so simple as to suppose that Sir Richard Temple appears in his new character of a reformer of his own mere motion. He has yielded to the pressure of public opinion—that is both true and to his credit—but to remove that pressure until his promised Bill has become law would be, in our judgment, an act of the most egregious folly. Nothing he now says or does can relieve the inhabitants of the town of the necessity of considering the almost ruinous results of his former *laissez faire* policy. It is therefore the obvious duty of all public-spirited citizens to continue the agitation they have commenced, so long as they are not actually in possession of those constitutional rights they demand, and to which they are justly entitled. The independent Justices have sent the Lieutenant-Governor a protest in which the town's grievances are well stated. They have observed, they say, with deep regret, a "disposition to interfere with the legal rights and moral duties of the Justices, in a way that is incompatible with the interests of the rate-payers." That "strong official influence has from time to time been used to repress their freedom of action, or to nullify it when exercised." That "this influence has been notably manifested recently," in certain given instances which are only too notorious, and that "it appears as if a state of things has been induced in which it may no longer be possible for honourable men, beyond the official circle, to hold any public office with credit to themselves, or with advantage to the public." There is not a word of exaggeration in these statements—they represent undoubted facts—and their truth is an ample justification, if one is wanted, of the public meeting which has been called for to-day. We trust that something of their substance will be embodied in the resolutions to be passed in the Town Hall.

THE contemporary above alluded to gives currency to some of the latest rumours regarding the long contemplated reconstruction of the High Court. Ten new zilla judges, it has heard, are to be appointed on Rs. 3,000 a month—the legal remembrancer is to draw the same amount—and, lastly, the pleaders are to have their pay raised, but to retain their extra fees. This will be a comfortable arrangement for all concerned, and makes us think very highly indeed of somebody's talents as a law reformer. Nobody loses his place under it, and a good many get an increase of pay. A plan of law reform which comes recommended by such substantial advantages may be expected to win a certain amount of support even from the legal profession, and accordingly we are not the least surprised to hear that for one post in the new Court alone—that of legal remembrancer—there are six Richmonds in the field already—Messrs. Bell, Prinsep, Field, Wells, O'Kinealy, and Maclean, being all mentioned as candidates. It is sad to think that five of them, if no more must be disappointed.

GOVERNMENT has at last granted a site for Lord Mayo's Statue We cannot call it a good one. A point far out on the Maidan, between Fort William and Theatre Road, where the road running past the east of Government House intersects that to Alipore, is the spot selected. It seems to have been chosen on the principle of "out of sight out of mind," and in strict accord with the determination shown from the first not to allow the statue of our late Governor-General a position in a too conspicuous or frequented locality. Lord Mayo's admirers, that is to say, the whole public, are disgusted at the slight thus cast on his memory, and certainly

common decency, as well as common sense, demand that his monument shall be placed where it can be seen by everyone. We hope that better counsels will yet prevail, and some less out of the way place be found. The Viceroy should take this matter up personally and, for the sake of his own fame, see that justice is done to the memory of him whom he lately eulogised at Jeypore.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE very easy position of Money still continues, and until the Bombay Cotton crop and the Burmah rice crop fall to be financed for, there is no prospect of more active employment for the large sums of money now accumulated here. Although export business is now large, last month's return showing an increase as compared with last year in the most important articles of merchandize, funds prove to have been provided by the Banks on a more extensive scale than is required, and the consequence has been such a strong competition for Sterling Bills that rates have fallen to a lower point than they probably ever touched before, and certainly lower than for years back. During the present week Bank Bills at six months' sight were sold at 1-9¾, Credits of same currency at 1-9 13-16, and Document Bills at 1-9 15-16, and for some days it looked as if further decline were imminent. Within the last two days a reaction has however taken place. Business has been done at an eighth above those quotations, and rates have now a much steadier appearance; private buyers for remittance are mostly refraining from operating at the decline, and as Calcutta may be considered the financial centre of the east, it is not unlikely that the news of the present financial strength may induce applications from other places. There has been a fair amount of Telegraphic Transfer taken at the low rates of 1-9 5/16 and 1-9⅜, also Demand Bills at 1-9 7/16 and 1-9⅜, but rather better can be done now. The closing rates for the mail are lower than last week's, although showing recovery of a quarter to a half per cent, on the lowest point during the week.

Bank Bills	1-9 13/16 to ⅞	Six months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-9 15/16	
Document Bills	1-10 1/16	

The Bank of Bengal increases in strength, by augmentations to the private deposits, and by contractions of the amounts advanced to the public: and whereas a few months ago, nearly all the money in the Bank belonged to Government, now the tables are turned, and the public generally are the depositors. Under the previous circumstances it was thought by many that imports of silver would be required by this time, but the action of Council Bills has proved sufficient to lower exchange much below the present cost of silver, comparatively low as that is. It may still be, however, that present stocks of bullion may be fully required for Rice and Cotton, and it would have afforded greater safety against a possible run on the Cash Balances in February and March, had the Secretary of State imposed a minimum on his drafts, approximating to the cost of silver at time of their issue. That would no doubt have saved Government much loss in exchange, and have tended to keep the money market here free from wide fluctuation.

The Piece Goods trade is keeping very dull indeed, and causing great disappointment to all concerned in it. Everything pointed to a good cold weather demand, and at length shippers at home have begun to operate on a reasonable scale. The population generally are well off, but business goes on in quite a hand-to-mouth way that is very remarkable.

Business in exports is now going on actively, and a considerable quantity of Indigo has passed the hammer, prices tending downwards as the sales progress:—Exchange is a great element in favor of touching the dye this year, and it is being taken, notwithstanding heavy stocks in Europe, by a class of firms who have been leaving it alone for a long time back. The Tea sales have also passed off easier, if anything, but there are ready buyers, influenced by the heavy deliveries to the trade in London. Jute has become dull, and balers have difficulty in finding customers even at a reduction in price; loose Jute finds steady buyers, to a good extent, amongst the mills, but it too is declining in price both here and in the mofussil.

The market for Government Securities can scarcely be called better, for although prices are steady, there has been very little demand; indeed, the market may in some respects be called intrinsically worse, the lower exchange and very cheap money having failed to galvanize any life into it. It is really a very suggestive thing, as regards the Government financial policy of late years, that the Government Loans are not a good deal higher in price, under the present monetary circumstances of the country. The week's business has been small, with scarcely any fluctuation, namely:—

4 per cents, 101-15, 102, 2-1, 2, 2-1, 2, 2-1, 2-2, 102.
4½ do. 102-15, 2-14, 102-13.
5½ do. nothing.

quotations now being,

4 per cents. 102.
4½ do. 102-12 to 102-14.
5½ do. 107-8 to 107-12.

The Share market is still very lifeless, but here and there slight symptoms of coming animation are to be seen; for one thing, there are a few time bargains again going on, and higher prices than the present are given.—Tea Stock looks as dull as ever, although there is reason to look for a good year in the gardens in 1876, but the soundness of Jute Spinning Mills is being more generally conceded and the scrip of the best of them is decidedly hardening.—Coal Shares are looking firmer. Bank Stock has been actively enquired for, doubtless in hopes of the new charter working wonders, for prospects of dividend must necessarily be very poor this half-year, with business so reduced.—The week's business includes the following:—

Bank of Bengal 1,435, 37½, 1,440.
National Bank 111, 10½, 11, 10, 111.
India General Steam 415, 395.
Barnagore Jute 83, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 90.
Howrah Jute 77.
Calcutta Jute 97.
Budge Budge Jute—par.
Bowreah Cotton 85, 86, 87.
Dehing Tea 60.
Chandipore Tea 650, 655.
Bisnauth Tea 358, 360.
Durrung Tea 70.
Singell Tea 99,

The English mail of 19th November will be delivered here on Sunday morning.

THE PRINCE.

THE Prince, his suite, and the specials, are all said to have been delighted with their visit to Kandy. The Chiefs were introduced, and presented a silver casket and sword of Native workmanship for his acceptance. His Royal Highness and suite had a private view of Buddha's tooth, and the nine gold shrines and massive temple jewels. The Prince presented a copy of the Pali dictionary to the Chief Priest. He next resorted to the Octagon tower, to view the procession of forty caparisoned elephants with bells and retainers, and the illuminations. The grand square facing the lake, and surrounded by hills, was magnificently lighted up with bon-fires on the eminences, and the Island and buildings with variegated lights. A deputation of priests presented a copy of Buddha's writings on talipot palm leaves. The Chief Priest recited in Pali. The Kandyan Chiefs were much pleased, it is reported, with His Royal Highness' manner and appearance. The Prince left next morning for the scene of the elephant kraal and sport, and arrived at Navalapitya, the mountain terminus of the railway, early in the day, proceeding thence to Kuanwella by coach. The weather was unfortunately unfavourable, the rain being very heavy. Twenty elephants had been driven together near Avisawella, and the Prince shot two of them in the course of the day's sport. In returning to camp His Royal Highness had a narrow escape from a serious accident. The carriage, coming in contact with a culvert, was overturned and smashed, the Prince being underneath it, but he was fortunately extricated without having sustained the slightest injury. By noon of the 7th the Royal party had reached Colombo. A levee was held at 1 o'clock, and a State dinner and ball came off at night.

His next trip is to Tuticorin, where he was to have landed yesterday morning. Great preparations are being made for his reception. Numerous *pandals* have been erected, the town is beautifully decorated, and business is at a standstill in the neighbourhood. Two Companies of Infantry and 600 police have arrived in Madura, also a detachment from Madras, and the Governor's body-guard have been posted at the railway station. At Mamatchu the Prince will receive a deputation of five thousand native Christians headed by the Revd. Doctor Caldwell Sargeant, Bishop designate of Tinnevelly.

From Tuticorin the Royal party proceed to Trichinopoly, where to-day will be passed. On Sunday morning the Prince will reach Madras. The shooting trip to the Annamally Hills, which it was proposed to abandon, will after all probably be carried out—but when is uncertain. This decision, it is said, was come to at Beypore before the Prince left for Colombo, at a consultation meeting held on board the *Serapis*, Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Fayrer appearing for the Prince, and the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, Colonel Michael, Dr. Houseton, and Messrs. MacGregor and Logan, for the Madras Government. Colonel Michael and Mr. MacGregor have left to select the safest course to be taken by H. R. Highness to the Hills, and to decide upon the arrangements to be carried out.

At Madura, where comfortable accommodation has been provided, the Prince will visit the famous Temple the most remarkable of its kind in Hindoostan, and Sirumal's palace, a fabric less enormous and costly, but more beautiful, than the temple itself.

As the natives of Madura have subscribed so generously towards the expenses of the Royal visit, native taste is to be allowed to predominate in the style of the decorations. It is unfortunate that the fireworks ordered from Mr. Brock are likely to arrive too late.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

THE thanks of the Bengal Government have been given in the *Calcutta Gazette* to Rai Shamanand De, Bahadur, for having given a sum of Rs. 5,000 to found two scholarships of Rs. 100 per annum each at the new Orissa College, now being established at Cuttack. The scholarships are to be called the Prince of Wales' scholarships, as a memorial of His Royal Highness' visit to India.

WE regret deeply to announce the death of Captain James Hunter, extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, by his own hand, at

the Great Eastern Hotel on Saturday morning last. The cause of the unhappy act has not, we believe, transpired. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

NAWAB ABDOOL GUNNY, C. S. I., intends, it is said, to make the following presents to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—a pair of young elephants 5 feet high; two tiger cubs; a chandelier; an ivory mat; an ivory cover for a pillow; a silver box made of silver wires: gold embroidered velvet sheets, &c., &c. The Nawab has estimated the cost of his trip to Calcutta and back, including the presents, at one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

THE *Darjeeling News* of the 4th says:—"We have not been able to learn any precise details about the robbery of the mail which should have reached here last Saturday. All we know for certain is that the robbery occurred between Caragola and Purneah, and that none of the letters which should have reached Darjeeling on that day have yet come to hand. This is the second mail robbery which has taken place on the Ganges-Darjeeling road, within the last few months."

THE Maharajah of Cashmere and Maharajah Holkar are expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 18th instant; Maharajah Scindia and the Maharajah of Puttialla on the 17th; the Begum of Bhopaul on the 15th; the Maharajah of Rewah and the Rajah of Jhind on the 16th; the Maharajah of Travancore and Jodhpore on the 20th; Sir Salar Jung on the 21st; and the Nepal Embassy (General Runodip Sing Rana) on the 11th instant. The dates of the arrival of the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Johore, and of the Burmese Embassy, are not yet fixed.

LAST week no less than three deaths, by accidental submersion in water, were reported in Calcutta. One took place in Watgunje, one in Ekbalpore, and one in Garden Reach. In the first case a coolie employed in an Emigration Office overbalanced himself, and fell off a wharf into the river. In the second a woman, who had gone to a tank to wash, was seized with a fit and falling head foremost into the water, was drowned before assistance could be rendered her: and in the third, a male child, aged one year and seven months, strayed away from his custodian, his elder brother, to a tank, unnoticed, and was, when looked for, found submerged in water.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council of Bengal, held last Saturday, the whole of the members were present, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes. The Irrigation Bill was considered by the Council, and several important amendments were introduced. The consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill stood over till to-day, but the Lieutenant-Governor proposed and carried a resolution, to the effect that the Clerk be requested to put into form the suggestions made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the last meeting of the Council that the suggestions made by him should be put into shape, and submitted to the Select Committee on the Bill. His Honor observed that since his remarks regarding the constitution of the Bill have been published, the rate-payers and the public in general had an opportunity of submitting their views on the subject, no definite opinion had been sent in on the subject, and he wished the Committee to consider the suggestions he had made. The resolution was carried.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has recorded another Minute on the probable scarcity in Behar. In the Minute of 6th November, he stated the population likely to suffer, with more or less severity, comprised about 8,000,000. He now states he is very thankful, to be able to report that the above statement may be divided into two parts, one of which will consist of the population which will suffer less than was at first anticipated, so that no serious anxiety need be entertained regarding it. The reports received up to 2nd December justify him in stating that fortunately general or serious anxiety need not be entertained regarding about 5,600,000 of the above total.

Regarding the districts of Chumparun and Sarun, the Commissioner (Mr. Metcalfe), by a telegram states that he (having just inspected those districts) still thinks that relief circles will be needed for the prevention of scattered and individual distress. But the general anxiety still continues regarding the following:—

Districts.		Sub-Divisions.		Souls.
Durbhunga		Mudhoobanee ...	...	650,000
		Durbhunga ...	...	250,000
Mozufferpore		Seetamurhee ...	...	550,000
		Mozufferpore ...	...	450,000
Bhagulpore		Soopool ...	...	500,000
		Total ...	...	2,400,000

Regarding even these, however, the estimates have improved, as the crops are reported by the European officers to be looking better at the end of November than they did at the beginning of the month.

The Nepaul Terai crops (though no positive estimate was obtainable, as that tract was beyond British jurisdiction) were understood to be suffering from the same causes which affected the adjoining territory of Seetamurhee and Mudhoobanee. The latest accounts from Mozufferpore states the Nepal Terai crop at six annas. The fact that importations of grain from Nepaul to British territory are reported at two points on the frontier, points to the probability that the crops are not seriously bad in Nepaulese territory. The generally favourable view is borne out by the fact that prices are not dearer on this date than they were on the first week of November, and are in some places slightly easier.

He, however, adverts to the Minute of 12th November, wherein he recommended the undertaking of two sections of State Railway—

	Miles.
I.—From Durbhunga to Gopalghat ...	... 32
II.—From Samastapore to Mozufferpore ...	... 30

And says that he still considers the construction of No. I very desirable, and that it probably may be necessary; but the point does not appear to him so urgent now as it did on the 12th November, and he would therefore suspend the carrying out of the recommendation till the 15th December.

But as regards No. II, the Collector (Mr. Worsley), after seeing all the crops for himself, earnestly requests, by more than one letter—the last of which bears date the 30th November—that the lines may at once be undertaken. The calculations which have been under preparation for several weeks past in Mr. Macdonell's office point to the same conclusion. In fact, if Mr. Worsley's evidence (which is of the very best kind) is accepted (and Sir Richard sees no reason to doubt it), there is no alternative but to again recommend the immediate undertaking of that short line of railway of 30 miles.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE Public Works Department have set to work to beautify or rather to restore to something resembling their former beauty, the Dewan-I-am and Khas at Agra. A great change in their appearance has already been made, and there is now no ground for alarm lest these ancient halls of Mahomedan magnificence will be otherwise than suitable for the Prince's fête.

THERE were 136 dispensaries in the Punjab in 1874, against 120 in 1873. The number of patients increased from 825,885 to 894,267, a satisfactory proof that European medicine is beginning to be appreciated, the year having been a healthy one. Each patient treated cost little over 6*d*, so that no room for carping at the outlay on these institutions exists.

"A FEW days ago," says an Allahabad correspondent, "I mentioned that the Bishop of Calcutta while here seriously remonstrated with Mr. Wilkinson, the Railway Chaplain, about his ritualistic practices, and peremptorily desired their discontinuance. I added that these practices had been introduced by Mr. Wilkinson's predecessor, and that Mr. W. had only taken up what he found fully developed. I said furthermore that the Bishop had winked at the bud, and now that the flower had opened his action was too late, and so it has proved to be. Mr. Wilkinson adheres to his opinions, and has consequently been transferred to Bhaugulpore, I think. Another *Padre* of the same name, though, it is to be hoped, not of the same mind, comes from Arrah."

THE little State of Dhar, which the Viceroy has been visiting, when the mutiny broke out rose against the English (the Rajah, Anund Rao Puar was only a boy of 13 or 14), and the English took the fort, their guns making a great breach in the walls. The State was confiscated, but in 1862 it was restored, and since then the Rajah has done all in his power to show his sense of the obligation. In 1864, when the administration was handed over to him—he had been considered too young before—he gave promises of good behaviour, but he was obliged to leave the fort as it was, with the breach in the walls still open. The Viceroy has removed this injunction, and the Rajah, to whom the breach has long been an eyesore, may now close it up.

THE Punjab Government has issued a series of rules for regulating the issue of agricultural loans. The Lieutenant-Governor has not established any agricultural banks; but nevertheless, under the system now in force, the Deputy Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, and even His Honor himself, may be regarded as agricultural bankers. The first-named may grant loans up to Rs. 500; the second up to Rs. 5,000; the Lieutenant-Governor to Rs. 10,000; while for larger loans the consent of the Viceroy must be obtained. The loans will be granted on easy terms—Rs. 6-8 to be charged for every Rs. 5 borrowed, and the whole amount, including principal and interest, to be paid by instalments in seven years. The rules are very precise as to the means which must be adopted for testing the borrower's reasons for applying, his ability to repay, and for ascertaining, from time to time, the progress he may have made in carrying out his proposed improvements.

A PESHAWUR correspondent writes that that troublesome ex-chieftain, Nowroz Khan, who has possessed himself of the road in the Tatra Pass, has been attacked by the Ameer's troops, a force of which had been despatched from Lalpura by Zerdast Khan. Nowroz Khan had taken up his position at about two miles from Michni; and since he had been there his band had been increasing every day with recruits from the many lawless gentlemen of the hills ever ready for plunder and rapine. On the approach of the Ameer's troops, a straggling fight ensued which ended in a decided triumph for the bandits, who succeeded in forcing the attacking party to fall back on Lalpura, there to await reinforcements. But Nowroz Khan still makes his very unpleasant presence felt in the Tatra, which is closed to all traffic, and any traveller along the road, uninformed of that very decided block in his way, has but little chance of getting through alive, and none at all of retaining his property.

"ONLY a week ago," says the Allahabad paper, "the Colonel and officers of our very popular regiment here, the 5th Fusiliers, commenced the festivities of the too brief winter season with a dance at the Railway Assembly Rooms, at which every element they could command to ensure its success ensured it. Our pleasant neighbours at Papamhow, the 18th Cavalry, have kept the ball rolling; their dance on Wednesday night,—or Thursday morning shall we call it, since midnight saw the mere beginning of the fray,—went off as well as it could: the mess-house, not, if we may say it, the ideal arena of the occasion, was wholly transformed, showing how taste can triumph over discouragement (especially when the smiles of the fair are the stimulant); and the floor, another standing difficulty where there is no planking, was admirable. On the 8th the Club give a fancy-dress ball. Our friends on the Committee must look to their laurels, or rather win some, for hitherto the dances at the Club have fallen somewhat short of the ambition of their projectors."

THE Lahore Free School is in difficulties, and appeals to the public for help. Its object is to give education to the children of poor Englishmen and Eurasians, and if possible to teach them a trade. Up to last March it seems to have been fairly solvent for an Indian charity. But on the first of April, says the appeal, the Rev. Mr Baldwin converted the day-school into a day and boarding-school. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Its income is about Rs. 150, and that is likely to be withdrawn, and its expenditure is about Rs. 350 per mensem. There is a debt due to the Treasurer and Manager, Mr. Masson of the Punjab Bank,—who has most generously and manfully struggled to carry on an impossible enterprise,—of more than a thousand rupees. Mr. Masson has given a loom, on which carpet-making was taught; he has provided the girls with hats and clothing, and has done all that a man single-handed could do. Mr. Baldwin (the chaplain) conceived, says the appeal, that the voluntary poor rate would support the school; but this conception remains unfulfilled, and the public is now asked to contribute Rs. 1,000 down, and to provide Rs. 200 per mensem hence-forward.

MR. E. B. PEACOCK, *late Judge of the Small Cause Court of* Delhi, has, at the instance of the Punjab Government, withdrawn the suit instituted by him against Messrs. Smyth and Delmerick. It appears that in April last, three or four suits having been filed against him in his own Court, the matter was brought to the notice of Government, on the ground that, under the existing procedure, he would be in the anomalous position of defendant and judge at the same time, as no other Court had jurisdiction to try the cases. On being called upon for an explanation, Mr. Peacock said that he had paid some of the claims, and was about to discharge the remainder. As the explanation was not deemed satisfactory, the Government decided to relieve Mr. Peacock of his office as Judge of the Small Cause Court. Meanwhile, the unadjusted suits were tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, who was invested in August with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to dispose of them. On examining the "file of the cases," Mr. Peacock came upon a document which seemed to him actionable, and hastily entered the suit against Messrs. Smyth and Delmerick which he has been induced to withdraw.

A MELANCHOLY pig-sticking accident has occurred near Muttra. The 10th Hussars are at present encamped at Jait, nine miles from Muttra, and thirteen from Baharban. On the 31st a party of pig-stickers from that regiment came to the Baharban jungles. While Lieutenant Startin and two others were pursuing a pig, the animal suddenly jinked under one horse, and nearly upset him. At the same moment almost, Mr. Startin's following at a rapid pace, cannoned against him, and both came down together. In the fall the spear of the first horse's rider caught Mr. Startin in the breast to the left, a little below the collar-bone, and passed right through him, coming out at the right shoulder. The regimental doctor arrived in a couple of hours; but all efforts to save the wounded man proved unavailing. He died about ten hours afterwards. His loss is deeply deplored by his friends, whose warm regard, our contemporary hears, he thoroughly deserved. He was active and zealous in his profession moreover, and was altogether an officer of rare promise. We are assured that the officer whose spear was the instrument of Mr. Startin's death, was absolutely blameless in the matter, bitterly as he feels his accidental connection with the sad result.

BOMBAY.

THE Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has been in Poona making arrangements for the enrolment of a Railway Volunteer Corps at that station.

SEVERAL distinguished American military officers have arrived in Bombay *en route* to the Delhi Camp of Exercise. These gentlemen have been deputed by the United States Government to observe and report upon the manœuvres at the Camp in January next.

THE *Times of India* says:—Any check on the wholesale destruction of game which is but too frequently practised will be welcomed by every true sportsman. We are glad to see that the matter has been taken in hand by the Sholapore Gymkhana, the members of which have passed a series of resolutions regarding it. The dates of close and open seasons to be in future adhered to in the Sholapore Collectorate are given. The action of the Sholapore Gymkhana is highly creditable, and we trust the co-operation necessary to secure an extension of their rules to other parts of the Western Presidency will not be wanting."

LIEUTENANT MURPHY, whose name is well-known in connection with the Cameron Expedition into Central Africa, has arrived in Bombay. The gallant officer has a companion, also distinguished in African travel. This is the late Dr. Livingstone's dog—the only dog that has survived a journey into Central Africa. This faithful creature travelled from Zanzibar to Unyanyembe with the explorer, and then followed Livingstone's body back to the coasts. The dog wears a medal bearing the following inscription:—"Mable, F. R. G. O., late Livingstone East Coast African Expedition, 1873-74." It is a small-sized bull terrier, white in colour, and we are sorry to say in very infirm health. It travelled fifteen hundred miles in Africa—a wonderful effort in pedestrianism—before it was twelve months old, and has since travelled 15,000 miles by sea.

A NATIVE prow put out from Bombay on the morning of the 26th ultimo for the purpose of fishing, and at nightfall, when about fourteen miles from land, dropped anchor. She had not long lain thus when one of the two men who were keeping a look-out, raised an alarm, and a large ship (the *Othello*) was seen approaching, Having no signal or lights on board the prow, her crew cried out to the ship, and one of them waved a burning wood brand in the air. The vessel however came straight on, and striking the prow amid-ships cut her in two. The crew were subsequently picked up by a boat from the ship. One of them, named Suddoo Mullaree, was so severely injured by the shock of the collision that he died shortly after being taken on board the *Othello*, An inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The occurrence will probably form the subject of a marine court of inquiry.

THE Bombay *Native Opinion* says:—"On the day His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked for Ceylon he Knighted Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. That among others our Commisssoner of Police alone should have been selected for the honour, and that no other person, either among Europeans or Natives, should have been deemed fit for it has created a great deal of surprise in Bombay. Whatever services Sir Francis Souter may have rendered to the State, they have been rewarded in his being made a Companion of the Star of India, and the conferring upon him of the Bombay Police Commissionership. We should not have grudged the conferring of Knighthood upon our Police Commissioner, if he had done fresh services to the State to deserve the new honour. At least the public is not aware of these. He signally failed during the Mahomedan riots of 1874. If he is rewarded for his services—if he has done any—in the Baroda affairs, then all we can say is, why not reward the "pious" Gajanand, the two Khan Bahadoors, and the immortal Damodur Punt?"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* writes:—In travelling through the Central Provinces I paid a visit to the Chanda Coal Fields to see what progress has been made, and having witnessed what is done in this line of business at Home, I expected to have seen something for the six lakhs which I hear Government has already expended. From enquiries made at Wurrora, I learned that no coal has been got out of the pit as yet, and as for the machinery, from what I saw of it, is not of the best; the engines are oftener standing than working, and after six lakhs of expenditure coal should have been at the pit-head long ago, as the colliery has been at work for two years. To tell you the truth I have seen an old man and a boy, with a couple of fifty shilling old horses, work a larger colliery than the Wurrora one. I also visited the Mahpanee Coal Mines, and must candidly confess that I witnessed something like business there; the men and machinery were as busy as bees, and there is great hope that the Company working these pits will make a good profit in a short time.

AT the special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the consideration of the question as to the best mode of disposing of the liberal gift of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales of Rs. 10,000 to the poor and distressed people of the city elicited a very warm and animated discussion. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote advocated in a long speech the advisability of erecting a Lepers' Asylum, but as it was thought that the appropriation of the money solely to one purpose would not fully carry out the intention of the Royal donor who, it is believed, wished that both Europeans and Natives whose poverty or misfortunes are equally entitled to sympathy, should be benefitted by the gift. The proposition of Mr. Khote was withdrawn, and it was finally arranged that a committee be appointed to consider the claims of the various charities of the city and to determine how His Royal Highness' gift should be appropriated. Colonel Hancock, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, and the Municipal Commissioner were nominated as a committee for the purpose. The thanks of the Corporation on behalf of the city of Bombay are to be tendered to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales through His Excellency the Governor for his munificent gift.

MADRAS.

THE Nizam's State Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 30th October were Rs. 9,925-13. The Oomrawuttee State Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 30th October were Rs. 410-13.

IT is said that Dr. Maclean, the Canarese Translator to the Madra Government, who was lately appointed as Tutor to His Highnes the Maharaja, is to get 1,800 Rupees per month, besides free quarters He will take charge of his office after the Prince of Wales leaves the province.

THE health of the town of Madura seems in an unsatisfactory state. A correspondent has ascertained from daily municipal reports that "on the 23rd instant, we had thirteen cases of cholera in the town alone. On the 24th we had eleven cases. And, as if this were not sufficient, we have numerous cases of fever."

THE Inspector-General of Police, Madras, submitted to Government a letter from the Inspector of Post Offices, Cuddalore, showing a correct list of the contents of the Mail plundered between Punrootee and Arrasoon; and that all the property lost has been recovered. The missing notes valued Rs. 3,820. Rs. 1,620 have been recovered also, but the half-notes of the difference for Rs. 2,200, though lost, have already been received by the consignee, so that there is no actual loss by the crime to the public. The Government have sanctioned the rewards proposed by the Police authorities aggregating Rs. 120.

THE Ootacamund paper of Nov. 30 says:—

"A sale took place at the Club yesterday morning of the articles that had been purchased for use during the stay in that establishment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, servants' clothing, bed linen, cooking utensils, butter, rice, gram, grass,—all came to the hammer of an amateur auctioneer. Among those who attended the sale, the staple of conversation was how neatly everybody had been "sold" over the Royal visit, and an occasional growl was heard at those who are supposed to have been at the bottom of the mischief; for no one yet believes in the "cholera cry."

"THE Government," says the *Madras Times*, "have not been satisfied with the result of the last commission appointed to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, and a new commission has been appointed for the same work. The commission is to consist of the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, President, and the following members:—Major-General G. Walker, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Colonel J. Mullins, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department; Captain

Conway Gordon, Controller of Public Works Accounts; and Major A. D. Scott, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

THE Governor of Madras in Council having selected certain forms of address equivalent to "Mr." and "Esquire" to be used in the case of those native functionaries who in virtue of their office under Government would be addressed as "Mr." or "Esquire" if they happen to be Europeans or East Indians, the controlling authorities of all officers under Government have been called upon to indicate the several posts, the holders of which should in their opinion be styled by the equivalent of "Mr." and "Esquire" respectively. The Mahomedan equivalent for "Mr." has been put down as "Sahib" affixed, and for "Esquire," "Sahib Bahadur" affixed, their respective native equivalents being "Garu" or "Avurgul" affixed ("Mr." and "M. R. R." prefixed with "Garu" or "Avargul" affixed ("Esquire.")

ACCORDING to the *Deccan Times*, the unexpected retirement of Mr. Saunders is attributed to the declining health of Mrs. Saunders, which renders her stay in India unsafe. Mr. Saunders belongs to the Bengal Civil Service, and has held many very responsible posts. Before his appointment to Hyderabad, he was Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, where he was deservedly popular, in May 1868, he was nominated to the Court of Hyderabad in succession to Mr. Roberts, and during his seven years' tenure of office has conducted the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The resignation was sent in by telegraph it seems, to the Government of India, and was to take effect from Saturday last, from which date also Mr. Saunders retires from the service. Sir Richard Meade was to take over charge the same day. Mr. Saunders was to leave Hyderabad by the morning train, and to meet his successor at one of the stations on the line, to hand over charge as a matter of form.

BURMAH.

THE Masonic Lodges of Burmah intend presenting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with an address accompanied with a Silver Casket of Burmese manufacture.

MOUNG ONG, 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, comes to Calcutta, to be presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. "A better representative of a Burmese gentleman, says a local paper, it would have been difficult to produce out of the whole province."

A NUMBER of elephants have been purchased at Tounghoo, for service in the Madras Presidency. The *Nemesis* leaves Rangoon shortly for the Krishna Shoal, taking Captain Arnot to inspect the coast light-houses. The closing of this monsoon has been a very strange one, rain occurring much later than in most years, with fewer storms. The *Rangoon Mail* hopes there is no chance of the *Nemesis* having bad weather outside, for she is not in a highly seaworthy condition.

THE *Mail* is sorry to learn from Maoobeng that the steamer *Mandalay* on her last trip, came into collision with the steam yacht belonging to Mr. S. F. A. Smith, Deputy Commissioner at that station. The amount of damage done is estimated by Mr. Smith at Rs. 5,500, and legal action is threatened if the amount is not paid. As Mr. Smith's own Court is the only one at Maoobeng with jurisdiction to that amount, we presume the case, if it comes into Court, will have to be tired elsewhere.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says of the plot to seize the arsenal:—It is beyond doubt that this alarming conspiracy was designed some months ago, and for a considerable time past has been slowly but steadily advancing towards maturity, It must assuredly have broken out with possible fatal consequences, but for its opportune discovery, and the fortunate capture of Moung Bhaw, while the subsequent arrest of a considerable number of those concerned has caused its total collapse. We gather that so far back as April last the first seeds of disaffection were sown amongst the people of Rangoon, and the first germ of sedition showed itself, when in the middle of the last rainy season the Burmans were in high expectation of a rupture between the Court of Ava and the British Government. It was, we believe, Ko Noe, the captain of His Burmese Majesty's steamer *Setkya Yaymoon*, who first desseminated treason amongst the discontented classes of Burmans, who, amongst other blessings of British rule, resented the night-soil tax as an intolerable wrong, and whose sympathies were readily enlisted in the cause of his Golden-footed Majesty. So cautious were the movements of this individual, and so insidiously was his work done, that the local authorities failed to detect him; and it was not until one of his own servants, employed on board the steamer broke loose from the confinement in which he was placed, and with the irons yet dangling on him came up before one of our Police Inspectors, that some inkling of his purpose leaked out. The name of his servant was Shway Long, whose fidelity the captain had reason to suspect; and the latter, entertaining fears for his own personal safety if he allowed Shway Long to be at large, caused him to be placed in irons and confined on board the steamer on a pretence that he had been gambling. It was elicited in the course of this man's examination before the Magistrates that the Captain was engaged in collecting men for the King as well as guns and ammunition, and it was also apparent that he was doing his utmost to spread disaffection in Rangoon. The Magistrate, however, at the time thought it advisable to simply order him to find bail for his future appearance when required by the court, in the sum of Rs. 1000. Subsequently the uncertain relations between ourselves and Upper Burmah tended not a little to raise hopes in the minds of discontented people in the province of bettering their condition under the Burmese, whom they believed would be victorious, while a prospect of extensive *loot* doubtless had considerable influence. Every one must recollect the rumour during the rains that bands of dacoits were organizing in the district for the purpose of devastating Rangoon—and the insignificant little gang of robbers at whose hand Colonel Hamilton lost his life was even said to form part of those concerned in these nefarious schemes. We can hardly wonder that a conspiracy planned and arranged so long since should have by this time matured on a large scale: and we hear that no fewer than five thousand men are concerned. Bodies of men were appointed, we hear, for each division of Rangoon, commanded by a Captain, the whole subject to the orders of the Chief, *Thike Moung Bhaw*. This man, whose surname of *Thike* signifies "interpreter of prophetic sayings," is an old retainer of the King of Burmah, and though he has been a Resident of Rangoon for some years past he has, throughout the period, acted we are told as the King's emissary, and holds secret correspondence with the King's Ministers. A document discovered in his box soon after he was arrested purports to be a letter written to him by one of the King's Ministers in which he is told, in the event of his requiring money, to seek it from the writer, and promising accommodation to any extent. This letter serves to confirm the impression that he is an emissary of the Burmese Government. In appearance he is a well-looking fellow.

The remainder of the men arrested are nearly all residents of this town. Their names have been disclosed by informers, and their detection was aided by their distinctive tattoo marks on the nape of the neck, and by their having a peculiar leaf called *Thabyay-ban* stuck in the ears, or *young*, the former as a sign by which to know a friend from an enemy, the latter as a signal to denote the time for the rising, and we believe it was the day on which the information was given through the municipal office that the conspirators had selected as the one for this purpose. Some of the men since their arrest have confessed that their intention was to burn down Rangoon, *loot* the arsenal, and massacre the Europeans, but they do not seem inclined to give any information as to details. We hear, however, that amongst the intended victims of the massacre Colonel Ardagh and the President and Secretary of the Municipality were to be spared—in order to be tortured subsequently. Of course, this is no matter for a "goak," but there is something irresistibly ludicrous in the notion of reserving these three gentlemen for subsequent diversion. We may add that in connection with this matter the name of a high official of the Burmese Court, which we refrain from giving, has been freely mentioned.

ASIA.

A MONUMENT is being erected at Leh by the Government of India, in memory of the late Doctor Stoliczka, who died on the return journey of the last British Embassy from Yarkand. It is to be an obelisk of granite quarried in the neighourhood of the site with the inscriptions in Latin and English, on marble slabs. The design is by Mr. Kirby, Executive Engineer of Kangsu, and the work is being executed under the superintendence of Mr. Morris. The foundation has already been laid, and the work closed for the winter, to be resumed and completed next year. The tablets meanwhile are being prepared at Delhi. The grave itself is within a walled enclosure, in a grove of poplar trees, about a hundred and fifty yards from the residence of the British Commissioner. The site is highly picturesque: to the north lies the lofty Kardung range, and to the south-east are the Kowri and other high snow-clad peaks.

THE following is the official Aden news-report from the 18th to the 24th November 1875:—Information has been brought from Saana that the Hasheed tribes have submitted to the Turks. Turkish troops are occupying their districts and they have entered Khawar, the town from which they were driven out last year. It is reported that Egyptian troops have reached Shoa by the Tajoora and Aussa route. Kaoof Pasha is said to be in Hurrar. The Ameer plotted with the Gallas intending to attack the Egyptian troops at night. The scheme was discovered by the Pasha, who is said to have ordered the execution of the Ameer. The brother of the Ameer, who had been a prisoner for fifteen years, and had been released befor the Pasha arrived, is said to have divulged the plot. Upwards of one hundred Gallas were slain, who were found outside Hurrar. Few of the Ayal Yoonus are at Berbera this year, as the roads are still unsafe. It is said that Eda Gall tribes attacked the Ayal Yoonus and plundered ten of their villages, not far from Berbera.

THE following is an extract from the diary of the British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, to 10th November:—

Traders have begun to clear out of Ladakh fast: during the week two large caravans have gone off southwards, and another has started for Turkestan. A few merchants are still here, waiting to dispose of goods brought up from the Punjab during the summer, but it is not likely they will wait much longer, for the season is already far advanced, and the difficulty of importing goods to the Punjab and taking a caravan across the Zojila may at any time now become serious. Bargains at this time of the year are usually for this reason much more rapidly effected than earlier in the season, for traders who are prone enough to stick out for prices in July find it pays them better to sell cheap, as the winter approaches and risk of detention on this side of Zojila increases. Even in mid-winter, however, there are never wanting a few hardy traders who are ready to go anywhere with their goods, neither the icy cold of the Karakorum or the difficulties of the Zojila, when it is yards deep in snow, causing them to defer their departure from Leh to a more favorable season. The trade totals for the past month have exceeded a total of five lakhs, a figure that until the arrival of the Caravan of the Central Asian Trading Company in August 1874, when the value of trade was quite exceptionally increased, had never been approached in the statistics any single month. It speaks well for the total value of this year's trade, which will, I trust, compare favorably with that of 1874. This year will not indeed be wanting, I think, in symptoms which tend to show the natural tendency Ladakh trade has to develop. Some time ago a Yarkandi in the employ of Sayad Yakub Khan, the envoy from Yarkand, brought back with him from Constantinople a small consignment of otter skins. These

sold so profitably in Yarkand that several traders have since been induced to prolong their travels to Turkey for the purpose of investing in the same kind of goods, and only the other day a large consignment of them were imported here from Constantinople for onward export to Turkestan. A Turkish merchant has also arrived from the same city within the last few days with machinery for setting up a silk manufacture in the Ameer's dominions. He purposes visiting Khotan and Aksu to see where the trade could be most profitably worked. Business to the value of about Rs. 7,000 has been transacted during the past week in Leh. The traffic for the past ten days has comprised 22 horse-loads from India, 26 from Turkestan, 21 from Changthan and Chinese territory, and 28 local from Cashmere; while 37 have gone out to India *via* Kulu, 25 *via* Cashmere, 23 to Changthan, 35 to Turkestan, and 32 to the Maharajah's territory.

MILITARY.

IT is notified that the staff salary of the Commandants of Native Field Mountain Batteries is raised from Rs. 250 a month to Rs. 300 a month, in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. REID, K. C. B., has been appointed President of the Special Committee to be assembled at the Delhi Camp, in connection with the further experiments to be undertaken in embarking and disembarking troops, horses, and guns, on to and from railway trains.

A CODE of "Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India" having been approved by the Hon'ble the President in Council with the concurrence of the right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General, the orders therein contained will supersede all circulars and orders hereto in force relative to the Volunteer Forces in India, and are to be strictly observed.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM INNES, R. E. who was killed in Perak, obtained his commission in June 1858, passing out of the Woolwich Academy at the head of his batch. His first appointment was on the fortification works at Dover; then to the same sort of employment at Halifax and Portland. When Sir William Gordon was made Inspector-General of Engineers, he chose Lieutenant Innes as his aide-de-camp. On the death of his chief, Mr. Innes was posted at Shoeburyness; and some little time afterwards he accepted the post of Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General of the Straits Settlement.

THE *Madras Standard* says:—"A grand parade of the troops in Trichinopoly was ordered to take place but is postponed owing to a paucity of officers. There are two corps of native infantry stationed at Trichinopoly, a battery of artillery and a detachment of the 89th Foot. The wing officers of the native corps reported sick owing to the heavy musketry work they have had to do. The circumstance reminds one of the fact brought to notice the other day that there were but two European officers attached to a regiment of Native Infantry in a station in the N.-W. Provinces, thanks to the new army system."

CAPTAIN E. ROGERS, in an interesting paper on the Gatling gun, published in the journal of the *United Service Institute*, considers that Gatling batteries should form a fourth arm of the service, and points out the advantages of so formidable an armament in the hands of well-trained men. Russia, it appears, has already acknowledged the value of the Gatling gun by forming fifty batteries of eight guns each, of which 328 guns are in European Russia; 48 to guard the Caucasian territory, and 24 are in Eastern Siberia and Turkestan. It is said that in the Khivan campaign a couple of Gatlings were used with great effect, and are highly suited to this class of warfare. The Gatling designed for the Indian Service has eight barrels, weighs 150lbs. and has been proved effective up to 1,400 to 1,500 yards.

GENERAL.

THE amount of opium imported into America, according to the Custom House returns, is ten times more than it was thirty years ago.

A FRENCH scientific expedition is being fitted out to make a "Tour du Monde" in ten months. The excursionists are to visit India, Japan, the interior sea of Japan, Chinese ports, Australia, &c. A special library, with instruments, will be placed on board. The members of the expedition will be exclusively of the male sex. The fare is to be £8000, everything included. The Geographical Society will superintend the management of the enterprise, although it will be supported by private funds, and is altogether a private speculation.

THE plan of the German African Expedition for penetrating inland from Chinchoxo, the coast station selected, has, we see, failed. Dr. Paul Gussfeldt, the head of the expedition, having returned, and seventy out of a hundred of the bearers having succumbed to climatic influences. Three officers of the Society are, however, left to carry on the expedition, Dr. Lenz on the Gaboon, and Dr. Pogge and Lieut. Lux, to the south, from the Loanga Coast. Dr. Lenz was advancing up the Ogowai, and had succeeded in securing a live gorilla, which was expected to arrive in Berlin at an early date.

THE chief points in the Premier's speech at the Guildhall were testimony to the energy of Mr. Wade in the China negotiations; admission of the forbearance of the Northern Powers in respect of Turkey; and a clear intimation that should the financial difficulty give occasion for a departure from this line of forbearance, England would not forget that her interests were, if not so direct as those of Russia and Austria, considerable; these interests the Government would guard and maintain. Mr. Disraeli simply glanced at the past legislative action of the Government, and made no attempt whatever to give a forecast of the measures of the next year.

THE opium most esteemed in Europe and the United States is the produce of Smyrna, and is shipped in tin, soldered tight, with an outer case of wood. Each case contains about 140 pounds of the drug. Egypt exports a little opium, but of poor quality, Persia, a very considerable quantity for China and some to Europe. Opium has been successfully produced in France, England, and the States; and the opinion is held that the poppy can be profitably cultivated in America for its seed, from which a fine bland oil, it is said, can be made after the opium has been extracted. In Prussia, the drug is largely produced, for the morphine makers. The Turkish yield has risen to 8,000 baskets, but consumption keeps pace with this increased production. The consumption of opium in the States was upwards of 319,000 pounds in 1872-73.

THE interview of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at the Porte, with the Sultan on November 3, which lasted two hours, is understood to have been of a character to rouse the indignation of the Father of the Faithful. It is true Sir Henry Elliot, our Ambassador at Constantinople, had said as much as General Ignatieff, but the lecture received amicably in the one instance, in the other was understood as partaking of the nature of a threat. The Sultan was taken to book on the three counts—the defects of administration, the discontent and disorder among Turkish peoples, and the deplorable condition of the exchequer. The Vienna press is desirous that it should be known that the reforms which General Ignatieff urged upon the Sultan, Austria also desires to see; and that Russia was not speaking alone, but in alliance with Germany and Austria. Military activity is the great feature of the time, both in Russia and Austria.

THE site for the new India Museum building in London has been selected. The Government have directed notices to be given for a bill, to acquire as a site for public offices the ground extending from the new public offices, and the India Offices, to Great George-street and the park, including Charles-street, King-street, Delahay-street, Duke-street, the remainder of the west side of Parliament-street, and the north side of Great George-street. This is the site that Dr. Forbes Watson has so long proposed should be chosen, and the result will be that a fine square of public buildings will be completed near the Houses of Parliament; at the same time the position is a very central one, being about equi-distant from the great public buildings in London, having the Albert Hall and South Kensington Museum on the extreme west, and the bank and Royal Exchange on the extreme east, whilst the British Museum occupies the northern point with the Courts of Law lying between, and all the clubs and West-End portions of London close at hand.

LITERARY.

IT is stated that the great work upon which Mr. Gladstone is engaged, and to which he has more than once made allusion, is *The Claims of the Papacy as viewed by the Light of History*.

THE author of some recent letters on Oriental diplomacy in the *Pall Mall Gazette* is supposed to be Mr. (now Lord) Hammond, whose behaviour towards Sir Henry Rawlinson was, the *Pioneer* says, the real cause of that officer's resignation of the Persian Legation.

PROFESSOR J. BUHLER, whose visit to India we noticed the other day, has been finding precious manuscripts. These, according to the Academy, are the Surats of Laujakshi to the *Kathaka Sakha*, a *Rigveda*, and parts of the *Kathaka*, of which only one manuscript has hitherto been known. The Professor has also made a new collation of the *Paranguni*.

A THEISTIC Magazine is about to be started in London, under the editorship of Mr. Charles Voysey, who will himself contribute the articles expounding the views peculiar to the sect, of which he is among the foremost representatives. More than one well-known Indian pen will be employed on the new publication, we are told, which is to be issued monthly at a shilling.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 1st November.

THE Thirty-first Anniversary of the birth of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was celebrated at Windsor Castle to-day amid great rejoicings. Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark and the Princess of Thyra were present.

THE Foreign Press expresses apprehension lest England should acquire exclusive possession of the Suez Canal, and insists in the maintenance of its neutrality. The Russian Press is silent on the subject.

London, 3rd December.

RUSSIA and Germany have notified their approval of the Austrian scheme of reforms in Turkey. Final arrangements only wait for the return of Gorstchakoff to St. Petersburg. The weather throughout Europe is severe, and in some parts heavy snow storms have fallen.

London, 4th December.

OFFICIAL despatches have been published in Paris, respecting the recent interviews between Lord Derby and the French Ambassador in London relative to the Suez Canal question. Lord Derby, in replying to the Ambassador on the 27th ultimo, stated that he adhered to his previous declaration that the Lords would not oppose an arrangement for placing the Canal under the management of an International Syndicate, though they would not propose it. His Lordship stated that the object of England's action was a purely defensive one, and intended to prevent preponderance of larger foreign influence in the management of the Canal.

THE recent rumour of the earlier assembling of Parliament is authoritately denied.

A DEPUTATION from the Anti-slavery Society of Great Britian waited on Earl Derby to-day at his official residence in Downing-street. The Earl, in replying, said he was quite prepared to advise the Khedive to abandon any scheme if such existed for the annexation of Abyssinia, but Government is at present without any information on the subject. He believed that the violation of the Zanzibar territory by Egypt, if authentic, must be due to some misunderstanding. In case the Sultan of Zanzibar requests the interference of England, the Government will endeavour to preserve good relations between Egypt and Zanzibar, and to prevent injustice by either side.

London, 6th December.

IN accordance with the request of the Egyptian Government, that the British Government should send two gentleman to be employed at the Egyptian ministry of Finance, Colonel J. Stokes, Royal Engineers, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Cairo as second Special Commissioner.

THE Queen of Denmark and Princes Thyra left England on Saturday *en route* to Copenhagen.

Obituary.—Mustapha Pasha, brother of the Khedive.

London, 6th December.

THERE was a terrible explosion to-day at Swaithsmain Colliery, near Barnsley. It is feared that above two hundred lives have been lost.

Several minor colliery explosions have occurred in other parts of the kingdom recently.

London, 7th December.

COLONEL J. HOKES, R. E., will accompany the Right Hon'ble Stephen Cave to Egypt, Mr. Victor Buckley, of the Foreign Office, is appointed Secretary, Mr. Cave, and Mr. W. H. White Deputy Accountant-General, War Office, as Financial Secreatary, Mr. Archer Taylor, of the Foreign Office, has also been attached to the Mission.

London, 8th Decemher.

THE Queen has invested Generals John Garooch, N. B. Chamberlain, and A. H. Horseford, as K. G. C. B; Generals E. A. Holdich, E. B. Johnson, George Cadogan, and Francis Seymour as K. C. B; and the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis as K. C. S. I.

The Princess of Wales has returned to Windsor.

Berlin, 1st November. 1875.

GORTSCHAKOFF arrived here from St. Petersburg and had a long conference with Prince Bismarck and the Emperor.

Madrid, 1st November 1875.

THE Cortes meets on the 1st February.

Madrid, 3rd December. 1875.

A MINISTERIAL notification again nominates Senor Canovas del Castillo to the Premiership.

St. Petersburg, 3rd December.

A fresh rising of the Kiptschak tribes against the Russians at Khokand. An engagement took place on the 24th ultimo, in which the Russians proved victorious, having defeated with great slaughter 20,000 Kiptschak troops on the Syr Daria.

Cairo, 7th December.

RATIL PACHA, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, has left here to take command of Egyptian forces in Abyssinia.

Washington, 7th December.

CONGRESS was opened yesterday. The President's message will be delivered to-day.

Washington, 8th December.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S message to Congress disapproves of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents in Cuba for the present, but if the pacification of the island is not soon accomplished, the President will propose some necessary measure during the present Session of Congress. The message recommends the resumption of specie payments in 1876, free secular education, and taxation of Church properties.

Penang, 3rd December.

MR. B. P. AVERY, American Minister, died at Pekin on the 8th ultimo A body of 400 Malays attempted to escape down the river, but were prevented by a blockade and retreated. The remainder of the Buffs, Ghoorkahs, and Artillery have arrived. General Colborne will commence active operations immediately the forces are in position. Troops *via* Laroot are expected at Qualla Kangsa to-morrow.

Hong-Kong, 30th November.

INFLMMATORY placards have been posted at Pekin, censuring the Chinese Government for arranging terms with Mr. Wade, They were immediately removed by the authorities. An uneasy feeling prevails among the native officials regarding the recent negociations with Mr. Wade. It is reported that fresh information has transpired, implicating the Momein authorities in the treacherous murder of Mr. Margary.

BIRTH.

SHIRREFF.—At Sindooree Kishnaghur on the 2nd instant the wife of William Shirreff Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—LINDSAY.—On December 2nd 1875, at S. Martin's Church, Akyab British Burmah, by the Rev. A. H. Etty. John J. Jones Esq. Assistant Engineer Public Works Department to Margaret, Elder daughter of the late Rev. A. Lindsay of Edinburgh.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with Section XV. of the Charter Act IV. of 1862, a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday the 13th December 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M., to elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. E. C. Morgan and John Cowie who go out by rotation.

Calcutta, 29th November 1875.

By order of the Directors,
(Sd.) R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
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AGENTS.—The following Banks are Agents for the "INDIAN LIFE":—Agra, Agra Saving. Allahabad, Alliance. Bank of Upper India. Delhi and London Himalaya, Mussoorie, Punjab, Simla, Uncovenanted Service.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liver has already been proved, *beyond all doubt,* by the 97,500 cases in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has with all truth, been generally styled

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At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	.. ..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	.. ..	244,607
The Annuities payable	.. ..	59,511
The Invested Funds	.. ..	4,089,747

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PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

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Yours sincerely,
Calcutta, 13*th May* 1875. E. LAFONT,
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BRADFORD LESLIE, C.E.
Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary
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DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17*th January* 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28th December, 1869.

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Yours, &c.,
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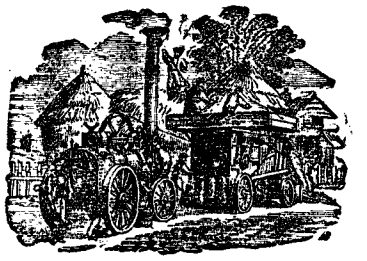

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20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }
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Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is a highly concentrated Manure offering a large and guaranteed percentage of fixed ammonia and soluble immediately available phosphate of lime, and may therefore be recommended with the utmost confidence for Indigo plantations. A quantity of about 3 cwts. per acre will be found materially to benefit and increase the crop. This quantity may be increased with advantage if the land be impoverished by previous crops.

RICE.

We would strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.

We are confident that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano will be highly esteemed as a Manure for Tea, and we recommend, say, 3 cwts. per acre, mixing the Dissolved Guano first with vegetable ashes or dry soil so as to secure its uniform distribution. If the land is very poor, and exhausted by previous cropping, more Guano may be used with advantage.

SUGAR-CANE.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano produces heavy crops of well-matured Canes, rich in juice, yielding a high percentage of crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the soil. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar-cane. A few trials of Dissolved Guano in comparison with other manures will soon convince the Planter that no manure yields so large a profit in the increased production of sugar as Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano.

COTTON.

Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton Plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

JUTE.

3 to 4 cwts. Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano cannot fail to materially increase both the quantity and quality of this crop which is becoming of more commercial value every year.

RAPE AND LINSEED.

Colza and Flax exhaust the land very rapidly, and for this reason require liberal treatment with manure. Experience has shown that Dissolved Peruvian Government Guano is the most efficacious manure that can be used. Mixed with diluent as we recommend sow the Dissolved Guano broad-cast, and harrow it in with a light harrow about a week or a fortnight before the rape or linseed is sown. 4 cwts. of Dissolved Guano is a fair dressing per acre on land of average fertility. On poor soils 5 to 6 cwts. will give a more profitable return than a smaller dose.

OHLENDORFF & CO.—OFFICES: 15 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Further particulars and orders executed through

MESSRS. EDE AND HOBSON, 23, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, AND KURRACHEE.

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. OHLENDORFF & CO.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, STONE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

Table Glass Ware.

The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers:—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret „	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger „
12 Champagne „	12 Custard „	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

	Usual Plating. "Fiddle." Rs.	A.	Extra Strong Plating. "Fiddle." Rs.	A.	"Beaded." Rs.	A.	"Lily." Rs.	A.	"Threaded." Rs.	A.	"Threaded Shell" and "Kings," &c. Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz	22	0	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Forks „	22	0	28	8	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons „	19	0	28	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
Forks „	19	0	25	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
Tea Spoons „	11	0	16	8	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Salt „ each	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Egg „	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Mustd. „	1	2	1	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Soup Ladle „	1	8	2	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Sauce „	2	12	3	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Fish Knives „	6	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Butter „	2	12	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Gravy Spoons „	4	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Sugar Sifters „	2	8	3	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
Pickle Forks „	1		2	4	2		2		2		2	

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE PRICED CATALOGUES.

TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. „ 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair „ 8 0

Cheap Stone Dinner Services.

Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking Dishes and
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	1 Fish Drainer.
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and *highly finished* character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

Porcelain Breakfast Services.

In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises:—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising:—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

An extensive assortment of useful articles in TERRA COTTA, WEDGEWOOD AND ROCKINGHAM WARES.

All at the most moderate prices for cash.

LEWIS STEWART & CO., 5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN AND CO.'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FREQUENTERS OF THE OPERA, THEATRE, AND RACE FIELD.

W. NEWMAN & CO.

CASH PRICES.

The Telescopic or long-sight Binocular

Admirably suited for very distant objects. Of the most superior construction, covered with Morocco leather, and containing Five Lenses on each side, Ten Lenses in all. Diameter of Object-glass. 1 inch; diameter of Eye-glass, ⅜ inch. Length when closed, 8½ inches; opening to 11¼ inches, with 4 inches,

Price, Rs. 100.

The New Elliptic Binocular Glass.

In this form of construction the Eye-pieces and the Object-glasses are Elliptical or Oval in shape, thus offering an increased width of field. They are of the best quality, and are most carefully finished:—

No.
1. Fifteen lines. Black Japanned and covered with Morocco leather. Height when closed, 2¼ inches... Rs. 22
2. Fifteen lines. Black Japanned and covered with Calf leather, with neat gilt beaded rims ... ... „ 24
3. Fifteen lines. Best African Ivory, with gilt rims ... ... „ 32
4. Seventeen lines Black Japanned and covered with Morocco leather. Height when closed, 2½ inches ... „ 24
5. Twenty-one lines. Black Japanned and covered with Morocco leather. Height when closed, 3½ inches ... „ 34
6. Twenty-one lines. Black Japanned and covered with Morocco leather, with gilt rims, Sunshades, and curved Bar, oval Eye-pieces, and round Object-glasses. Height when closed, 4½ inches. A very superior glass ... ... „ 36

The Field Binocular.

A very useful and portable Field Glass. The size is 13 lines. The casing is Black Japanned and covered with calf leather. The outer leather case is furnished with strap and swivels. Height when closed, 2⅝ inches Rs. 22
Ditto, larger size ... ... „ 32

The "Cyclops" Field Glass.

This novel Field Glass is convenient and portable. It consists of a single Object-glass tube, Morocco covered, with gilt rims, to which is fitted two Eye-pieces, for both of which, by an ingenious arrangement the single Object-glass is made to do service. Height when closed, 4¼ inches:—
In Morocco outer case, Velvet lined, with shoulder strap ... ... Rs. 36

Aluminium Binoculars.

These choice Binoculars are very light and portable, and are admirably adapted for a lady's use. A more elegant present for a lady can hardly be desired:—
Height when closed, 2⅝ inches.
Covered with Russia leather ... ... Rs. 52

Single Opera Glass.

A neat small Glass for one eye. Very portable and convenient for the pocket. In Black Japanned casing. Height when closed, 1⅝ inch. In neat leather bag for the pocket. Rs. 8

The "Duchesse" Opera Glass.

Particular attention is directed to this Binocular, which is of the best quality, and is made in variety of styles adapted for presentation:—
1. Eleven lines. In Morrocco, with gilt beaded lines and mounts ... Rs. 15
   Or, in Ivory, with gilt mounts ... „ 16
2. Fifteen Lines. In Morocco, with gilt beaded lines and mounts ... „ 18
   Or, in Fancy Morocco, or Russia leather ... ... „ 18

The New "Conical" Pattern Binocular.

Covered Morocco, in Morocco case.
A beautiful Glass of great power ... Rs. 20
Ditto ditto. in Mother-o-Pearl, with gilt mounts in Morocco case ... ... „ 36

Presentation Opera Glasses.

1. Dark-blue Ground, with Pearls Inlaid, Black Metal Mountings, in Morocco case.

   Reduced to cash, Rs. 50

2. Beautifully Enamelled, with Pearl Beads and Bouquets and Wreaths of Flowers, Pearl Beads and Gilt Mountings; in Morocco case.

   Reduced to, cash Rs. 75

3. Enamelled Body with Figures and Groups, beautifully Painted by Hand, Pearl and Gilt Mounts, in Morocco Case, (*a perfect gem.*)

   Reduced to cash, Rs. 100

The Emperor's Binocular.

Each Sight-glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the *greatest possible power, and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is admirably adapted for use at night.

The casing is of Metal, covered with Russia Leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with Shoulder-strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.
Small size ... ... Rs. 40

The Universal Binocular.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR, with three transposing Lenses. Suitable for the Theatre, the Field, and the Marine, covered, with Morocco leather. Complete, in case, with strap and sling.
Two sizes ... ... Rs. 45 and 36

W. NEWMAN & Co.

PRINTED AT THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE, CALCUTTA—BY W. H. TARGETT, PUBLISHER.

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2127.] Calcutta : Saturday, 18th December, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, December 20th and 27th, January 3rd, 10th, 17th 24th, and 31st 1876, *those of the* 20th December 3rd, 17th, and 31st January, *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, December 28th January, 11th and 25th, 1876.

„ Australia, January 8th, 1876.

FROM CALCUTTA.

December 30th, *Assam* Capt. G. F. Cates. 3,032 Tons, 450 H. P.

January 13th, 1876, *Malwa* Capt. P.S. Tomlin, 2,933 Tons 450 H. P.

The *Assam* will leave Garden Reach at 10 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China, and Australia.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 28th December.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route whether viâ Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, Strand, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 21st December.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

For Liverpool viâ Suez Canal, to sail Wednesday 5th January.

THE powerful steamer "Macedonia" 2,272, Tons, 424 H. P. will sail for Liverpool from Bombay, via Suez Canal on Wednesday 5th January. This Steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and conve nience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage apply to

GRAHAM & CO.,
Calcutta.

or

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.—Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

NOTICE.

THE only Government Agency for clothing or cloth for Troops in the Bengal Presidency is the clothing Agency at Alipore.

(Sd.) J. K. COUPER,—*Lieut.-Col.*
Supdt. & Agent for Army Clothing.
ARMY CLOTHING DEPT.;
Alipore, the 7th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to Port Said, Suez and Bombay and from Bombay to Suez, Port Said Gibraltar and Liverpool.

	From Glassgow. Tons H. P.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay Wednesday.
Macedonia	2272,486		5th Jan, 76.
Trinacria	2107,424 4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan. 76.
Europa	2277,424 1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb. 76.

and regularly thereafter; further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

GRAHAM & CO.
Calcutta.

or

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay.
Agents.

Notice to Passengers.

MESSRS. GREEN'S S.S. *Viceroy* will leave Calcutta for London *viâ* Suez Canal on the 23rd December next.

Apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.

or to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Calcutta to London.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the end of December.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite passenger Steamer *Viceroy* 2,477 tons, 1,200 Horse Power indicated, Captain J. Murdock, will be despatched as above about the end of December.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, For passage and plans of Cabins.

Apply to

GRINDLAY & Co.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

			Including Wines.	Without food.
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
„ Suez	36	22		8
„ Port Said	38	24		9
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10
„ Messina	50	34		14
„ Naples	50	34		14
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles [transhipment at Genoa]	52	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1875.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during December 1875 and January 1876 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 10th and 31st January.

Note.—The steamers of the 31st January connects at Chittagong, and exchange mails, passengers, and cargo with Straits coasting steamers for Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy River, Mergui, Malwan, Renowing, Kopah, Junkseylon, and Penang.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO and SANDOWAY, 27th December and 24th January.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 20th December, 3rd and 17th January.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 20th December, 10th and 24th January.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN PENANG and MALACCA, 27th December 3rd 17th and 31st January.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, with an extension from Port Blair to Rangoon and back, 29th December and 26th January.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 9th 16th, 23rd and 30th December, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th January.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *viâ* same ports, 22nd December, 5th, and 19th January.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 29th, and 27th December 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st January.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 24th and 31st December, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th January.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 18th and 25th December, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th January.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 31st December, and 28th, January.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 13th January.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 11th January arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 25th December and 22nd January.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 28th December, and 25th January touching at KURRACHEE on 15th January and 12th February.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

AGENTS AT MADRAS :

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has placed on its books New Assurances to the amount of £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052 in 1865, to £4,821,005 in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,436), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

ANNUAL REPORT, 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report containing Schedule of Investments, &c.; and all further information may be obtained on application.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th December 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.

AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ATTENTION is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society, respecting its large abatements of Premium. The Scale of Premium is based upon data carefully re-investigated by eminent Actuaries in London, at the expense of this Society. The result established the fact that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to its Policy-holders no less than Three-Fourths of its whole Profits from English and Indian business, at its Annual Investigations and Divisions. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well, not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of Profits actually applied (annually by this Office) in reduction of such Premium; the large Profits thus returned to the Policy-holders of the "Universal" in the last 41 years having greatly exceeded the proportionate Profits in other Indian Life Offices, and having proved the real ultimate economy of Assurance with this Society, which for twelve years continuously has now returned *Fifty per cent.* of premiums on the participating scale.

Insurances effected for Whole Term of Life, or short Periods,
With or Without Participation in Profits:
The Medical Fee in all Cases Paid by the Society:
Premiums payable Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly,
at Option of Assured:
Reduced Rates of Premium during Residence in Europe:
Participating Policies share in Profits after Six Years:
Lapsed Policies revived on Special Terms:
Military Lives insured at slightly enhanced Rates, without extra
premium while engaged in Actual Service:
And at reduced Civil Rates during Residence in Europe:
Female Lives taken at Ordinary Civil Rates:
No extra Rate for unimpaired Whole-term Lives in India.

Available Funds	... ...	... £ 1,012,185	16 8
Annual Income	... ...	... £ 172,151	18 11

Claims promptly adjusted on proof of Death.

Total of Claims paid since 1834, ... £ 2,142,045 14 9

Copies of the last Report, Proposal Papers, &c., on application to the Society's Sub-Agents in the principal Mofussil Stations, or to

GISBORNE & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th June 1875. (B)

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery).

TRUSTEES.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0 0
Annual Life Income	{ Premia ..	76,424	0 0
	{ Interest ..	25,594	0 0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0 0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	COLVIN, COWIE & CO.
Madras	PARRY & CO.
Bombay	REMINGTON & CO.
Colombo	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & CO.
Singapore	PATERSON, SIMONS & CO.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

A STEAMER and Flats plying in Conjunction with this Railway, will, until further notice, perform the service to Chuttuck for Sylhet and Cachar regularly every fortnight, instead of every third week as formerly.

Goods for despacth by this route will be received at the Sealdah Terminus.

Full particulars as to the dates of departure, rates and fares, &c., may be obtained of the Enquiry Officer, Sealdah Terminus, or of the District Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	..	5 per cent.
6 " "	..	4 "
3 " "	..	3 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

Calcutta, 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Branches and Agencies:

Calcutta.	Penang.	Manilla.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Hong-Kong.	

The Bank's Agency in Calcutta

Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the Agencies and Branches.

Negotiates and receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; effects remittance on the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission, and conducts all kinds of General Banking business.

Interest.

On Current Deposit accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rupees One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Deposits of Money

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for fixed periods as follows:—

3 months' notice	..	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " "	..	4 " "
12 " "	..	5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,
Manager

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July* 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits,	subject to	3 months'	notice of withdrawal.
4	"	"	"	6	"	"
5	"	"	"	12	"	"
5½	"	"	"	18	"	"
6	"	"	"	2 years'	"	"

Interest is allowed on Floating Desposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,
Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—½ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills; also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

Will be published on the 1st January.

POSTPONED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Gordon LOCH, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Erinpoorah on the 6th August 1875.

James GRAHAM, a British Subject residing at Agra, in the N.-W. Provinces of India, died at Agra on the 14th June 1875.

George Cæsar COOKE, of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces of India, Civil Engineer holding the appointment of Exeeutive-Engineer Sagor Road Division, died at Nursingpore, on the 25th January 1875.

Francis Tague REILLY, an Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, died at Dharmsala on the 13th July 1875.

Neil McInnes MACKAY, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Meerut on the 20th August 1875.

Louis HICKLING, Deputy Manager of the Oriental Gas Company (Limited) of Sealdah in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Malta on the 18th April 1875.

Michael George MICHAEL, of No. 51 Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, an Armenian inhabitant, died at Calcutta on the 19th October 1875.

Achille FLEURY a Violinist of the Orchestra of the Corinthian Theatre Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 31st October 1875.

Alexander RUSSELL of No. 35 Thistle Grove Brompton in the county of Middlesex in England, Esquire, died in England on the 4th August 1867.

Duncan McLEAN, Commander of the Steamer "Celt," died at Calcutta, in November 1875.

Charles William D'RUSSETT, of Simla in the Punjab a Photographer, died at Simla on the 5th August 1875.

John Mothoora Mohun HAZRA, a Native Christian Inhabitant of Amherst Street in the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 30th October 1875.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
May W. G. Assistant Surgeon, Late in the Bengal Medical Establishment	2nd Dividend	@ 4as. 6¾p.	
* Ravenshaw J. H. Late of the Bengal Civil Service ...	Claims	in full	
* Whiteside F. J. S. Captain, late in Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot	Do.	Do.	
* Wynne H. L'P., late Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department	Do.	Do.	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 27th November 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General

Will be ready on 1st January 1876.

A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING,

CONSISTING OF

SELECTIONS FROM MODERN ENGLISH AUTHORS

FOR THE USE OF

CANDIDATES FOR THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

OF THE

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES,

ILLUSTRATED AND ANNOTATED BY THE REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A., FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.

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(BUCKS).

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The *inclusive* charge for Board and Instruction is Sixty Guineas a year. Washing, Medical Attendance, Stationary, and all necessary expenses are included in this sum.

The College is divided into Three Departments—

1. In the Junior Department little boys from 8 to 12 are grounded in the essentials of general knowledge.
2. In the Modern Department, boys are prepared for the Civil Service and other competitive examinations.
3. In the Classical Department boys are prepared for the Universities and learned professions.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of one hundred additional students.

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PIANOFORTES.
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Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Arrangements made for tuning Pianos by the half-year or year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte, and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" Pianoforte. Guaranteed under Special Arrangements. Intending purchasers of any so-termed Sympathetic Grand Square are requested to send to SOUNDY & Co. for exact engravings of the Genuine Piano, its internal construction, and a full description of its characteristics.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS.

PREPARED on English Canvas only, Guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain; Finished expressly for use in hot climates. No Tar is used in our composition, which is perfectly Pliable and Free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. These Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and is in addition Proof against Damp and White-Ants.

The Silicate Paints & Griffiths' Patent Enamel Paints.

All Colors always in stock.

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Kasipur (Cossipore.)

Late Baranagore and Duckinsore

Chemical Works,

Near Calcutta.

ACIDS, Ethers, and other chemical preparations used in Medicine, Photography and the Arts, made at these Works, and supplied to wholesale purchasers.

Sulphuric Acid and other requisites for the manufacture of Aërated Waters supplied.

Ether and Ammonia for Ice Machines.

Spirits of Wine, pure, Methylated and Caoutchicened.

Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Zinc and other disinfectants.

Lists can be had on application.

Terms Cash.

DAVID WALDIE,

Address, 3-2, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

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RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS as supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal Gas and Steam Navigation Companies. Price—Rs. 9 per 100.

Extract from Official Report of tests made at H. M. Calcutta by THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, ESQ., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India.

"*The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co.*" * * * "*The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature without sensibly fusing*" * * * "*That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks they are somewhat superior.*"

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000 deg. Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786 deg. Fht.

Apply for the above and for Raneegunge Salt Glazed Stoneware imperishable Drainage Pipes to

BURN & CO.,

7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, or

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

	Per bot.	Per doz.
EXPECTORANT (for Coughs and Colds)	Rs. 2 8	24 0
HAIR TONIC (to cure Hair falling off and Baldness)	„ 2 8	24 0
ALTERATIVE (a Tonic and Blood-purifier) ...	„ 2 8	24 0
AGUE MIXTURE (a specific for cure of Fevers and Agues)	„ 2 8	24 0
LIQUID HAIR DYE (changes Hair of any other color to a beautiful *Black* without injury to skin)...	„ 2 8	24 0
CARMINATIVE BALSAM (for cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera) ...	„ 1 0	11 0
TONIC VERMIFUGE ...	„ 0 8	5 8
LINIMENT OR COUNTER-IRRITANT (an outward application for Bruises, Scalds, Stings, Bites, &c.)	„ 0 8	5 8
SANATIVE PILLS (for Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints)	„ 0 8	5 8

(Or per Tin of 4 doz. Boxes, Rs. 20.)

The Medical Almanac for 1875 *available gratis on application.*

SYKES & CO.,

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C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH

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CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

56, 59, 60 & 61, *BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.*

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are now the only ones appreciated in India, being constructed on an entirely new principle introduced by C. Lazarus and Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, *London.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

All of Superior Quality.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS, AND PEACHES.
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FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
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TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Great Eastern Hotel Co., Bissonauth Law and Co., Calcutta, and every Storekeeper.

Caution.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna, 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

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A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

Lea & Perrins'

WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** *This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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MESSRS. BISSONAUTH, LAW & CO., CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 Central fire service Cartridge, unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

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Forks „	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	0	22	0
„ Dessert Spoons	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
„ Forks	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	19	0
„ Tea Spoons each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	11	0
„ Salt „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
„ Egg „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
„ Mustd. „	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	1	2
„ Soup Ladle	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
„ Sauce „	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	12
„ Fish Knives	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
„ Butter „	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	12
„ Gravy Spoons	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	8
„ Sugar Sifters	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	3	4	2	8
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IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2127.] Calcutta: Saturday, December 18, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BEFORE the appearance of our next issue, the Prince of Wales will be among us, and the preparations to receive him are being carried on with such energy that we may be assured the illuminations and all other arrangements will be a success. In another column we give detailed information about these things, and we have now only to reiterate the hearty welcome that we gave expression to when the Prince landed in India. He has won golden opinions from all classes of people in every place which he has visited, and the knowledge of this will add fervour to the warmth of the welcome which every section of the community was prepared to accord him in the metropolis. Meanwhile all burning questions should if possible be laid aside, and it will be much to be deplored, if by putting forward Mr. Hogg to present the address of the city to the Prince, those who have the management of such arrangements should infuse an element of bitterness into the proceedings. In the present state of public feeling it is impossible that the choice of Mr. Hogg to *perform this duty*, and *to represent a city* which he does not in any real sense represent, can cause anything but dissatisfaction to a large section of the community. We trust it is not yet too late to avoid such a blunder.

***

THE meeting of rate-payers in the Town Hall a week ago, was not a stormy one, for the large body of citizens present was unanimous as one man. There was no unnecessary "sound and fury," but all, speakers and hearers, were calm, united, temperate but resolved. We have never seen a public meeting for the ventilation of grievances, of which we could have said with more confidence than we can say of this one, that a perfect stranger, hearing and seeing all, without any previous knowledge or prejudices, would have gone away from it with his mind convinced that those men were certainly in the right and ought to get all that they demanded. There is no concealing the fact, however, that many men of influential position in Calcutta whose hearts were with the meeting, were prevented by powerful social forces from attending, and this is deeply to be deplored. But, when in spite of the attempts that were made to weaken the influence of the meeting, it proved so decided a success, we refuse to believe that Sir Richard Temple and his advisers will be so destitute of true policy as to attempt to make light of it.

***

A GREAT deal of obscurity hangs over the part Germany has played in the recent negotiations between what Mr. Disraeli calls the "Imperial" powers, on the Eastern Question. Prince Bismarck can be frank enough when it suits him, but no statesman is more reserved where frankness would be indiscretion, and in the present instance he has apparently had strong reasons for keeping the secret of his policy to himself. The nature of the advice he has tendered to Russia is, therefore, to a great extent a matter of conjecture. But it seems certain that he has refused to countenance any attack upon Turkey. So much may safely be inferred from the announcement, made early in the week, that the three powers have determined upon pursuing a peaceful policy and not pressing for a definite solution of the Eastern Question. We cannot ascribe this decision to any sudden access of moderation on the part of Russia. Her hand was clearly shown when she mobilized her southern army, and only some such discovery as that she could not rely upon the help, or possibly even the neutrality, of her powerful neighbour, appears sufficient to account for the sudden change in her plans. That unexpeeted stroke of policy, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by England, seems to have caused a diplomatic crisis on the continent. It was accepted everywhere as a declaration that England would not allow her interests to be ignored, but would maintain them, if necessary, by force, and, consequently, it became necessary for Russia to ascertain at once how far Germany was prepared to go with her on a course that might lead to a British occupation of Egypt. Gortschakoff's hurried journey to Berlin in the depth of winter, must have been made in order to get this important question definitely answered, and an answer was doubtless given, but not, if appearances can be trusted, a favourable one. Russia's snbsequent attitude towards Turkey has not been such as she might have been expected to assume had Germany been ready with her support. Her present demands seem to amount to little more than a claim of equal rights with the Turks for the Christian subjects of the Porte—a concession which the Sultan may very well make, and England, least of all countries, would dream of opposing. The talk about "guarantees" seems to have died away.

We may conclude than that Prince Bismarck has given no encouragement to Russian designs upon Constantinople. Nor from the point of view of German interests, is there any visible reason why he should. Germany has nothing to gain by Russian aggrandisement, nor does she just at present, want Russian help. As for the purely sentimental consideration of gratitude for Russian neutrality during the French War, sentiment counts for very little at Berlin.

***

WE shall probably never know what schemes may have been afoot for the dismemberment of Turkey, and the settlement of the Eastern Question by the northern powers; for the action of the British Government has brought them, apparently, to a standstill. If Russia thought that, because we weakly yielded up to her all that we gained by the Crimean War, she might proceed to any length in solving the Eastern Question without any thing more than perhaps a remonstrance to dread from England, it is satisfactory to see that her confidence was based on a presumed want of will, and not of power, in England. The recent frank and bold utterance of the Premier, promptly followed by so masterly and significant a stroke of policy as the purchase of the Canal shares, has convinced Russia that England has still a "thus far and no further" that she will not permit her rival in the East to pass beyond. Not long after we had heard of the purchase of the shares, a telegram informed us that Gortschakoff had gone to Berlin, and now it is announced that he and Bismarck have agreed to a peaceful policy on the Eastern Question. The policy of waiting must be adhered to a little longer, and we may for a time breathe more freely. The proposal to have an international conference on the Suez Canal question is also shelved for the present. We suppose we ought to congratulate ourselves on this proof that England's influeuce in great European questions is still respected, when she chooses to exert it. We never doubted it, and we trust alarmists will not forget this striking evidence of it, when they enlarge on the threatening movements of Russia. It is perhaps significant that Russia seems never to have quite believed that England was enough in earnest to fight, till the latter threw down, as it were, a fresh stake of four millions. Nothing further was needed.

***

OUR readers are, probably already acquainted with the substance of a letter, published in last week's *Indo-European Correspondence*, pointing out the extreme danger which attends the mission of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunnan. Who the writer of the letter is, the *Correspondence* cannot disclose, lest it should endanger

his life, and "lead to other painful consequences," but it declares the information to be thoroughly reliable. We may surmise that the writer is a Catholic Priest in Western China, and we believe some of these men know really more about the people and affairs of China, than any other foreigners in the country. Taking the letter however, for what it is worth, it will at once be clear that it gives a very serious emphasis to the doubt we have frequently expressed as to the wisdom of the mission and the safety of our embassy. Only a week or two ago, we expressed a fear lest we should have three murders to avenge instead of one, and a doubt of the wisdom of sending out missions like this without such protection as would afford absolute safety. And we have all along had grave doubts of the wisdom and justice of the ordinary British policy of compelling semi-barbarous and unwilling peoples to admit our commerce, and whenever, in consequence, the barbarians assassinate a British subject, inflicting punishment by war. That is what we are now doing in the Malayan Peninsula, and it is suggestive of grave reflections to ask ourselves why we did not go to war as eagerly to avenge the death of Margary, as to avenge the death of Birch.

We give an extract from the *Correspondence*' letter:—

"Margary was killed, treacherously killed, in territory immediately subject to China—killed by positive orders from Tsiang-ta-jen, the General commanding the Chinese garrison of Momein—killed by the emissaries of one Ly-se-ta-jen [Li-Si-Tahi of Mandalay notoriety], that very same Ly who, after the murder of Margary and of his followers, went down hastily to Mandalay and was triumphantly received by the King—was killed, finally, not for any [motive of] personal revenge or offence, but for [motives of] commercial mistrust and mercantile jealousy that very same Ly-se-ta-jen being officially recognised as the Chief [in charge] of the whole Chinese trade with Burmah. These facts are undeniably established, related and believed in Western Yunnan; a little child knows them; a boy five years old will narrate the whole history at full length. To what purpose, then, are further enquiries to be made?

"Now the affair has grown to such an extent that it seems to enter into a new phase—a more dreadful one. The cry is spread like wild-fire among the Chinese: "Down with the white Mahomedans," *i.e.*, with Europeans at large! On the other hand, the same affair has its ludicrous aspect; many Mandarins say Mr. Margary has been accidentally killed by some savage freebooters, or perhaps devoured by some wild beast!!

"The Yunnan authorities appear to have lost their heads. Whether this can be rightly said, you may judge from the plot laid by them—the highest among them. [The following is the plot:] If Grosvenor and Baber proceed as far as Ta-ly [Talifs], they must part with their bones nowhere else. You, therefore, Mandarins and Litterati, stir up a riot, in what town or market soever, to the cry of: "Down with the foreign spies!" After the death of these intruders, let the local officers at all speed run to the spot, carefully attend to the dead bodies, and in [apparent] earnestness enquire after the ringleaders who gave so fatal a direction to the popular element! But your ringleaders, that is to say, your own soldiers or satellites, worthy Chinese, appear no more; they run away laughing heartily and making game of the stupidity of transmarine barbarians! . . . When shall the hour come to put an end to such an atrocious farce?

"In the meanwhile every thing is done to stimulate popular hostility to foreigners. The present excitement spread into every part of the province, may produce a dangerous outbreak at any point; monstrous reports may be made under exaggerated forms in many distant provinces, where nothing is found too extravagant that may not be said and believed about Western barbarians.

***

We compress the following from the Aden correspondence of the *Bombay Gazette*. Munzinger Pasha with eight Dankalee guides and a party of 456 souls, including his wife and other women, set out from Tajurra on the 28th October, having two small mountain train-guns, some ammunition, and a few days' provisions. The road was bad, they suffered many hardships, but on the 9th November they reached the bank of the "Hawash," and were respectfully received by Sultan Mahommed, of the Hanfalee tribe, who tendered his submission. While crossing the river at midnight, on the 11th, they were attacked by 6,000 Daukalees and, by daybreak, 312 officers, men, and women, including the Pasha and his wife were slain: 144 men with a captain and lieutenant escaped, and though keenly pursued reached the coast in safety on the 22nd November. The cause of the attack is said to have been that for some slight offence, Munzinger Pasha had tied some Dankalees to his gun and given them four dozen apiece.

Raoof Pasha narrowly escaped a like fate at Hanar, where the Emir had planned a midnight attack, which, however, was disclosed by his brother inspired with gratitude to the Egyptians for having released him from prison where he had been long confined. The Pasha, thus warned, is said to have slain 100 Gallas and beheaded the Emir for his treachery, and the latest news is that the enraged Gallas had surrounded him so that he could not get out of the city without a reinforcement and had telegraphed for assistance from Aden.

The Egyptian power in Berbera is said to be on an unstable foundation. The conquerors of Somali land take the precaution of sleeping on board their ships. Only two tribes have even nominally given in their submission, and one of these has done so for the present purpose of getting Egyptian aid against the Yusuf tribe with which they have a deadly feud.

There seems to be a real aggression on the Zanzibar territories. McKillop Pasha, and Redhwan Pasha went in four ships to Guardafui, thence to Hafoon which they took, as also Hamada, Magodore, Marka, Brava, Juba, and Kismayo. At Kismayo, 400 miles from Zanzibar, the Governor refused to allow the Egyptian flag to be hoisted, and fled on the approach of an armed force. McKillop Pasha then razed the place to the ground. Rumor said that a force was about to be despatched from Zanzibar to oust them, and the absence of all British men of war from these waters is much commented on.

***

In anticipation of the special intecession on St. Andrew's day on behalf of missionaries to the heathen, the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to the clergy of his province, urging upon them the vital importance of taking zealous measures for the development of *native churches* in India in connection with the national Church. He is exceedingly anxious that the Indian Episcopate should be increased, and states that large contributions have already been promised for the establishment of a fund for that purpose. He thus concludes his letter. "The increased means "of intercommunication between ourselves and the east, the "extension of civilising influences now at work in India, through "a generally diffused education—the consequent unsettlement of "Hindoos and Mahommedans ready to throw off the traditions "of their ancient beliefs, and the fact that our wisest statesmen, "who are best acquainted with India, now publicly acknowledge "that the English nation has no more useful or faithful servants "than our missionaries; all these concurring circumstances call "upon us to spread in India, the blessings of the Gospel, and to "help our Indian fellow-subjects, while they form themselves into "Christian communities, held together by a well-compacted "ecclesiastical government, and united with our Church at home "by the profession of a common faith and the love of a common "Lord."

How discouraging it is that it should be utterly impossible for our churches at home to combine their efforts and work together, on one common basis of Gospel truth for the evangelisation of India. Would not the truths, which they hold in common be enough to ask the native converts to accept, as the creed of a native Christian Church? We are quite aware that any such suggestion is altogether impracticable in the present state of faith and feeling, but the fact that it is so, ought to be a very disturbing agent to the self-complacency that reigns in our Churches.

***

The reply of the Prince of Wales to the address presented to him by the Tinnevelly missionaries, is of sufficient interest and importance to deserve to be reproduced in every newspaper in India. It was as follows:—"Gentlemen—I thank you for the address and "for your good wishes, and accept with pleasure your memento of "my visit. It is a great satisfaction to me to find my countrymen "engaged in offering to our Indian fellow-subjects those truths "which form the foundation of our social and political system, "which we ourselves esteem as our most valued possession. The "freedom in all matters of opinion which our Government secures "to all, is an assurance to me that large numbers of our Indian "fellow-subjects accept your teaching from conviction. Whilst "this perfect liberty to teach and to learn is an essential characteristic of our rule, I feel every confidence that the moral benefit-"of union with England may be not less evident to the people of "India than are the material results of the great railway which "we are this day opening. My hope is that in all, whether moral "or material aspects, the natives of this country may ever have "reason to regard their close connection with England as one of "their greatest blessings."

Along with the address the Missionaries presented the Prince with a Tamil Bible and Prayer Book, and some rare specimens of lace. We understand that, in Calcutta, the Bible Society will present him with a copy of the Bible in Bengalee. It is being handsomely got up, we understand, by Messrs. Newman &Co., The Prince will have another opportunity of declaring that the Bible contains "those truths which form the foundation of our social and political system, which we ourselves esteem as our most valued possession.

***

We have heard several citizens express themselves with too much apathy on the subject of Sir Richard Temple's profferred Municipal Reform Bill, and many refuse to share the anticipation we have indulged that some real and valuable concessions will be made. Their apathy is not owing to any want of dissatisfaction with the

late mismanagement of municipal affairs, nor to any lack of desire for reform, but to an incredulity which we trust will not be justified by events. "What matters it" they say "that elective powers and this and the other concession, may be made to us, so long as an official of Mr. Hogg's class continues to be saddled upon the Municipality? A despotic civilian will always do what he likes, no matter how the Justices or Commissioners are elected." Unless some concession is made on this point there is a strong feeling among the citizens that all other concessions will be unproductive of satisfactory results. The rate-payers of Calcutta have so long been sat upon, that many of them are, we think, too hopeless of receiving any real relief.

***

No one has a word to say against Mr. Bullen Smith who is to be our sheriff *for the ensuing* year. He is much and worthily respected in Calcutta. He is perhaps more generally acceptable to the whole community than Mr. Roberts would have been, yet people are not a little curious to know the particular reasons which led Mr. Roberts to be passed over. They are probably not difficult to be guessed. Independent public spirit is an admirable thing, but it will not bring its possessor honorable or lucrative appointments in this part of the world. Mr. Roberts is not surprised, we presume, that his name has been forgotten on this occasion, and though a considerable section of the community is disappointed on his account, no one, so far as we are aware, thinks the appointment of Mr. Bullen Smith other than an excellent one.

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THE *Daily Telegraph* announces the arrival of letters from Stanley, which will be published as soon as they have reached the *New York Herald*. They are said to be deeply interesting, and to contain a description of the south eastern, eastern, and northern shores of the Great Lake, whose unity and magnificence Stanley has been the first to reveal. That the Shimeeyu is the principal feeder of the lake and the farthest discovered source of the Nile, is confirmed, and new light (much needed, we may observe) is thrown upon the import of the adventurous voyage round the Victoria Nyanza. Incidents of his cruise, conflicts with slave-dealers, his reception by King Mtesa, and that monarch's change of religion, are all described in a very attractive manner, and much valuable geographical information is given. The letters had a somewhat remarkable adventure by the way. Colonel Ernest *de Bellefonds met Mr. Stanley at Mtesa's capital*, and set out thence on the 17th April bearing the despatches to Colonel Gordon, but when he had nearly arrived at Gordon's station he was attacked by Bari robbers, and himself and thirty-six of his followers were massacred. The despatches seem to have been flung into the jungle and were afterwards found by a detachment of Col. Gordon's forces. The fact that the manuscripts can be referred to as lying "stained and torn in our possession" adds a thrill to the interest in them, which was already romantic enough. Romance and adventure hover round the name of Stanley.

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THE *Telegraph* is happy to announce that King Mtesa's appeal through Mr. Stanley, to the English nation, to send Christian instructors to himself and people, has not been without response. Mr. Stanley estimated that the cost of the mission would be five thousand pounds sterling, and a generous donor, whose name is not yet disclosed, has already placed a sum of ten thousand pounds at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society in order to carry out the great enterprise of establishing "a Christian centre of civilization in the heart of the Dark Continent." The Committee of the Church Missionary Society was to meet on November 23rd to discuss the preliminaries of the undertaking, and a hope is expressed that this may prove the beginning of the emancipation of Africa.

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MR. STANLEY will soon claim to be not only the prince of explorers, but of missionaries. True he disclaims the title of missionary at present, but he feels that he could be one if he chose that vocation. And facts as narrated by himself, amply justify the feeling. We doubt if any missionary could cope with Mr. Stanley in "tumbling religious fabrics to the ground." Until I arrived, "he says "at Mtesa's court, the king delighted in the idea that he was a follower of Islam; but by one conversation I flatter myself that I have tumbled the newly raised religious fabric to the ground and if it were only followed by the arrival of a Christian mission here, the conversion of Mtesa and his Court to Christianity would I think, be complete." Meanwhile Mtesa has undertaken to observe the Christian as well as the Moslem Sabbath, and has got the Lord's Prayer, the ten Commandments, and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," put up on a board, in Arabic, for daily perusal. Surely we must needs withhold the censures we were inclined to pronounce on Stanley when we heard of the heaps of slain and the demolished villages by means of which he was making a lasting impression on the minds of the savages. Since the days of Charlemagne there has hardly arisen a more energetic converter of the heathen than is the Commissioner of the *Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*.

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IT was rumoured some time ago that the Duke of Buckingham had bargained for permission to spend nine months of the year in the hills, and it is intimated in the *Madras Times*, that he has resolved to leave Madras for the Neilgherries about the 1st of March. We have never been so strongly opposed as some of our contemporaries to the annual flight of our rulers from the heat and langour of the plains, as we are not convinced that their work is necessarily worse done in consequence. But we would curtail considerably the stay in the hills, for it is not there that a ruler can become justly acquainted with the people and with the needs of his province. By a too prolonged residence at the sanatarium he is in danger of becoming the instrument of men who have very one-sided opinions as to how the country should be governed, and it is not at the Neilgherries that the Duke will learn how to govern Madras in the real interests of the province and its people.

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THE state of the Native Army is just now attracting considerable attention at home. The difficulty experienced in relieving the little garrison of Perim has been much noticed, and is said to have produced a profound impression of which there will be visable tokens when Parliament meets. "It is felt to be altogether intolerable," says the *Home News*, "that an island which commands the entrance to the Red Sea, and thus practically is the key to Aden, which might be described as the Gibraltar of the East, should be held by a garrison of forty Sepoys, commanded by a single subaltern. In the present instance, as it is almost superfluous to state, when, at the expiration of the regular two months, the time for the relief of the Perim Garrison arrived, neither officer nor men came from Aden, and the unfortunate officer, who had already sustained serious inconvenience, found himself condemned to adjourn his departure from the barren island *sine die*."

We are sorry for the officer. Perim is not exactly the place one would choose for a permanent residence. But the incident is, in the interest of the army, not to be regretted, if it has the effect of rousing public opinion in England to insist upon a reform of the absurd military system, which is responsible for it.

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IT is satisfactory to see that Lord Carnarvon has taken care, sufficiently we hope, to guard the country from awkward entanglements in New Guinea, which might arise from the adventurous expedition projected to that island, of which we recently gave an account. His Lordship foresees that though it is not so stated in the programme of the association, "yet to the ordinary intelligence the idea of force as the ultimate resort was not darkly or dimly indicated." He protests against the Pizarro-like spirit of adventure that characterizes the whole scheme, and, although he was not sure that he had the power to forbid the expedition, he warned the adventurers "that they were embarking on a most unusual and dangerous course; that if they acquire land, the Crown will not recognise titles which they may have acquired in an improper way; and that, if there should be occasion to colonise New Guinea hereafter such holdings would not be recognised as legal." And we hope it will be distinctly understood that whatever may happen to the adventurers, if they really carry out their projected design, Britain will not send a warlike expedition to New Guinea to protect or avenge them.

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NO one possessing an honest hatred of slavery, and who knows anything of the curious history of the little Republic of Liberia but will hear with regret that it is being desolated by war. By the West Coast steamer that reached Liverpool shortly before the departure of last mail, letters were received, from which we extract the following;—"On Sunday the 10th of October, the Government troops made another attack, and were defeated with the loss of twelve killed and fifty or more wounded; six cannons were captured, and five or six houses burnt. Many of the wounded were afterwards taken and killed, their heads and right hands cut off.

to be dried and kept as mementoes of the battle; the rest or greater portion of the bodies were eaten by the native warriors. For the sake of humanity, do try and assist us. The first cause of the war was that the Liberian Government wanted to put down the semi-slave trade carried on by the Cape Palma's natives with the interior; three years ago Her Majesty's Government had to send the gunboat *Torch* respecting the same thing. Cannot the ladies of England send a little help in the shape of medicines, bandages, and old clothes? for many women and children are almost naked, having lost everything,, and I fear starvation will soon set in, as there is not much supply in town."

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THE *Englishman* understands that "a powerfully written memorial against the Majority Act has been drawn up and largely signed by Hindoos and Mahommadans of the upper Provinces, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy. We hope to be able in a few days to comment upon this document, which is most ably argued and, if we are not mistaken must command attention. It goes to show that the new law will not only aggravate the very confusion it was intended to remove, but will, in spite of the exempting clause, clash with the religious customs of those whom it affects, and create a multitude of difficulties of a most embarrassing nature."

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RECENT incidents have given some colour to the suspicion that Egypt has embarked on the daring enterprise of conquering and annexing not only Abyssinia but Zanzibar. Lord Derby cannot of course stand by and see Zanzibar interfered with, and probably the Khedive will be found amenable to good counsel. But England's connection with half barbarous peoples in so many quarters of the world, is becoming very troublesome indeed. Awkward entanglements are continually taking place, and interventions and punitive expeditions, with results of very doubtful value, are the frequent consequence.

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IF Mr. Disraeli has half the genius with which he is usually credited, he has before him a brilliant session of Parliament. He still has a large majority. He has inspired the country with confidence in him by a few vigorous words opportunely spoken, and by the purchase of the Canal shares. At the same time, the liberal party is in a state of anarchy, has no united policy on which to base a strong opposition, and no leader to marshal and conduct them. Lord Hartington's policy is of the *laissez-faire* type, and radicals and home-rulers are sadly disgusted with him. But Gladstone will not forsake the felling of trees, and letter and pamphlet writing, and there is no one else to whom they can turn. If the Conservatives pursue a wise and vigorous foreign policy, they may remain in power a long time.

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THE work of making up the accounts of the Central Relief Committee is now so far advanced as to show that the unspent balance of the famine fund will amount to at least fifteen lakhs, and, possibly, if government fulfils its promise of doubling all subscriptions, to nearer twenty, but no useful end would be answered at this time of day by handing over the money. The question how the fifteen lakhs should be disposed of has, however, to be answered. The Committee do not know what to do with it. Their power is that of trustees only, and has so to speak lapsed. The fund was placed in their hands for a specific purpose—the relief of the sufferers by the famine, and they have obviously no right to divert what is left of it to any use not contemplated by the donors. What then is to be done? In England the difficulty would be met by calling a general meeting of the subscribers, and telling them to decide, and perhaps that is the simplest solution of the problem that offers. The great bulk of the famine fund, we believe consisted of contributions sent in to the Mansion House. Why not ask the Lord Mayor to take the sense of the English subscribers as to the best way of utilizing the unexpended balance of their money. Their reply would relieve the Committee of all further responsibility. Since writing the above we have read in the *Patriot* the almost incredible statement that the Executive Committee has voted away the whole amount to Government. Surely this cannot be true.

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THE following is the proclamation addressed to the Sclavonian young men by the Herzegovina insurrectionary leader Ljerbobratich:—

"Young brother Sclavonians,—Some months ago our cry of despair resounded through Europe and to the whole civilised world. The nations would not listen to us, however, and our cries were left unanswered Being convinced of the justice of our cause, we did not waver for a single moment either in the presence of hunger, cold, bad weather, or the enemy's fire. Victorious or vanquished, we constantly exchanged blows with our tyrants, and inflicted losses upon them. We did not despair even then, when our cause seemed to be hopeless. The Herzegovina, devastated and covered with ruins, now addresses herself to you, young men—to your valour, to your passion for liberty. You will not remain deaf to the voice of unhappiness; you will not confine yourselves to words; you will not say that we are unworthy of liberty. You will understand that every people, before all other considerations, possesses the right to direct its National Government, to labour in its fields, construct its means of communication, and educate its children. In order to attain all these blessings we need ammunition and money. Come to us; you shall be received as brethren, and greeted as liberators. Let those who cannot take part in the holy struggle of the Sclavonians against their oppressors, send us arms for those who, in addition to warm hearts and elevated minds, possess a powerful hand. I do not wish to deceive you, the Herzegovina is poor. Turkish sloth has provided her with few roads, and these leading only to forts. Before you is a struggle beset with many and great obstacles, but the obstacle is a sublime one—the deliverance of a great people. *Let your* rich and luxurious clubs be converted into subsidiary committees for our revolution. *Give* us your surplusage, and we are saved. You will, then, have the right to think that you helped on the triumph of a cause glorious to all who were engaged in it On our banner are inscribed these holy words: Liberty and Independence."

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THE *Statesman*, says:—The Guibord funeral took place at Montreal on November 15. The coffin was escorted by 900 of the military and a strong police force. There was a great crowd of French Canadians at the cemetery, but no disturbance took place. The sarcophagus was not used. The *Indo-European Correspondence* tells us that the Church has snatched a victory from the Law Courts after all, by the Bishop formally laying an interdict upon that portion of the cemetery where Guibord's body is interred. "Buried in the Catholic cemetery, Guibord has no part in the "Church's blessing, and desecrates only the earth which his body "touches." Our contemporary professes to give a more correct account of the case, than that of the *Times'* correspondent. We take the liberty to doubt it, for its very opening paragraph contains a statement quite inconsistent with the following part of the story.

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THE Bombay Steam Boilers' Act has been suspended because, it is found, it cannot be made self-supporting. This seems a strange reason for nullifying a useful, and by all accounts much needed, measure for the prevention of loss of life and property by a certain class of accidents. The Act was passed, we presume because it was thought necessary to place some stringent legal check on the practice, said to be only too common in the Western Presidency, of working steam boilers which from age or other causes are in a dangerously unsafe condition. If so, both common sense and humanity would appear to demand that it should be enforced, whether "self-supporting" or not. What would be said of a proposal to abolish the Police on the ground that it does not pay? Yet there would be nothing in the suggestion more unreasonable than this idea of the Bombay Government, that ricketty steam boilers ought to be allowed to go on exploding until it has hit upon some plan of having them looked after without cost to itself.

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THE *Howe News* says: The preliminary soundings for the Channel tunnel which is to unite France and England are now being actively carried out near St. Margaret's, Dover, and the engineers conducting the work are entirely satisfied with the results obtained. Their expectations as to the nature of the strata have been realised. The two great difficulties they have to encounter, are to establish ventilation and to find means to take out the chalk cut away, and bring in the materials required for the work. It is intended to put down two pneumatic tubes to meet the latter difficulty, and ventilation will be secured by providing a current of air.

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IF all our clergymen were of the same way of thinking as the minister of the Brahmo Somaj in Calcutta, we wonder how many silent pulpits there would be all over Christendom. The *Mirror* informs us that the minister has discontinued the practice of giving sermons, for the reason that the Brahmos and their Missionaries do not give due heed to his precepts, and do not exhibit sufficient holiness and devotedness of life. We should have thought that a reason for the minister to "cry aloud and spare not," but we suppose he expects by silence to bring them to humiliation and penitence. "Speech is silvern, silence is golden."

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THE *Mirror* accuses Europeans, especially Christian Missionaries, of a strange disinclination to mix at large with the people of the countries where they sojourn, and can find no other explanation of

the fact than the supposition that it is a characteristic of European civilization. How many of the European travellers and others coming to India, asks our contemporary, try to get information about the natives from the natives themselves? They exchange opinions among themselves, form and conform their opinions with mutual aid, completely throwing out of the calculation those about whom such opinions are made, and who alone are able to correct them. For Missionaries and officials, whose position and knowledge of these things are really important, such a course of conduct is wrong and dangerous. Our contemporary fears that any protest against it is too late and not likely to have much effect. There is doubtless much truth in the accusation, especially in Calcutta and other large towns. Most of us are conscious that we come and spend years here, and go away knowing little more about the inner life of the people than when we arrived. This may be partly due to the fact that we are gifted with a large amount of self-love, and a profound respect for our own habits, institutions, and characteristics, which make it extremely difficult for us to think a set of habits and characteristics widely differing from our own, worthy of careful attention, or even of toleration. Many of us do not want to know the inner life of the natives, because we cannot bear to think that there may be much in it that is really admirable as well as interesting. We want to change all the native characteristics, not to know them, and by no means to sympathise with them. Our great anxiety is to civilize and Christianize the people of India, and we set about the task as if we were unaware that there are elements in their religion and civilization that are worth retaining. The natives and ourselves have in fact not yet learned to understand each other. But our contemporary most not forget that there are very great obstacles to a mutual understanding between the two peoples, and that many of the most formidable of these are presented to us by the natives themselves. The faults are not all on the side of the Europeans, but we are more anxious to have it acknowledged that a defect exists, than to defend ourselves from blame.

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A VERITABLE sea serpent has been seen at last, and the *Illustrated London News* has a picture of a contest between the monster and a whale. The strange sight was seen by Captain Drewar of the Barque *Paulina*, in lat. 5°13, S., long, 35° W., on the 8th of July. The captain and the crew are responsible for the truth of the story and the description of the serpent, and the sketch is by Rev. E. L. Penny, Chaplain of H. M. S. *London*, at Zanzibar, who places great reliance on the testimony of Captain Drewar. The serpent has made two coils round the body of the whale, and his head is raised erect in the air to a height of about thirty feet. The serpent's girth was about eight or nine feet. The performance is thus described :—"Using its extremities as levers "the serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen "minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale down to the "bottom, head first. The other two whales after attempting to "release their companion, swam away upon its descent, exhibiting "signs of the greatest terror. On the 13th of July the serpent "was again seen, about two hundred yards from the vessel, shooting "itself along the surface, forty feet of its body out of water at a "time, and again on the same day it was seen with the body quite "perpendicular out of the water to the height of sixty feet. This "time it seemed determined to attack the vessel, and the crew "and officers armed themselves with axes for self-defence."

THE LAND N.-W. P.

II.

IT appears to have caused surprise in some quarters that such a singular termination as we lately described, should have been put to the labours of one who had been cited by the Government of India as "perhaps the highest living authority" on subjects connected with the Land Revenue of the North-West. But there are two cautions to be observed. One is that the expression borrowed by Lord Mayo from Mr. Strachey, was little more than a polite hyperbole. No one, probably, knew better than Mr. Strachey, that however high an authority he might be as to the law, procedure, and practice of settlement, as an Act of the Legislature, Sir W. Muir was not, and could not be, in possession of that practical knowledge of the habits of the agriculturists, which can only be obtained from a long and constant intercourse with them. With the exception of a brief study of the subject in Bundelkhund—which it is said has never recovered the effect of his vivisection—Sir William had spent all his life in various secretariat offices, apart from "the busy haunts of men." If we are rightly informed, he was never either a collector, a judge, or a commissioner. We desire to write with all respect of one who has served his country long and with distinction. But facts should have their force. A man who has no practical acquaintance with a subject cannot be a *real* master. Pricked by the point of this one *simple* statement the bubble of Sir William's *boasted* "experience" of course bursts at once. But this is not the only flaw in Sir William Muir as an authority. All the opportunities of a life-time, could not make facts useful to one who closes his eyes to their teaching, so long as he can clutch at the shadow of an *à priori* rule, or so-called "principle."

In this respect Sir William Muir has perhaps only displayed the tendency which the late Mr. Buckle long ago exhibited as the chief characteristic of the Scottish intellect. Readers will call to mind a brilliant chapter, in which the historian of modern civilization illustrated this position by a number of instances drawn from the writings of the most distinguished writers from the north of the Tweed. In place of the laborious method inculcated by Bacon and carried out by Locke, Newton, and other southern discoverers, the philosophers of the north have always been famous, according to the writer to whom we refer, for assuming as axiomatic some fancied truth, and then arguing from it, deductively, by more or less skilful ratiocination. Whatever may be thought of Buckle's rather bold generalization, there can be no doubt that the habit of mind attributed by him to the Scots, has certainly been shown by the late Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, and has been conspicuous in many other of the performances of Anglo-Indian government. Indeed it has gone far to justify Lord Salisbury's famous complaint that India had, in modern times, produced good administrators in creditable abundance, but could show no statesman. Possibly the short tenure of every body's office, may have something to do with this; possibly also it is partly due to the somewhat windy condition engendered by governing supple Asiatics, the vegetable diet of politics. Stubborn in their private habits and their inward convictions, the people of this part of the world, and especially the Hindoos, are famous for the plausible show of submission with which, in all other respects, they bow to authority. And the natural consequence is that the half-educated men by whom, till lately at least, India has been chiefly ruled, have found (or fancied that they found) it a *corpus vile* for their experiments, and an imaginary proof of their *à priori* wisdom and knowledge.

Nothing else, it seems to us can account for the airy way in which one system of land revenue has been run to extremes in one part of India, and another in another. Here, the rule has been, 'Settle direct with the cultivator;' there, 'Create a landed aristocracy.' Each school has worked out its own fallacy. In the North-West Provinces, it is true, more moderate counsels prevailed than elsewhere, though not without much opposition and much interference from the deductives. Many times threatened, the right of the State to participate in the enhanced rental has escaped to a certain, if not a sufficient, extent. The middlemen who were found in possession of the right of collecting the surplus produce, and paying it to the State (after deducting their commission), have not been made into squires with the right to all but a quit rent. Unhappily, however, their position, useful in itself, has been turned into "a heritable and transferable right." It was assumed in the teeth of Bengal experience, that to give the holders of land a fixed "estate", as it would be called in English law would stimulate them to improve it; and the settlements were accordingly made with these men, who at best were only farmers, to the neglect of the interests of many of the occupying classes. Yet nothing is more certain than that this assumption, and this settlement, were wholly opposed to native feeling and native practice; and deep has been the mischief that has ensued.

The thirty years system is probably, next to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal Proper, the worst way of asserting the right of the State (*i.e.* the Public) to the surplus produce of land, that has ever been devised. The worthy Caledoninas—

Holt, Mackenzie and Thomason—by whom it was conceived and developed, made as many mistakes as their countrymen elsewhere, as Shore in Bengal, or Munro in Madras. Endeavouring to mediate between two opposite principles, they met with the proverbial fate of the sitter on two stools. Or perhaps it might be more explicit to say, that with some of the evils of each system they contrived to blend a new one that was peculiarly their own. The evil of the Madras system was, that by dissociating capital from the land it rested the hopes of agriculture on *la petite culture*. The fault of the Bengal system was that it created sinecures, endowed annuitants, and left the peasantry without protection. The thirty years system certainly made some attempt at protecting the peasantry, but it combined all the other evils, and added *this, that the* life time of a generation, though encouraging to personal indolence, exposes the family income to an abrupt and indefinite decrement at its diminution. Such a system, having no roots in popular sentiment, can only be preserved by being constantly irrigated from the fountains of sophistry.

PERAK.

IT is still impossible to arrive at a clear and satisfactory understanding of the causes of the war in Perak. Of one thing however we may be quite sure. We are not fighting the wild and lawless Malays, solely in "the cause of suffering humanity." It would be gratifying to our self-love and our national vanity, if we could lay to our hearts the assurance that we have entered into our present entanglements and are cutting our way out of them by the sword, from a lofty desire to put down violence and wrong-doing, to evoke order from anarchy, and peace and prosperity from a scene of feuds, roberries, bloodshed, and oppression. And that is what the Government of the Straits and some of our contemporaries wish us to believe. But we must not forget that there were other motives for our interference with the affairs and government of Perak. The country is rich in tin, and even, it is said, in silver and gold. It possesses a rich alluvial soil—countless acres of undeveloped wealth, buried under primeval forest. These were the attractions that drew us to Perak. We would be the last to blame our traders in Penang for endeavouring to increase their wealth from the mines of Laroot, or those of Singapore from desiring a new source of more remunerating commerce. But it should be clearly borne in mind that we are there primarily in our own interests, that our sole right in Perak is the right assumed for British subjects to live and labour there, and for the British Government to extend protection to them, and exact compensation and punishment for any wrong or injury inflicted upon them. On such grounds we gain a footing in the State; we find that the people and their chiefs are turbulent and faithless, that the Government is about the worst Government on earth, that our relations with the country are dangerous and disagreeable in the extreme; and we—wisely and beneficiently as some think, rashly and selfishly as others believe—attempt to take into our own hands the virtual management of the State. There is no doubt that those who engaged in this hazardous enterprise hoped that in accomplishing their aims, a great benefit would be conferred on the people, but it is equally certain that we should never have gone out of our way to save Perak from anarchy and its people from oppression, had we not been induced to do so by the deeper motive of self-interest. We are glad to see the *Times* is endeavouring to look the whole question fairly in the face. That journal has plainly enough stated, what we wish to bring out, that we have got into a very awkward and undesirable complication from which it will be difficult to free ourselves; and have done so not from any magnanimous desire to rescue an oppressed people, but purely from our eager hunting for commercial gain. It expresses anxiety that Government should avoid burdening us with fresh responsibilities in that quarter, but, "meanwhile there is the tin, the silver, the gold, and the alluvial soil, on the one side, and English traders with strongholds at Penang and Singapore on the other; and how they are to be kept at a prudent distance it will be every year more difficult to say."

Now we have never said that we ought to have retired at once from Perak, when we found that our relations with it were likely to be troublesome. It is indeed difficult to say how far we are justified in pushing aggressive action in the interests of commerce. What we do say at present is, that we ought to frankly avow our real object in being there, and in exerting diplomacy and force to bring the State and its rulers under our superintendence, and to avoid all such insincere and self-deluding professions as that we are now warring in Perak in "the cause of suffering humanity." Let us frankly admit that what we are now doing is primarily in the interests of British trade and commerce, and that whatever advantages may ultimately arise to the people, will be of the nature of accidents—inseparable accidents, if we please to call them so—and then we shall be in a position to consider without *prejudice whether* we are justified in our motives of action, and whether our actions have *been guided* by forethought and justice.

While much is still hazy and undefined in our information as to the rise of the present complications, one thing is pretty clear. It is clear, we think, that all the steps of the Straits Government from the Pangkore treaty of Sir Andrew Clarke to the posting up of the proclamations by Mr. Birch, were calculated, whether intentionally or not, to lead to one result—the ultimate annexation of the State of Perak. Now while we can understand, and to some extent sympathise with, a thoroughgoing policy of annexation in the hands of wise and considerate statesmen, and while we imagined that we understood the nature of the non-annexation policy which the British Government has now for some time professed to act upon, we are unable to comprehend or in any degree approve of, the indescribable policy which disclaims all wish or intention to annex, and yet persistently takes, or permits to be taken, measures that can lead to nothing, but miserable collapse or ultimate annexation. Such has been our policy in Perak. An examination of the conditions under which the Pangkore treaty was formed, and the residential system established, will probably show that even then a false step was taken. Men were found, like the Straits Colonial Secretary, who with a full knowledge of these conditions, predicted that the residential system would prove a failure. And, as the *Times* remarks, "it ought to be well understood by this time, that to appoint Residents without whose advice and assistance nothing of political or commercial importance can be done, is practically to undertake the indirect Government of such States, and to entangle ourselves in *all* their disputes." Yet the Home Government approved of the step, thus making itself responsible for its success or failure. It failed; and Sir W. Jervois, the new Governor went precipitately into a policy which we have already characterized as virtual annexation, and which has led to the present war. We were the first to protest against the rash and self-confident manner in which he took over the administration of the State, without waiting for direct authority from the Home Government. We pointed out what seemed to us a most hasty and hazardous proceeding on the part of the late unfortunate resident—the attempt to establish a complete new system of collecting the revenue, on principles, it may be presumed unheard of among the wild rajahs of Perak. Had our policy been a declared policy of annexation, we could hardly have gone more directly towards its fulfilment. And now that our forces are actually fighting in Perak, we can with difficulty foresee any rational conclusion to the war but annexation. We cannot expect that we shall be able to set up a Malay Government, after all that we have done and are doing, which can be in any sense an independent government. If we are fighting for the virtual annexation of the State our position is easily comprehended and something might be said in its defence. But the Home Government has sent instructions to abstain from annexation, and what the result of our subjugation of the belligerent chiefs is to be, one can hardly forecast. The whole history of our relations with Perak and the real nature of our policy as manifested in action, require to be set in clearer light. It is pretty certain, meanwhile, that there has hitherto been a good deal of rashness and blundering in our proceedings, and, whatever may be the result, the history of the Perak war will scarcely redound to our honor.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

II.

TURNING over the pages of some old Indian army list of twenty years ago, it is impossible not to feel astonishment at the number and variety of the regiments recorded therein. There were the local European forces of several thousand men. the native artillery numbering thousands more, the regular native army a host in itself, and a surprising agglomeration of irregulars levied here and there throughout the country. Besides the regular and irregular regiments, there were also many armed *Sibandies* or semi-military, semi-police corps, of whom no particular account was taken; but the total of all troops and officers, so far as it was realised in the estimates, was of such a prodigious amount as to render an Indian *army* for all time the bug-bear and terror of financiers. We shall now consider the quality of the pre-mutiny troops. On the whole it was good, but abuses had taken root and flourished in an army too big for our requirements in a time of profound peace, not the least of which was the practice of encouraging regimental officers to seek civil employment. The officers contemned regimental duty, made a jest of their poverty in comparison with the fine emoluments of the civil service, and the tone of the native army was so low immediately before 1857, that it must have been seen by any observant person of the period that this prodigious host of mere mercenaries was utterly and irretrievably demoralised. Of the events of 1857, it is unnecessary to speak, and we now come to that time when the Government of India had to create a new army, a phœnix from the ashes of the old one. Here we have the initial chapter of the most remarkable series of blunders which has ever been perpetrated in a country too much given to such things. The great mistake committed by Sir Charles Wood, or his advisers, was to turn the whole native army of India into an irregularly organised force, because in the first place such an organisation was economical, and in the second place, because one or two dashing irregular corps, commanded by special leaders like Fane or Probyn, happened to be just then held in high favour by the world. This was a great error, and Sir Charles supplemented it with what might not have been a blunder though it has turned out one,——the Indian staff corps. The original idea of this much abused institution was not a bad one, though the corps was always open to the grave objection of supplying the well-paid civil service and the ill-paid military service from the same fountain. Of course discontent, and "Dowbism," and all sorts of grievances and grumbling followed this, nevertheless, so long as the Indian staff corps was maintained as a *corps d'elite*, into which studious and talented men would pass, it had its uses if its abuses too. But unfortunately the host of officers thrown out of employment by the new organisation and reduction of the native army, had to be provided for, and to effect this Lord Cranborne committed the extraordinary *betise* of bundling all that would go, into the staff corps, with or without the qualifications hitherto requisite for admission to that corps. From that moment the staff corps was swamped and became a folly. It was as if the whole nation was invited to take their seats in the government offices. Confusion prevailed, which people totally ignorant of the subject, strove to check with orders and counter orders from home, and this went on year after year until at last it was felt that unless the Indian Army could right itself, no one could right it, and this is very much the position of that Army at present. We are patiently waiting for the retirement of all the old officers, and for the disappearance of grievances, and are looking for the native army to settle itself, but it is not easy to say how this *desideratum* is to come about without that outside assistance which is needful in the matter. The Government of India declines to run the risks and expense of materially altering the organisation of the native army once again, and perhaps they are right in dreading the agitation and the errors that are likely to follow on a measure so profound, as the reconstruction of an army such as that of India. The question really resolves itself into this:—Do we want an efficient native army or do we not? Do we want an army to fight, or one only to look at? The native army as it is, is quite equal to the duties of a time of peace, but we deny that it is fit to stand the stress of war, for an army without a proper complement of officers, can never be expected to sustain the wear and tear of active service. Especially should we be mindful of this in reference to native troops. The average native soldier, whatever part of India he comes from, has an immense reliance upon the courage, resources, and *prestige* of his English officer, and it has been historically shewn often enough, what he can dare and do under the guidance of English leaders, but that very simplicity which induces him to trust with all a child's faith in the English officer, renders him perhaps foolishly distrustful of his own people as commanders, so that for our own part we think it exceedingly doubtful if a native regiment would distinguish itself in action under the sole command of native officers. Let the experiment be tried the next little war we are engaged in. Let the two or three European officers who accompany a native corps into action be withdrawn from the same—as they probably would be withdrawn by wounds received in battle,—and let the regiment be handed over to a native officer to command—perhaps for the first time in his life—and we shall then have the opportunity of testing the present organisation of the native army in a practical manner, and without dependence on theories or individual opinions for our facts. But this is an experiment which no one has ever yet had the courage to try. Far from trusting the native captains in an emergency, the contrary has been the practice, and, whenever we are engaged in some little jungle war, the native regiments employed are always re-inforced for the occasion with English officers drawn from other regiments—in fact, it is thus acknowledged that we cannot do without them. But to return to the question:—Do we want a really effective native army? We think the answer should be in the affirmative. Not a large army, but one on which we could thoroughly depend, and one which could be made the nucleus of a considerable host were the need to arise for the employment in the field of large reserves. We will come to this part of the subject by and by, but we have first to argue out this question of an effective and a non-effective army, on which the whole business of a construction may be said to hang. Now Lord Napier of Magdala appears to be satisfied with a native army "good enough for the purposes for which it was intended," that is to say, we apprehend, for the ordinary purposes of garrison work. The opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India, on such a subject as this, is worthy of all respect; still, opinions of this kind will not avert the calamity of war or render the public mind easy in the event of the native army ever being again called upon to act as an army in the field. It would be idle to speculate as to what point of the compass may discover the war cloud; as idle as to deny positively that any war can come upon us. These things are beyond all human calculation, and we can only believe in our *liability* to war, and act as is best upon it. We think it unwise to deny, as some do, the possibility of the native army being again actively employed in anything greater than a jungle campaign, and thinking thus, it follows that we are disatisfied with a military policy which acts just as if a war was impossible. Suppose a war—let us say in China. Is the native army effective to fight there? Let us consider a native regiment as it is, and leave the answer to the intelligence of the reader. A native regiment is supposed to have eight English officers, but has practically, on an average, four. Send it to China, and in the course of a month there would probably not be one of the original officers with it. Who is to replace them? There will soon be none in India to take their places, and if the alternative is adopted of taking officers from British regiments to fill up vacancies, the sepoys will be given officers who know nothing of them and cannot even speak their language. There remains then nothing but to trust to the native officers; men whom it is our policy to keep in the back ground to so great an extent that they are never experienced in commanding a regiment, or in doing any responsible work a European officer can do for them. This is the situation, and every one is at liberty to draw his own conclusions from it. True there may be no war in China in our time, or any where else, and there is no denying that the organisation of eight officers to a regiment has the merit of economy when half the number is in Europe on half pay

and the other half is doing double duty on half allowances. That war is a possibility, however,is an assertion beyond dispute, and the question to be considered is, are we justified in preparing for it? Assuming a reply in the affirmative, we shall have to consider the future of the army of India in our next article.

THE LAND OF THE TAMULIANS.

MR. GRIBBLE of the Madras Civil Service has given us an interesting translation of *The Land of the Tamulians and its Missions* from the German of Rev. E. R. Baierlein of the Evangelical Lutheran Society. The contents of the book amply justify the translator's statement in the preface that, "the book contains so much that may be new to many readers, and so much that will be of interest to many more that I do not think an apology is needed for it." We have found it full of interest and information, and the style is more pleasing than we are accustomed to expect in a translation. We believe a large number of our readers will thank us for calling their attention to it, though we are unable to do its contents justice in the brief notice we can afford to give. We can only give a short sketch of the contents, and here and there an extract to give the reader a specimen of what he may expect to find in the little book itself.

The first part of the volume is occupied with the land itself and its people, and the second part gives an interesting account of the various missions to the land of the Tamuls, from the traditional visit of St. Thomas to the present day. We shall glance for a little at the first part. In the whole book there is nothing dry, or uninteresting. Without any attempt at fine writing, the author, or the translator, (both must, we suppose, share the credit) has succeeded in throwing a pleasant charm around the commonest themes. The first chapter on *The Land and its Products* is quite as attractive as the legends that illustrate the early history of the Tamulians and their literature. The following is a fair specimen of the writer's descriptive powers, taken almost at random. "In the districts well supplied with water, the principal product is rice, and for ever rice, as far as the eye can reach. The land is divided into flat square fields, each with an incline of a few inches so that each of these fields lies higher than the other. The water is then taken from the channels (of irrigation) and allowed to run from the topmost to the lowest field, so that all are under water. The fields are ploughed and sown with the water standing on them, and when the young plants are grown about a foot above the water they are taken out, tied in bundles, and transplanted into other larger fields, prepared in the same manner. This work is generally done by women who stand in the water like storks, but bent at right angles, and thus plant entire fields with great industry. Far as the eye can stretch for days' journey together, every field is planted with rice. In good soil with plenty of water, two, and in some places, three crops are raised a year." In this simple, pleasing, and not unpicturesque style, the natural and industrial features of the country are described, together with its products, mineral and vegetable. The iron manufactures of the Tamulians are described as especially important and interesting. The iron is obtained with little trouble or skill from the mountains rich in that ore. The ore is simply picked up, broken in pieces, washed, and thrown into a rude furnace of plaster walls which two men can build in a day or two. A man squatted on the ground keeps up a regular and powerful blast by moving up and down, somewhat quickly, two entire goat-skins, one in each hand. After four hours the iron is taken out with tongs, beaten with hammers to free it from dross, and is then ready for the blacksmith, who throws it into chauldrons full of charcoal, blows away for some time with the goat skin bellows, and then hammers it out into bars. Although the metal thus rudely prepared would probably be rejected by most of our blacksmiths, the author tells us that "this unpretending material produces the Indian steel, celebrated already in the earliest ages, and from which the swords of Damascus were manufactured; and, as in olden times no other steel could be procured anywhere, it is probable that steel from India was used in polishing the granite monuments of Egypt." The primitive process of preparing the steel is also instructively described.

It is unnecessary to dwell on this part of the book, where the author proceeds next to describe the trees and fruits, but we may notice that in treating of the different species of palm trees, he alludes to the liquors that they yield, and is unhesitating in his condemnation of the attitude of the English Government towards the manufacture and selling of these liquors. At the same time he is of opinion that English example has its share in inducing the people to drink, as well as the policy of the Government. "The responsibility of the increase of the Vice of drunkenness is generally supposed to lie upon the Government alone, which by introducing the system of renting the exclusive manufacture of liquor, has rendered the preparation of spiritous liquors not only legal but universal. But though there is a great deal of truth in this, there is, in my opinion, another factor, which is also, and I maintain even more, to blame for the prevalence of drunkenness; I mean example; whilst the lords in the land consume beer, wine, and brandy in enormous quantities, it follows that the subjects soon regard drunkenness as a portion of civilization, in the culture of which no one is willing to be left behind."

In treating of the people and their literature, the author asserts that the Tamulians are the most enterprising and movable people in India, and are to be found wherever their is a lazier and more superstitious people to be shoved aside. In support of this statement he remarks, that the Tamil language has spread with the spread of railways and roads, more than any other language in that part of India. In the district of Cuddapah, for example, Canarese was seventy years ago the predominant language; now it is Telegoo, but that is being rapidly displaced by Tamil, for wherever they come unto collision, Telagoo shoves aside Canarese and is in turn shoved aside by Tamil. The author conjectures that in another hundred years Tamil will be the universal language of the Madras Presidency. In the most ancient times three royal dynasties made themselves remarkable among the many kings of Tamil land. These were the Pandian, the Chera, and the Chola dynasties. Though the two embassies to the Emperor Augustus recorded by Eusebius and Strabo, may have been as the writer phrases it, "the making of the Alexandrian Greeks," it s cer tain that in those days there existed a mighty and prosperous empire in the South of India, and the ancient palace at Madura of the old Tamulian kings "is so remarkable a building that at the present moment the British Government is spending hundreds of thousands of rupees in order to save it from decay and to preserve it to posterity." Madura was built by Kala Sakhara on the site of an old lingam said to have been placed there by Indra himself. A famous high school with forty-eight Academecians sprang up in the royal residence, and there the Tamil language, in contradistinction to the Sanscrit of the north, was cultivated and developed. But days of degeneracy came, and the old language was becoming corrupted, when it was saved from the destructive process by the arrival at Madura of the famous Tamulian poet, Tiroovalloovan. He was a *pariah* priest and weaver from Mylapoor near Madras, and came to obtain from the Academicians of Madura a hearing for his famous poem, the Kural, which was written in the purest high Tamil. The legend is as follows:— "When Tiroovalloovan came to Madura he proceeded at once to the temple and recited his poem in presence of the King and the Academicians, the latter being greatly terrified. These tried to get him into a corner by all kinds of sharp questions, but he answered them immediately in fine verses. Then they said: Listen O Vallava! the last test rests with this bench of gold; if the bench will accept your book, it is accepted; if it does not, it is rejected; whereupon they spread themselves out and so pushed against each other as not to leave the smallest space remaining. Tiroovalloovan, however, nothing daunted, approached the bench, book in hand, which as soon as he came near, stretched itself out so that he and his book found a place on it. Thereupon the book commenced to swell so enormously that it shoved one Accademician after another off the bench until they were all left sprawling on the ground. This was a disgrace that they could not bear, and so they all went and drowned themselves in the fine big tank which is still to be seen in Madura. This probably means that Tiroovalloovan found favour in the eyes of the King, which indeed was the fact, and that his reputation soon surpassed that of all his rivals. The bench of gold means, of course, the good income of the Academicians." Tiroovaloovan was soon the greatest of the wise and learned men of Madura. By his poems he preserved the language from degenerating, and checked the introduction of Sanscritisms. He was famous not only as a poet but as a sage, and scholars and wise men came to him to have their difficulties resolved. But, after the manner of Indian sages, he was accustomed to keep the inquirer waiting long for an answer, and the answer when given at last, was generally to be gathered from certain acts, which like the responses of the oracles, were often of doubtful interpretation. The inquirer who hoped to glean a meaning from them would have needed to be almost as wise as the sage himself. Tiroovalloovan's wife, "as she lay dying, begged her stern husband to explain what to her was a matter of great mystery, and had puzzled her since the day of her marriage. "My Lord, when for the first time I cooked your rice and placed it before you, you ordered me always to place a jug of water and needle by your side; why did

you order me to do this? Whereupon her loving consort replied: If, my dear, one grain of rice should fall to the ground, the needle is to pick it up with, and the water to wash it! Then the wife knew that her husband had never dropped a grain of the rice she had cooked for him and she died happy." The sage's lament on the death of his faithful wife was as follows: "O loving one, sweeter to me than daily rice! Wife, who failed not in a single word! Woman who, gently stroking my feet, lay down after me to sleep, and rose before me? And dost thou leave me? How shall I ever again be able to close my eyes at night?" Tiroovalloovan was however an innovator in matters of religion a kind of Indian rationalist, in fact. Either through his influence, or at least about the period of his ascendency, Jainism made considerable inroads upon the Brahmanical religion. Most of the academicians became Jains, and so did King Kuna himself. But the king took to wife a young princess of the Chola dynasty, all of whom were zealous and orthodox Sivaites. Queen Dasvani brought with her to Madura a learned Sivaite, Nyana Samander, and and through his influence the orthodox religion began to be restored. It happened at this time that king Kuna fell dangerously sick, and none of the physicians of Madura could save him from the deadly malady. Then he sent for the sage Samander and told him that if he could cure him from the sickness that was threatening his life, he would embrace his religion and drive away all heretics. Samander cured the king, who was preparing to fulfil his promise, but the Academicians demanded another proof of Samander, and he agreed to submit to the test. They would write holy words (*Mantirams*) on palm leaves, and would place them on the Vyga river; he was to do the same, and he whose palm leaves should float upwards against the stream should have his religion pronounced the true one. Each party threw leaves into the Vyga, and behold! Samandar's leaf floated up the river. Then arose a mighty storm, and the Jains who did not at once depart were put to death or hunted out of the country, to the number of eight thousand principal men. Thus did the land find repose from religious strife, and Brahmanism was triumphant at Madura. Madura was burnt to the ground about the close of the eleventh century, and the king and the royal family perished in the flames of it. It never regained its pristine magnificence and glory, though one of its future kings built a hall of pillars which cost, is is said, ten millions of rupees, and which is at the present day one of the most splendid ancient buildings in India. The days of the Mahomedan conquerors came, and the Tamil princes were sadly repressed. The shadow prince of Poodoocottah is now their only representative in the land of the Tamulians.

Tiroovalloovan's famous poem, the Kural, is said to consist of 1,330 verses, each of two lines, and sings of the three objects of man—Virtue (denial), Possession, and Love. The rhyme in Tamil is at the commencement of the verse and the language is so much compressed that it is not easily understood, and is not very attractive to Europeans. We cannot praise it very highly from the extracts before us, but we have to remember that they have, as we presume, undergone a double translation, first into German, and then from the German *into* English. An English Tamil scholar would probably be able to give us more favourable specimens of the great Tamil poem. But the quotations in the volume before us seem not to be from the Kural, but from several other poems of a somewhat more recent date. We may give one or two examples.

"The mighty seed of the sweet juicy fruit of the palm tree
"Though nourished and borne high up in the heaven,
"Yields when grown to a tree for one man not even
"Shadow sufficient:
"The dimunitive seed of the fruit that grows on the banian
"Though smaller than even the tiniest fish spawn in water,
"Gives when grown to a tree—to kings and their four-fold army
"Of riders and footmen, of chariots and elephants,
"Shadow sufficient."
Therefore:—

"The great's not always great at all,
"Nor always little what is small."

"Not always children those we bear,
"Nor are our kinsmen always friends
"The married often not a pair."

The oldest Tamil writings are all in verse, even those that are philosophical. At the present day, we are told, much poetry is written by the people. But the prose is of considerable importance, and the Tamulians believe that their prose translation of the Ramayana is even better than the original.

The Christian literature of the Tamulians is perhaps richer than any vernacular Christian literature in India. They have four translations of the Bible, a large number of hymns, and many books published by the "Christian Vernacular Education Society." "There are several Tamil newspapers, and an enormous quantity of tracts, which, it is true, are not all an ornament to the language. In 1871 alone, 717 different Tamil books, big and little, were printed. The Christian Vernacular Education Society printed, between 1862 and 1871, 1,088,320 Tamil School books; and other works which were printed during these years (but without reckoning the labours of the Bible Society), amount to about four million copies. In no other of the twenty languages of India is there anything like the same number of books printed. It is not, therefore, without reason that I have called my dear Tamulians the most movable and stirring people in India."

So much for the literature of the Tamulians. We have then several chapters descriptive of their external appearance and domestic life, their religion and worship, and their sacred temples. A great deal of exceedingly interesting information is contained in these chapters, and is set forth in a form which will make the book very pleasing reading for many persons who would be deterred from the study of more ponderous volumes. But we cannot enlarge further on the first part of "the Land of the Tamulians."

EUGENIE AND MAURICE DE GUERIN, AND THEIR HOME AT LE CAYLA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

CAHUZAC, LANGUEDOC, SEPTEMBER 27.

FEW I think would read the letters and journals of Eugénie de Guérin and her brother Maurice—contributions to literature which were not given to the world until after their writers' deaths, and the merits of which were first made known to English readers by Mr. Mathew Arnold—without feeling a desire, if ever their wanderings should lead them to the South of France, and to the rich vine-growing province of Languedoc, to turn aside from the paths usually trodden by tourists, and visit the chateau of Le Cayla, in which Eugénie spent nearly the whole of her life, and in which Maurice passed his early days, and to which he returned at last to die.

It was in 1805, that Eugénie de Guérin was born in the solitary chateau. Her brother Maurice was born when she herself was five years old. When he had reached the age of twelve he went to school at Toulouse. He was a shy and nervous boy. He, however worked so well that before three years were ended, the Archbishop of Toulouse, who had heard of his ability, offered to take charge of his future education. This offer his father did not feel justified in accepting. He sent his son to Paris to the College Stanislas. There he remained six years. His father, though of a well descended family, was not wealthy. The Great Revolution had brought disaster to the family. As in those days travelling was costly, Maurice had to remain in distant Paris all the six years without knowing the enjoyment of home in the vacations. During his later days at college he manifested literary power both in prose and verse. He had early felt an inclination to enter the ecclesiastical life. This however he had lost at the end of his college days. He tried to make up his mind to devote himself to law and began the study of the civil code. Though he disliked the thought of working for a livelihood in the law-courts, he tried to persevere in the work he had so little taste for. After a few months spent at Le Cayla, when he was one and twenty, he went back to Paris with the intention of continuing his legal studies. But his desires for a literary career now strongly asserted themselves. He wrote an essay and sent it to a review. It was accepted. He at once looked upon his success as assured. He put aside all notion of devoting himself to law. But his success did not bring him daily bread. Young writers were expected to be content with the honor of having their contributions accepted, and as they feasted their eyes upon their own printed words, to consider that they so got all the sustenance their articles would yield. Ere long he went home again. His father was grieved that he had ceased to look forward to the law as a profession. He himself was troubled with the difficulties he had met with in the path of literature. His thoughts began again to turn to the ecclesiastical career. He felt a longing this time to enter into the quiet seclusion of a religious house. One of his college companions had joined a small community gathered arround the Abbè Lamenniais at La Chênaie in Brittany. He felt an impulse to do likewise. His father gave a reluctant consent and at the close of 1831, he was numbered among the Abbé's novices. He has in his journal left an interesting account of the days spent at La Chênaie. He became much attached to the Abbé. He could sing well, and the Abbé was charmed with his sweet rendering of the psalms. But troubles were at haud for the Abbé. He had already twice given offence by his writings. His "Essay on Indifference," the first parts of which received great praise as containing a wonderfully

able defence of Catholicism, in its later parts seemed deeply tinctured with a democratic spirit, and condemnatory voices were raised. He hurried to Rome to defend himself, was honorably received, but was quietly counselled to be in the future more moderate in his tone. He came back to France, and for a while occupied himself in translating "The Imitation of Christ." Soon, however, he wrote a book which caused the Government to prosecute him as a teacher of sedition. Berryer defended him, and the fine of thirty-six francs which he was condemned to pay, was looked upon as the token rather of a triumph than of a defeat. He went again into retirement, wrote two works of devotion, and then startled the French world with his book, "The Progress of Revolution and the War against the Church." The Archbishop of Paris pronounced censure upon him; but the Revolution of 1830, came, verifying the expressed anticipations of the Abbè, and enabling him to defy the censure. He then joined with M. de Montalembert in founding a journal, *L'Avenir*, which had for its motto, "God and Liberty." His articles brought him a second warning from Rome, and thither he went again to avert the Pope's wrath. But in vain. In an encyclical letter his articles were condemned. He submitted for the sake of peace, and went back to his retreat and his community at La Chênaie. Such was the man to whom Maurice de Guèrin attached himself. His year of probation had just ended, and after an inward struggle he had taken the initiatory vows of the new order, when a fresh outcry was raised against the Abbè, and his diocesan the Bishop of Rennes commanded him to cease from teaching and to transfer the novices under his care to the Brothers of Christian Instruction at Ploërmel. Thither Maurice went very reluctantly; but the rule of passive obedience was there enforced with such rigidity that his whole nature was thrown into revolt. A decree from the Bishop enabled the novices, if they chose, to be released from their vows. Maurice availed himself of this decree and quitted the dreary cloisters. After a short interval passed as a guest at the home of M. de la Morvannois in a beautiful valley on the Breton coast—an interval which he speaks of in one of the most charming chapters of his journal as one of great happiness,—he went again to Paris. He made another attempt to secure literary work. He met with scanty success. He received remuneration at the rate only of six francs a column. He could with difficulty earn only sixty francs a month. One occupation was open to him, the drudgery of which he had all along dreaded—that of a tutor. At last he was compelled to make up his mind to enter upon the distasteful work. He secured a mastership at his own College. A stipend of 1,800 francs a year was all that he received. He became at length reconciled to teaching, but the weariness caused by long hours of daily toil, so hindered him in the work on which his early desire had been fixed, that he was able to do but little in literature. At length a future of ease seemed to be unfolded before him. He married, in 1838, a wealthy lady, a Mademoiselle de Gervain from Bombay, with eastern blood in her veins. But he was then really worn out by the toil of the previous years, and seven months after his marriage he went home to Le Cayla to try to gain strength in his native air, and there a month later he died.

During his student days at Paris and while he was in Brittany, Eugènie was his constant correspondent. Through the years of weary toil as a teacher, she also for his sake wrote down the incidents and thoughts of her daily life. The journal she thus kept he was from time to time enabled to read. The letters and journals which thus were written by her, contain the most charming sketches of her life at Le Cayla. No such complete picture of country life in a French chateau, or such complete revelation as her writings contain of the sentiments inspired by religious training in Roman Catholic homes, in those days unmingled with the extravagances which have recently sprung up so profusely, has ever before been given to the world. Her letters abound with reminiscences of her earliest years. She tells how she was taught to kneel to say her morning and evening prayers before a picture of the Crucifixion in her father's room, how she took there all her little griefs, how once she asked that some stains on a new frock might be caused to go away, how as they gradually faded she thought a miracle had been wrought for her, and how as she began to think that everything could be obtained by prayer, she entreated that her doll might have a soul. She tells of a visit she paid to an old castle in the mountains where her cousins lived—a castle partly in ruins, with love stories, and ghost stories, and all manner of old legends connected with it. She writes of the small occurrences of daily life, of the swallows flying past the door, of the fall of the great oak caused by the strong winter's wind, of the cat which pounced upon a half frozen pigeon she was trying to revive at the kitchen fire, of her father's evening adjournment with her to the kitchen for the sake of its warmth and to read there the "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Churches." She speaks of the walk to the Andillac Church on Sundays. She says "I like the life of a country Sunday, so active, gossiping, and varied. We meet all our neighbours on the road; we have a curtsey from all the women, and, as we go along, such a talk about the poultry, the sheep, the goodman, and the children. My great delight is to pet the little ones, and to see them run and hide their rosy faces behind their mothers' aprons. She describes one walk to midnight mass at Christmas, how the ground was white with hoar-frost, but the air warmed with the bundles of blazing torchwood which were carried before to light the way. She says: "The hoar frost makes the most lovely flowers. We saw one long spray so exquisite that we wanted to take it with us as a posy for the altar, but it melted in our hands." She tells how once when there was at the chateau a visitor, she overheard the tattlers at Low Mass coupling his name with her own, and murmuring "Ah! but he is too young for her." One story she puts on record is of a poor old woman whom she tended during her last days; how the poor creature gave her sixty francs which she had saved up during long, long years, *sou* by *sou*, and kept hidden beneath a faggot of firewood, and which she had so stored up to provide for masses for the repose of her soul. She tells how once when Maurice came home, his good nurse came to see him with a pocketful of nuts, and how one old woman showed him, still safe under her cottage eaves, a swallow's nest he had charged her to take care of when he first left home for school at Toulouse. All her friends to whom she writes are charmed with her letters. One of them once said to her: "Where others see nothing, yon find ever so much to say; you could say a hundred things about this door-latch." Eugènie in her journal adds: "Surely there would be much to say and to think about that bit of iron which so many hands have touched, which have been lifted and dropped in such different moods, under so many eyes, by so many masters, for so many days and years. Oh! the history of a door-latch would be long!" The letters and journals not only form together a most picturesque record of daily life, but are also full of the most tenderly expressed sentiments. They were mostly intended only for Maurice's perusal. Eugènie had unbounded confidence in her brother's ability. She was always overjoyed to hear of the occasional appearances in print of his contributions to literature. She believed in the coming of a day when his merits would be unmistakeably recognised. She ever encouraged him to persevere in his efforts. But in his life time no such recognition came as she had hoped for. After his death some of his poems were put into the hands of Madame Georges Sand, who at once discerned their merit. To the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of May 15th, 1840, she contributed an essay on Maurice's life, letters, and poems. But Eugènie was not pleased to find her brother spoken of as a sceptical, pantheistic, young poet. She was more pleased with an article in reply written by M. de la Morvonnois in the *Universitè Catholique*. The two articles excited considerable interest. A wide-spread desire was manifested for the publication of Maurice's literary remains. They were gathered together from various sources, and entrusted to the hands of a literary friend of Maurice's. He, however, failed to do what he had undertaken, and put vexatious hindrances in the way of publication. Year after year passed by and Eugènie's desire was still unrealised. After a while her health failed, and in 1848, she died and was laid in Andillac churchyard by the side of her brother.

In her journal Eugènie makes constant reference to her sister. Marie and speaks often of her kindly household ways. This sister henceforth devoted herself to do honor to Eugènie's memory. Eugènie had bidden her burn her manuscripts; but she knowing their value did not heed the dying request, and very patiently did she wait for an opportunity to reveal to the world the literary treasures left behind by her sister. Seven years had to pass by before she could get printed for private circulation a small edition of the journal and letters. They were published in a provincial town. Small as the edition was, it excited considerable attention. A demand arose for a more complete edition. Maurice's writings were again spoken of, and at length in 1861, his literary remains were published at Paris by Messrs. Didièr. The increased interest excited led on to the publication of a larger edition of Eugènie's book. It received a wide-spread welcome. It was "crowned by the Academy." It was translated into other languages, and numberless readers have taken as deep and abiding interest in the thoughts and lives of Eugènie and Maurice de Guèrin.

And it is to see Le Cayla, the chateau so many details about whose inner life are given in Eugènie's journal, that I have turned aside from Toulouse and sought the village of Cahuzac. Le Cayla is about five miles from the village station. The road winds along through a broken and picturesque limestone district. Rich vineyards stretch on either hand all the way to Andillac. There I

pause to visit the church and churchyard. I see the graves of brother and sister. Over Maurice's grave is a marble obelisk surmounted by a metal cross ; over Eugènie's is a simple cross of wood attached to which is a wreath of *immortelles* protected by a glazed medallion and by a net work of fine wire. I pass into the church and remember that it was there that Maurice when a boy seemed to his sister, as, in his surplice, he swung the censer at mass, like a beautiful little angel ; that it was there he learned to sing the psalms with that sweetness which was afterwards so solacing to abbè Lamennais when dreading the troubles which came upon him so soon afterwards. I pass from the church and soon reach the mill, and the washing pool which Eugènie in one place speaks of as so beautiful in the fresh green hollow, surrounded by trees in which the birds delight to come and sing. She speaks too of her own pleasure in spreading the white linen on the grass, or in seeing it floating on the lines. She can fancy herself Homer's Nausicca, or one of the princesses in the Bible, who washed the tunics of their brothers. The chateau is soon in sight. It is squarely built and surrounded by a tower. The old ruined shutters spoken of as rattling so on windy nights have long been replaced by others. I am soon at the wayside-cross at the foot of the hill on which the chateau stands—the cross at which so many parting words were uttered by brother and sister. I ascend the path winding through the grounds, and soon receive a hearty welcome from the dwellers in the chateau, who break off their play with children on the lawn to listen to my errand. The lady of the chateau is a niece of Eugènie, and her husband has adopted the ancient name of De Guèrin. But there is a yet nearer relative who comes forward to welcome me and to be my guide to all that she knows will interest a reader of the Le Cayla literature. She is no other than the sister of Eugènie, the Marie so often spoken of by her, and so devoted to her memory. She takes me to the little room in which Eugènie wrote her journal, and in which she died. For twenty-seven years has she kept the room just as it was in her sister's lifetime. On the walls hang the same engravings, on which the marks of time are gathering. As I sit at the little writing-table to read the names of those who like myself have been attracted to the shrine of Eugènie, I have opposite to me the same sweet saintly faces upon which she must often have looked in the pauses of her writing. I am taken through the grounds to see the woods, the warren, the orchards, and vineyard surrounding the chateau. The "hill of the seven springs," the walk towards which was so favourite a one with brother and sister, is pointed out to me. In the wood upon the hill-side I am shown a recess under a bank in which the young Maurice used to preach little sermons to his sisters. They thought him earnest and eloquent, and called the recess the "Pulpit of St. Chrysostom," and looked forward with fond hope to the time when preaching would be part of the work to which he would be devoted. At La Chênaie the novices, as a kind of exercise, had to read and preach before the whole community, and when Maurice's turn came all were charmed with his utterances. Preaching was evidently work for which he was well fitted ; but the vows of the Roman Catholic Church, from which he finally shrank, kept him from the work which his early sermons in the wood show how well he would have done. What I am shown by my friendly guide, who speaks with pleasurable remembrances of the various visits to Le Cayla by wanderers from England, will enable me henceforth to superimpose upon the printed page of Eugènie's writings, pictures of the scenes, in the midst of which she lived and wrote down her beautiful thoughts. During my short stay of two hours or so at the chateau, its hospitality was pressed upon me, and I am able to say that the Le Cayla vintage is a very choice one. "Come and see Le Cayla again," are the kind words which are spoken as I take leave of the chateau, in which had lived one who has won the hearts of so many readers, not only by her devotion to her gifted brother, but also by the tender spiritualising influence of her own thoughts.

HOLY SCRIPTURE.

Its Inspiration and Historical Truth.

[*By the late Bishop Cotton.*]

III.

NOT in the account of the Exodus only, but throughout the Bible, objections and questions arise which we cannot answer. Some of these, such as the discrepancies in dates between the books of Kings and Chronicles, or the enormous numbers which sometimes startle us in the wars between Israel and Judah, may be explained by the imperfect state of the Hebrew text, which, as was long ago pointed out by Kennicott, is liable to great uncertainty in the matter of numbers. Bishop Ellicott, however, has declared his opinion that "in the case of the written word, viewed on its purely human side, and in reference to matters previously admitted to have no bearing on Divine truth, we may admit the existence of such incompleteness, such limitations, and such imperfections, as belong even to the highest form of purely truthful human testimony."* How far we must go along with this view is a question on which we confess that, like Professor Harold Browne, we are not careful to form a confident judgment, believing that the Church will be led to a right decision through the progress of criticism and evidence, providentially guided by God, and that such considerations do not touch our faith in the Bible as a divine revelation. We must certainly admit that the writers of Scripture speak of natural phenomena according to appearances, and not in language scientifically correct. If it is urged that this concession hardly reconciles the Bible with all the discoveries of modern science, we shall at least refuse our assent to this assertion while the sciences which are said to contradict Scripture remain in their present imperfect condition, and while the evidence for the alleged facts is involved in utter uncertainty. On the other hand, the chronology of Genesis is uncertain likewise ; the system of Archbishop Usher, though generally accepted, often rests only on inferences from Scripture ; and as our three chief authorities for the text, the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the LXX, differ in their dates, we cannot feel sure that any one of them is now in all respects correct, though doubtless we can feel sure that God did not intend our hope in Jesus Christ to be perilled by some uncertainty as to the precise interval between the Creation and the Flood, or the Flood and the Call of Abraham. If we may hazard a conjecture on such a subject, we venture to expect that the present stumbling block, such as it is, will be removed out of the way by additional light on biblical chronology, coupled with an immense reduction of the myriads of ages, by which some geologists are disposed to measure the past duration of our race. With regard to the far more important subject of moral difficulties, such as the sanction given in the Law to slavery, polygamy, and other usages of an uncivilized society, or again the approbation accorded to the slaughter of the Canaanites, and the manner of Sisera's death, we are persuaded that they are perfectly solved in the New Testament. Let us call to mind the rebukes which our Lord addressed to those who would have relaxed the law of Christian marriage in accordance with the precedent set by Moses, and to those who desired to destroy the inhospitable village after the example of Elijah. Let us read these passages in connection with the assurance given in the first verse of the Epistle to the Hebrews that the Old Testament was only a partial and progressive revelation, that God spoke *polumeros*, that is, *in diverse portions or fragments, in time past to the fathers by the prophets.* And if we further unite with these Divine declarations the fact that many practices allowed by Moses were patriarchal customs, or in their general features not unknown among other nations, but that the whole tendency of his legislation was to regulate and purify such practices, to mitigate their evil, to remove the abuses which defiled them, to train the Israelites to mercy, justice, and love to the brethren, we shall have no difficulty in acknowledging that the system which he founded, though imperfect, was yet Divine, and that he was sent by God to govern His chosen people, not by forcing on them a standard of morality which they could not have appreciated, but by raising them far above every contemporary nation, and thus fitting them to preserve the sacred deposit of His revelation, and to impart a new spiritual life to the world.

Moreover it is a remarkable proof of the world wide power of Scripture, that points which are felt as difficulties by one class or generation are seen to be of the highest importance by other sections of the great human family. We have lately been struck by two instances of this. No parts of the Scriptural records have been more severely criticized than the Mosaic cosmogony, and the doctrine of sacrifice. One of the best known papers in the volume of *Essays and Reviews* undertook the refutation of the former : and more than one vain attempt has been made to shew that the latter has no connection with our Lord's death, and no part in the Christian scheme. Such are the opinions of students who have grown up in habits of thought exclusively European. We bring the Gospel to India ; we persuade a few thoughtful men to accept Christ as their Saviour, and we find that these very parts of Scripture strike home to their hearts as full of instruction. In a lecture delivered in London, Professor Gannendro Mohun Tagore thus speaks : † "Cosmogony forms the

* *Aids to Faith*, p. 418. References to a long *consensus* of English divines, more or less agreeing with Bishop Ellicott, will be found in Farrar's *Critical History of Free Thought*, (the *Bampton Lectures* for 1862), p. 667.

† *On Buddhism*, by G. M. Tagore, Professor of Hindoo Law in University College, London, p. 15.

essential basis of all religious development, as far as we are able to collect. Hence the vast importance which must necessarily be attached to the Mosaic cosmogony, notwithstanding the many and perhaps everlasting disputes which may be raised against it. The Hindoo cosmogony is the mythical development of the historical realism of the Mosaic : and the absence of the notion of a personal and living God in all false religions, and its conservation in Judaism...forms the most remarkable feature in the religious history of mankind." And the Reverend Krishna Mohun Banerjea sees in Christ's Sacrifice the explanation of a remarkable feature in the religion of his countrymen. "We find," he says, "that in the inscrutable wisdom of God there could be no remission of sin apart from sacrifice, that Christ was revealed in the primitive age of the world as the great Sacrifice for the sins of men, and that immolation of animals was ordained as typical of that rite...While the ceremonial performance of the rite was kept up probably everywhere, its object and intention were gradually forgotten . . The zeal and assiduity with which it was maintained in our country is accounted for by its transmission from age to age as a primitive practice ; but the inability of our ancestors to give the least intelligent explanation of the rite, and the want of any information in the oldest of the Vedas on its connexion with the celestial fruits of which it was believed to be productive, are enigmas which can only be understood by the light of the Biblical history."* Miracles furnish another instance of the same kind. If there are some scientific minds which cling so closely to the conception of law, that they are unwilling to imagine any interruption to it, there always have been other minds to which miraculous agency seems an essential part of the evidence of Christianity, proving that the Gospel was the work not only of infinite goodness, but of infinite power. Surely then God's wisdom is vindicated by the provision made for the spiritual needs of all His children. At great turning points in the world's history miracles have proclaimed His special presence, but in the ordinary course of events His fatherly care has been manifested in the unbroken supremacy of those wise and merciful laws which His providence has impressed upon His creation. All these facts shew that the Bible contains a universal revelation, and confirm the truth of Bacon's words, that "the Scriptures, being written to the thoughts of men, and to the succession of all ages, with a foresight of all heresies, contradictions, and differing estates of the Church....have in themselves infinite springs and streams of doctrine to water the Church in every part."† We have not, we trust, dwelt needlessly on this momentous subject, even though we are not here, as at home, agitated by controversies raging immediately around us. For there is no doubt that these difficulties are often discussed both among Europeans and educated Hindoos. Of the young men who are constantly landing on these shores, there are many who, had they lived twenty years ago, would have taken orders, but have been brought out here through the coincidence of the present reluctance to enter the ministry, with the attraction of the competition for the civil service, and other openings which India offers to industry and ability. Among these, it is to be feared, there must be some on whom the Gospel retains but a weak hold, who seldom think of the Lord Jesus Christ, or if they do, think of Him with indifference or unbelief. To approach such persons with unobtrusive kindness, to sympathise with their troubles and their failings, to raise them from doubt to faith by wise counsel, and above all, by the example of a holy life, is one of the most obvious yet hardest duties of a Christian. And we should watch the progress of these opinions among the higher class of natives. Of the many painful documents which have appeared of late years there is none more painful than the letter addressed by Mr. Francis Newman to the Brahma Somaj, in which an Englishman of great intellectual gifts, who has not only been baptized into the Christian faith, but has experienced its power in his soul, and even worked for its propagation, dissuades the heathen natives of India, many of whom, we doubt not, in their own helpless way may be said to be almost *hungering and thirsting after righteousness*, from seeking it in Christ Jesus. Yet when he would deter them from entering the Christian Church, because it is divided into sects and agitated by controversy, he must know that his own deism offers no more peaceful haven. Many Hindoos, who had hoped to find a refuge in that dreary creed, are already tempted away by the pantheism of Emerson : while below all systems which retain even the name of God yawns the gulf of the Comtist philosophy with its blank scientific atheism, and its attempt to adore abstract Humanity with a ceremonial borrowed from the Church of Rome. As to Bishop Colenso's book we should not have thought it likely to exercise much influence on Hindoos, who perplex themselves with metaphysical rather than historical difficulties. Yet owing to the agitation which it excited, it roused for a time considerable interest among them. We heard of missions in which it was a real hindrance, and a Bengalee gentleman gave it to a youth who was enquiring into the truth of the Gospel, with the remark that it would cure him of foolish propensities, since it shewed that educated Englishmen had ceased to believe in Christianity. Doubtless the Bishop would protest against such an inference, and point to his own assertion of "entire and sincere belief in our Lord's Divinity" * as a proof that it was unwarrantable. Yet he has himself given grounds for such judgments by his own inconsistencies. While declaring his faith in Christ's mission, he so completely repudiates all that is distinctive and positive in Divine revelation, that he proposes to enlarge the national Church till it includes not only all the piety, but all the learning of the nation, and he believes that nothing is required for the union of Jews and Christians in missionary work, except that both should give up the Pentateuch as a historical record, Nor must he wonder if our *Pundits* welcomed his writings as auxiliaries *against the Gospel*, when he extols pantheistic prayers and thanksgivings to Rama, here regarded as inculcating the belief that good and evil are alike from God, and calls them "living truths learned by the secret teaching of the Holy Spirit," † to be placed side by side with the revelations of Scripture. ‡ It is probable that such passages were penned partly in haste and partly in ignorance, but we read them with sorrow and surprise.

In considering this subject however, we in India have at least one advantage, that we contemplate from a distance the troubles which have distracted England. Thus we have more time for reflection, and can learn from passing events lessons to be used, if we should ever be placed in emergencies like those which have troubled our brethren. We will mention a few of these and so conclude.

I. The first shall be the duty of speaking the truth in love. However much we may be shocked by the perversities of unbelief, we cannot expect to attain Christian knowledge, if we are forgetful of Christian charity. While thankfully admitting that many who have taken part in recent controversy have written with courtesy and forbearance, we have to lament some exceptions to this rule. Nor is it easy to decide, we are sorry to say, whether the more violent language has been used on the orthodox or the rationalistic side. Sometimes indeed the use of unrestrained invective against heresy is defended, because it saps the foundations of the Christian life ; and ecclesiastical and scriptural precedents are quoted to justify the use of such language. Yet if we turn to the highest and holiest Example of all, we find the intellectual error, however dangerous, is generally *spoken of with* sorrowful reproof, while stern condemnation is reserved for hypocrisy and other forms of moral wickedness. The mild pathos with which our Lord refutes the Sadducees, *Ye therefore do greatly err*, forms an instructive contrast to the denunciations which he hurls against the Scribes and Pharisees. Moreover, the style of writing sometimes adopted in theological controversy is impolitic as well as unchristian. For, first, it is easily retorted. Thus if one of Bishop Colenso's critics can denounce him as "this modern Judas," the prelate can retaliate by asserting that one who was offended at the theory that Samuel forged the chief part of the Pentateuch, had "abrogated the rights and duties of a reasonable being." § Again, a reader is almost prejudiced against the truth, when it is supported by uncharitable insinuations and personal insults ; and is even unduly attracted towards views which are advocated with candour and courtesy. Such writing as that of Professor Jowett on the one side, or on the other of Dr. Goulburn and Mr. Haddan in the *Replies to Essays and Reviews*, and of Professors Browne and Rawlinson in *Aids to Faith*, ensures an attentive consideration of the doctrines which it supports, while we turn away with pain, (we say it with reluctance of persons who believe that they are serving God, and can point to evidences of piety and learning,) from the arrogant invectives of Mr. Burgon and Dr. Williams.

II. We must beware of panic : no dread of scepticism must deter us from the accurate study of Scripture, and legitimate criticism on its contents. Experience proves that we have nothing to fear from honest enquiry. We now look back with amazement on the persecution of Galileo, and on the alarm which troubled the pious Bengel when he began to consider the variations in the MSS. of Scripture. We regard these variations, not as our weakness, but as our strength. If Biblical criticism has ventured on many unwarrantable conjectures, it has on the whole been of

* *Dialogues on Hindoo Philosophy*, p. 513.
† *Advancement of Learning*. Book ii. p. 323. (Kitching's edition).

* *Colenso*, part i. p. xxxv.
† p. 156.
‡ p. 154.
§ p. 370.

;nfinite service, and has solved more difficulties than it has left unexplained. The objections to the book of Daniel cannot indeed be charged on German rationalism, for some are as old as the time of Porphyry; but it has been reserved for modern archæologists to suggest a probable solution of one difficulty, by the discovery of the name *Bel-shar-ezer* among the Assyrian ruins, and for modern philologers to remove another, by shewing that the non-Semitic words which occur in this book, and have been used as an argument for assigning its composition to the time of the Maccabees, belong not to the Greek but to other Aryan languages, and are therefore "evidences to the contrary of what they were once adduced to prove." * So, too, recent research has discovered the explanation of one of the most celebrated objections to the accuracy of the New Testament, the supposed mistake of St. Luke in asserting that *Cyrenius or P. Sulpicius Quirinus* was *governor* of Syria at the time of our Lord's birth. But we must not dwell on special instances; we will only mention one of the widest importance. Modern scholars have made it impossible for any one who accepts Scripture as his guide to regard Christ as a mere human teacher, for they have proved that all attempts to interpret its language in accordance with such a view are utterly vain: and hence it is acknowledged that the old Socinian opinions are inconsistent, not only with the theology of the Creeds, but with the theology of St. Paul and St. John. The Old Testament has not yet been subjected to the same thoughtful scrutiny as the New. It is still suffering from hasty generalizations, and theories hazarded in ignorance of facts. When therefore Bishop Colenso exclaims in a defiant tone that "the spirit of enquiry must unquestionably be carried into the writings of the New Testament," † we reply that this has been done already, and that our faith in their Divine authority is only strengthened by the result. So also God will doubtless lead to sound and sure conclusions the criticism now employed on the older portion of His word; and our children will regard the "younger Elohist," the author of the "Book of Origins," and the other grotesque personages to whom German commentators assign the composition of the Pentateuch, with as much indifference as we feel towards the *Urevangelium* and other figments which have been invented to explain the Gospels. Indeed there is reason to hope that the present agitation has already led to a more accurate acquaintance with the Old Testament, a truer appreciation of its place in the Divine economy, and a deeper reverence for its holiness and wisdom.

III. A third requisite in this controversy is honesty in dealing with difficulties. We must not propagate untenable expositions, we must be ready to wait and confess our ignorance when we cannot fully understand. It may have been hasty in Dean Alford and Mr. Fairbairn to assert that there are two historical mistakes in St. Stephen's speech, (though we cannot see that this difficulty about his statements at all affects the accuracy of Scripture as a record) but it is worse than hasty to explain one of them by the extraordinary assertion that Stephen had a habit of uniting two separate events, and that when he says that Jacob was *laid in the sepulchre which Abraham bought of the sons of Emmor the father of Shechem*, he means that Abraham purchased a grave for Jacob at Machpelah, and Jacob another for Joseph at Shechem, and then combines these facts in a single phrase. It may be rash to pronounce St. Matthew mistaken in attributing the prophecy of the thirty pieces of silver to Jeremiah instead of Zechariah, but it is better to say this than that God has designed this apparent error in order to teach us that Jeremiah is nothing and Zechariah nothing "but that the Holy Spirit Himself is the Author of all prophecy." ‡ Surely our proper course is to admit (as Heber did in speaking of the difficulty about Cyrenius,) that these are points which have not yet been explained, but also to maintain that if they never are explained, they cannot touch the truth of that Gospel, by continuing in which *we shall both save ourselves, and them that hear us.* In short, in reference to all such questions we maintain, with Butler, that "neither obscurity, nor seeming inaccuracy of style, nor various readings, nor early disputes about the authors of particular parts, nor any other things of the like kind, though they had been much more considerable in degree than they are, could overthrow the authority of Scripture, unless our Lord had promised that the book containing the Divine revelation should be free from all these things." §

IV. We must not then view with jealousy the progress either of criticism, or of any other intellectual pursuit, such as physical science, which intersects the sphere of God's written word. Let us have faith enough to be sure that truth can never contradict truth, and that the source of all truth is the Spirit of God. But I cannot quit the subject without a word of protest against an opposite state of mind, now unhappily common. Many modern teachers, not content with bespeaking a fair consideration for difficulties, require us to open our ears to every new rationalistic hypothesis, and denounce as beneath contempt all divines who are not familiar with the latest conjectures of Hupfeld and Hitzig. Thus they would erect a tyranny of German commentators quite as galling as the yoke of traditional belief which they so vehemently repudiate. But we must not allow them to persuade us that candour and honesty require us to criticize the Bible in the same spirit as the writings of Homer or Herodotus. We should not distrust, but cherish, those prepossessions which attract us to it through our religious feelings, and lead us, before entering on any minute enquiry, to regard it as God's word because it speaks peace to the troubled soul, reveals Christ as the Propitiation for our sins, and fills us with a desire for that holiness which it describes.

We cannot suppose that in treating of various subjects at a time of excitement and controversy, we have avoided statements which many will question, nay perhaps, though we have striven to speak in love what we believe to be truth, we may have given pain and offence to some among our readers. Let us then conclude with a precept which all will at once accept. We are sure that the Bible besides being an infallible guide for our moral and religious life, contains a true history, and rests on a firm basis of fact. But a great historical critic, writing in defence of Christianity, has remarked that historical evidence, "being the evidence of witnesses who are dead, and who may possibly, however improbably, have been mistaken, cannot rise beyond a high probability, and cannot amount to such an absolute certainty, as we derive from the evidence of our senses, or of our moral perceptions." * He reminds us therefore that it must always be combined with other evidence, the testimony of conscience, the satisfaction of our religious cravings, the idea of God as the Father of all men, and the character of Christ as the object of our personal love. Here then the theoretical and the practical, the spiritual and the intellectual, meet together.

* *Mill, on the Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels*, p. 130.
† *Colenso*, part iii. p. xl.
‡ *Wordsworth in loco.*
§ *Butler, Analogy*, part ii. ch. 3. cf. ch. 7.

THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE.

(From the Spectator.)

A THIRD edition of this now well-known work presents an opportunity of notice in some respects more favourable than its first appearance. The preface to this edition does not indeed add anything to what we have to comment on in the book, but the fact of two editions of a volume so abstruse and difficult being exhausted in so short a period, is of great significance, while the preface to the second edition, in its warning against certain misconceptions, is a valuable guide to understanding the work. It has, we think, two literary blemishes. It mixes up reasoning of different degrees of cogency, and addresses minds of different calibre. Both these hindrances perplex an argument not in itself perplexing, and the second defect is not compensated for by those advantages for which it was perhaps worth while to incur the first. The reader is interrupted by jolts of transition from too much to too little explanation, excursions into abstruse speculation that strains his whole capacity of attention, and then retrogressions into a kind of dissertation that an intelligent person is rather aggrieved at having to peruse. It is a great tribute to subject and authors that, with transitions so deadening to attention, a third edition should be called for within the year. Our part, however, must, in this short space, be that of a mere interpreter. We need all our space to put before an uninstructed reader what seems to us most cogent in the argument which has led two men of science to gather from the study of the natural world an expectation of something that lies beyond nature. This exposition, therefore, forms our whole aim.

The great intellectual achievement of our day is the theory of the conservation of force. From the dawn of scientific thought it began to be seen that no particle of matter was destructible, but this principle was not applied to the correlate of matter—force—till our own day. The application seems to us, indeed, to have been virtually made when Newton formulated the three laws of motion. If we may sum up those laws in the assertion that motion, when apparently destroyed, is actually transferred, and add to this summary the definition of force as that unknown reality which lies behind motion, we may surely say that the idea of the indestructibility of force is contained in the *Principia*. The two centuries intervening between the implicit and explicit

Goldwin Smith, on the doctrine of historical progress, p. 42.

statement of this truth were necessary, however, for the transference of the imponderable agencies affording its illustrations from the domain of matter to that of motion, and the correlation of the physical forces received its first literary statement thirty-two years ago, in the lectures of one whose study of laws other than those of nature has always seemed to us a grievous loss to science. The principle then enunciated by Sir W. Grove has been illustrated, confirmed, and defined by every fresh discovery, and is now a common-place. Nevertheless, a familiar statement of its import may not be unnecessary.

The varied forces of nature must be pictured to the mind as a kind of alternate agitation between the small and the large divisions of matter, a ceaseless activity now concentrated on the movement of a single mass, now spent in sending thrills of palpitation through countless atoms. If our sense of sight were keen enough, we might see this interchange ; under the present circumstances, it presents itself alternately to our eyes as movement, and to that unnamed sense in us which takes account of "warmth" or "chill" (words which we think it would be a great convenience to keep for our sensations, as "heat" and "cold" for their causes). We may bring a sort of pictorial representation of this change before our mind, by imagining what happens in a railway collision, the sudden cessation of movement in the large thing, the train, causing a clashing together of the smaller things, the human beings inside it. This is a pattern of the way movement passes from masses to molecules ; make the train large enough, and the people inside small enough, and it becomes a specimen of such a change. When our feet strike the ground, movement is in just the same way transferred from a large thing to a number of small things, for the sensation we know as warmth cannot, except *as* a sensation, be described in different terms. Just as a person watching a train stop suddenly would know nothing of any number of collisions inside, so movement vanishes to our eyes when it changes into the molecular form known as heat. And as a brisk walk may remind us that heat is transformed motion, a railway journey may remind us that motion is transformed heat, Motion—heat—motion again, thus we may to uninitiated minds, condense the whole cycle of force which the scientific observer knows on a large scale. Some fragment of this cycle forms the object of every scientific experiment and he who is familar with the whole, realises vividly the truth denied by none, that force, like matter, can be transformed only, never annihilated.

The art of measurement," Socrates is made to say, in the *Protagoras*, "will teach us to do away with the art of appearances, and find rest in the truth;" and the great lesson of this unerring teacher is to verify, to the furthest decimal figure, the principle that what seems destruction is only change. It is a lesson impressed on the physicist in every form, at every turn, with every corroboration of convergent illustration. It moulds his whole mind. It gives form to his fancies and hopes, as well as his legitimate anticipations, and the tendencies it fosters are as large a part of its influence as the inferences it authoritatively prescribes.

"Knowledge once gained," said Professor Tyndall in 1863 to the British Association, "always casts a faint light beyond its immediate boundaries." It is in this faint light that we must seek for new revelations of truth.

We should have thought the conviction borne in upon the mind that there is something behind all appearances, that remains unchanged throughout their changes, would have given the belief in immortality whatever support analogy can give. For an individual being cannot be resolved into its elements; it must exist as a *self*, or not at all. Experience, however, refutes the anticipation, natural as it seems to us, that the study of the visible world would thus suggest the existence of the invisible. The fact is, that scientific men are attracted by another line of suggestion, and the unmaterial is confounded with the unreal. The grandeur of the visible universe seems to satisfy the mind given up to it. Men so occupied live in something large and permanent out of themselves, and just as the Roman or the Hebrew neglected all speculation as to his own future in his strong sense of a national immortality, so now has it been with the physicist. He has been the citizen of a world of order, of stability, of permanence. He could afford to regard human life as a ripple on the stream.

But what if this world of order should not prove a world of permanence? What if we are in the position of the vintager in *Lucretius*, who complains of the poor return the aged earth makes for his toil,—

> "Nec tenet omnia paulatim tabescere et ire
> Ad capulum spatio ætatis defessa vetusto?"

Then what becomes of the sense of permanence fostered by the study of science? If all that we meet in nature forbids the thought of an absolute end, and yet certain indications prove that the whole physical universe is approaching its end, then will not the principle of continuity call upon us to recognise that here, as elsewhere, what seems destroyed is transformed?

At all events, this universe of order, of life, and to translate its Greek equivalent, of ornament, is approaching its end. We learn from this volume that "it is absolutely certain that physical life depends upon transformations of energy; it is also absolutely certain that age after age, the possibility of such transformations is becoming less and less, and so far as we yet know, the final state of the present universe must be an aggregation into one mass of all the matter it contains with uniform temperature throughout the mass." (pp. 91-92). Why is this? Why cannot these transformations of energy go on for ever? Unless we are deluded by superficial knowledge, the answer given by our authors to this question is addressed to the scientific reader exclusively,—a great pity, it seems to us. No doubt the elaborate dissertation into which we are called upon to follow them, may be quite necessary in order to satisfy a mind open to all possible objections. But a mind open to all possible objections is familiar with all the facts of the case, and it confuses the reader who has to learn both facts and arguments to set before him the train of reasoning necessary to bring home a particular conclusion to a mind needing only arguments. Whether or not the following translation is faithful, therefore, we are sure it is not superfluous.

No law of thought seems to us to have a wider range than what we should call the law of imperfect antithesis. Hardly anything in nature, in experience, in human life, is entirely antithetical, and it is in the slightly varying form we are obliged to give the converse of any statement that we often find the most important bearings of the truth therein expressed. Motion is convertible into heat, Heat is convertile into motion. Keep clear of modification, and you may make one statement the converse of the other, but bring in defining terms, and this is impossible, for *all* motion may be changed to heat, and *some* heat only may be changed to motion. This mutual and unequal exchange is going on every day, every hour, every moment. Now as force can no more be created than it can be destroyed, there will be, apart from miracle, no more force in the universe millions of ages hence than there is now. But all that time one kind of force will be constantly changing itself into another kind of force, and at last it is evident the change must be accomplished, and all the force in the universe will be of one kind.

To understand the full bearing of this fact, we need only remember that what the very existence of organic nature depends on,—in fact, what the very word *natura* means—is transformation of force. The simplest experiences show us as clearly as the most elaborate experiments that every time any force becomes manifest to our senses it is transformed. Again take the case of heat. What has happened when we warm ourselves? What does the sensation of warmth mean? If it were not for the sunshine, we should be forced to realise that every time we warmed ourselves something was expended. Two people feel cold on a winter's day; one takes a brisk walk, the other sits by the fire, but the empty coal-scuttle reminds the indolent person that in order to give him warmth something has had to give up its substance, apparently to give up its existence. Two different forces here have been changed into heat; the essential thing is the change. We might perish of cold in a coal-mine ; the coal itself, apart from the change which combines it with the oxygen of the atmosphere, is valueless to us. And we must not suppose that the necessities of animal life are the only claims made on the transformableness of force. Every natural event is such a claim. In fact, nature *is* the transformation of force. This idea includes all the varying senses of that word. There is no part of nature that is not a transformation of force ; there is no transformation of force that is not a part of nature. The supernatural, alike for those who believe and disbelieve in its existence, is the region above this cycle of interchange—the region where something may be achieved and nothing expended, something given and not lost. And the region where this is impossible, whether in the world of matter or of spirit, is nature.

The want of perfect reciprocity between the various physical forces is, therefore, undermining the stability of our system. Heat will do no work, even in a theoretically perfect steam-engine, without squandering itself on the atmosphere all round it, and there is no corresponding liberality by which this lavish giver may be reinstated in the full working power thus lost, for we must remember that what we want to produce motion is not only heat, but unequal heat. We can get no more work out of equal heat than of level water, and the continual tendency of heat is to become equal. "Heat," say our authors, with epigrammatic felicity, "is, *par excellence*, the communist of our universe, and will no doubt ultimately

bring the system to an end." For this want of reciprocity between heat and movement is not confined to our globe; the sun himself is squandering his heat. and must change first to an icy mass, then to the material of a new conflagration, then, again, to the particle of a new cold globe, exceeding it in vastness as much as our globe exceeds a clod of earth, and then, perhaps, if we have rightly understood the author's views of matter and ether, into an invisible and intangible form.

We find ourselves then, face to face with an ultimate destruction of the universe:—

> "All wordly shapes must melt in gloom,
> The Sun himself must die,"

has become a teaching of science. The dream of poets has become the certainty of physicists. The day draws near when "the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be destroyed" No doubt, we are separated from that event by millious of ages, still *those millions of ages will pass.*

Now what the study of nature impresses indelibly on the mind is the lesson that nothing is lost. Destruction to the man of science means change. The end of one thing means the beginning of another. Where the steam vanishes beneath the earth he, like another Alpheus, is ready to follow his Arethusa to her escape, whether under a colder or a brighter sky. When he learns, therefore, that all that we mean by nature is hastening to its tomb, can he make the fate of nature one vast exception to the whole teaching of nature? Or may we not say, somewhat exaggerating our authors' over-timid statement of their aim, that the laws and the prospective fate of the visible universe together suggest the belief in one which is invisible?

If it be asked,—What is an argument worth which can be stated only as a suggestion? we should concede that it proved nothing in either a mathematician's or a lawyer's sense of proof, But we should urge that most of the considerations which induce deep and abiding belief are not proof in this sense. No book is richer in such suggestions than Butler's *Analogy*, but it proves nothing to the mere logical ear. It is hardly fair to the work under notice to compare it with one so mature and thoroughly thought out, but the most different kinds of intellectual effort may be grouped together when the aim is alike, and the present work, no less them its immortal predecessor, is an effort to show that the "Constitution and the Course of Nature" presents an analogy to something outside nature. Analogy, we believe, is the largest agent in all change of belief. "I refused to listen to this *kind* of evidence yesterday and was wrong,—had I not better try to-day if it proves a true guide?" is the form generally assumed by the reasoning, conscious or unconscious, of all those who have sufficient depth of character to profit by the teaching of experience. Analogy may be a deceitful guide, as we are reminded by one who has profited most from it, and at the strongest, it never rises to certainty. Still it is the intellectual inlet to all new truth. The mistakes and success of thinkers alike remind us that it is the seed of science. When Comte forbade the attempt to assimilate the laws of light and of motion, he was, like some of our authors, and critics restricting a generalisation to a set of phenomena beyond which he knew of nothing but analogy to extend it. When Newton first endeavoured to assimilate the laws of weight and of planetary motion, he was, like our authors, extending a generalisation to a set of phenomena beyond which he knew of nothing but analogy to extend it. Of course, while the theory of gravitation, for instance, *rested* on analogy, it was not a part of science properly so called, and it is at this stage that we must compare it with the view under notice. But still the extension of a principle found to hold good on this earth to the heavenly bodies before the discovery of any property common to both, is exactly parallel to that extension of the principle of continuity to a region other than that of nature, which is attempted in this volume.

Do we, then, anticipate that our author's suggestion will ever take its place, for instance, beside the theory of gravitation? We have no such anticipation for any theory that assumes the existence of a spiritual world. As long as it is possible to ignore all direct evidence for such a world, so long will it be possible to declare all indirect evidence fallacious. Not thinking a conclusive argument possible, we do not think the present a failure because it is something less. We are not prepared to say exactly what it is worth. The idea of the destruction of the universe is too new and too large for any one to attempt to measure its influence on thought. It will, we believe, ultimately shut in the instinct that seeks permanence to some non-physical region; it will make men ready to listen to every whisper that tells of an enduring world other than this, which we know of through our eyes and ears. Just as the decay of national life during the first preaching of Christianity developed the sense of individual immortality, by detaching this instinct of continuity from the national life which had hitherto satisfied it, so we believe this wider sentence of destruction will prepare many ears to listen for a new promise of resurrection. On those who hear no such faint whisper anywhere, we do not suppose this argument, or any of like nature, will have any effect whatever.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Much has been said in your columns of late on this important subject, and many are, I believe, thanking you for allowing it to be discussed, and for the views you have yourself expressed on it. I wish now only to advert to a letter that appeared in your issue of November 20th, signed R. R. Meadows, as a specimen of the style of argument frequently adopted by good men in defending the doctrine of never-ending misery. He asks what force such texts as Luke XII; 5, and Mark XII; 42, can have without the doctrine of Future Punishment in the back ground. He does not say without the doctrine of endless misery in the back ground, and yet this, not future punishment, is the matter in dispute. As to the first text, why does not Mr. Meadows rather quote the parallel passage Matt. X; 28, "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul, but fear him which is able to destroy both body and soul in hell." Does not this imply that in hell sinners will be destroyed *entirely*, not kept alive in order to be eternally tormented? As to the passage about Judas, I would ask, if Judas and all other sinners are alike to live for ever in torment, what great difference can the amouut of that torment make—what *proportions* can there be in the sufferings endured? But surely Judas, without living for ever, may be subject to such a fearful punishment that it would have been better, *far better*, for him never to have been born. Does Mr. Meadows think that the holders of the destructionist theory believe that God's judgment against sinners will he *merely* "cessation of being"? If so, he cannot have read much on the other side.

As to Paul's teaching.—All Destructionists (I use the term for want of a better) believe that "God hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness." Therefore, why quote this text, as though it proved any thing on the other side? There will, no doubt, be *righteous retribution* awarded on that day—the few stripes and the many—but is there anything said, or even hinted, in that text about suffering being eternal? Take again the text, Rom II; 5—9. This too is what all Destructionists believe, and they also believe the words of the context, "To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honor and *immortality*, ETERNAL LIFE." "Everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord" is scarcely likely to mean "everlasting torment in the presence of the Lord." Does it not rather mean that the wicked, banished from God's presence, where alone is life and joy, will be punished with an irrecoverable destruction. Can Mr. Meadows produce a single passage from the Epistles of St. Paul, St. Peter, or St. John which would lead us to think that they believed in the eternal misery of the wicked, and yet, if they held this doctrine, one would think that there were many occasions when they would have expressly asserted it.

As to Matt. XXV; 46, explanations have been given by those who hold the destructionist theory which are satisfactory *to me*. I will not state them here, as they would not, probably, satisfy Mr. Meadows and those who think with him. The "clever barrister" he consulted, was perhaps in the right in saying that his belief was not built on particular texts, meaning, as I suppose he did, that a few (very few) isolated texts, which appear to teach the everlasting torment doctrine, are not to be received in that sense if opposed by the whole tenor of Scripture, which teaches plainly that death and destruction are the doom of the impenitent. Does Mr. Meadow accept the transubstantiation doctrine because of a few such texts as "This is my body," or the Unitarian doctrine because of a few such texts as "My Father is greater than I," plain as the words appear to be? He knows from many other passages of Scripture that this cannot be the meaning of them. So, from the whole tenor of Scripture we can judge that "These shall go away into everlasting punishment" cannot mean that they shall live on for ever in misery.

In conclusion, in opposition to what Mr. Meadow's says in his conclusion, I cannot but think that if readers of the Bible could begin to read it with their minds perfectly free from the teachings of the Churches that all men must live for ever and that the ungodly will live for ever in misery, they would certainly draw the conclusion that God will, after inflicting righteous punishment, destroy all sinners utterly and banish *all evil* from His universe.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.—Two letters received, the matter of which we cordially approve, but we cannot find space to publish them just at present.

A PILGRIM.—Will appear in our next.

THE WEEK.

WE are now only five days from the date appointed for the Prince's arrival in Calcutta. On the afternoon of Thursday next, if all goes well, His Royal Highness will land at Prinsep's Ghaut amidst the roar of cannon and the acclamations of thousands of his future subjects. The Municipal address which has cost so much trouble to draw up, will be duly presented—so will be the Native Chiefs—a "strictly official" procession to Government House will be formed—the unofficial crowd will follow—and for a week the town will give itself up to gaiety. The programme of amusements may now be considered settled, barring accidents. There are to be four dinner parties, a levèe, and a ball, at Government House; a public ball in the Town Hall; a garden party at Belvedere; an installation of the Star of India (which should be a splendid spectacle if well managed), on the *Maidan;* and a drive through the illuminated city at night. The last will be the great sight for the masses, and probably not the one least appreciated by our Royal Visitor. Every thing is being done to make it the best display of the kind he has yet seen in India. The fronts of all large buildings, whether public or private, are to blaze with light; the whole route of the procession will be lit up by lamps and Chinese lanterns hung in festoons along the sides of the streets; and hundreds of devices and coloured transparencies, many of them very handsome, will help to give brilliancy to the *tout ensemble.* Altogether, the illumination is likely to be a success, and a great one.

IT is to be hoped that other matters will go off as well. The public ball has had a narrow escape of being a failure through the singular want of tact of the Executive Committee, but that is now over. They were unwise enough to invite subscriptions in a circular headed with the words "Ball to be given to the Prince of Wales by the *Society* of Calcutta," and at the same time to carefully reserve to themselves, in the concluding paragraph of the document, an absolute discretion in granting or refusing tickets—that is, of determining who did or did not belong to "Society." It is no wonder that such an absurd pretension was generally resented, or that up to Monday last less than fifty tickets had been applied for. As the ball was estimated to cost something like Rs. 40,000, this looked rather awkward for the Committee, and they hastened to get off their stilts. The intervention of the Lieutenant-Governor was invoked—a meeting of the General Committee was called—a large number of the public were asked to meet them—explanations were tendered—and the right to grant tickets was gracefully conceded to the members of the General Committee. Subscriptions have since poured in like a flood, and the ball promises to be one of the most brilliant that has ever come off in Calcutta. The incident is thus at an end, but it points a useful moral, and might make a capital text for a lay sermon on the impolicy of trusting matters of public interest to the hands of mere cliques.

CALCUTTA, however, seems to be fast out-growing cliques. The meeting of last Saturday on the affairs of the Municipality afforded pretty strong proof of the determination of the town to possess and exercise the fullest rights of self-government, and to be held in the old official leading-strings no longer. It is clear that representative institutions must be conceded to us, even Sir Richard admits so much, and before many months are over we shall probably enjoy the same Municipal privileges as have long ago been conferred on the other presidency towns. The gift comes rather late in the day, but it should be none the less welcome, and the rate-payers will do wisely to make the most of it.

WE are glad to hear that the site for the Mayo Statue decided upon last week has been abandoned in favour of one where it will at least stand a chance of being seen. An oval is to be formed on the *Maidan* at the point where the road from Park Street crosses that from Jaun Bazaar to the old Course—these two roads will be carried round it—and the statue will be placed in its centre. A still better position might, we think, have been found, but this cannot be called a bad one, as it is sufficiently near town, and at the meeting point of two considerable streams of traffic. Of course all hope of having the statue unveiled by the Prince of Wales must now be given up. There is not sufficient time left to clear the ground and erect the pedestal. But we are told that measures are being taken to place it, temporarily, during His Royal Highness's stay, on the site selected for the statue of Lord Canning. We don't know whether Lord Northbrook's return to town has had anything to do with this change in the arrangements made during his absence, but the coincidence may possibly have something in it.

THE ceremony of unveiling Lord Lawrence's statue was performed by the Viceroy on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of English ladies and gentlemen and native chiefs. His Excellency made a very fair speech on the occasion, and paid a just compliment to the "simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, and strong common sense" which distinguished the brilliant career of his great predecessor. We can hardly agree with him, though, that the events of 1857, produced "more intimate and more firm relations between the British Government and the Native Princes of India." The fact, we are afraid, is rather the other way. What proofs of either "firmness" or "intimacy" can His Excellency point to in our recent dealings with Baroda and Hyderabad?

AN advertisement in another column invites the attendance of the public at a meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association, to be held at the Town Hall at four o'clock this afternoon, with Sir Richard Temple, the President, in the chair. The proceedings are likely to be more than usually interesting. Miss Mary Carpenter will deliver an address, and an attempt is to be made to put a little more life into the Association, which has lately been dragging on rather a languid existence. We should be glad to find it successful.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

ALTHOUGH more money has been taken out of the Bank, the ease which previously characterized the market has not been diminished, but a feeling is gaining ground that hardening rates will set in by the turn of the year. It is now a long time since any Silver was imported, and the proportion of Council Bills allotted to Calcutta is at present on a much smaller scale than usual. So if any active demand for hard cash should appear, a very different style of account might be seen at the Bank in a very short time. During the past week the private deposits have fallen 21½ lakhs, but they still remain at the high level of 289 lakhs, a sum very unlikely to be left lying idle there for any length of time; it is well known that a large amount of buying took place some time ago, by some of the exchange Banks, of Mercantile Paper, for delivery now and later on, and funds are no doubt being provided to pay for them:—those forward operations brought down Exchange with a run, and now they are keeping it down by showing an apparent superabundance of unemployed money, and a great scarcity of Commercial Paper:—the latter is very striking at present, seeing that exports are going on vigorously, and the fact can be explained only on the ground that the contracts of two or three months ago are swallowing up the bulk of the bills now making. If this view of the position be correct, it is very probable that dearer money may be seen after the present deposits are worked down a bit, and under such circumstances as the present, a material rise in Sterling Exchange could hardly fail to follow. The Treasury balances at the Bank have been increased to such an extent as not only to provide for the public demands above named, but also for an increase of 4½ Lakhs in the accommodation items (which still remain very small) and for the paying off of Post Bills, without affecting the cash balances, which now stand at 3¾ crores.

The new Directors of the Bank, in room of Mr. John Cowie and Mr. Morgan retired, are the Hon'ble David Cowie, and Mr. Berners.

The new charters for the Presidency Banks are now before the public, and seem generally approved of in the main, but there are still strong traces of officialism running though the bill, especially in the part where precautions are taken to keep the management within bounds. The hard and fast rules which are so congenial to the heads of departments, and which make it as difficult to provide a bottle of ink as to raise a loan of 5 crores, will not work at all in real business matters, and if the Bank is to be so much hampered in its working it simply comes to this:—it will be kept from doing much good business that it might do, if allowed, and, be consequently tempted to undertake business which it is allowed to do, but would rather not. The Bill is in the hands of a select committee of the Viceroy's Council, and may possibly be amended on that and other important points before coming into force.

Sterling Exchange has been very quiet since last Mail left, and the absence of telegraphic information about the Council Bills has checked business considerably. A very limited amount of Document Paper has appeared, doubtless owing to the causes above alluded to, but the demands of remitters have been more limited still, so that the increased weakness of exchange cannot be put down to that:—it seems to come rather from a general disgust and disappointment at the unexpected and inexplicable course exchange has lately followed, going on drooping and weakening with no other cause apparent than over anxiety to buy, exhibited only very partially too, by the Exchange Banks:—Some decided and strong trade movement will now evidently be required to regain a tone for exchange; our indigo season has failed to do so, but the Bombay Cotton crop looks likely to help, and Burmah may also assist. Business for to-day's Mail has been done as under; Bank Bills on demand 1-9½ to 7/16, three month's sight 1-9 5/8, six months' sight only, a very little at 1-9⅞ and the rest at, 1-9 13/16. Credits

were stiff, at first selling at 1-10 and 1-9 15/16, but subsequently something was done at 1-9⅞. Document Bills for payment have mostly gone at 1-10⅛, but a little has been taken at 1-10 1/16, which has also been the rate for acceptance.

Closing quotations are,

Bank Bil's	1-9 13/16	Six months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-9 ⅞ to 15-16	
Document Bills	1-10 1/16 to ⅛	

The course of business is not improving for Importers, and no one seems able te explain the reason, everything visible telling in favor of a good trade. Exporters are busy, especially with indigo and Tea:—the price of the latter is rather higher again, but the dye droops. There is not so much doing in Jute just at present, but prices are firm.

Government Paper is steady, and a good few moderate orders for Fours have been put through, without, however, raising prices. Four and a half Stock is difficult of sale, although much cheaper in proportion than any of the others, and Five and a half is quite out of the market, ouly one small transaction being recorded: the course of business has been as under :—

4 per cents, 102, 2-1, 2-2, 1-15, 2-0, 2-1, 2-2, 1-15, 102.
4½ do. 102-15, 102-14.
5½ do. 107-14.

The final quotations are :—

4 per cents. 102.
4½ do. 102-14.
5½ do. 107-12.

The share market is perhaps rather better this week, and certain stocks have been dealt in at an advance. The enquiry that has sprung up is so far very partial however, and the improvement is spreading but slowly. Bank Shares have been flat, tending downwards, and Jute Mills are scarcely so strong as they were. Tea Stocks are at length beginning to move, the most marked advances being in Central Cachar and Assam; Singell Scrip is enquired for also, and there are signs that the better feeling will spread. The business of the week includes the following, in order of its transaction :—

Bank of Bengal 1,437½, 40, 1,437½, 40.
National Bank 110, 9½, 10, 9½, 110.
Agra Bank 93, 93.
Howrah Mills 77, 77, 76.
Oriental Mills 60, 61, 63.
Barnagore Mills 90.
Bowreah Mills 85½, 87, 85.
India General Steam 410, 405.
Carew and Co., Limited 115.
Beerbhoom Coal 111.
Central Cachar Tea 129, 34, 36, 137.
New Golaghaut Tea 220, 220.
Gowhatty Tea 87½.
Singell Tea 101,
Assam Tea 580, 580.

The next English Mail, that of 26th November, is expected on Monday.

THE PRINCE.

THE Prince arrived at Tuticorin in the *Serapis* at nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and was received with enthusiasm. An address, enclosed in a handsome casket studded with valuable Tuticorin pearls, was presented by the Zemindars and native officials. His Royal Highness replied briefly, and left at ten o'clock for Madura, where he arrived, after receiving and replying to an address from the missionaries at Mamache, at 1 P.M. At Madura, the Prince visited the Temples and Palace, and opened the South Indian Extension Railway, baptizing a locomotive the "Alexandra' in honor of the Princess. On Saturday morning the Royal party reached Trichinopoly. His Royal Highness, who wore the blue undress of a Field Marshal, inspected the guard of honor drawn up for his reception, and then entered the Judge's house, where he received the Tanjore address, enclosed in a silver casket. The Ranee of Tanjore presented a gold swamy pattern belt, valued at Rs. 7,000, for the Princess, and other ladies gave presents of Trichinopoly jewellery.

After lunch, the Prince held a durbar, and then proceeded to Srirungur, where he visited the great temples. After hearing an address read he returned to Trichinopoly to witness the illuminations. H.R. Highness complimented the Sheristadar on his management of the preparations, and dined at nine in the pavilion at the Judge's house. After dinner, the ladies of the station were presented to him informally. At ten o'clock the Prince proposed a dance, and danced five times, concluding with *Sir Roger De Coverley* at one in the morning.

Sunday was spent quietly, Divine service being attended, and at four o'clock the Royal party left for Madras, which was reached on the morning of the 13th.

The Governor, and other high officials, besides the Chiefs of Travancore, Cochin, and Vizianagram, the Prince of Arcot, and a large assembly of Europeans welcomed His Royal Highness at the railway station.

The Municipal address was read and replied to, and the procession to Government House then moved off. The streets were densely lined by the people, who gave a hearty reception. The most striking scene, however, along the route, was the gathering of 14,000 children, who sang "God bless the Prince of Wales" as he passed. The beautiful dresses of the girls, the various colours and ornaments incidental to different castes, presented a most charming picture, and every available spot was crowded by sight-seers. The Prince held a levée at one o'clock.

The 14th was spent in seclusion at Guindy in memory of the death of the Prince Consort. On the 15th H. R. Highness attended the races at Guindy Park, where fifty thousand people had assembled to meet him. The Rothsay Plate was won by Mr. Dunbar's *Trumpator*, the Denmark Plate by Mr. Covey's *Minnie*, the Prince of Wales' Plate by Mr. Dunbar's *Grass Widow*, the Alexandra Plate by Mr. Leslie's *Plenshave*, and the Sandringham Steeplechase by Mr. Taaff's *Artaxerxes*. No accident occurred. The Races were over at half past nine o'clock. The Prince returned to Madras in the after-noon, and received numerous deputations. In the evening he laid the foundation stone of the harbour works. There was an enormous crowd for two miles, most orderly and silent. H. R. Highness inspected the model and plans with considerable interest, and after laying the stone visited Fort St. George, where he spent an hour in inspecting the Church and reading the inscriptions. He was shown Lord Hobart's grave, and expressed sorrow for his death. The Royal party then proceeded to the arsenal, where the military trophies were examined with much interest. In the evening the Prince received Madras society in the banqueting hall. The fireworks at night were a disappointment, owing to the fall of a heavy shower of rain. On Thursday morning the Prince hunted with the Madras hounds. Three Jackals were started, and two of them were killed—the other managed to escape. The Prince is said to have expressed himself as greatly pleased with his visit to Madras, which may now be considered at an end, as he leaves to day for Calcutta. The Duke of Sutherland has gone to Hyderabad, with what object is not stated.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

JUDGMENT has been given by Mr. Justice Phear, in the breach of promise case of Adams *vs.* Hill, for the plaintiff. The damages are assessed at Rs. 7,000, with costs on scale No. 2.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a memorial signed by the inhabitants of Serampore and its vicinity, which has been lately presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying the retention of the services of Dr. J. A. Greene, Civil Medical Officer. Dr. Greene is highly respected by people of all classes and denominations. Dr. Greene has, we understand, applied for transfer, so he has been ordered to join Maldah. But the strong representation of a multitude will, it is hoped, induce the doctor to change his mind, and the Government to cancel the order.

THE annual distribution of prizes of the St. Xavier's College took place on Monday evening, in the Lieutenant-Governor's presence. The distribution was preceded by a dramatic exercise, entitled "Arthur von Tennenburg," and the boys acquitted themselves well in their respective parts, reflecting great credit on the Jesuit Fathers. The scenery and dresses were very good, and the tableaux excellent. The medals were then distributed to the successful students, after which the Lieutenant-Governor in a short speech addressed the students of the College, and retired amidst loud cheers. The National Anthem then ended a very pleasant evening.

AT the High Court on last Monday, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Camell, applied to Mr. Justice Phear for an attachment to issue directed against the Steamer *Sultan*, as the vessel was about to leave the port. The plaintiff had delayed filing his suit against the owners of the ship till the last moment, expecting to hear the decision of the Marine Court of enquiry regarding the collision that had taken place between the plaintiff's vessel and the *Sultan*. The Marine Court intimated to the plaintiff that it would not acquaint him with the result of its finding until the proceedings were returned from the Government of Bengal, to which they had been submitted. Hence the delay in instituing the suit. As the *Sultan* was about to leave, plaintiff was obliged to apply for an attachment before decree. The application was granted.

AT the High Court on Monday last, on the Original Side, before Mr. Justice Phear, a very important question of jurisdiction was argued. The East India Railway Company applied for an injunction, asking the Court to restrain the Bengal Coal Company from sinking their shafts contiguous to the boundary line of their mine at Raneegunge. The plaintiffs were apprehensive that the Bengal Coal Company, if not restrained, would in course of time encroach upon their property, and cause injury to the same. The Advocate General and Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Chauntrell and Knowles, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Woodroffe and Branson, instructed by Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, Upton, and Adkin for the defendants. The learned counsel for the defence raised the issue that the High Court had no jurisdiction to try a suit in which the land was situated out of the jurisdiction of the Court, though the proprietors of such land might be living within its local limits.

The Advocate General contended at considerable length that the suit was not one in which the title to the land was involved. What the plaintiffs asked the Court to do was to decide whether the defendants had any right to work their mine in a manner which was detrimental to the plaintiffs' rights. The late Supreme Court had the power to try suits involving the title to property situated in the Mofussil, but when the High Court was established that power was taken away. But he submitted the relief which his clients sought for, had nothing to do with property, nor were the defendants disputing the plaintiffs' title to the mines held by them. They simply asked the Court to restrain the Bengal Coal Company from laying down shafts close to their property. Mr. Woodroffe, on the other hand, argued that the Court was

virtually asked to try the plaintiffs' right to the property. The defendants disputed their right. They denied that they were anywhere near to the plaintiffs' boundary. Surely that was disputing their title to the property. The Court would have to decide whether the defendants were either approaching the plaintiffs' property or was encroaching upon it. The learned counsel cited a number of decisions of the Calcutta High Court, N.-W. Provinces, Madras, and Bombay, showing that the Court even declined to hear suits for foreclosure, redemption, &c., on the ground that they involved, in some shape or another, title to property.

His Lordship said that he would hear the Advocate General in reply after which he would give judgment. It is said that the Court has decided the question of jurisdiction in favor of the defendants.

THE *Dacca Times* says:—Lately it has become rather a common practice for natives to assault Europeans, both official and non-official. The worst feature in these assaults is that large numbers of Natives assail a single European, showing an entire absence of that manlinsss which prompts a single individual to fight out his quarrel with the person who has aggrieved him. A brutal assault of this nature lately occurred in this city, but we refrained from noticing it in our columns, as the case was *sub judice*. We now publish a reliable statement of the facts of the case as they occurred, and were sworn to before the Joint-Magistrate, by whom the case was tried. It appears that as a gentleman was retiring to rest after a hard day's labour, a *nautch* was commenced in a native house not more than twenty yards distant. He told the men to stop and asked them if they had a "pass." On their answering in the negative, and being impertinent to him, a constable from the Town Station was sent for and accompanied the gentleman to the spot, but all their efforts to stop the *nautch* proved fruitless. The Assistant Superintendent of Police then came to try what he could do in the matter. The men were very insolent, but for a time the *nautch* was stopped. No sooner, however, did the Assistant Superintendent leave the neighbourhood than it recommenced. The gentleman went down to the place again, and called out to the *nautch-wallahs* to stop. No sooner had he done so than the ten or twelve men nearest to him rose simultaneously, and rushed on him. He had barely time to tell his two servants who were with him to go for the Police, and to put his back against the wall of the but, when he was struck in the face and his cap knocked off his head. He succeeded in driving off his assailents with his fists, and went to fetch the District Superintendent, but before he had gone a fourth of the way he heard footsteps coming swiftly behind him, and ere he had time to turn fairly round he was seized by some eight or ten men and dragged back some distance. They all fell, the gentleman underneath. One man then held him down by the throat while the rest begun to kick and strike him wherever they could. At last he threw off the man who held him by the throat, and managed to regain his feet, though before he could do so he was struck three blows with a *latti*—one across his right eye and bridge of the nose, cutting both, another across his forehead, also cutting that, and a third across his right leg, cutting it above the knee. After regaining his feet he went and brought the District Superintendent and his Assistant to the spot. Two of the assailants were identified and arrested on a warrant the next morning. The defence set up was that the last time the gentleman went to the place, the *nautch* had stopped, and the men were eating; that by entering the place when they were eating, he had polluted their food, while all knowledge of the assault was denied *in toto*. Several witnesses were called to prove the defence, but they were all contradicted by the witnesses for the prosecution as well as by the prosecutor. We are glad to learn that the Joint-Magistrate sentenced the two defendants each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE sentences passed by Mr. Burkitt, the Magistrate, on the instigators of the late claimant to the Landhura Raj, have been confirmed on appeal by the Judge, Mr. Probyn.

WE learn from the Agra paper that Thomas Kirby, Head Master of Christ Church School, Cawnpore, was accidentally drowned on the 7th instant, whilst bathing in the River Burna, near Benares, where he had gone to spend his Christmas vacation with a friend.

VISITORS to Agra, when the Prince is there, will be able to encamp in the large open space reserved for them to the west of the Drummond Road, between the dâk bungalow and the church. Streets will be marked out from the Drummond Road westward, and everybody is exhorted to pitch his tents along these lines.

THE cantonment householders of Agra are just now much exercised in their minds by an order issued from the Cantonment Magistrate's court, by which householders are forbidden to restore wall copings out of repairs to their original condition, but requiring them to be made of a uniform pattern. One householder alleges that it will cost him Rs. 1,000 or more to comply with this order in respect of all the houses he possesses, One of the disobedient landlords has been fined, and, it is said, intends appealing against the conviction to the High Court if necessary.

THE people in the vicinity of Toondla would seem to be deriving some advantage from the theft of the Government Telegraph wire, for within the past six months the wire has several times been cut in that locality, and again the other day it was cut and stolen—but the offenders have not yet been arrested, though rewards have been offered. The Assistant superintendent of the Government Telegraph of the Meerut sub-division notifies that he will give a reward of a hundred rupees to any one who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the offenders on this last occasion.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears with no small concern that that most useful and most enduring animal, the camel, is getting scarce in India. In places where it could be had in large numbers, the supply is decreasing; and unless means are adopted to encourage breeding the demands of the Military Department may not be met fully. The swift camels of former days, so extensively and profitably employed by private enterprise and native governments in sandy plains like those of Rajpootana, may be said to be almost extinct, and probably the loss is not felt much in these days of railways and telegraphs, but we doubt whether we shall ever be able to dispense with the camel as a beast of burden.

WE regret to still hear unfavourable accounts of the health of Meean Meer, the troops of which garrison are suffering severely from the autumnal fever so common to this part of the Punjab. The hospitals of all the regiments are full of patients. In the Royal Scots the number of sick in hospital is two hundred and fifty, and the regiment is so crippled in its non-commissioned ranks that privates are in most cases doing the work of Sergeants. The officers of this regiment have also been sufferers. The Artillery are in no way better off than the Royal Scots, while the staff keeps the Staff Surgeon's hands completely full of work, when he is not himself under treatment for the same fever.

AT the beginning of last month a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Price, at the Institute of Civil Engineers, on the "Manora Breakwater, Kurrachee." This breakwater, the most important part of the Kurrachee Harbour Works, was begun in 1860, and finished on the 22nd of February 1873. It is 1,503, feet long, and cost £62-5-0 a a foot. Besides the Breakwater, there are harbour improvements at Kurrachee already costing about £450,000; but this does not seem much considering the trade of the port, estimated at about 3½ millions sterling a year. When the breakwater was finished, the monsoon of 1873 did some small damage to it, and the shore end had to be repaired at a cost of £199. The monsoon of the next year did £418 worth of damage.

BOMBAY.

THE costs incurred by both parties in the Towers of Silence civil case amounted to Rs. 50,000.

THE working of the Cotton Frauds Act last year is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Out of fifty-nine cases, implicating sixty-two defendants, there have been forty-six convictions and forty-seven persons convicted, three of whom were afterwards discharged on appeal. Most of the cases have been in the Southern Mahratta country.

LIEUTENANT MURPHY writes to the *Times of India*:—"I saw, to my surprise, a paragraph in your paper of Wednesday last, that I had landed in Bombay, accompanied by 'the late Dr. Livingstone's dog.' The dog never belonged to Dr. Livingsone, but was given to the 'Livingstone East Coast African Expedition' by the German Consul at Zanzibar when we started from the coast in the spring of 1873, and accompanied us to Unyanyembe. When we found Livingstone was dead, and Lieutenant Cameron sent me back to the coast in charge of the body, I was allowed by him to keep the dog, which, as you say, is the only one that has ever survived a journey into Central Africa. We had two other dogs with us, one of which died of snakebite, the other being killed by monkeys when about half-way back to the coast."

THE Natives of Bombay were less puzzled about the Prince of Wales, when His Royal Highness was in Bombay, than about his companions. They could not be made to understand for a long time that the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carrington, and others, were men of great estate and independent income. The novelty of the idea that there could be Englishmen of high rank who were not paid so much *puggar* a month, was too much for them, and was hardly cured by the kind condescension of the Duke of Sutherland who, with much consideration for the feelings of Sir Philip Wodehouse, explained to a Borah that he (the Duke) had landed property which brought him in as much a day as the Governor of Bombay was paid every month. His Grace, however, completely established his nobility in the Borah's estimation by pulling out of his pocket 100 sovereigns, and telling him to change them into rupees; and, when the Borah explained that a sovereign in Bombay was worth a good deal more than ten rupees, bidding him keep the difference of exchange. The Borah pocketed about 75 rupees on the transaction, and now goes about Bombay declaring that His Grace of Sutherland is a much greater prince than any of the Native Rajahs, not one of whom would have refrained from demanding the exchangeable value of the sovereign to the last pice.

THE *Bombay Gazette's* Aden correspondent gives the following account of the affray in which Mr. Munzinger lost his life:—Munzinger Pasha set out from Tajurra on the 28th October. His guides were eight Daukalees under a man named Shaikh Mahomed. The Pasha and party, to the number of 456 souls, among whom were several women, including Mrs. Munzinger, were conducted along a very bad road. The Egyptians had with them two small mountain train guns and some ammunition, also a few days provisions. On the 9th November, after enduring great hardships, the expedition reached the bank of fhe river "Hawash," about six hours' journey from Aussa. Sultan Mahomed of the Hanfalee tribe received the Pasha with respect, and tendered his submission, and was invested with a richly ornamented sword. While crossing the river at midnight on the 11th, a body of 6,000 Daukalees of the Hanfalee tribe suddenly fell on the party, The fight continued until dawn, and 312 officers, men and women, were slain, among the rest Munzinger Pasha and his wife. One hundred and forty-four men, one Captain, and a Lieutenant alone escaped to tell the tale; they were pursued, but managed to reach the coast in safety on the 22nd November. Many Daukalees were killed in the fight. It is alleged that Munzinger Pasha had tied some Daukalees to his guns and given them four dozen a piece for some slight offence, and this so rankled in the minds of the natives that they fell upon the Egyptians sooner than they had intended.

THE new iron clipper ship *Buccleuch*, 1,350 tons register, Captain Webster, on her maiden voyage from the Clyde, arrived at Bombay after having been on fire four days during the passage. This is the last ship built by Messrs. Steele and Co, of Greenock, and is owned by Messrs. William Thomson and Co. of Leith. She is a noble specimen of naval architecture, being fitted up with all modern appliances to insure speed and comfort, as well as being ventilated by no less than six large permanent ventilators, on a new and improved plan regardless of expense. The *Times of India* publishes an interesting report by Captain Webster concerning the conflagration, which burst out fourteen days ago amongst the cargo of coals on board the vessel. It cannot be for a moment doubted after reading Captain Webster's report, that the prompt and extreme measures he took, by knocking out rivets under water, and allowing ten feet of water to accumulate in the hold before he plugged them up again, were the salvation of his ship. So thickly was the ship enveloped in smoke and gas for four days, that the crew could obtain but little sleep, and they in a body requested Captain Webster to get out the boats. He replied that the boats were all ready, and could soon be got in the water, and that in the mean time all their energies must be used to save the ship. Animated by the Captain's example, and inspirited by the company of the French barque *Ellen Isabelle*, whose Captain, DuPay, came on board and cheerfully offered all assistance, the crew stuck to their work, obeyed the captain's orders, and the result is that this splendid ship, whose cost was £25,000, has arrived in Bombay harbour in safety.

THE following are copies of two very gratifying testimonials received by Captain Hutchison, of the Anchor Line steamer *Trinacria*, on the occasion of the recent voyage of that vessel to Bombay and back :—

To Captain R. HUTCHISON,
Commander of steam-ship *Trinacria*.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers, desire to offer you our sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy received by us during our voyage from Liverpool to Bombay. We wish through you also to thank the officers and all under your command for their endeavours to make our passage speedy and pleasant, which would otherwise, doubtless, have been tedious and monotonous. Wishing you a safe return to the old country and God-speed,—We are, &c.,

Signed by the passengers.

Bombay, 13th September.

Steam-ship *Trinacria*. 13th November,

We, the undersigned passengers per steamship *Trinacria*, Anchor Line, before disembarking at Liverpool, wish to express our sincere thanks to Captain Hutchison for bringing our voyage to a satisfactory termination, notwithstanding perpetual contrary winds, and on one occasion (under Divine Providence) through a night of great difficulty and danger. The whole of the passengers feel deeply grateful for the care and attention bestowed upon them by Captain Hutchison *and the officers under his command*. To Dr. BROWN, *in* medical charge, they also wish to express grateful acknowledgments of his skill and kind attention.—We are &c.,

Signed by the passengers.

MADRAS.

A CANOE Club at Manantoddi, named the Wynaad Wanderers, has been in existence for more than 18 months, and is a great success ; the Cubany being admirably adapted to canoeing. So far only about 80 miles of the river have been explored, but it is intended, after the crop season is over, to cruise down to the junction with the Cauvery in Mysore. Mahseer and Mugger fishing are great adjuncts to the canoeing.

A BANGALORE correspondent says that owing to the scanty rainfall, Kurange tank, which is the only source of water-supply for the Pettah, is fast drying up. "The Sumpunghi tank, which should be a large sheet of water at this time of the year, is altogether dry, except here and there. The wells in localities on a higher level already show a diminished amount of water, and the next rainy season being six months hence, the prospect is in no wise cheering."

A CURIOUS story is told of the peculiar way in which a certain native Judge, whose court is not a hundred miles from Bangalore, decided a case which came before him. It would seem that the plaintiff said that if the defendant would enter a certain temple, and there swear by the presiding deity that he did not owe the amount sued for, he (plaintiff) would give up his claim. The Judge, it would seem, at once adjourned the case, and the next morning both parties and the Judge appeared at the temple, when the defendant swore by the idols that he did not owe the money. That day, on the Judge taking his seat, judgment was entered for defendant.

THE Maharajah of Mysore lately held a reception at the Residency in Mysore, when the presents given to His Highness by the Prince of Wales were shown. They consist of a double express rifle, a double breech-loading pistol, a gold-mounted riding whip, a gold-mounted sword, a goblet made of silver after the fashion of one presented to the Duke of Marlborough after the battle of Blenheim, two handsomely bound books, *viz.*, "Native States," the "Albert Memorial," a beautiful photographic album containing the likenesses (cabinet size) of the Royal Family, a gold snuff box set with jewels, a gold ring, containing a coloured likeness of the Prince of Wales, and a pair of field binoculars.

SOME time back the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, Mr. Wedderburn, brought to the notice of Government that a dancing girl had applied for sanction to dedicate her minor daughters, by tying "pottu," a small necklace, as an insignia of her children being dedicated to such temple service, and that this custom in reference to the prositution, which characterizes this class of persons, has been treated as a criminal offence by the High Court (Vol. V. High Court Reports 415). The Government referred the case for the opinion of the Advocate-General. The Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham submitted that the language of Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code is somewhat wide, and, as is shown by the Madras High Court Reports, 415 will in some instances be deemed to cover the case of children handed over to others for dedication for a pagoda, and the trade of prostitution incidental thereto. Further when dedication to a temple is shown to be the habitutal traditionary and recognized practice of any people, the courts should be reluctant to put on the section a sense causing it to operate opressively, and therefore the right course for the Magistracy is to decline to give any sanction, or say anything about the matter. The opinion of the Advocate-General has been communicated to all Magistrates, and to the Inspector-General of police.

A POONA paper is informed from a private source that the circumstances connected with Mr. Saunder's departure from Secunderabad tend to show that he did not either care or like to have a parting visit from Sir Salar Jung, the Minister, and the other Nawabs. The railway station at Hyderabad was the most likely place for the Resident to start from, being the nearest to the Residency. The Mooktiar-ool-Mulk, Nawab Mookroomdowla, and other Nawabs, as well as the leading officials in the Nizam's dominions, were present there to meet him. But it appears that Mr. Saunders went to his bungalow at Bolarum over night, and from that place came to Secunderabad station, and evaded going on to the next station of Hyderabad, where the train usually stops for more than 15 minutes. It appears that the arrangement was made with the District Traffic Superintendent to attach the Resident's saloon carriage at the other end of the train, and detach it at the Hoosain Saugur Junction, from which place the train takes a curve to go to Hyderabad, and on the train starting from Hyderabad the saloon was coupled again. The Nawabs and others, on hearing that the Resident's Saloon was detached at the Hoosain Saugur Junction, made a move towards that place, but were disappointed, as the train moved on before they could reach the junction. Mr. Deway accompanied the train on his district, and returned by the evening train on the same day which brought Sir Richard Meade to Hyderabad. All the Nawabs and officials were present to receive the in-coming Resident who, on alighting from his carriage, touched his hat to all those who were present, and went straight on to the Residency accompanied by Major Fraser.

CEYLON.

FROM some proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, just published, it appears that extensive enquiries have been made on the subject of leaf disease in coffee, which seems to have existed in Ceylon for some twenty-six years past, and in other districts for various shorter periods. The enquiries have resulted in its being pretty clearly proved that the disease is a fungus, which spreads itself over the leaf, and the spores of which being very easily detached, spread themselves in all directions and so affect the neighbouring plants. It would appear that the presence of the disease is owing to the lack of certain chemical constituents in the soil, and that high cultivation and manuring with cattle manure have been found the best remedy. In some places this has been accompanied by close pruning of the roots, and where this has been done the disease appears to have been eradicated. The whole of the proceedings have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

BURMAH.

ORDERS have been issued to push on the work of the Prome Railway with all possible despatch, a mile of rails to be laid, if possible, every day. The completion of about sixty miles is expected by Christmas, by which time arrangements will be made to start a few excursion trains.

THE *Moulmein Advertiser* gives an account of a terrible accident which occurred on board the S. S. *Madura* at the end of last month. Some coolies were engaged lowering a heavy log of timber, when the chain sling by which it was suspended, gave way, bringing the timber down with a crash which was heard even on shore. Four men, two of the ship's crew and two coolies, received severe injuries. The third cook of the steamer was so badly hurt about the head and limbs that by the time medical assistance reached him, which was promptly sent for, he died. A fireman of the steamer was also severely injured about the head, and was in a dying state when seen by the Doctor. Of two coolies one had his left leg completely smashed, but had been so skilfully attended to by Captain Gavin and his officers, that when seen by the medical gentleman, bleeding had ceased, and the man was removed ashore by his friends, who however, unfortunately, were resolved not to take him to the Hospital, but to a *Phongyee*. The only chance of saving this man's life would be to amputate the limb. The fourth man, a cooly, escaped with a slight scalp wound.

MILITARY.

A BOMBAY paper says that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has determined, after all, on taking a tour this year, and making himself personally acquainted with more of the stations and regiments under his command. As last year he went north, so this year he will go south, and will visit and inspect Sattara, Kolapoor, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

ALTHOUGH the results of the last course of Garrison Instruction have not been published, the *Madras Mail* believes the three following officers head the list in the Order of Merit for the three Presidencies :—1st, Captain E. H. Eyre, M. S. C. ; 2nd, Captain D. J. S. McLeod, Cavalry General List ; 3rd Captain E. W. Begbie, Sapper, and Miners. These three officers belong to the Madras Army.

SOME months ago Gunner Dickerson, of the Royal Artillery, was found guilty by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate

and a Justice of the Peace at Poona, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by burning a native with a heated iron, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Judges of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, having called for the papers in the case, have now enhanced the sentence from one month to three months. The convict Dickerson after undergoing one month's sentence, was released from the jail, and joined the Artillery,— but on the receipt of the High Court's order, enhancing the sentence, the Cantonment Magistrate applied to the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery to make over the Gunner to the Civil power, in order that he may undergo the further imprisonment awarded by the High Court. But the Poona paper says that the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee has referred the matter for the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and until that officer's opinon is received, Gunner Dickerson will not be made over to the Cantonment Magistrate.

GENERAL.

A BOTTLE has been picked up on the beach at Tynemouth, containing a statement written in pencil, dated August 6, that the *Rover*, which left Calcutta on the 1st of July, was burnt at sea on the 5th of August. The crew, eight in number, took to the boats, which swamped, and three lives were lost. The paper is signed by J. Druma, Peter Kello, Thomas Patterson, William Chielson, and George Craig, who bade a farewell to all friends.

A POPULAR cure for fever in Siam is the following. Take fragments of the horn of the rhinoceros, the tooth of an elephant, tiger, bear and crocodile; add to these portions of the flesh of a vulture, a crow, and a goose; a morsel of the horn of a bison and a stag, and a little sandal-wood; pound all up, on a moistened stone; administer the half to the invalid and rub his body with the other moiety, when the fever will disappear.

A PARLIAMENTARY blue-book has just been printed, containing a statistical abstract relating to British India. Under British administration there are 907,086 square miles, of 50 divisions and 235 districts, with 37,041,259 inhabited houses, containing a population of 190,563,048. The Feudatory States extend over 546,695 square miles, with a population of 48,267,910, making an area of 1,453,781 square miles, with a population of 238,850,958. Of the population in British India, 139,248,568 are Hindoos, 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,882,537 Mahomedans, 2,832,851 Boodhists and Jains, 896,658 Christians, and "others" 5,102,823, and, to make up the number 190,563,048, it is stated that of 425,175 the religion is not known.

THE award of the "Opium Essays" has at length been announced. The committee of examination consisted of Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Louis Mallet. The first prize is 200*l.*, and the second 100*l.*, and the donor is Mr. Edward Pease, of Darlington, who invited the competition with a view to elucidate and expound what is known as the opium trade, and the connection of our Government with the same. Mr. Pease is an active member of the Anti-Opium Society, and it was chiefly through the medium of the Society that the opium debate was introduced into the House of Commons last June. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. Sproat agent-general for British Columbia; and the second to the Rev. F. S. Turner, secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

THE *New York Herald* says that Professor Schroeder, in his steerable air-ship, proposes to visit different portions of the United States and the Old World. His air-ship was on exhibition last week in Baltimore. A number of applications have been received to take passage, and among them the application of Professor Wise, the aeronaut, who, with professor Schroeder, is sanguine of a safe voyage across the Atlantic, Schroeder says that he has expended years of study and large sums of money upon the invention. In 1872 Schroeder states he made an ascension with a smaller machine, similarly constructed, from Brazil. The ship portion of the balloon, the propeller, &c., is 85ft. in length, 9ft. high, and 8ft. wide. Its lifting capacity will be for ten tons. The balloon portion, which has not yet been adjusted, will be 65ft. high, 85ft. in circumference, and 65ft. in diameter. The pushing and pulling propellers to be attached to the bow and stern of the ship are 10ft. long and 3½ft. in height. These propellers will be covered with canvas, as also the sides and top of the ship. The ship was to be completed about the 1st instant., when Professer Schroeder would undertake daily ascensions. It is to be worked by a crew of eight men, and, Schroeder says he can readily steer it through the changing currents of the air as well as a mariner does his vessel upon the sea. He is shortly expected to start upon his first trip, from Baltimore to New York, 200 miles, which he thinks he would make in three hours. He has he says, made seventy-four miles an hour in a balloon. The air-ship will be exhibited in New York, and the venture across the Atlantic will not be made until the spring of next year.

THE Official Aden *News Report* from the 25th November to the 1st December states:—

Intelligence has been received that the Egyptian troops, about 450 strong, that marched from Tajurra, towards Shoa, under the command of Munzinger Pasha, were attacked by the surrounding Daukallee tribes at Aussa while endeavouring to cross the river Hawash. The Pasha, his wife, and all excepting 146 soldiers, were killed. The survivors contrived to reach Tajurra. A force that started from Massowa to join Munzinger Pasha at Aussa failed in its object, and has met with difficulties. The particulars are not as yet known. The two Egyptian vessels that brought the above news for communication to the Khedive by telegram sailed for Suez after coaling to bring reinforcements.

Abdool Kadur Pasha, the newly appointed Governor of Berbera, who arrived by the last mail from Egypt, sailed on the 25th November in the Egyptian corvette *Sennar* for Tajura, to ascertain the state of affairs there. The news regarding the execution of the Ameer of Hurrar is confirmed, and rumours are afloat that Raoof Pasha is in a critical position with his small detachment, as he is constantly harassed by the Gallas.

The Egyptian commanders have apparently committed mistakes in venturing too far into the interior with insignificant forces and without keeping open their communications. It is easy to occupy positions on the coast supported by men-of war, but the difficulties of troops commence when they march towards the highlands with insufficient carriage and provisions.

The Khedive's S.S. *Negila* is now running between Aden, Berbera, Zaila, and Tajura as a postal vessel, and other Egyptian ships of war come in from the latter ports for coals and provisions, &c,

McKillop Pasha is cruizing on the African Coast with an Egyptian squadron. He has passed Cape Guardafui, and, it is said, he has gone as far as Kismayo, south of the river Juba, annexing the country and hoisting the Egyptian flag. Kismayo belongs to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, it is said, has imprisoned the Arab Governor for not resisting the aggression of McKillop Pasha.

Rain fell in camp on the 25th November, but not sufficient to run into the Famela tanks or Koosaf works.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London 10th December.

AT a dinner held in Fishmonger's Hall on Saint George's festival, the Duke of Cambridge said that the recent events in Burmah, China and Malacca showed the necessity of being prepared. The Duke said that the conscription was impracticable, and it was therefore only possible to recruit the Army by offering higher pay.

London, 10th December.

IT is stated that the detached Squadron will shortly leave Indian waters for the Mediterranean *via* the Suez Canal.

THE total declared value of exports last month was 18,375,000 sterling showing a decrease of half a million.

The value of imports in November was 31,112,000.

London, 11th December.

PARLIAMENT is summoned for 2nd February.

London, 14th December.

THE reforms in Turkey which have been proposed by Russia, Austria, and Germany, recommend perfect legal equality between Christians and Mussulmans.

The Chinese Mission to England has been postponed till next summer.

Obituary—Admiral William Houston Steward, C.B.

Paris, 10th December.

OF the election of 75 Life Senators which is proceeding in the Assembly, only two have yet been elected, owing to party divisions.

St. Petersburg, 10th December.

AT St. George's festival on the 8th, the Czar, while toasting the Emperors of Austria and Germany, referred to a close alliance between the three Empires. He said that the sole object of the alliance was the maintenance of peace.

St. Petersburg, 11th December.

GORSCHAKOFF and Bismarck have agreed upon a peaceful policy concerning the Eastern Question. They deem it inexpedient to raise any question at this juncture, having for its object any definite settlement thereof. They have agreed also not to take any steps for calling an international conference on the Suez Canal question.

Washington, 9th December.

THE re-imposition of tea and coffee duties is recommended in President Grant's message to Congress yesterday.

Rangoon, 11th December.

The examination of prisoners concerned in the recent plot is still proceeding. Two of the prisoners have been pardoned on condition of their giving evidence against others implicated.

MARRIAGE.

KRAUSS—RENNY.—On the 13th instant, at the Old or Mission Church Calcutta, by the Rev. Alfred Clifford, Henry Krauss, of Rangoon, to Mary H. N., widow of the late Colonel Robert Renny, C.B. B.S.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt office will be closed from Thursday the 23rd to Saturday the 25th December both days inclusive and on Saturday the 1st and Monday the 3rd January next.

By order of the Directors,

(Sd.) R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Calcutta 1st December 1875.

Bengal Social Science Association.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall at 4 P.M. on Saturday, 18th Instant, when Miss. Mary Carpenter will deliver an address. The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple K. C. S. I. President of the association, will take the chair.

The Public are invited to attend.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 16th December 1875.

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NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

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20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
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The Standard	..	..	..	31	8	0	The Royal	..	..	..	..	.. 30 0 0
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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

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CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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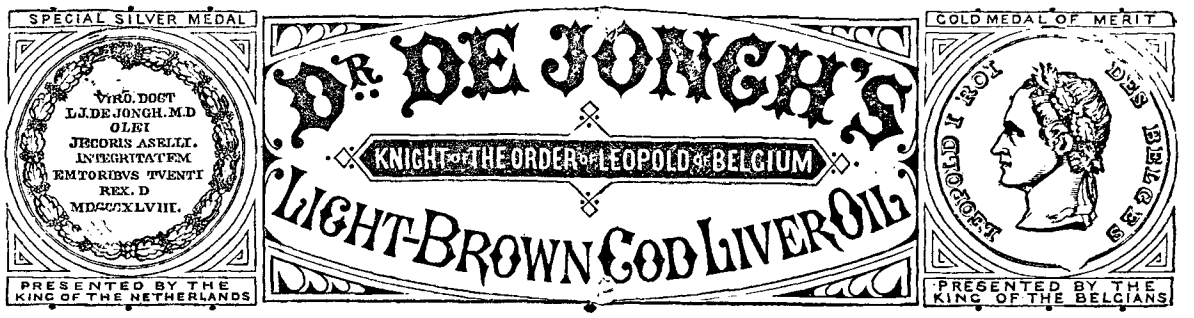

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

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NOTICE.

The FRIEND OF INDIA *continues to be supplied to all Missionaries and Schools in India, at half rates as heretofore: that is Rs.* 13-10 *as. per year, including postage, instead of the full rate of Rs.* 25.

W. H. TARGETT,
Manager, *Friend of India.*

Calcutta, 25th September 1875.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

IT is our fortune to greet our readers on Christmas morn and to wish them all peace and joy and happiness and mirth. The Christmas tree has been brought to India from the far West, and we all feel that its fruits are not so rich and sweet as in the old home which must ever hold so much of our heart. But though an undertone of sadness, a sound of regret and longing for the past and the distant, may mingle with our mirth, yet nowhere more than in India should the grand old Christmas-song ring forth clear and full and beneficent—the song of

> "Peace and goodwill, goodwill and peace
> Peace and goodwill to all mankind;"

and perhaps never before did any Christmas come to India so suggestive as the present one, of peace and goodwill to all mankind. We have among us to-day the man destined, we hope, to be King of Great Britain and Emperor of India, and his coming among us, scattering kindly smiles and winning favour and friendliness from all, both from natives of India, and his own countrymen, is a token of the kindly feelings of brotherhood and goodwill that are, we trust, springing up and growing strong and mighty between the distant island of the West and the great Indian Empire. We hope it is no vain delusion if we cherish the belief, that the hearts of England and India are drawn closer together this day than ever before. If we have not yet learned to love each other as we ought, we are at least doing more than was ever done before with the view of learning to understand each other. The people of England are reading of India with greater eagerness to-day than they ever formerly combined with a spirit of kindliness. And Englishmen in India, and the children of the land, are joining together this Christmas-day in a harmonious tribute of loyalty to our common Prince and future King. And though we may not flatter ourselves that all the fair outward show bespeaks a deep reality, though much of the pageantry may be hollow and much of the enthusiasm transient, we cannot but hope that some true feeling of mutual kindness, some faint touch of brotherhood between the two peoples, may be evoked at this time which will last and grow greater. Natives of India will begin to believe that, with all our faults and in spite of much that is to be deplored in our past relations with them, we are honestly seeking to do them good. And while we tell them that we have many and great benefits to confer upon them, we frankly admit that we too draw immense advantages from our connection with India. To material advantages we need not now refer, but how great and valuable is the increase of wealth we are now drawing from India to our literature, our philosophic thought, and our knowledge of the human race. India and England are closely linked together and are helpful to each other in so many ways that it may be truly said that they are necessary to each other. We trust, therefore, that this Christmas season will be memorable not only for the outward expression of a loyalty common to the two races, but for having given a powerful impulse to those feelings of mutual dependence, brotherhood, and goodwill, which ought to exist between the strangers and the children of the land.

While wishing our readers a happy Christmas we cannot forget, even amid the excitement and pageantry of this day, that the happiness of a Christmas in India is seldom complete. The pains of family separation are seldom more keenly felt than when the day comes round that reminds us of old family gatherings at home. We need not dwell on this theme, which is too familiar to most of us, and we only mention it for a practical purpose. Since, in so few cases, it is possible to form a complete family circle, and to have around us the objects of our warmest affections, we ought, while cherishing the images of the distant and dear, to let the stream of our affections and kindly emotions flow forth the more widely among those who need our kindness and our help. On all sides of us are the needy, the sorrowing, and the suffering, of our countrymen, as well as of those born in the land. Instead of brooding over the absence of members of our little families, let us seek, on this Christmas-day to feel that we are members of a wider family; and when we remember that there are many of our own race around us who need to be clothed and fed, who are living in misery and destitution, let us perform some real acts of obedience to the precept—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Europeans in India are not to be reproached with lack of charity. Men are accustomed to open their hands liberally for benevolent objects, and we are constantly seeing and hearing of acts of beneficence and munificence in behalf of persons who have been overtaken by losses, bereavements, and other forms of human suffering. Yet there is much to be done, and there are many around us whose hearts might easily be gladdened by some kindly help at this Christmas time. And though we cannot all go out in search of objects on which to bestow our benevolence, we are all aware of the existence of various institutions and agencies, through which we can do something to relieve distress, and lend a helping hand to some brother or sister in one or other of the gloomy by-paths of life.

If, as we have said, it is desirable that feelings of brotherhood between the different races should be fostered at such a time as this, the duty to help those of our own nation and our own religion, is perhaps even still more urgent. To each of our readers, who is himself in circumstances of ease, we say: Do something this day to make Christmas happier to some needy or suffering one.

> "Then let men say whate'er they please;
> My faith, though very dim,
> Thinks He will say, who only sees,
> In doing it to one of these
> Thou didst it unto Him."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IT would to idle to conceal the fact that the arrangements for the reception of the Prince have given dissatisfaction in various ways, and in some quarters where nothing like discontent or disloyalty can be imputed. The *Indian Mirror* writes strongly on the slight to the Native Princes conveyed in their omission from a place in the procession. "While two places have" says our "contemporary, "been officially assigned to Mr. Stuart Hogg in "recognition of his own singular merits, the Government could "find no elbow room for the Native Princes whom it invited to meet "their future Sovereign on his landing in the seat of his future "Empire. Has wisdom so utterly deserted the councils of our "Government that it could be capable of so gross a slight on the "invited guests? * * * * *

"It seems that that the Government in this country has been "blundering through the whole course of the ceremonies it has been

"preparing for the reception of the Prince of Wales. We thought "when we noticed it that Sir Philip Wodehouse's summary mode "of receiving the Native Princes, would have been the last, as it was "the first, mistake in the reception ceremonies. But we find we are "mistaken. After the pressure that was brought to bear on the "Court of Hyderabad to enforce the attendance of the Young "Nizam at Bombay, we confess that we are surprised at the poli- "tical insignificance attached to the presence of Native Princes "in the metropolitan city of India on an event so exceptionally "important."

The precedence difficulty was doubtless in the way. We wonder how the Princes liked the plan of introducing them to H. R. H., not in the order of precedence, but according as they were seated, or rather, as they stood.

***

THE resolutions of the public Meeting on Municipal affairs are now a fortnight old, and the protest of the independent justices has been for a still longer period in the hands of Sir Richard Temple. We are compelled, much against our inclination, to distrust the sincerity of his professed regard for the wishes and opinions of the public, for we cannot but think that simple sincerity would have taken the earliest opportunity of giving a straightforward reply to these addresses. There was nothing disloyal or disrespectful in either the one or the other, and it would have been good policy as well as honorable and manly, if the Lieutenant-Governor had given a ready and frank reply. But a pretext for delay was at hand in the Royal visit, and unfortunately for himself Sir Richard seized it. We forbear further remark on this policy for the present, and shall only say that it has disappointed us.

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SOME may, perhaps, think that the *Indian Mirror* is "righteous overmuch" in entering so strong a protest against the exhibition of a native dance before the Prince of Wales at the entertainment at the Belgatchia villa. There is an opinion abroad that it is not necessary to consider the question of morality in this matter. The Prince has come to see the people of India, and to make acquaintance with them, their manners and customs, and his looking on at a performance of *nautch* girls is deemed of exactly the same significance as his inspection of a Hindoo temple. He must not be supposed to countenance or approve, but simply to look on, and form an opinion for or against, according to his taste. Now we have some sympathy with this way of putting the question, though we disapprove strongly of "the public exhibition and dancing of courtezans" before any audience Christian or Pagan We are willing to admit the desirability of seeing native institutions with a man's own eyes. We went ourselves on one occasion to see a native *nautch*, and are not prepared to say that is wrong in the Prince to see such a performance. But at the same time we believe it would be well that it should be clearly stated, that one such exhibition is enough, and that the Prince entirely disapproves of the institution. We read that being treated to a performance of this nature at Madras the Prince soon got wearied of it, and left abruptly before half the programme was exhausted. That, we think, should be a warning to our friends in Calcutta that another exhibition of the kind will be *de trop*. Let the managers of the Belgatchia fête drop the *nautch* out of their programme. It is not wanted, and the *Mirror* and other good authorities inform us, that it is quite immoral in its spirit and tendencies. We should not be surprised to hear that the Prince will decline to countenance by his presence another exhibition of *nautch* girls.

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IT was quite unnecessary to invent failings to lay to the charge of our Commissioner of Police. We mention the following suggestion of a contemporary only to say that Mr. Hogg's activity and energy do not need any such explanation: "The recognition by the Prince of Wales of the services of Mr. Souter in Bombay, by the conferring of a knighthood, has had immediate effect upon Mr. Hogg in Calcutta it appears. He is stirring up indigent house-proprietors in odd localities within his jurisdiction to stir up their whitewash." But although Mr. Hogg's energy has not been so ignobly stimulated, it is said with some force that a good deal of it has been misdirected. How much of the whitewash, and other things that cheat the eye of visitors to Calcutta at the present time, has been put there by compulsion? And what is all the whitewash to order, worth? Simply nothing. If Mr. Hogg had taken a little more pains to gain the cordial co-operation of those of the community who would have been glad to volunteer their assistance, he could have done more to please the eye, and there would have been less unreality beneath the outward show. But the truth is that Mr, Hogg is at present the most unpopular man in Calcutta, and his actions are not always interpreted on principles of pure charity.

***

WE shall certainly be gratified if it can be shown that we have taken too severe a view of the policy of Sir W. Jervois in Perak, but while many of our Indian contemporaries have differed from us, we observe that some of the leading London journals are inclined to take the same view as we have done from the first We have formerly noticed the opinions expresed in the *Times*. The *Pall Mall* expresses itself cautiously as follows:—

The information just published from the Colonial Office with reference to the disturbances in the Malay Peninsula, is certainly most important and at first sight, it must be admitted, a little startling. From this it would appear that, previous to the outbreak which occurred on the murder of Mr. Birch, the relations of the British Government towards Perak had assumed an entirely new form, and that the policy of Sir Andrew Clarke had received an unexpected development in the hands of Sir W. Jervois. By a proclamation dated the 15th of October, and signed by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, it was announced that "Her Majesty's Government, in compliance with the request of the Sultan and chiefs of Perak, have determined to administer the Government of Perak in the name of the Sultan; and that to this end the governor is about to appoint officers who will be styled Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Queen, to carry on the Government of the State, and that a Malay Council of Rajahs of Perak of the highest rank, will be appointed to aid the said Commissioners in matters touching the affairs of the government of Perak." It cannot be denied that this has very much the appearance of assuming "the responsibilities of annexation" in Perak; but it is not yet certain that this is the true state of the case, and until we get further particulars it is premature to discuss the question whether the annexation or quasi-annexation of territory is or is not a step too important to be settled by a colonial governor on his own responsibility.

***

ACCORDING to the telegram of 15th from Penang, matters are becoming serious in Perak and is to be hoped that the blaze will not overspread the Peninsula. Complications with the other States are mentioned as being probable. The capture of a stockade at Soonjie Ujong, which was defended by four hundred Malays, was effected after encountering a determined resistance, and with a loss of thirteen killed and ten wounded to twenty-one killed and an indefinite number wounded among the Malays. That looks as if the Malays are determined to fight, and, judging from the nature of the surface, covered with thick and trackless jungle, and the skill of the Malays in forming stockades, as well as the resolution with which they seem to defend them, it appears too probable that their subjugation will require a protracted and costly campaign. It had been expected that ex-Sultan Ismail was on the point of starvation and ready to surrender, but the telegram reports that he had gone to Wahong to obtain co-operation. It is probable that starvation will prove our strongest ally against the people of Perak, and however serious their resistance, it cannot last long, unless, as is feared, the war spread to other states. The forces under Generals Colborne and Ross were proceeding, respectively, up and down the Perak river, so as to take the enemy between two fires, and we sincerely hope we shall soon hear of their success.

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IT is clearly recognised that England's interest in the Eastern Question is a single and definite one—to keep intact our means of communication and our highway to India, and in doing so we wish to abstain, if possible, from trespassing on the rights of any other nation. But it seems quite impossible for the Northern Powers to agree on any scheme of settling the affairs of Turkey which will not interfere with, or menace, our communications with India. And however unwilling to fight England confessedly is, it is clearly understood that on this point she must and will fight. Accordingly, all plans and propositions for the winding up of the affairs of Turkey have fallen to the ground. Meanwhile, we hear that the Sultan has come forward with proposals of radical reform Perfect legal equality is to be established between his Christian and Mussulman subjects. Non-Mussulmans are to be eligible as judges, provincial councillors, and tax-collectors. Taxation is to be equally distributed, oppressive taxes lightened, forced labour abolished; Christians may hold property, and their religion will receive ample toleration. All these things and more, are proffered in the firman recently published, and we are not surprised to see it stated, that the Northern Powers consider these promises too liberal to be sincere. They, too, have their scheme of reform, which, however, they are to submit to the signitaries of the Treaty of Paris before they present it to the Sultan. We fear all this doctoring, is more than the enfeebled constitution of the Sick Man will be able to stand.

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WE quote elsewhere an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* upon the power of the Turk, if he is compelled to engage in a desperate struggle for national existence, to plunge the nations into a

tremendous war, the end of which it is impossible to foresee, but which would be certain to assume the character of a great religious war. We commend the article to the attention of our readers. The *Gazette* believes that the Turk is perfectly conscious of his power to cause mischief, and would not be unwilling to exercise it, if any attempt were made to intefere with the integrity of his dominions. Consideration of this and of the resolute attitude of England, has determined the Northern Powers to abstain from aggressive interference. It is truly wonderful how the Eastern Question gets staved off from time to time. And yet no one doubts that the health of Europe demands the eviction of the Turk. But the time, it appears, is hardly yet come, though it may be nearer than most of us dream. The Bosnians, says the latest telegram, reject the Sultan's firman. It is too late to offer concessions, for the insurgents are strong enough to despise promises which they believe to be insincere. Had their affairs been in a failing condition, the firman would probably have overcome their better reason, and they would have come to terms. But they begin to know their power. The know, too, how great is the sympathy that is felt for their cause all over Europe, and their resolution seems taken to persevere in the struggle till their Moslem masters are driven from the country. How that result is to be brought about cannot be foreseen, but right will be might ere long, we cannot doubt.

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A TELEGRAM from Cairo informed us on Monday last that the train of disasters that we have recently chronicled as having overtaken the Egyptian forces in Abyssinia, has been followed by a resolution on the part of the Khedive to abstain from further attempts at conquest. It is not impossible that some pressure from England has been brought to bear on the Khedive, for while one telegram informed us that he was preparing a large force to march to Abyssinia, the other stated that it would be employed only to exact satisfaction or merely to make a military demonstration. It is said that the inspiring genius of the late expeditions was the unfortunate Munzinger Pasha. His death and attendant losses, and, probably, the counsels and warning of Lord Derby, have apparently taken effect, and the Khedive will doubtless restrain himself from further schemes of conquest for the present.

***

THE Egyptian papers contain particulars of the annexation by the Egyptian troops of Harar, a territory lying south-east of Abyssinia. According to a circular issued by Nubar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the foreign diplomatic agents in Egypt, the Egyptian force of 1,200 men which started from Zeilah on the 19th of September, under the orders of Reouf Pasha, marched into the capital of Harar, on the 11th of the ensuing month, the Emir of that country having already tendered his submission through his son, who was sent to the frontier to meet the Egyptians. He repeated his offer of submission to the Pasha in person, and begged as a special favour to be allowed to serve the Khedive under the orders of the governor-general whom His Highness had sent to rule over the country in his name. On his way to Harar, the Egyptian general received the submission of all the tribes through whose territory he passed, with the exception of the Gallas, who offered some resistance, but were speedily routed, and thereupon sent their women to ask for mercy. This was readily granted, and, on learning from a proclamation issued by Reouf Pasha, that the cultivation of coffee, hitherto monopolised by their rulers, would in future be free to everybody, all the population joyfully welcomed the Pasha as a liberator. The town of Harar, the capital of the annexed territory, contains a population of over 30,000 souls. It is singular in one respect, being, unlike all other towns in Equatorial Africa, built entirely of stone. The population of the emirate is said to exceed a million and a half, and is composed chiefly of Somalis with an admixture of Arabs and Gallas. Its industry and its aptitude for traffic are noted in all surrounding parts, and a report forwarded by Reouf Pasha to Cairo, represents the country as remarkably fertile, its natural productions being, besides those indigenous in Egypt, myrh, frankincense, and a coffee equal if not superior to the celebrated quality produced in Yemen. By the annexation of this highly favored land, an immense new field has, with little trouble and hardly any bloodshed, been opened to commerce.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—

"Sir Salar Jung's enterprising Finance Minister does not, we find, intend to let the proceeds of the recent loan be wasted for want of employment. The whole amount of thirty-five lakhs, brought out to Bombay, has been gradually remitted to Hyderabad; and of this sum twenty-five lakhs will be invested in shares of a State Bank. It is a curious thing that at the very moment when the Government of India is severing its connexion with the Presidency Banks, on the ground of the difficulty the most careful of Governments must experience in maintaining an effectual control over the management of such institutions, the Hyderabad Government should be anxious to add to its responsibilities by undertaking an extensive banking business. We are assured, however, that it has been determined to give Hyderabad the benefit of possessing that latest luxury of mature civilization, a State Bank, along with the other privilege, lately accorded, of a State debt. The capital of the Bank is to consist of fifty lakhs of rupees; and the State will hold one-half of the whole, while of the remaining half ten lakhs will be reserved for the Hyderabad sowcars, and the balance of fifteen lakhs will be offered to the public of Bombay. We have not had the advantage of seeing the prospectus of the Bank, and cannot therefore say what reasons there may be for anticipating that it will be able to conduct a profitable business. But, as the banks of Bengal and Bombay have always laid great stress on the importance of the Hyderabad business, we may fairly assume that it is worth fighting for. It is probable, however, that the Bank will not restrict itself to mere operations in exchange. We look upon it as the nucleus of an extensive scheme for developing the mineral and other resources of the State of Hyderabad—a scheme which is legitimate and even laudable in its way, but which will drive the unhappy Government of India, mindful of past exploits of Hyderabad financiers, to its wits' end.

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THE new harbour at Madras, of which the first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales ten days ago, will, it is to be hoped, render impossible the recurrence of such disasters as that of the 1st and 2nd May 1872, when nine English and nineteen native craft, measuring together 10,834 tons, were driven ashore to become total wrecks. The works are to consist of two rubble piers, on the tops of which concrete blocks will be laid so as to make a solid wall twenty-four feet thick, and five feet above sea level.

At the distance of 1,200 yards from the beach, the piers will turn towards each other at right angles, and form a safe shelter for shipping. The area enclosed between them will be about 210 acres of which 170 acres having a depth of from three to five fathoms at low water, will accommodate the largest European vessels. The remainder will be available for native craft, boats, and lighters. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £565,000 and its completion in from four to five years may, we believe, be looked for. There can be no doubt that it will confer immense benefits on the trade of the port. Ships will no longer have to put to sea on the first sign of approaching bad weather—the piers will form a breakwater behind which the frailest vessel may defy the fury of a cyclone. Nor will passengers and cargo have any barrier of boiling surf to cross. Quays will be constructed in still water, and Masoula boats and catamarans will find their occupation gone. These changes must give a great impetus to the commerce of Madras, and its inhabitants will doubtless long remember, the date of the Prince's visit as marking the commencement of their new era of prosperity.

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A REPORT by Colonel Younghusband, the officiating Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, forcibly calls attention to the alarming frequency of murder cases in the districts beyond the Indus. The average for the whole Punjab, for the five years from 1870 to 1874 inclusive, was 320 cases annually. This rate can hardly be deemed remarkable, considering that the lawless traditions of the anarchical period immediately preceding our rule, have not yet had time wholly to die out. It gives one murder to every 66,433 inhabitants. In England the proportion is one to every 102,242 and in Sicily, an island which though geographically in Europe lies, morally, in much the same latitude as Dahomey or Ashantee, one to every 3,194: a comparison very favorable to the land of the five rivers. One half of all the murders that take place in the Punjab are, however, committed in the narrow strip of territory between the Indus and the hills, and *one-fourth* in the Peshawur Valley alone. During the past five years, 441 murders were committed in that district. In only one week of the present year, ten were reported. Successive governments have in vain endeavoured to put a stop to this continual bloodshed. Both the Judicial Bench and the Police have been strengthened, but without any apparent effect on the murder rate, and the crime, allowing for the increase of population, seems to be just as frequent now as twenty years ago. As a last resource, Colonel Younghusband proposes making the Arms' Act partially applicable to the Peshawur Valley. To carry it out thoroughly, he says, would be too strong a measure. The valley is surrounded by marauding tribes from whose attacks the inhabitants constantly have to defend themselves. It would therefore be unfair to deprive them wholly of the means of resistance. But he thinks it extremely desirable that their daggers and pistols, at least, should be taken from them. Out of the 441 murders, 217 were committed with these weapons, and the Colonel draws the conclusion that the crime would be less rife were their possession forbidden. The plan seems to be worth trying. A dagger or

pistol is undoubtedly a much apter instrument for the purposes of the private assassin than a weapon less easily secreted about the person. Many murders, again, are not premeditated, but are the result of sudden quarrels, brought about by an angry word or two and ending in arms being drawn. It is obvious that crimes of this class would tend to be less frequent if arms were not generally carried, and the prohibition of daggers and pistols would in a great measure put a stop to the practice. Colonel Younghusband's proposal, however, is open to the objection that, by depriving the population of any portion of their arms, their capacity for self-defence would be diminished in the same ratio, and that dacoities and border raids might be expected to become more frequent than ever. The application of the Arms' Act even to the extent suggested, would therefore seem to call for a simultaneous increase in the strength of the frontier garrisons. But this is a difficulty which the Government, if it decides on adopting Colonel Younghusband's plan will doubtless find means to overcome. One thing is clear—that the number of murder cases in our Trans-Indus territory is excessive and must shortly be reduced, either in Colonel Younghusband's way or some other, if the Punjab Administration wishes to maintain its character for energy.

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THE *Pioneer* has the following on Baroda affairs:—

"Baroda, a correspondent tells us, seems beginning to feel the good effect of a settled Government. "Sir Madhava Rao has collected about him most of the well-known native officials of this part of the world." The reader will remember that Mr. P. S. Melvill is now the Agent, to the Governor-General. Mr. Elliott, who was formerly acting as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, has arrived as tutor to the young Gaekwar and is well spoken of. Mr. J. V. Pope from Bangalore, is Director of Public Instruction in the Baroda State. "It is probably for the best" writes the correspondent already quoted, "that natives, although most of them are not of Baroda, have been brought here to assist in the government in preference to Europeans, as thereby the spirit of the Viceroy's proclamation is acted up to. Had European officials been brought here in any great numbers, the untutored native mind would have looked upon this as a sign that we had no real intention of re-establishing a genuine native Government, as soon as possible, according to our promise. The military force in garrison here, is likely to remain at its present strength, for, at all events, another year, when it may be decreased, if all be well; but it is not probable that it will again be left as weak as before the troubles, without artillery or even cavalry. When troops were wanted from Baroda to relieve the 26th Native Infantry at Surat, to enable them all to go to Bombay to do honor to the Prince of Wales, Sir R. Meade, we hear, set his face absolutely against the withdrawal of a single soldier, and the 26th had to leave two companies behind them to look after Surat."

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THE following telegram which appears in the English papers is dated, Tashkend 21st November:—

"After the departure of General Kauffman from Namanghan for Khojend on the 3rd instant, the excitement among the inhabitants of the former place and its vicinity increased. Major-General Scobeloff on the 4th instant quelled the Kiptschak rising, and armed the inhabitants of Turakurgan. During these operations the Kiptschaks surprised Namanghan, and on the 5th instant attacked the citadel and the Russian camp. The garrison bravely resisted for three days, when Major-General Scobeloff returned, and after shelling Namanghan from a battery of sixteen guns, successfully stormed the town. The Kiptschaks, who had intrenched themselves in the place, took to flight, leaving behind them 3,800 dead. The Russian losses were unimportant. Anarchy reigns throughout Khokand. The Governor of Machram has defeated 2,000 men in the neighbourhood of that fortress. In Namanghan and its vicinity everything is at present perfectly quiet."

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THE Senate of the University of Bombay has, we observe, paid a well earned tribute to the memory of the "Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late Vice-Chancellor, and, for several years, and at his death, Dean and Syndic in Arts." Ample acknowledgement was made in the resolution of Dr. Wilson's invaluable services to the University and the cause of education. There is, already, a "Wilson Philological Lectureship," but as that was established by the doctor's friends and admirers outside of the University, the Senate thinks some other way must be found of commemorating his distinguished services.

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THE number of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in different parts of India, is so large as to make it imperative that something should be done, and done speedily, to help them, and to enable them to help themselves. At the same the number is not so large as to make the difficulty of providing means of employment very hard to be overcome. But the Europeans cannot, and the Eurasians will not, work in the plains; and it is well that the Government of Bengal is willing to give its countenance and support to any feasible scheme of hill-colonization. The Indian Government, too, will doubtless give earnest consideration to the memorial submitted to it by Mr. Atkins, the indefatigable Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants in India. Mr. Atkins has furnished as full and accurate a statement of the amount of existing destitution among the two classes as can be obtained by private means, and the probability is that the real amount is greater than his statement shows. In Bengal, 432 persons have filled up the forms, and these have 758 depending on them, giving a total of 1,190 persons in destitution. In Madras the total is 1,289: in the North-West Provinces 372; in the Punjab 32, and in the Bombay Presidency 363. To provide for the total of 3,246 ought not to be difficult when the Government and the whole community are made fully alive to the necessity for finding employment for them. And if the first experimental hill-colony prove a success, we may presume that the difficulty will be overcome. But as far as unemployed Europeans are concerned, some strong and wise measures should be taken by Government to diminish the continued increase of their numbers. Employers must be compelled to dismiss their servants in the market where they engage them.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* writing on tha Veddahs says:—

The notion that the Veddahs are such excellent marksmen with the bow and arrow has given rise to a great number of stories, mostly fabulous. It is said that wild beasts by a natural instinct keep a long distance from such excellent shots. Their aim was so certain, that it was long believed that they hunted the elephant by striking him always on the foot and the arrow breaking, leaving a long piece in the flesh, which so disabled the huge monster that he became an easy prey. This, however, is wrong. The Veddah is a stealthy being, and creeps close up to the monster before he shoots. He sends his arrow at the animal's heart, and if the wound is not mortal he goes on shooting arrow after arrow at the same spot until the elephant falls exhausted and is despatched; and the Veddah gets not only the ivory, but also recovers his arrows. Now, however, elephants are "preserved game," and the Veddahs are seldom poachers. A remarkable agility saves them from danger in getting so near the object of their chase, and so stealthy are they that they seldom startle the game it is their object to approach. I will just add, in regard to the Veddahs, that Mr. Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*, sketched the best archer in the lot, but the poor fellow, never having seen a picture or reflection of his face, could make nothing of it, though it was recognised by his companions.

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IT is surmised that the sinking cause of Don Carlos in Northern Spain has sustained a loss which will probably be its death-blow, in the demise of the late Duke of Modena. It has, from the first, been a puzzling question how Don Carlos has been supplied, from time to time, with the material support which has enabled him to persevere in the struggle so ruinous to his country, and if, as is shrewdly conjectured, the late Duke, who was the Pretender's maternal uncle and an enthusiast in the Legitimist cause, has hitherto provided him with valuable pecuniary supplies, his death will prove the removal of the great mainstay on which the continuance of the insurrection depended. It is to be fervently hoped that the extraordinary and disastrous obstinacy of the reckless Pretender will soon give way, from sheer inability to prolong the contest further.

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THE *Pall Mall* is not very enthusiastic over Mr. Stanley's Great missionary scheme for the civilization of Central Africa. "King Mtesa" says our contemporary, "having been converted from El "Islam to Christianity by the sporting correspondent of the *Daily* "*Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*, wants further instruction; "and a gentleman, rich in gold and benevolence, has contributed "£5,000 by way of answer to the invitation. Missions are good "things; missionaries introduce merchants. But in this case there "is a slight complication, and the three or four pale faces are ex-"pected to do more than they perhaps anticipate. As the Khedive "is rapidly annexing the valley of the Upper Nile, the 'King of "Uganda, Unyoro, and Karaywah,' is evidently determined to "arrest his progress by a mission. The reverend gentlemen will "thus act as what are called, in popular English, 'buffers.' Some "fifteen years ago an eminent African traveller said of the "'Universities Mission,' that if the male members go alone it is "merely suicide—if they take their families *it is* murder. These "words will bear repeating now."

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AT New York, a cable despatch from London lately announced that "a Manchester firm had begun to import calicoes from the United States," with the supplementary comment, that "the fact was significant," as showing that "Manchester had at last found a competitor." What this amounted to in the estimation of the trade in the United States was taken by the leading daily trade journal of New York to be no more than this:—Every effort to provide new openings for our manufactures abroad, however unpromising at first, deserves to be encouraged. In this case, however, it must be confessed, the prospect of satisfactory returns is more dubious than it would be if competition with Manchester was sought, not in the home-market, but in foreign countries where

Manchester is not wholly supreme, and where we should have, therefore, a freer field. There may be such a thing as carrying coals to Newcastle.

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PUBLIC opinion in England is steadily advancing towards a belief in the soundness of the principle of compulsory education and Mr. Foster is losing no opportunity of expressing himself strongly in support of it. He never intended, he says, that his Education Bill should be a permissive Bill. But it was impossible at that time to make it compulsory, and he contends that on this subject he was then in advance of Parliament and the country. The time he thinks has now come. They have got the schools and must next fill them with scholars. Next Session, will, he trusts, supply a Bill to enforce compulsory education, and he hoped it would not give any increased State grant to voluntary or denominational schools, or encourage dogmatical or controversial teaching in board schools. Mr. Forster is quite indifferent to the charge of having changed his opinions, but he denies that he has changed them. The country was not ready for compulsory education when he framed his Bill, and it is ready now. Whatever may be said as to Mr. Forster's consistency, we have no doubt that he now carries the public along with him on this important question.

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THERE is certain to be a keen contest on the Burials question in the next session of Parliament, and, as we have several times pointed out, there is now no probability of the matter in dispute being settled by compromise. Mr. Disraeli has received a petition signed by eight hundred clergymen of the Church of England, urging him to resist the encroachments of the Dissenters on this question. They will not hear of any decision that would permit a person not a member of the Church of England to read what he likes, or perform any kind of service, at an interment in the National Burial grounds. A great deal will depend on the action of the Government, but it is difficult to guess at the line which Mr. Disraeli may adopt. The *Spectator* conjectures that he is more likely to surrender the Establishment itself some day, than the right it has to keep the Dissenters dumb in its churchyards.

THE EDUCATION OF CIVILIANS.

THE work of a large majority of Indian civilians constantly requires them to draw conclusions and pass orders on the basis of facts, which are often disputed, frequently involved, and generally conveyed to them through the medium of a foreign language. The moral and intellectual qualities requisite for the efficient discharge of these functions, would seem mainly to be quick apprehension, logical power, patience, a habit of thoroughness, love of justice, readiness of resource, mental independence and disregard of personal consequences, and, lastly, mastery of the language through which alone the facts themselves can be ascertained. If this be, as appears to us, undeniable, the question arises: Are the methods at present adopted for selecting men to perform these duties, calculated to secure the possession by the chosen candidates of these qualities? The question is a sufficiently wide one, and probably does not admit of a categorical answer, but there is one side of it which seems to us to be somewhat unduly ignored, and which we now wish to consider exclusively. All knowledge is, probably, in itself desirable, but as omniscience is beyond our reach, we are practically compelled to discriminate between different kinds of knowledge, and make up our minds to acquire one kind and reject another. The subjects, for proficiency in which most civilians are selected, may be said, speaking quite generally, to be the history, language, and literature of England, Greece, and Rome; Mathematics, Logic, and Moral Philosophy; French, German, and Italian, and, to a less extent, natural sciences. Now, how far can acquaintance more or less intimate with these branches of knowledge, be regarded as a guarantee for the possession of the qualities above mentioned?

The study of Logic probably tends to discipline the reasoning faculty for our present purposes, at any rate it may be presumed to have that effect. Mathematics, too, will be said by some to act in the same direction as Logic, though for our own part we are inclined to doubt their efficacy in this respect, and lean to the opinion, that their principal use to a district officer is to enable him to calculate interest and costs, and to apportion shares of land or money. Moral Philosophy, and also certain portions of English, Greek, and Roman History, should encourage mental independence, the former by displaying to the mind, and making it conscious of, its own capacities, the latter by showing what other minds in other ages have dared and done. Natural Sciences, so far as they are studies, tend to promote habits of patient research and thoroughness, qualities of which hardly any career demands a larger measure than does the Indian Civil Service. So far so good. But what of the other subjects of examination? The selected candidate may be as well read in English literature as Macaulay, or Mathew Arnold; he may write the most faultless and lucid English prose, or even verse; he may have been an Ireland or a Hertford scholar; he may speak and read and write French, German, or Italian, or all three, with the fluency and precision of a native. But will these accomplishments enable him to arrive at a sound decision in a complicated civil suit or a criminal trial, to make a settlement that shall not collapse under the strain of a couple of bad seasons, to work sucessfully the machinery of an office or a district, or to withstand manfully the pressure of official superiors, and risk official favour for the sake of saving the dumb, toilworn masses from being crushed by the "cold spurt" of a legislative pen, directed by some semi-responsible writer in high places, who will never see or know the suffering he has wrought? In a word, can the test of purely literary education be trusted to secure those qualities, without the possession of which by the administrators of India, our rule must inevitably collapse under the daily increasing difficulties which beset it?

Purely literary education directly tends to make its possessor a pleasant companion, a brilliant talker, a polished writer, and what is called a man of refined mind. The judgments and reports of such an one will probably, even after his classics are forgotten and he has practically ceased to read anything but a newspaper, continue to betray a tincture of early culture, much in the same way as the Latin of Mr. Riley, in *The Mill on the Floss*, could only have been detected in the superior style and manner in which that worthy auctioneer conducted his sales. Whether his acquirements will be of any other use to him is not, perhaps, so obvious. One advantage, doubtless, literary culture does tend to bestow, the importance of which we should be the last to disparage—it tends to stimulate the imaginative faculty, so indispensable to any one who has to deal with circumstances of which he can often know but little directly, as enabling him to realise the probable effects of his conduct where he cannot actually see them. But the extent to which literary studies really promote this faculty seems doubtful enough, and whether it can only be acquired by means of them, still more so.

Of course there is much to be said on the other side of the question, and in favour of the subjects of examination as they stand. It is impossible, doubtless, wholly to dissociate the scheme of selection of civilians for India, from the general system of education in England. It may also be argued that the men who head the list at present, are generally those whose work is most satisfactory and who rise most rapidly. In regard to this latter point, however, we think it may fairly be replied, first, that rapid promotion is often as much due to the refined manner and pleasing address which so frequently accompany literary culture, as to satisfactory work, and secondly that though the men whose rise is most speedy, are generally those who have been high on the list, yet the converse proposition does not hold good, for there are many men high on the lists who do not rise rapidly.

We have no scheme for revolutionizing the system of re-examination, and indeed hardly even a practical suggestion to offer, except that more weight might advantageously be given to Logic and Moral Philosophy, and somewhat less to Literature in general; and that certain portions of English history *e.g.*, the reign of Charles I, the commonwealth, and the restoration, and certain portions of English literature, *e.g.*, the works of Milton and Burke, or selected passages from them, might be prescribed for especial study. Our object has been merely to bring into prominence some of the less obvious aspects

of the extent at present occupied by purely literary training in modern English education generally, and in the Indian Civil Service Examinations in particular, and to draw attention to the following passage from Herbert Spencer's treatise on education which indeed suggested the present article:—

"Accomplishments, the fine arts, *belles-lettres*, and all those things which, as we say, constitute the efflorescence of civilization, should be wholly subordinate to that instruction and discipline in which civilization rests. *As they occupy the leisure part of life, so should they occupy the leisure part of education.*"

SECONDING OFFICERS.

II.

THE seconding of brigade field officers of Royal Artillery, practically considered, more particularly in reference to brigades serving in India, is our present subject. It has been fairly, perhaps conclusively, shown, that the complement of colonels and lieutenant-colonels for the seven brigades serving in this Presidency, viz. fourteen colonels and twenty-six lieutenant-colonels, is more than sufficient for the commands which have to be filled, leaving one half the former and more than one half the latter grade, commandless. It has been a puzzle to many, why lieutenant-colonels of royal artillery, on attaining to that rank regimentally, are differently placed in regard to paid commands, from regimental lieutenant-colonels of British cavalry and infantry; and again, notwithstanding that a lieutenant-colonel of R. A. may not have exercised command for a single day for the first five years after his promotion to that rank, he qualifies for promotion to colonel. But artillery organization may be said to abound in anomalies which it is almost impossible to understand.

Now if we take the several lists, we shall find the seconded brigade field officers to be as follows.

Royal List	Colonels	6	Lt.-Colonels	20.
Bengal „	„	6	„	8.
Madras „	„	0	„	8.
Bombay„	„	3	„	5.

Taking the Indian lists only, there are nine colonels and twenty-one lieutenant-colonels seconded, and costing the Indian revenue the sum of Rs. 399,924 or, at 1-10*d.* per rupee, £36,659 per annum. This large sum is paid practically, if we look the matter fairly in the face, for maintaining an equal number of effective field officers promoted in the place of these seconded officers, now living in professional idleness. It may be, as is here shown, that systems or practices which obtain at home, are not necessarily applicable to India. The system of seconding brigade field officers of R. A. in India, is really of no advantage to the individual officer promoted, because he may have to wait for years for even an ordinary minor command. If in place of this he had remained as a major, in command of a component part of a brigade, and, if on promotion to lieutenant-colonel regimentally, he acquired the command of his brigade, as is invariably the case with majors of British line regiments on promotion to regimental lieutenant-colonel, he would be decidedly in a better position. Assuming, then, that it has been fairly established that the seconding of brigade field officers, practically considered, is in no way advantageous to the service, but is on the coutrary an exceedingly expensive system for the State, and that its abolition would not impair the efficiency either administratively or technically of brigades of R. A. serving in India, but rather on the contrary tend the other way, by decreasing the probability of their becoming rusty from want of active professional employment, we will proceed to consider a scheme for promptly disposing of all existing supernumerary brigade field officers.

Our auxiliary forces at home and in some of our colonies, offer the means for accomplishing our purpose more or less speedily. These forces are maintained essentially for home defence, to be fully organised in case of invasion, and to take the duties of our regular forces, which would thereby become available for active service abroad during a campaign. Appointment to our auxiliary forces, say as district inspectors, or commandants of militia artillery, should be exclusively reserved for officers of the regular service. These appointments to our auxiliary forces should be opened to officers on *all* the four existing lists of royal artillery, who may be entitled to "full pay retirements," as inducements to quit the active army and to serve for a period of five to nine years on the home reserve or auxiliary force. This is one of the great points in Prussia's military system, of which we are profound admirers and advocates for its adoption with us, where and when applicable, without prejudice to our national predilections, which just at present beset us terribly in our military reforms.

It is well known that there are many officers of thirty to thirty-five and even forty-six years' service, who are physically unfit to proceed on active field service, or to serve abroad in India or our colonies, and who, in a good climate such as that of the United Kingdom get perfectly fit to organise, train, and discipline our anxiliary forces. The pensions to which officers of thirty to forty years service are entitled by the regulations, are insufficient to enable them to retire and maintain themselves and families *suitably to their* rank and position. Consequently they prefer to continue in the service, and a considerate government is naturally indisposed to compel them to retire, and consign them and their families to penury and want. Promotion is thus necessarily choked, and senility more or less pervades all ranks. Let, then, the Imperial and Indian Governments put their heads together and come to some arrangement to get rid of this large number of supernumerary brigade field officers, by offering an officer, if reported by a medical board, as fit to serve with our auxiliary forces, an appointment therein for five years, and on expiry thereof, if still pronounced physically and mentally fit, and at the same time favorably reported on by the inspecting general of the district, a further extension of three years. And on expiration of the second period of service in our reserve forces, grant him a slightly enhanced pension over existing rates of pensions, commutable for a lump sum down. Were this done, we should find our supernumerary list absolutely abolished with great benefit to the State, and promotion accelerated and suitable professional employment available for the majority of our brigade field officers, who for want of such employment are growing more and more rusty year by year.

PORT CANNING.

THE mania that once raged in India for the establishment of Joint-Stock Companies, seems to be slowly and gradually passing away. No one can forget that great and gigantic scheme, the Port Canning Company, Limited. It came into life some twelve years ago and was to eclipse and cast into the shade every other speculation. What a sensation it created, not only in this city but throughout India! How vividly it was announced and proclaimed, that the channels and creeks of the river were silting up fast, and would in the course of a very short time cease to be either the outlet or inlet for the irrigation of the mighty Hooghly, which was doomed to destruction and must lose all her charms! What was to become of this great city? The only way of getting over the impending calamity was to make the Mutlah the future harbour of the City of Palaces, and Canning town was to be the future metropolis of all India. Ferdinand Schiller, the prince of merchants, was to be the happy saviour and deliverer. As the projector of the great scheme, his name will be as familiar in India as household words, and will go down to posterity. House proprietors in Calcutta trembled, and were so alarmed, that some disposed of their property and invested the money in Government Securities. The price of landed property fell rapidly. Turn where you would, go where you would, the subject uppermost in every man's mind was the city in embryo. Schiller was the man for Galway. He was the golden calf. The shares were taken up rapidly, in fact they were be-spoken. The names of several gentlemen, members of the press not excepted, were put down unsolicited. How very gratifying must have been the feelings of these gentlemen when they were acquainted with the fact of their being the fortunate holders of several shares, as at this time the premium had gone up to some thousands. We remember one of these gentlemen when the premium had gone up to eleven thousand, selling his shares and not knowing what to do with the money. He took a trip to the N.-W. Provinces and at Agra had the Taj illuminated for his especial amusement. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times of India* puffed up the scheme in such glowing terms that the ducks took the bait at once, and the demand for the shares there was

much larger than in Calcutta. It was known that the shares went up in Bombay to 18,000, being 17,000 premium, while in Calcutta they stood at 13,000. Port Canning had cast into the shade the Back Bay which was, previous to that, the Eldorado. The excitement which this speculation caused in Bombay, was something terrific. The whole press of India with a few exceptions, had taken up the subject warmly and advocated the scheme so favorably, that people could not help as it were investing their money. The women in Bombay actually sold their jewels and purchased shares with the proceeds. For some time the daily papers published accounts of the great doings in Canning town. An eminent engineer with his staff had gone up and planned the sites for the various buildings, its high streets and broadways, sites for the Government House, the Cathedral, Court, &c. When the railway was completed, Canning town became a reality and a *fait accompli*. It was no longer to be a delusion and a snare. The erection of buildings commenced, and Calcutta was languishing. It was a golden harvest for many. For at least two years the price of building materials and labor was so high in Calcutta that no one could dream of building. Even if it had not been so, who would have ventured or had the temerity to become a landed proprietor in Calcutta, when the city was soon expected to become a deserted village The office of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co., who were the managers of the company, was daily besieged with applications for situations. A European constable and some natives had to be stationed at the gate to keep away the crowd and regulate the conveyances. Alas! how are the mighty fallen. It vanished like a dream. The disastrous foundering of a ship in the splendid new harbour caused the Government to think seriously over the scheme. The encouragement which it had given to the undertaking when it was started, gradually began to wane. The promoters lost heart, and the grand scheme which went up like a rocket came down like a stick. The whole thing collapsed leaving in the minds of those who had been ruined by it, the sad impressiou that it is folly to put their trust in a Government which would take the alarm at a single catastrophe. The despair, misery, and heart burnings, which the failure of this scheme brought about to the homes of thousands will scarcely be conceived, nor ever fully realized. In the would-be metropolis now stands a huge mill, the office of the company, and the hotel, as monuments of the defunct company.

TOLERATION.

THIS is a virtue which some people are apt to attribute either to amiability or benevolence of character, to the mental inability to be obstructive, or to a tendency to indifferentism. In its true sense it is due to none of these. It is in truth the offspring of a large and liberal mind, itself by no means indifferent, but rather of strong and powerful capacity for feeling, yet able to allow for equal strength of feeling in others, and able also to conceive of conviction on the same subject as possible from a wholly different aspect from that which it itself sees.

On no subject has it appeared so difficult to be exercised as on that of religion. It is so now, when light and knowledge are daily being diffused over fields of thought once obscure as twilight and untrodden as the eternal snows. It was still more *impossible* in those old times when to be tolerant was to be lax, heretical, if not infidel. Intolerance is the great key to historical puzzles of the past. Until we recognise it as the motive power, we are at a loss to understand even the best known and most familiar characters, and feel their actions to be incomprehensible, inconsequent, and without consistency.

In all history, there was no greater period for celebrated men, and women too, than that comprised in the reigns of Henry VIII, Mary, and Elizabeth. There was then a general out-break, as it were, of talent and genius throughout the world, yet never in all history were such deeds of intolerance perpetrated as then. Charles V., died, according to notions then prevalent upon sanctity, in the very odour of it. But one sin weighed, he said, on his conscience, embittered his dying moments and suggested the last request to his son. He had been too tender towards the heretics. (Torquemado might have reassured him on the subject!) Yet his successor supplies his lax energies two-fold, and so avoids the stings of a reproachful conscience when he should lay him down to die. None more ready and willing than Philip to undertake the charge. The fires of Smithfield, the torture chamber and the axe which Mary sanctioned and which Philip Gardiner and Regaud awarded, were the results of religious bitterness at least as much as of temperament and inclination. Could Mary, who wept and trembled as she signed the Lady Jane's death-warrant—could she, a woman, have rejoiced in wholesale slaughter for any other cause than that of religion? Could Gardiner, bland, suave, intellectual and mild-tempered, have incited her to cruelty for aught but this? Philip and Regaud were gloomy, pitiless men, but it was in the name of religion that they decimated the noble houses of England.

Then came Elizabeth. Bitter and prejudiced as those who went before her, cruel and relentless as the grave, she had the tact and knowledge to destroy, and yet escape the odium. As a late writer in *Fraser* has cleverly suggested, Elizabeth's cunning gave the name of treason to difference in religion. The Roman Catholics in her time were tortured and put to death as pitilessly as the Protestants in Mary's, but the popular voice condemned them. They were proclaimed traitors and the barbarous end of traitors was their righteous doom; and at this time befell the massacre of Saint Bartholomew. Protestants fell in the blood-stained streets of Paris, and Elizabeth's wrath was boundless; she and her ladies sat in State in dolorous weeds, and the Queen right royally expressed her just displeasure at the deed, she who in the name of religion sowed evil seeds of distrust and of rebellion in a neighbouring kingdom, and brought to captivity and finally doomed to death a sister-queen. Surely never in the world's long lifetime were such deeds of darkness done as in the compass of those three eventful reigns, when the greatest intellects, the most remarkable characters, and, in their way, the sagest and most enlightened of thinkers, ruled the destinies of kingdoms. There were two remarkable exceptions among the sovereigns of that extraordinary age, who, religious almost to bigotry, according to their several creeds, have left in the records of their reigns not one intolerant action perpetrated under the name of religious zeal. Mary Stuart, the theme of divided opinions to this day, admired, scorned, praised, and blamed with as much fervor now as when Murray took away her crown and Babington went to death for her sake—Mary was in her day, what in our's would be called a bigot for her faith's sake. Yet in all her reign not one life was sacrificed to religious intolerance, strong in Scotland then, as even in later days. Knox might brave and condemn her to her face, yet walk the land at large and propagate his faith and side with her enemies and fear no harm from the beautiful woman and crowned queen, in whose hand was the power of life and death.

The other sovereign, than whom among the mightest of the time there was no mightier, was Akbar. We cannot say he was a merciful man, sparing those who differed from him on religious grounds from impulses of mercy or tenderness, like Mary. What despot, and he a Mogul Emperor, ever knew the feelings? It was rather the effect of knowledge and thought; of the workings of a great and liberal mind and of exalted wisdom which in any age would have made him great. Computing the religions, of the world, he said to Jehanghir who wondered at his tolerance: "Are not five parts in six of mankind either Hindoos or aliens to the (Mahomedan) faith? . . . I have thought it my wisest plan to let them alone." And when the same son, heir to his power, though not to his *ability*, asked why the great Emperor had forbidden any interference with the rearing of other religious fanes, the idolatry of the Hindoos, the mystic worship of Boodhists and Brahmins, or the churches sacred to Christian worship, he replied—for Jehanghir has given us his words to admire and marvel at;—"My dear child, I find myself a puissant monarch, the shadow of God upon earth. I have seen that He bestows the blessings of a gracious providence upon *all* His creatures without distinction; Ill should I discharge the duties of my exalted station, were I to withhold my compassion and indulgence from any of those entrusted to my charge."

The Priory and Chapel of Bandel on the Hooghly, and Jesuit churches and buildings at Agra and at Lahore, were raised and established in that reign; and one of Akbar's noble sayings was that talent, knowledge, and the pursuit of science for the good of mankind, ought to be fostered by a great ruler irrespective of all difference of race or creed,—a splendid rebuke in theory and practice to the intolerance of the perverters of another creed who could immure Galileo, slaughter Jean Goujon working with the chisel in his hand, embitter by wrong and imprisonment Palissy that lover of nature, who could clothe the four bare walls of his dungeons with imaginary shadows of the fair flowers and greenery he loved and knew so well; who could dismiss from the world he so benefited, by a death of cruelest agony, a man like Cranmer. So then tolerance and intolerance belong of right neither to creeds nor parties; but tolerance to the wise, the true, the noble: not (of necessity) to keen intellects, or successful seekers in the gold fields of knowledge, any more than to facile natures, to minds tending towards a cold indifferentism—the

spurious imitation of a painstaking deliberation. Rather to the grandest and largest natures of all ages and all races; who ardent, strong and faithful in their own convictions, can allow an ample margin for those of others, realize the futility of compulsion, and condone every heresy for that grace of earnestness which we call enthusiasm the parent of all great achievements since the world began.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PATSHALAS.

THE Government policy of disallowing the infliction of all corporal chastisement in their schools and colleges, might perhaps lead unsophisticated minds to imagine, that such a policy springs from a wish not to interfere with native prejudices on the subject. Doubtless a wise and humane administration has found that painful discipline of this sort is quite foreign to the ideas of its Indian subjects, and has therefore banished it from its seminaries, and has preferred, where punishment was necessary, to appeal to the purse of the father, rather than to the person of the son. Fine the culprit if you please, but touch not his sacred little body. But is it so? Is this "hands off" system really practised by the indigenous schools of the country? All doubt on this question, if we had any, was cleared up, for ourselves, by the perusal of an old number of the *Calcutta Review*, that we happened to meet with the other day. From an article therein we found that, so far from corporal punishment being tabooed in the schools of the country, it was dealt out to youthful offenders with an almost Draconian severity. England may chastise her refractory urchins with canes and birches, but India chastises hers with nettles and tom-cats!

But perhaps a few extracts will best guide our readers to some idea of the discipline, that, if it does not still, at any rate, did some few years ago, form a part of the native *curriculum*; extracts which, we imagine, might lead "fustigated professors" of the present day to cry,

O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!

We remember that when we were at school in our youthful English days, juvenile ill-doers were sometimes punished by being made to hold heavy books up above their heads at the full length of their arms, the weight of the volumes being proportioned to the gravity of the offence. Our Aryan brethren have improved upon this; witness the following from among the punishments they are, or were, wont to inflict upon their erring youth:—"A boy is made to bend forward with his face towards the ground; a heavy brick is then placed on his back, and another on his neck; and should he let either of them fall, within the prescribed period of half an hour or so, he is punished with the cane." Horace tells us that some poets of his day were such clever fellows that they could write verses *stans pede in uno*. Probably, however, the position had its inconveniences, or we should hardly find this mode of punishment on our list:—"A boy is condemned to stand for half an hour or an hour on one foot; and, should he shake or quiver or let down the uplifted leg before the time, he is severely punished." But standing on one leg is a trifle to what follows:—"A boy is made to sit on the floor in an exceedingly constrained position, with one leg turned up behind his neck." "He is made to sit with his feet resting on two bricks, and his head bent down between both legs, with his hands twisted round each leg so as painfully to catch the ears." "A boy is made to hang for a few minutes, with his head downwards, from the branch of a neighbouring tree," this last method of correction having seemingly been derived from one mode of penance practised by Indian devotees. Another punishment carries us back to the old English children's game of "Honey-pots," a full description of which the curious reader may find in Messrs. Warne and Co.'s *Nursery Rhymes*:—"His (the boy's) hands and feet are *bound* with cords, to these members so bound, a rope is fastened, and the boy is then hoisted up by means of a pulley and attached to the beams or rafters of the school." The description of the next punishment is somewhat mysterious, and seems to require an *experimentum* on the *corpus vile* of a school-boy fully to elucidate it:—"The fingers of both hands are inserted across each other with a stick between and two sticks without, drawn close together, and tied." Here is another that is calculated to task the powers of endurance of the "prominent feature" of the unlucky urchin upon whom it is inflicted:—"A boy is made to measure so many cubits on the ground, by marking it along with the tip of his nose." There are other methods of correction, which we should imagine are not unlikely to cause heart-burnings and disputes in the play-ground after school is over. We might dub this class of punishments with the comprehensive title of "*Doing* and *Suffering*." "Four boys are made to seize another, two holding the arms and two the feet; they then alternately swing him and throw him violently to the ground." "Two boys, when both have given offence, are made to knock their heads several times against each other." Again, "Two boys are made to seize another by the ears, and with these organs well outstretched, he is made to run along for the amusement of the by-standers:"—which latter clause reminds us of the old Roman poet's line, *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.* These last mentioned punishments seem to be based somewhat on the principle of "*setting* a thief to catch a thief," but who ever heard of setting a thief *to* catch himself? If the victims of the tortures just described might pray to be saved from their friends, the victims of the one that follows might with more justice petition to be saved from themselves:—"A boy is constrained to pull his own ears; and if he fail to extend them sufficiently, he is visited with a severer chastisement." Surely this is the climax of ingenuity in the way of punishment.

"Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinions that impelled the steel."

To insure punctual attendance at school a curious device is resorted to, delightfully simple, but at the same time, founded upon the strictest rules of justice:—"The boy who first comes to school in the morning receives one stroke of the cane on the palm of the hand, the next receives two strokes, and so each in succession, as he arrives, receives a number of strokes equal to the number of boys that preceded him, the first being the privileged administrator of them all." The above methods of chastisement may be thought to be fairly severe; but there is a "lower deep," yet; what do our readers think of the following.—"Nettles, dipped in water, are applied to the body, which becomes irritated and swollen; the pain is excruciating and often lasts a whole day; but however great the itching and the pain, the sufferer is not allowed to rub or touch the skin for relief, under the dread of a flagellation in addition." This seems bad enough; but here is something worse:—"The boy is tied up in a sack along with some nettles, or a cat or some other noisome creature, and then rolled along the ground." This last may, we think, not unaptly be designated as verging on the barbarous, and strikes us as one that savours of the Turkish imperial seraglio rather than of the *curriculum* of a school boy.

That we have sufficiently shown the existence of a pretty severe discipline, or at any rate of praiseworthy attempts to enforce it, in the *Patshala*, will now, we imagine, be clear to the tenderest and most compassionate administration. The Indian village school-boy is not spoilt, at any rate by the sparing of the rod, or nettle, as the case may be. But when the *Patshala* is exchanged for the Government School, when he finds that his exterior man, perhaps still tingling from the cane of his old *gooroo*, is sacred in the eyes of his new master, and when he sees perhaps that two or three schools are competing for the honor of instructing him, can it be wondered at that he should turn his new-found liberty into license, and do his part towards making his school that Babel which it is at present? And we may be quite sure that as the Government school-boy twig is bent, so will the college student tree be inclined.

But our space is exhausted. The vengeful tricks the village school-boy plays upon his *gooroo mohasoy*, and his dodges for escaping from school, may perhaps provide us with material for a future article.

THE SONG OF SONGS.*

THE present writer must confess to but a slender acquaintance with the ancient literature of India, and Mr. Arnold's beautiful rendering into English of the Indian Song of Songs, the *Gita Govinda* of Jayadeva, has come upon him, as it must come upon most English readers, as a splendid revelation of poetic wealth. What scholars may have to say of the work as a translation we know not—we must take Mr. Arnold's name as a guarantee for considerable excellence in that respect—but we have no hesitation in saying that the English reader and lover of pure poetry, will find in the volume before us a feast of delight and wine of the richest vintage. The poetry has all the warmth and gorgeousness that his imagination has been wont to associate with the products of the Oriental Muse; Mr. Arnold has re-arrayed it in chaste and harmonious English as none but a true poet and accomplished scholar could have done; and underneath the mystery and music, the strange and lovely imagery, and the luscious sensuousness of form and colouring, there lurks a deep, pure, spiritual meaning, a beauty of holiness, a divine soul of truth and wisdom, which the thoughtful reader with an eye trained to discern hidden loveliness

* *The Indian Song of Songs.* From the Sanskrit of the *Gita Govinda* of Jayadeva, with other Oriental Poems. By Edwin Arnold, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c. London; Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1875.

and spiritual significance under an earthly garb, will catch at with impulsive ecstasy. Here, once again, for the modern English reader, is a draught of poetry fresh and pure, which will make him feel as if the spring time of life, and his earliest poetic ardours, were renewed, and he will thank Mr. Arnold for rescuing this fair body of poetry from the tomb of antiquity and a language accessible only to natives of India, and a few Western scholars. Were the poem original it would at once lift Mr. Arnold into a very high place among men of genius; we must certainly class him far above the common herd of translators. But the extracts that we shall give below will render any laudatory observations of ours superfluous.

The *Gita Govinda* was, according to Lassen, composed about the year 1150 A. D. Its author, Jayadeva, was a native of Kinduvilva or Kendôli, in Burdwan or Tirhoot, the precise locality being doubtful. His theme is the well-known frolicsome amours of Krishna with the *gopees*—the milkmaids, or shepherdesses, but the poet, as a gifted seer and teacher of divine truth, has made the ancient fable of earthly love and dalliance the golden candlestick for a light of heavenly radiance. But Mr. Arnold will tell, in his own words, the argument and aim of the poem. "Under the form of Krishna, an incarnation of the god Vishnoo, the human soul is displayed in its relations alternately with earthly and celestial beauty. Krishna, at once human and divine, is first seen attracted by the pleasures of the senses (personified by the shepherdesses in the wood), and wasting his affections upon the delights of their illusory world. Radha, the spirit of intellectual and moral beauty, comes to free him from this error, by enkindling in his heart a desire for her own surpassing loveliness of form and character; and, under the parable of a human passion, too glowingly depicted by the Indian poet for exact transcription, the gradual emancipation of Krishna from sensuous distraction and his union with Radha in a high and spiritualised happiness, are portrayed."

For further comment on the spirit and object of the poem, and for a brief account of the peculiar character of Hindoo music, we refer the reader to Mr. Arnold's preface. We need only remark before proceeding to illustrate, by extracts, the meaning of the poem, that it is in form somewhat of the nature of an opera, and like all ancient poetry was composed to be sung, rather than to be read. Each song is accompanied with directions as to the music, but the original music is lost. There is a great variety of measure, and this is indicated by a corresponding variety in the translation, without a slavish attempt to reproduce "the many very fanciful alliterations, assonances, and recurring choruses." There is a slight setting of narrative verse, and the author has introduced at the close of most of the songs, a reminder of their spiritual significance—not perhaps unneeded, for as Lassen remarks: "The Indian poet seems, indeed, to have spent rather more labor in depicting the phases of earthly passion than of that intellectual yearning by which the mind is lifted to the contemplation of divine things."

The first Sarga represent the "beautiful Radha, jasmine-bosomed Radha" waiting in the wood for the too faithless Krishna,

"In the soft awakening spring-time, when 'tis hard to live alone."

One of her maidens sings an exquisite song about the absent Krishna, who is "dancing among the dancers,"

"Where Kroona-flowers, that open at the lover's lightest tread,
Break, and for shame at what they hear, from white blush modest red;
And all the spears on all the boughs of all the Ketuk-glades
Seem ready darts to pierce the hearts of wandering youths and maids:
'Tis there thy Krishna dances till the merry drum is done,
All in the sunny Spring-time, when who can live alone?

Thus Krishna, "letting pass life's greater chance," wastes his days and nights on false and fruitless pleasures. But the heaven-descended human soul cannot rest and be happy even among the fairest of earthly delights. However soft and fragrant may be its bed of rose leaves, however sweet the intoxication of the senses, there come movements of unrest, sharp thrills of heart anguish, yearnings that will not be stifled for the richer beauty, the nobler joy, the transcendent purity and excellence of that Divine Truth, the contemplation of which, is the source of eternal blessedness.

"And all as if—far wandered
The traveller should hear
The bird of home, the Koïl,
With nest notes rich and clear;
And there should come one moment
A blessed fleeting dream
Of the bees among the mangoes
Beside his native stream;
So flash those sudden yearnings,
That sense of a dearer thing,
The love and lack of Radha
Upon his soul in Spring."

The maid of Radha sings another beautiful song descriptive of the five shepherdesses, who are supposed to personify the five senses, and by whom Krishna is for a time enthralled. We should like to give the whole song but will confine ourselves to the two concluding stanzas, hoping that our readers will be incited to obtain the whole of it from the book itself.

"And one with arch smile beckons him away from Jumna's banks,
Where the tall bamboos bristle like spears in battle-ranks,
And plucks his cloth to make him come into the mango-shade,
Where the fruit is ripe and golden, and the milk and cakes are laid;
Oh! golden-red the mangoes, and glad the feasts of spring,
And fair the flowers to lie upon, and sweet the dancers sing.

Sweetest of all that Temptress who dances for him now
With subtle feet which part and meet in the Râs measure slow,
To the chime of silver bangles and the beat of rose-leaf hands,
And pipe and lute and cymbal played by the wood-land bands;
So that wholly passion-laden—eye, ear, sense, soul o'ercome—
Krishna is theirs in the forest; his heart forgets its home.

Radha,—the personified contemplation of divine beauty and goodness, sings wonderfully like a maiden of earthly mould. We give a few stanzas from her song of lament for the faithless Krishna.

My Prince! my Lotus-faced! my woe! my love!
Whose broad brow, with the tilka-mark above,
Shames the bright moon at full with fleck of cloud;
Thou to mistake so little for so much!
Thou, Krishna, to be palm to palm with such!
O soul made for my joys, pure, perfect, proud!

Ah, my Beloved! in thy darkness drear;
Ah Dancer! with the jewels in thine ear,
Swinging to music of a loveless love;
O my Beloved! in thy fall so high
That angels, sages, spirits of the sky
Linger about thee, watching in the grove.

I will be patient still, and draw thee ever,
My one Beloved, sitting by the river
Under the thick Kadambas with that throng:
Will there not come an end to earthly madness?
Shall I not, past the sorrow, have the gladness?
Must not the love-light shine for him erelong?

For (sang on that high Lady in the shade)
My soul for tenderness, not blame, was made;
Mine eyes look through his evil to his good;
My heart coins pleas for him; my fervent thought
Prevents what he will say when these are naught,
And that which I am shall be understood.

And again, addressing her maid, she sings;

Yes, go! say, if he will, that he may come—
May come, my love, my longing, my desire:
May come forgiven, shriven, to me his home,
And make his happy peace; nay, and aspire
To uplift Radha's veil, and learn at length
What love is in its strength.

Lead him; say softly I shall chide his blindness,
And vex him with my angers; yet add this,
He shall not vainly sue for loving-kindness,
Nor miss to see me close, nor lose the bliss
That lives upon my lip, nor be denied
The rose throne at my side.

Say that I—Radha—in my bower languish
All widowed, till he find the way to me;
Say that mine eyes are dim, my breast all anguish,
Until with gentle murmured shame I see
His steps come near, his anxious pleading face
Bend for my pardoning grace.

While I——what, did he deem light loves so tender,
To tarry for them when the vow was made
To yield him up my bosom's maiden splendour,
And fold him in my fragrance, and unbraid
My shining hair for him, and clasp him close
To the gold heart of his Rose,

And sing him strains which only spirits know,
And make him captive with the silk-soft chain
Of twinned wings brooding round him, and bestow
Kisses of Paradise, as pure as rain;
My gems, my moonlight pearls, my girdle gold,
Cymballing music bold?

While joined for ever I shall dare to grow
Life to life with him, in the realms divine;
And—Love's large cup at happy over-flow,
Yet ever to be filled—his eyes and mine
Shall meet in that glad look, when Time's great gate,
Closes and shuts out fate.

For even now (she sang) I see him pause,
Heart-stricken with the waste of heart he makes
Amid them;—all the bows of their bent brows,
Wound him no more: no more for all their sakes
Plays he one note upon his amorous lute,
But lets the strings lie mute.

It will be impossible to give all the passages we had marked for extract, and we do not wish to forestall the enjoyment to be derived from the volume which every lover of poetry will hasten to obtain. The extracts we have given are fair specimens of the quality of the poetry, but have lost much in being taken from their setting. And to seize the hidden meaning of the "Song of Songs," it will be necessary to read it as a whole. As a mere song of earthly love it has great beauty and completeness, and probably many will read it as such, heedless of the Poet's hint to

"Listen to the unsaid things
Of the song that Radha sings,
For the soul draws near to bliss
As it comprehendeth this."

But those who have been accustomed to see high spiritual meaning in the "Song of Songs which is Solomon's," will surely have no difficulty in catching the mystic strain of divine wisdom in the not less voluptuous, but more philosophic "Song of Songs" of the Indian bard.

The absorption of the human soul in sensuous and sensual pleasure is symbolized by what is something more than a mere symbol—the indulgence in illicit loves; the contemplation of divine beauty and goodness, the process by which the human soul becomes one with the divine, and so, for ever forsaking the transient and unsatisfying delights of the flesh, attains to untroubled and unending beatitude, is symbolised by Krishna's love for, and final union with, the jasmine-bosomed Radha. It has to be observed that while Krishna is indulging his befooled senses with the shepherdesses, he is never completely at ease, but his rescue from them and his penitent return to Radha are not due entirely to himself. Radha not only mourns for him in sad loneliness, but her maid is watching him all the while, and as soon as he begins to seek for her, she sends this maiden to win him and guide him back to her. Thus the poet seeks to show that while the foolish wayward mortal is wasting himself on earthly objects of passion, a great divine love is watching over him, and yearning to redeem him, and no sooner does a sense of guilt and sin and a gush of repentance fill his soul, than the spiritual messenger is sent to sing with whispered melody in his ear, of the forgiveness, the loving-kindness, the gracious welcome, and the holy joys that await him if he will only come to the divine fount of love. Divine goodness stoops to plead with the wayward, erring mortal. Radha lies faint with love, cannot uplift her eyelids "dark and tender" that

"Droop like lotus leaves in rain-storms, dashed and heavy in their splendour"

till her Krishna returns. Meanwhile she waited, and

"Wonderful her waiting was, her pity sweet, her patience great."

Yet she wills that Krishna shall come to her. She will not go to him, though his shame is so great as to make him reluctant to approach her. It may be freely confessed that it is not easy, as perhaps it is not necessary, to spiritualize the whole of the story and the songs. Let a few more extracts speak for us. Radha's maid entreats her mistress to go to Krishna :—

Loosen from thy foot the bangle,
Lest its golden bell,
With a tiny, tattling jangle,
Any false tale tell:
If thou fearest that the moonlight
Will thy glad face know,
Draw those dark braids lower, Lady!
But to Krishna go.

Swift and still as lightning's splendour
Let thy beauty come,
Sudden, gracious, dazzling, tender,
To his arms—its home:
Swift as Indra's yellow lightning,
Shining through the night,
Glide to Krishna's lovely bosom,
Take him love and light.

Grant at last love's utmost measure,
Giving, give the whole;
Keep back nothing of the treasure
Of thy priceless soul:
Hold with both hands out unto him
Thy chalice, let him drain
The nectar of its dearest draught,
Till not a wish remain.

Failing in her entreaties, however, she hastens again to Krishna.

Krishna! 'tis thou must come (she sang)
Ever she waits thee in heavenly bower;
The lotus seeks not the wandering bee,
The bee must seek the flower.

All the wood over, her deep eyes roam
Marvelling sore where tarries the bee,
Who leaves such lips of nectar unsought
As those that blossom for thee.

* * * *

Ten times lost in a languorous swoon,
"Now he cometh—he cometh," she cries,"
And a love-look lights her eyes in the gloom,
And the darkness is sweet with her sighs.

Till watching in vain, she sinks again
Under the shade of the whispering leaves,
With a heart too full of its love at last
To heed how her bosom heaves.

For all so strong in Heaven itself
Is love, that Radha sits drooping there,
Her beautiful bosom panting with thought,
And the braids drawn back from her ear.

When Krishna comes to her at last, her loving rebuke is exceedingly naive and beautiful. She professes to regard the marks of penitence on his face as the traces of the light love-conflicts in which he had lately been engaged, and bids him return to his former companions, lest she should be weak enough to believe, and forgive him. We give one stanza as a specimen:

Krishna! my Krishna with the woodland wreathe!
Return, or I shall soften as I blame;
The while thy very lips are dark to the teeth
With dye that from her lids and lashes came,
Left on the mouth I touched. Fair traitor! go!
Say not they darkened, lacking food and sleep
Long waiting for my face; I turn it——so——
Go! ere I half believe thee, pleading deep.

The reconciliation, however, is soon complete and the eternal union of Radha and Krishna follows. Here is the bridal song, sung at the bower's entrance, by those who tended Radha. With it, and the few fine descriptive lines that follow, we conclude our very imperfect notice of this charming translation of the glorious "Song of Songs."

Enter, thrice happy! enter, thrice desired!
And let the gates of Hari shut thee in
With the soul destined to thee from of old.

Tremble not! lay thy lovely shame aside;
Lay it aside with thine unfastened zone,
And love him with the love that knows not fear,

Because it fears not change; enter thou in,
Flower of all sweet and stainless womanhood!
For ever to grow bright, for ever new;

Enter beneath the flowers, Oh! flower fair!
Beneath these tendrils, Loveliest! that entwine
And clasp, and wreathe, and cling, with kissing stems;

Enter with tender-blowing airs of heaven
Soft as love's breath and gentle as the tones
Of lover's whispers, when the lips come close:

Enter the house of Love, O Loveliest!
Enter the marriage-bower, most beautiful!
And take and give the joy that Hari grants.

Thy heart has entered, let thy feet go too!
Lo, Krishna! lo, the one that thirsts for thee!
Give him the drink of amrit from thy lips.

Then she, no more delaying, entered straight;
Her step a little faltered, but her face
Shone with unutterable quick love; and—while
The music of her bangles passed the porch—
Shame, which had lingered in her downcast eyes,
Departed shamed . . . and like the mighty deep,
Which sees the moon and rises, all his life
Uprose to drink her beams.

IS CHRISTIANITY A LIFE OR A CREED?

WHEN we think of the alliance that God has formed between the head and the heart, and remember that "out of the heart are the issues of life," it is difficult to understand why the question we have just asked should have ever been raised. The soul and the body are wonderful products of Divine wisdom, and, as, in the latter, the various members are "tempered together," so that "the eye cannot say to the hand I have no need of thee, nor the head to the feet, I have no need of you," so, in the former, the various powers and faculties are all adjusted to one another, and work together in harmony. Such being the nature God has been pleased to give us, it seems only right and reasonable that in giving us a religion, he should adapt it, not to one part of our nature but the whole. We are thus led to expect that a religion claiming a Divine origin should contain truths to be believed as well as deeds to be done, and were such a religion to lack either the one or the other, that circumstance alone would raise a presumption against it. We find, accordingly, that all the religions that have ever appeared in the world claiming a supernatural origin, and demanding submission and obedience from men, have, with no exception that we know of, propounded doctrines to be received and rules to be followed, or, in other words, have had a dogmatic as well as a practical significance. And if Christianity is no exception to this rule, the inference to be drawn from the fact is simply this, that in giving us a true religion, God has shown no less wisdom in adapting it to our nature, than men have done who have given us false ones.

Passing from the question of antecedent probability, let us turn our attention to the question of fact. Does Christianity, that is the religion of the Bible, as a mere matter of fact, contain doctrines as well as precepts? It is only necessary to ask this question in order to answer it, as every reader of the Bible, even the most cursory, cannot fail to observe that doctrinal teachings and rules for the conduct of life, are every where blended together in the sacred record. But there is a circumstance in connection with this co-existence of doctrine and precept in the Bible, which, though plain enough when pointed out, does not perhaps attract the attention of every reader. It is this, that the two elements of religion—doctrine and precept, are not found in conjunction merely, but live together in the Bible. The union between them is vital. They are parts of an organic whole; and every attempt to cut

them asunder must end, not in mutilation, but death. The life which is inculcated in the Bible, and which occupies so conspicuous a place there, can be realised only when the truths from which it springs have found a lodgement in the human heart. The life of Paul, in all the varied and chequered scenes with which it abounds, is a noble example of what Christianity can do in raising, purifying and ennobling those who heartily embrace it, and in a well-known passage in one of his epistles, the apostle lets us into the secret of that beauty of holiness with which his life was adorned. "The life that I live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me, and gave himself for me." That is Paul's Confession of Faith—that is his Creed—expressed in few words, yet embracing at one sweep the doctrines of Christ's Divinity, His love to sinners and His atoning death. These great truths that make the person and work of Christ so precious, were the warp and woof of the apostle's life. They were wrought into the very texture of his soul. They were the spring of that perennial stream of buoyant emotion that gave his life its freshness and beauty, and they, and they alone, inspired him to those deeds of self-sacrifice and heroic devotion that have covered his name with imperishable renown.

It would be a very interesting and agreeable task to follow out the union of which we are speaking into all the details of Christian life, and show how every duty inculcated in the Bible, is enforced by some Christian doctrine; but this would occupy much space, and does not lie within the scope of our present purpose. To make our meaning clear, and indicate the line of investigation which our readers can follow out for themselves, if they are so disposed, we will quote only a passage or two. At the close of that admirable summary of Christian duties, the Sermon on the Mount, the Great Teacher exhorts us to seek a perfect life, and grounds his exhortation on the perfection of God "Be ye perfect even as your Father who is in heaven is perfect." And when Paul in the epistle to the Ephesians, seeks to impress on his readers the duty of exercising forgiveness, he does so by appealing to the fact that they themselves have been forgiven. "Be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another even as God, for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." We are commanded to be holy, because God is holy, to love one another, because God is love; not to be weary in well-doing because we shall reap in due season, to suffer patiently because Christ also hath suffered for us; in one word, to overcome the world, and "who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth, that Jesus is the Son of God"! The bearing of all this on the subject in hand is most obvious. Systems of morality may be constructed on another basis than that which the Bible supplies—though even these we should think, would find it hard to commend themselves to the acceptance of men, and harder still to exert any power over them, without priniciples of some sort as a basis—but the life to which the Bible calls us, the life that is distinctively Christian, must be reared on the basis of Christian doctrine.

But after all, it may be said, is not the life the main thing? Creed may be all very well in its proper place, but is not the rectitude of the life the grand concern? No one, we hope, will suppose that we under-estimate the importance of the life. It is just because we do believe it, in a most important sense, to be the main thing, that we have planted Christian doctrine in what we regard as its only proper place—at the foundation of Christian life. The great truths of Christianity have not been given to be the subject of perpetual wrangling, not to make Creeds and confessions of, or to furnish "the orthodox" with a strange excuse for neglecting to do their duty. They have been given to be believed and practised, and whenever churches or individuals make a parade of their orthodoxy, and set aside or overlook the demands of Christian duty, they become "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." Nor do we see how the varieties that have existed, and still exist in the creeds of Christendom, should be any argument against the importance of Christian doctrine. The lives of Christians have been as diverse as their creeds, and an argument against the one is equally valid against the other. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

Attempts have often been made to show that all the evils, especially those of rationalism and infidelity, with which the Church in modern times has been afflicted, have arisen from the Reformation. The right of private judgment in matters of religion claimed by Protestants, is said to be inseparable from a spirit of free inquiry on all subjects; and when this spirit was once let loose, nothing but the most disastrous results could follow. Disastrous results have followed, but to what! Not to Christianity. Christianity has nothing to fear from free inquiry, but every thing to hope from it. Of all that perished at the Reformation, Christinity is as deadly a foe as free inquiry itself. Only let inquiry be *free*, and no man to whom Christianity is dear need fear the result. It is when religious life is on the wane that Christianity is in danger. A Church overgrown with formalism, from which the spirit of life has fled, is a more formidable antagonist to Christianity than all the sceptics in the world. Had the Church always kept in mind that her main business in this world is to conquer it for Christ, and to exhibit in her own life the fulness of grace and truth that dwells in Him, she might have been spared the misery of seeing so many of her sons houseless and homeless, with nothing to cover them but the rags and tatters of a former faith.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

(*Continued.*)

[By Rev. A. Constable.]

BEFORE we proceed to establish our view of future punishment by the testimony of Scripture, it will be necessary that we remove an objection very commonly made to it, and which has great force with very many minds. The objection is this, that what is no longer felt to be punishment by the party who is punished is no punishment at all; that it ceases to be a punishment the moment it ceases to be sensibly felt. We hold, on the contrary, that the loss of life after it has been taken, is just as much a punishment as its actual infliction, and that as the life lost by the sinner is an eternal life, its loss is to him an eternal punishment. And here the first death affords a perfect analogy to the second. From the earliest records of our race, capital punishment has been reckoned as not only the greatest but also the most lasting of all punishments, and it is reckoned the greatest *because* it is the most lasting. A flogging inflicted on a petty thief inflicts more actual pain than decapitation or hanging inflicts up on a murderer How, then, is the latter greater and more lasting? Because it deprives the sufferer of every hour of that life which but for it he would have had. Its duration is supposed co-existent with the period of his natural life. "The laws" says Augustine, "do not estimate the punishment of a criminal by the brief period during which he is being put to death, but by their removing him for ever from the company of living men."

The conclusion drawn from this, is sometimes sought to be got rid of by representing the real punishment of death to consist in its exposing the party put to death to those sufferings which are supposed to follow death in the world of spirits. Whatever may be believed of the reality of such sufferings in the intermediate state, it is, however, certain that human governments in their apportionment of punishments never took any consideration of this kind into their thoughts at all. Death, as a legal punishment, is reckoned the very same punishment whatever be the character of the person thus punished, or whatever his prospects in the world of spirits. The idea of death as the most lasting punishment has not been confined to Christian nations, or to believers in a future life of rewards and punishments, but was accepted before the time of the Gospel, and by men and nations who did not believe in the future life at all. The Sadducee, the Epicurean, and the Atheist, held it just as firmly as the Platonic philosopher, the Christian Father, or the Egyptian priest. Justin Martyr expresses the idea well when, speaking of heathen persecutors who, as he expressly states, "believed that there is nothing after death," he says, "they kill us with no intention of delivering us, but cut us off that we may be deprived of life and pleasure." Now all this is readily applied to the future life and to future punishment. The loss of every year of the life which the sinner might have had but for his sin, is a punishment, and because the life is eternal the punishment is eternal also. There is here no straining of an argument to make out a case. The argument is one which man's judgment has in every age approved as just. "May it not," says the great divine Witsius, who himself held the theory of eternal misery, "may it not, in its measure, be reckoned an infinite punishment, should God please to doom man, who was by nature a candidate for immortality, to total annihilation, from whence he should never be suffered to return to life?" (Covenants iv. 42).

And, in arguing thus, we have confined our attention to the parties actually punished, while we have left out of sight the grand object of all wise punishment—viz., the lesson taught by it to those who have not offended. Viewed in this light, eternal death inflicted on sinners is eternally felt, and has an eternal influence on the parties whom it was intended principally to affect. The actual sinner suffered as he deserved—if not less, certainly not more. His death then intervenes to afford its eternal lesson to all future

times. Those who rejoice in immortality are for ever warned by the aspects of its loss. Milton draws the fallen angels as shuddering at the thought of the loss even of their *life*—lowered, shattered, with no aim or object but evil :—

> " To be no more : sad cure ; for who would lose,
> Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
> These thoughts that wander through eternity ?"

How much more terrible must the thought be to those whose life, from all its associations, is synonymous with joy ! We will here merely add that the term " eternal death," used by us as properly descriptive of the theory of the future destruction and non-existence of the wicked, is the very term used by the best writers of the periods before and after the birth of Christ, when they would describe the eternal loss of life and existence to beings who had once possessed it. The Grecian writer calls it " deathless death ;" the Roman poet calls it " immortal death," " eternal death ;" Cicero, the great master of language, calls it " everlasting death :" even the Christian Father Tertullian, though his theory compelled him to confound life with death, when he would describe a state from which there was no resurrection to life, can find no stronger, truer description of it than " eternal death." Death was the penalty which God pronounced against human sin. All that God purposed to inflict upon Adam and his posterity in case of transgression is included in that word death : " in the day that thou eatest thou shalt die " (Gen. ii. 17). It is of the utmost consequence then that we should understand what God meant by death, nor is there the smallest difficulty in doing so, if we will only attend to what reason and justice require, and what Scripture expressly declares. Its meaning, then, we contend to be, when thus attached to sin as its penalty, the loss of life and existence.

One of the first principles of justice requires that parties threatened with a penalty for transgression, should have the full opportunity of knowing what the penalty was. God accordingly speaks to Adam of death as a thing whose nature Adam knew. Now Adam knew very well what death was in one sense, and one only. He knew it to be the law of the lower creatures, and to consist in the loss of their being and existence. He knew nothing of any secondary senses of death, such as death in sin, or death to sin, for in his innocence he did not know what sin was at all. Still less did he understand by death an eternal existence in agony. He had one clear, well-understood sense for death—the loss of life and being. When God, therefore, threatened death to Adam as the penalty of disobedience, Adam could only know that penalty to mean that he would become like the beasts that perish.

With this, and with this only, agrees everything that Scripture says of death as the penalty of sin. As soon as Adam transgressed, God came to him, and repeated in other words the penalty he had just incurred. It was " Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return" (Gen. iii. 19). God's definition of the death inflicted for the first transgression, is frequently repeated in the latter Scriptures. Paul tells us that it is the death which all men actually undergo, whether they are among the saved or the lost, and therefore an eternal existence in pain can be no part of its meaning (Rom. v. 12, 14, 17, 1 Cor. xv. 22). Such, too, was the death which Christ endured for human sin, the very same penalty, to its full extent, to which man was exposed, and therefore spiritual death, or an eternal life in misery, can form no part of its meaning (Phill. ii. 8 ; Acts ii. 24 ; Rom v. 7, 8). We have thus, if we will accept God's teaching, the clearly expressed sense of death. It was not spiritual death ; that was the sinner's guilty act, not the penalty for his sin. It was not an eternal existence in pain. It was simply the withdrawal of a life whose true aim and object had been lost. God said nothing in the first instance as to whether this death would be temporal or eternal, but what the death was He fully explained. He gave life to the race of man, and would withdraw that life if man sinned. Such was the simple Scriptural meaning of that word Death about which Christian theologians have written whole libraries of confused jargon and hopeless nonsense, since the introduction of the Platonic dogma of the inalienable immortality of man, compelled them to hold that all men must live for ever.

This death, which was the penalty for original sin, is throughout the whole of the Old Testament declared to be the punishment which God will hereafter inflict on such as refuse His offers of mercy. For such God declares He has " provided the instruments of death." Of such as hate Divine wisdom that wisdom says, " They that hate Me love death ; " to the wicked God saith, " Thou shalt surely die," " The soul that sinneth it shall die " (Psa. vii. 13 ; Prov. viii. 36 ; Ezek. iii. 18 ; xviii. 4). But it is not merely by this phrase " death " that the Old Testament describes the punishment of the ungodly. By every expression in the Hebrew language significant of loss of life, loss of existence, the resolution of organised substance into its original parts, its reduction to that condition in which it is as though it had never been called into being,—by every such expression does the Old Testament describe the end of the ungodly. " The destruction of the transgressors and of the sinners shall be together ; " " Prepare them for the day of slaughter ; " " The slain of the Lord shall be many ;" " They shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men that have sinned ;" " God shall destroy them." " They shall be consumed ; " " They shall be cut off." They shall be rooted out of the land of the living ; " " Blotted out of the book of life ; " " They are not " (Isa. i. 28 ; lxvi. 16, 24 ; Jer. xii. 3 ; Psa. xxviii. 5 ; xxxvii. 20 ; lxxiii. 27 ; xxxvii. 38 ; lii, 5 ; lxix. 28 ; Job. xxvii. 19). The Hebrew scholar will see from the above passages that there is no phrase of the Hebrew language significant of all destruction, short of that philosophical annihilation of elements which we never teach, that is not used to denote the end of the ungodly. The English reader need only turn to his English dictionary to see that the primary sense of all the above terms is significant of the loss of existence. In a future article we shall show that the primary sense of words is the only sense that is allowable where a lawgiver is laying down for the guidance of men his penalty for transgression.

We now turn to the New Testament. We shall find it in perfect agreement with the Old. Before, however, bringing forward its statements, we will make a few observations on a new feature here introduced—*viz.*, the change of language adopted in the publication of the Gospel revelation.

We remark, then, that the writers of the New Testament must not only be supposed to follow the sense already fixed on the terms for future punishment in the Hebrew Scriptures, but that they also give us another guarantee as to their meaning by their usage of the Greek tongue. The Gospel, revealed to, and recorded chiefly by, Jews, is recorded, not in a provincial dialect, but in the language of the Roman world. We have here a guarantee as to their meaning whose overpowering force upon the present question we will show a little farther on. Paul, and Luke, and John, and Peter, use as the vehicle of their thoughts a language which they had no hand in forming or moulding, but which was already provided for them. They made no claim to alter the world's tongue, but to alter the faith of the world through the medium of that tongue which the world used and understood when they were children learning the meaning of its words from their elders. The ordinary Greek Lexicon, not lexicons of the New Testament coloured and tainted by theological opinion, is the true guide to the Greek of the New Testament. It is only where an idea new to the human mind is brought before it that we have a right to look for a new or modified phrase, whose sense is to be stamped upon it by the teachers of the novel truth. Neither a future life, however, nor judgment and punishment to come, were ideas new to man. Heathen poetry and prose perpetually discussed them before the preaching of the Gospel.

We shall first draw attention to the fact that the punishment of the wicked is just as frequently described as their death, in the New Testament as in the Old, without the smallest effort to show that its terms " death," or " to die," have any new sense placed upon them. These words, like all other words on this question, are used without any explanation; as words whose sense was long established. Thus our Lord, speaking of Himself, says, " This is the bread which came down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof, and not die." And again He says, " Whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die " (John vi. 50, xi. 26). In these passages He implies that they who do not believe in Him shall die. What our Lord implies of the ungodly, Paul affirms of them, " If ye live after the flesh ye shall die " (Rom. viii. 13) Very frequent are the passages in which the expression " death " is used for future punishment. Thus our Lord says, " If a man keep My sayings he shall never see death." Paul affirms of wicked works that their " end is death ; " that " the wages of sin is death ; " of those who perish he says that to such " we are the savour of death unto death." James declares that " Sin when finished bringeth forth death ; " and that " He which converteth a sinner shall save a soul from death." John declares that the ungodly shall suffer " the second death." We have thus, in repeated places, death described as the lot of the wicked in the world to come.

WHAT THE TURK CAN DO.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the denials which have been circulated in the newspapers, we believe it to be true that Turkey has been threatened with a Russo-Austrian Note, setting forth the necessity of conceding certain reforms or privileges to her revolted provinces. And not only so, but we also believe that either at Vienna or at Constantinople, or in both capitals, the Ministers of the Porte have been brought to face the likelihood of a demand that Bosnia should be temporarily occupied by Austrian troops, as a security for the fulfilment of reforms and for the establishment of peace. The presentation of such a Note was all but resolved upon a week ago at least. But we do not yet hear of its presentation; on the contrary, what we do hear are denials, with a clear tone of haste and anxiety in them, that such a step was ever contemplated. The explanation of *all this is*, perhaps, that the two Powers have been confronted with grave reasons for hesitation—reasons apart even from all such considerations as their representatives at Berlin may have to ponder.

The English public has been led to think of the occupation of Bosnia as a light matter, and that view of it seems to prevail universally. It has been talked of as if it were something like the march of a British police constable to the scene of a street fight—as if at once, in the twinkling of an eye, the same pacific consequences would follow in the one case as in the other. But, in act, there is no certainty that pacific consequences would ensue. There is, indeed, a considerable likelihood that opposite consequences would ensue; and it is to be suspected that a somewhat tardy sense of that circumstance has brought all diplomatic conversations about a Note and a necessary occupation of Bosnia to a stand.

"Nothing but a foreign army occupation can save Herzegovina from the risk of a catastrophe," said the *Times* the other day in one of those articles which do such extraordinary mischief abroad and at home. But suppose the Turk's answer is—"Nothing on earth shall hinder a foreign occupation of Herzegovina from being a catastrophe to Europe." If he does say so, he can keep his word: which does not seem to be suspected. "The Sultan" (also said our British mentor) "cannot save Herzegovina; it is as fairly out of his grasp as if its future destiny had been already settled by a Confederation of the Great Powers. But there is still time to save an army which is worthy of a better fate than to perish by cold and hunger." But there is a possibility that the Sultan *might* reply, "If the Herzegovina is to be taken from my grasp, that army shall perish, if it must perish, by a better fate." "Austria could not do a better service" (so the Anglo-Austrian article goes on) "than by repeating in Bosnia and Herzegovina the act of police which she performed in 1854. The Porte would of course protest, and at first, perhaps, refuse to withdraw its own troops; but a State which exists on sufferance must be peremptorily informed that it wastes time by putting on airs of independence." No doubt the Porte would protest. But would it do nothing more?—*can* it do nothing more? That is an important part of the question which seems so far to have been overlooked. The truth is that it is in the Sultan's power to do much more. We fancy there are signs that he has threatened to do it. And, strangely as it may sound, the Sick Man can threaten with such effect as may "bring up" intervention with "a round turn." The explanation of his power is this: the Sultan himself can at any moment precipitate the Eastern Question. It is as easy for him as for any Power to fling the whole of Europe into turmoil. He can do this before the week is out, if Austrian troops enter his territory. For aught we know he has already threatened to do so. And if it be true that the Powers are not yet prepared for that event, either individually or collectively, the threat may have its effect; after which we shall no longer omit from our calculations the circumstance that the Porte can do something more than protest.

A year ago, when the present crisis had not set in, though it had long been foreseen to almost every particular, one of the least intolerant and most honest of the recent Grand Viziers, whilst discussing the position of the Ottoman Empire, declared that every Turk, from the Sultan down to the poorest hamal in Stamboul, was aware that on the day when the Christian Powers demanded concessions on behalf of Bosnia, notice of the ejection of the Turk from Europe would be given. He added, in a tone and with a manner which attested the sincerity of his own belief, "Every drop of Turkish blood will be shed to resist that eviction." It is not enough known how commonly and thoroughly Ottoman statesmen believe that a serious mistake was committed when the fort at Belgrade was surrendered to the Servians, and we have yet to learn, perhaps, how far they have since determined that no pressure shall induce them to suffer territorial encroachment. It may be that the Grand Vizier whom we have quoted did not know his own people; it may be, of course, that such an event as the march of a foreign army into Bosnia would sink the Turks into an abject instead of rousing them into a ferocious despair. But we have no sufficient warranty in their character, their creed, or their position in the world, to rely on any such assumptions. What if they, too, have been preparing for the hour, when, deserted by their friends in Europe, they are confronted by their foes? It is a fact much better understood by those who live among the followers of the Prophet than by our own public men that if Turkish officials have set themselves up as leaders of the religious revival lately kindled among Mahommedans, it is because they know or believe that the impending struggle with Christendom cannot be much longer delayed. Wherever Islamism exists there is religious agitation; and there the influence of the Sultan is never small, while sometimes it is paramount. Unfortunately, far less heed is paid to these facts, and all they signify, than to a declaration of insolvency from Constantinople. Their importance will be seen, however, if Austria, with any of the other European Powers, o march Christian soldiers into Bosnia, and if at the same time (as it well may be) that step is regarded by the Porte as "the beginning of the end." In that case, the Ottoman Government will at once oppose to the resolve this formidable threat—and there's no gainsaying it, or creeping round it: "We resist; we plunge you, prepared or unprepared, agreed or disagreed as to your own policies and prospects in the matter, into the thick of your Eastern Question instantly. And if it is to be war it will be a religious war; and you know what a flame we can kindle here and there in the world, if we choose to give the word that the time has come to fight for the faith and die for it if fate so wills." Not that it would be necessary to utter the whole of the threat. Neither Austria nor Russia—the moving Powers herein—is prepared to be pitched at once headlong into the Eastern Question; and what is to prevent Turkey doing that if they carry out the interference they at one time contemplated? Obviously nothing, if she makes up her mind that the threat must be made and the risk incurred. Therefore it is, probably, that the denials are published.

If the situation is what we suppose it to be—(and nobody can doubt that it is well within the range of possibility)—it follows that we in England cannot afford to think lightly of any resolution to march foreign troops into Bosnia. It is not such an off-hand matter as some of our leading journalists make of it. Mr. Disraeli said a very weighty thing when he said, "England is a great Mahommedan Power." There is nothing more necessary to the right guidance of our exterior policy at this moment, and for a long future, than a full and anxious recognition of that fact. England is a great Mahommedan Power; and unless we are all wrong together events are fast approaching which may bring that fact home to us with poignant force. Of course it will be said that here again we are "alarmists." That cry will not disturb us much if mean time the Government and public opinion in England are awakened to the tremendous possibilities involved in the reflection that an invasion of Turkish territory may not be taken with despairing acquiescence but in another spirit of despair. The result of such an outbreak of resistance—even though England would not be an aggressor by any means might be far more disastrous to her than to any of the real aggressors; because England is a great Mahommedan Power. We have only to glance round the world at our dependencies, and then to think of the Sultan, who is also a Pope, driven to bay by European and Christain aggression, to understand what that means. The possibilities may be distant—they may be the merest possibilities; that we allow. All we say is, they are far too serious to be cast out of account.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND HIS PUBLIC TALKS.

(From the Spectator.)

THE Bishop of Manchester will, we suspect, within a very little while, have, to decide a question of some importance to himself and his friends. Will he endure a certain amount of depreciation of a very painful and irritating kind, or will he, to avoid it, consent to limit what he deems a considerable means of usefulness? Unpopularity of a sort is, we can see, coming on him in a curious way. Ever since his acceptance of the Bishopric of Manchester, Dr. Fraser has been trying, and trying most successfully, to show that a brand-new Bishop may be most useful in a brand-new see; that there is nothing in the Episcopal character

which unfits its possessor for modern life under its most modern forms; that a Bishop, if only he is the right man, can extort a recognition of his usefulness even in the Metropolis of Utilitarianism. Besides the ordinary duties of his post, about which no one hears a complaint, Dr. Fraser has endeavoured, throughout all that wide region in which spiritual and material interests are interlaced, to be the first teacher and counsellor and guide of the multitude of half-ignorant folk committed to his supervision. He has "presided" like a philanthropic Peer; preached like a popular preacher; and lectured to ordinary audiences as if he were paid for it,—and he has done all these things well. No novel undertaking of which he approved has lacked the Bishop's support, no kind of audience has daunted nor disgusted him, and he has lectured upon a range of subjects so wide, that it takes a moment to remember that they are all within a Bishop's rightful purview. He has delivered himself not only about doctrine, which it is of course his duty to expound, and ecclesiastical ritual, which in England he is expected to denounce or defend, but about scores of other subjects, ranging from the necessity of purity of life and the advantages of temperance, to the moral duty of not spending too much on furniture and of retaining simplicity in maidens' dresses. He has lectured on the wrath of God and on savings-banks, on righteousness and on chignons, on the conflict between the Bible and science, and on the Christain value of decent manners. In all these utterances he has found a certain degree of acceptance, and has apparently done much good, nor do we see any evidence that among the classes he addresses either his popularity or his usefulness are in any degree diminished. But we do see signs that the more cultivated among his flock and his friends think that the talking is a little overdone, that the Bishops is deceived by the ready welcome he everywhere receives, and that it would be well for him to try the experiment of a little reticence. Flashes of silence, as Sydney Smith said of Macaulay, would, it is thought, become him. He is getting fussy, it is said, and believes in his own power of persuasion on a range of topics too wide for any man to embrace who has a care for his own dignity, and especially for a Bishop, who without dignity would, outside his strictly official duties, have no particular function in this world. We have little doubt that the cavillers are on one point in the right and that many whose opinion the Bishop esteems, will think it probable that he personally will suffer in reputation from talking to large audiences so much and on such a variety of topics, some of them, moreover, topics on which it is nex to impossible even for Dr. Fraser to avoid falling into a strain of platitude. After all, it is very difficult to censure a mania for dress among factory girls without saying things that have been said a thousand times, sometimes in much stronger language; or to inculcate thrift without using phrases which seem, when analysed, to be much more in accordance with the genius of Solomon, who on one side of his head was an early Franklin, than with the genius of Christianity. But though Dr. Fraser will suffer, want of reticence being in the opinion of most Englishmen equivalent to want of judgment, for adhering to the course he has obviously marked out for himself, we are by no means equally certain that his work will, or that he would be right in imposing any check upon his copiousness of public speaking. Without being exactly certain, we suspect strongly that this is just one of those cases where the cultivated and the majority instinctively differ, and where the opinion of the former ought to be resolutely disregarded. It is of a piece with the "snare" so constantly set for good preachers, in churches where two rows among the audience are wearied and worried with teaching which sends the remaining fifty rows home better people than they came. If the preacher is thinking of himself, his own prospects, his own tastes, or even his own improvement, he will preach to the two rows, leaving the fifty to be benefited as much as they can by an ignorant admiration for what may be really fine teaching; but if he is thinking of his work only, he will preach to the fifty, and let the two endure their weariness as they best may. If he can reach the few Normans and the many English both, as some few can, so much the better; but if he cannot, he must even talk English, and submit to be misreported and misunderstood. The real question as regards the Bishop of Manchester and his incessant utterances is not what is dignified for him, of course within well-understood limits, but what is beneficial for his people; and on this point it is quite possible that all the cultivated, and more especially all journalists, are a good deal in the wrong. They do not underrate the value of teaching, for they are always trying to teach, and if there is any honesty in their loud praise of the press and literature generally, they think they succeed; and they do not underrate the importance of reiteration, however wearisome—at least, if they do, practice and theory with them lie very far apart; but they do underrate unconsciously the utility of oral instruction of an acceptable kind. The impatience of lecturing springs a good deal from those who want to lecture.

That conversational lecturing, especially from eminent men, is very pleasant to the majority of Englishmen, needs very little proof. It is quite certain that crowds will anywhere go to hear it. Be the topic what it may, politics, or society, or science, or even that dreariest of important subjects,—education, any man of any eminence or repute for speaking fairly well can always cram a hall. The exhibition, to look at it only in that light, certainly "draws" and draws after very many repetitions. It is hard on the theatre in a country town if the Member is going to speak that night; and a Bishop lecturing anywhere is pretty sure to empty a concert-room, even though it is to be filled with "stars." The people really like to gain information through their ears, to a degree which men with a habit of reading can scarcely comprehend, and if we cannot sympathise with this taste, it is foolish not to utilise it. For it can be made very useful indeed. It seems almost silly to any men that a crowd, say of small shop-keepers, should be so influenced by hearing from persons of authority statements which, perhaps, they all already know and all assent to; but they are so influenced, are all much more certain of truisms when repeated to them from a mind they believe to be strong. We all see this every day in politics. The moment the people are at all excited they crowd to hear the politicians, and though they may hear nothing of which they were not previously assured, they go away twice as energetically convinced. The constituencies did not want their leaders to tell them that the Slave Circular was somehow all wrong. Scarcely one of those leaders, except Sir Henry James, took the trouble to tell them exactly why it was all wrong, but still they went away, after listening to assertions quite as tiresome as the Bishop's worst platitudes about extravagance, much more hostile to the circular than they were before. They have, in fact, to use theological language, the support of authority as well as of reason, and authority, whether a reasonable force or not, is an effective one. It is just the same with the Bishops's talking. If he talked twice as often as he does always provided audiences went to hear him, just twice as many audiences would go away a little more fixed than they were before in convictions it is very good for them, or for any body, to entertain. Some newspaper readers may be a little irritated next day to find "the Bishop again," but a much more numerous class has received a benefit which, were the Bishop silent with dignity, would have been withheld. It is all very well to say they are not influenced, but they are influenced, as is shown by the Associations rising on every side, and by the wholly new position which a Bishop has assumed in Lancashire minds. As it happens, their exists just one extreme illustration of what we say which is visible to everybody. Nobody of authority ever talked so much, as Mr. Gladstone has observed, as the present Pope. He talks on every conceivable subject, to almost every conceivable kind of audience. There never was so much talk from a Pope, and to Protestants a good deal of it seems very weak, or even wishy-washy platitude, but of its influence on the Catholic world there can be no doubt whatever. There are plenty of critics of this Pope, even among high Catholic prelates, but none of them deny that he has had more influence on the Church—good influence or bad influence is not the question—than any Pope since Hildebrand. Whether the Bishop of Manchester always chooses the subject of his public talks wisely is another matter, one to be decided on evidence which is not before us. For ourselves, judging from his reported speeches, we should say that, allowing for a certain conventionality of thought, very apparent in his last lecture on extravagance, he usually chooses for his subjects just those habits, and ways, and peculiarities of his people which might, if unreasonably indulged, be exaggerated into sins or serious social errors,—surely as useful a field for discourse as a Bishop able to see the world as well as the Churches could easily select. That he begins to weary us with his constant speaking, we may confess, and yet feel that in the Bishop's place it might be a duty to go on speaking, and let those weary who would. St. Paul, in that little house without the walls of Rome, must have said things over and over again in a manner which, if he had had reporters, might have wearied Christians, but the effect of that iteration has not wholly died away yet.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MISSIONARIES CARICATURED.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Amidst the more than usually good fare provided in the last issue of the *Indian Evangelical Review* there is a paper by Dr. Thoburn. The mention of this name is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the production. Of this, therefore, I need say

no more. But one was not quite prepared to find a man of Dr. Thoburn's experience and thoughtfulness, falling into an error in regard to missionary work which is just wo rthy of some commonplace member of one of our Missionary *Boards* at home. The sentiment to which I allude is embodied in the following quotation : Speaking of the contrast between your modern evangelist among the natives of India and the apostle Philip, he writes,—'The picture of the good missionary sitting at his tent door with his family around him, his horses under the mango-trees, his savoury dinner in the kitchen-tent, and his plan of future journeyings in his note-book, reminds us so very little of Philip running down the Gaza road to overtake the stranger in the chariot, that one cannot but wonder that any identity should ever have been suspected between the two.' Now, to say nothing of the fact that some of the best European evangelists in India in our time, take neither family, horses, nor kitchen-tent with them, does our friend mean to say that Philip never had anything to eat?—and that he did nothing but run down the Gaza road?—or, that the evangelist he has in his mind's eye was never otherwise occupied than in sitting at his tent-door, waiting for his dinner? And is the modern evangelist to be a man who waits continually on the look-out for some one riding in a chariot reading 'Isaiah'? What would our Brahmin friends say to inviting a dusty unattended, unostentatious beef-eater picked up by the road-side to come and sit by them in their conveyances in order to *explain* matters to them!

Dr. Thoburn should have reflected a little before sending off that utterance to the printer; for a moment's thought would have convinced him that both in India and in his own country there are plenty of persons ill-informed enough to catch up the caricature, who will wholly miss the really good points of his paper; and considering the authorship of the caricature they will pass it around among their friends as so much gospel. How thankful should I be if Dr. Thoburn would only see this, and write a brief note on the subject to the *Review* modifying, in some way, the statement; for it is a statement that will wound many a heart which seeks and obtains its inspiration at the same throne where Dr. Thoburn kneels.

It is almost time that the world should know that the best evangelists in India are men who are all but unknown—men who have seen the end of all perfection, including the puffings and trumpeting of newspapers and reports; and who feel it their truest honor and most blessed privilege to labour for their Heavenly Friend with a studied avoidance of worldly ostentation, content to await recognition at the resurrection of the just. True, they need their dinners, like the man in Dr. Thoburn's graphic picture; but if Dr. Thoburn were to find them not at their well-earned rest, but *at their work*, he would find them sitting on wells, thirsty and weary, discoursing of that water of which if a man drink he shall thirst no more; he would find them on roads, in fields, at villages, in market-places, at festivals, telling everywhere the old, old story, and seeking to save the perishing—unattended by a show of native preachers or missionary brethren but attended by their Master and sustained by him in a work which many have given up in despair.

And as to the 'note-book' in the caricature, does our friend mean to advise that the missionary should deliberately set his face against a 'plan'? He need only think of that body of believers of which he is himself so bright an ornament. Let him, again, think of an example with which he is thoroughly familiar. Were not the mission tours of Paul 'planned?' Was he not able to send messengers on before him to the places he had planned to visit, and to tell before hand where he had planned to 'winter'? The fact is, in the present state of affairs in India, one is almost tempted to say that it does not matter what plan we follow, or whether we reject plans altogether, as long as we *do* the work.

Now, Dr. Thoburn is a public man: it may be presumed, therefore, that he would not adjudge it a rudeness if he were asked why he discontinued the work of an evangelist among the poor Christless miserable heathen, and devoted himself to the work of an evangelist among the English-speaking part of the population; and whether he was ever wholly engaged in the kind of evangelistic work which he so comically brings his brethren to task for not accomplishing? Did he go on his long and weary journeys without family, without horses, without cooking arrangements? If not, he will at once perceive the injustice and unkindliness (wholly unintended, I am sure) of his description of men of God who are still toiling on at work which he has abandoned. What with the misconceptions of the secular press, the ignorance and perverseness of Boards of Directors, and the appalling superstitions by which he is confronted, the true missionary has, God knows! enough to put up with without being taunted and caricatured by men who ought to be in sympathy with him. I am quite sure that in abandoning his former work and devoting himself to his present mode of life, Dr. Thoburn is convinced that he is following his Master's leadings; but there are other ministers of the Gospel who are as deeply convinced that, though the work they are engaged in brings them less prominently before the public, and savours too much of the unseen to be advertised in the newspapers, their quiet, unostentatious labour among the despised natives is not beneath the notice of the Master. Some of us would think more highly of Dr. Thoburn if, instead of lecturing and caricturing those who are devoted heart and hand to the most trying work ever attempted by man, he would *shew* us how it ought to be done.

A PILGRIM.

THE WEEK.

As public attention is so entirely engrossed by the one all-absorbing event of the week, the long-looked-for arrival in Calcutta of the Prince of Wales, we feel sure our readers will agree with us that comments upon other local topics had better be reserved for a future issue.

The following is an account of His Royal Highness's arrival and landing:—

On the morning of the 22nd instant, the arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales being imminent, the Lieutenant-Governor's Yacht *Rhotas*, in tow of the *Sir William Peel*, left Prinsep's Ghaut shortly after eight o'clock to meet the *Serapis*, which was expected to arrive at Diamond Harbour that afternoon. The party on board the *Rhotas* consisted of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, C. E. Buckland, Esq., Private Secretary, Captain H. M. Temple, Ex. A.D.C., R. L., Mangles, Esq., V. C., Secretary to the Bengal Government, H. J. S. Cotton Esq., C. S., officiating junior Secretary, H. Hankey Esq., C.S., Inspector General of polics, F. C. Daukes, Esq., C.S., attaché Foreign Office, General Sam Browne, V. C., C.B., the special artist of the *Graphic*, and the special reporter for this paper. The intention was at first to have remained at Diamond Harbour, but at about 10 o'clock the news came that the *Serapis* would anchor for the night off Mud Point, to which place the destination of the *Rhotas* was changed. On either side of the river for some miles below Calcutta, preparations were observable for welcoming the illustrious visitor, and it was only when all signs of habitation ceased and merely the low fringe of jungle skirted the waters of the Hooghly, that these signs of welcome disappeared. At about half past two the *Serapis* was sighted with the Royal Standard floating from the main truck, and the *Rhotas* and *Sir William Peel*, both of which were literally covered with their holiday attire of many colored bunting, rapidly approached the Prince's ship. The *Serapis*, which is, as our readers are probably aware, a sister vessel to the *Jumna*, and in build and appearance similar to the troopships of that class, is painted white, and profusely gilded at the stem and stern. The *Osborne*, a two-funnelled paddle steamer, was in close attendance, and also the *Celerity* pilot vessel, with the Master Attendant on board. The General Steam Navigation Company's flat *Jaboona* was observed apparently performing a circuit round the *Serapis*, now at anchor. By this time the Lieutenant-Governor and staff, having donned their official uniform, were preparing to leave for the *Serapis*, when a boat was observed rapidly approaching the *Rhotas*. This turned out to be one of the *Jaboona's* boats, and brought a message to the effect that the Prince could not receive the deputation just then, as the Pilot had determined, there being very little water under the *Serapis*, to proceed as far as Culpee before anchoring. The *Serapis* now steamed slowly ahead with the *Osborne* abreast on her port side, the *Celerity* and *Rhotas* following in her wake, which order was maintained until the vessels anchored at Culpee at about half past five. Presently a boat was lowered from her after starboard davits, and in a few minutes was alongside the *Rhotas* with General Probyn, the Prince's Equerry, and Major Bradford, on board. These gentlemen, after a short conversation with the Lieutenant-Governor, left again for the *Serapis*, accompanied by General Sam Browne. A few minutes later the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied only by his Private Secretary and Mr. Daukes, followed.

On board the *Serapis* the Lieutenant-Governor and party were received by Captain Glyn, and introduced by that officer to His Royal Highness, by whom they were cordially welcomed. Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Suffield, Dr. Russell, Captain FitzGeorge, and the Officers of the Prince's Staff were also introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor. No official business was transacted at this reception, at the conclusion of which the Lieutenant-Governor and party withdrew and returned to the *Rhotas*.

The shades of evening were now rapidly deepening, and the many lights shining through the port holes of the *Serapis* had a picturesque effect, seen across the intervening waters. The *Rhotas* was illuminated along the whole of her length, as also the *Sir William Peel*. The illumination on the *Rhotas* consisted of a row of white lights on the upper deck, prettily contrasted by the green and ruby lamps which ran along the lower deck near the water's edge, while the *Sir William Peel* was hung from deck to mast heads with white lanterns. The effect from the water as seen by a party on board one of the *Rhotas's* boats was most charming. The great length of the two vessels gaily illuminated with lamps that burnt with steady lustre in the still and almost breezeless night presented a view well worth looking at, and contrasted

brilliantly with the starlit sky which, serene and unclouded, looked down upon the scene.

At daybreak the ships started for Calcutta, the *Rhotas* leading the way. The *Serapis* and *Osborne* were to follow as soon as the tide would give sufficient water to take them over the James and Mary's. Along the banks of the river already might be noticed at intervals congregations of the dark sons of the soil waiting to see the vessel pass which was bearing their future Emperor. At the confluence with the Roopnarain just opposite the James and Mary's, this was especially noticeable, some hundreds being collected, while at Ooloobarriah the inhabitants, who had hoisted a few scarlet flags on bamboos, greeted the appearance of the vessels with shouts and a vigorous beating of tom toms. The Fort Gloster Mill was distinguished by its mottoes of welcome and the crowds of its employés thronging roof and window. Just before reaching the King of Oude's palace, a large concourse of people were seen drawn up in front of the river. They evidently mistook the *Rhotas*, from the amount of gay colored flags flying, for the Prince's ship, and cheered lustily. Progress was now slow, as the vessels were waiting for the tide to turn before going up to moorings. Passing the dethroned King's palace, which was sullenly undemonstrative and bare of people, and turning the point immediately beyond, the whole panorama burst upon the view of the wide river with its countless ships dressed in their holiday suit of flags, and many of the nearest, swinging to the tide, gave the open path between them the air and appearance of a grand marine avenue, down which the great white ship steamed slowly and majestically. The men of war now fired their salutes. Some very tasteful arrangements had been made at the P. and O. moorings—the yards of the steamers were manned—and in front of the Master Attendant's house a perfect forest of flags was observable. The *Serapis* now steered past the *Immortalité* and *Topaz*, which lay in the order named, and anchored between the latter and the *Doris*. The yards of all these were manned by their jolly tars, and it was an amusing thing to watch the celerity of their descent, when hands were piped down. The *Rhotas* herself now anchored opposite Prinsep's Ghaut. The Ghaut was hardly recognisable, so glorified was it with scarlet awnings and crimson foot-cloths stretching from its front along a boarded way that led down to a boat moored as a landing place. The grey pillars were wreathed with green garlands, and the grey facade covered with mottoes of "Welcome to Calcutta" and "God bless our Prince," while over all and interspersed so thickly as almost to hide much of the elaborate decoration details, waved a multitude of banners, conspicuous amongst which, spanning the entrance from the river, were the Union Jack and the Royal Standard. The *tout ensemble* was really most tasteful. At 3 o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff proceeded on board the *Serapis*.

From an early hour in the day the banks of the river had been alive with thronging groups of people which, as time wore on swelled into crowds. Long before the hour announced for the Prince's landing the seats at the ghaut began to fill, and the long line of streets through which His Royal Highness was to pass to be lined with thousands of people. A countless crowd of carriages, *gharries*, and vehicles of every description rolled towards Prinsep's Ghaut. To describe the scene would be almost impossible. Time was now wearing on, and a brilliant assemblage might be seen within the railed enclosure. Here were gathered the European officials, the Native Princes and feudatories, and all those entitled to an introduction to the Prince. Amongst those present we noticed—

The Maharajah Holkar; The Maharajah of Travancore; The Maharajah of Jodhpore; The Maharajah of Puttialla; The Burmese Ambassadors; The Maharajah of Benares; The Maharajah of Pubna; The Maharajah of Cashmere; The Maharajah of Jeypore; Sir Salar Jung; The Nepal Ambassador (General Runnodeep Sing); The Rajah of Jheend; The Begum of Bhopal; The Maharajah of Rewah; The Maharajah Scindia; The Rajah of Naheen (Sirmoor,) and Nawab Abdool Gunny Miah, C. S. I.; Khajah Asunoollah, Khan Bahadoor; His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan; and His Highness the Maharajah of Johore; The Maharajah of Benares, The Maharajah of Punnah, The Maharajah of Vizianagram, The Mysore Princes. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, Major General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Norman, K. C. B., the Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C., Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E. K. C. M. G., C. B., the Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., the Hon'ble C. S. Hope, His Highness Maharajah Iswariparshad, Maryan Singh Bahadoor, of Benares, the Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Drig Bijoy Singh, Bahadur, of Balrampur, K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, General Litchfield, American Consul, the French, German, and Austrian Consuls. Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. Justice Phear, Mr. Justice Pontifex, Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Mr. Justice Morris, &c., &c., &c.

Punctually at half-past four the Prince left the *Serapis* amidst thundering salvoes of artillery and landed accompanied by his personal staff consisting of—

1. His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
2. The Right Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
3. The Lord Suffield, (Lord in waiting and Head of the Household of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
4. Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, (Clerk Marshal to H. M. the Queen).
5. The Earl of Aylesford.
6. Major-General Probyn, C.B., V.C., (Equerry in waiting to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)
7. Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, (Grenadier Guard, Equerry in waiting to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)
8. Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
9. Surgeon-General Fayrer, C. S. I., (Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.)
10. Captain the Hon'ble H. Carr Glyn, C.B., Royal Navy, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen, (Commanding H. M. Ship *Serapis*,
11. Colonel Owen Williams, (Commanding Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.)
12. Lieutenant Lord Charles Beresford. M. P., Royal Navy (Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)
13. Captain Lord Carrington, Royal Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
14. The Reverend Canon Duckworth, (Chaplain to H. M. the Queen and to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
15. Lieutenant Augustus FitzGeorge, Rifle Brigade (Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales).
16. Commander Durrant, Royal Navy, (Commanding Royal Yacht *Osborne*).
17. Mr. W. H. Russell (Honorary Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales).
18. Mr. Albert Grey (Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere).
19. Mr. Sydney Hall, (Artist in the Suite of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

Here the Prince was met by the Viceroy and the following Justices who formed the deputation for the purpose of presenting the address to H.R.H. :—

Hon'ble S. S. Hogg,—*Chairman of the Justices.*
Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose,—*Vice-Chairman.*
Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt.,—*Chief Justice.*
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop.
His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Steins.
E. C. Morgan, Esq.,—*President, Chamber of Commerce.*
Rajah Romanath Tagore, Bahadoor, C. S. I.,—*President, B. I. A.*
R. Allardice, Esq.,—*Master, Trades Association.*
Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith,—*Sheriff of Calcutta.*
Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S. I.
Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
F. J. Fergusson, Esq.
J. B. Roberts, Fsq.
E. S. Gubboy, Esq.
Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.
Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendralala Mitra.
Hon'ble Rajah Norendra Krishna, Bahadoor.
Baboo Degumber Mitter.
Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor.
Prince Mahomed Furruck Shah.
Moulvee Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor.
Rajah Komul Krishna, Bahadoor.
R. Turnbull. Esq.,—*Secretary to the Corporation of Justices.*

The following Address by the Municipality was read.

"May it please Your Royal Highness,—We, the Corporation of Justices of the Peace, and the undersigned Citizens of Calcutta, approach Your Royal Highness with a most respectful and heartfelt welcome on this joyous occasion of the visit of Your Royal Highness to this great Dependency of the British Crown, to express to Your Royal Highness, and through Your Royal Highness to our beloved Queen, the earnest assurance of our allegiance, loyalty, and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty's person and Throne.

The advent of the Heir of our Gracious Sovereign to this country is a source of universal rejoicing and gratification to the people. The occasion awakens associations connected with the many mighty and ancient dynasties of this vast Empire, now so happily centred in the Royal Throne of England, and we hail with no ordinary enthusiasm the presence of the heir to that throne in the Capital City of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

We doubt not that this visit of Your Royal Highness will be for ever remembered as a great and prominent event in Indian history,—an event which, while strengthening and cementing with fresh bonds the loyalty and attachment of the people to their Sovereign, affords them an additional pledge of Her Majesty's unceasing interest in their welfare and advancement.

In this City Your Royal Highness will meet with abundant indications of the moral and material progress, and of the prosperity, which everywhere follow on British rule, in its numerous structures and works of public utility. In its extensive trade, and in the spread of education and intelligence amongst its citizens, will be found all the signs of a prosperous and contented people.

The only regret, mingling with the universal enthusiasm evoked by the intelligence of the projected visit of Your Royal Highness, was caused by the intimation that the Princess of Wales would not accompany the Royal Progress through India. We respectfully beg Your Royal Highness to convey to Your Royal Consort the sincere expression of our regret that we have thus been unable to prove to Her Royal Highness our loyal devotion and attachment by welcoming with acclamation Her bright and gracious presence among us.

Respectfully wishing Your Royal Highness the fullest enjoyment in your interesting Tour, and earnestly hoping that Your Royal Highness will bear away pleasing impressions of the country and its people, &c.

His Royal Highness made the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN.—I thank you for your welcome to the Capital of British India.

It is a great personal pleasure to me to find myself in a city so full of historical associations connected with our Empire in the East.

It is a still greater gratification to be received with such demonstrations of loyalty to the British Crown, and to see on every side the marks of prosperity and contentment, intelligence and progress.

I will convey to the Queen your expressions of loyalty and gratitude to Her Majesty, and to the Princess of Wales what you so kindly say of your regret that she was unable to visit India.

The Princess, I can assure you, very sincerely shares the feeling. She would most gladly have accompanied me, had not the fatigues of such a long journey, and the necessity for watching over our children at home, proved insuperable obstacles.

I feel certain that every day I remain in India will deepen and strengthen the impression of interest in the country and its people, which I have always felt, and will thus realise your anticipations of increased pleasure from my longer stay among you.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Members of his personal staff, and a crowd of lesser notabilities, now entered the enclosure in front of the ghaut, being all the while loudly cheered, and the introduction of the Native Prince's and others was performed by the Viceroy. The Prince's manner was most gracious and affable, and he appeared genuinely pleased to meet the loyal subjects who crowded to do him homage. On leaving the enclosure and proceeding through the ghaut to the carriage in waiting, His Royal Highness was again loudly cheered, and these demonstrations of welcome continued throughout the entire route of the procession. When the Prince entered the gates of Government House a salute fired from the guns of Fort William brought the public festivities of the day to a close. His Royal Highness dined with the Viceroy.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE enlarged demand for money, which was noticed last week, has now made no further progress, and the anticipations then expressed that a dearer market would likely set in with the new year, seem now still more likely to be confirmed. The most marked change in affairs this week has been in the course of Sterling Exchange, which has not only advanced from a half to three quarters per cent, but has shaken off a great deal of the depression that has characterized it for months ; there are signs that funds laid in for the busy season, the rapid investment of which was evidently the tangible cause of recent depression, are now becoming exhausted, and although the private deposits in the Bank are still large, they do not seem to be held so greatly on behalf of operators in exchange. The advance in rates this week is only just what has been looked for, but it has come about more quickly than was recently expected ; it is likely to do good to business generally, for an unnaturally low exchange suits few if any ; even exporters of produce do not usually find their operations more succesful with a very low exchange than with one at a fair level, and even now rates are only approximating towards their natural basis, silver. Bank Bills, at six months' sight, which closed for last mail at 1-9 13/16, opened for this opportunity at 1-9⅞, at which a moderate amount was taken by remitters ; 1-9 15/16 was subsequently conceded, and finally 1-10, something like an equal amount being sold at each rate. Telegraphic has been done at 1-9⅞ and 1-9 9/16, and possibly a fraction higher could now be obtained by large buyers. Mercantile paper is coming to market more freely, another sign that the forward contracts are becoming exhausted, for there has been plenty of export business doing, for many weeks past, to make far more bills than have been offering for sale. Credits have ranged from 1-10 to 1-10 3/16, the last rate being given to Banks when private buyers were filled up, and Documents have been sold at rates advancing from 1-10⅛ up to 1-10¼.

The closing rates for to-days mail were :—

Bank Bills	1-9 15/16 to 1-10	Six months' sight.
Credit Bills	1-10⅛	
Document Bills	1-10⅛	

The changes this week in the position of the Bank of Bengal are calculated to give strength to rates, the deposits having decreased 23½ lakhs, the Bills Discounted having increased 8 lakhs, and the Credits &c. 2 lakhs. The Cash Balances have increased 29 lakhs, and it is understood that Government will presently be sending a considerable sum of specie to Bombay.

The market for Government Paper has been very flat, and all descriptions are slow of sale. The four per cents have remained tolerably steady in price, there being always buyers to a certain extent for that standard stock, but if any large amount were offered, it is very unlikely present quotations would stand. The week's business, a very small one, went as under :—

4 per cents, all at 102.
4½ do. 102-14, 2-12, 2-14, 102-12.
5½ do. nothing.

and quotations now are,

4 per cents. 102.
4½ do. 102-12.
5½ do. 107-8. nominal.

Business in the Share Market is evidently suspended until quiet is again restored after the loyal demonstrations now going on : very little business has been done during the week, and only in small amounts. There is a feeling, however, that more lively times are not far off, and that next year may recoup some of the losses of the present. The over investment that has spoiled the market must by this time be getting absorbed, but until the Joint Stock concerns on this market are more largely held on capital instead of on borrowed money, there will be times of depression in the most sound stocks. The business of the week includes the following :—

Bank of Bengal 1,485, several tranactions.
National Bank 109, 8½, 109.
India General Steam 410.
Bengal Coal 1,400, ex-dividend.
Barnagore Jute 89, 9, 88¾.
Howrah Jute 75, 6, 5, 76.
Calcutta Jute 98.
Budge Budge Jute 8 discount, ex-dividend.
Burkola Tea 99, 99, ex-dividend.
Central Cachar 137, 137.
Singell 103, 3, 104.
Chota Nagpore 106, 106.
Dehing 60.
Gowhatty 87,

The Mails of 3rd December will be here to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

WE learn that the Revd. Dr. Thoburn has arranged to hold services at the Corinthian Theatre similar to those he held last year.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held pursuant to notice on Monday in the hall of the Chamber. The proceedings were of more than usual interest, as the subject of the new Tariff Bill was discussed at some length.

COLONEL HYDE, the Master of the Calcutta Mint. who goes home in February on two years' furlough, will, the *Pioneer* says, hold during his furlough the appointment just vacated by General Strachey, probably retiring at the end of his two years.

A WIDOW marriage, according to Brahmo rites, was celebrated on Saturday at the house of Baboo Doorga Mohun Dass, South Circular Road, the bridegroom being Baboo Ram Duhlabh Mozumdar, head-master of a provincial school, and the bride Srimati Susila, a widow of about twenty-two years of age, who has been for some time a pupil in Miss Akroyd's School.

THE *Bombay Gazette* now asserts that Colonel Ballard has declined the appointment of Mint Master of Calcutta, and that the appointment will probably be given to Colonel Tennant, R.E., who was designated the other day for the suggested new post of Indian Astronomer Royal. Lord Northbrook is said to be of opinion that India can do without an Astronomer Royal at present.

THE Government of India is stated by a contemporary to have ruled that no Government servant is entitled to a month's notice previous to his discharge from the service, unless he is under special covenant. Any one ordered by Government or by any district authority to be discharged, should be so discharged from the date of the receipt of the order at the station where he may be serving.

THE Mitter Brothers of Chorebagan have celebrated the *shrad* of their mother with great *eclat*, 800 Brahmins, 1,000 Kayasts, and 1,000 Nabasaks being feasted. Gifts were made to all the Brahmins, and charitable doles given to 12,000 poor people. The most novel feature of the *shrad* was that the Hindoo visitors to Europe, who since their return have lived as if they were outcasted, were invited to the dinners given on the occasion.

THE *Mirror* points out that next to Government the Roman Catholics own the largest number of educational institutions in the city. The following is the list of our Catholic Schools according to the *Indo-European Correspondence* :—St. Xavier's College, 500 pupils ; Bengal Academy, 120 ; St. Joseph's Day and Boarding School, 200 ; Cathedral Orphanage, Moorghyhatta, 220 ; St. Joseph's Free School, 180 ; Mr. Vallis's private School, 75 ; St. Chrysostom's School, 60, Loretto Convent, Chowringhee, 200 ; Entally Orphanage and Boarding School, 250 ; Bow Bazar Pay and Free Girls' School, 320; Cathedral Pay and Free Girls' School, 60 ; St. John's School for Girls, 50 ; Dhurrumtollah Sunday School (average attendance) 150; Cathedral Parish Sunday School, 120. These figures show that over 2,500 children are receiving education in the different Catholic Schools of Calcutta.

A RETURN to the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. Fortescue Harrison, has just been printed, giving information connected with the Bengal famine. The total approximate cost of relief works to Government is estimated at £1,662,612. Mr. Harrison, the Controller-General of India, in a communication to the Government of India dated Calcutta, May 21st last, shows that the excess of famine expenditure over loans to July 31st, 1874, was £1,667,731. After setting forth the various loans in India and England, he adds, "It will be observed that the net expenditure at the close of July was greater than at the completion of the year in consequence of the recoveries during the later months being in excess of the charges. On the other hand, only a small portion of the two and half millions loan raised in India had been recovered before July 31st, so that no unexpended balance was on hand on that date. From these causes little comparison is possible in the accounts or estimates already furnished with the financial statement, but there seems no reason to question their correctness. The recoveries at the close of February last were already sufficient to reduce the net expenditure to within forty lacs of the estimated amount.

ON the evening of Friday week a large number of ladies and gentlemen, comprising chiefly those interested in the Institution ; assembled at the Calcutta *Martiniere* to witness the distribution of prizes to the young pupils who merited the distinction. The Hon'ble Sir William Muir presided on the occasion. As a prelude a pianoforte duet was played by two girls, followed by a glee which was very well rendered. The prizes were then distributed ; Miss Alice Baker carrying off the medal on the girls' side, and, H. Cashman on that of the boys. The classical scholarship was allotted. to a boy named Alders, and the mathematical to one named Johannes The ceremony of distribution being over, Sir William Muir rose and expressed his pleasure at being asked to preside on so interesting an occasion; and after dwelling at some length on the satisfactory report of the progress of the institution, proceeded to address the girls and boys in a very earnest manner, exhorting them to prosecute their studies assiduously, requesting them to remember with gratitude what they owed the institution for the liberal education they received through the bounty of the late General Martine, and further impressing upon them the necessity of taking full advantage of their education in all its branches. The National Anthem terminated the proceedings. The school-room was elegantly decorated with banners and a profusion of foliage.

NORTHERN INDIA.

THE Talookdars of Lucknow are determined not to be excelled by their neighbours in giving a welcome to the Prince of Wales. At their last meeting a vote of Rs. 45,000 was sanctioned to be expended in fireworks, illumination, and a banquet.

THERE has been a severe earthquake at Peshawur. The Military, Civil, and Police buildings have, we regret to hear, suffered most severely. Nowshera Cantonment has suffered much. Many lives have been lost in the district, but happily none in cantonments or the city. The same shock was felt at Lahore, and over a great part of the Punjab.

A CORRESPONDENT at Akola, writing to the *Bombay Gazette* on the 5th instant, says :—"The swindler Mr. Kavananagh, *alias* Captain Molyneaux, Government Auditor of Railway Accounts, *alias* Mayo Bourke, a relative of the late Governor-General, as he gave himself out when caught, was arrested by Mr. Lima, Inspector of Police of the Cantonment of Kamptee, near Gwalior, and was taken into Nagpore on the 3rd instant, through this station. This sharp individual, it appears, had plied his game in Nagpore and Kamptee to the tune of Rs. 1,000 and odd, and succeeded moreover in duping several shop-keepers, including Bunsee Lal Aberchund, the great Kamptee and Nagpore Banker. The Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee. Major Playfair, has the trial of the case. Mr. Elliot left for Baroda on the 1st instant. The next to leave the station, I learn, is our popular Civil Surgeon, Dr. J. A Laing."

A KHOJA tradesman, named Alloobhoy, or Allovanee, a British subject, appears to have been subjected to some very cruel treatment at the hands of the Jam of Lus Beyla's myrmidons. It is said that a charge was preferred against him of having conspired to defraud certain underwriters in Kurrachee by getting goods, shipped by him for Malabar, thrown overboard, on the pretence of stress of weather, and claiming some thousands of rupees on them when their actual value was not above a couple of hundred rupees. The crew of the boat were, of course, in collusion with him. Whatever grounds there may have been for the accusation, the Naib of Ormara certainly went about dealing with the matter in a very off-handed manner ; he had Alloo put into the stocks, where he was kept for days. The price of his release was a handsome sum which Alloo was either not in a position, or disinclined, to pay. At date of latest advices it would appear he had been released on a friend furnishing security for the amount.

THE irrigation operations in the Punjab during the autumn of 1874-75 show a falling off of about 52,000 acres, as *compared with* the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease appears to have occurred chiefly in the districts watered by the Eastern Jumna and Bari Doab Canals That the diminution is due to other causes than the variation in the rainfall is clear from the fact that in Rohtuk and Delhi, where the rainfall was less than in the previous year by 4 and 12 inches respectively, the decrease in the irrigated area was nevertheless 10,000 acres. In the districts of Umritsur and Lahore again, where over 80 per cent. of the irrigation comes from the Bari Doab Canal, there was a decrease of 9,000 acres, although the rainfall in each was considerably below that of the previous year. There was an increase of 70,000 acres on the Inundation Canals, which is doubtless due to the timely and abundant rainfall indispensably necessary to the successful operation of such works. Nothing is said of the operation of the Delhi and Goorgaon works.

THE sickness created in the Bulundshuhr district by defective canal drainage has been frequently called attention to through our columns, but nothing we (*Delhi Gazette*) have said on the subject is half so graphic as the official report of the District Superintendent of Police on the health of his force in the year 1874. He says that so severely was that force visited by fever, that for many months it was positively crippled. One Sub-Inspector died, another had to be sent away twice for a month each time, a third was reduced from a powerful active man to a walking skeleton, while a fourth was for months quite unfit to leave his station. At Narora the head officer or clerk had to be changed four times in three months, and at almost all the smaller stations the story was the same. The constables fell sick in numbers, and leave to go home had to be given to almost every one who asked for it. Inspector Emile had to be sent to the hills delirious, and Inspector Martin Blake, after having been unavailable for duty a long time, obtained three months' leave. In this state, crippled for want of superior officers, and with the men disheartened and feeble from sickness, much was left undone with the Police Force that in a more favorable year would have been pushed on, as pressure could not be brought to bear upon men whose minds were chiefly occupied with the thought how they might escape sickness.

BOMBAY.

IT has at last been settled that the payment of the Government Police grant of about a lakh a year to the Municipality of Bombay shall be continued regularly from year to year.

DR. ANNA MORESWAR KUNTE, who has lately passed the M. D. Examination of the Bombay University with success, is the first B. A., L. M., and the only Native Doctor of Medicine ever passed on that side of India.

THE MAHARANEE JUMNABHAEE lately made very handsome donations to the Camp at Baroda : Rs. 2,000 for prizes at soldiers' sports, European and native ; Rs. 1,000 to the Racket Court ; and Rs. 1,000 to the station swimming baths.

AS one result of his recent journey to Bombay, to wait on H. R. H the Prince of Wales, the Nawab of Joonaghur rejoices in the increase of two bangs to the artillery salute accorded him, and in having been promised a Political Agent exclusively his own. All the Kattiwar chiefs who visited Bombay have returned to their respective capitals.

THE second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cloth-selling Company Limited, was held at Bombay last week. The directors' report and the balance sheet for the year ending the 30th September last were adopted. The sales of cloth during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,000, and the profits to Rs. 1,278, Of this latter sum the establishment and contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 1,234. The net profit of Rs. 44, which remained available for dividend amongst the shareholders of the Company, was, instead of being distributed, decided to be added to the reserve fund.

THE Bombay *Statesman* says :—After a long service, extending over thirty-five years, Mr. A. R. Gordon retires from the charge of the Currency Office of Bombay. Mr. Gordon has, we believe, done good service as a Treasury Officer, and has well earned his pension and retirement. Dr. G. W. Cline, Barrister-at-Law and of the Financial Department, has been appointed by the Government to the charge of the Currency Office in his place. Before leaving Calcutta it was intimated to him that he should live on the Currency premises ; this has been made a necessary clause in the appointments of the Currency Officers, both of Calcutta and

Bombay, and we think rightly, as the vast business now transacted in the Currency Offices of the two Presidencies equals that of any of our largest banks in India. Dr. Cline was in Bombay three years ago, when he made himself popular with all sections of the community, and was appointed on the Municipal and other Committees by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

MADRAS.

AT a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday last for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of Mr. G. E. Branson and Mr. W. W. Munsie, to go out by rotation, those gentlemen were re-elected.

THE MASONS of Madras presented the Grand-Master H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with an address, on parchment, containing representations of the various signs and lodges in the Madras Presidency, beautifully decorated with their respective banners and mottoes. The following is a list of the various lodges represented therein :—Universal Charity, Pitt MacDonald, Perfect Unanimity, Deccan (Chunderghat), Grand District, Bangalore, St. John, St. Andrew, Good Will with Good Deeds, Western Star, Mayo, Hope, Faith, Hope, and Charity, Rock and Mount.

A SUIT has been filed in the Madras High Court by Mr. Champion in behalf of one Somasoondrum Moodelly against the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, and Mr. S. Jasudasen, Municipal Collector, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 10,000, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants having maliciously and illegally obtained a warrant for his arrest, and wrongfully confining him. The plaintiff alleges that his brother had to pay a certain tax to the Municipality, and that after he had done this the defendants took out a warrant for the apprehension of the plaintiff, who was wrongfully arrested. The suit will come on for settlement of issues on the 5th proximo.

FROM the figures compiled by Mr. Atkins, it seems that in the Bombay Presidency there are 1,144 Europeans and Eurasians unemployed, and without the means of subsistence, having 219 persons dependent on them, or in all 363 destitute people. The figures for the Punjab show a total of only 32. In the North-West Provinces, the number is 372, or 124 heads of families in destitution, with 248 souls dependent on them. In Bengal, the unemployed Europeans and Eurasians number 432, with a dependence of 758, giving a total of 1,190 in destitution. In the Madras Presidency the figures are respectively 414 and 875, yielding in all 1,289. The class comprises eighty trades or professions, from a doctor down to a coachman.

A CROMLECH has been discovered by Mr. Theobald, the Head Forester of the Annamalay Range, in one of the sholays on the hills. It was constructed of slabs of granite stone, and buried in the ground, the cover, or lid, alone being on a level with the ground. It took twenty men to move it. The inner dimensions of the cromlech were about five feet in length, three in breadth, and four in depth ; it was filled with earth, and on digging into it, a few bones, several potsherds, an axe head, and a spear head were found. The potsherds were very thin, and quite different to those now manufactured. The bottom of the cromlech was also lined with a granite slab. The contents Mr. Theobald has carefully removed and kept. This is the first one found on those Hills, and although the Karders (Hill tribes) lived near to the spot, and often slept on the slab covering it, they never suspected that it covered a grave. At one end of the grave there were the stump and roots of a *very old* teak tree, which must have grown years after the man was buried. The bones are quite decayed, and could be crushed between the fingers, and the axe and spear-head, are quite rust-eaten, so that the grave must be some hundreds of years' old, and perhaps contained the remains of some old warrior who fled to those jungles during some of the wars.

THE set of Scriptures presented to the Prince by the Committee on behalf of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society are five in number, and comprise a Canarese Bible, a Tamil Bible, a Hindoostanee Testament, a Teloogoo and a Melayalum Bible. The books are full bound in green, purple, maroon, crimson, and blue-black Russia leather, and are ornamented with gilt lettering and plates on both sides. The front of each volume bears in gold letters the inscription, "Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, December 1875." The Society have enclosed with the books a copy of their last report for 1874, being the fifty-fith year of their existence ; from which the Prince may learn that from the year 1820 to the year 1874 inclusive, 147,358 Scriptures were issued and sold in the English and other European languages, and 2,338,946 in the native languages, or a total of 2,486,304 issues ; that the circulation of entire Bibles and Testaments rose from 967 and 1,512 in 1873 to 1,108 and 2,113 respectively in 1874 ; and that during the latter year the Society's agents visited villages and "village towns" on 11,157 occasions, travelled 65,157 miles, and made 223,398 house-to-house visitations. The presentation volumes are enclosed in a rose-wood case, blue velvet lined, supplied with a Chubb's silver lock and key, silver handles and hinges, and a diamond shaped plate of silver on the lid, having a representation in relief of the Prince's Crown, Plumes, Motto, and Garter with a suitable inscription engraved beneath.

ASIA.

THE following news from Acheen is published in the *Penang Gazette* of Dec. 1st :—"Although there has been hardly any fighting during the several months, and no territory lost or gained, still matters are beginning to look brighter for the Dutch. Owing, no doubt, to various hygienic measures the state of health in the Dutch camp is decidedly favourable, and in the month of October ten days passed without a single death among the European troops. The Artesian well supplies sufficient water of good quality, the ice machine is in good working order, the railway from Oelehleh, the village where the landing-place is situated, to Kotta Rajah (a distance of about three miles) is fast approaching its completion, the iron pier is already constructed, numerous substantial buildings are in course of erection, and road-making is vigorously carried on. Judging from the numerous retail traders of all nationalities, who leave Penang for the Dutch settlements at Acheen one would think the place must soon become a populous, thriving town, more especially since the disapperance of epidemic diseases. General Pel having now returned, and the battalions having been brought up to their full strength, we may soon expect to hear that the Dutch have made further advances into their enemy's territory. We are informed that Regas on the West Coast, and Langsa on the East Coast, both hitherto hostile States, have expressed their desire to submit to the Netherlands.

THE *Times*, remarking upon the difficulties which Sir Thomas Wade has had to overcome in his negotiations with the Chinese Government, says that the way of peace is not yet absolutely smooth. The most important concession of the Chinese is, of course, the authority given to Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Baber to go to Yunnan and be present at the inquiry into the murder of Mr. Margary. But the task, as shown in a very startling way by the investigation which followed the atrocious massacre of French subjects at Tien-tsin, is beset by difficulties which scarcely enter into the calculations of Western jurisprudence. As at last, however, an attempt will really be made to bring the murderers to justice, we may trust that Mr. Grosvenor will tolerate no obvious attempt to make the inquiry a mere form. But, bearing in mind the easy way in which the Chinese Government can sacrifice lives which are of no value, we shall do well to moderate our expectations. Mr. Grosvenor's report will be awaited with much curiosity. In the meantime, the publication of something like truth in the *Pekin Gazette* respecting foreign countries has been peculiarly difficult to obtain. No doubt the alternative between humiliation and war with England is hard. Systematic mendacity always leaves inconvenient consequences. So far as we safely can, we ought to respect even the childish gasconading of the Chinese officials. But, unfortunately, it has a highly practical value, and the only way to let the people know that the lives of our countrymen must be respected is to expose the falsehood that we are an insignificant power. Such an announcement has not yet been made with sufficient frankness, for the memorials in the *Pekin Gazette* have been models of ambiguity. We shall have much to do before we can so beat down Chinese vanity as to obtain a truthful declaration of our power.

MILITARY.

THE reason assigned for Sir Frederick Haines' visit to England, is that he may consult the Secretary of State for India on the re-organization of the native Indian army, before succeeding Lord Napier in the chief command.

EUROPEAN Military Pensioners who reside in cantonments, and require medical attendance for themselves and families, are in future privileged to receive such attendance from the medical officer in charge of the staff. In any serious illness the pensioner may be sent into a military hospital, and his family into the sudder dispensary, where there may be suitable accommodation.

WITH the special sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and under the supervision of Captain Davidson, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, Ressaldar Murtza Khan, of that regiment, has published a translation of Parts 2 and 3 of the *Movements of Cavalry*,—a work that promises to be of great utility to the service, as it includes the regulation and tactics of the new non-pivot system of drill now being introduced, and is written in simple but excellently idiomatic Urdoo. The translation is printed at the Government Press, Allahabad.

AT a sham fight held lately in the presence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, between the Shorncliffe and Dover Forces, Colonel the Hon'ble F. A. Thesiger commanding the former, and Colonel Mackenzie, 78th Highlanders, the latter, the Shorncliffe army was out-manœuvred, but His Royal Highness pitched into the conquerors, especially the 78th Highlanders, who it seems objected to kneel or sit down on stubble in their kilts. The Duke told them that if they wished to keep their pretty dress they must learn to do this. He allowed, however, that it might not be comfortable.

THE *Pioneer* says that "one of the most interesting operations to be carried out at the present Camp of Exercise at Delhi is designed to test the efficiency of artillery and infantry fire at a skeleton enemy posted in a defensive position. The Commander-in-Chief will probably allow a General of division to arrange the combined force under his command—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—in any way he likes for receiving an attack. The men, guns, and horses will be represented by dummies ; and their position having been pointed out to the General entrusted with the attack, this officer will take up such a position as he would choose on active service. The artillery of the attack will then open fire, and of course, if the Okehampton results are to be believed, there will be little left for the infantry to do. The infantry are, however, to be engaged ; and if the formation, as laid down in orders, is followed, we may expect to see proof of the danger of sending forward alternate rushes of men covered by the fire of those behind. It is more than probable that the first direct fire of the artillery will be supplemented by a nearer flank attack of rifled guns ; but as the defenders will have no line of fire to mark their strongest posts, where their men would naturally be in greatest numbers ; and as the guns of the defence will not have their position marked

by dashes and smoke, the realities of war will not be very accurately represented. The experiments, however, will be of an interesting character; and we hope to record their results at considerable length. The ordnance at Delhi seems to be in great variety, including 40-pounder Armstrong's, mountain guns, and even mortars, so between one weapon and another the defenders of the position during the forthcoming experiments should have a very warm time."

THE *Pioneer* says:—"We hear from a correspondent that the force which left Calcutta for Perak on the 20th November reached Penang all well on the 27th. This was the head-quarters and two companies of the Buffs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cox. The rest of the Buffs, the 1st Goorkhas, and the 3rd Battery 5th Brigade R. A. left on the 22nd, and were at Penang, according to Reuter, by the 3rd December. Major-General Colborne, who left Hong-Kong with eleven officers and three hundred men of the 80th Regiment, and reached Singapore on the 18th November, was at Penang shortly after the first detachment of the Bengal force came there. His troops, it seems, were left at the mouth of the Perak river, and he himself went on to consult the Governor at Penang. A plan of the campaign was arranged, and General Colborne left for Perak in the *Modeste* on the 28th November, with discretionary power to push up the Perak river, if he thought such a move could be made with safety. At first it was intended that the whole Bengal force should move down the river from Qualla Kangsa, and that the China force should make a simultaneous move upwards. The insurgents were building stockades somewhere between, and would thus be caught both ways. Our correspondent, writing from Penang on the 29th November, says that 'the China force pushing on ahead upsets this plan.' He must mean that General Colborne was likely to move up the river at once, without waiting for the Bengal force to get into position. However that may be, the head-quarters and the two companies of the Buffs, together with one hundred and thirty-seven Madras sappers (who started from Rangoon on the 21st November) left Perak on the afternoon of the 29th. Our surmise was correct that they would march *viâ* Laroot from the landing place on the Laroot river at Ujong Tembo, it is eight miles and a half to Bukit Gantang, where the Mantri lives, and then twenty-seven miles eastward, through the Brapit pass, to Qualla Kangsa. At the last place a depôt was to be made, and, if needful, the troops would go down the Perak river in rafts. All the carriage had been provided by the Control Department. Reuter's telegram, published on the 17th instant, announced that the first detachment of troops was expected to reach Qualla Kangsa on the 4th December; and the rest should have been there by about the 10th. Our correspondent says that the following officers were with the first one:—Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Commanding; Major Hawkins, Brigade Major; Captain Graham; Lieutenant Martin; Lieutenant Ommanney; Lieutenant Colvill (Adjutant); Sub-Lieutenant Holme; Surgeon-Major Davie, A.M.D., in medical charge; and Lieutenant Howlett, in command of the Madras Sappers and Miners."

GENERAL.

MR. WILSON, the Vice-President of the United States, died on Nov. 22. He is succeeded by the President of the Senate, Mr. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan. A *post-mortem* examination shows that the cause of Mr. Wilson's death was apoplexy,

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that while the Powers are not yet agreed as to the guarantees to be exacted from Turkey, the Ottoman Government is preparing a note upon the subject of the contemplated reforms. The tithes are to be replaced by a money-tax, the ground-rent is to be equitably regulated, and the arbitrary power of the Turkish landlords over the Christian peasants is to be restricted. Austria thinking this insufficient, her inspired writers constantly revert to the idea of armed intervention.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, of the British Museum, who left London on the 4th inst., on his third expedition to Asia Minor, writes to a friend from Constantinople on the 16th of November, that fresh difficulties have arisen in consequence of the disturbed condition in which that country is at present, and that his application for a firman or permit from the Turkish Government has been unsuccessful. Mr. Smith says that he will therefore be unable, for the present at least, to prosecute his Assyrian explorations, and will return to England about the commencement of the new year.

"THE Marquis of Bute," says a London correspondent "is trying hard to obtain cannonization for his wife's mother, the first Lady Howard of Glossop and the heroine of the Talbot case, and if money can buy a place among the saints you may be sure he will succeed. It is said that the version (I leave you to prefix *per* or *con* as you please) of Lady Flora Hastings, which has been a great affliction to her father, took place under the roof of the Marquis of Bute during her ladyship's illness, and that her mind was worked up when she was in a state of extreme prostration. There is great indignation on the subject in Anglican circles."

PARIS was horrified on Nov. 22 by the report of an accident at the Winter Circus on the previous night. A gymnast, named Mayol, had inaugurated an innovation in the trapeze exercise—instead of merely swinging himself from one trapeze to another, he had himself shot out of a mortar by a small charge of powder on to the trapeze bar. On the 22nd he had performed the feat successfully, but last night he did not manage to clutch the bar properly, or the charge of powder was too strong, and he was projected head foremost on to the balustrade in front of the boxes, and was picked up senseless. He recovered in about twenty minutes, and is said to be none the worse.

ACCORDING to the *Live Stock Journal*, the thorough-bred racing studs of England appear to be affected by a strange but fatal disorder something like blood poisoning. The studs of Newmarket are said to have suffered greatly from this cause, and at Doncaster several deaths are reported. One nobleman has lost several youngsters, and the Cobham Stud Company have had half a score of valuable foals attacked, and several of the cases have proved fatal. Neither at "head quarters," nor elsewhere, does the exact nature of the disease appear to be thoroughly understood. No description of it is to be found even in modern text-books; stud grooms, trainers, and even veterinarians generally regard it as a new "visitation."

THE most extraordinary law suit on the subject of a will probably ever known has just terminated in England. The late Lord St. Leonards only turned his attention to the duties of a testamentary disposition of his property on the death of his son in 1867, when his title devolved upon his grandson. To the will which was the result of these considerations, eight codicils were appended. When Lord St. Leonards died the codicils were discovered, but the will was not. Of course, Miss Charlotte Sugden's—the daughter whom his late lordship made his secretary and his confidante—version of the missing will was disputed, and a long Probate suit was the consequence. Sir James Hannen decided that Miss Charlotte Sugden's narrative, supported as it was by the codicils, was unquestionably correct. Thus the promoters of *the suit, Lord St.* Leonards and his friends, have failed, and the greater proportion of the late Lord St. Leonards' property goes to his nephew and his daughter.

IN Vienna the opinion is said to be general that the "Eastern Question" is at last on the point of being settled. As regards the vitality of Turkey under the present reign the most unfavourable views are held. In military circles no secret is made of the settled conviction that intervention can only be a question of a few months at the utmost, the interval being filled up with diplomatic fencing. In the probablity of actual warfare nobody believes, unless Hussein Avni Pasha, the former Grand Vizier, should be again called to the same post. He is now hard at work endeavouring to bring powerful influences into play at the Sultan's palace. He is described as a fanatical Moslem, hard and unrelenting; a statesman, moreover, of reckless courage, who would not hesitate a moment, if the occasion arose, to unfurl the standard of the prophet, raise the war-cry, "*Allah Kuvenèt* (*God is great*), and so give the signal for a fierce onslaught on all unbelievers, whatever their creed and nationality. It was he who, when recently in power, made it his special study, by masterly inactivity, to lure Servia and Montenegro into open alliance with the insurgent forces; thereby obtaining a suitable pretext for making an end of their semi-independence at any risk. There is still a possibility that Hussein Avni Pasha may gain the ear of the Sultan, although the latter for the time being is yielding everything to his soft-spoken mentor of the hour, General Ignatieff.

BY last mail we have particulars of the accident to the *Iron Duke*, which appears to have been within an ace of following her sister ship, the *Vanguard*, to the bottom. The *Home News* says:—

Mr. Disraeli's customary good fortune has not waited on his administration of the Admiralty. The *Iron Duke* having most effectually rammed the *Vanguard*, was within an ace on Saturday last of committing suicide and of sinking itself. For some unexplained reason, the main sluice valve was left open when the *Iron Duke* steamed out of Plymouth Harbour, and after she had gone three miles the water rushed in, the ship began to fill, and it was signalled that she was sinking. Fortunately, it was found possible to close the valve, the signal was recalled, and the *Iron Duke* is not yet relegated to a place in our "submarine navy." On Wednesday night the Admiralty issued a communication intended to reassure the public mind, and to convince us all that the accident had been grievously exaggerated. The *Iron Duke*, it is stated, merely went on a trial trip of a week or two "to test the working of her machinery after a refit before proceeding on service," the repairs had been imperfectly executed—at least "the action of the valves was not satisfactory"—the spring proved too weak, and the water passed into the bilge, But the discovery of the danger threatened was made in good time, and therefore "the ship was never in any danger," and the signal of sinking ought not to have been made. No doubt the original oversight was trivial, but the mere fact that it was possible will not increase the national confidence in our naval architecture and the economy of our war-ships.

THE following copy of a despatch to the secretary of the Admiralty, concerning the Arctic Expedition, has been published:—

"H.M.S. *Alert*, Upernivik, July 22, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's ships *Alert* and *Discovery* arrived here this morning. Leaving Rittenbank at 6 A.M. on the 17th instant we experienced light southerly winds and calms in the Waigat Strait. The *Valorous* was seen at anchor off Rittenbank coal mine, but a thick fog prevented my communicating with her, I arrived at Proven on the eve of the 19th, and having entered hands an Esquimaux dog driver and interpreter for the *Discovery*. I left for this port yesterday evening. I have still sufficient coal on the upper deck of the *Alert* to enable the two ships to reach the edge of the ice in Melville Bay without having touched their regular supply. The winter here has been a very mild one, but the spring is backward; by all accounts the season is, on the whole, very favorable for us. The whaling ships passed this port early in June, and, not having since been seen, must have made a successful passage through Melville Bay. In consequence of the energetic help of Mr. Smith, Inspector of N. Greenland, I have been successful in obtaining sixty dogs, two-thirds of which are full-grown powerful animals. All on board are in good health and spirits, and we look forward to a quick passage to Cape York, the barometer having risen during the last three days with a south-west wind to an unusual height,

and now going down slowly with a northerly one. I shall leave this evening at six o'clock.

(SIGNED) G. S. NARES, CAPTAIN.

A CONVERT from Islamism to Christianity appears to have had a hard time of it lately in Cyprus. A correspondent of the Armenian paper *Manzoumei Efkiar* writing from Nicosia in that island, states that a young Mussulman named Derwish-Oglou Mahmoud, a native of Marash, having embraced Christianity at Smyrna, where he was baptized in an Armenian church under the name of Hatchadour, was soon afterwards arrested by the authorities and taken to Constantinople, whence he was recently sent to Cyprus to be imprisoned in one of the fortresses. On his arrival Hatchadour was accordingly confined at Nicosia. While a prisoner there Shukri Effendi, a naib (or judge in the religious tribunal) at Touzla, who at the time was temporarily filling the same office at Nicosia, endeavoured to persuade Hatchadour to recant, and, on the attempt proving fruitless, ordered that he should be incarcerated at Famagousta. The Christians were indignant at this order, and an Armenian notable, Melikian Effendi, applied to the Governor Asiz Pasha, begging him not to sanction the naib's sentence. The Pasha, on Melikian Effendi's representations, annulled the decree; but Shukri Effendi, with the co-operation of several other Mussalmans, interfered again, and succeeded in obtaining from headquarters a ratification of the sentence. Hatchadour has accordingly been despatched to Famagousta, where, unless a change takes place in his religious convictions, he is likely to remain shut up in company with the worst stamp of malefactors. The indignation of the Christians of Nacosia at this treatment of Hatchadour is increased by the fact that three convicts in the bagnio at that place—an Armenian and two Greeks—lately became Mussulmans, without thereby incurring the displeasure of the authorities, or bringing any evil consequences on their own heads.

PRINCE Bismarck has returned to Berlin, but his health is said to be far from satisfactory, and there are renewed reports as to his resignation. General Manteuffel is now spoken of as his successor. Nevertheless, the prince attended, on November 22, the sitting of the Imperial Parliament, and made one of his sudden, out-spoken speeches. He was respectfully saluted upon his entrance into the House, and it was generally remarked that he looked in better health than could have been expected after the late unfavourable bulletins. A summary of his speech says that:—"Referring to the subject of the proposed new taxes on beer and bourse transactions, he met some objections raised on the Liberal side of the House by admitting frankly and freely the right of the Assembly to vote or to refuse taxes. The Government, he assured the House, had no intention of disputing that constitutional right. He, however, contended that a general reform of Imperial taxation was called for, and maintained that the abolition of matriculatory contributions voted by each State, and making up collectively about the sixth part of the Imperial revenue, was above all things desirable. The financial system of the Empire ought to be based, not upon direct, but upon indirect taxation. Adverting incidentally to the external commercial relations of the Empire and the administration of customs, Prince Bismarck expressed himself favourable to free trade and adverse to protection. The present aim of the Government must be, he said, to simplify the tariff. Addressing himself to the Liberal demand for the creation of a responsible Ministry at the head of the Empire, every member of which should be responsible for his own department, the Chancellor affirmed such a reform to be at present impracticable. He must retain the direct government of the several departments in his own hands. On the other hand, Prince Bismarck signified his willingness to concede the appointment of a responsible Minister for Alsace-Lorraine in the place of the present Governor, whose powers are to be accordingly enlarged. Another account reports the Chancellor as saying, in reference to the question of an Imperial Ministry, that the Empire would lose considerably in capacity for action if the present arrangement had to give way to a "collegiate" system.

IN alluding to the settlement of the Eastern Question, the *World* says:—"We have trustworthy information that, with a view to the solution of the Eastern Question, the three Northern Powers are separately courting the alliance of England; and that the following distinct proposals have been made to our Foreign Office:

"BY GERMANY.

"1. That Wallachia and Moldavia (now constituting the Roumanian Principalities) and all territory north of the Danube should federate to the German Empire.

"2. That Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and all the territory along the south bank of the Danube (except, we presume, Servia) should be annexed to Austria.

"3. That Constantinople and the Roumelian Provinces should be incorporated with Montenegro into one State."

"BY RUSSIA.

"That England should obtain Egypt on condition that Russia should take Constantinople.'

"It is known that Russia would go to war against the carrying out of the German scheme, and it is not probable that Germany would acquiesce in the Russian proposals without obtaining some at least of the advantages it seeks by the partition of Turkey. The frequency of recent Cabinet Councils is now explained. None, however, of these proposals will be accepted by Her Majesty's present Government. Should either of the Northern Empires attempt to carry their plans into execution England would not defend Constantinople but would probably take an island in the Levant—Cyprus or Mytilene—and occupy the Euphrates Valley, commanding at once Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Persia, and thus securing the route to India.

ADVERTING to the rumours which have been current relative to plans and measures contemplated by the Northern Powers in regard to the disturbances in the Balkan Peninsula, and in which the Austrian Cabinet is assigned a special part, the *Politische Correspondent of Vienna*, making special reference to the alleged introduction of peace committees and the occupation of Turkish territory by Austrian troops, declares that all such visionary prognostications must be treated as mere fables.

MR. MACLEAY, leader of the expedition that started in the *Chevetrt*, intending to explore New Guinea, but which was broken up in consequence of internal disagreements, has given a lengthy account of the voyage to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He states that after five days' unremitting work in sounding and buoying the way through a mass of reef nearly twelve miles in extent, they dropped anchor about a mile and a half from the mouth of Kalow River and the village of Mohatta. Next morning they were visited by two canoes, with about twelve men in each. They came on board with the utmost confidence, and though they could only previously have seen vessels of small size, they did not testify much surprise. Shortly afterwards the vessel's company landed, to the number of 22, and were received at the village by the elder members of the tribes, seated in a circle upon a large piece of new matting. The village consisted of seven houses, exactly of the kind described by Jukes in the voyage of the *Fly*. Each house was ninety or a hundred feet long, elevated about six feet from the ground, and covered with a thick thatch. The ends were open, and on each side were the sleeping places of the inmates. Each house would easily contain 50 people, which would make the population of Maino village 350. The houses are built close to the sea, and are everywhere surrounded by mud, filth, and stench. The people are powerful and well-made, jet black, with straight foreheads and Jewish noses, and without the projecting jaws of the Australian. The hair is woolly, but grows in small tufts, which, when long, form close compact ringlets, and it is not an uncommon thing for the people, not only here but at Warrior and Darnley islands, to cut off their hair when thus grown into ringlets and convert it into a wig for their own use. The men have no clothing or covering of any kind. Some of them are marked, like the Australians, with seams on the shoulders, and they all cut the lobes of their ears into fanciful shapes, and pierce the rim all round and ornament it with coloured wool or fibre. The women were seen little of, but enough to satisfy the visitors that they were no beauties. They are hewers of wood and drawers of water, the duties of the men being confined to fishing, hunting, and fighting. A very scanty covering round the loins is their only clothing, but they seem fond of ornaments of cassowary feathers round the knees and ankles. The chief weapons of these poople are bows and arrows of a very formidable description. The bows are of bamboo, very like those used by English archers, and strung in the same way, and the arrows are over 4 feet long, and can be used effectively at a distance of 120 yards. Like the woolly-haired races of Fiji and the New Hebrides, of which they are probably a variety, these people use kava. They are great navigators, and go long distances in their canoes, which are of great size, and are made from the excavated trunks of large coral trees (*trythrina.*) Their supply of animal food is chiefly from the pigs, which are very numerous both in a wild and tame state. Mr. Macleay saw no indication among them of cannibalism, though human skulls were not an uncommon ornament in their houses.

LITERARY.

LIEUT. COL. ARTHUR CORY, Bengal Staff Corps, has a work in the press entitled "The Shadows of Coming Events," which will shortly be published. The book treats of the position of our Indian Empire, as now affected by the progress of Russia in the East, and of its defences in respect of the present condition of our armies, European and native, for war.

THE *Social Essays*, &c. of Mr. Matthew James Higgins are to be published. That does not, perhaps, appear a familiar name. The writer was better known as "Jacob Omnium," or "J. O.," or "Habitans in Sicco," under which signatures he wrote, years ago, some very slashing sketches and letters in the *Times* and the *Cornhill Magazine*.

BABOO ROMANATH DOSS, Principal of the Educational Institution, is about to publish a book under the name of "The Comprehensive and Elaborate Dictionary of the English Language," in which, he says, "I.—Pronunciation, accentuation, syllabification, etymology, definition, and synonym of each word are given in English;" II.—The definitions are given in (*a*) Bengalee, (*b*) Sanskrit, and (*c*) Latin throughout the body of the work."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A MEETING, attended by nearly 5,000 persons, has been held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, for the purpose of defending the Church of England against the attacks at present being made upon it by Liberationists. Lord Wamcliffe presided, and was supported on the platform by Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., Mr. H. Cecil Raikes, M. P., Bishop Ryan, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. G. E. Lyon, barrister, London, Mr. William Fison, and Mr, Thomas Collins. Lord Wharncliffe said it was not the habit of this country to destroy an institution because it had a few slight faults any more than it was the habit of a doctor to cut off a leg beeause a toe was injured. The few faults which could be found with the Church could easily be rectified, and then it would take hold more deeply than ever of the loving sympathies of the English people. His lordship also commented upon the deplorable results which would follow the disestablishment of the Church. Mr. Ripley M.P., said he did not lay as much blame on the body of Nonconformists as was generally attributed to them, for he could say from his own experience that a great part of them had no sympathy with Liberationist tactics, and would deplore their being carried into effect. Mr. Raikes, M.P., regarded the disestablishment question from the utility point of

view, and showed that on this point alone it would be disastrous to the best interests of the Gospel and the public well-being. Resolutions deprecating the disestablishmeat movement were unanimously passed.

ON Sunday, November 21, Cardinal Manning "officiated Pontifically" and preached at the high mass at the opening of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, at Oxford. The new Church, which stands at the top of St. Giles's, a few yards to the south of Oxford Infirmary, is built from the designs of Mr. Charles Hansom on a site purchased for that purpose a few years ago. It is a lofty and imposing building, plain and simple in its plan and main outline, and of the early English or first pointed style of Gothic architecture, with a few semi-Norman details. It is stated that the altar is the gift of the Marquis of Bute. The two sides are dedicated to Our Lady and the Sacred Heart respectively. A very large number of the Catholic laity and clergy from all parts of England were present, and there could not have been far short of one hundred ecclesiastics, mostly in surplices, though some, and especially the Dominicans, wore their monastic garb. The Dowager Lady Lothian, Lord Gainsborough, and Sir George Bowyer were among the laity. High Mass commenced at half-past eleven, the "celebrant" being the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, within whose "diocese" Oxford is geographically situated. The sermon was delivered by Cardinal Manning, who took for his text the well-known passage from the Book of Psalms which stands now, as of old, as the motto of the University of Oxford, "*Dominus, Illuminatio Mea.*" He drew out and illustrated in eloquent language the position that, as all knowledge comes from God, the knowledge of God in His own nature, and as revealed to us in Christ, is the true foundation of all science and philosophy, and that apart from such knowledge, mere human sciences, even though true as far as they go, are weak and powerless. This was confessed and admitted throughout all Christendom in the Middle Ages—the "ages of faith"—and nowhere more firmly and truly than at Oxford, which in consequence became the nurse of great saints, as well as of great Churchmen and great Statesmen; but for the last three hundred years—in fact ever since the Reformation—this truth had been lost sight of, and consequently Oxford had sunk from being an authoritative teacher of God's truth to a collection of human schools wrangling over doubtful philosophy, while the open pages of Holy Scripture, which Oxford still used as her armorial bearings along with her sacred motto, floated like a derelict in the waves of the ocean of strife. No doubt, in spite of having thus degenerated from her high and holy calling, Oxford still heard around her the echoes of her former greatness, and memories of the ancient faith which once she taught her children. But that greatness had passed away, and it remained to be seen whether the same greatness would not await the efforts now being made under the sanction of the Holy See to refound a University in France which should rival Oxford in her best and purest days, and become a source of Divine light in future generations.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 6th December.

THE African Expedition under Lieutenant Cameron reached Paul de Loanda successfully on the 19th ultimo, having travelled the whole distance from Ujiji.

It is stated that, at the request of the British Government, 62 (query 6) Egyptian ships have been re-called from Zanzibar.

The troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

London, 15th December.

THE Northern Powers will submit the schemes of reform to be exacted from Turkey to the signitaries to the treaty of Paris, before presenting them to the Porte. Meanwhile, however, the Sultan has taken the initiative and promulgated a firman yesterday, which establishes perfect legal equality between its Mussulman and non-Mussulman population. Non-Mussulmans are to be eligible as judges, provincial councillors, and tax collectors. Taxation is to be fairly distributed; oppressive taxes lightened; forced labour abolished. The powers of the local governors are to be more clearly defined. Non-Mussulmans may acquire landed property, and are to have a guarantee for religious toleration. The Northern Powers distrust the sincerity of the reforms thus contemplated on account of their radical character. The Egyptian defeat published on the 27th ultimo turns out to have been most disastrous; nearly 2,000 were killed. The Khedive is collecting a large force for fresh operations.

London, 17th December.

THE Queen has left Windsor Castle for Osborne.

The Princess of Wales, accompained by her children, left England on the 15th for Copenhagen.

A terrible explosion of dynamite has happened at Bremen Haven. Sixty-eight persons killed, and upwards of one hundred injured The explosion originated in a plot for the destruction of the American steamer *Moselle*, in order to recover heavy insurances which had been effected on that vessel. Its author confessed the plot, and died from the wounds received by him in an attempt to commit suicide.

A colliery explosion has occurred in Belgium, in which one hundred and ten persons have been killed.

London, 18th December.

LORD DERBY, in replying to an address at Edinburgh from the Conservative Working Men's Association, disclaimed all idea of establishing a Protectorate for Egypt; or of any intention, from interested motives, of reversing English policy with regard to the Eastern Question. He said the Government solely required additional security for free and uninterrupted passage to India. The Bosnian insurgents reject the Sultan's firman; and have decided to continue the conflict until the expulsion of the Turks is complete. No important fighting generally either in Bosnia or Herzegovina.

Paris, 16th December.

THE Legitimists and Republicans have by a close coalition, secured the election of the majority of the seventy-five senatorial candidates, proposed by the Left.

Washington, 16th December.

CONGRESS has adopted by 232 against 18 votes the resolution discountenancing a third Presidential term.

Cairo, 16th December.

THE Egyptian Expedition to Abyssinia will either be confined to exacting satisfaction or to mere military demonstration.

Penang, 10th December.

COLONEN ANSON has gone to Soongy Ugong, near Malacca, with a portion of the Goorkhas. Matters there are reported to be serious. The troops *viâ* Laroot have reachod within nine miles of Quallah Kangsa.

Penang 15th December.

THE Perak and Laroot forces under Generals Colborne and Ross are progressing respectively north and south of the Perak river.

The ex-Sultan Ismail has gone to Wahong to obtain co-operation Complications in further Malay States are probable. A detachment of the 10th Regiment under Lieutenants Hinxman and *Peyton attacked a* stockade of four hundred Malays of Soonjie Ujong, and met with a determined resistance. Capture was only effected at the point of the bayonet British loss thirteen killed and ten wounded; Malays lost twenty-one killed and a considerable number wounded. A detachment of the Buffs is returning, having been recalled from Ujong. Matters are serious. Colonel Anson remains at Malacca.

Penang, 23rd December.

According to latest advices, the Chinese authorities show some inclination to prevent foreigners from proceeding on shooting excursions.

Consul Medhurst was interfered with whilst proceeding on an up-country trip. His passport alone prevented any serious difficulty.

The newspapers publish a report from Pekin of the retirement of Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, China, to be replaced by Shunghow.

The Perak forces, under General Colborne commenced active operations. The troops are approaching Kinta-Blanja, which is deserted, the ex-Sultan Ismail having left the place. A body of Malays, whilst retreating, fired on the British advance guard, severely wounding Doctor Randell, Senior Civil Surgeon of the Straits. When the news left the British troops were replying with artillery rockets.

Rangoon, 20th December.

THERE will be a further investigation before the Magistrates respecting the recent plot, previous to finally ommitting all the prisoners or trial.

Rangoon 22nd December.

ALL the prisioners concerned in the recent plot have been committed for trial, with the exception of four, who are to be dischaaged upon producing substantial securities.

Rangoon, 29th December.

THE examination of the prisoners concerned in the recent plot has been concluded before the Magistrate, and thiry-one have been committed to take their trial at the Sessions.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. *Gwalior*, Commander J. C. Babot, arrived at Bombay, on Satuaday last, with the following passenger:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvey, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. H. Ball, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. G. Lasher, Mr. G. Clark, and Mr. C. J. Douglas.

FORM VENICE.—Mr. W. H. Hunter, Mrs. R. S. Froude, infant and European female servant, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. W. Nicholls, Mr. C. D. Letzen, Mr. D. W. Barbour, Mr. J. C. Whitney, and Major & Mrs. Robertson.

FORM BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Earnshaw, Capt. Western, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Warden, Mr. G. Gonne, Mrs. Western, Mr. and Mrs. Acton, Mr. F. A. Shillingford, Mr. C. F. Shillingford, Mr. D. Crawford, Rev. L. Wheeler, Rev. J. Blackstone, Rev. W. Nichols, Mrs. Benshroff, Mrs. Goodwin, Rev. F. Newton, Rev. J. H. Lee, Mr. W. Gill, and Mr. Kittridge.

FROM MALTA.—Colonel Hughes, Major Little.

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr. W. H. Cowley.

FORM SUEZ.—Mr. E. Baker, Mr. Finlay.

FROM ADEN.—four Natives.

DEPARTURES.

THE following is a list of passengers per S. S. *Penang*, which left Calcutta on the 21st instant, for Rangoon and Moulmein: Mr. and Mrs. H. Krauss, Miss Bedford, three Misses Millard, Mr. M. S. Chaplin, Mr. C. J. Wortley, Masters T. and W. Gregory, G. Bleake, C. Bleake, and Mr. Cowell, 2nd Class.—Mr. E. T. Dover.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following passengers left Bombay, on Monday, last, by the P. and O. Company's S. S. *Cathay*:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Vailling, Mrs. Milne, child and three infants, Mrs. Salkeld and infant; Mrs. M. C. Mackinson, three children and two infants, Mr. Charles Young, and Mrs. Harrass.

For Brindisi.—Major W. Chrystie, R. E. and Lieut, Howard.

For Venince.—Captain Conolly.

For Aden.—Surgeon-Major Skipton.

LIST of passengers per "Anchor Line," steamship *India*, Captain Harris sailed for Liverpool *via* Suez Canal, Port Said and Gibraltar on the 15th instant:—

Col. and Mrs. Loving, two Misses Needham, two Misses Marshall, Rev. B. Morrell Mrs. Morrell, Miss Morrell, Mrs. Crawford & ayah, Miss Hennecke, Mr. Hunter, Rev. Mermills, Mrs. Stoke, Mr. Nundy, Mr. Hardie, Mr. Sellers, Mr. Monaham, Col. Bird Mrs. and Miss Bird, and Mr. J. Mackenzie.

Will be published on the 1st January.

POSTPONED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY,

AND

STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F.S.S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the *Indian Economist* and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new Monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 *per year only, payable in advance.*

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr. Knight, or to the MANAGER,

"FRIEND OF INDIA,"

Calcutta.

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ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE provides a Public School Education on the principles of the Church of England.

The *inclusive* charge for Board and Instruction is Sixty Guineas a year. Washing, Medical Attendance, Stationary, and all necessary expenses are included in this sum.

The College is divided into Three Departments—

1. In the Junior Department little boys from 8 to 12 are grounded in the essentials of general knowledge.
2. In the Modern Department, boys are prepared for the Civil Service and other competitive examinations.
3. In the Classical Department boys are prepared for the Universities and learned professions.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of one hundred additional students.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the construction of the works on the proposed line of Railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the River Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English materials, for the most part, and sleepers will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings shewing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Chumbul and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Engineer-in-Chief's office at Agra, from Monday the 27th of December 1875, till Saturday the 22nd of January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment a fee of (Rs. 50) fifty rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Sindia State Railway," must be forwarded (registered) to the Director of State Railways, Agra, so as to reach him not later than Sunday the 29th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,

Director of State Railways.

Dated Simla, the 17th Dec. 1875.

Will be ready on 1st January 1876.

A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING,

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ILLUSTRATED AND ANNOTATED BY THE REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A. FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.

To be had at the Bible and Tract Societies' House, 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert STRUTHERS, of Greenhead, Glasgow in Scotland, a Brewer, died in Scotland on the 3rd April 1849.

Thomas William, MOORE, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Dehrah Ismail Khan, died at Shekh Budin in Punjab on the 5th August 1875.

mas COLLINS a Plate-layer in the service of the E. I. Railway Company, died at Kutnee in the District of Jubbulpore on the 15th August 1875.

Richard Peter BLAKE a Captain in the General List, Madras Infantry died at Simla on the 7th July 1875.

Charles Arthur CROMPTON a Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers, died at Cherat in the District of Peshawur on the 6th July 1875.

Simon John Ross FRASER, Manager of the Roopacherra Tea Garden in Cachar, died on the 16th September 1875.

John MAHER, a Pensioned Apothecary residing at Moradabad, died at Moradabad on the 20th April 1875.

William PITT, of Ingrave in the county of Essex in England, gentleman, died, in England in the year 1867.

Lewis William DELABAR, a carriage examiner in the service of the E. I. Railway Company, died at Howrah on the 22nd August 1875. Certificate granted under section 36, Act II of 1874, to Mrs. Mary DeLaBar, widow of the deceased.

Adam Henry SHEA, Station Master at Nursingpore, G. I. P. Railway, died at Nursingpore on the 4th April 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs Catherine Shea, widow of the deceased.

Alfred MCHATTON, formerly a Deputy Inspector in the Oudh Police, at Roy Bareilly, but lately out of employment, died close to the Alinugur Police station on the 9th September 1875. A like certificate granted to Honorary Captain Michael McHatton, Father of the deceased.

Francis Austin MONTRIOU, a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps, died at Calcutta on the 19th November 1875. A like certificate granted to Mrs. Alice Emma Montriou, widow and executrix of the deceased's will.

Nancy WILLIAMS, of the Town of Calcutta a widow, died at Calcutta on the 7th November 1875. A like certificate granted to James Derrick, executor of the deceased's will.

Ralph Alfred LOVEGROVE, a Guard in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, died at Hurda on the 4th May 1875. Certificate granted under Section 37. Act II. of 1874 to Joseph H. Imrie as a creditor of the deceased.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED Claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claim or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per rupee.	Remarks.
* Bond Alfred (Junior,) late a Branch Pilot in the Bengal Pilot Service	Claims	in full	
* Gordon John, late Executive Engineer Jhelum Division of the Punjab Northern State Railway...	Do.	Do.	
Holloway H. L., formerly of Sieraha Factory Chumparun, Indigo Planter, but late of England	1st Dividend	@ 12as. 2¾p.	
Lindsay A. Captain, late in the late 68th Regt. N. I.	Do.	@ 5as. 9p.	
Ryves W. H., Brigadier-General, late of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	Do.	@ 6as. 7½p	
Scott P. G., late Manager of the estate of the Minor Rajah of Durbhunjah in the District of Tirhoot	Do.	@ 3as. 9½p.	
* Wight R. S, late a Tea Planter and Manager of the Chumta Tea Association at Darjeeling ...	Claims	in full	

N. B.—The Surplus of the Estates marked * is carried over to the Account for the persons interested and no other claims against the Estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, 18th December 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff, Member of the College of Physicians, London), to which he gave the name of

CHLORODYNE,

And which is admitted by the Profession to be the Most Wonderful and Valuable Remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, Dec. 11th, 1868:—"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

*** EARL RUSSELL *communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the* ONLY REMEDY *of any service was* CHLORODYNE. *See Lancet, Dec.* 31, 1864.

J. LOWE, M. R. C. S. E., Missionary in India, states—"In nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE has been administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient has recovered. Every traveller in India should carry a supply."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"First Stage or Premonitory. In this stage the remedy acts as a *charm*. One dose is generally sufficient."

From DR. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West Cork:—"I will thank you to send me a further supply of CHLORODYNE. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as opium, &c., finds nothing so pro mpt and efficacious as CHLORODYNE."

DR. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland:—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & CO., Horncastle:—"We have made pretty extensive use of CHLORODYNE in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

CAUTION.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA.

LAWN TENNIS.

No. 1. A complete set of Lawn Tennis, packed in wooden box, containing 4 Cat-gut Bats, Mallet, 6 Indian Rubber Balls, 1 Net, Poles, Pegs, &c., with instructions ... ... Rs. 40 0
No. 2. A superior set of Lawn Tennis, packed in polished wooden box with lock and key, containing 4 Cat-gut Bats, 6 flannel-covered Indian Rubber Balls, 2 Nets, Poles, Pegs, &c., with instructions 55 0
No. 3. The "Prize" set of Lawn Tennis, packed in polished wooden box with lock and key, containing 4 large Cat-gut Bats, Mallet, 6 cloth and leather-covered Indian Rubber Balls, 2 Nets, Poles, Pegs, &c. with instructions ... 80 0

The Game of Badminton.

May be played in the hall or on the grass-plat or lawn. The dimensions of the ground for out-door play should be 60ft. long by 20ft. to 30ft. wide. The net sold with the implements is stretched across the ground and secured to a standard at each end by means of tent pegs. Thus divided into sides by the net, each side is further divided into two courts, from which the game is played according to certain rules laid down.

No. 1. For out-door use, containing net 20ft. long, Painted Standards, three pair large Battledores, one dozen Shuttlecocks, Pegs, Rules, &c. in box complete with lock and key 35 0
No. 2. For out-door use, containing net 30ft. long Painted Standards, four pair large Battledores, one dozen Shuttlecocks, Pegs, Rules, &c., in box complete with lock and key 45 0

Spare Balls, Bats and Shuttlecocks.

Best Indian Rubber Balls, 2¼ inch, per dozen 5 0
Ditto ditto flannel-covered, 2¼ inch, per dozen 8 8
Ditto ditto cloth-covered, 2¼ inch, per dozen 10 0
Shuttlecocks, No. 1, size, per dozen ... 5 0
Ditto „ 2, „ „ „ ... 6 8
Shuttlecocks, No. 1, size Indian Rubber per dozen ... ... Rs. 7 8
Ditto No. 2, size, Indian Rubber, per dozen 8 8
Bats of best Catgut, with leather-covered handles, small size, per pair ... 8 0
Ditto, medium size, per pair, ... 10 0
Ditto, large size, per pair, ... 16 0

Cork Mattrasses

Ritchie's Pateat Cork beds of the best machine-cut Cork, lined with English Ticking and covered with American cloth with pillow case, when rolled measuring 27 inches long, by 8 inches diameter.

No. 4, 6 feet long, by 27 inches wide Rs. 14 0
„ 5, 6 „ „ „ 29 „ „ „ 16 0

Binding Folios.

De la Rue's Spring Binders for Invoices, Letters, Music, &c., bound in half roan leather side.

Octavo, 10¼ by 7¼ ... ... Rs. 2 0
Quarto, 11½ by 9 ... ... „ 2 8
Folio or Music, 14¼ by 10¾ ... „ 3 8

Self-Inking Endorsement Presses.

No. 2, length of Stamp, 1¼ inch ... Rs. 7 0
No. 3, ditto, 1½ inch ... „ 8 0
No. 4, ditto, 1¾ inch ... „ 8 8

Endorsement Ink Pads.

Morell's Tin Endorsement Boxes, including Pad, Bottle of Ink, and Brush, Colours, Red Blue and Black, each Rs. 3-8 and 4 0

Endorsement Ink.

Red Rs. 2, Blue Re. 1-8, Black Re. 1.

Hones or Oil Stones.

5-inches long, Re. 1; 7-inches, Rs. 2; 7-inches, extra broad, Rs. 2-8; 7½-inches, Rs. 3; 8 inches, very thick. Rs. 7.

New Compensated Aneroids.

Hutchinson's Improved Surveying Aneroid Barometer by Elliot Brothers in Gilt Metal, with moveable arc size 1⅞ in diameter, in Morooco, case ... 50 0
Superior Aneroid Barometer, by Elliott Brothers, with 5-inches dial, in Morocco case ... ... Rs. 60
Ordinary Aneroid Barometer, by Casella, with 5 inches dial, in Leather case ... 20 0

Prismatic Compasses.

Hutchinson's Improved three-inches Prismatic Compass, with metal covering, in solid leather Sling case 36 0
Best four-inches Prismatic Compass with Aluminium Ring, by Elliott Brothers, in solid leather Sling case, with Tripod Stand complete 90 0
Best four and ahalf inches Prismatic Compass, with Aluminium Ring, by Elliott Brothers in solid leather Sling case, with Tripod Stand complete ...100 0

Pocket Compasses.

Magnetic Compasses with Bar Needle in round Brass Cases.
1¼ inch, Rs. 6-8; 1½ inch, Rs. 7-8; 2 inches, Rs. 8; 3 inches, Rs. 10.
Magnetic Compasses in Mahogany Cases.
½ inch, Rs. 4-8; 3 inches, Rs. 5.

Pocket Sun Dials.

With Magnetic Compass, Domed Glass Top, in round Walnut Wood Cases ... 5 8

Universal Sun Dial and Compasses.

Mounted on Brass with adjusting Screws, Spirit Levels, Compass on Metal Dial, with Meridian and Sun Dial with double figures for N. and S. Latitudes, with Scale of difference of time between the Clock and Sun 50

Foot Rules.

Engineers' Sliding Rules by Buck, opening 24 inches ... ... Rs 8
Boxwood Folding Rules by Buck.
12 inches 2 folds 1 0
12 inches 4 folds 1 8
24 inches 2 folds 2 0
24 inches 4 folds Rs. 2-4 and 2 8
Ivory Folding Rules by Buck.
12 inches folding to 3 inches ... 4 8
12 inches folding with extra scales... 7 0
24 inches folding, to 6 inches ... 12 0

Registered No. 19.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA,

IN WHICH THE INDIAN OBSERVER IS INCORPORATED.

No. 2128.] Calcutta : Saturday, 25th December, 1875. [Vol. XLI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

DESPATCH their Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta as below, and passages may be secured at either Agency :—

FROM BOMBAY.

For Brindisi, Venice, and Southampton, December 27th, January 3rd, 10th, 17th 24th, and 31st 1876, *those of the* 3rd, 17th, and 31st January, *proceeding direct to Southampton.*

„ The Straits, China, and Japan, December 28th January, 11th and 25th, 1876.

„ Australia, January 8th, 1876.

FROM CALCUTTA.

December 30th, *Assam* Capt. G. F. Cates. 3,032 Tons, 450 H. P.

January 13th, 1876, *Malwa* Capt. P.S. Tomlin, 2,933, Tons 450 H. P.

The *Assam* will leave Garden Reach at 10 A.M., precisely, and proceed direct to Southampton through the Suez Canal, taking passengers also for China, and Australia.

No Cargo or Parcels will be received either on board or at this Office after Tuesday 28th December.

N.B.—All Passengers by the Brindisi route whether vid Bombay or Calcutta, must disembark at Suez.

H. P. LOVELL,
Superintendent.

8, *Strand*, 1875.

Messageries Maritimes de France.

Overland French Mail Steamers,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

From CALCUTTA to NAPLES & MARSEILLES, calling at Intermediate Ports.

From CALCUTTA to CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, MAURITIUS & REUNION.

Departure 18th January.

Reduced Rates of Passage,

Inclusive of everything—Wines, Transit, &c., &c.

	To Naples or Marseilles.
1st Class ...	... Rs. 600
2nd Cabin ...	... „ 488
3rd Class ...	... „ 292

Every Passenger for Naples and Marseilles is entitled to have his Baggage conveyed free of charge to London.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Mission Row.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

For Liverpool viâ Suez Canal, to sail Friday 31st December.

THE powerful steamer "Macedonia" 2,272, Tons, 424 H. P. will sail for Liverpool from Bombay, via Suez Canal on Friday 31st December, This Steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and conve nience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage apply to

GRAHAM & CO.,
Calcutta.
or
W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.—Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Bombay to Liverpool.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to Port Said, Suez and Bombay and from Bombay to Suez, Port Said Gibraltar and Liverpool.

	From Glassgow. Tons	Liverpool. H. P.	Bombay.
Macedonia	2,272,	486	31st Dec..
Trinacria	2,107	424 4th Dec.	11th Dec. 26th Jan.
Europa	2,277	424 1st Jan.	8th Jan. 23rd Feb.
Utopia	2,731	678 22nd Jan.	29th Jan. 11th Mch

and regularly thereafter; further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class
To Liverpool. ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
To Suez.	„ 350	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay.—Agents.
or
GRAHAM & CO.
Calcutta.—Agents.

Notice to Passengers.

Leaving for England early in April next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S steamer "*Sultan*" in Command of Captain W. F. Owen, formerly Master of the "Nile," is expected to arrive in Calcutta about the end of March next and to leave for London early in April 1876,

For Particulars & plans of Cabins apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.
or to
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam-Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, in communication with the P. & O. Steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez :—

The following is the about cost of Passage, first class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London *viâ* Trieste :—

Passage to Suez per P. and O. Steamer	£55	0	0
Transit to Alexandria	3	0	0
Passage to Trieste	12	0	0
Trieste to London	12	0	0
	£82	0	0

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows :—

1st Class	£13	0	0
2nd Class	9	0	0
3rd Class	6	0	0

The undersigned are also authorized to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

NOTICE.—Passengers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian dominions.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

THE following are the movements of the Company's Steamers during December 1875 and January 1876 :—

From Calcutta.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB and KYOUK PHYOO, 10th and 31st January.

Note.—The steamers of the 31st January connects at Chittagong, and exchange mails, passengers, and cargo with Straits coasting steamers for Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy River, Mergui, Malwan, Renowing, Kopah, Junkseylon, and Penang.

For CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, KYOUK PHYOO and SANDOWAY, 27th December and 24th January.

„ AKYAB and RANGOON, 3rd and 17th January.

„ RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th January.

„ SINGAPORE, calling at RANGOON, MOULMEIN PENANG and MALACCA, 27th December 3rd 17th and 31st January.

„ PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, with an extension from Port Blair to Rangoon and back, 29th December and 26th January.

„ BOMBAY, calling at FALSE POINT, GOPAULPORE, BIMLIPATAM, VIZAGAPATAM, COCONADA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM, GALLE, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, ALLEPPEY, COCHIN, BEYPORE, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, and CARWAR, 30th December, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th January.

Receiving Cargo for KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and BAGHDAD, to be trans-shipped at BOMBAY to Steamer leaving for the PERSIAN GULF, immediately after arrival of Steamer from CALCUTTA. BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

From Madras.

For RANGOON, calling at MASULIPATAM, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM, and BIMLIPATAM, returning to MADRAS, *via* same ports, 5th, and 19th January.

From Bombay.

„ KURRACHEE only, 27th December 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st January.

„ KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, receiving Cargo for BAGHDAD, 31st December, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th January.

„ CALCUTTA, calling at same ports as the Steamers from CALCUTTA, 25th December, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th January.

From Aden.

„ ZANZIBAR, 31st December, and 28th, January.

From Zanzibar.

„ ADEN, 13th January.

„ MAYOTTE, NOSSI BI and MOZAMBIQUE, 11th January arriving at ZANZIBAR on the return trip 24 hours before the departure of the Steamer for Aden.

From London.

„ LISBON, ALGIERS, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, ADEN, MAKULLA, KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH. (BAGHDAD Cargo transferred at BUSSORAH to Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers) 22nd January.

From Bussorah.

„ LONDON, calling at same ports as on outward voyage, 28th December, and 25th January touching at KURRACHEE on 15th January and 12th February.

Note.—This line connects at Aden with the Steamer for Zanzibar, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for the Steamer from Zanzibar for Mayotte, Nossi Bi, and Mozambique. It likewise connects at Kurrachee with the Steamer for Bombay, carrying Passengers, Mails, and Cargo for Goa.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :
MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
AGENTS AT MADRAS :
MESSRS. BINNY & Co.
Managing Agents : MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has placed on its books New Assurances to the amount of £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Company have increased from £2,696,052, in 1865, to £4,821,005, in 1874, and now amount to nearly,

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

notwithstanding that DEATH CLAIMS have been paid during the period, to the amount of THREE MILLION POUNDS STERLING (£3,399,486), being at the rate of upwards of **£1,200 per Business day.**

ANNUAL REPORT, 1875.

Copies of the Annual Report containing Schedule of Investments, &c.; and all further information may be obtained on application.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP,
Secretary, Calcutta Branch.

Standard Life Office, Calcutta, 9th December 1875.

TESTS FOR SELECTION OF A LIFE OFFICE.

The Tests recommended by the Board of Trade.

"Taking insurance business as it exists in this country, the public cannot be misled if when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost, and does not anticipate its profits."—*Extract from Report by the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Trade, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.*

How these Tests are fulfilled by the "Royal."

It is exceedingly satisfactory to see that, *of all the English provincial offices, and all the Scotch offices, the* Royal *ratio of expenses to its income is the lowest,* and to complete the requirements of the official standard, it may be added that the company has *never anticipated a single shilling of profit."—Extract from the Speech of the Chairman Annual Meeting, 7th August,* 1874.

Terms of Proposal, Table of Rates, &c., forwarded on application to

PEEL, JACOB & CO., Agents,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £500,000, with power to increase.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
And for all Professions or Employments.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
And Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
Surrender Value of Policies (being 40 per cent of premiums paid) fixed at time of effecting the Assurance.
POSITIVE NOTES, OR PAID-UP POLICIES, ISSUED
On each Payment of Premium being made.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST.
And lodged with Official Trustee to meet claims.
AS AN OUTER FORTIFICATION TO THE SYSTEM, £20 OUT OF EVERY £100 PAID AS CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CONSOLS, IN TRUST, AND FORMS A GUARANTEE FUND, WHICH CAN ONLY BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE IMPROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF A SUDDEN MORTALITY AFFECTING THE ORDINARY LIFE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Assurances affected in five different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS of from 1 to 10 years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
payable at 50, 55, 60 or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Policies in force, upwards of £1,000,000, (One Million sterling.)
Annual Premium Income, £50,000.

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
6, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.
Head Office, 1, *King William Street, London.*

Insurances effected with or without participation in Profits.

Committee of Management, Indian Branch, Calcutta.

CECIL STEPHENSON, ESQ., East Indian Railway Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, ESQ., of Messrs. Ashburner & Co.
GEORGE MILLER, ESQ., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
JAMES WALTER LOWE, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MATHESON LYALL, ESQ., of Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.

Assurers under the participating scale share in the Society's profits after six years' premia have been paid, and thus receive back each and every year thereafter, either in the form of an addition to the original sum assured, or of a reduction of the next year's premium, at their option, a Bonus, the amount of which is governed by the annual valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities.

This principle was adopted on the establishment of the Society in 1834, and it is manifest, that on a business where *stability* is the first necessity, an undeviating rule which limits the distribution of all profits to the existing condition of the Society's affairs in each year, is the true and *only principle on which stability can be guaranteed,* whilst the Assured are relieved from the payment of any higher premium than is absolutely necessary from year to year to maintain that stability.

During the past twelve years, Policy-holders so assured in the Universal Life Assurance Society have been thus relieved to the extent of 50 *per cent. of their yearly Premium,* the sum allotted for Bonuses this year being £37,030.

DR. T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, 10, Harrington Street. Hour of attendance—10 A.M.

Capital	£500,000-0-0.
Available Funds	£1,012,185-16-8.
Indian Govt. Securities	£234,090-15-2.
Total Claims Paid	£2,142,045-14-9.

For proposal papers, particulars of rates, &c., apply to
MESSRS. GISBORNE & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, June 16th, 1875. (A)

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Victoria, Cap. XCII.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(*A list of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery*).

TRUSTEES.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Col. Thos. E. L. Higginson.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W. S., LL. D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.
John Ralph Engledue, Esq.
Secretary,—Andrew Francis, Esq.

The financial position of the Institution on 31st December 1874, was as follows:—

Proprietary Capital		£1,000,000	0	0
Annual Life Income	Premia ..	76,424	0	0
	Interest ..	25,594	0	0
Realized and Invested Funds ..		598,970	0	0

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCES BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system, Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia; for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

CLERGY FUND.

One-tenth of the Proprietors' Profits is periodically set aside for the purpose of aiding Clergymen and Ministers to assure their lives for the benefit of their families.

Agents in

Calcutta	COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
Madras	PARRY & Co.
Bombay	REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo	FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.
Singapore	PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

From whom detailed Prospectuses, forms of Proposals, full Tables of Premia, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

COLVIN, COWIE & CO.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Fortnightly service to Chuttuck, for Sylhet and Cachar.

PENDING the completion of other arrangements the public is hereby informed that the steamer service to Chuttuck, Sylhet and Cachar hitherto run in connection with this company's steamer service to Dacca and Narraingunge is temporarily discontinued.

FRANKLIN PRESTAGE.
Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 17th December 1875.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY communication by Railway and Steamer between Calcutta, Dacca and Naraingunge for Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah and Eastern Districts.

This Company's Steamers leave Goalundo for Dacca and Naraingunge every Sunday Morning, returning from Dacca and Naraingunge every Wednesday, reaching Goalundo on the Friday.

Passengers should leave Sealdah by the 7-30 A. M. or 8-10 P. M. Train on the Saturday preceding the departure of the steamer, and Good's for despatch should be delivered at the Sealdah Terminus before 3 P. M. on the Thursday previous.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Enquiry Officer, Sealdah, or the Company's Local Agent at Dacca and Naraingunge.

GEO. LOW CALDER,
Acting Agent.

E. B. RAILWAY, AGENT'S OFFICE;
Sealdah Terminus, 30th October 1875.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK receives money on Deposits, buys and sells Bills, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, takes charge of Government and other Securities, effects Purchase and Sales of same, and conducts a general Banking and Agency business on the usual terms.

Fixed Deposits of Rs. 100 and upwards received on the following terms.

For 12 months certain	..	...	..	..	..	5	per cent.
6 " "	..	...	..	..	..	4	"
3 " "	..	..	..	..	..	3	"

All remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

S. COCHRANE,

Calcutta, 1875. *Manager, Calcutta Branch.*

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1864, *and recognized by Act VIII. of* 1864, *and Act IX. of* 1867 *of the Legislative Council of India.)*

HEAD OFFICE.

PARIS

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, BRUSSELS, NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, ROUBAIX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BOURBON HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, AND YOKOHAMA.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and buys Bills on Europe, India, China, Bourbon, and Mauritius.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, and not falling during the half-year below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at rates to be ascertained on application.

All remittances should be made payable to the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

J. BLOCH,

Calcutta, 1, Mangoe Lane. *Manager*

THE

GENERAL TRADING ASSOCIATION,

TAJ ROAD, AGRA,

BEG to announce that they have taken those fine premises situated opposite the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D'Visien & Co., at the corner of Taj Road and Gwalior Road. In the course of a few days they will open business as Merchants, General Dealers, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, &c. with a well selected stock of perfectly new goods imported from some of the leading European houses. It will be the first object to supply the public with fresh and first class goods at the lowest possible prices.

All goods will be marked in plain figures and only one price charged to every Customer alike.

In order to ensure to customers perfectly fresh stock periodically clearance sales by auction will be held, at which all soiled and damaged goods will be sold off to the highest bidders. Prices will be as nearly as possible assimilated to those of the best Bombay and Calcutta houses, with the sufficient margin to cover cost of carriage and charges to Agra.

Goods will be received on commission sale and for sale by Auction. All accounts will be rendered in detail within three days from date of sale, and will be payable one week after date.

The undersigned solicits the support of the public in the endeavour to establish a first class Wholesale and Retail European business in Agra. It is intended hereafter to open branches at other important stations in the North-West Provinces, which will offer great facilities and conveniences to customers in the transfer of their accounts &c.

T. H. HENTY,

Manager.

Agra, 13th December 1875.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £750,000, Reserve Fund £55,000.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: No. 28, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

THE Bank receives money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in all parts of the world, undertakes the collection of pay or pensions, and transacts General Banking business, terms for which may be had on application.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000.

Remittances to England made in the Bank bills free of commission at current rates on receipt of money in Calcutta.

1*st July* 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK, "LD."

Established in India in 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES—*Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Mussoorie.*

Capital—£500,000 in 20,000 Paid-up Shares of £25 each.
Subscribed Capital—£337,625.

The Bank transacts all Banking business on the same terms as other Banks, and in London on terms customary with London Bankers.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, *viz.*, on sums of Rs. 300 and upwards:—

3	per cent.	per annum	for Deposits, subject to	3	months'	notice	of withdrawal.
4	"	"	"	6	"	"	
5	"	"	"	12	"	"	
5½	"	"	"	18	"	"	
6	"	"	"	2	years'	"	

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

Depositors in the 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. class, of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, are entitled to receive their interest in London by the Bank's Demand Bills on the Head Office at the fixed rate of 2*s.* per rupee, on signifying in writing their desire to have it so paid at the Branch where the deposit is made, and having their Deposit Receipt marked accordingly.

The Bank undertakes the Sale and Purchase of all British and Foreign Securities East India Stock and Loans, Shares, and all other Securities; retains Securities in safe custody, and collects all Dividends; also draws Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions free of any charge to Constituents, and the same business is undertaken at all the Branches of the Bank in India on the usual terms and subject to the usual commission.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

T. LONGMUIR,

Manager, Calcutta.

NICHOLLS AND COMPANY,

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENTS,

3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Banking Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for Rs. 200 and upwards. Cheques paid from Rs. 10.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Amounts received, subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal or for fixed periods.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated and supplied at best rates.

REMITTANCES forwarded to all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and sold, Interest realized thereon and disposed of as desired.

STOCKS AND SHARES bought and sold, and full information supplied to intending Investors and others.

ADVANCES made on Government Paper, Shares or other good security.

PAY BILLS realized: Pensions and Allowances drawn.

Nicholls and Company's Financial Circular,

Issued monthly, contains the best information regarding transactions in Stocks and Shares, and will be found useful to Investors and Capitalists, to whom it will be forwarded free of charge on application.

General Agency Department.

Passages engaged, goods cleared for import or export, and forwarded.

Miscellaneous purchases effected, and all general and personal Agency business carefully conducted.

CHARGE:—½ *per cent.* on purchases and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Bills also on realization of Interest and Dividends, and delivering Securities out of safe custody.

1 *per cent.* on realization of Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

2½ *per cent.* on General Agency business.

Public Accountants.

The accounts of Public and Private Companies carefully audited. Partnership accounts brought up adjusted, or periodically inspected. Estate and Trust accounts opened and reported on. Statements prepared for arbitration or legal adjudication. Liquidations effected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds £500,000.

CALCUTTA AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods of not less than six months, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

No interest is allowed on Current deposit accounts.

Bills are bought and sold of London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius Australia and New Zealand.

The smallest sum a bill is granted for is £1.

Circular Notes for £10, £20, and £50 each, useful to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.

The Corporation undertake the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., receive the same into their custody and draw the interest and dividends thereon on terms that can be ascertained at the Office.

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T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

Argyle Table Lamps.

With very handsome Figure Pedestals, Bronzed.

Argand Lamps.

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Nursery Lamps.

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This expensive and novel production will be devoted to illustrated descriptions of, and *critiques* upon, the Theatrical and Operatic World in the Metropolis of India during the season 1875-76. An issue of

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THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLE.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 *payable at Death.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.			Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8	28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0	29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0	31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8	32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0	33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8	34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	1	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

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FOR CIVILIANS, PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH,

WITHOUT PROFITS.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

The New rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	Rs.	25	6	0	
The Old rates do, .. do, ...	„	30	12	0	
The Standard	„	31	8	0	
The Universal	„	29	0	0	
The Commercial	„	34	0	0	
The City of Glasgow	Rs.	31	8	0	
The Church of England	„	30	0	0	
The Royal	„	30	0	0	
The Alliance	„	31	10	0	
The Indian Life Assurance Co.	„	31	9	0	

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To the Proprietors of L. S."

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

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PRECIOUS STONE DEALER.
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AGENT FOR DR. A. MENIST'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
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OPERA GLASSES.

Scent Flacons, Silver Prize Plate, Clock, Plated-ware, Silver Christening Gifts, Pencil-cases, Jet Ornaments, Masonic Jewels, Meerschaum Pipes, and Cigar Tubes, &c.

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CALCUTTA.

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No 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
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Agents for
J. DEFRIES & SONS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Crystal Chandeliers, Candelabra Fountains, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps, Porcelain, and Earthenware,
&c., &c., &c.

C. LAZARUS & Co. have the pleasure to announce that in extension of their established business, they have opened those splendid show-rooms (adjoining the Currency Office,) No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East.

The special feature of this branch of their business will be the productions of Messrs. J. Defries & Sons, whose reputation in their respective manufacture is universal. From such a source of supply, the long Indian experience of C. L. & Co. will enable them to meet the taste and demands of their already large constituency.

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The Stock Comprises

Chandeliers.

From the simplest Hall Lamp to the magnificent 150-lights, of the purest Crystal, Ruby, Emerald, &c.

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THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females.

THE OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it has no equal.

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N. B.—A liberal reduction is made to the Trade, Messes, &c., when any quantity over six cases is taken at one time.

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American Lift and Force Pumps in great variety.
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Registered under Act X. of 1866.

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Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of *1874*, are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion,

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Assurances effected on lives of EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, HINDOOS and PARSEES.

LIVES BELOW the average Standard of Health may be assured at increased Rates in proportion to the extra risk.

For Forms of proposal, Tables of Rates, and information, apply to the Company's Agents, or to

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AGENTS.—The following Banks are Agents for the "INDIAN LIFE":—Agra, Agra Saving. Allahabad, Alliance. Bank of Upper India. Delhi and London Himalaya, Mussoorie, Punjab, Simla, Uncovenanted Service.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary Ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c. &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it is the only preparation that has a really *beneficial* influence on the Liver has already been proved, *beyond all doubt,* by the 97,500 cases in which it has been tried. It has already saved *thousands* of valuable lives (*see the numberless Testimonials in the Pamphlet of Directions that is wrapped round each bottle*), and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort; hence it has with all truth, been generally styled

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At the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors held 24th February 1875, in the Company's Office, Liverpool, the Report of the Directors for the year 1874 was read, and it showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were	.. ..	£ 1,082,521
The Life do.	.. ..	244,607
The Annuities payable	.. ..	59,511
The Invested Funds	.. ..	4,089,747

For Tables of Rates and full particulars both for Fire and Life Insurances apply to

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PATENTEES FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF EXHIBITING

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REPRESENTING

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BEG respectfully to offer their service to the Maharajahs and Princes of India, and Chairman of Municipalities, for brilliantly illuminating, by the agency of Electricity,

10,000 running feet

of roadway, and for decorating Buildings within that space with appropriate Devices and Designs.

Our charges for exhibiting our Revolving Chromatrope Stars, Lights, Ornamental Welcomes, Prince of Wales's Plumes, Crests, Coats of Arms, and other Transparencies will range from

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With reference to our Patent, which was filed by the Secretary to the Government of India, on 7th August 1875, for an improved method of exhibiting for exterior Illuminations, Transparencies, &c., we beg respectfully to invite the Chairman or Agents of Municipalities and other Committees, the Merchants, the Editors of Journals, Executive Engineers, and Agents of the Maharajahs of India, to witness the effects of our Transparencies, which we are prepared to exhibit at No. 62, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for the inspection of our constituents and parties who are desirous of engaging our services.

Our Mr. Fleury and his staff of experienced Assistants will superintend and carefully carry out all arrangements entrusted to them in any part of India.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,
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Yours sincerely,

Calcutta, 13*th May* 1875. E. LAFONT, *Rector.*

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I have been much pleased with the Transparencies exhibited by Messrs. P. W. FLEURY & Co. The designs are tasteful and carefully drawn, and the chromatic effects both varied and beautiful.

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Calcutta, 9th August 1875.

Letter from Chevalier Blondin's Secretary

P. W. FLEURY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blondin wishes me to inform you that the Electric Light with which you lighted his Tight Rope Performance on the Maidan from the Ochterlony Monument last Tuesday, 13th, was all that could be desired, and a perfect success—a proof of your perfect mastery in the management of such a difficult task, and with Mr. Blondin's thanks for your kindness to him.

I remain, &c.,

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NIAUDE,
Calcutta, 17*th January* 1874. *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 28*th December,* 1869.

MESSRS. P. W. FLEURY & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—On the night of the general illumination of this City in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you supplied us with four Transparencies, showing a Crown, Stars, &c., and the word "Welcome." The effect of these was decidedly rich and satisfactory. The machinery by which changes of light and design were thrown into each device worked as truly as anything possibly could, so that there was no interruption of any kind in a trial of five hours.

We express our complete satisfaction with them.

Yours, &c.,
F. & C. OSLER.

P. W. FLEURY & Co.,
No. 62, WELLESLEY STREET,
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No. 44, FREE SCHOOL STREET,
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The following elegant patterns are especially recommended to notice: they can be sold in any quantity required, to suit the convenience of purchasers :—

The "MILAN," pattern. The "WINDSOR," pattern. The "BELVOIR," pattern.

The "GRECIAN," pattern. The "STAR," pattern. The "CHATSWORTH," pattern.

The "VINELEAF," pattern.

A Full Set for 12 usually comprises—

12 Sherry glasses	12 Goblets	12 Jelly gls.
12 Claret ,,	12 Liqueur glasses	12 Finger ,,
12 Champagne ,,	12 Custard ,,	12 Tumblers

The following articles can also be supplied *en suite* with each Set if required.

Wine Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs, Water Carafts, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Butter Coolers, Preserve Jars, &c.

Glass Dessert Services.

In cut and engraved glass; also in moulded glass neatly frosted and relieved with bright scrolls and lines.

A Set for 12 comprises—

A Centrepiece.

2 6-inch, 2 8-inch, and 2 10-inch Compotiers.

Round and Oval Dessert Dishes

TO MATCH THE DESSERT SETS,

ALSO

Ice Plates, Ice Bowls, Biscuit Jars, Glass Flower Stands for the Dinner Table, Glass Flower Baskets, Flower Troughs, Single Flower Glasses, Flower Vases, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Best Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks.

Silver-plated on pure hard Nickel Silver.

		Extra Strong Plating.										Usual Plating.	
		"Kings," &c.		"Threaded and Shell."		"Threaded."		"Lily."		"Beaded."		"Fiddle."	"Fiddle."
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons per doz		40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	22
Forks	,,	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	22
Dessert Spoons	,,	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	19
Forks	,,	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	25	19
Tea Spoons	,, each	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	15	11
Salt	,,	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1
Egg	,,	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1
Mustd.	,,	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	1
Soup Ladle	,,	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	2
Sauce ,,	,,	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	1
Fish Knives	,,	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	3
Butter ,,	,,	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	1
Gravy Spoons	,,	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	3
Sugar Sifters	,,	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	1
Pickle Forks	,,	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	1

*** *The net Cash prices are quoted.*

L. S. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of *Plated Side Dishes* consisting of *Beef-steak Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Chop Dishes, Curry Dishes:* also *Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Pots, Biscuit Boxes,* and in fact of every article now made in Electro-silver plate.

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TABLE KNIVES, patent secure ivory handles per dozen .. .. .. Rs. 24 0
DESSERT KNIVES do. do. .. ,, 22 0
MEAT CARVERS & GAME CARVERS, ea. pair ,, 8 0

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Of a good durable quality and in several neat and elegant patterns.

From Cash Rs. 85 per set.

The Set comprises—

24 Dinner Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes	2 Sauce Tureens
12 Soup do.	9 Meat Dishes	1 Cheese Stand.
12 Pie do.	of sizes	2 Pie or Baking
12 Cheese do.	1 Gravy Dish	Dishes
12 Hot Water do.	1 Salad Bowl	and
2 Beefsteak Ds.	1 Soup Tureen	1 Fish Drainer.

Handsome Stone China Dinner Services

These Sets are of an elaborate and highly finished character, and can be recommended for richness and elegance. They are made up of the same number of articles as those detailed above.

The prices range from Rs. 180 to 300 Cash.

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In a variety of elegant patterns, comprising the "Blue Sprig," the "Green Leaf," the "Foliage," and other equally pretty patterns. Each set comprises :—

12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	1 Sugar Basin	6 Egg Cups
	1 Butter Cooler	1 Cream Jug
12 Tea do. do.	1 Milk Jug	2 Flat Dishes &
12 Coffee do. do.	1 Slop Bowl	2 Covered Muffin Dishes.
12 Plates	2 Cake Plates	

From Cash Rs. 60 to cash Rs. 120.

Dessert Services.

In several of the newest patterns richly gilt, colored and painted, comprising :—

1 Centre-piece.	4 Corner Stands.
2 Side Stands.	12 Plates.

From cash Rs. 55 per Set.

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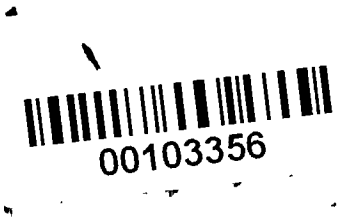

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